

FIGURE 271e-22 Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET)/computed tomography (CT) in a 52-year-old male with a prior aortic valve replacement who presented with fever and was found to have *Haemophilus parainfluenzae* bacteremia. The multiplanar reformatted fused PET/CT images demonstrate intense FDG uptake surrounding the aortic valve prosthesis (arrowheads), compatible with a paravalvular abscess. The patient was found to have purulent fluid around the valve during surgery, and he underwent an aortic valve replacement. Ao, aorta; AV, aortic valve; LA, left atrium; LV, left ventricle; RA, right atrium; RV, right ventricle.

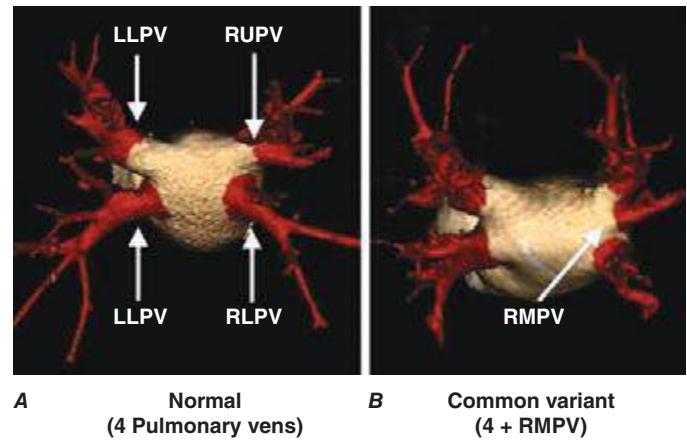


FIGURE 271e-23 Cardiac computed tomography (CT) pulmonary vein mapping in a 62-year-old male with symptomatic, paroxysmal atrial fibrillation referred for cardiac CT for pulmonary vein mapping prior to planned pulmonary vein isolation. Three-dimensional image reconstruction, demonstrating (A) normal pulmonary vein anatomy and (B) common variant with presence of separate right middle pulmonary vein (RMPV) ostium. LLPV, left lower pulmonary vein; LUPV, left upper pulmonary vein; RLPV, right lower pulmonary vein; RUPV, right upper pulmonary vein.