Anomalous Origin of the Left Main Coronary Artery From the Main Pulmonary Artery in a Young Adult

Chi-Peng Lin, MD; Yen-Po Chen, MD; Tsai-Hsin Chen, MD; Wen-Han Liu, MD; Feng-Sheng Lin, MD; Ming-Jiuh Wang, MD; PhD

A 23-year-old man who had had cardiac murmurs since childhood experienced heart arrest during exercise. Cardiac resuscitation and cardioversion of ventricular fibrillation rescued the patient. Subsequent work-up showed that the patient’s left coronary artery arose from the main pulmonary artery. Transesophageal echocardiography showed aneurysmal dilatation of the left coronary artery, which arose from the posterior aspect of the main pulmonary artery (Figures 1–3). Under hypothermic cardiopulmonary bypass and cardioplegic arrest, the cuff of the left coronary artery orifice was excised and reimplemented into the ascending aorta. The patient was discharged 6 days after the operation.

Figure 1. Multiplane transesophageal echocardiography of the ascending aorta and the main pulmonary artery (short-axis view). The left main coronary artery (LM) with aneurysmal transformation arose from the posterior aspect of the main pulmonary artery (MPA). The orifice of the left coronary artery can be clearly seen (arrow).

From the Department of Anesthesiology, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei.

Correspondence to Ming-Jiuh Wang, MD, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Anesthesiology, National Taiwan University Hospital, 7 Chung Shan South Rd, Taipei, Taiwan 100. E-mail canon@ha.mc.ntu.edu.tw

The editor of Images in Cardiovascular Medicine is Hugh A. McAllister, Jr, MD, Chief, Department of Pathology, St Luke’s Episcopal Hospital and Texas Heart Institute, and Clinical Professor of Pathology, University of Texas Medical School and Baylor College of Medicine.

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Figure 2. Multiplane transesophageal echocardiography of ascending aorta and main pulmonary artery (short-axis view). The enlarged right coronary artery with 2 orifices (small arrows) and the orifices of the left coronary artery (large arrow) are shown.

Figure 3. Multiplane (20°) transesophageal echocardiography of the ascending aorta and the main pulmonary artery. Turbulent flow from the main pulmonary artery through the orifice to the left coronary artery is evident.
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