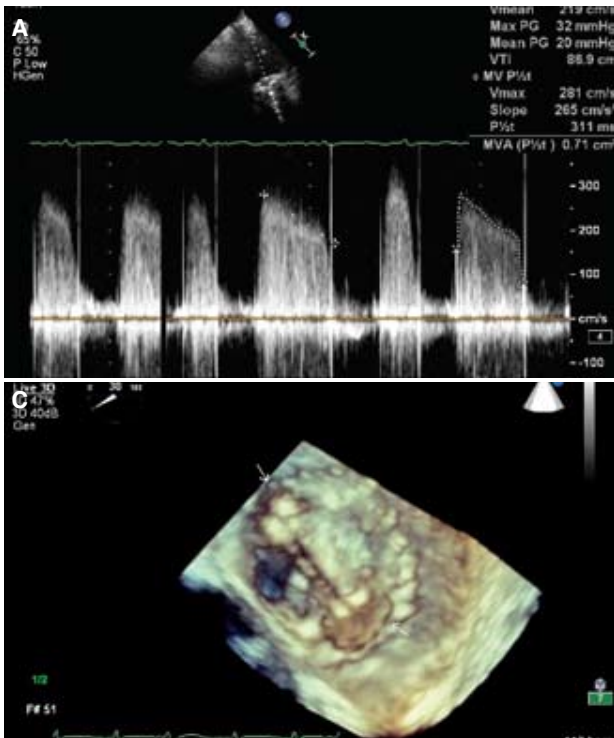


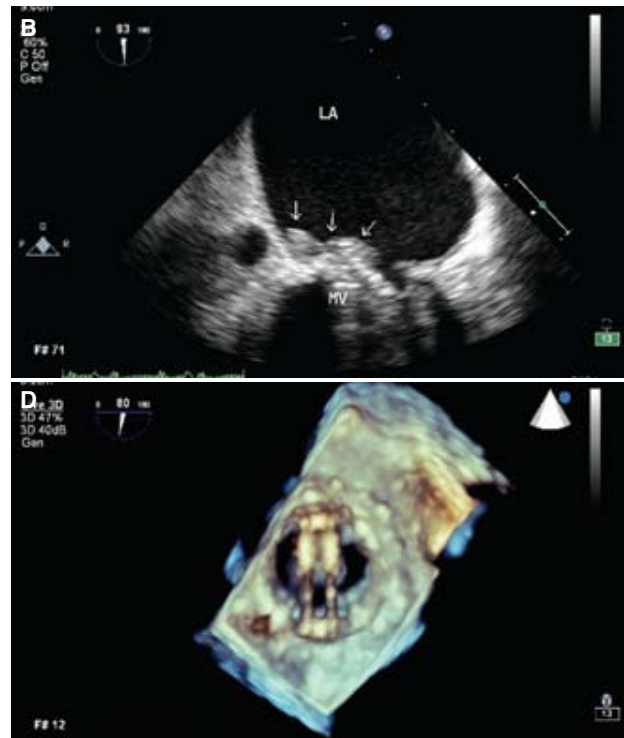
## Görüntülü olgu örnekleri

## Case images

### Prosthetic mitral valve thrombosis demonstrated by real-time 3D transesophageal echocardiography



### Gerçek zamanlı, üçboyutlu transözofageal ekokardiyografi ile gösterilen mitral protez kapak trombüsü



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A 46-year-old man presented with dyspnea four years after mitral valve replacement. The INR was 1.2 on presentation. Cardiac auscultation revealed loss of valve sounds. On transthoracic echocardiography, the mean diastolic mitral transvalvular gradient was 20 mmHg and mitral valve area was 0.7 cm<sup>2</sup> (Fig. A). Two-dimensional transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) revealed a huge obstructive thrombus attached to the mitral valve and restricting the movement of one of the leaflets (Fig. B, Video file 1). Real-time three-dimensional TEE demonstrated

restriction of one of the leaflets by a thrombus located on the left atrial side of the mitral valve (Fig. C, Video file 2). After the administration of low dose (25 mg), slow infusion (6 hours) tissue plasminogen activator three times (total 75 mg), real-time three-dimensional TEE showed complete lysis of the thrombus (Fig. D, Video file 3) with a mean diastolic transvalvular gradient of 6 mmHg and a mitral valve area of 2.6 cm<sup>2</sup>.

**Figures.** (A) Transthoracic echocardiogram showing obstruction of the mitral prosthetic valve. (B) 2D transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) showing a huge obstructive thrombus (arrows) attached to the mitral valve, restricting the movement of one of the leaflets. Real-time 3D TEE showing (C) restriction of one of the leaflets by a thrombus (arrows) located on the left atrial side of the mitral valve, and (D) complete lysis of the thrombus after the administration of tissue plasminogen activator. MV: Prosthetic mitral valve; LA: Left atrium. **Video files are available online at the site of the presentation.**

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