Evaluation of prosthetic valve function is one of the most difficult echocardiographic tasks. This is due to diversity of different types of prosthesis. TEE is highly sensitive to identify type of prosthesis. A systemic TEE examination of prosthetic valves verifies normal leaflet motion and proper seating of prosthesis within native valve annulus. Doppler is an indispensable tool to evaluate normal blood flow pattern through the prosthesis. Same Doppler principles applied to native valves hold true to evaluate pressure gradients and valve areas of prosthetic valves. TEE is the examination of choice for the diagnosis of suspected prosthetic valve dysfunction. Commonest causes of prosthetic dysfunction are obstruction and infection. TEE detects obstruction whether due to thrombosis on the prosthesis or due to pannus formation with a great degree of accuracy. TEE is the imaging modality of choice for the early detection of suspected prosthesis endocarditis. It confirms the diagnosis of endocarditis, detect perivalvular abscess, and paravalvular leaks with high sensitivity.