

## Eustachian Valvula: Real-Time Three-Dimensional Transthoracic Echocardiographic Imaging

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The use of three-dimensional echocardiography for the analysis of cardiac structures allows the viewing of planes that make the anatomic identification more realistic<sup>1-3</sup>. We present the case of a 41-year-old male patient, a high-performance athlete (marathoner) in whom an Eustachian valvula was identified. In the two-dimensional echocardiographic study (Figure 1), an elongated, filiform structure is observed. Three-dimensional echocardiography shows an elongated, but not filiform valvula which appears as a structure with a wide base, as identified in the short-axis view, which enables anatomic observation from a depth or elevation plane (Figure 2).

### Potential Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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### Study Association

This study is not associated with any graduation program.

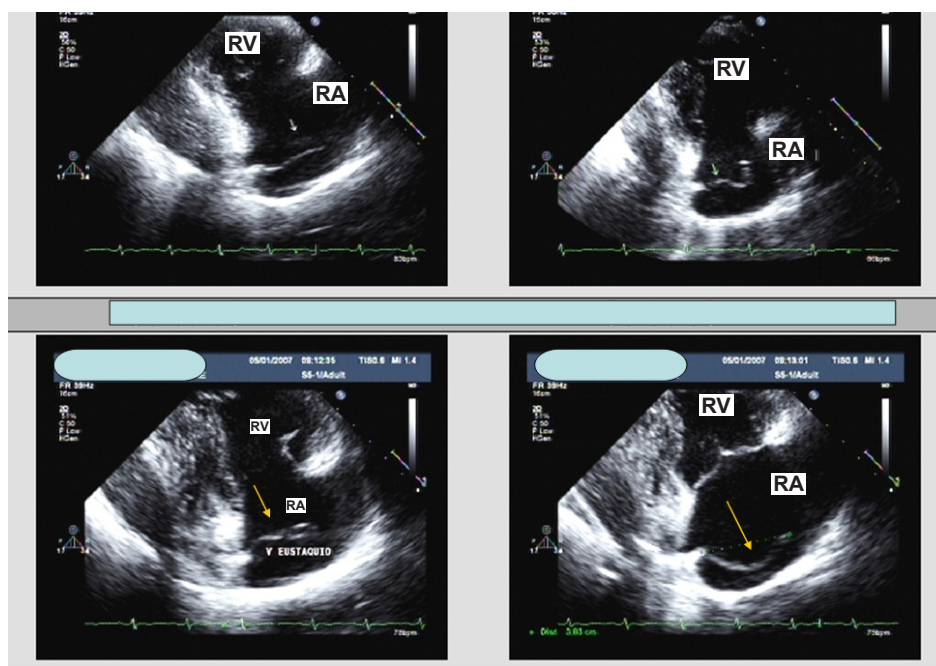


Fig. 1 - Two-dimensional transthoracic echocardiogram. Parasternal view of right chambers. A prominent Eustachian valvula is observed (arrows). RA - right atrium; RV - right ventricle; V - valvula.

### Key words

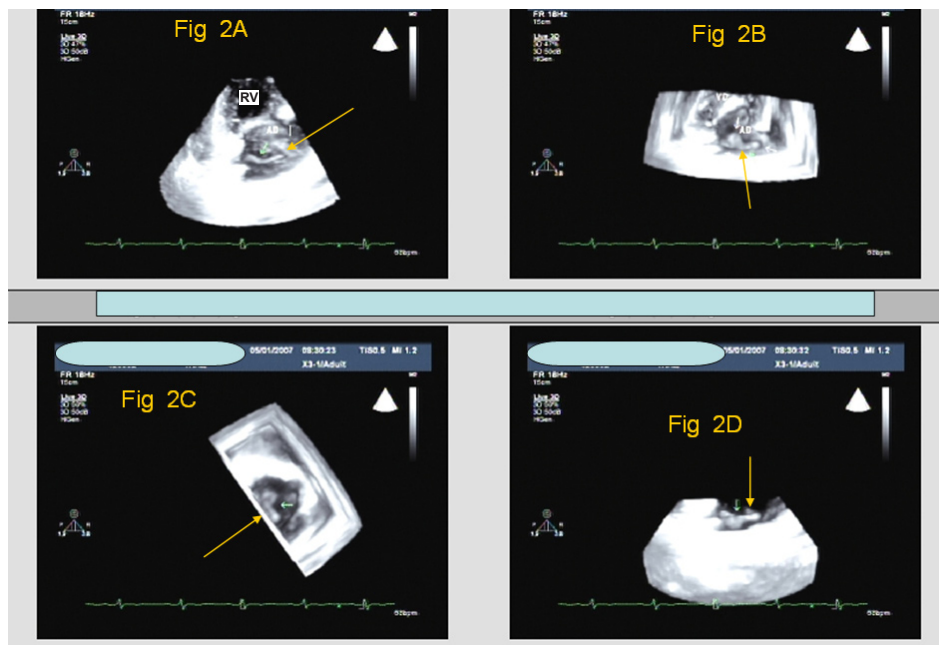
Echocardiography; heart valves, Eustachian valvula, anatomy.

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**Fig. 2** - Real-time three-dimensional transthoracic echocardiography. Parasternal view of right chambers. The Eustachian valvula is observed (arrows) by rotating the parasternal view of right chambers. A) Conventional parasternal view of right chambers. B) Parasternal view of right chambers in atrial translation (viewing from the RV). C) Parasternal view of right chambers in clockwise rotation (viewing from the RV). D) Parasternal view of right chambers in ventricular translation (viewing from the RA). RA - right atrium; RV - right ventricle.

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