Dextro-Transposition of the Great Arteries (D-TGA): Video

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Dextro-transposition of the great arteries (D-TGA). Patient 1.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/V1.D-TGA.r.mp4

Above. D-TGA . Patient 1. Video 1. Five chamber view. Note the LV (left ventricle) and the RV (right ventricle). Note the PA (pulmonary artery) arises from the LV, and the AO (aorta) arises from the RV. Note the branching of the PA (pulmonary artery). The parallel nature of the great arteries can be seen.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/V2.BR_.PA_.r.mp4

Above. D-TGA . Patient 1. Video 2. Five chamber view. Note the PA (pulmonary artery) arising from the LV (left ventricle). Also note the PA branching, which is key to identifying the pulmonary artery.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/V3.AO_.RV_.r.mp4

Above. D-TGA . Patient 1. Video 3. Five chamber view. Note the AO (aorta) as it arises from the RV (right ventricle).

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/201

4/01/V4Para.dtga_.r.mp4

Above. D-TGA . Patient 1. Video 4. Parasagittal view. The AO (aorta) can be defined by the HNV (head and neck vessels). Note that the AO is the anterior vessel, which is usual in D-TGA. The PA (pulmonary artery) and the AO are parallel. A portion of the inflow anatomy is also seen with the RA (right atrium), the RV (right ventricle), and the intervening tricuspid valve.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/V5.col_.dopDtga.r.mp4

Above. D-TGA . Patient 1. Video 5. Color Doppler. Note the parallel arrangement of the PA (pulmonary artery) and the AO (aorta).

D-transposition of the great arteries (D-TGA). Patient 2.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/V1.FN_.V1.GTA_.mp4

Above. D-TGA . Patient 2. Video 1. The LV (left ventricle) and the RV (right ventricle) are labeled. The PA (pulmonary artery) is arising from the LV, and the AO (aorta) is arising from the RV. The pulmonary artery branching (Br. PA) can be seen.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/V2.GTA2_.mp4

Above. D-TGA . Patient 2. Video 2. Similar views from above video. Note the relationship between the PA (pulmonary artery) and the LV (left ventricle).

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/V3.AX_.View_.mp4

Above. D-TGA . Patient 2. Video 3. Transverse views demonstrating the LV (left ventricle) and the RV (right ventricle). The PA (pulmonary artery) arises from the LV, and the AO (aorta) arises from the RV. Note the parallel arrangement of the great vessels. The PA is defined by its branching.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/V4.TGA_.mp4

Above. D-TGA . Patient 2. Video 4. Sagittal aorta and aortic arch view. Note the HNV (head and neck vessels) defining the AO (aorta). The AO is anterior to the PA (pulmonary artery).

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