

Triple right coronary artery accompanied by an ectopic circumflex artery arising from right sinus of Valsalva

Üçlü sağ koroner artere eşlik eden sağ sinüs Valsalva kökenli ektopik sirkumfleks arter

A 41-year-old man with acute anterior myocardial infarction underwent early coronary angiography after thrombolytic therapy. Selective left coronary arteriography revealed a left anterior descending artery (LAD) with compromised opacification and an obtuse margin (OM) artery (opacified by collateral flow) (Fig. 1). The circumflex artery (Cx) was not visualized in the usual location. The right coronary arteriography demonstrated a triple right coronary artery (RCA) and an ectopic Cx artery arising from right sinus of Valsalva and giving off the severely stenotic OM artery (Fig. 2, 3). One of the RCAs (RCA1) followed the course of atrioventricular groove and terminated by giving off the posterior

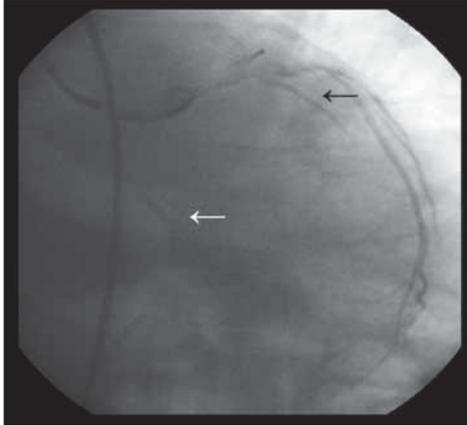


Figure 1. Selective left coronary angiography demonstrating the absence of Cx, compromised opacification of LAD (black arrow) and opacification of OM (white arrow) by the collateral flow (right anterior oblique view)

Cx - circumflex artery, LAD - left anterior descending artery, OM - obtuse margin artery

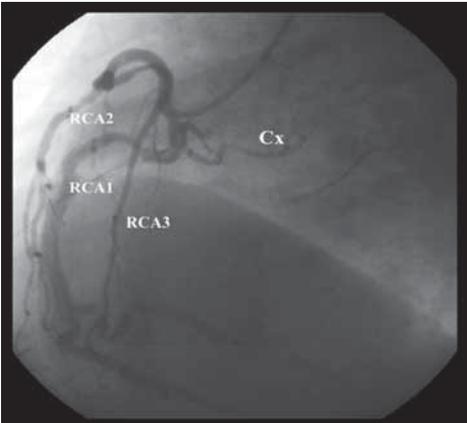


Figure 2. Selective right coronary angiography demonstrating the ectopic Cx and the triplication pattern of RCA (left anterior oblique view)

Cx - circumflex artery, RCA - right coronary artery

descending artery. The other RCA (RCA2) was found to arise from a separate ostium in the right sinus of Valsalva and run parallel to RCA1. The right coronary artery was also found to give rise to another RCA (RCA3) about 2 cm downstream. Multiple RCA with or without ectopic origin of coronary arteries is an extremely uncommon anomaly. Even though the clinical significance of double or triple RCA is still obscure, angiologists and surgeons should be familiar with this rare entity.

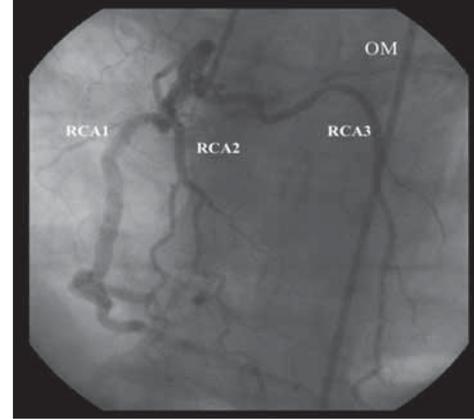


Figure 3. Selective right coronary angiography demonstrating the severely stenotic OM and the triplication pattern of RCA (cranial view)

RCA - right coronary artery, OM - obtuse marginal branch

Kenan Yalta, Osman Can Yontar, Mehmet Birhan Yılmaz, Alim Erdem, Okan Onur Turgut, Ahmet Yılmaz, Şinasi Manduz*, İzzet Tandoğan
From Departments of Cardiology and *Cardiovascular Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Turkey

Address for Correspondence/Yazışma Adresi: Osman Can Yontar, MD, Department of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Turkey
Phone: +90 346 2264605 Fax: +90 346 258 13 05
E-mail: o.canyontar@gmail.com
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Partial anomalous pulmonary venous return associated with coarctation of the aorta



Aort koarktasyonu ile birliktelik gösteren parsiyel pulmoner venöz dönüş anomalisi

A six-year-old male patient was referred to our hospital with the diagnosis of coarctation of aorta. On his physical examination femoral pulses were weak and blood pressure on his right arm was 120/60 mmHg and the blood pressure in the lower extremities was 90/60 mmHg. A 2/6 grade systolic ejection murmur, which was transmitted to the neck, was heard best on the neck between the scapulas and also at the mesocardial region. The electrocardiogram showed right axis deviation and right ventricular hypertrophy. His chest X-ray was normal. Echocardiographic examination revealed mild narrowing of the descending aorta just below