Title: Anomalous Origin of the Right Coronary Artery with Inter-Aorto-Pulmonary Course Highlighted by ECG-gated Cardiac CT Angiography

Slama Iskander**, Hidoud Amar¹, Jouve Bernard², Quilici Jacques¹, Boudes Audrey¹ and Devemy Fabien¹

¹Department of Cardiology, Clinical Echocardiography Laboratory, Intercommunity Hospital of Southern Alps, France
²Department of Cardiology, Aix in Provence University Hospital, France

Case presentation

A 46-year-old male was referred to the echo laboratory for further investigations of a 6-months history with typical chest pain that is predictably exertional. His past medical history was largely unremarkable and so was his cardiac physical examination. Electrocardiogram showed sinus rhythm, poor R wave progression in anterior precordial leads and small Q waves with isoelectric T waves in inferior leads (Figure 1). Transthoracic echocardiography revealed prominent basal inferior and mid-inferior hypokinesis with reduced regional myocardial longitudinal strain (-9% and -11% respectively in basal inferior and mid-inferior wall (Dark arrows). B, C: Curved multiplanar reformation (MPR) of the Right Coronary Artery (RCA) with anomalous origin from the contralateral aortic sinus of valsalva and inter-arterial course (between the aorta and pulmonary trunk). Presence of ostial and post-ostial part severe luminal narrowing (Dark arrows) at the takeoff portion of RCA. Calcifications of mid RCA without significant stenosis (White arrows). D: Short axis slice of CCT demonstrated inter-aorto-pulmonary course of RCA originating from left aortic sinus and separately from the main left coronary artery. E, F: 3-Dimensional volume rendered computed tomographic images of coronary tree highlighted the origin (Dark arrows) and course of the RCA.

*Corresponding author: Slama Iskander, Department of Cardiology, Clinical Echocardiography Laboratory, Intercommunity Hospital of Southern Alps, 1 Place Auguste Muret, Gap 05007 CEDEX, France. Tel: +33-077-112-7375; E-mail: slamaiskander@live.fr

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management is often recommended to avoid sudden cardiac death, especially in documented coronary ischemia as a result of a coronary compression when coursing between the great arteries. The CTCA has an incontestable place as a first imaging modality tool for the assessment of the origin and course of coronary arteries and the detection of inter-aortopulmonary course that implies an appropriate surgical management.

References