

FIGURE 297e-10 Transesophageal echocardiogram shows a calcified trileaflet aortic valve (left) with reduced leaflet excursion and a narrowed orifice in peak systole (right).

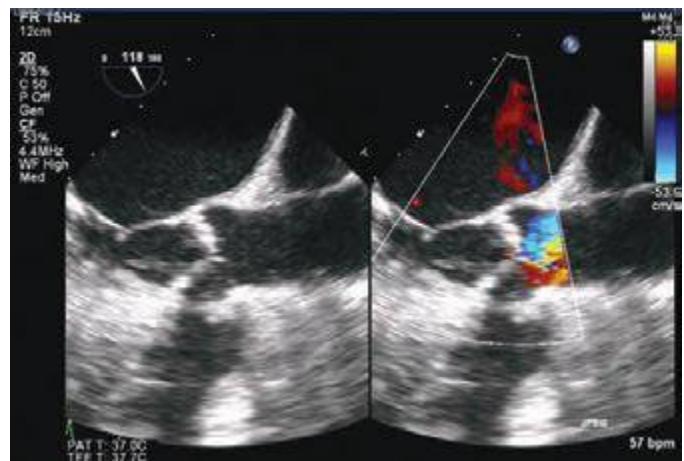


FIGURE 297e-11 Hemodynamically significant aortic (AO) stenosis. Simultaneous recording of AO and left ventricle (LV) pressures shows an 82 mmHg peak-to-peak gradient and a 63.3 mmHg mean gradient between the LV (154/9 mmHg) and AO (72/29 mmHg) pressures. This is consistent with an aortic valve area of 0.58 cm².



FIGURE 297e-13 The Edwards SAPIEN transcatheter heart valve. (Reprinted with permission from A Zajarias, AG Cribier: *J Am Coll Cardiol* 53:1829, 2009.)



FIGURE 297e-12 After balloon valvuloplasty, the LV-AO mean pressure gradient decreased to 37.3 mmHg, indicating that the aortic valve area increased to 0.95 cm².

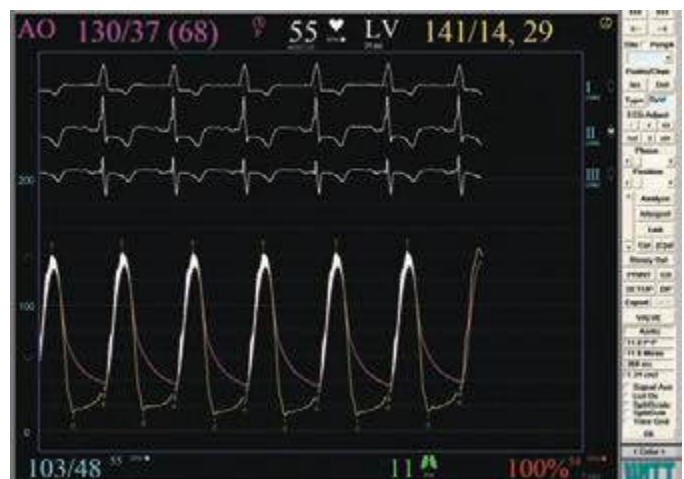


FIGURE 297e-14 Once the valve was deployed, the pressure gradient between the LV and AO decreased to 11.6 mmHg, and the functional valve area is 1.34 cm².