Objectives: To establish the abnormal midline position of descending aorta (DA) in Four Chamber View (4CV) as a marker for the diagnosis of right sided aortic arch (RAA).

Methods:
- Detailed fetal echocardiogram performed in 30 cases of RAA.
- Emphasis given on position of DA.
- DA normally seen left paramedian (LPM) and anterior to fetal spine in 4CV (PIC – A).

Results:
- 100 patients subjected to detailed 2D, 3D and colour Doppler USG, Fetal Echocardiography for cardiac and extracardiac anomalies.
- 30 patients of RAA.
- In all cases of RAA, DA was more centrally located anterior to spine in 4CV (PIC – B).
- Diagnosis further supported by course of aorta right to the trachea on classical Three vessel trachea view.

Conclusions: The abnormal midline position of DA can be established as a marker for the diagnosis of RAA in 4CV even in the hands of less experienced operators.