Right coronary artery from the left sinus of valsalva: Multislice CT and transradial PCI

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Abstract
A 42-year-old-woman presented with de novo crescendo angina. Thallium-scintigraphy showed inferior ischemia. Coronary angiogram revealed a right coronary artery (RCA), originating from the left sinus of Valsalva with a severe proximal systolic compression. She underwent successful transradial percutaneous coronary intervention with stent implantation. Multislice-computed tomography (MSCT) is usually used to evaluate coronary artery anomalies and can effectively show the anomalous RCA and the inter-arterial trajectory between the aorta and pulmonary arteries. Anomalies of the origin of the coronary arteries are rare, but can produce specific clinicopathological entities that should be diagnosed with accuracy. This case report illustrates the role of MSCT in the detailed description of an abnormal coronary artery and the use of stenting for symptoms relief.

Key words: Coronary vessel anomalies; Computed tomography; Coronary angioplasty; Percutaneous coronary angioplasty

INTRODUCTION
Coronary artery anomalies occur in approximately 1% of the population, often without other congenital cardiac malformations[1]. The abnormal origin of the right coronary artery (RCA) from the left aortic sinus of Valsalva is a very rare congenital anomaly, frequently coursing between the aorta and the pulmonary artery[2].

CASE REPORT
A 42-year-old woman presented with a history of de novo crescendo angina. The patient decided to enter the National Army Services. Following standard procedures, she began progressive and very stringent exercise training. During intense exercise sessions, she started to complain of typical angina. Despite no previous chest pain episodes, nor any cardiovascular risk factors, she underwent a complete workout to rule out atherosclerotic coronary...
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artery disease. Thallium scintigraphy showed inferior ischemia. Therefore she was referred to our tertiary care center for diagnostic coronary angiography and possible revascularization therapy. The coronary angiogram showed a left coronary artery from the left sinus of Valsalva without significant lesion. The right coronary artery (RCA) originated from the left sinus and demonstrated a severe systolic compression (Figure 1A and B). Several injections/projections were performed after the injection of intracoronary nitroglycerine, and no changes nor improvement were observed. She underwent right radial percutaneous coronary angioplasty using a 6 Fr Amplatz Left 2 guiding catheter, and a 3.5 mm × 16 mm bare-metal stent (Liberté®, Boston Scientific Corporation, Natick, MA, US) was successfully implanted (Figure 2A and B).

Multi-slice computed tomography (MSCT) is usually used and can effectively show the RCA arising from the left sinus of Valsalva and its inter-arterial trajectory (Figure 3A and B, arrows) between the pulmonary artery (PA) and the aorta (Ao). LCA: Left coronary artery.

DISCUSSION

In this case report, we describe the case of a young woman without cardiovascular risk factors who presented with typical effort angina and inferior ischemia. Angiography revealed dynamic compression of an abnormally arising right coronary artery and she was treated by transradial bare-metal stent implantation.

Anomalies of the origin of the coronary arteries are rare, but can provide specific clinicopathological entities that should be diagnosed with a high degree of accuracy. The origin of both coronary arteries from the left sinus of Valsalva is a very rare (0.28%) anomaly[1]. Manifestations vary from asymptomatic patients to those who present with angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, heart failure, syncope, arrhythmias, and also sudden death[1]. Myocardial ischemia in association with this anomaly is thought to be
caused by an abnormal slit-like RCA ostium, acute angulations, and compression of the RCA between the aorta and pulmonary trunk during exercise\(^3\). Extrinsic compression of the left main coronary artery can occur in patients with severe pulmonary hypertension and enlarged pulmonary artery trunk\(^4,5\). It has usually been described in the setting of congenital defects such as atrial septal defect, ventricular septal defect, and, more rarely, isolated persistent ductus arteriosus\(^6,7\). MSCT allows 3-dimensional visualization of the coronary arteries with high spatial resolution, and may be the most promising imaging modality for diagnosing these anomalies\(^4-6\).

Surgical correction or coronary artery bypass grafting can be carried out with minimal risk and good anatomic and functional results\(^7,8\). Although the risks of surgical intervention are low in young subjects, surgery requires opening the chest and may be complicated by aortic valve damage or neurological emboli.

This case-report illustrates the role of MSCT in the detailed description of an abnormal coronary artery and the use of stenting symptoms relief. In the presence of a symptomatic patient with an isolated RCA anomaly and no other atherosclerotic coronary disease, transradial percutaneous intervention could be an effective and safe option.

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