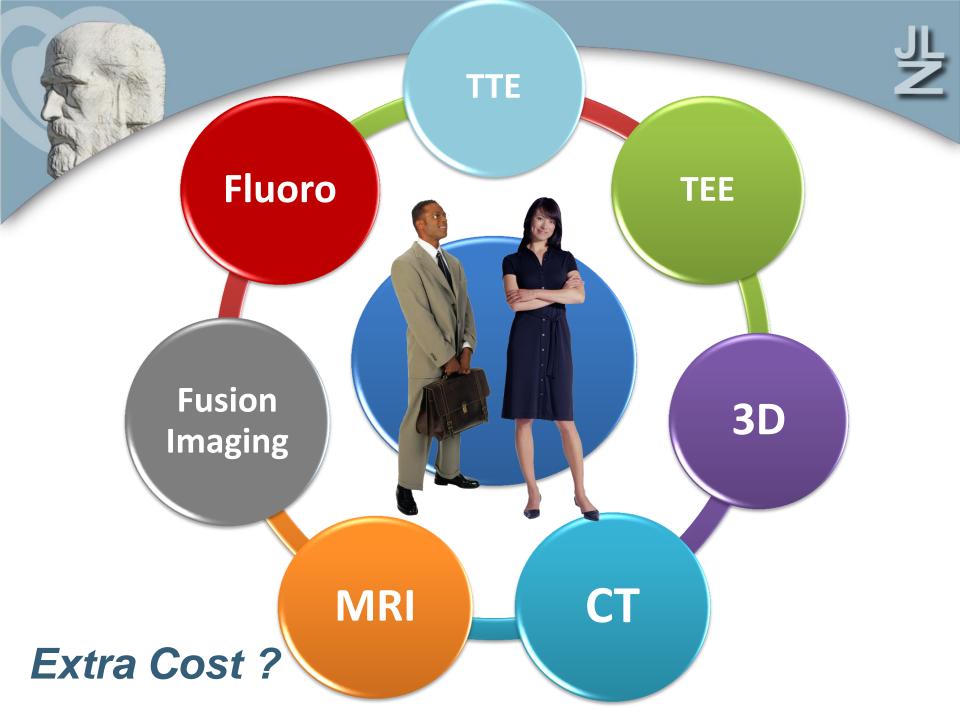
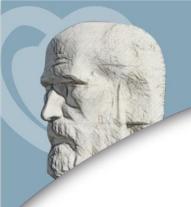


# The main dilema

- New catheter-based approaches to patients with cardiac disease.
  - 1. Aortic valve implantation
  - 2. Closure of prosthetic paravalvular leaks
  - 3. Mitral repair

How can we help?
What to do?





## **Fluoroscopy**

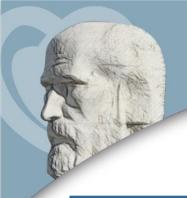
## Advantages

- Images interventionalists work with
- Good definition
  - Catheters and wires
  - Devices
  - Calcified and metalic structures

#### Limitations

- Poor anatomical definition
- Single plane
- Radiation exposure
- Contrast use





# 3D Echo

## Advantages

- Good definition of anatomy
- Visualize the same structure in different planes
- 3D images
- Minimizes radiation exposure
- Increases safety

#### Limitations

- Interventionalists are not used to echo perspectives.
- Look back and forth
- Worse definition of intracardiac catheters

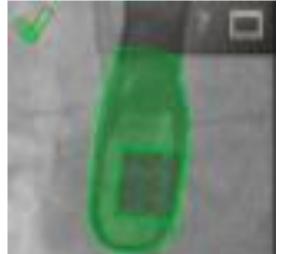


#### **EchoNavigator**

#### **A New Concept: UNITING IMAGES**

- Combines live X-ray and live Echo images for structural heart disease repair.
- EchoNavigator recognizes TEE transducer and will detect and track its position.













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## 3D Echo. Integrated Info



## **Advantages**

- Better understanding of anatomy, placement, and postrelease evaluation.
- Facilitates catheter guidance and sizing.
- Useful for difficult locations and multiple holes.
- Minimizes fluoroscopy time.
- Increases safety for patient and interventionalist.
- More efficient procedure.



- Avoids confusion of different perspectives of two different imaging modalities. Integrating Echo and X-Ray images
- Improves communication between echocardiographer and interventionalist
- One-screen view for interventionalist