Η 3D Ηχωκαρδιογραφία στη διάγνωση των βαλβιδοπαθειών

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No conflict of interest
IT MAKES SENSE TO USE 3DECHO

- Valves are complex and constantly moving structures
- By definition 3-dimensional
- Complex and diverge pathologies
- Great advances of surgical and interventional treatment of recent years require more ‘realistic’ imaging
Mitral valve
TOE Exam

- MO Four-Chamber
- MO Commissural
- MO Long-Axis
- TG Short-Axis
- TG Two-Chamber

Anesth Analg 1999; 89:870-4
P2-P1 PROLAPSE
Aortic valve
EXPERT CONSENSUS STATEMENT

EAE/ASE Recommendations for the Use of Echocardiography in New Transcatheter Interventions for Valvular Heart Disease

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Figure 13 Anatomic short axis of the aortic valve illustrating the disparity between annular diameter as measured by the two-dimensional parasternal long-axis view (red arrow) vs. the true anatomic transverse diameter from Piazza et al.
Tricuspid Valve
Prosthetic valves- Aortic and Mitral
MV and TV percutaneous Treatment
ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ CLIP
TPITO CLIP
CONCLUSIONS

• 3D ECHO and especially 3D TEE is ideal modality for imaging valvular pathology due to the combination of high resolution dataset and real-time 3D imaging
• It provides true anatomic images and a common language with the surgeons
• Particularly useful for Mitral Valve surgery and pathology but can be useful for Aortic valve disease
• It is a great tool for the assessment of prosthetic valve morphology and function
• It is extremely useful in aiding interventional valve procedure