

Pierre AUBRY pour le groupe ANOCOR











Liens d'intérêt potentiels : aucun











Rationnel



Circonflexe

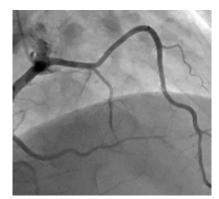
Prévalence angiographique 0.5/100



Coronaire droite

Prévalence angiographique 0.3/100









Tronc commun/IVA

Prévalence angiographique 0.1/100

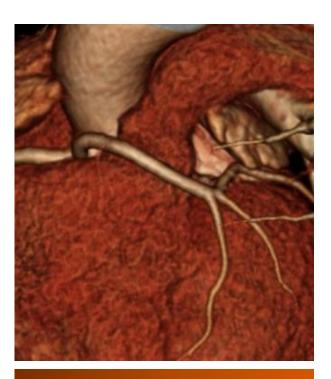






Scanner coronaire

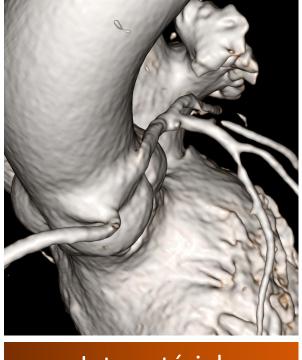
Trajets ectopiques







Rétropulmonaire



Interartériel



Rétroaortique

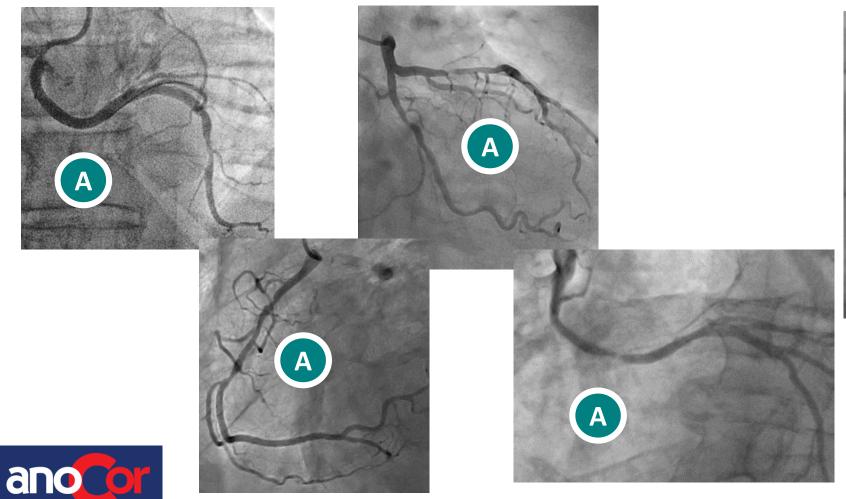


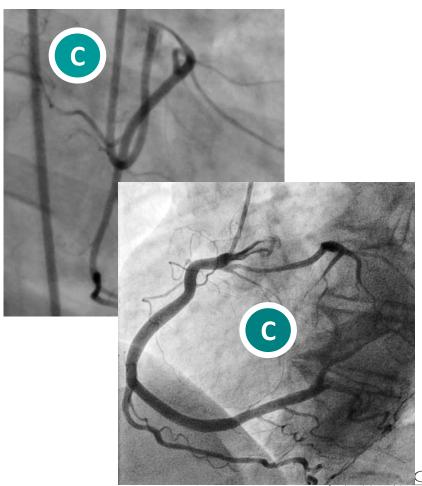




Rationnel

Sténoses athéromateuses/Sténoses congénitales

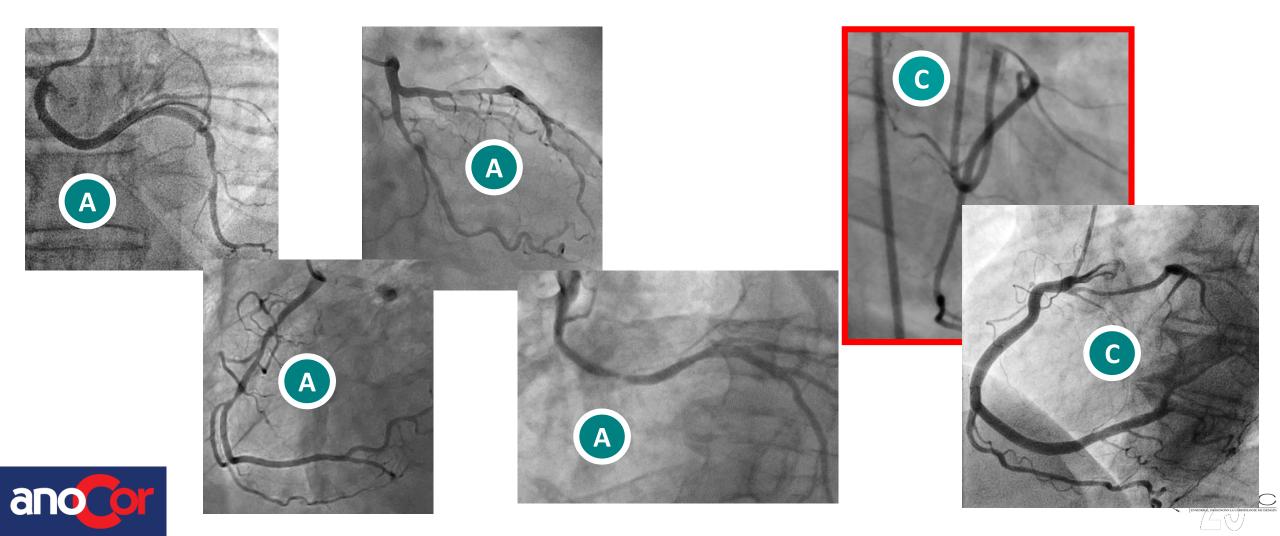






Rationnel

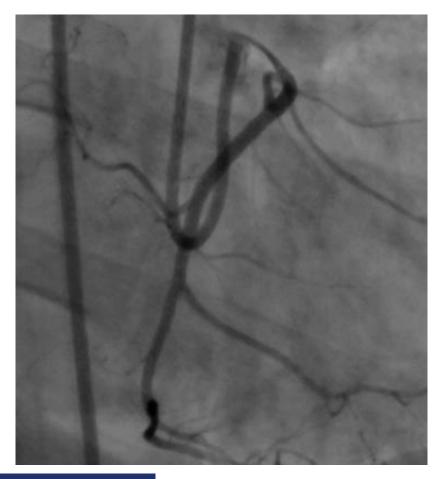
Sténoses athéromateuses/Sténoses congénitales

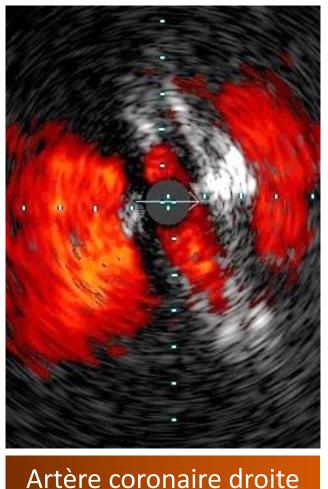




Angioplastie artère coronaire droite ectopique

Sténose congénitale









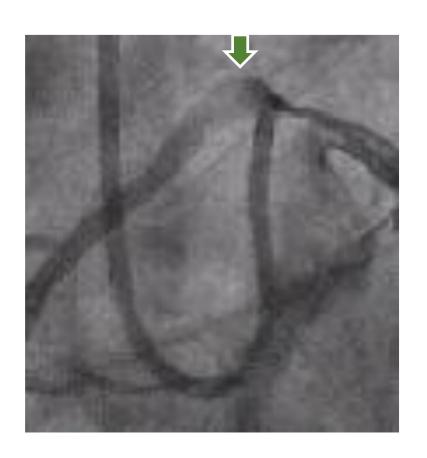


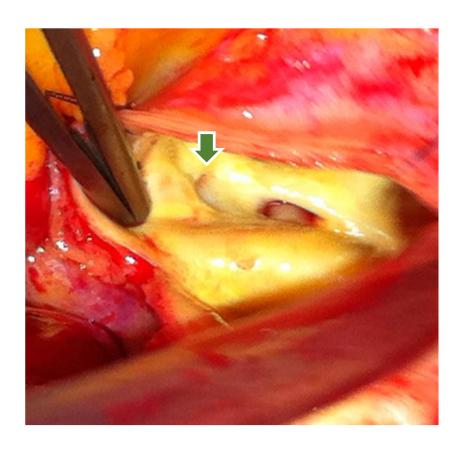




Technique de cathétérisme

Coronaire droite connectée dans sinus gauche





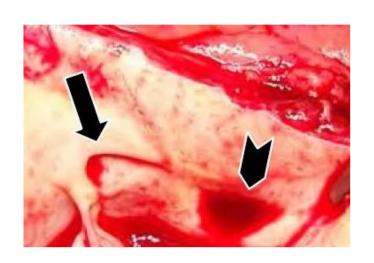


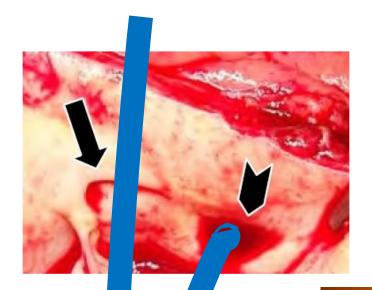


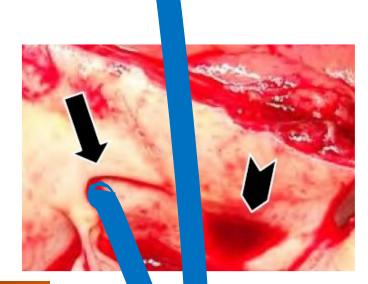


Technique de cathétérisme

Coronaire droite connectée dans sinus gauche













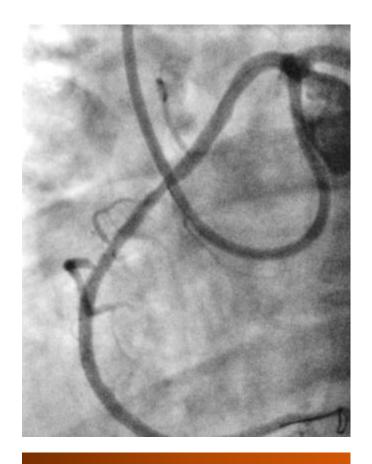


Technique de cathétérisme

Coronaire droite connectée dans sinus gauche



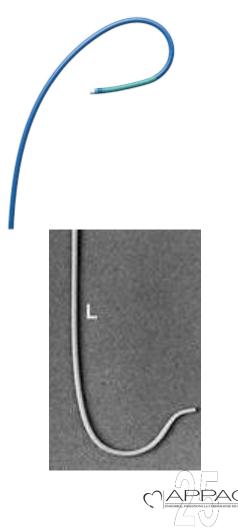
AL



Coronaire droite



Coronaire droite







Correction des anomalies de connexion des artères coronaires

2018 AHA/ACC Guideline for the Management of Adults With Congenital Heart Disease: Executive Summary

| COR | LOE | Recommendations | | | |
|-------------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Therapeutic | | | | | |
| 1 | B-NR | Surgery is recommended for AAOCA from the left sinus or AAOCA from the right sinus for symptoms or diagnostic evidence consistent with coronary ischemia attributable to the anomalous coronary artery. Surgery is recommended for AAOCA from the right sinus for the right sinus for the surgery is recommended. | | | |
| lla | C-LD | 2. Surgery is reasonable for anomalous aortic origin of the left coronary artery from the right sinus in the absence of symptoms or ischemia. 54.4.5.2-4-54.4.5.2-6 | | | |
| lla | C-EO | Surgery for AAOCA is reasonable in the setting of ventricular arrhythmias. | | | |
| llb | B-NR | 4. Surgery or continued observation may be reasonable for asymptomatic patients with an anomalous left coronary artery arising from the right sinus or right coronary artery arising from the left sinus without ischemia or anatomic or physiological evaluation suggesting potential for compromise of coronary perfusion (eg, intramural course, fish-mouth-shaped orifice, acute angle). S4.4.5.2-4-54.4.5.2-6 | | | |

Guidelines

2020 ESC Guidelines for the management of adult congenital heart disease

| 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 | 1 | С | |
| Surgery should be considered in asymptomatic patients with AAOCA (right or left) and evidence of myocardial ischaemia. | lla | С | |
| Surgery should be considered in asymptomatic patients with AAOLCA and no evidence of myocardial ischaemia but a highrisk anatomy. ^c | lla | С | |
| Surgery may be considered for symptomatic patients with AAOCA even if there is no evidence of myocardial ischaemia or highrisk anatomy. ^c | Шь | С | |
| Surgery may be considered for asymptomatic patients with AAOLCA without myocardial ischaemia and without high-risk anatomy ^c when they present at young age (<35 years). | Шь | С | |
| Surgery is not recommended for AAORCA in asymptomatic patients without myocardial ischaemia and without high-risk anatomy. ^c | Ш | С | |

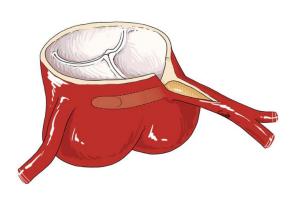


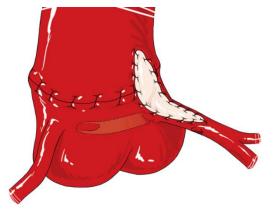


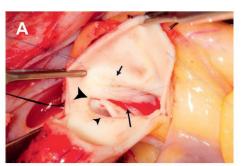


Anomalies de connexion coronaire et chirurgie

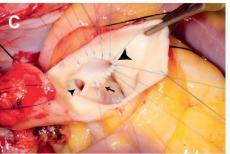
- Recommandations : souvent ciblées sur une population jeune.
- Décisions thérapeutiques : indiquées sans tenir compte de l'âge.
- Etudes randomisées contrôlées : aucune.
- Histoire naturelle et corrigée : mal connue à long terme.
- Effet sur le risque de mort subite : ?
- Correction chirurgicale : techniques spécialisées.
- Echecs: thrombose précoce, sténose cicatricielle, anévrisme.











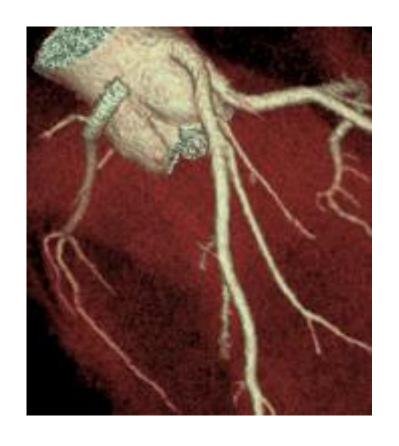
Molossi et al. MD Cardiovasc J. 2019.











Est-ce possible?









Anomalous connections of coronary artery and PCI

Six-Month Success of Intracoronary Stenting for Anomalous Coronary Arteries Associated With Myocardial Ischemia

Doorey AJ et al. Am J Cardiol 2000

N=14

Origin of the Right Coronary Artery from the Opposite Sinus of Valsalva in Adults: Characterization by Intravascular Ultrasonography at Baseline and After Stent Angioplasty

Angelini P et al. Cathet Cardio Interv 2015

N=42

Place of Angioplasty for Coronary Artery Anomalies With Interarterial Course

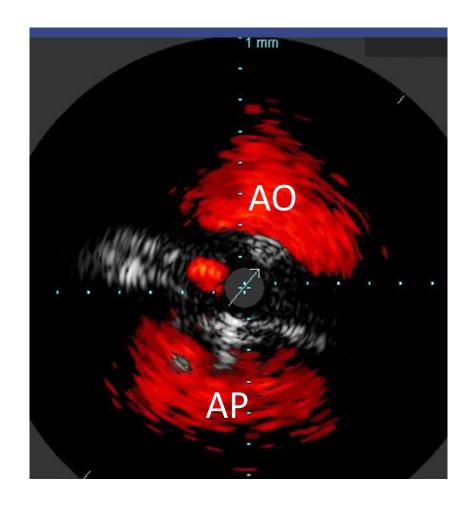
Aubry P et al. FCVM 2021

N=17

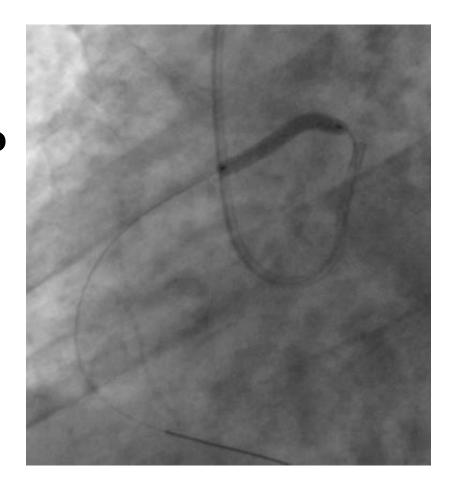








Est-ce risqué?

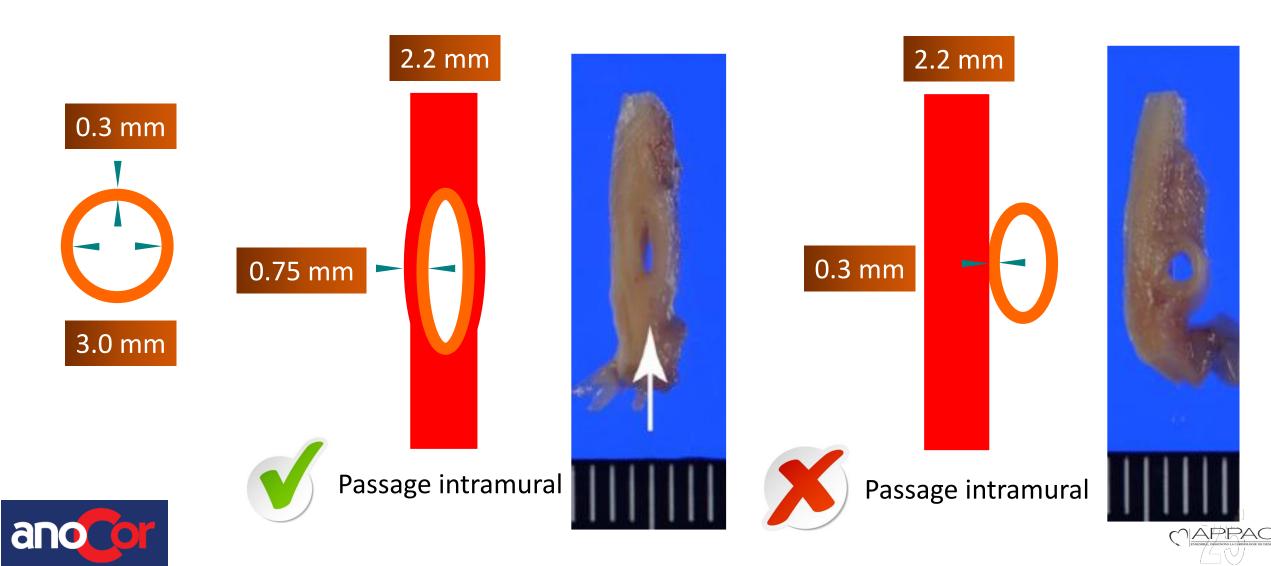








ANOCOR droite et angioplastie

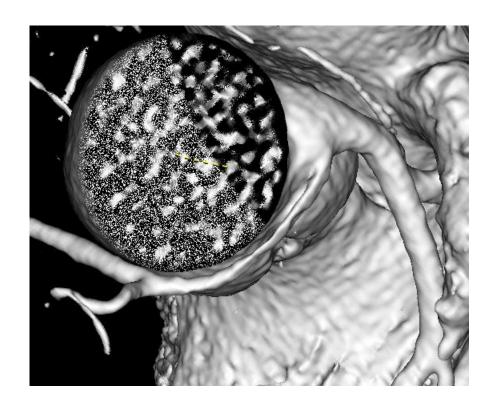


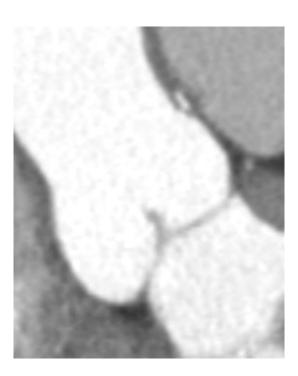


Angioplastie coronaire droite ectopique

Sténose congénitale







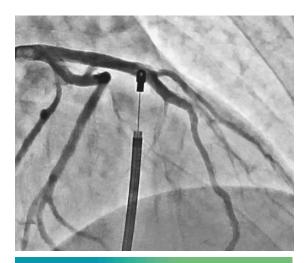






Angioplastie coronaire droite ectopique

Sténose congénitale



EBU/cathétérisme G



Incidence OAG



Guide IVA/rotation AH

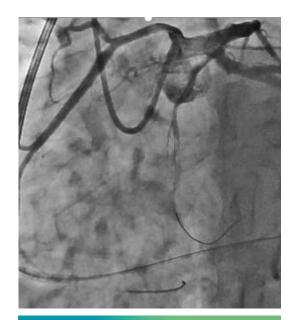


Guide coronaire droite





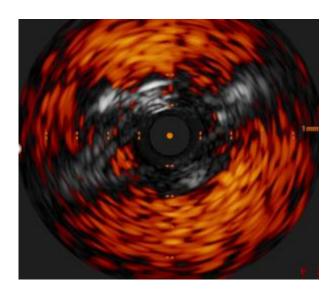


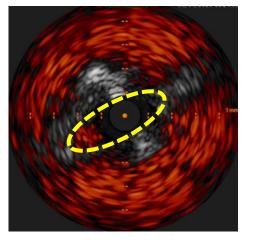


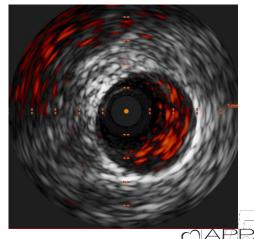
Angiographie droite



Echo endocoronaire





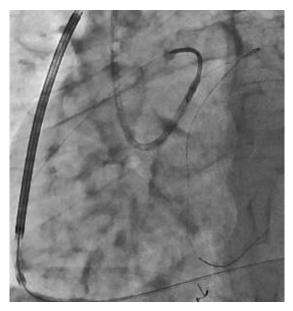




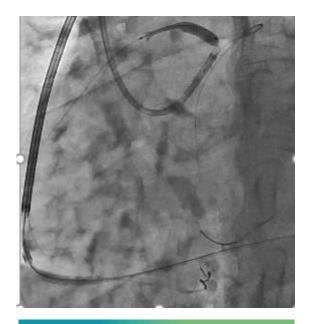




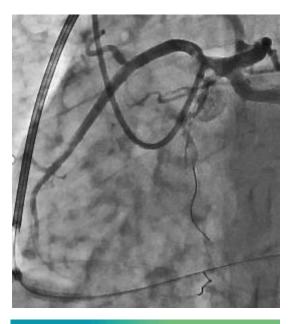
Mesure longueur



Passage stent



Inflation



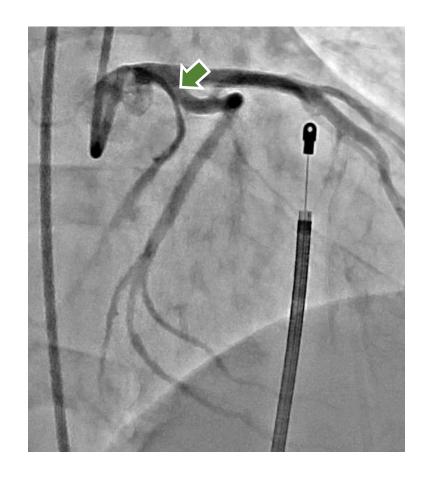
Angiographie

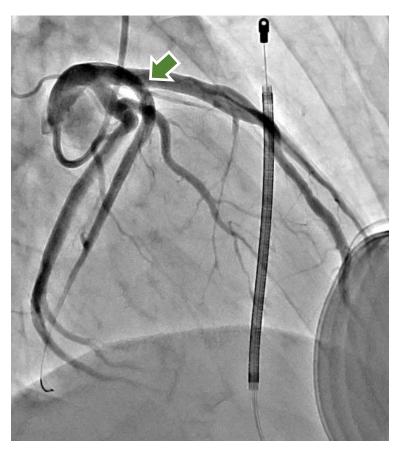






Angioplastie coronaire droite ectopique Sténose congénitale











Angioplastie coronaire droite ectopique Sténose congénitale

| Effets | Angioplastie | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Symptômes d'allure ischémique | | |
| Ischémie myocardique | | |
| Diminution risque de mort subite | ? | |
| Resténose intrastent | | The state of |
| Dissection aortique | | |
| Déformation structure du stent | X | |



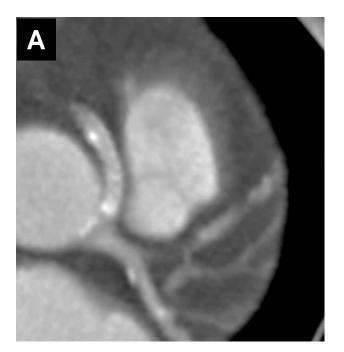


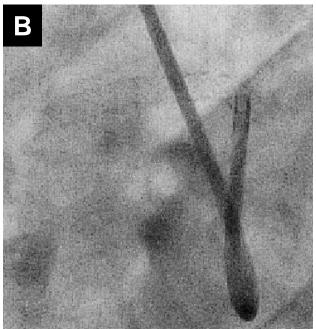


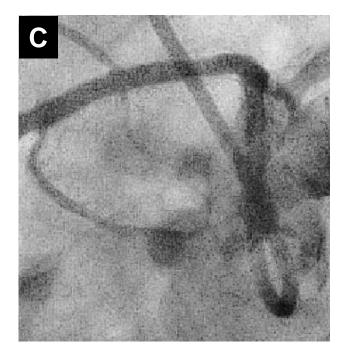


ANOCOR stenting registry n = 36 (2014-2023)

RCA at 24-month follow up















MERCI

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