Aortic Arch Abnormalities



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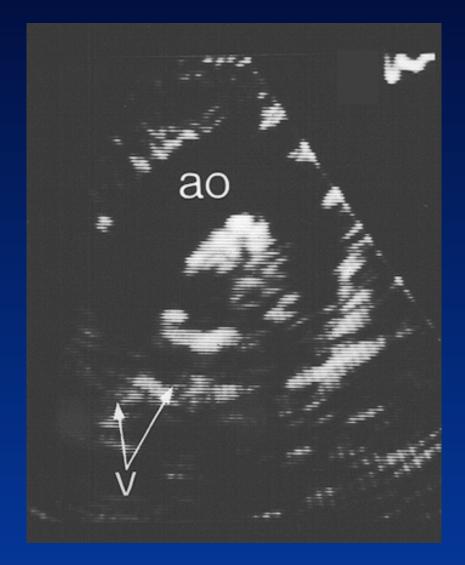
Abnormalities

- Supravalvar Aortic Stenosis
- The Aortic Root in Marfan's Syndrome
- Interruption
- Hypoplasia
- High Aortic Arch
- Arch Laterality
- Coarctation
- Vascular Rings

Examination Technique

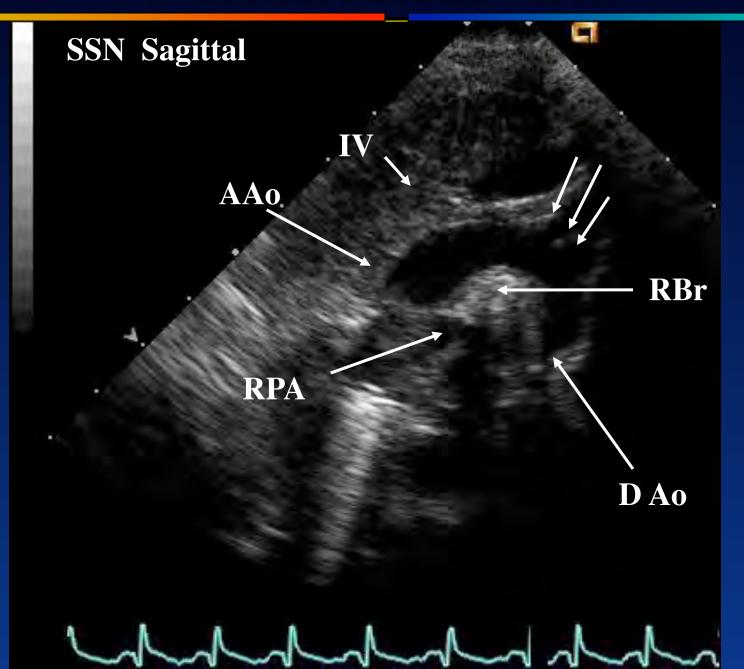
- A variety views should be used including :-
- Suprasternal coronal and sagittal imaging,
- Parasternal and
- Subcostal views of the aorta and its relations.
- The Imaging should be complemented by various Doppler modalities including Color flow imaging.

Normal Aortic Arch Echo





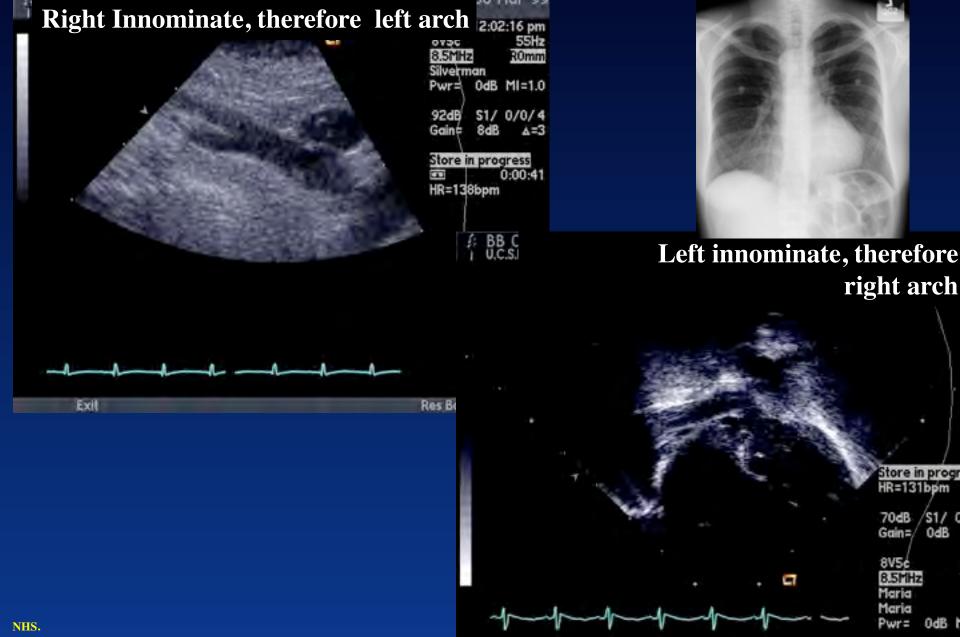
Normal Aortic Arch



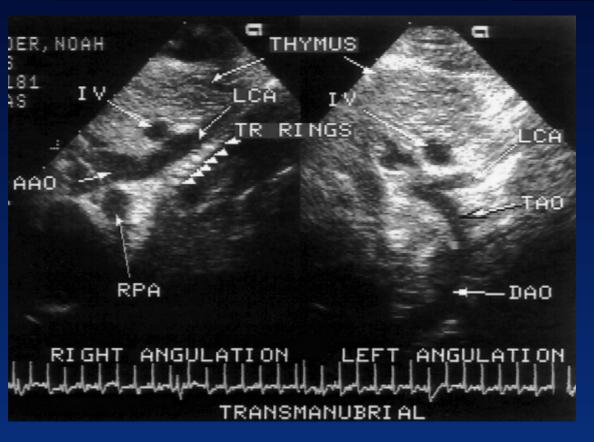
Aortic Arch Laterality

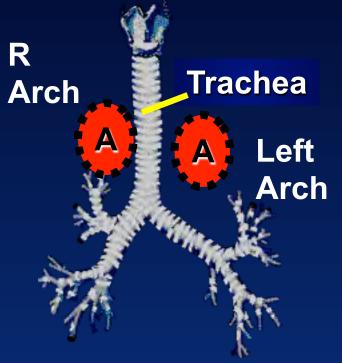
- Transducer alignment
 - The arch direction follows the plane of the array
- Innominate Artery
 - The innominate artery always bifurcates on the opposite side to the aortic arch.
 - Lack of bifurcation may indicate that there is an anomalous subclavian artery
- Tracheal Rings or Esophagus
 - The descending aorta can be recognized by the examiner either to the left (in left aortic arch) or to the right (in right aortic arch)

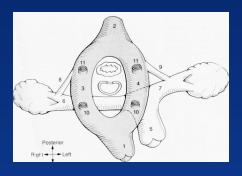
Innominate Artery Shows Arch Position



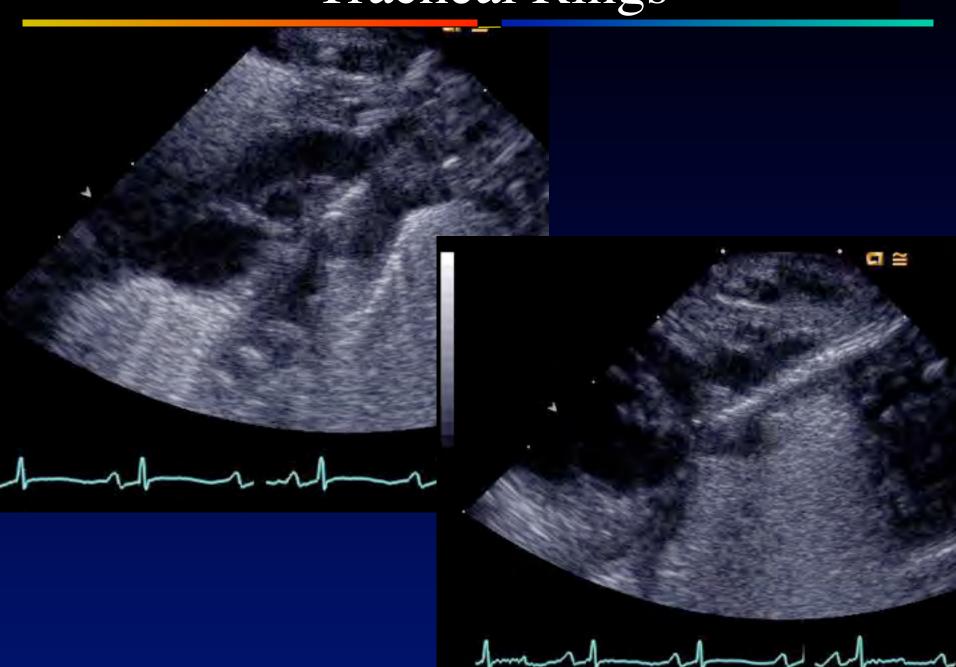
Arch Laterality







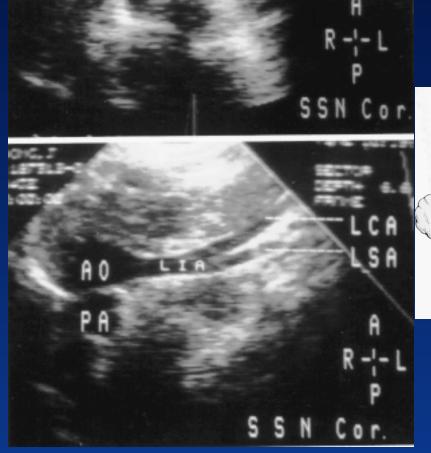
Tracheal Rings

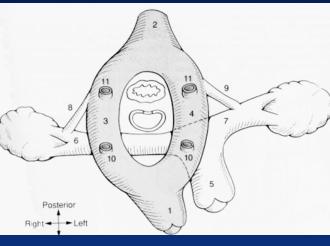


Arch Laterality

Left Arch

Right Arch

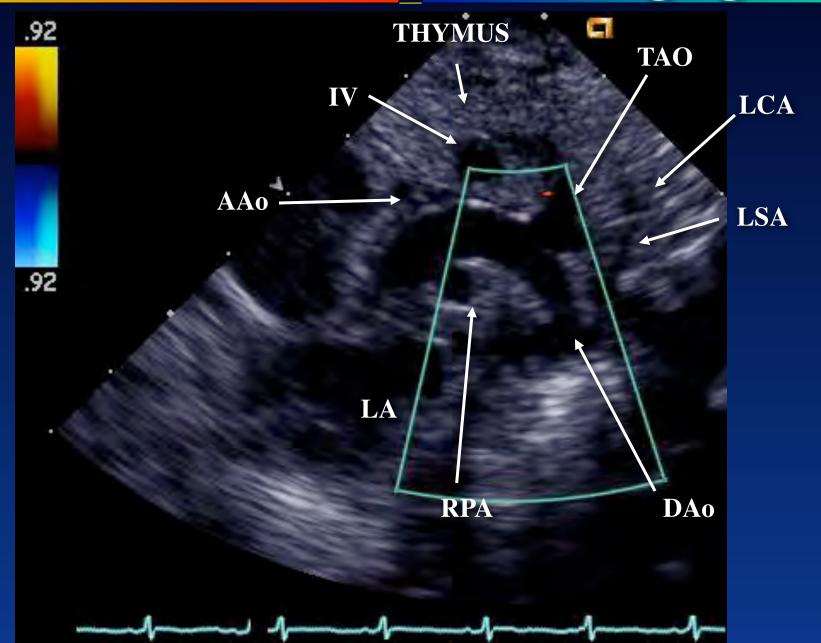




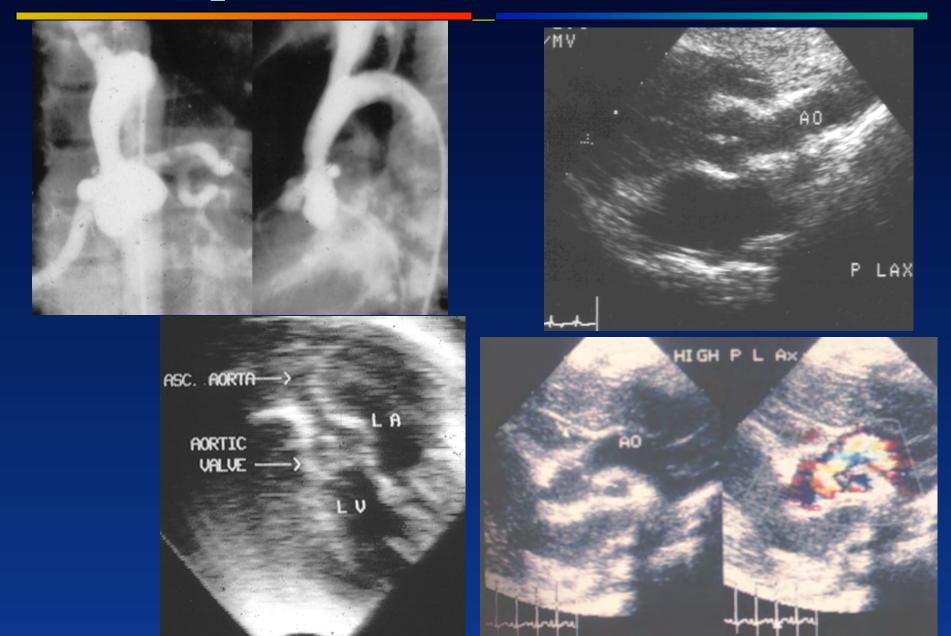
Routine Arch Sweep



Normal Aorta: Color Imaging



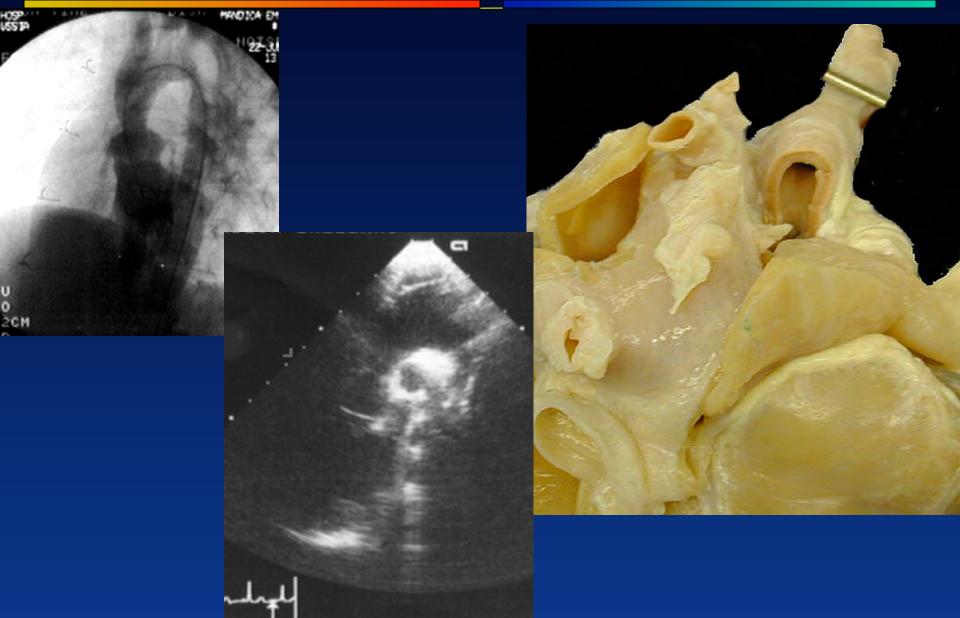
Supravalvar Aortic Stenosis



Supravalvar Aortic Stenosis



William's Syndrome

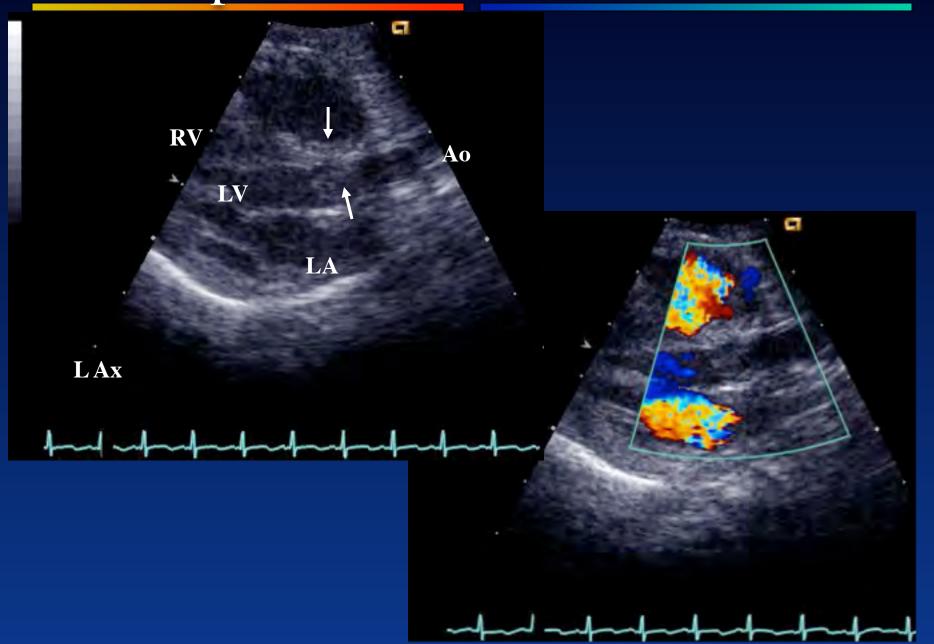


William's Syndrome

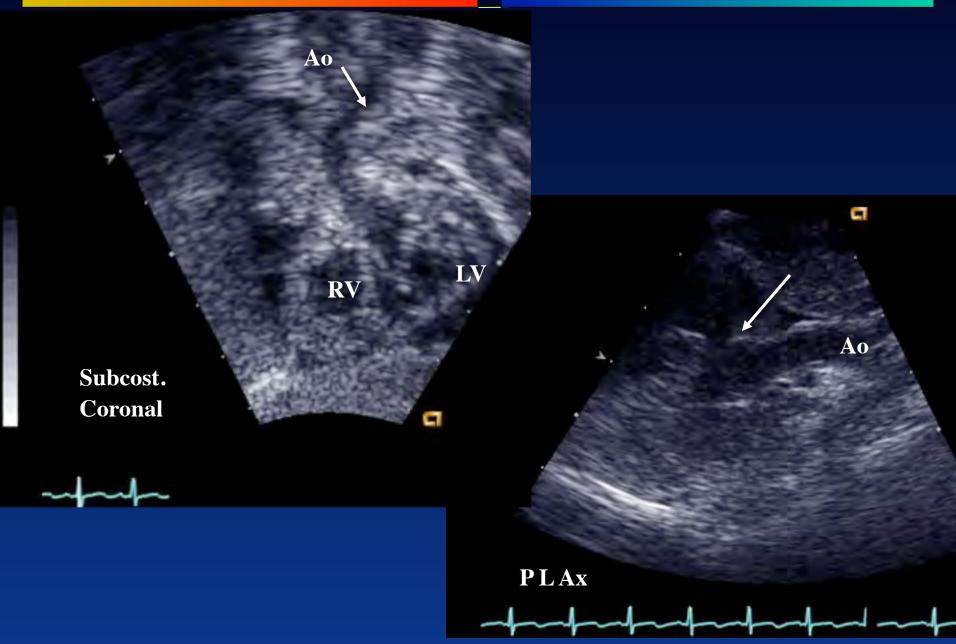




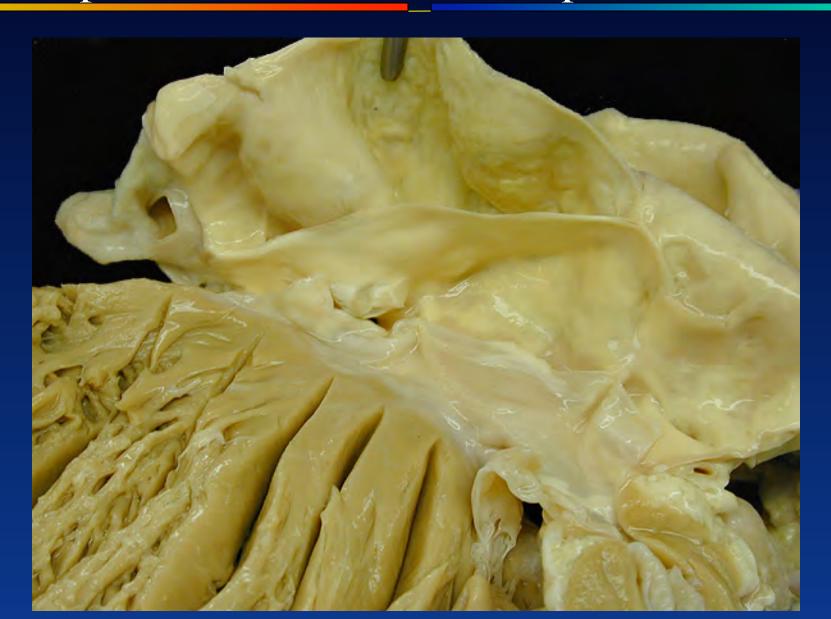
Supravalvar Aortic Stenosis



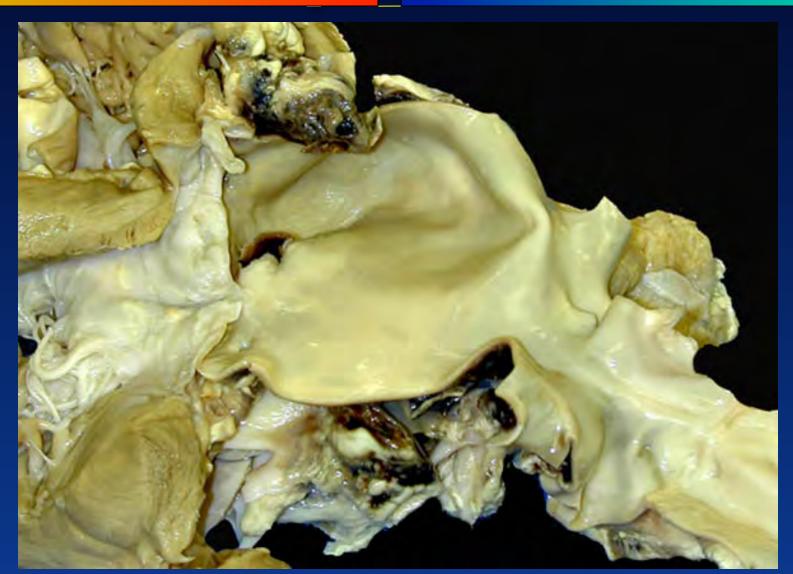
Supravalvar Aortic Stenosis



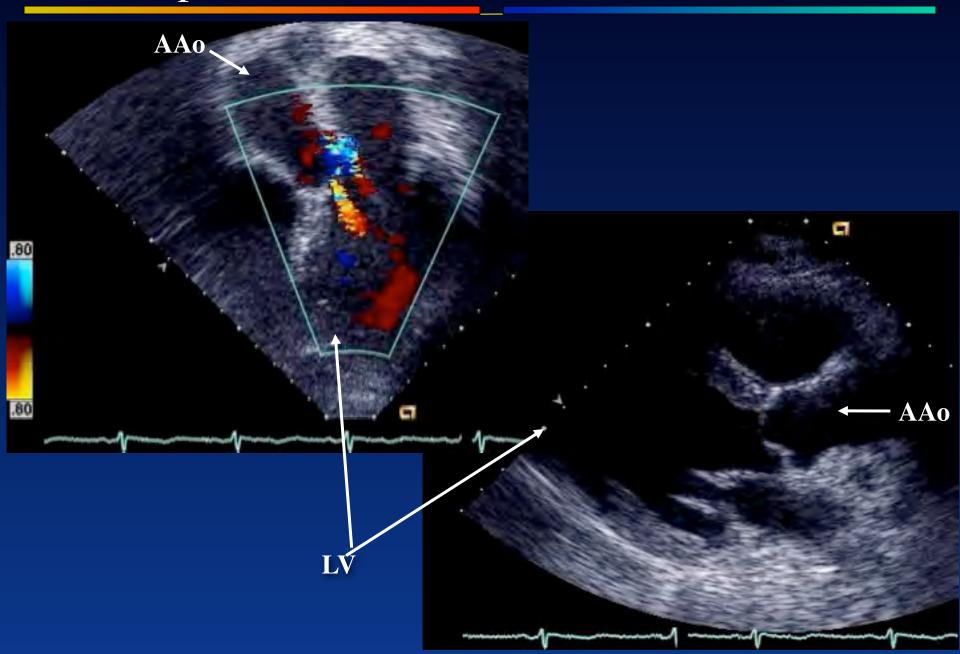
Bicuspid Aortic Valve & Multiple Dissections



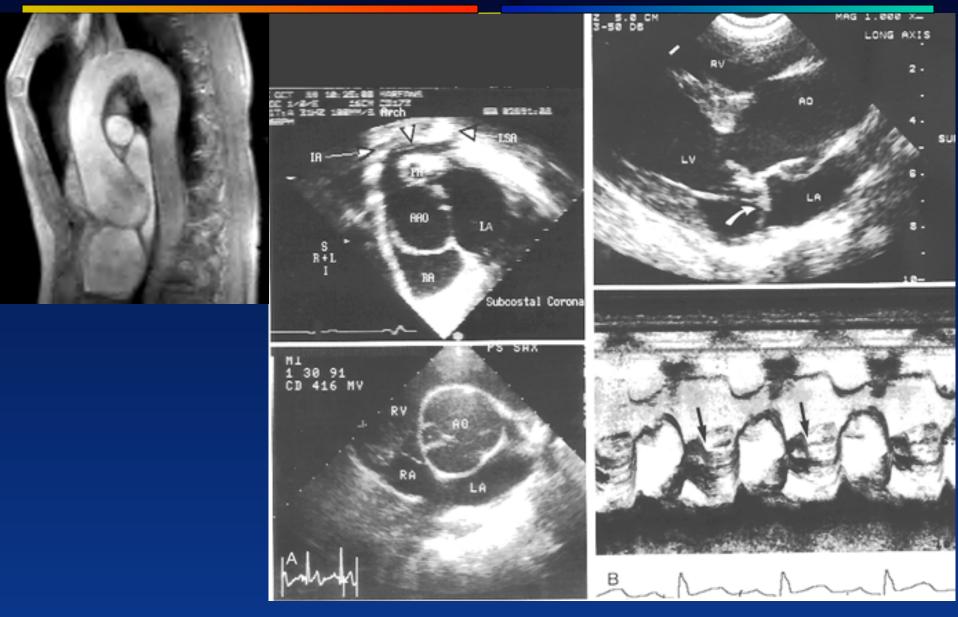
Aortic Dissection, Coarctation & Bicuspid Aortic Valve



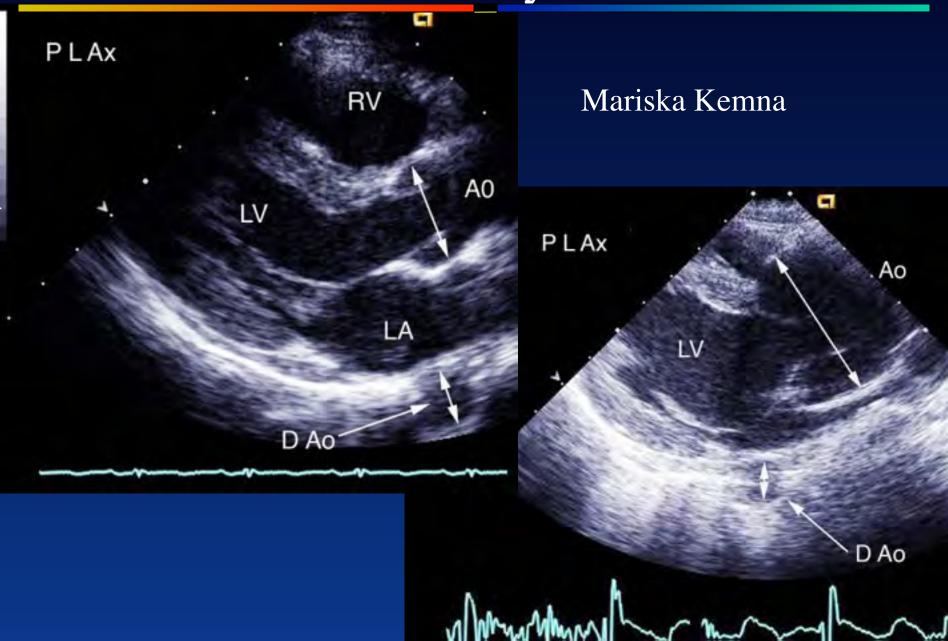
Bicuspid Aortic Valve: Post Stenotic Dilatation

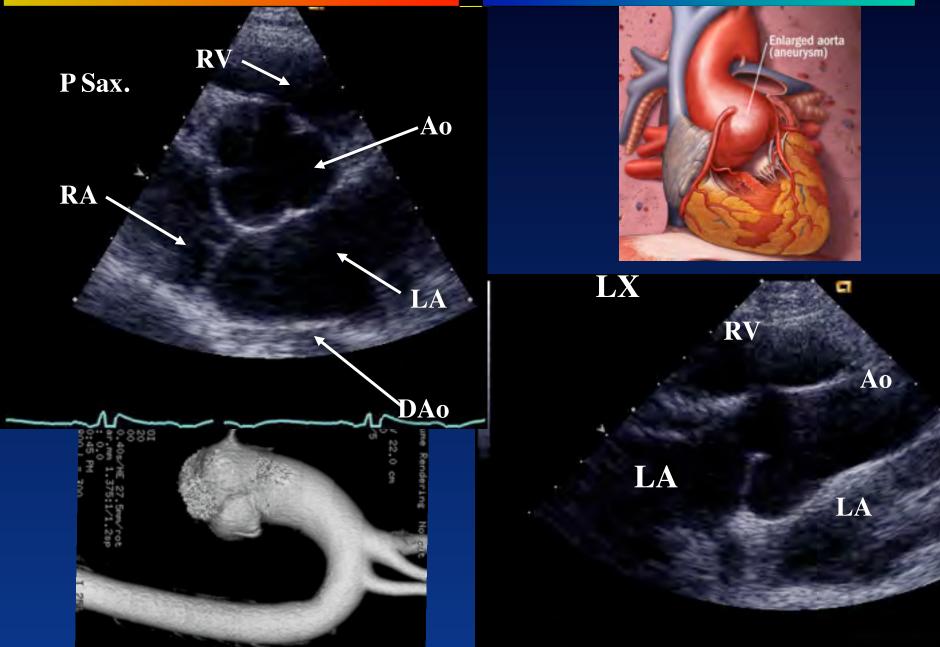


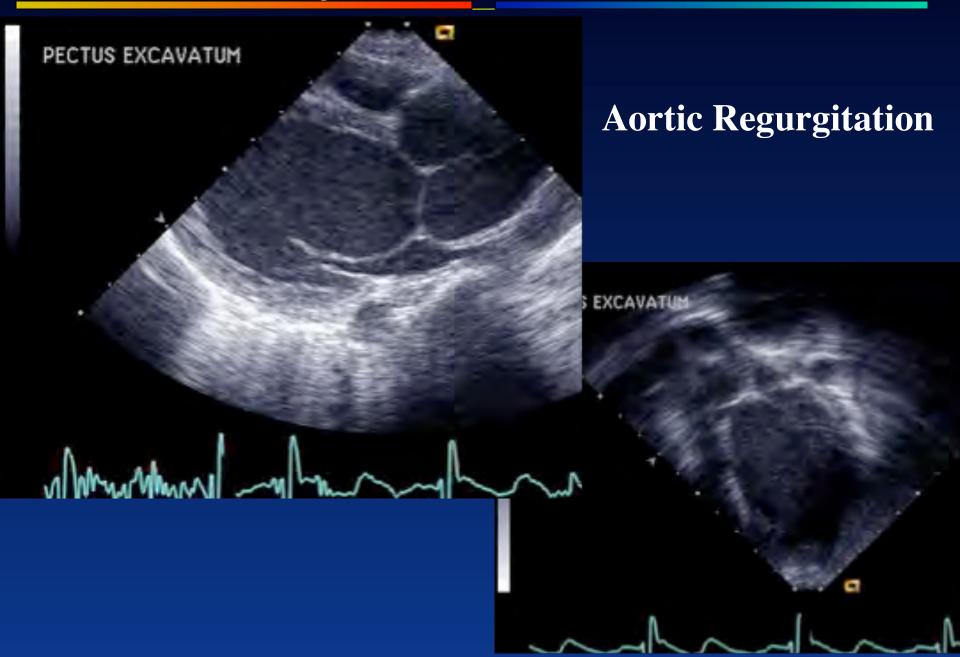
Marfan's Syndrome

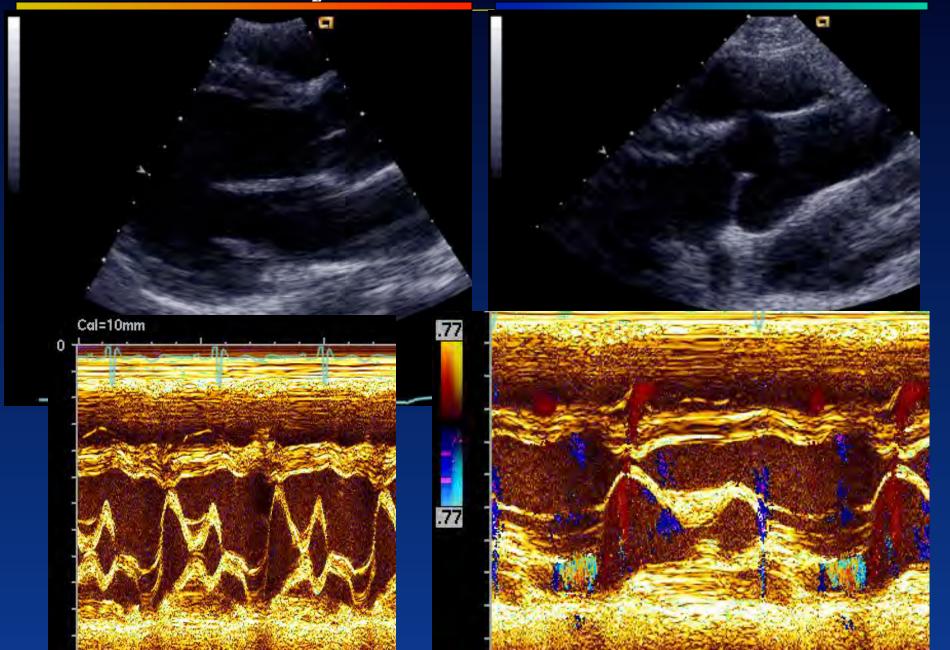


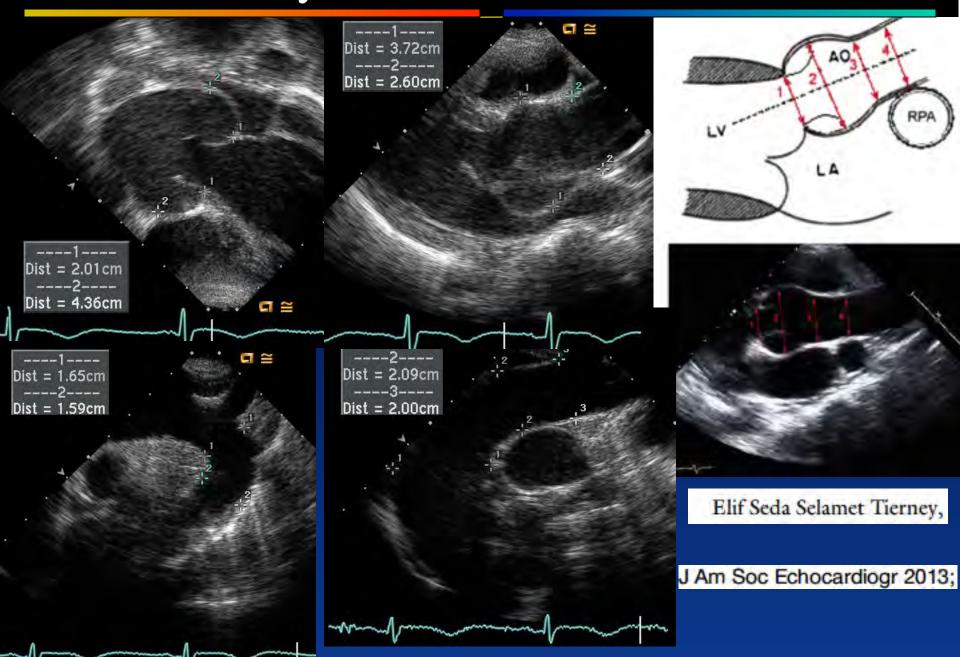
Marfan's Syndrome

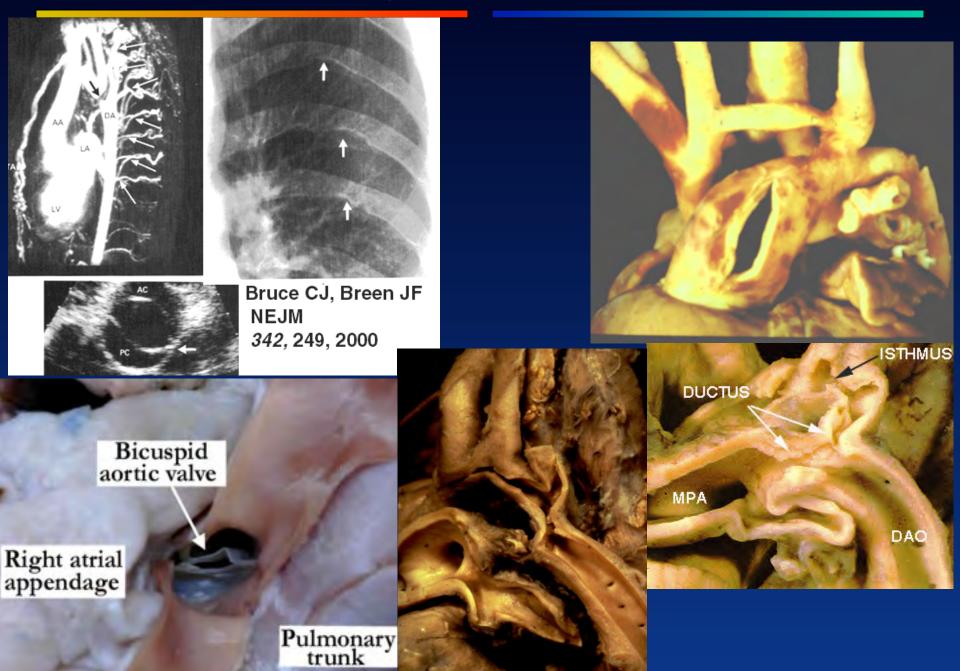


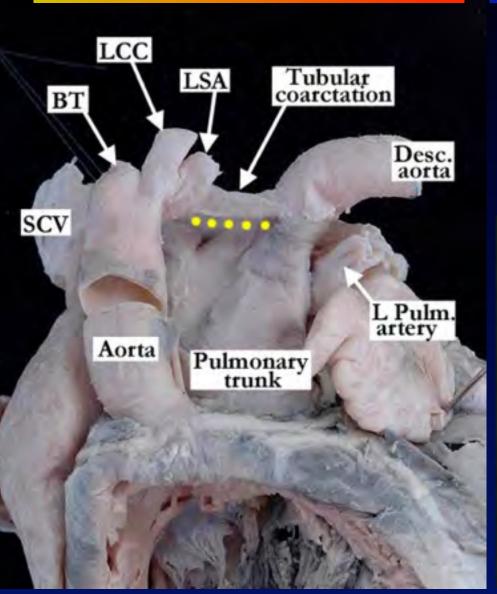




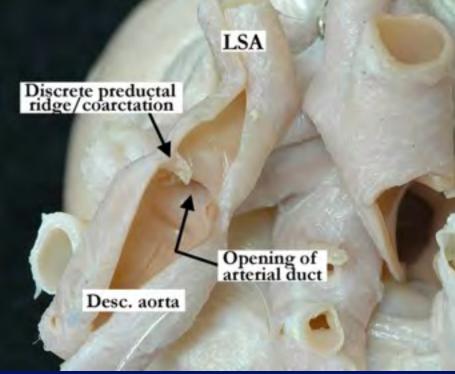


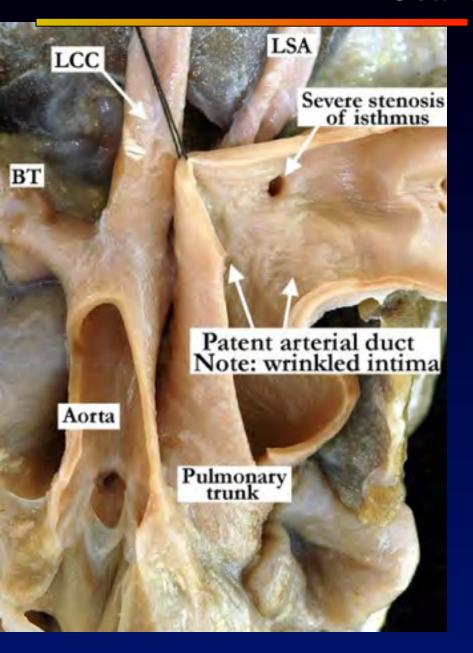


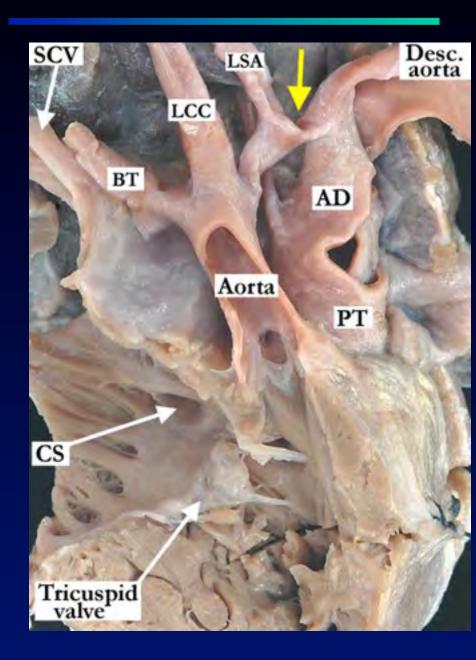




Courtesy Diane Spicer







Pathological Varieties of Coarctation & Techniques of Display

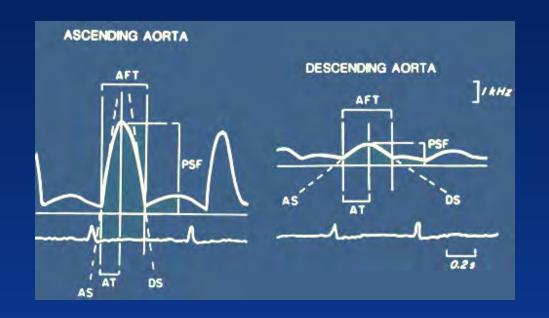


DUCTUS SLING IN COARCTATION

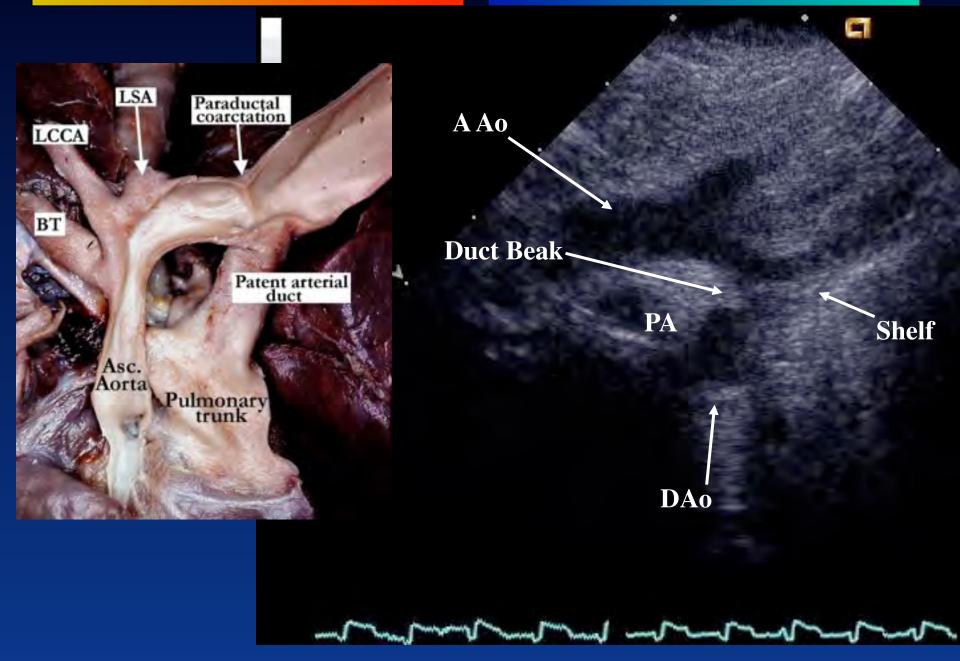




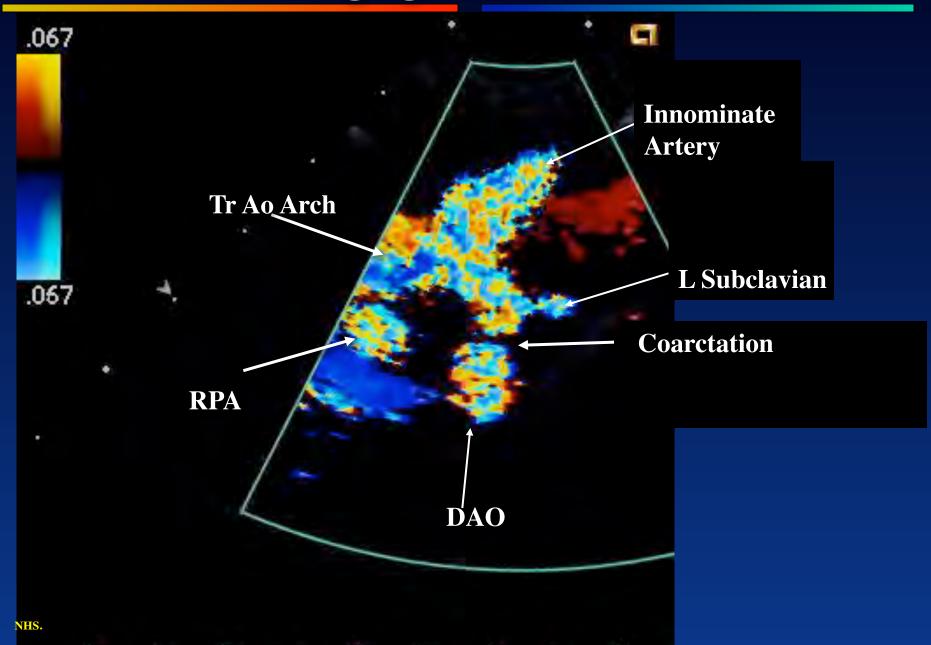
Doppler ∆ of Coarctation



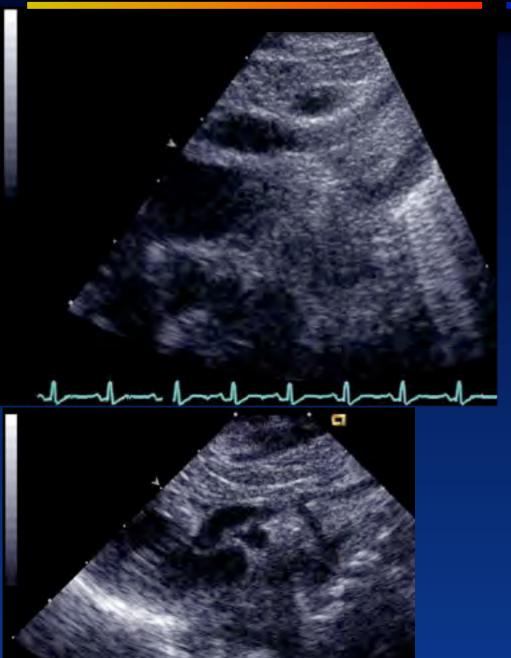


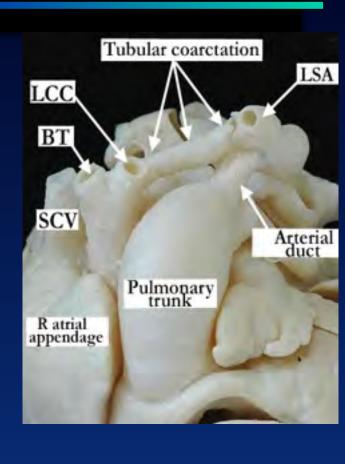


Color Angiogram in Coarctation

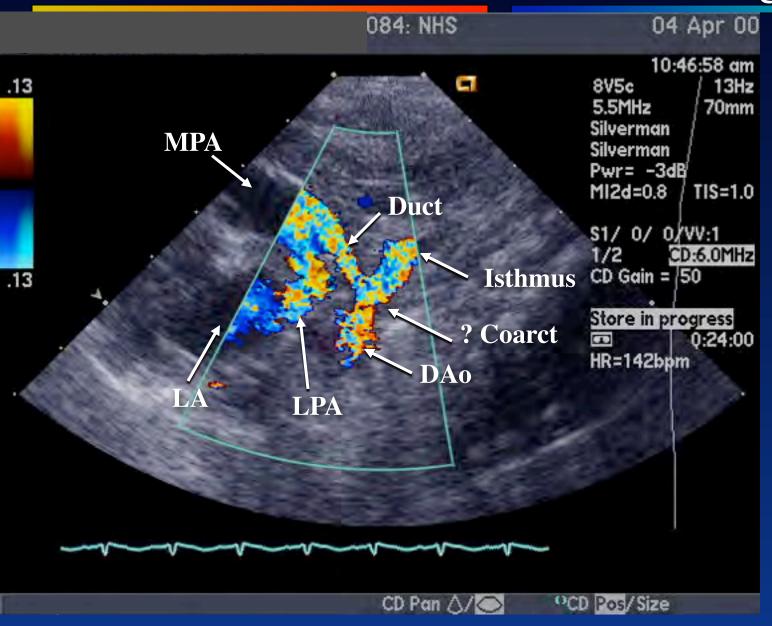


HYPOPLASTIC ISTHMUS

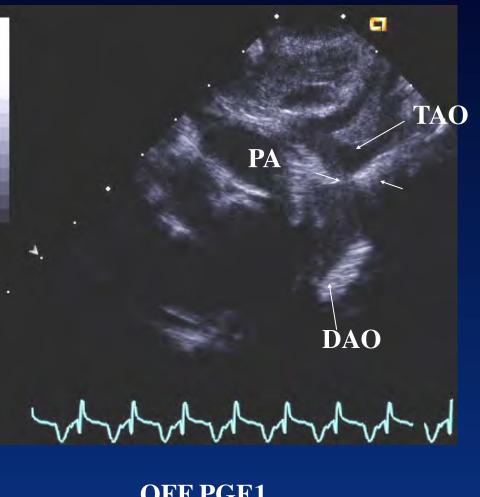




Ductus & ? Coarctation: On Prostaglandin



Coarctation of the Aorta

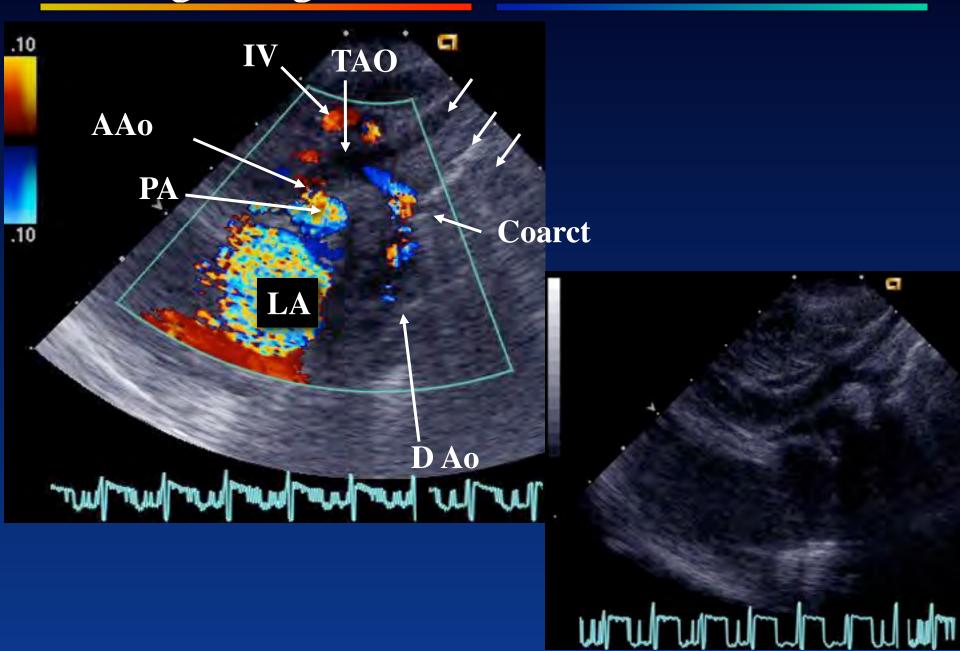


.92

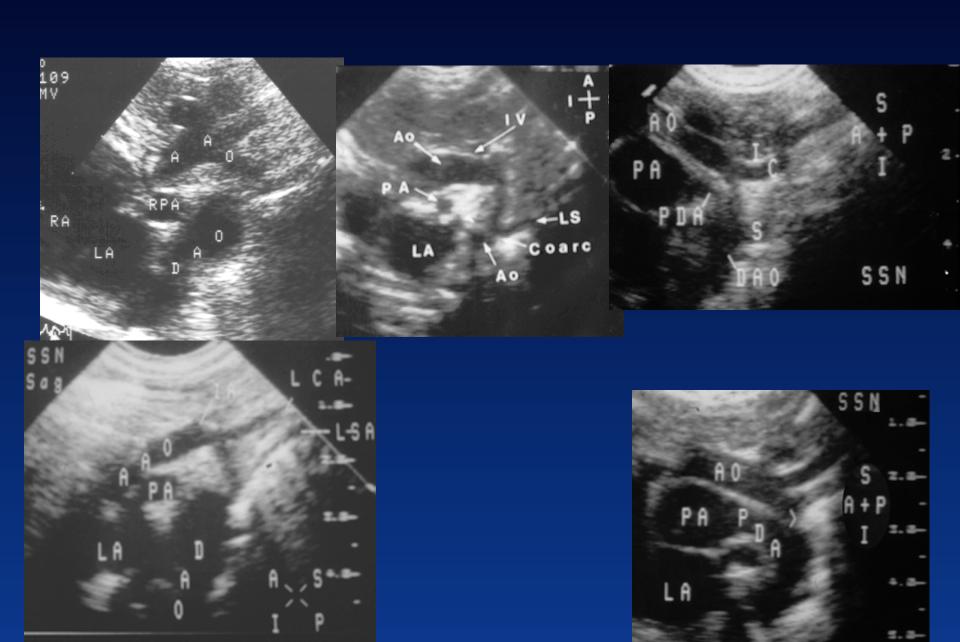
OFF PGE1

On PGE1

Taussig-Bing Malformation and Coarctation



The Diversity of Coarctation

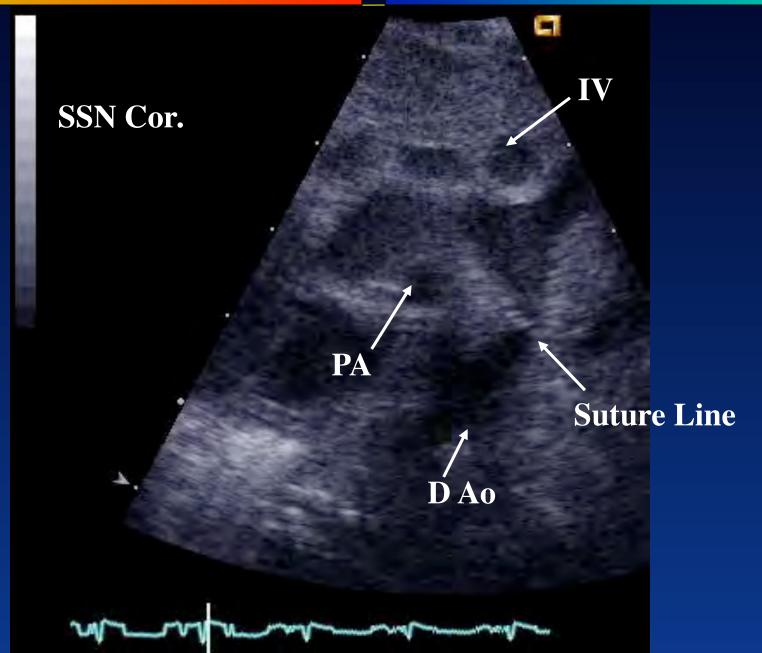


Coarctation-MRI 3 D Reconstruction

Courtesy of Dr. Keren Hasbani



Coarctation: End - to - Side Anastomosis



Fifth Aortic Arch

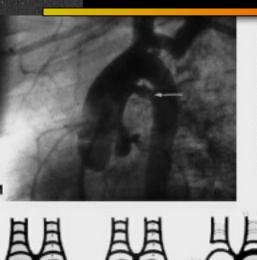
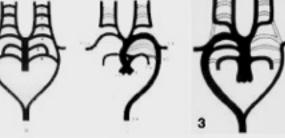
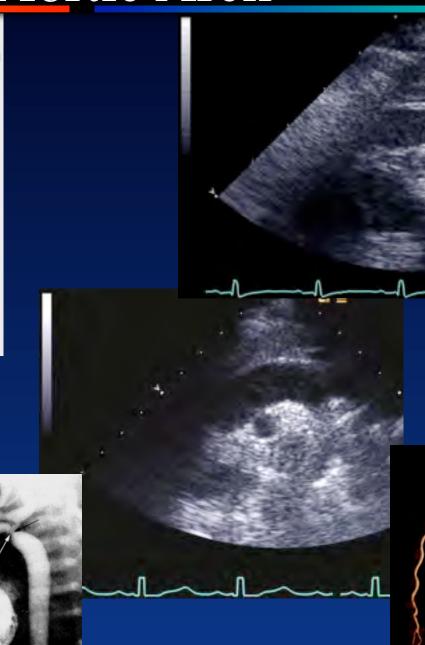


Fig. 1 Accregram demonstrating the second lumen (arrow)

Fig. 2 Diagram of primitive embryonic arch patterns. A and B represent potential fifth arch connections and C the persisting structures in the normal circulation

Fig. 3 Diagram of the case reported with a double-barrelled right-sided arch. Reproduced with permission [1]







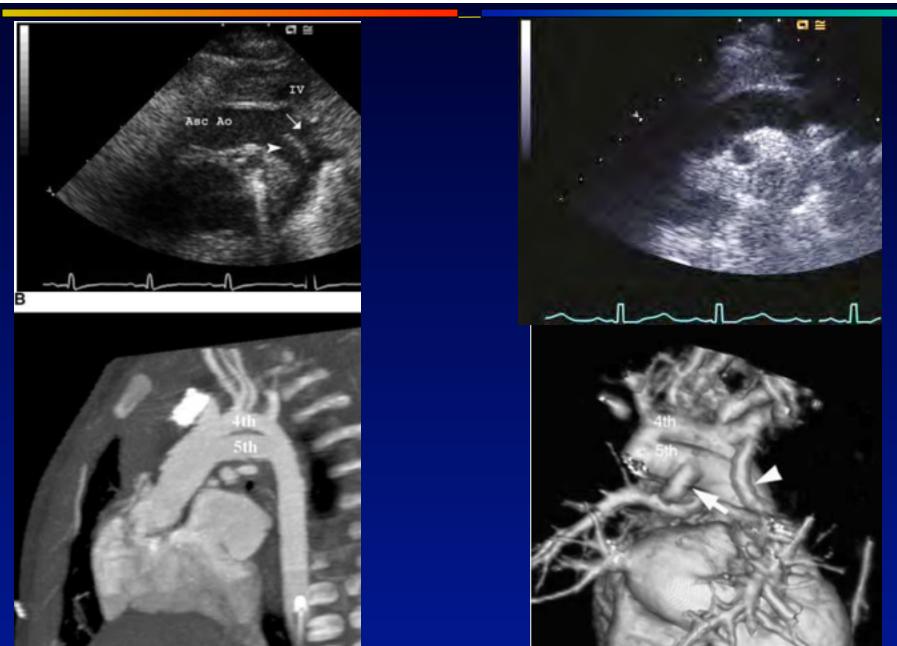


Echocardiographic Diagnosis of Persistent Fifth

Aortic Arch

Jonathan Bernheimer, M.D., Mark Friedberg, M.D., Frandics Chan, M.D., and Norman Silverman. M.D.

Vol. 24, No. 3, 2007 ECHOCAR ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY:

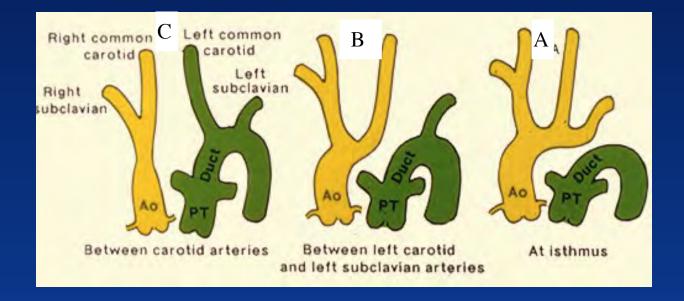


Interrupted Aortic Arch: Associations

- Ventricular septal defect
- Catch 22 Syndrome
- Truncus arteriosus
- Aortopulmonary Window
- Taussig Bing Malformation

Aortic Arch Interruption

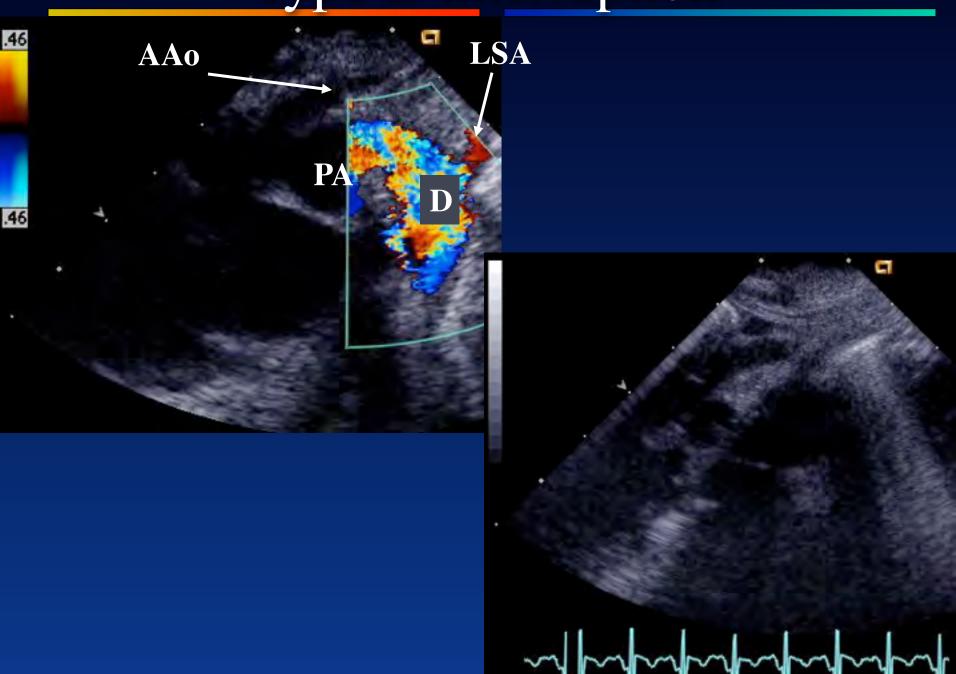
Found with:22 QTruncus Arteriosus
Taussig Bing
Aortopulmonary
Window
VSD



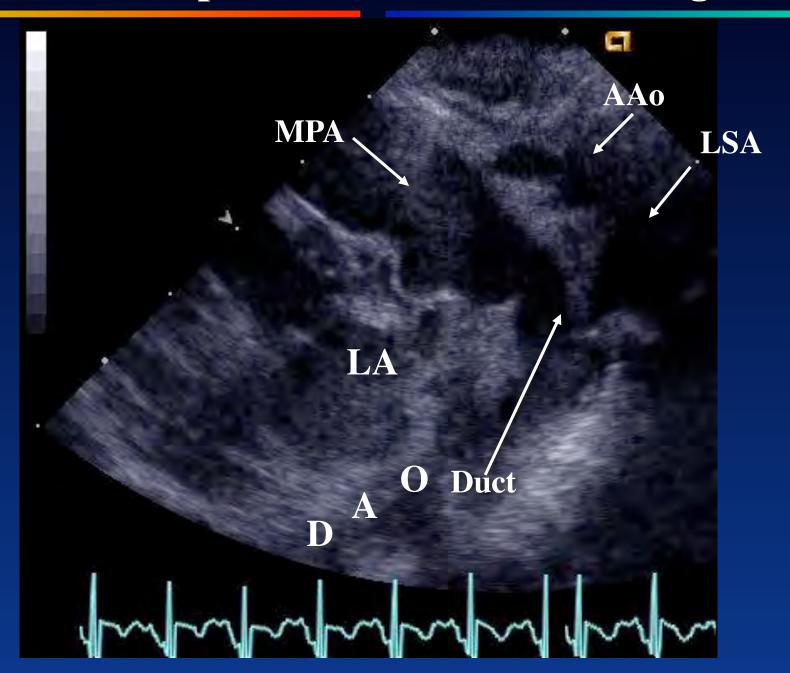
Aortic Arch Interruption



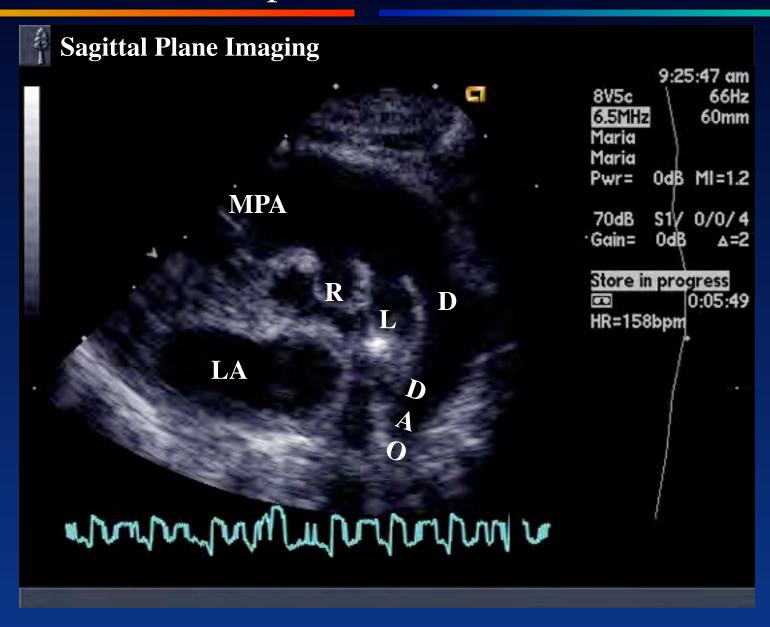
Type B Interruption



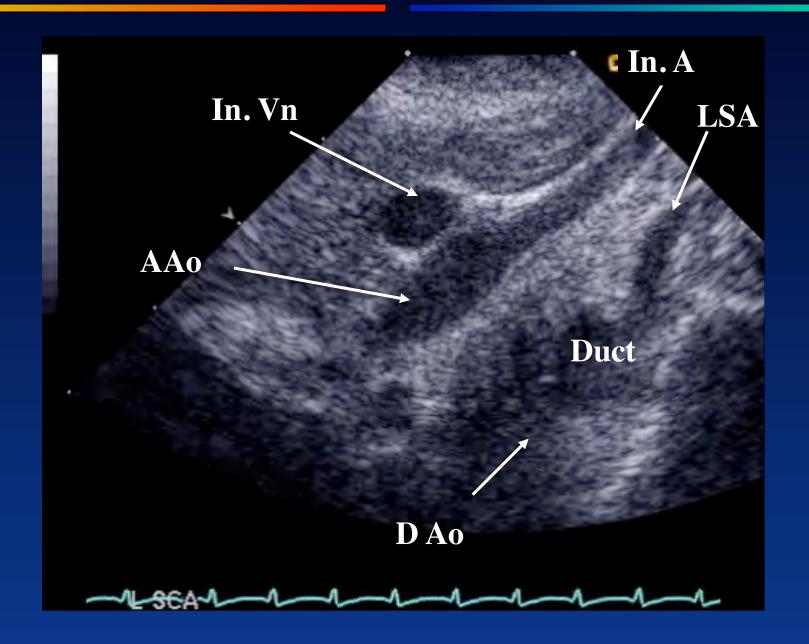
Type B Interruption: Ductus & Descending Aorta



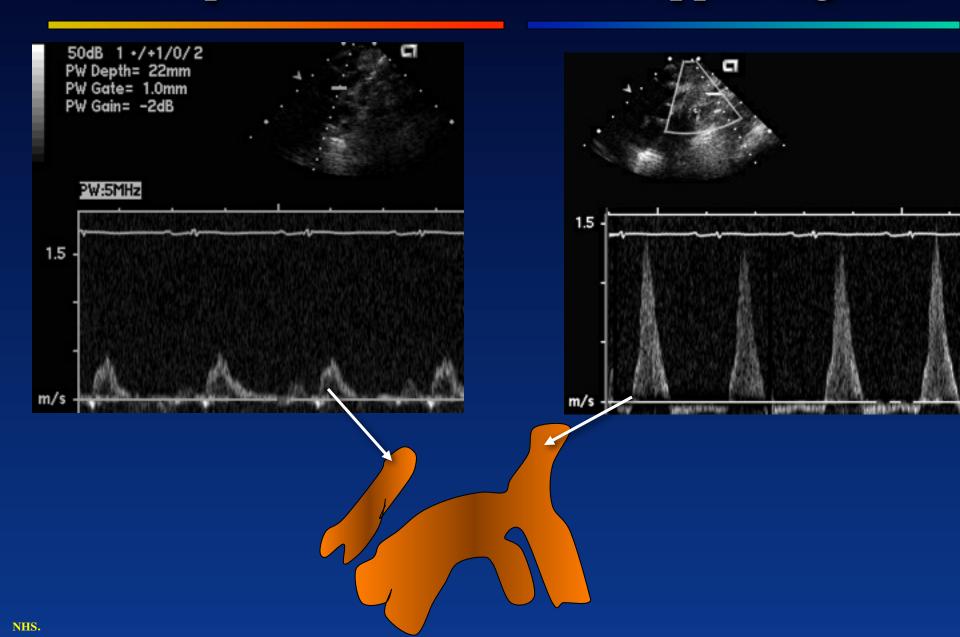
Interrupted Aortic Arch



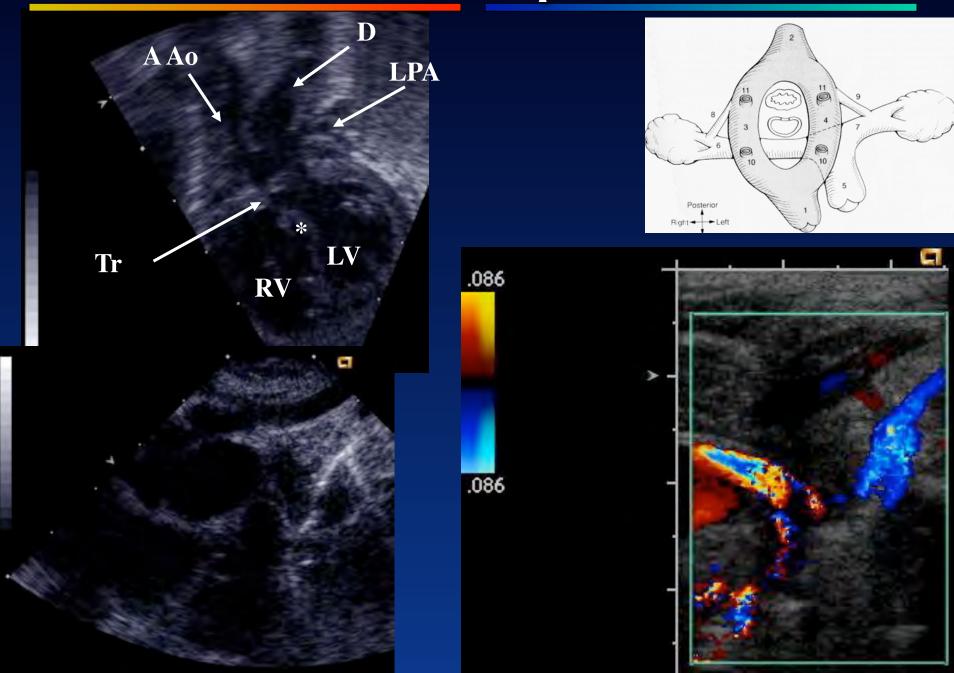
INTERRUPTED ARCH TYPE B



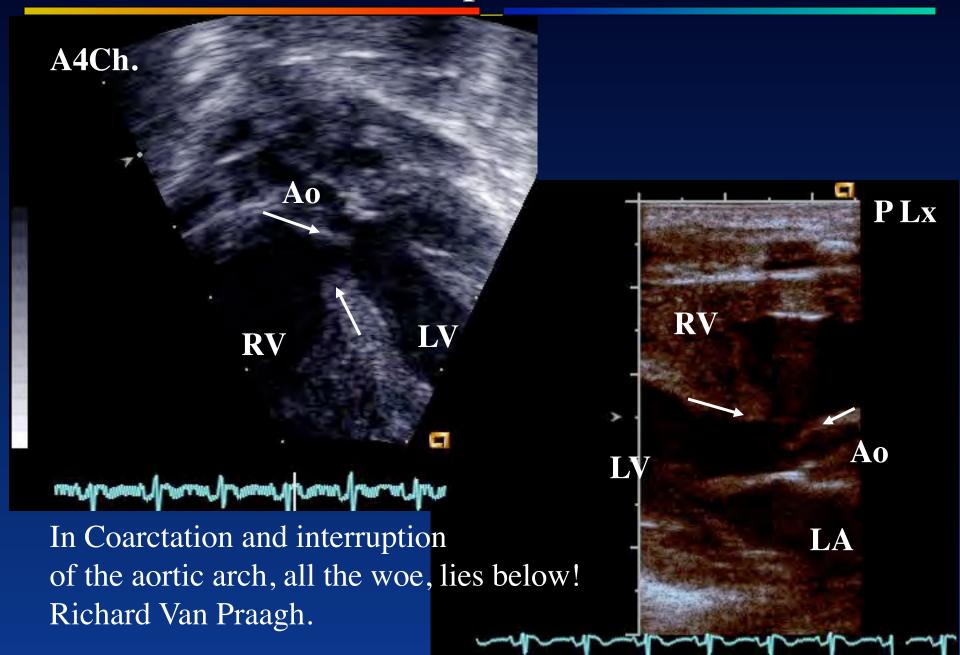
Interrupted Arch: 2 Different Doppler Signals



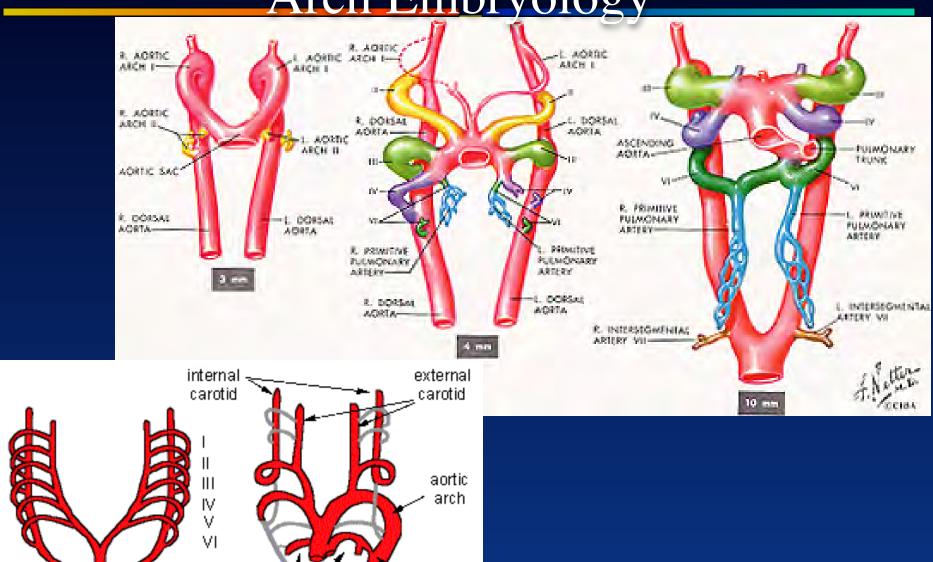
Truncus with Interrupted Aortic Arch



The VSD in Interruption & Coarctation



Arch Embryology



ductus

arteriosus

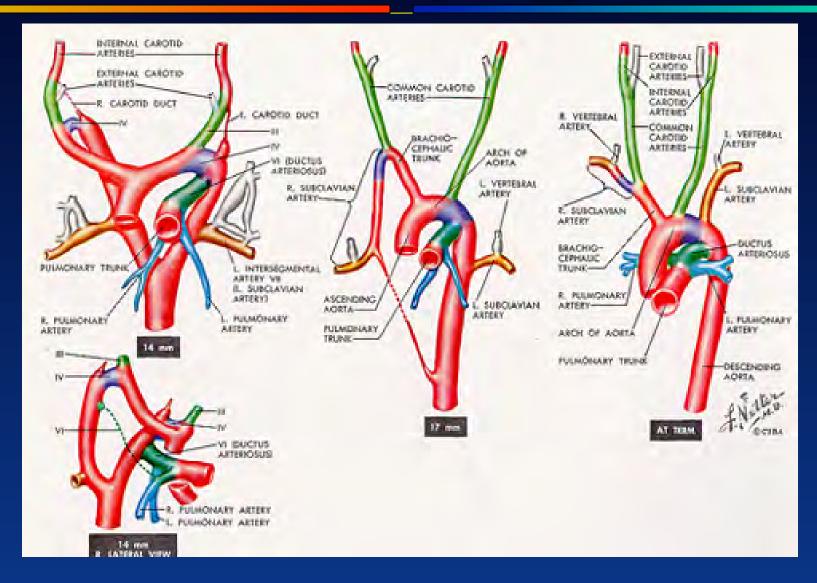
ventral aorta

dorsal aorta

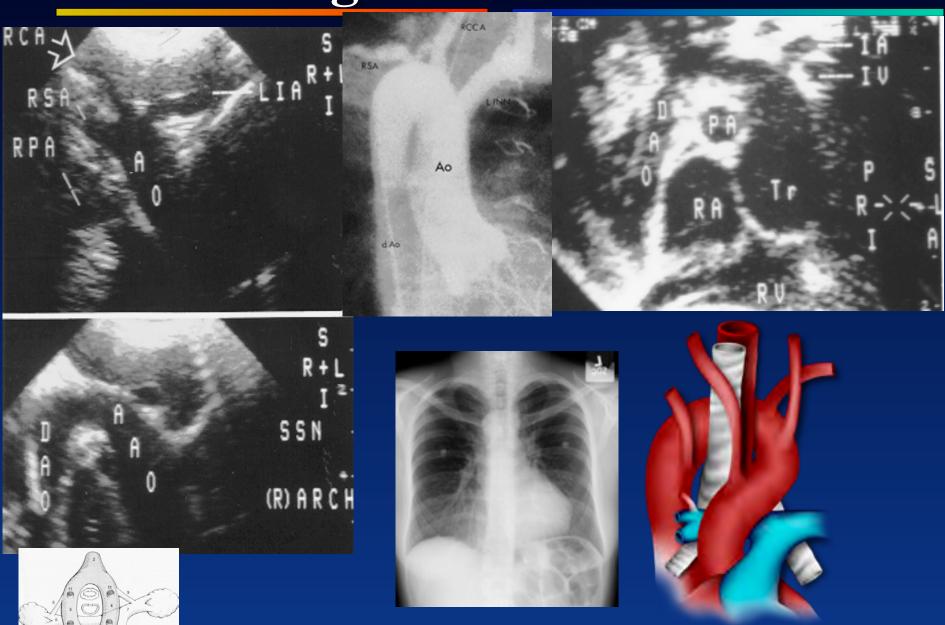
pulmonary

arteries

Arch Embryology

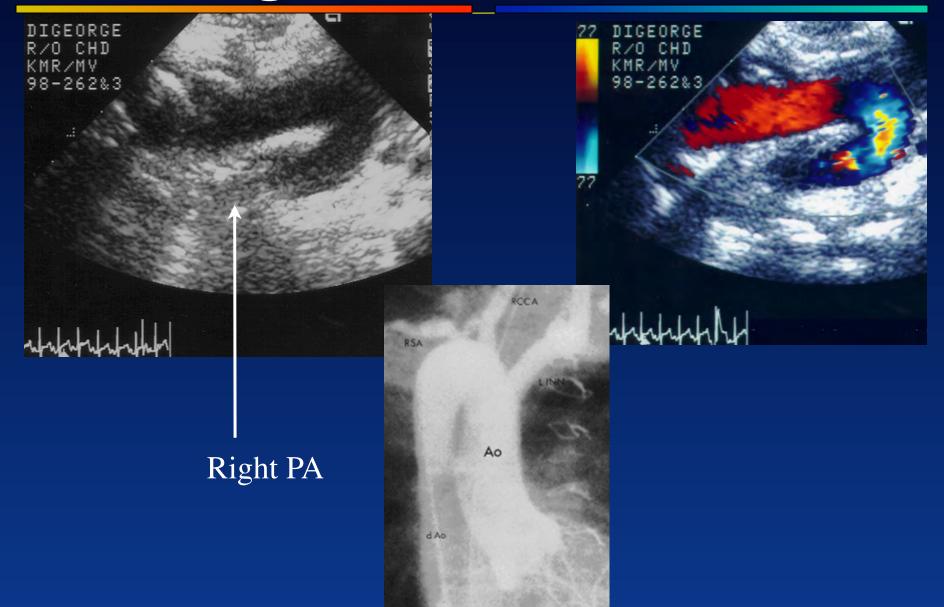


Right Aortic Arch

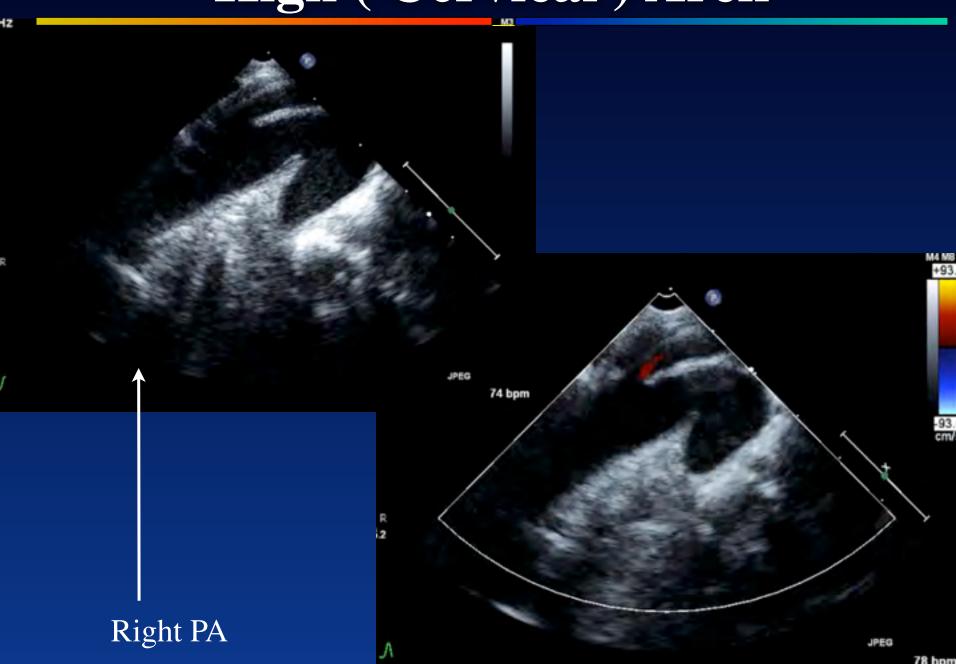


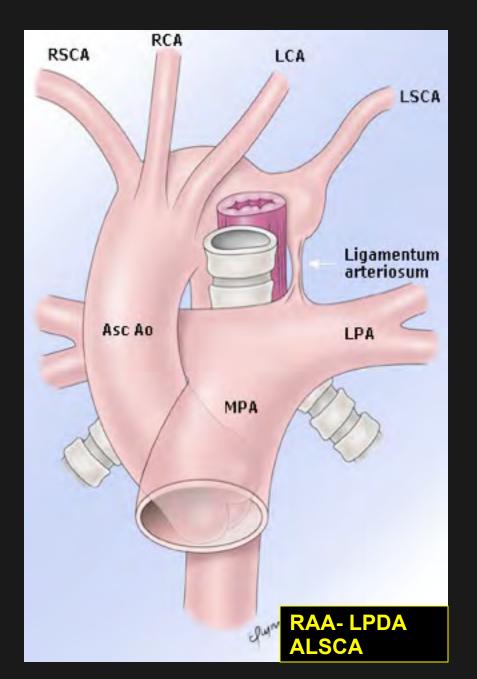
Left Arch: Cervical Arch and Right Ductus

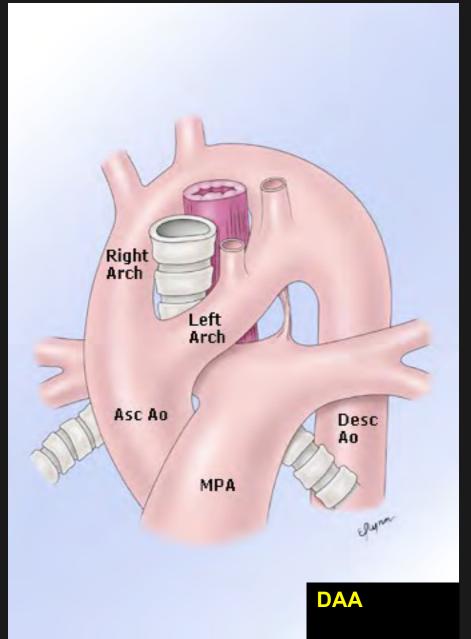
High (Cervical) Arch



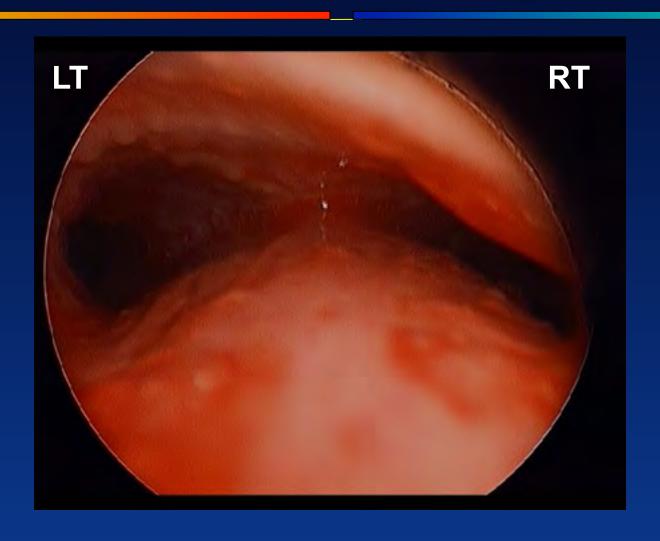
High (Cervical) Arch

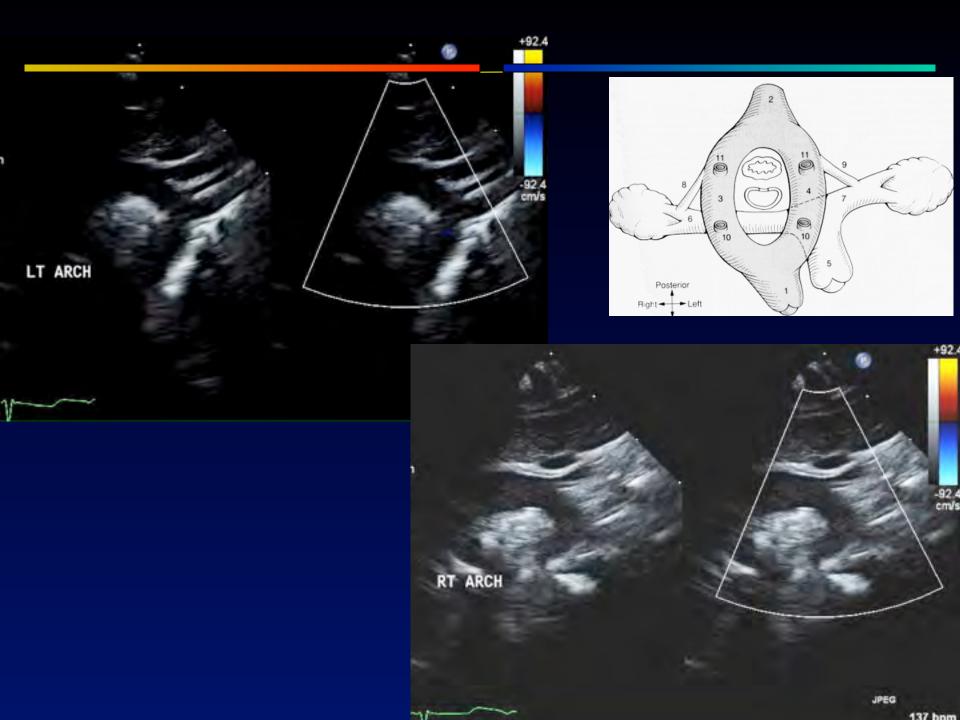




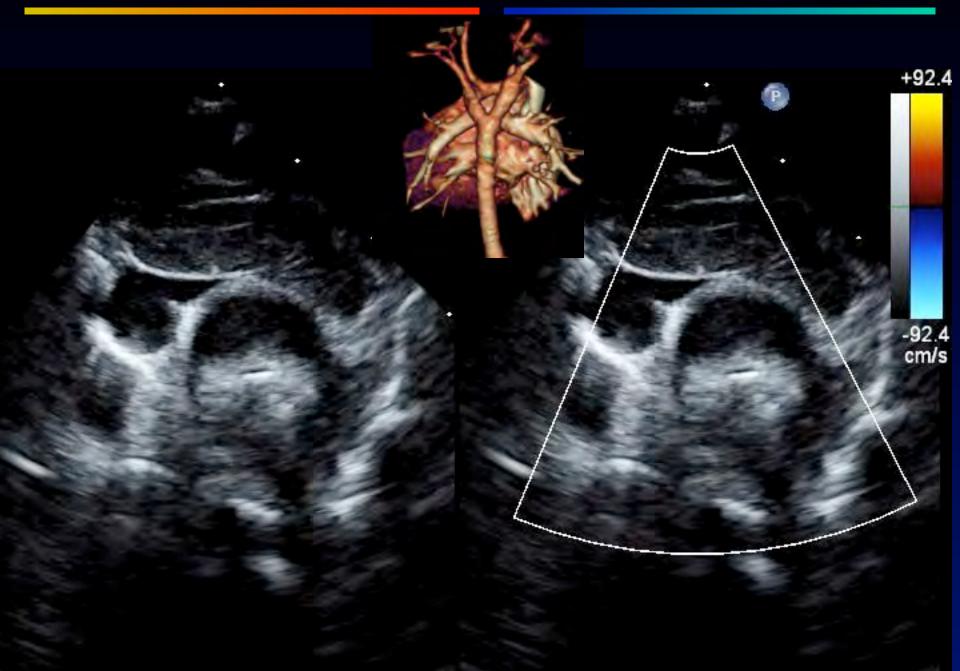


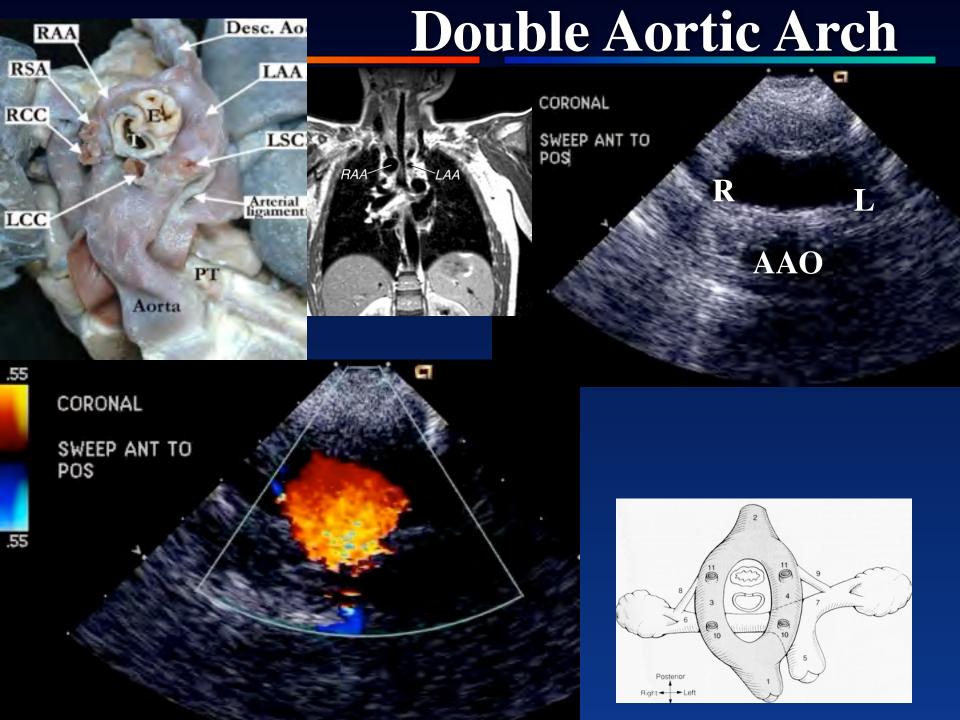
Bronchoscopy RT Mainstem Bronchus Compression



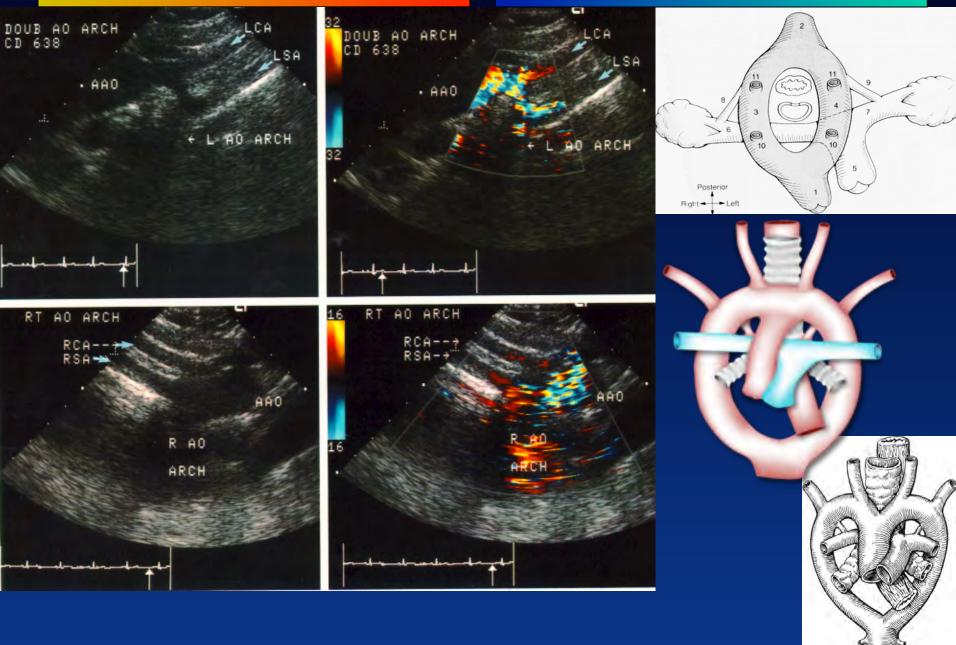


Coronal Scan

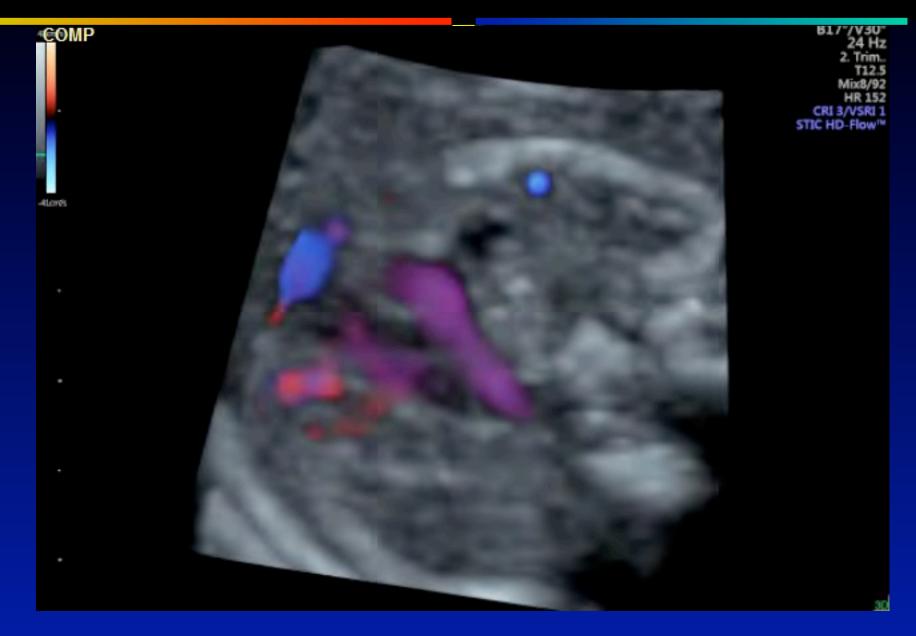




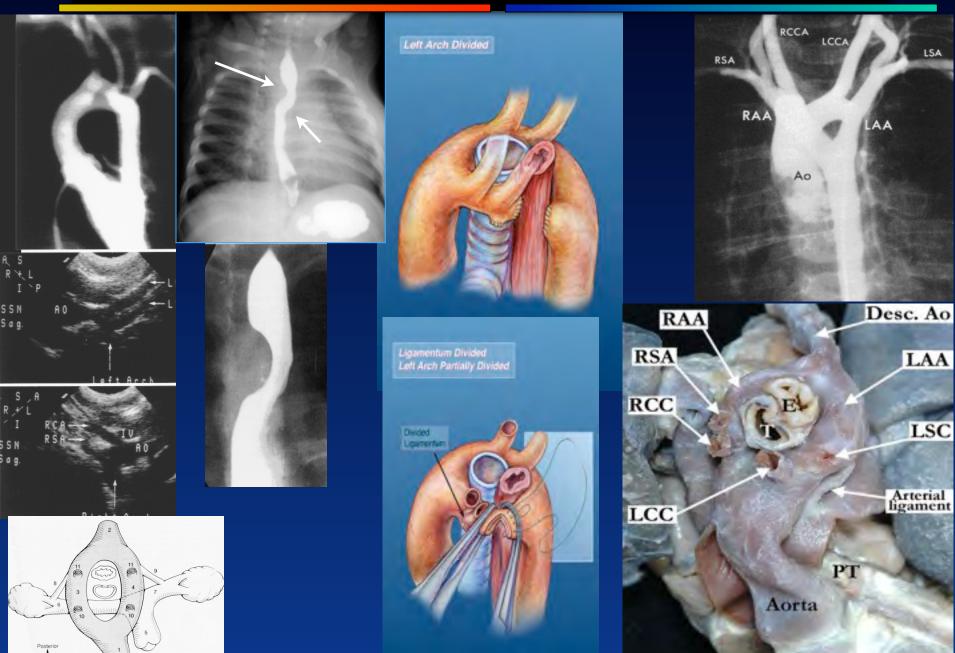
Double Aortic Arch



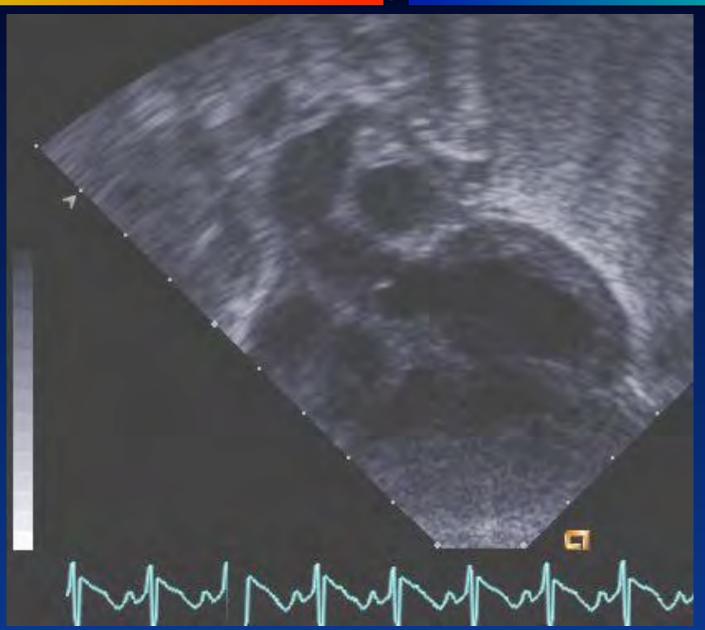
Fetal Double Aortic Arch



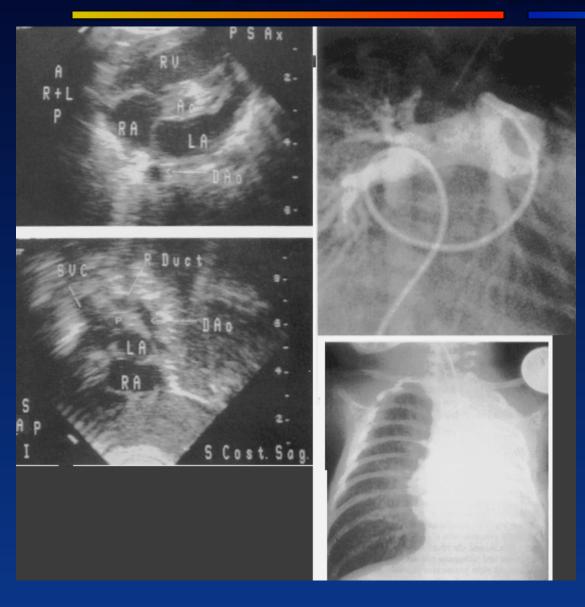
Double Aortic Arch



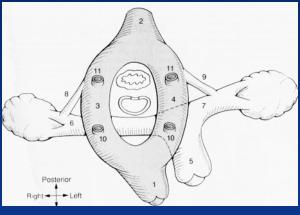
L Duct, Right Ao Arch



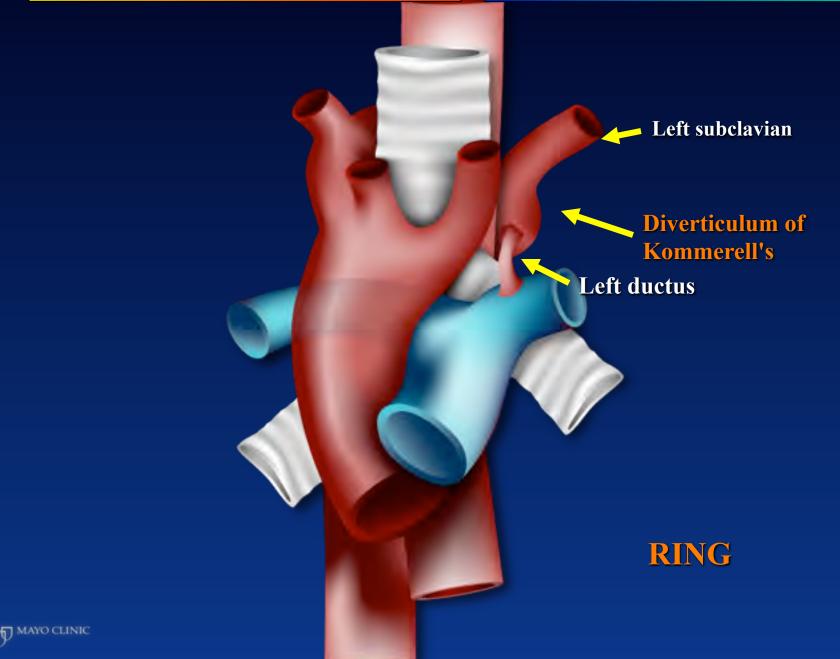
Interrupted Aortic Arch, R Desc. Ao & R Duct- Another Bronchial Vise



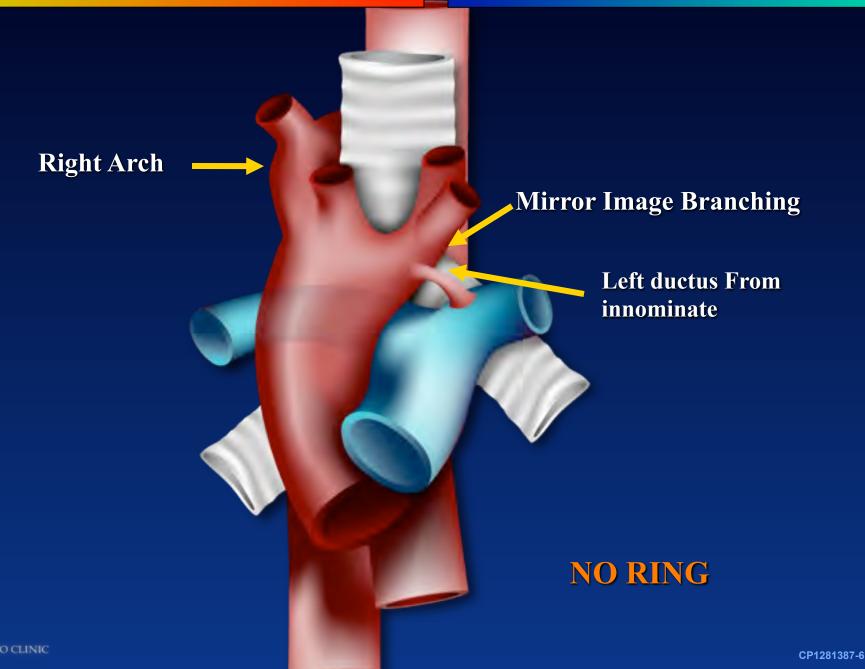




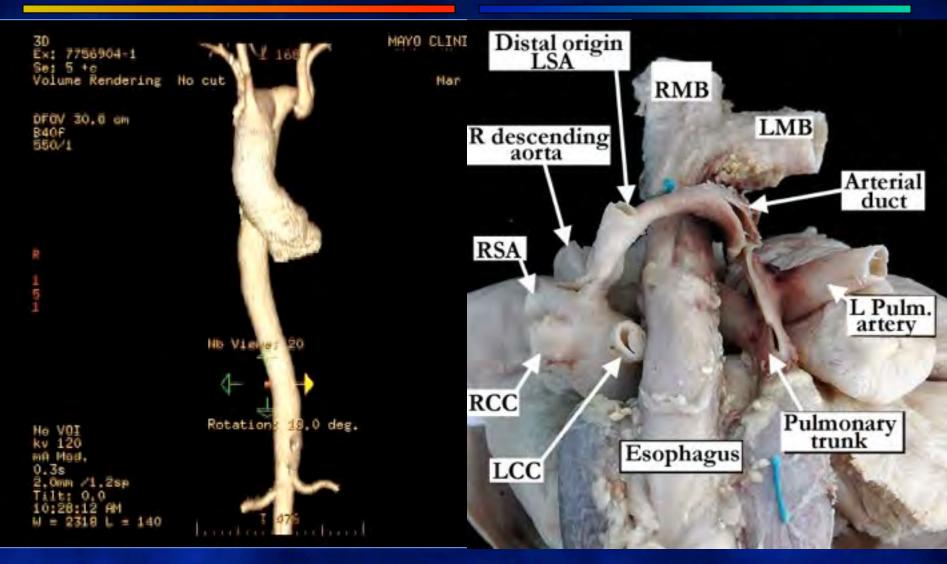
Right Arch with Aberrant Left Subclavian



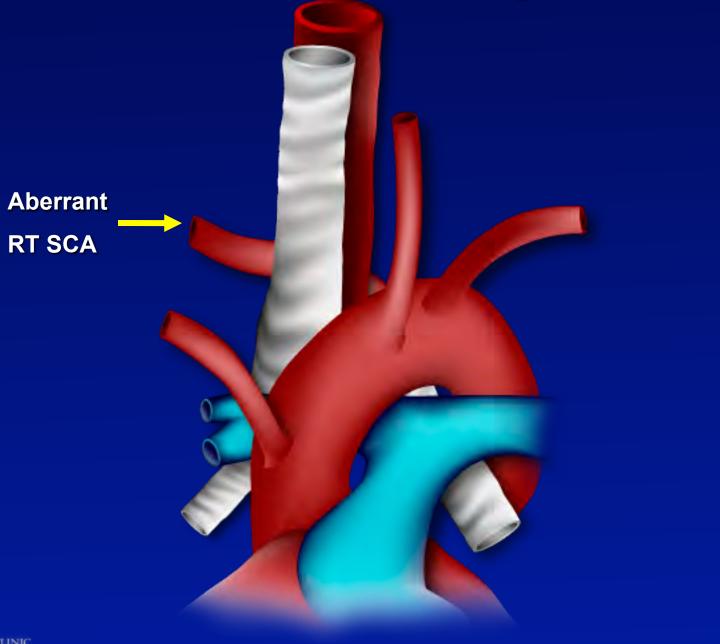
Right Arch Mirror-image Branching and No Ring



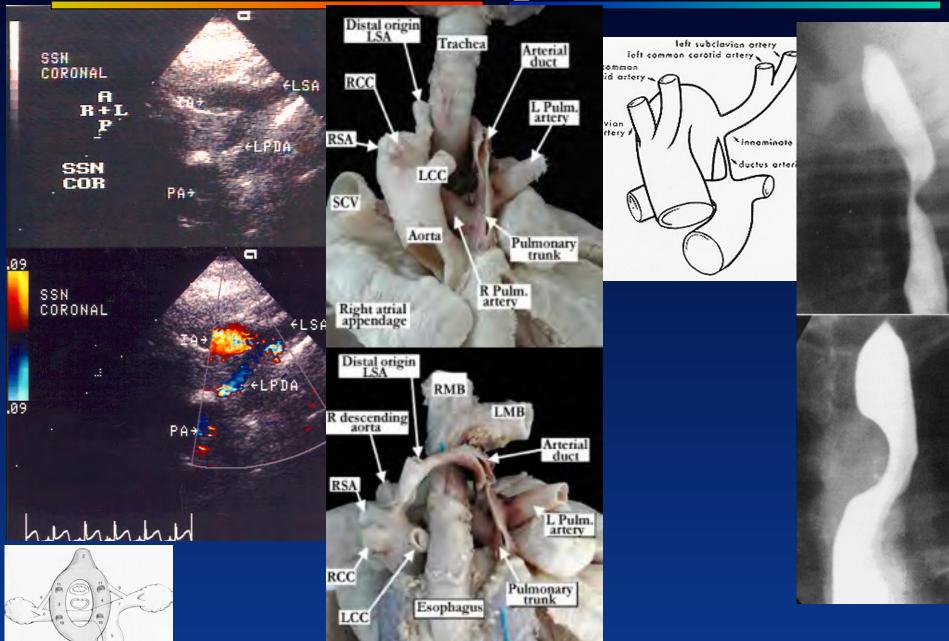
Right Aortic Arch – Aberrant L subclavian artery and L arterial duct



Left Aortic Arch with Aberrant Right Subclavian



Left Duct with Right Aortic Arch



Resection of Kommerell's diverticulum and left subclavian artery transfer for recurrent symptoms after vascular ring division

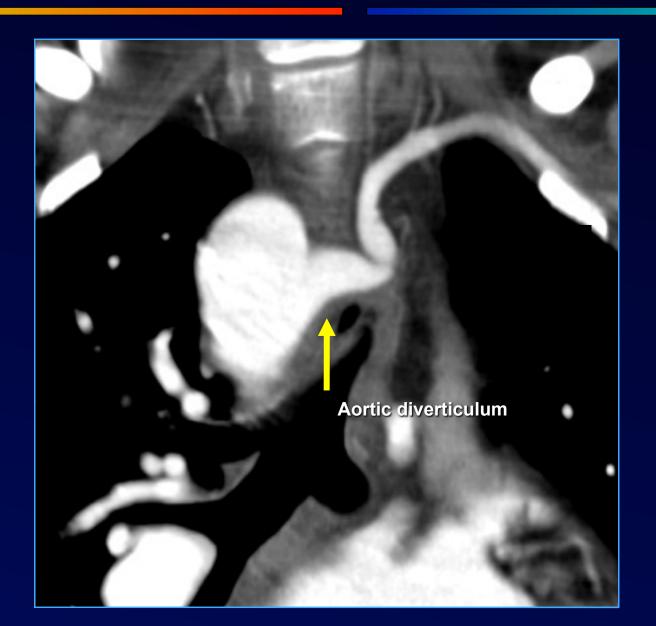
C.L. Backer, N. Hillman, C. Mavroudis, L.D. Holinger EJCTS 2002



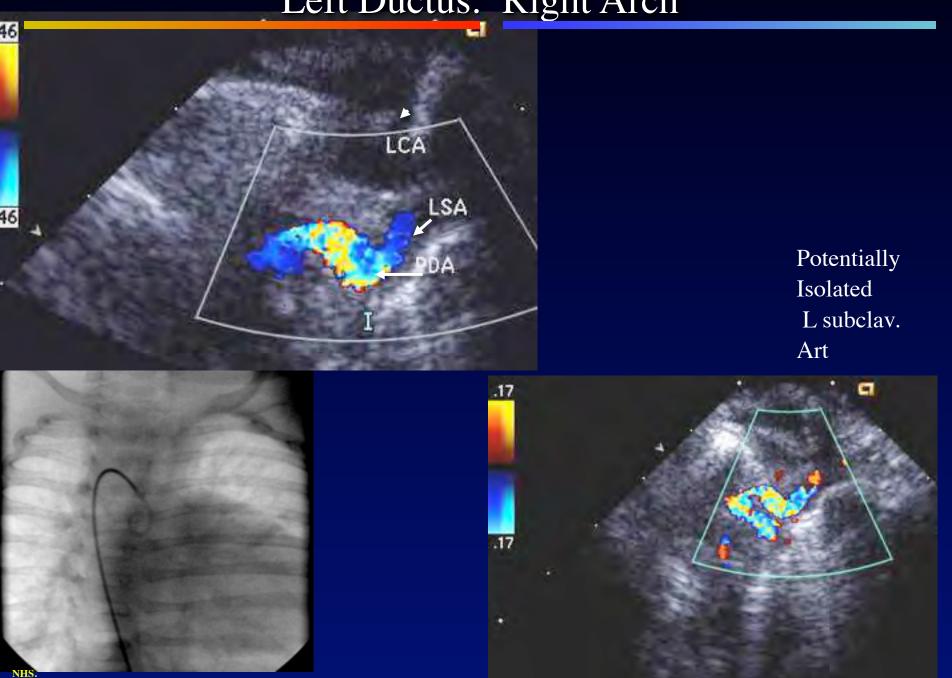
Kommerell's Diverticulum



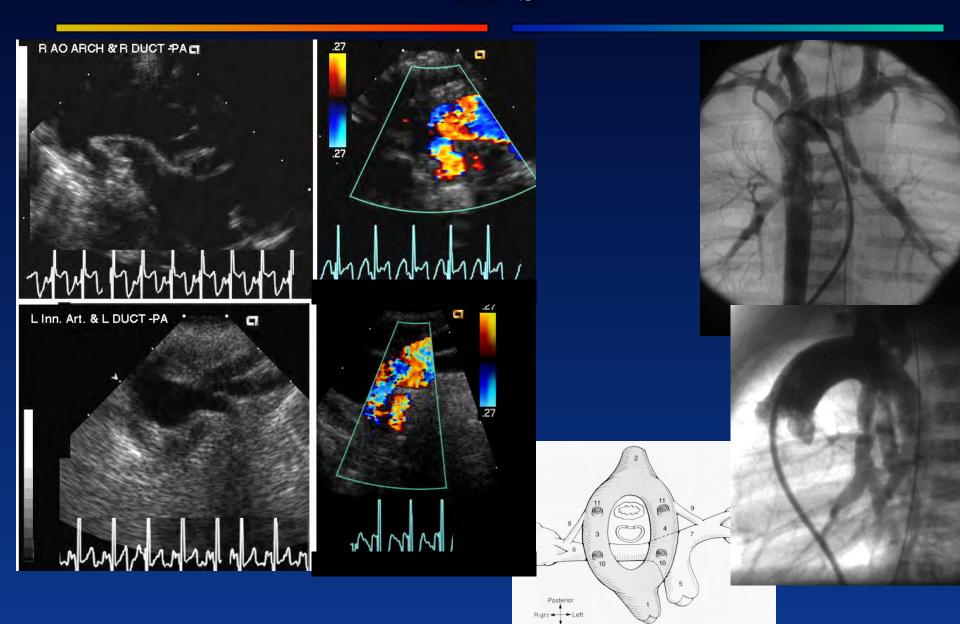
Kommerell's Diverticulum



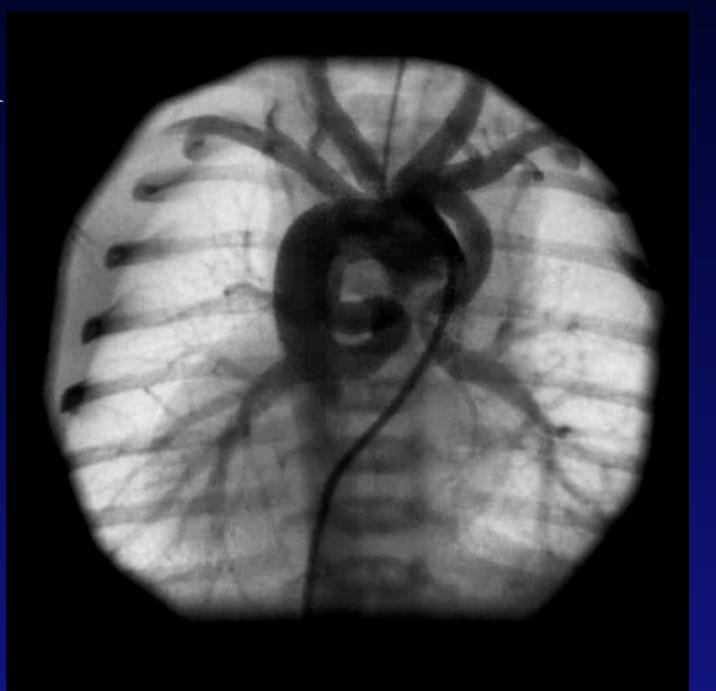
Left Ductus: Right Arch



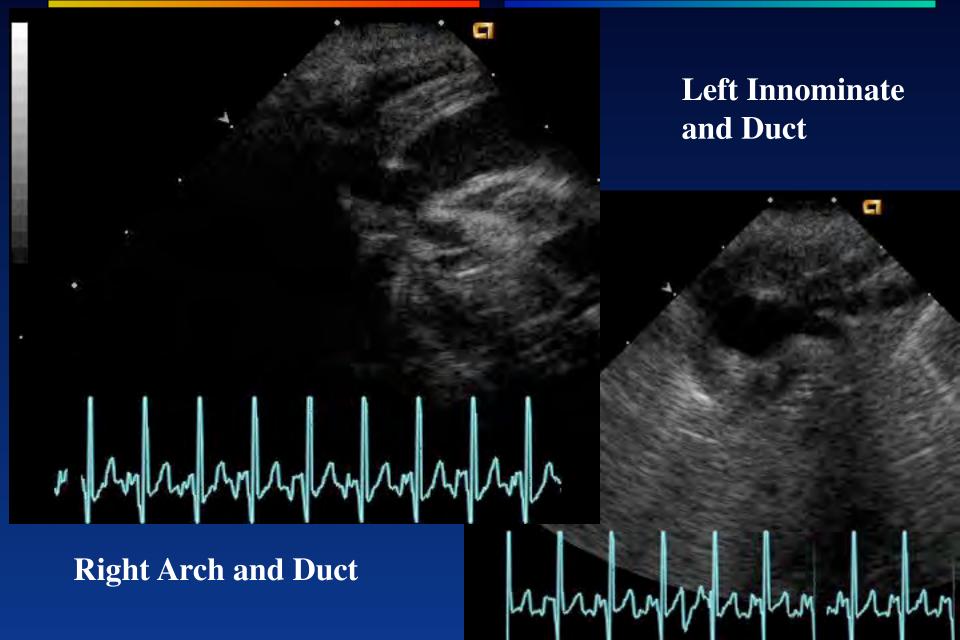
BILATERAL DUCTS WITH ABSENT CENTRAL PA 'S



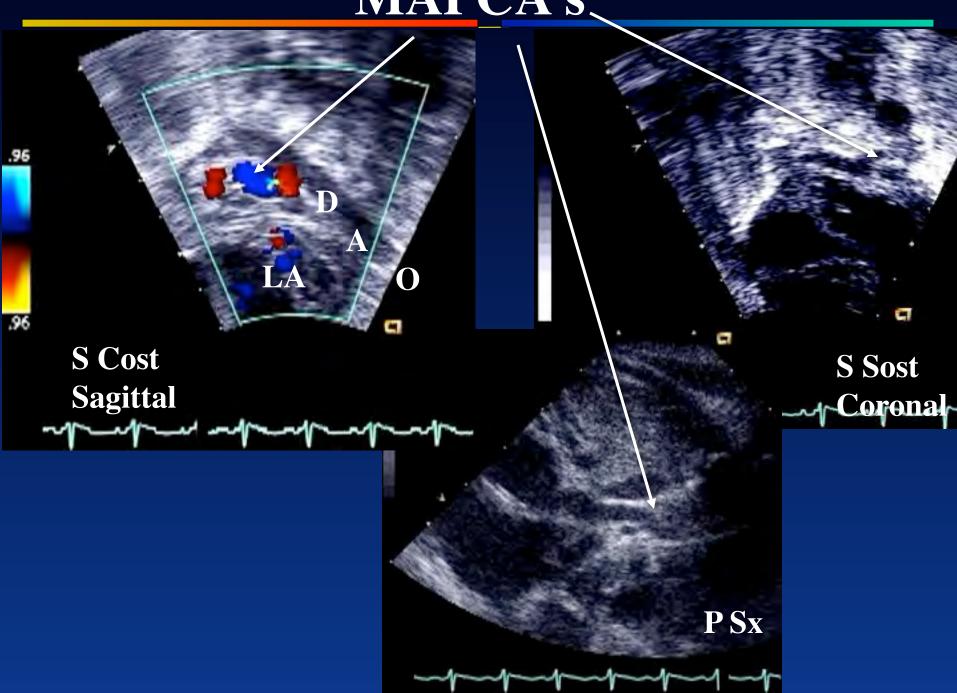
Bilateral Ductus



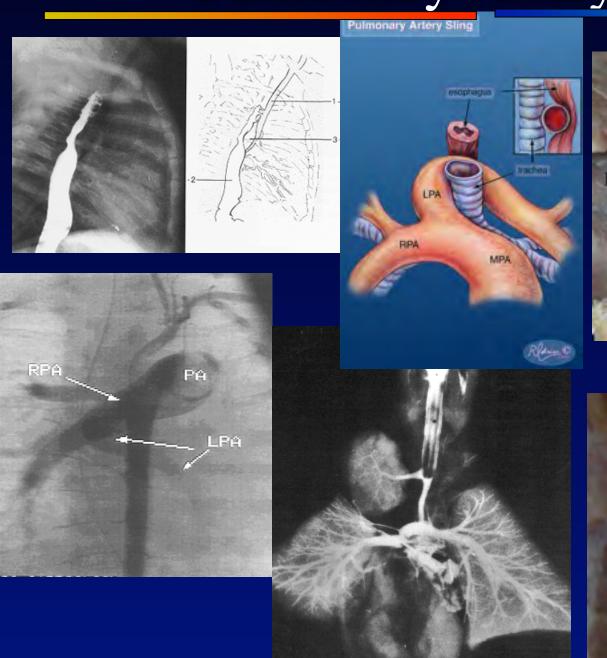
Bilateral Ducts & Absent Central PA's

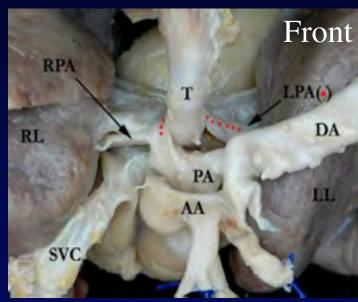


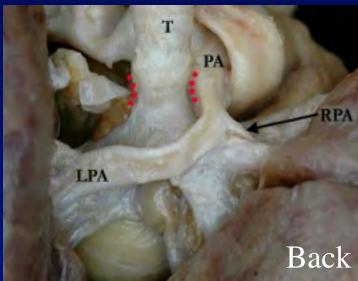
MAPCA's.



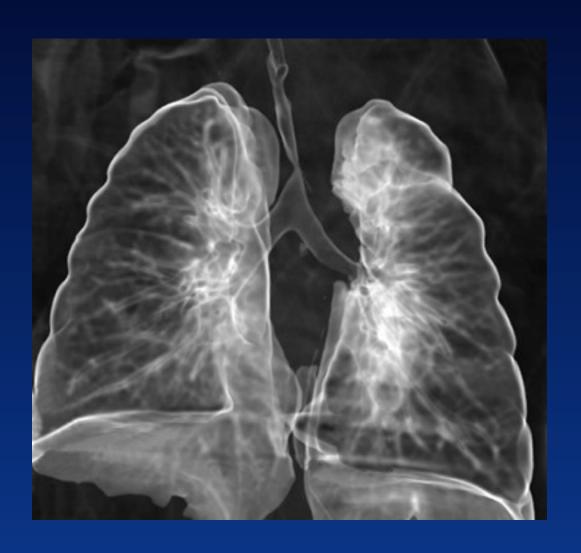
Pulmonary Artery Sling



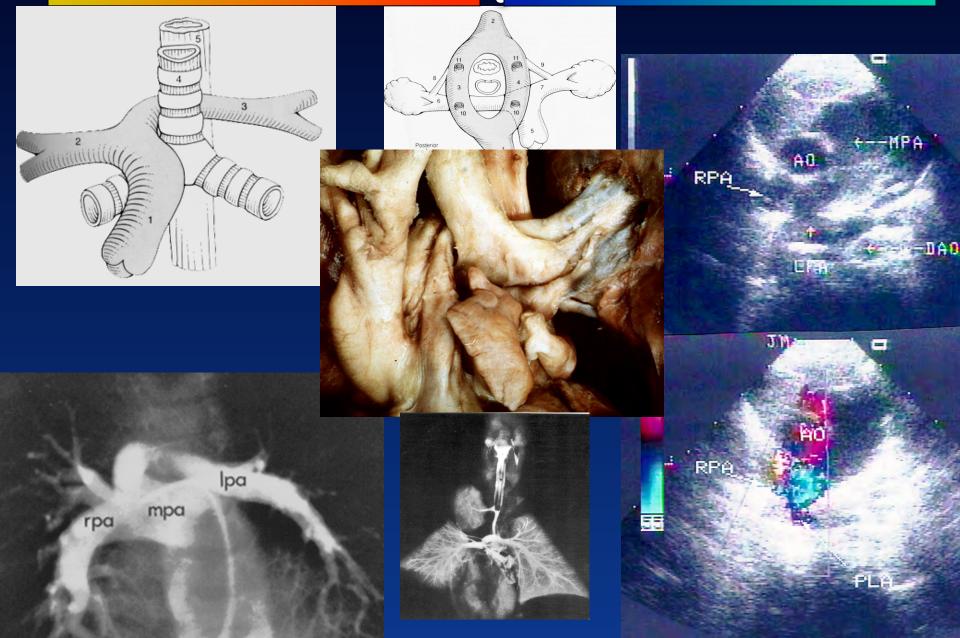




CT Bronchial Tomography

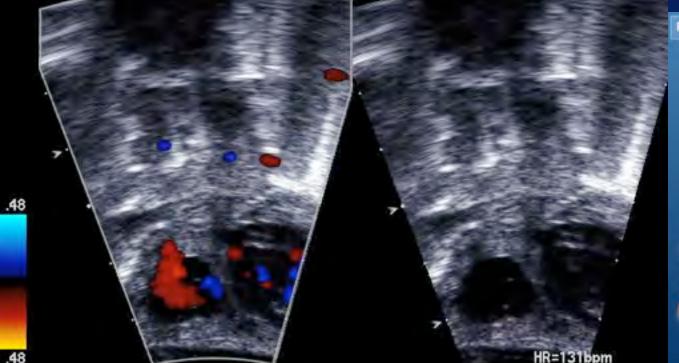


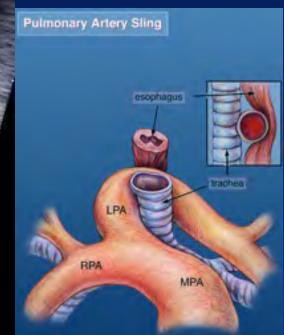
Pulmonary artery Sling ECHO

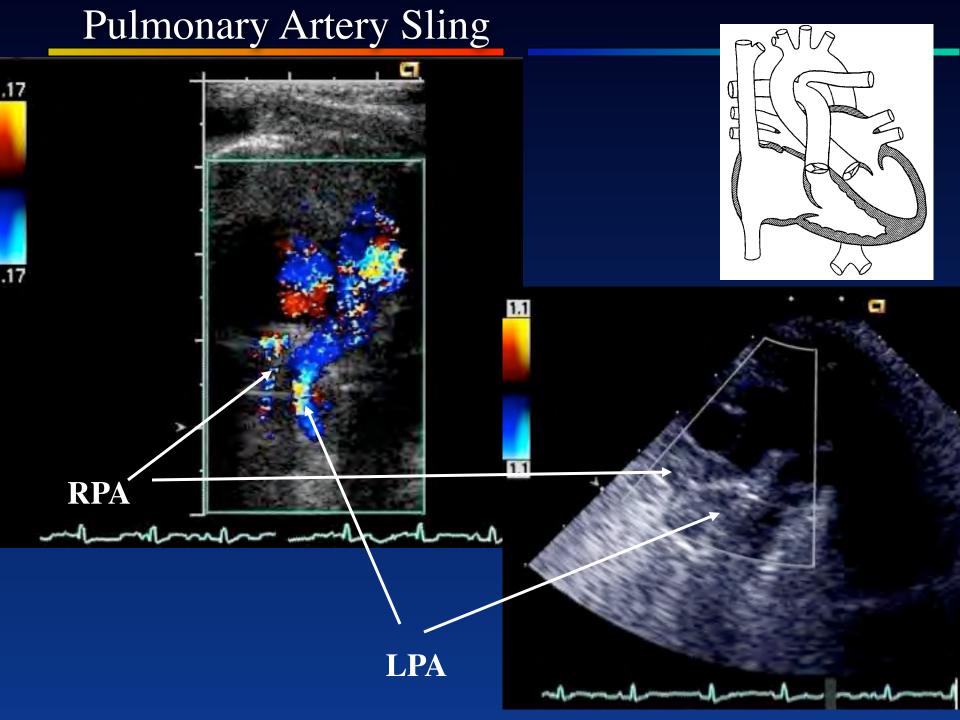


PA Sling

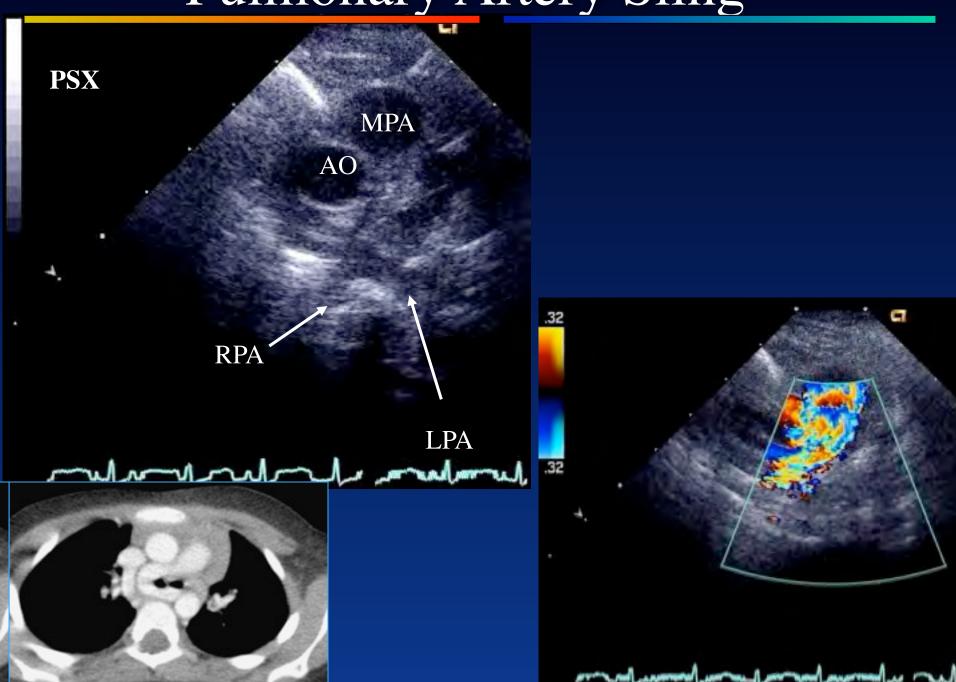








Pulmonary Artery Sling



Thank You!