

Anomalous aortic origin of the coronary artery		
Surgery is recommended for AAOCA in patients with typical angina symptoms who present with evidence of stress-induced myocardial ischaemia in a matching territory or high-risk anatomy. ^c	I	C
Surgery should be considered in <i>asymptomatic</i> patients with AAOCA (right or left) and evidence of myocardial ischaemia.	IIa	C
Surgery should be considered in <i>asymptomatic</i> patients with AAOLCA and no evidence of myocardial ischaemia but a high-risk anatomy. ^c	IIa	C
Surgery may be considered for symptomatic patients with AAOCA even if there is no evidence of myocardial ischaemia or high-risk anatomy. ^c	IIb	C
Surgery may be considered for <i>asymptomatic</i> patients with AAOLCA without myocardial ischaemia and without high-risk anatomy ^c when they present at young age (<35 years).	IIb	C
Surgery is not recommended for AAORCA in asymptomatic patients without myocardial ischaemia and without high-risk anatomy. ^c	III	C

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AAOCA = anomalous aortic origin of a coronary artery; AAOLCA = anomalous aortic origin of the left coronary artery; AAORCA = anomalous aortic origin of the right coronary artery; ALCAPA = anomalous left coronary artery from the pulmonary artery; ARCAPA = anomalous right coronary artery from the pulmonary artery; CMR = cardiovascular magnetic resonance.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cHigh-risk anatomy includes features such as an intramural course and orifice anomalies (slit-like orifice, acute-angle take-off, orifice >1 cm above the sinotubular junction).