

Poor Left Ventricle Compaction - Diagnosis Optimized by Real-time Three-Dimensional Echocardiography

Gabriel Antonio Stanisci Miguel and Henry Abensur

Real e Benemérita Associação Portuguesa de Beneficência de São Paulo - São Paulo, SP - Brazil

We treated a 37-year old male patient with diagnosis of poor left ventricle compaction. The two-dimensional echocardiography demonstrated extensive trabeculae associated with sinusoidal formation inside the left ventricle shown by color flow mapping. A real-time three-dimensional echocardiography confirmed these findings, and showed the

presence of several excessively prominent trabeculae and deep intertrabecular recesses, particularly in the apical region.

In cases of limited acoustic window, the three-dimensional imaging could provide more details through visualization of the cardiac structures by means of multiple observational plans, thus enhancing morphological and functional information (fig. 1).

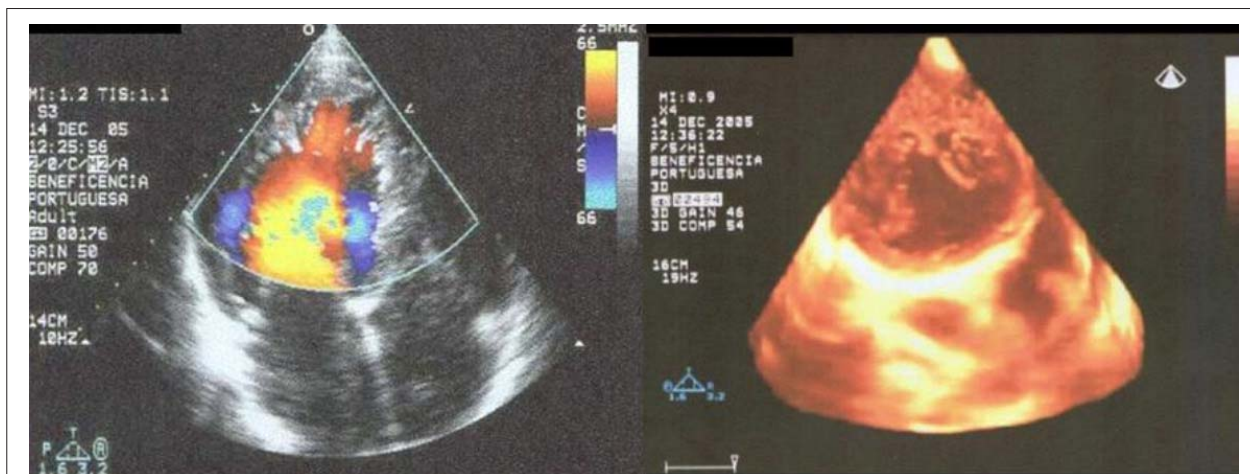


Fig. 1 - On the left, transthoracic two-dimensional echocardiography (in apical four chamber view), demonstrating sinusoids shown by color flow mapping. On the right, real-time transthoracic three-dimensional echocardiography (apical view), showing several trabeculae associated with intertrabecular recesses (trabecular sinusoids) inside the left ventricle.

Key words

Echocardiography; heart ventricles/anatomy & histology.

Mailing address: Gabriel Antonio Stanisci Miguel •

Rua Santa Madalena, 290/131 - 01322-020 - São Paulo, SP - Brazil

E-mail: gasmiguel@cardiol.br

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