Multiple TEE views to diagnose the giant left anterior descending (LAD) coronary artery aneurysm and to locate the orifice of LAD-to-main pulmonary artery (MPA) fistula. (A). Modified Midesophageal Aortic Valve Short Axis view shows a severely dilated left main coronary artery (red). (B). Modified Midesophageal Two-Chamber view shows the LAD aneurysm as a 4 cm intrapericardial complex cystic mass with echogenic structure within the mass body located adjacent to the antero-lateral wall of the main pulmonary artery (red). (C). Midesophageal Right Ventricular Inflow-Outflow view shows the fistula originating in the LAD aneurysm and draining into the MPA (red). RA: right atrium, LA: left atrium, LAD: left anterior descending coronary artery, RVOT: Right ventricular outflow tract, LMCA: left main coronary artery, MPA: main pulmonary artery.