

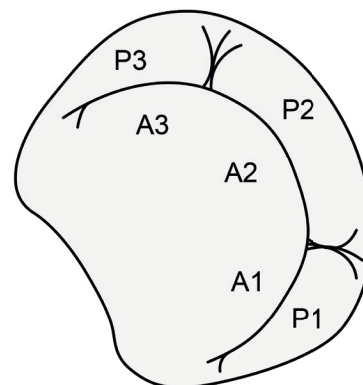
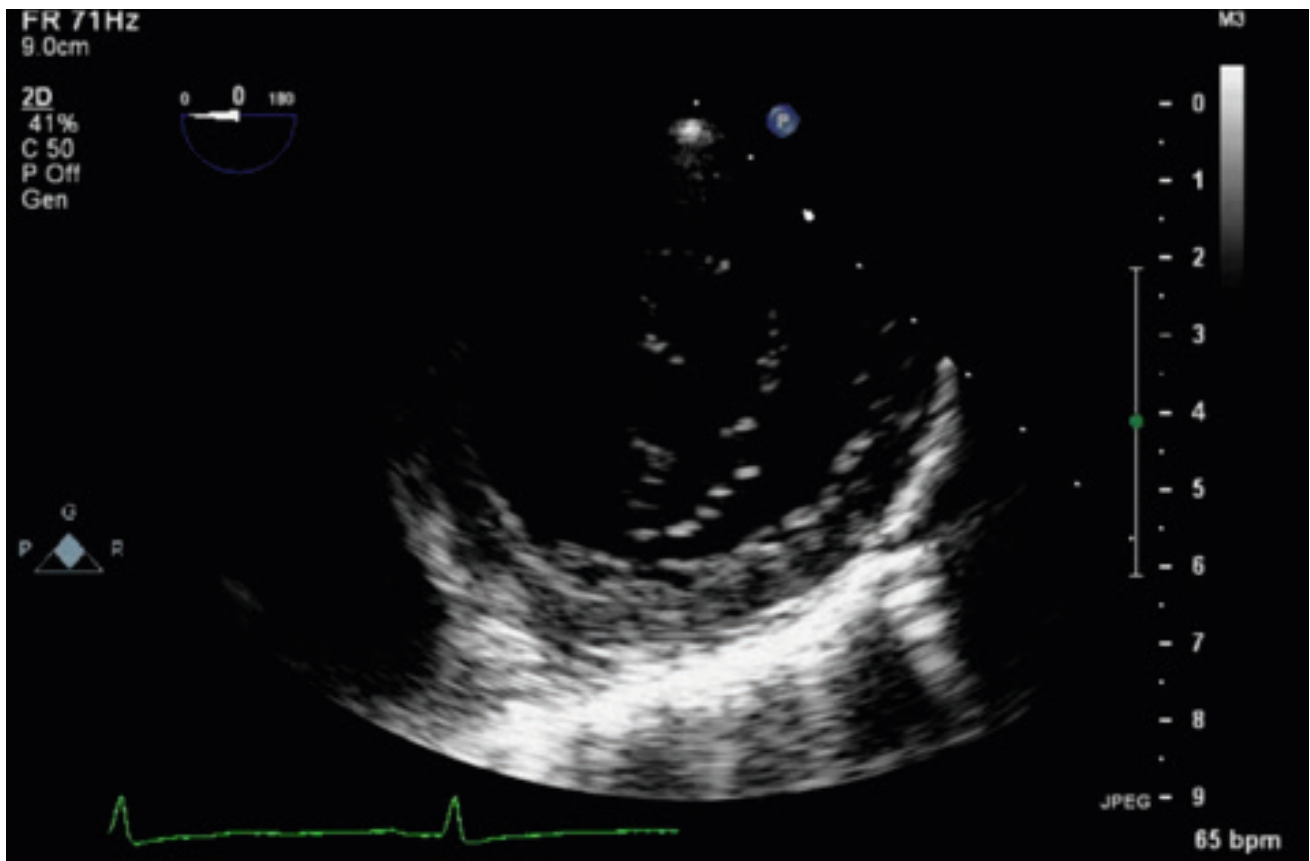
TEE ESSENTIALS

Assessment of the mitral valve: Transgastric views

Mitral valve short-axis view

The mitral valve can be visualized from the transgastric position in the basal short-axis view of the left ventricle—a transducer angle of 0–20° is used. The valve orifice is sometimes said to have a fish mouth appearance when seen face-on in this view. The posteromedial commissure is located at the top of the screen (near field), and the anterolateral commissure at the bottom of the screen (far field). The use of color Doppler in this view helps identify the location of mitral regurgitation.

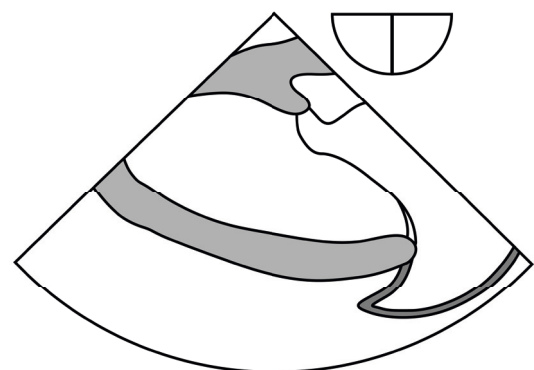
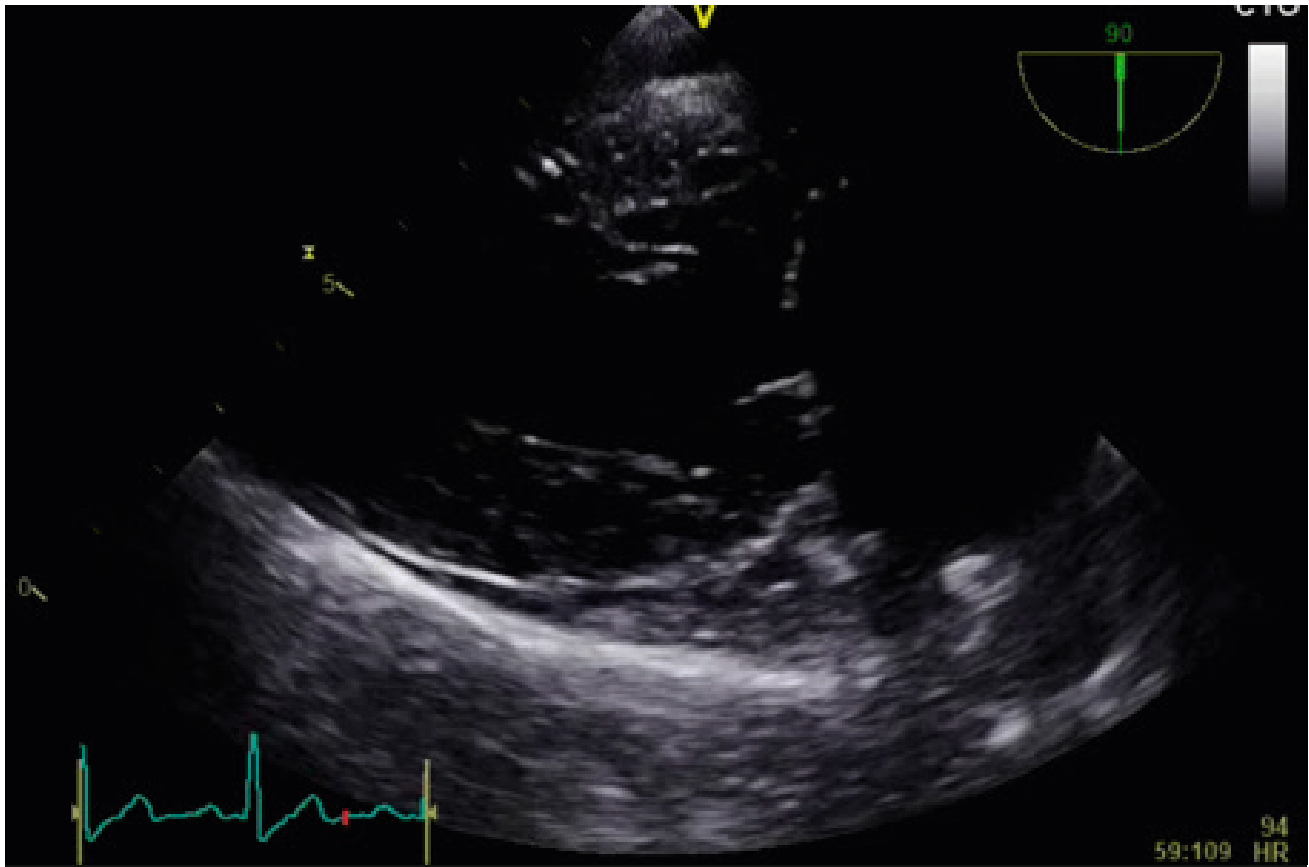
Transgastric basal short-axis view, showing the mitral valve en face



Mitral valve two-chamber view

The mitral valve is seen in the transgastric two-chamber view, using a transducer angle of 90–110°. This view also provides good views of the papillary muscles and subvalvular apparatus. The posterior leaflet (P3 segment) is in the near field, and the anterior leaflet (A1 segment) is in the far field.

Transgastric two-chamber view



Further reading

Hahn RT, Abraham T, Adams MS, et al. 2013. Guidelines for performing a comprehensive transesophageal echocardiographic examination: Recommendations from the American Society of Echocardiography and the Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr.* **26**: 921–964.