Cardiac MRI
Planning the basic cardiac views

Setup

TRA Transverse
RAO Right Anterior Oblique
4CH Nearly Four Chamber
SA Short Axis

Transversal planning for RVOT

4CH Four Chamber
Basal Short Axis

Chambers & Outflow

RVOT Right Ventricular Outflow Tract
R2CH Right Two Chamber
L2CH Left Two Chamber
LVOT Left Ventricular Outflow Tract

Valves

Pulmonary Valve
Tricuspid Valve
Mitral Valve
Aortic Valve
This poster shows easy and efficient planning of the main cardiac views using the Philips Intera Cardiac Package.

**Step 1** Begin with a Transverse image through the left ventricle

**Step 2** Define the RAO (Right Anterior Oblique) view on the Transverse image, select line through Apex and center of Mitral Valve

**Step 3** Define an Approximate Four Chamber view on the RAO by defining a line through the Apex and center of the Mitral Valve

**Step 4** Define the short axis view - three methods are available:
   a) Place the line orthogonal to the (long axis) line through the Apex and center of the Mitral valve (this is the most accurate method)
   b) Place a line parallel to the Mitral Valve (this method makes it easier to decide whether to include the basal slice/s during post-processing)
   c) Place a line orthogonal to the septum (this is the best method for Right Ventricle viewing)

**Step 5** From the Short Axis view, the True Four Chamber view can be defined by placing a line through the center of the Left Ventricular Cavity and inferior margin of the Right Ventricle

**Step 6** From the True Four Chamber view, the right and left Two Chamber views can be planned. These views show both Left Ventricle and Aortic Root. In addition, a basal short axis scan can be defined, which is then used to plan the LVOT view (by placing a line through the Left Ventricle and Aorta).

**Step 7** The RVOT is best planned on a transverse view that shows the Pulmonary Artery