

International Journal of Clinical & Medical Imaging



ISSN : IJCMI Volume 1 • Issue 7 • 1000243 July, 2014 http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/ijcmi.1000243

Clinical Image

Title: Sinus of Valsalva Aneurysm by Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Andrew J Yoon¹, Anthony Moschetto² and Jie J Cao²

¹Division of Cardiology, Department of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA ²Departments of Cardiology, St. Francis Hospital, Roslyn, New York, USA





A 28 year-old asymptomatic female with no significant medical or family history received a transthoracic echocardiogram for "practice" while accompanying her mother to a cardiologist's office. She was found to have a dilated aortic root (Figure 1) measuring 4.1 cm at the Sinuses of Valsalva, with normal left ventricular function and no aortic regurgitation. Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Steady State Free Precession cine imaging revealed an aneurysm of the left sinus of Valsalva measuring 2.0×1.9 cm (Figure 2), but the location of the coronary ostium in relation to the aneurysm was difficult to determine. Free breathing 3D navigator guided technique was performed for the delineation of whole heart coronary anatomy without contrast at high spatial resolution, with a voxel size of $0.55 \times 0.55 \times 0.80$ mm3. A curved linear reformat (Figure 3) revealed that the left main coronary (arrow) originated from the aneurysm wall (asterisk). The normal right coronary artery (arrowhead) is also shown. Surgical patch repair would have necessitated left main coronary excision and re-implantation, so the decision was made to forego surgery and follow the patient with periodic observation.

Patients diagnosed with sinus of Valsalva aneurysms commonly present in the context of symptomatic aneurysm rupture into an adjacent cardiac chamber [1]. However, the proportion of asymptomatic carriers who progress to frank rupture is unknown, and for some patients a strategy of expectant management with serial imaging may be beneficial [2]. Our patient continued to do well more than one year after diagnosis without symptoms.

References

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