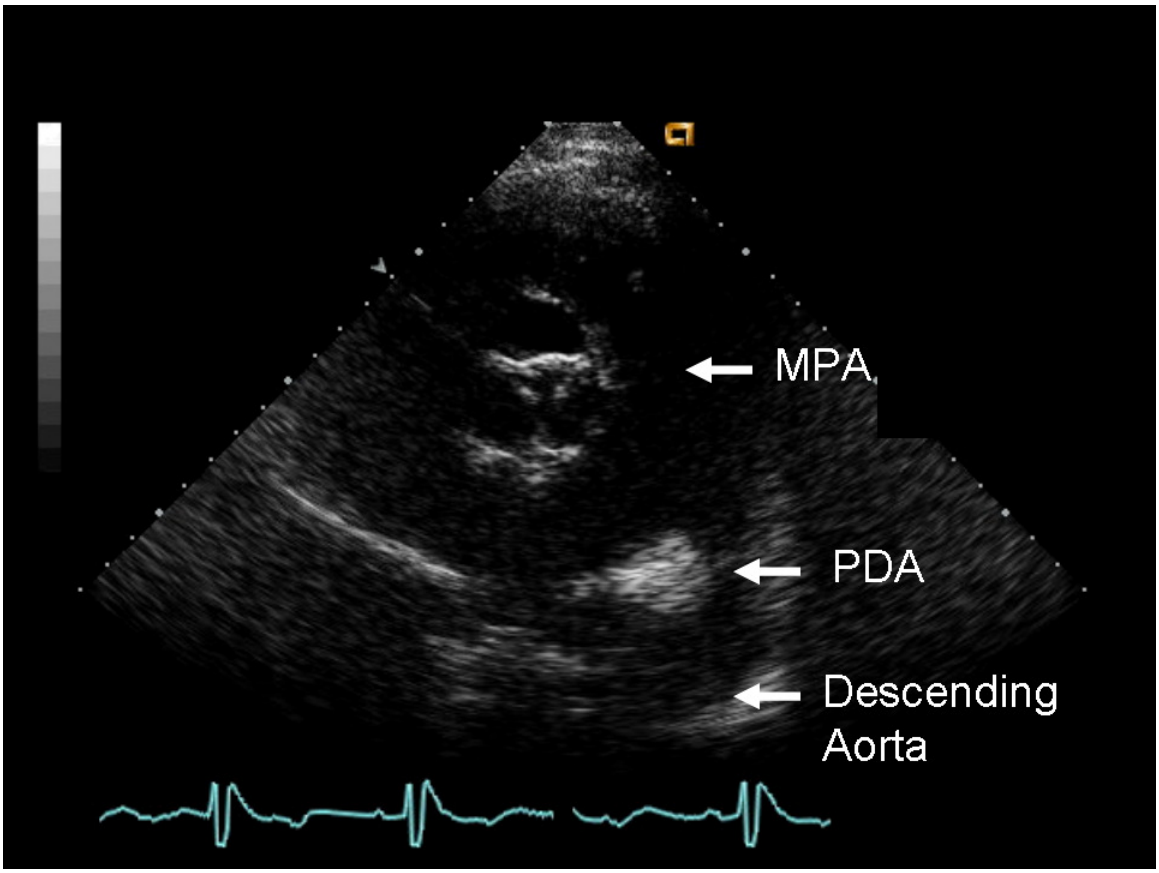

Figure 1: Parasternal short axis 2-dimensional echocardiogram showing the patent ductal connection between the aorta and left main pulmonary artery (MPA) in a patient with Eisenmenger syndrome. PDA = patent ductus arteriosus.

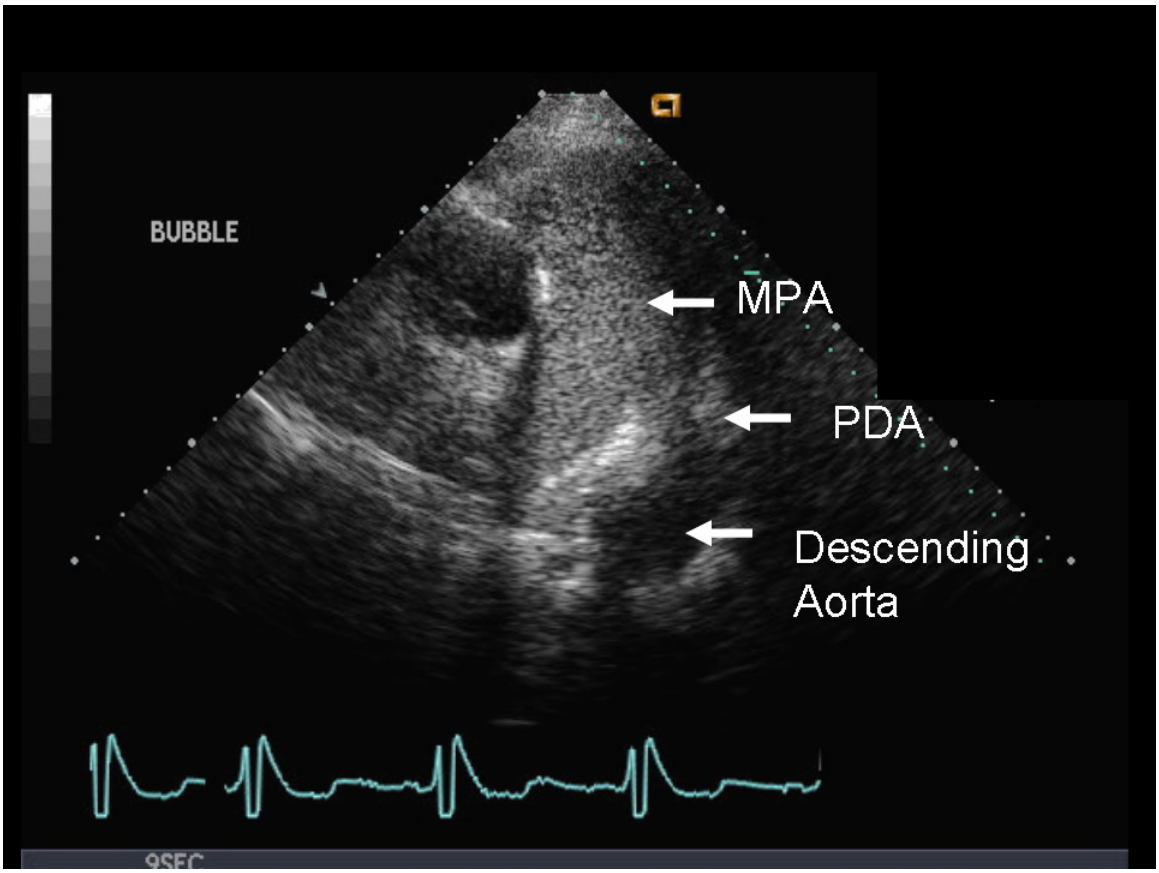

Figure 2: Echocardiogram showing the patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), highlighted by the use of intravenous echo bubble contrast. MPA = main pulmonary artery.

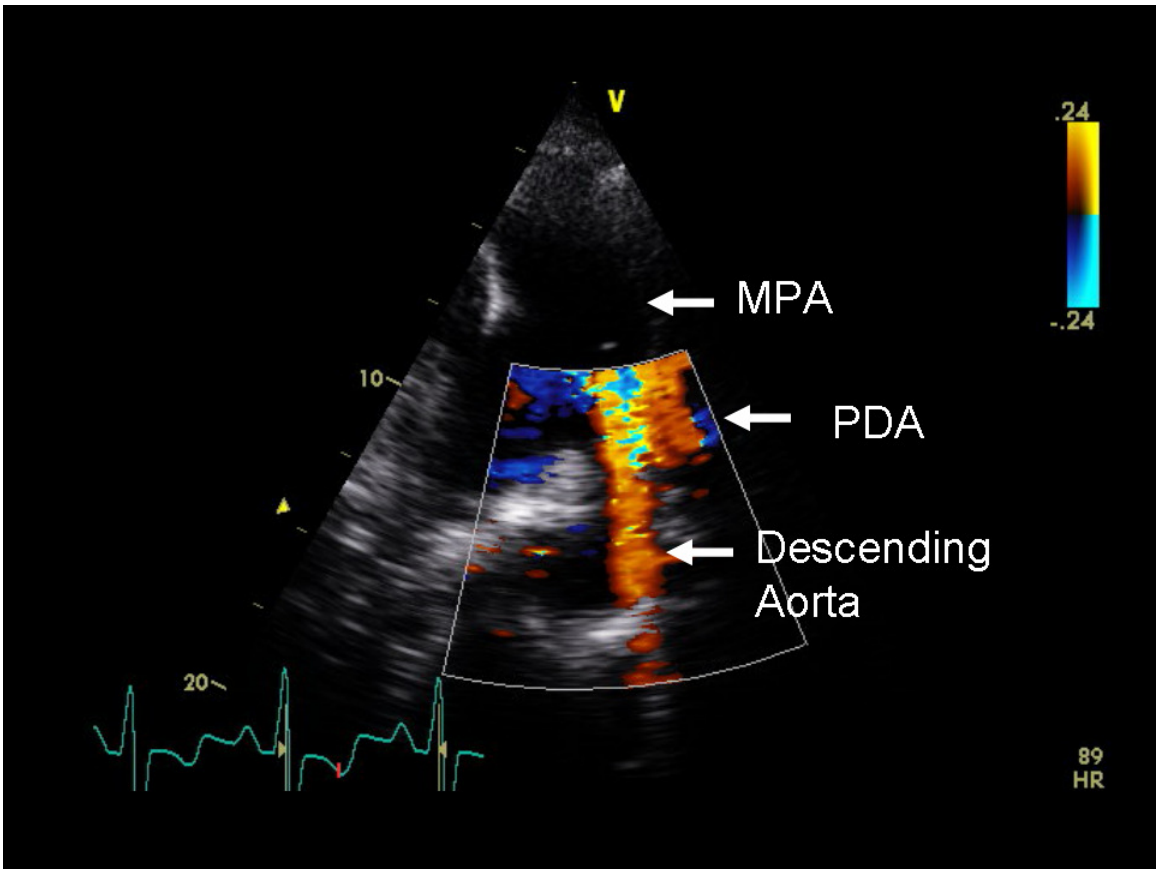

Figure 3: This systolic colour Doppler image shows flow through the patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) from the aorta to the left main pulmonary artery (MPA).

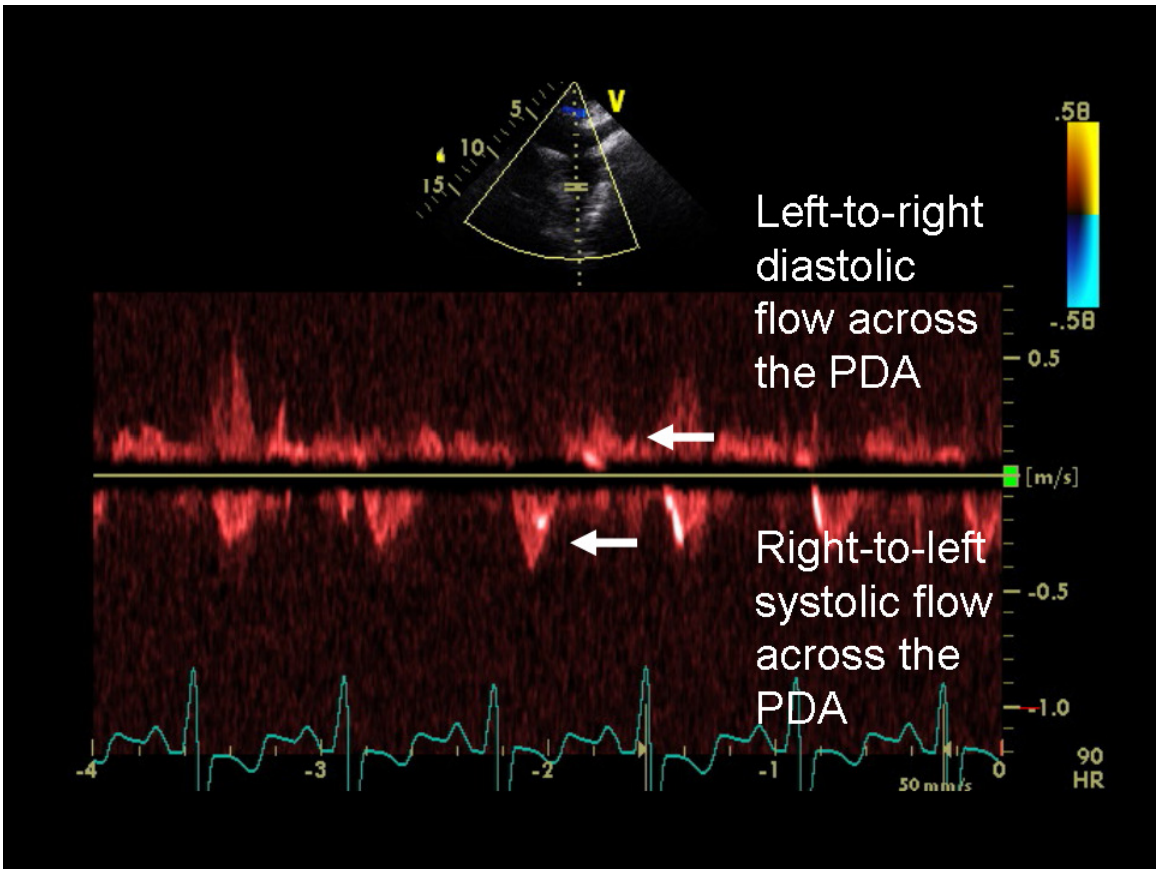

Figure 4: Doppler echocardiogram showing waveforms through the patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), which show bidirectional flow with dominant flow direction reversing according to phase of the cardiac cycle.

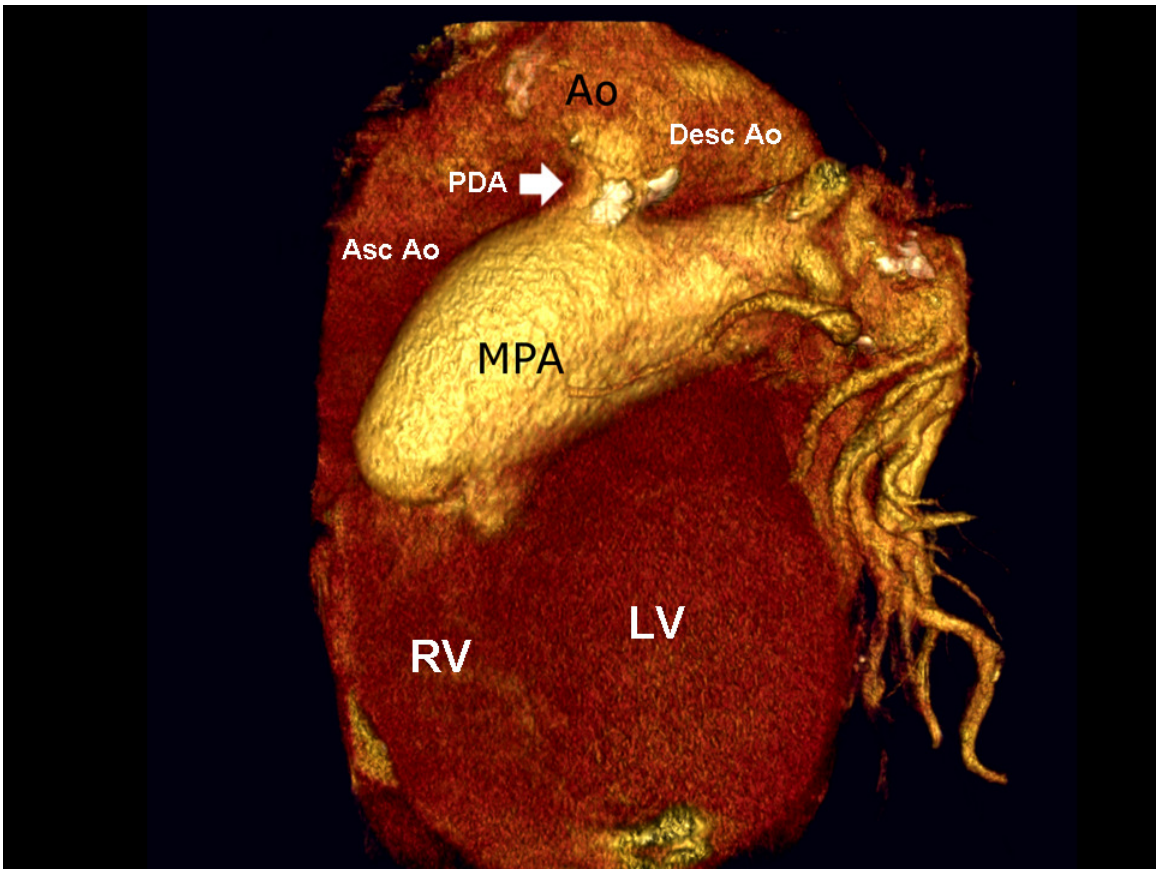

Figure 5: Volume-rendered 3-dimensional image of the patient's heart as captured by cardiac-gated computed tomography. The relation of the patent ductus arteriosus (PDA, white arrow) to the aorta (Ao), left main pulmonary artery (MPA) and ventricular mass is shown. Asc Ao = ascending aorta; Desc Ao = descending aorta; LV = left ventricle; RV = right ventricle.

Appendix to: Wald R, Crean A. Differential clubbing and cyanosis in a patient with pulmonary hypertension. *CMAJ* 2010. DOI:10.1503/cmaj.091003.