Transthoracic Echocardiographic Assessment of Proximal Coronary Arteries

Omar Tageldin, Navin C. Nanda, Mohammed J. Arisha, Ahmed Abdelhaleem, Ayman Battisha, Swetha Srialluri

Division of Cardiovascular Disease, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama, United States

Address for correspondence Navin C. Nanda, MD, Heart Station/Echocardiography Laboratories, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Spain Wallace Building, S102, 619 19th Street South, Birmingham, AL 35249 (e-mail: nanda@uab.edu).

The patient is a 55-year-old woman status post two mitral clips with a severely dilated left atrium and persistent severe mitral regurgitation. During a follow-up, an attempt was made to examine the proximal coronary arteries by two-dimensional transthoracic echocardiography1-3 (Videos 1–4).

Videos 1–4

The left main (LMC), proximal left anterior descending (LAD), and left circumflex (CX) coronary arteries are well seen in B-mode (Videos 1, 2) and with color Doppler (Video 3). No significant stenosis is noted in the visualized vessels in B-mode. Color Doppler signals are also laminar with no flow aliasing or turbulence consistent with no obstruction. Video 4 shows normal right coronary artery (RCA) orifice viewed using the right parasternal examination approach in the same patient. AO, aorta; LA, left atrium; PR, pulmonary regurgitation; PV, pulmonary valve; RAA, right atrial appendage. Online content including video sequences viewable at: www.thieme-connect.com/ejournals/html/doi/10.1055/s-0037-1604211.

References
