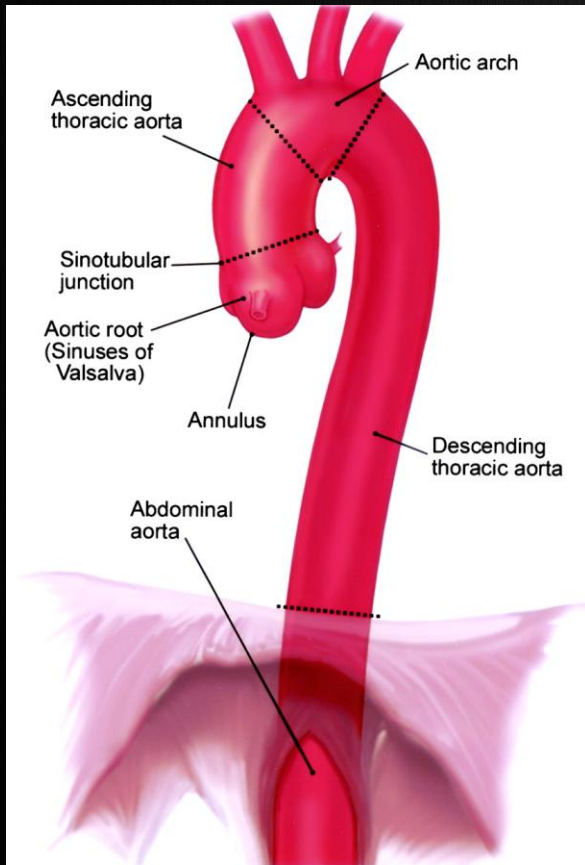
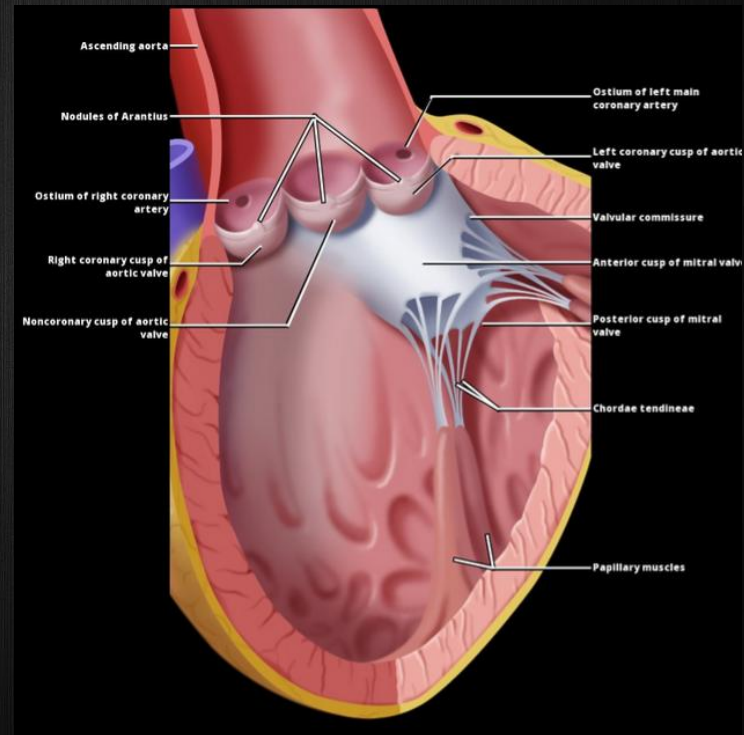
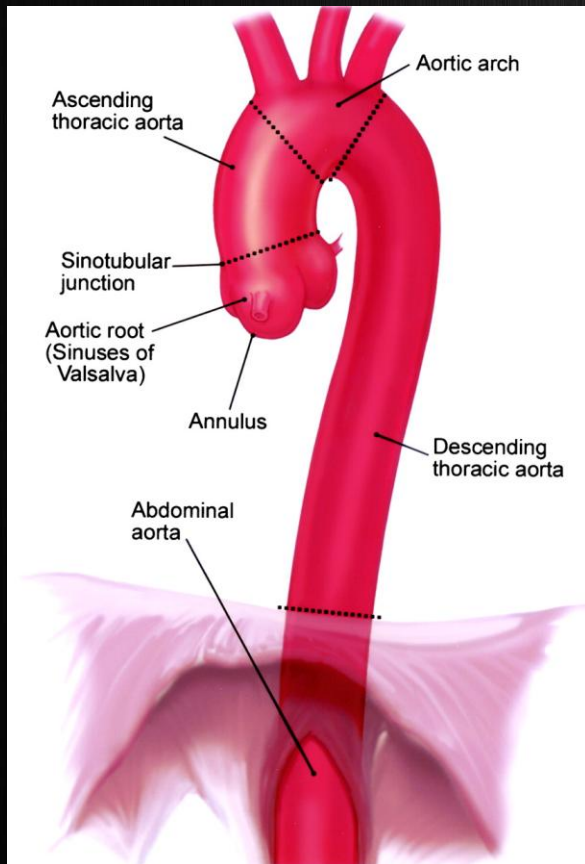


Reference Chart



Quick reference table (rounded, adult)

Segment	Typical normal (mm)	Approx. aneurysm threshold
Aortic annulus	22–26 radiopaedia +1	N/A (usually not aneurysmal)
Sinuses of Valsalva (root)	28–34 radiopaedia +1	≥37–38 mm (context-dependent)
Ascending aorta (mid)	32–36 radiologykey +1	≥50 mm droracle +1
Aortic arch	26–29 droracle	Often ≥35–40 mm clinically
Mid-descending thoracic	23–27 droracle +1	≥40 mm pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih +1
Descending at diaphragm	23–26 pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih +1	≥40 mm pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih +1



Sinuses of Valsalva

- Also known as **aortic sinuses**
 - Anatomic spaces at the aortic root bounded internally by the aortic valve leaflets and externally by outward bulges of the aortic wall.
- The normal sinus diameter upper limit is usually taken as 40 mm (with some publications suggesting 36 mm for females) .
- Three sinuses
 - Right coronary or anterior
 - » gives rise to right coronary artery
 - Left coronary or left posterior
 - » gives rise to left main coronary artery
 - Noncoronary/posterior or right posterior

Aorta

■ Sinuses of Valsalva

- Anatomic dilatations of the ascending aorta, which occurs just above the aortic valve.

■ Sinotubular junction

- Region of the ascending aorta between the aortic sinuses (of Valsalva) and where the normal tubular configuration of the aorta is attained.
- The superior attachments of the aortic valvar leaflets demarcate the level of the sinotubular junction.

