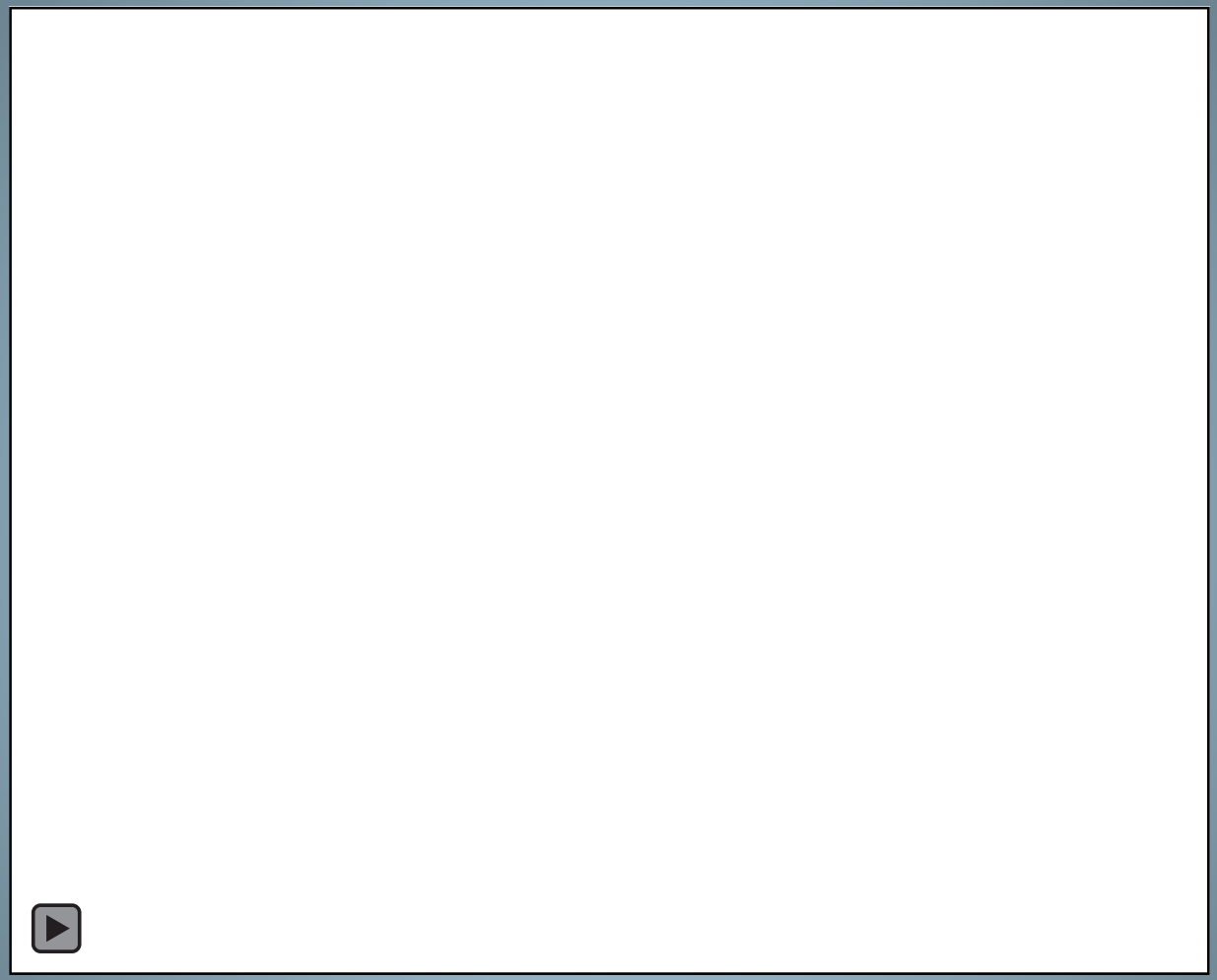


Thrombus

Lymphoma

Imaging of the major vessels

- Primarily Aorta and pulmonary vessels
- Anatomy and morphology
- Congenital abnormality
- Measure dimension of vessel lumen
- Evaluation of valves
- Quantitative flow analysis

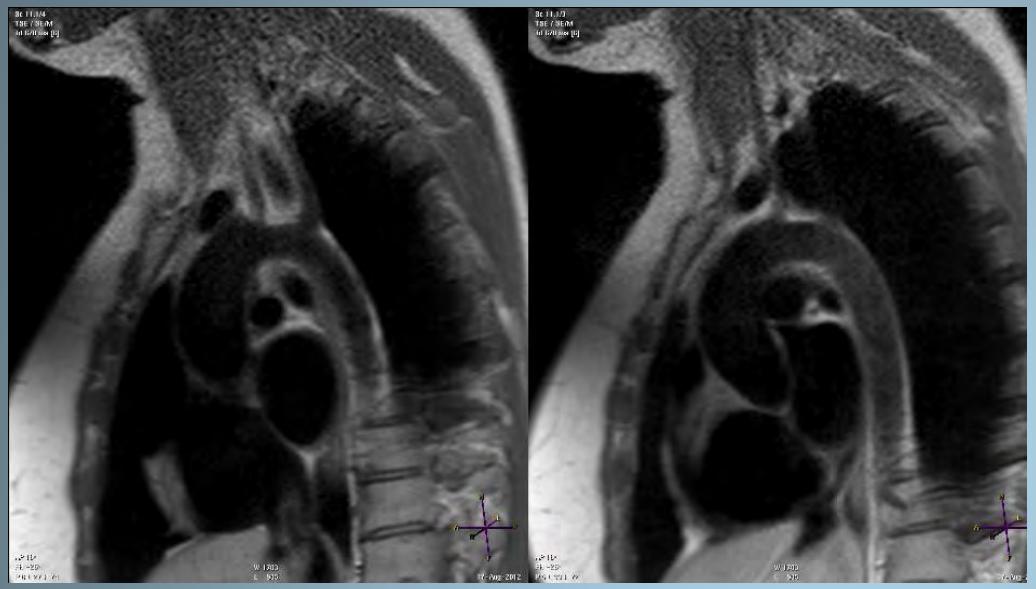
Aortic imaging

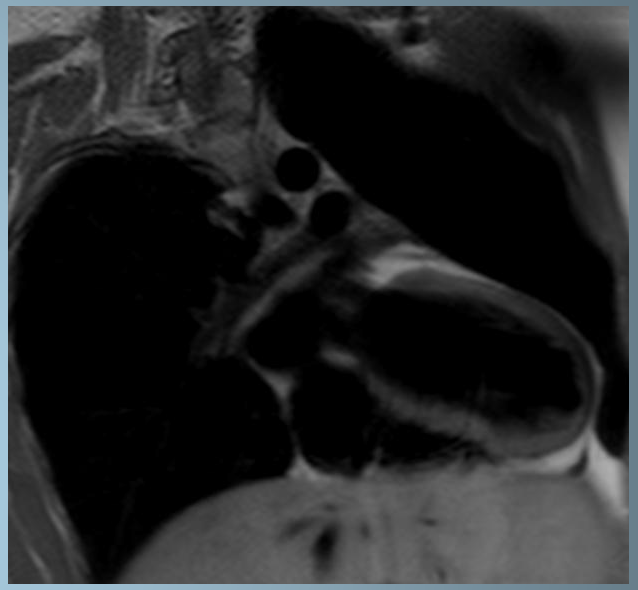
- Assessment of aorta in congenital disease
- Dimensions of aortic lumen
- Evaluation of aortic valve
- Aneurysms – size, extent and shape
- Visualisation of dissection and related thrombus
- Visualisation of coarctation
- Quantitative analysis of aortic flow

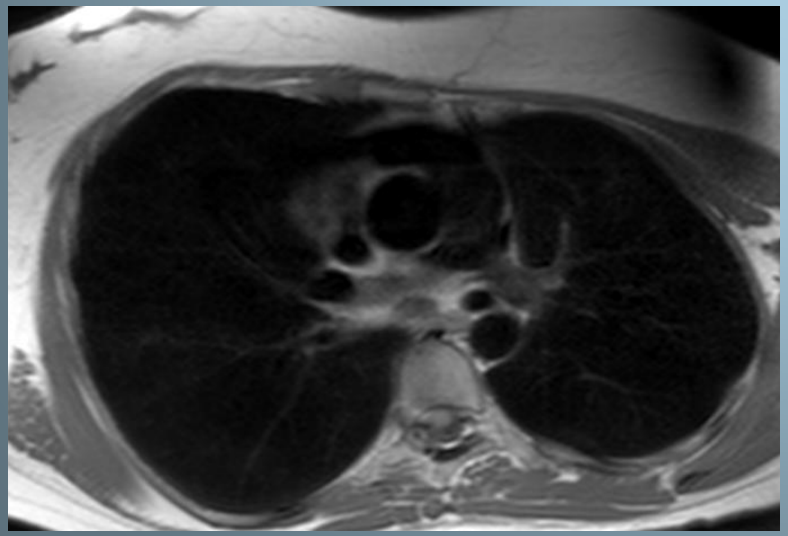
Sagittal oblique aorta

Sagittal oblique aorta

Black-blood imaging - aorta







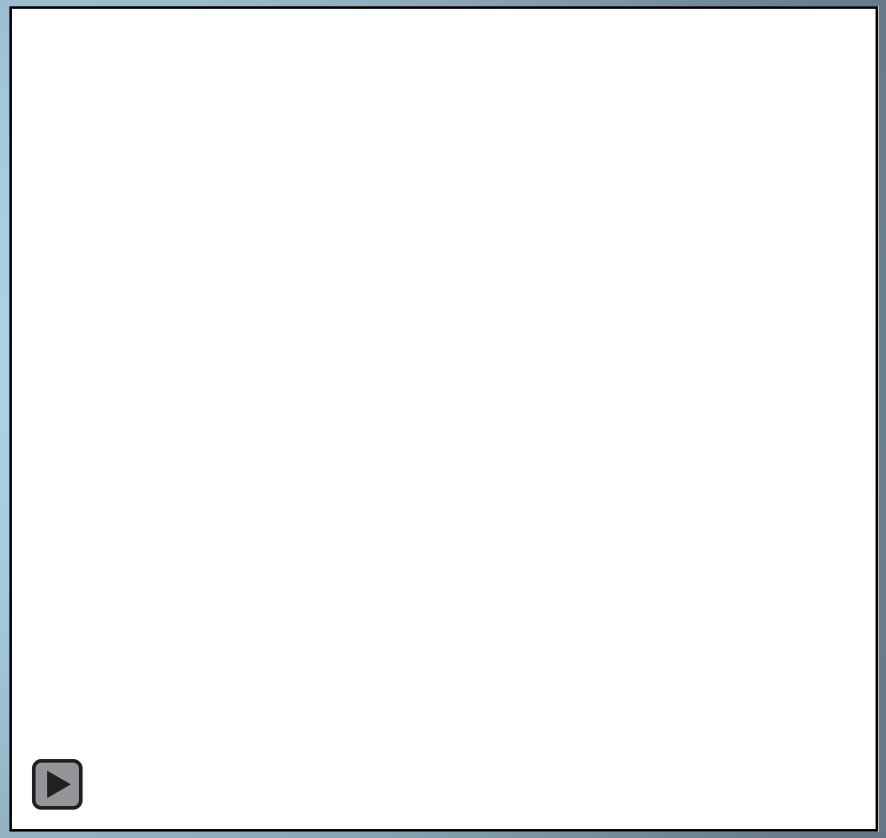
Valvular disease

Valve stenosis

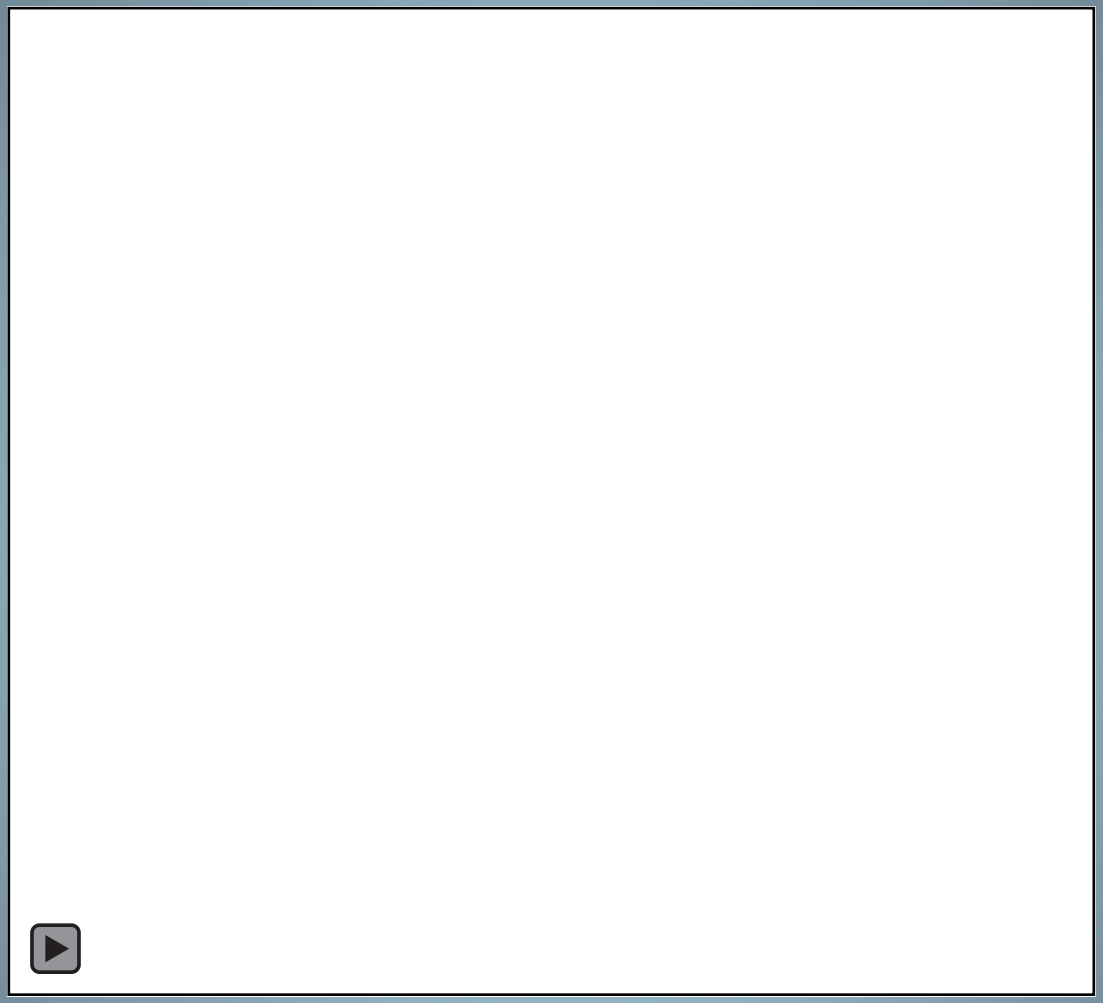
- Narrowing due to disease
- Pressure gradient

Valve insufficiency

- Incomplete closing
- regurgitation



Tricuspid aortic valve cine



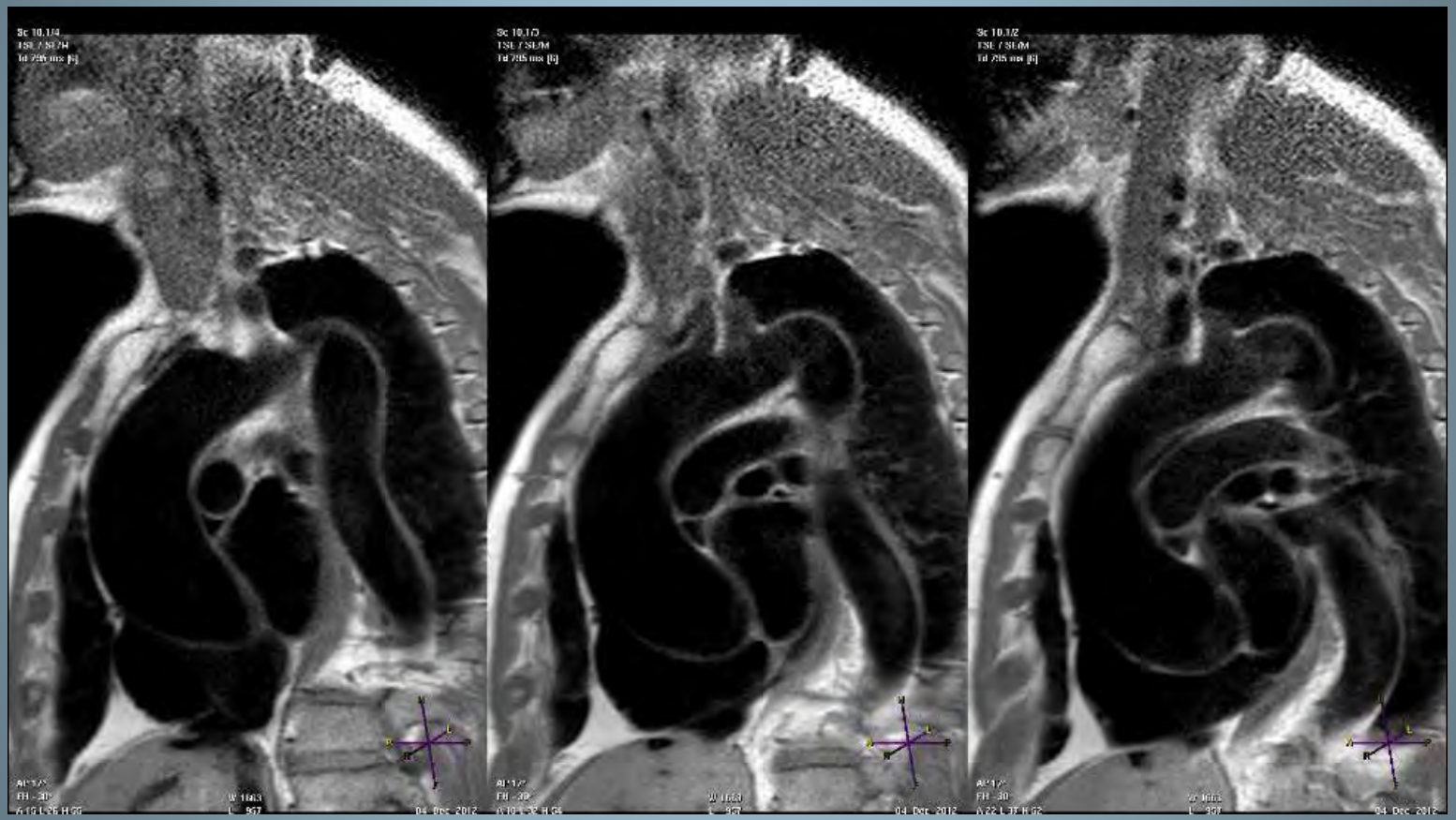
Bicuspid aortic valve

Case study 3

Patient c

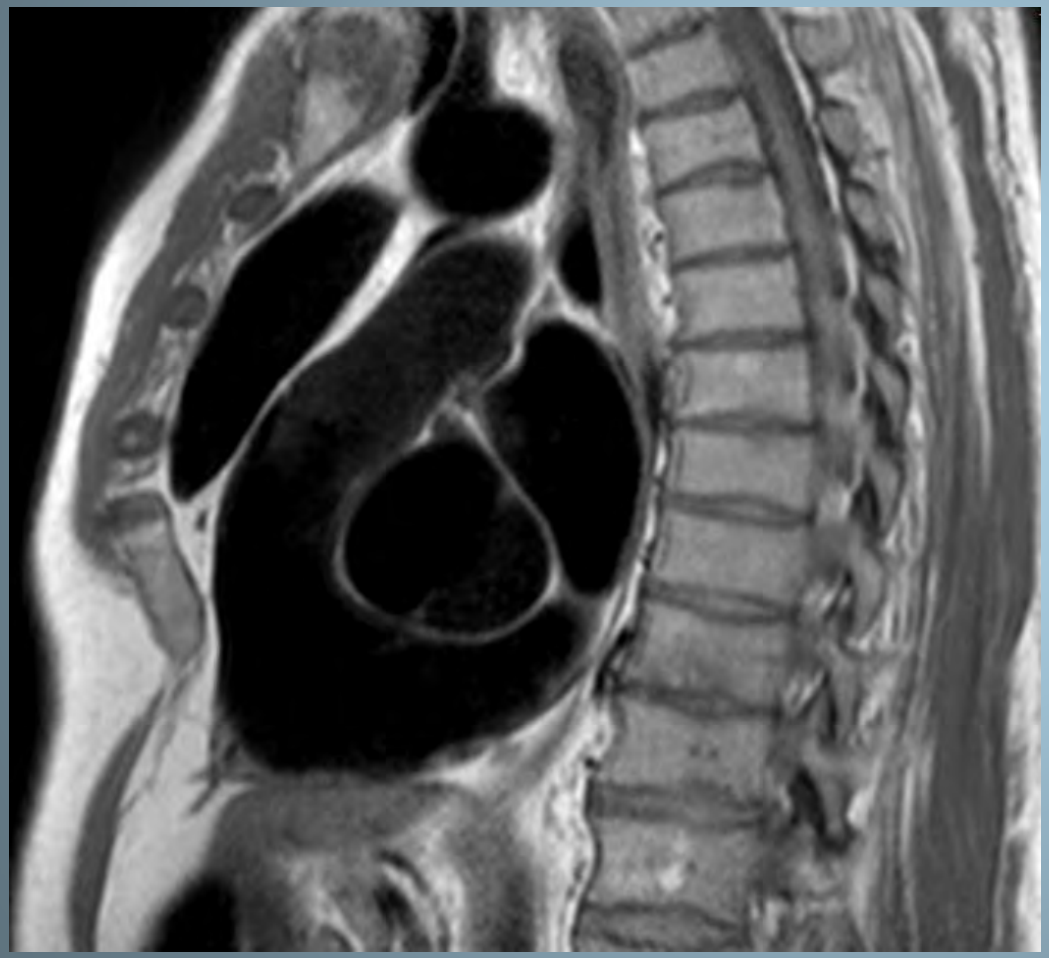
- 63 year old male
- Bicuspid aortic valve
- Dilated thoracic aorta

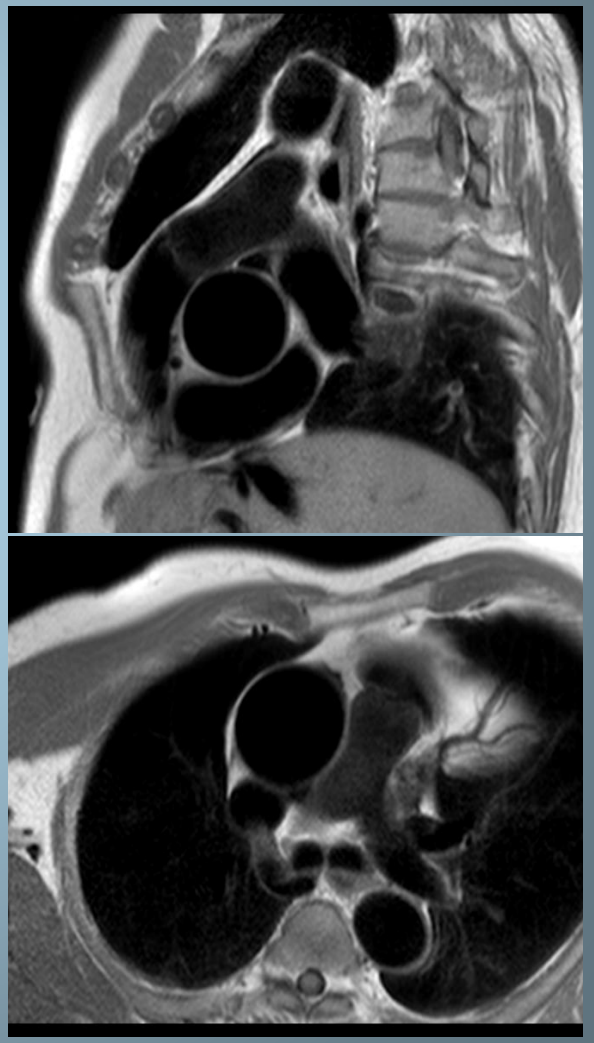
Patient C – thoracic aorta



Sagittal oblique black blood sequence

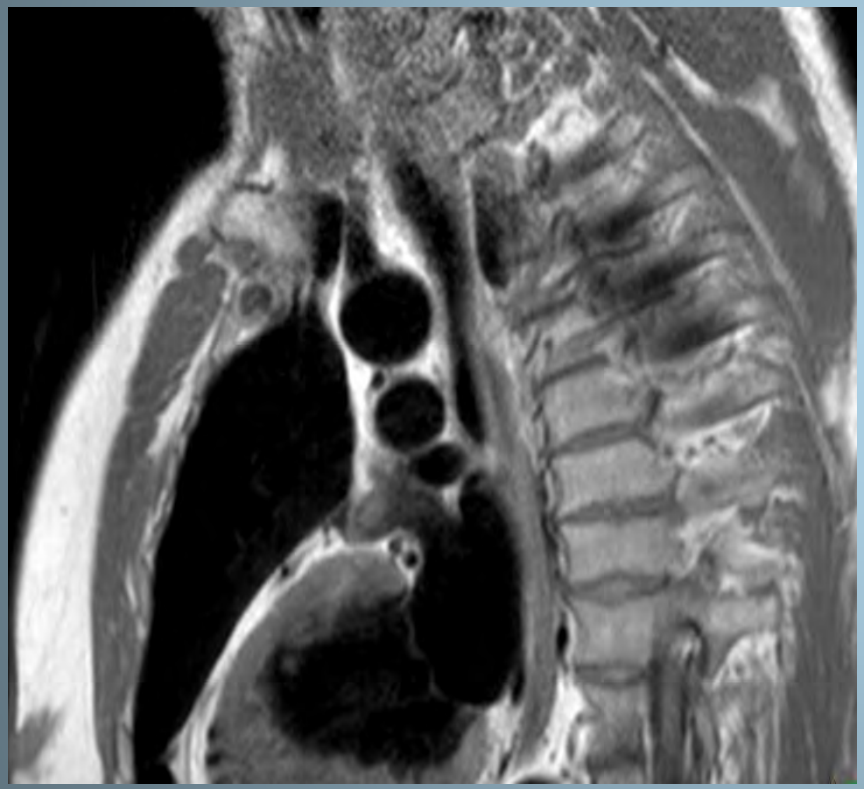
Patient C – thoracic aorta



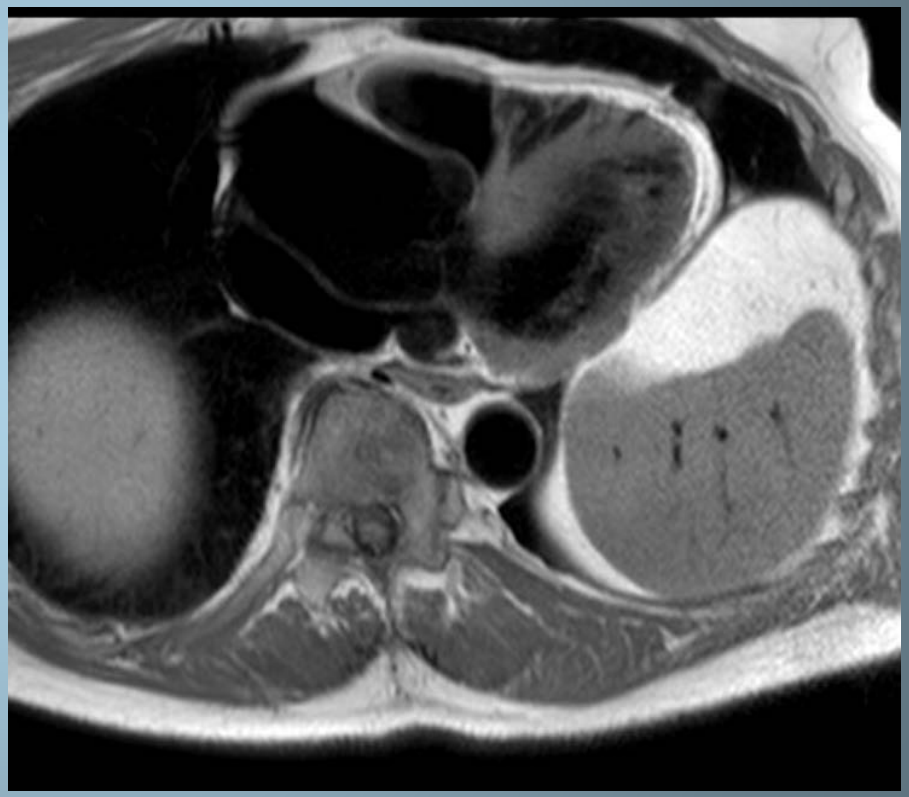


Bicuspid aortic valve

Patient C – thoracic aorta



Transverse aorta (aortic arch)



Descending aorta – diaphragm level

Pulmonary vessels

- Assessment of congenital disease
- Lumen dimensions
- Evaluation of right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT) and valves
- Quantitative flow analysis within main pulmonary artery and branches