Objective
To demonstrate the importance of the extended basic cardiac examination.

Methods
A 31 years old patient G2P1 at 26 weeks of gestation with identified malformations during the extended basic cardiac examination.

Results
The four chamber view was normal. Visualization of the five chamber view showed the pulmonary artery arising from the left ventricle and bifurcating shortly after the origin into two branches: right and left pulmonary arteries. The aorta arose from the right ventricle with an anterior and parallel course to the pulmonary artery.

Conclusion
Given an associated decrease in neonatal morbidity and mortality in prenatally detected transposition of the great arteries, routine assessment of the great vessels as part of the extended basic cardiac examination of the fetus should be performed.