

# Cathétérisme des anomalies de connexion des artères coronaires

Pierre AUBRY

Hôpital Bichat, Paris

Centre Hospitalier, Gonesse

Xavier HALNA du FRETAY

Cardioreliance , Saran



## Coronary intervention in anomalous origin of the right coronary artery (ARCA) from the left sinus of valsalva (LSOV): A single center experience

**Table 1 – Summary of 17 cases of PCI in Anomalous RCA originating from LSOV. The type of Take off, sequence of catheter tried and the successful catheter for engagement presented.**

Patient no	Type of take off	Sequence of catheters	Successfully cannulated catheter	Amt of contrast (ml)	Fluoro time
1	A	JR 3.5,AR2; AL1; JL 4.0; JL 5.0	JL 5.0	210	17.5
2	C	JR 3.5; AR2; AL1	AL 1	120	12.2
3	B	JR 3.5; AR 2.0; AL 1; JL 4.0; JL 5.0; EBU 3.0	EBU 3.5	320	63.3
4	C	JR 3.5; AR 2.0; AL 1.0; JL 5.0; AL 2.0	AL -2	220	17.3
5	A	JR 3.5; AL 1.0; JL 4.0	JL 4.0	130	12.2
6	A	JR 3.5; JL 4.0; JL 5.0	JL 5.0	150	13.5
7	C	JR 3.5; AR 2; JL 5.0; AL 1	AL 1	200	17.8
8	B	JR 3.5; AR 2.0; AL 1; JL 5.0; EBU 3.5	EBU 3.5	280	23.8
9	A	JR 3.5; AR 2; AL 1; JL 4.0; JL 5.0	JL 5.0	270	22.5
10	C	JR 3.5; AR 2.0; JL 5.0; AL 1	AL1	180	15.4
11	C	JR 3.5; AR 2.0; AL1; AL 2.0, JL 4.0	JL 4.0	300	51.3
12	A	JR 3.5; AL 1; JL 4.0	JL 4.0	150	12.5
13	B	JR 3.5; AR 2.0; AL 1, JL 4.0	JL 4.0	180	21.5
14	A	JR 3.5; AL 1; JL 4.0; JL 5.0	JL 5.0	200	17.4
15	A	JR 3.5; JL 4.0; JL 5.0	JL 5.0	170	14.2
16	C	JR 3.5; AR 2.0; JL 5.0; AL 1	AL 1	180	15.6
17	A	JR 3.5; AL 1; JL 4.0; JL 5.0	JL 5.0	200	15.7

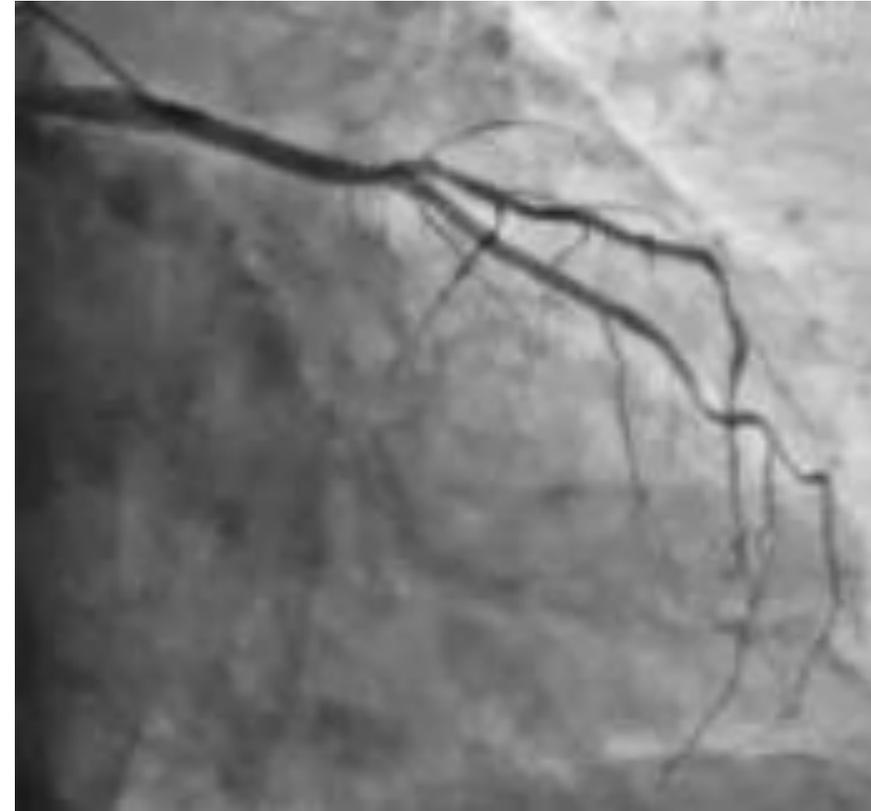
Kalaichelvan Uthayakumaran <sup>a,\*</sup>, Vijayakumar Subban <sup>a</sup>,  
 Anitha Lakshmanan <sup>b</sup>, Balaji Pakshirajan <sup>a</sup>, Ramkumar Solirajaran  
 Jaishankar Krishnamoorthy <sup>c</sup>, Ezhilan Janakiraman <sup>c</sup>,  
 Ulhas M. Pandurangi <sup>c</sup>, Latchumanadhas Kalidoss <sup>c</sup>,  
 Mulasari Ajit Sankaradas <sup>d</sup>

- Les problèmes posés :
  - nombre de cathéters ?
  - qualité de l'imagerie : diagnostic fait ? opacification correcte ?
  - quantité de produit de contraste administrée ?
  - durée de l'examen : longueur ? dose de rayons X délivrée ?
  - retard de traitement (SCA ST+)
- Les moyens et les solutions :
  - y penser et connaître les principales anomalies (types de connexion, trajets)
  - avoir une démarche basée sur ces connaissances

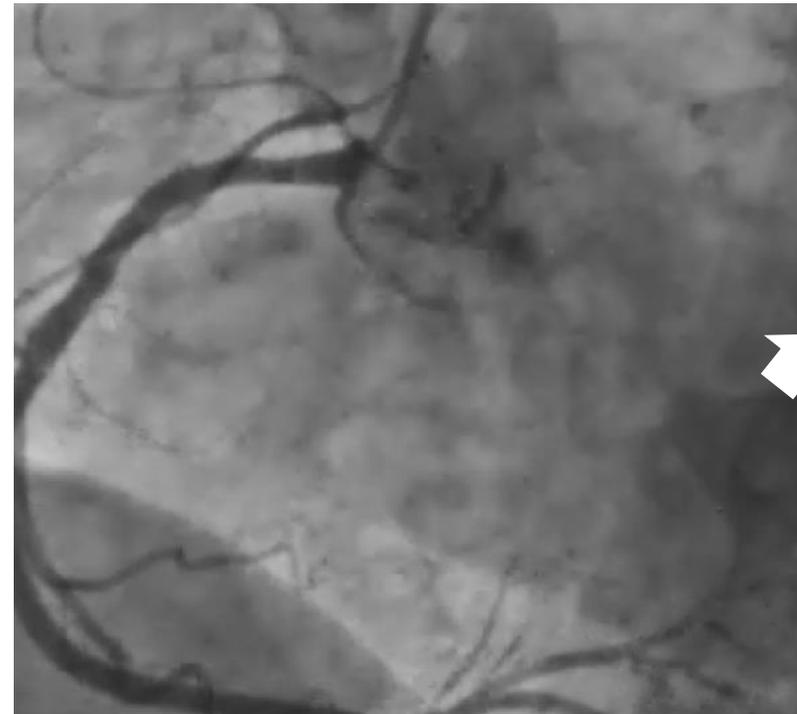
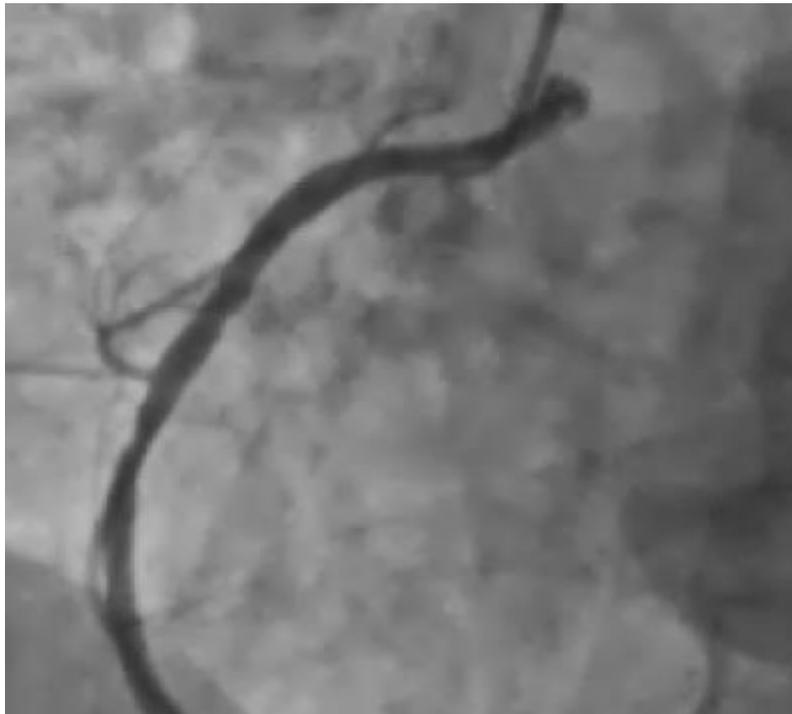
- Anomalie connue (coronarographie antérieure, scanner coronaire)
  - se repérer à partir de l'artère normalement connectée
- Anomalie non connue
  - l'anatomie coronaire présentée doit m'y faire penser
  - je ne la trouve pas

**Connaître les caractéristiques des ANOCOR les plus fréquentes**

## Anatomie coronaire évocatrice



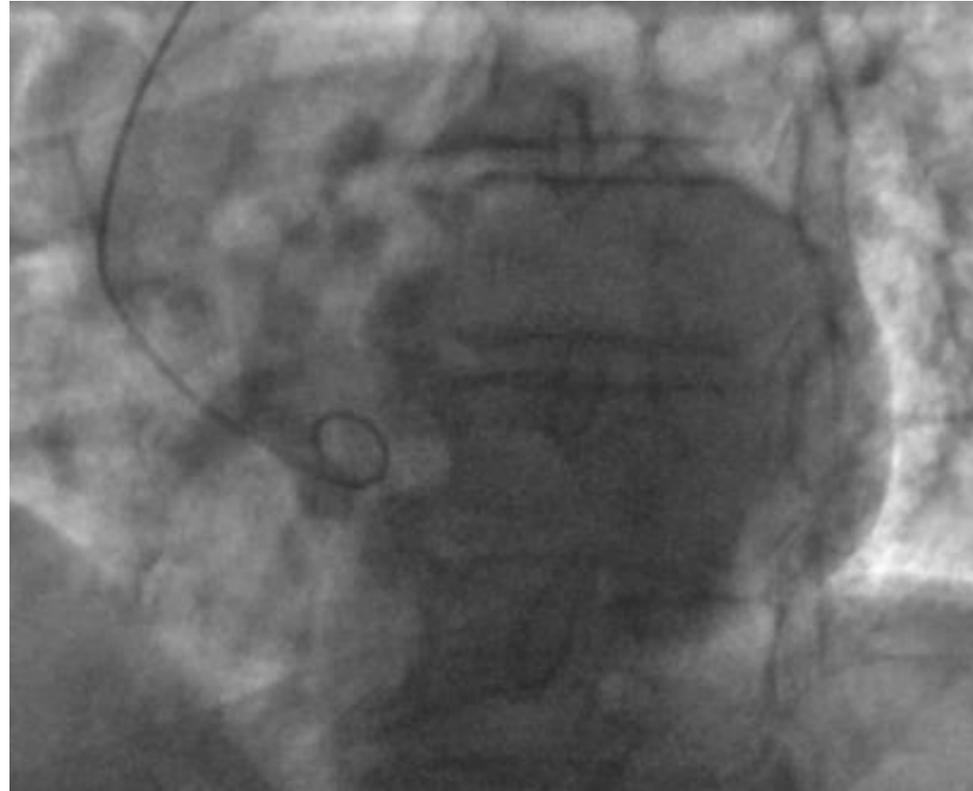
## Attention aux intubations sélectives

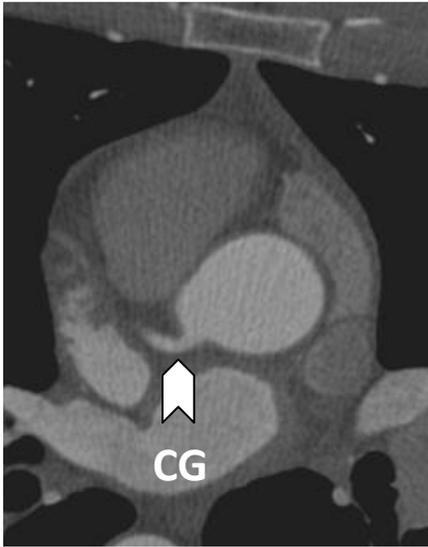


## Passer à l'artère controlatérale

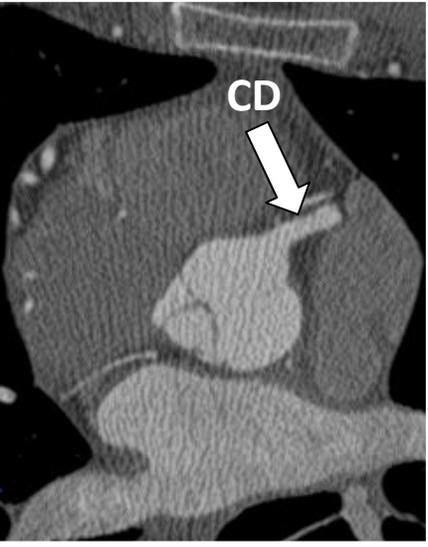
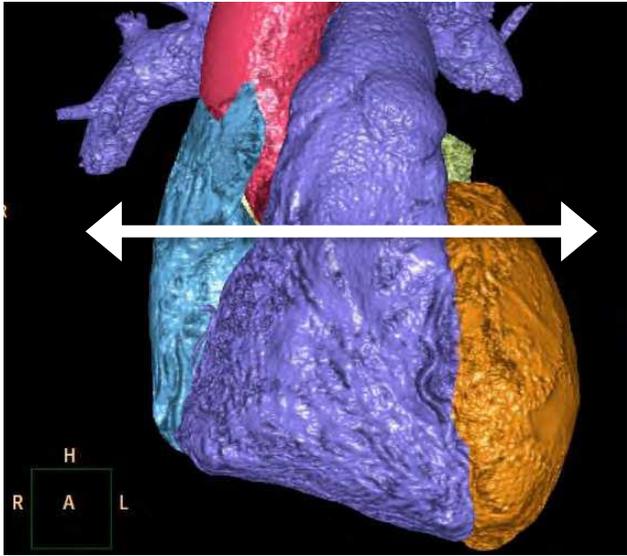


## Aortographie



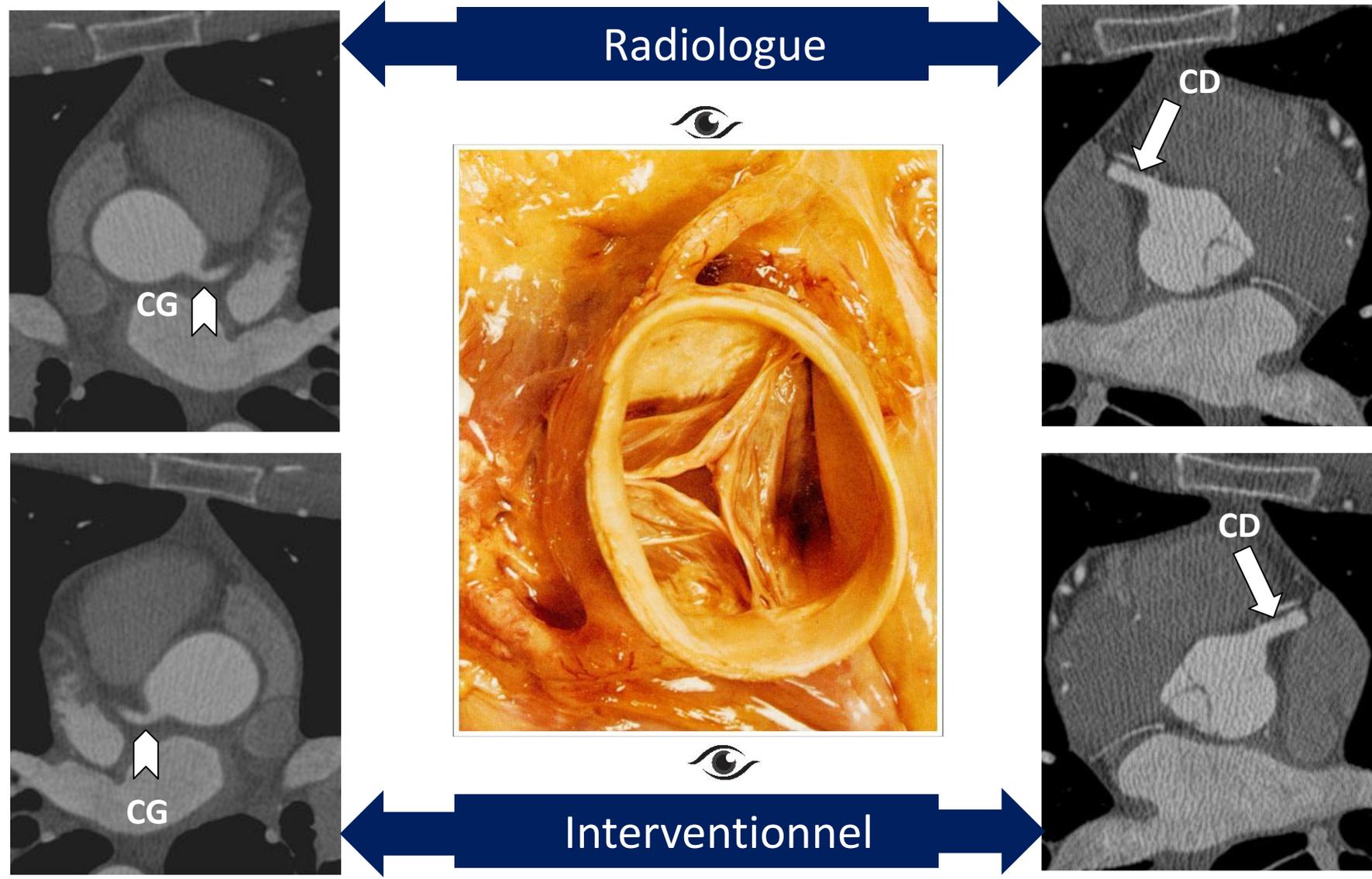


Radiologue



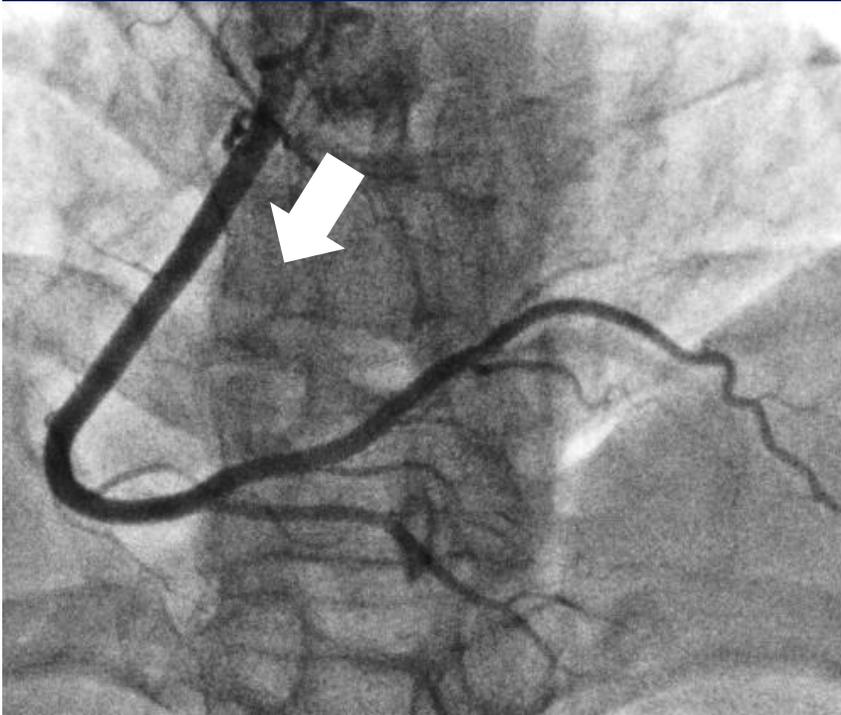
Interventionnel



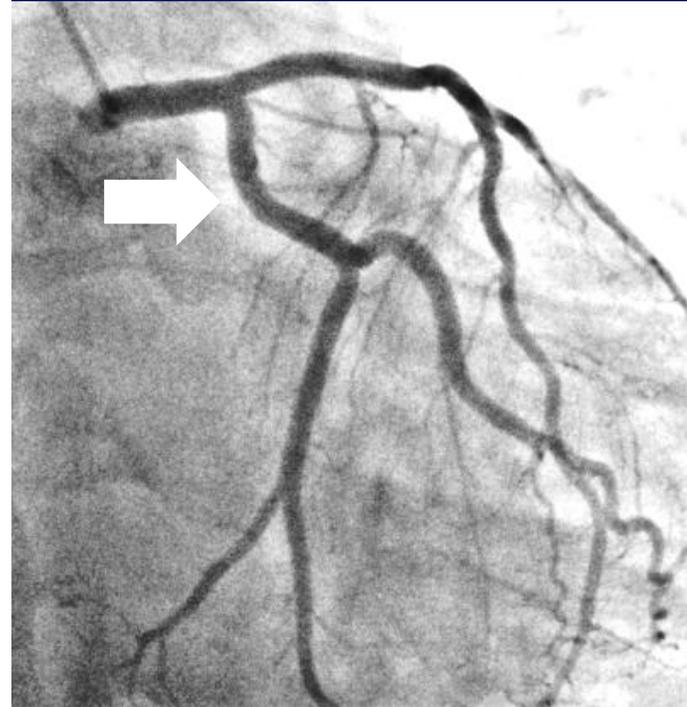


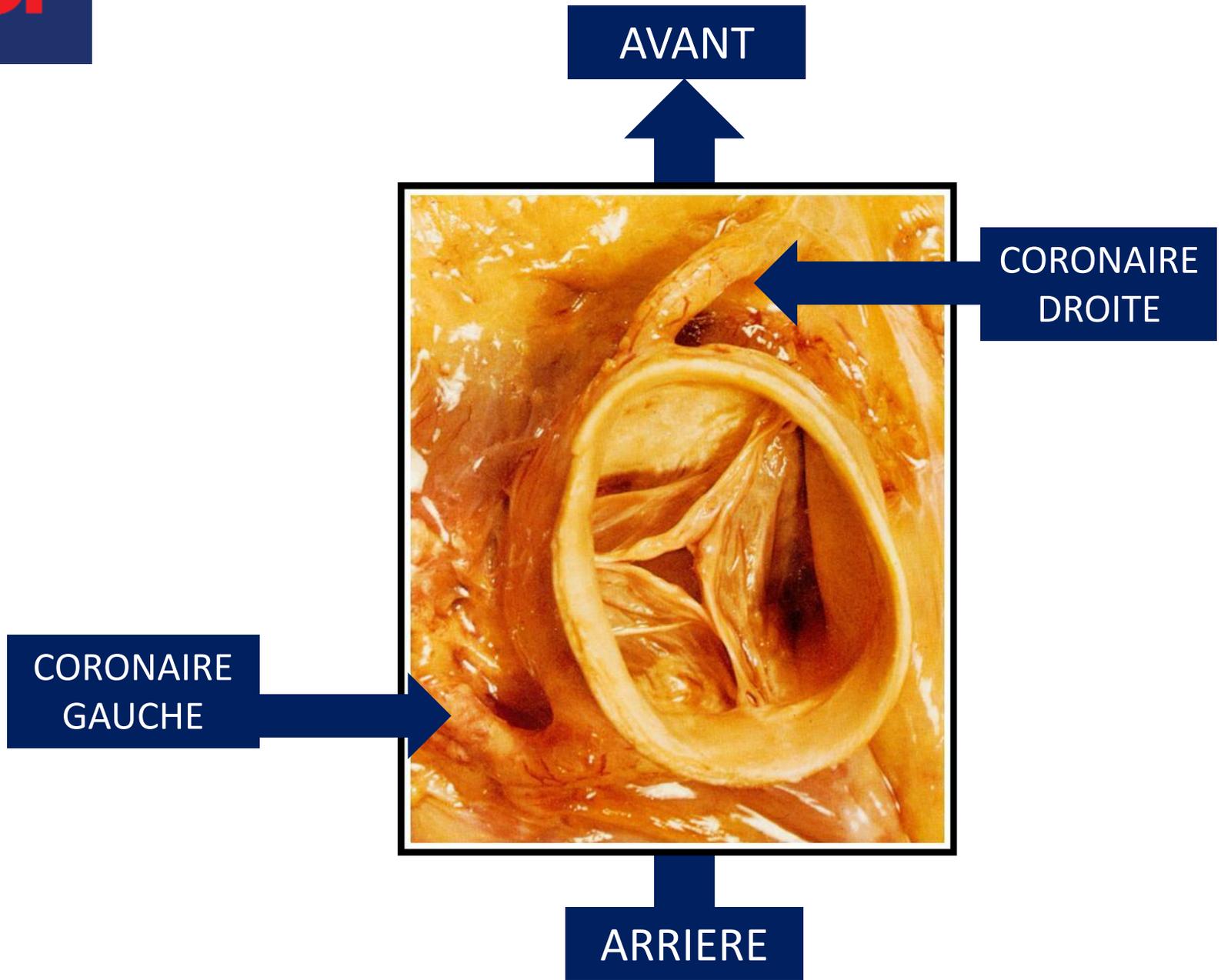
## Se méfier des intuitions

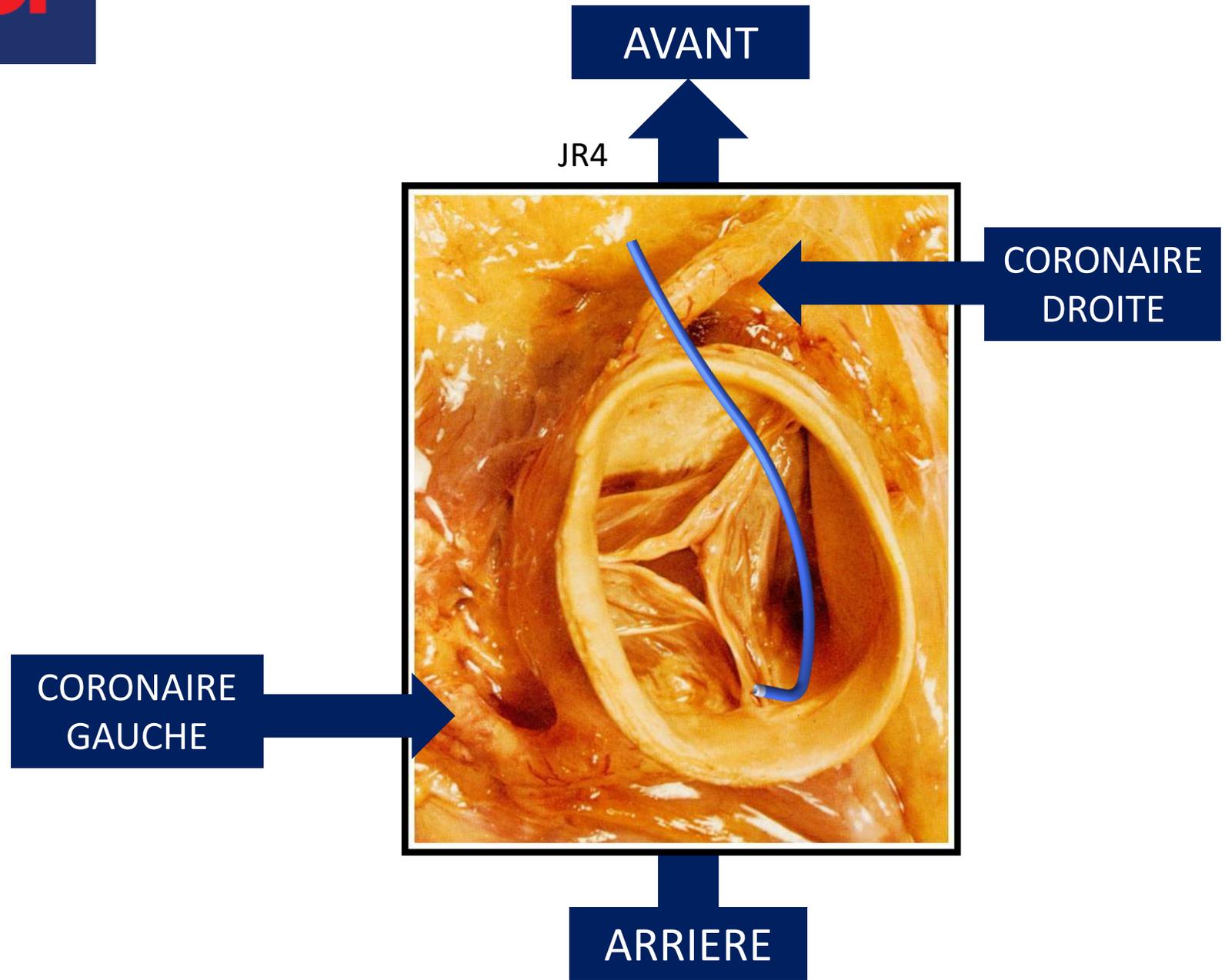
Coronaire droite

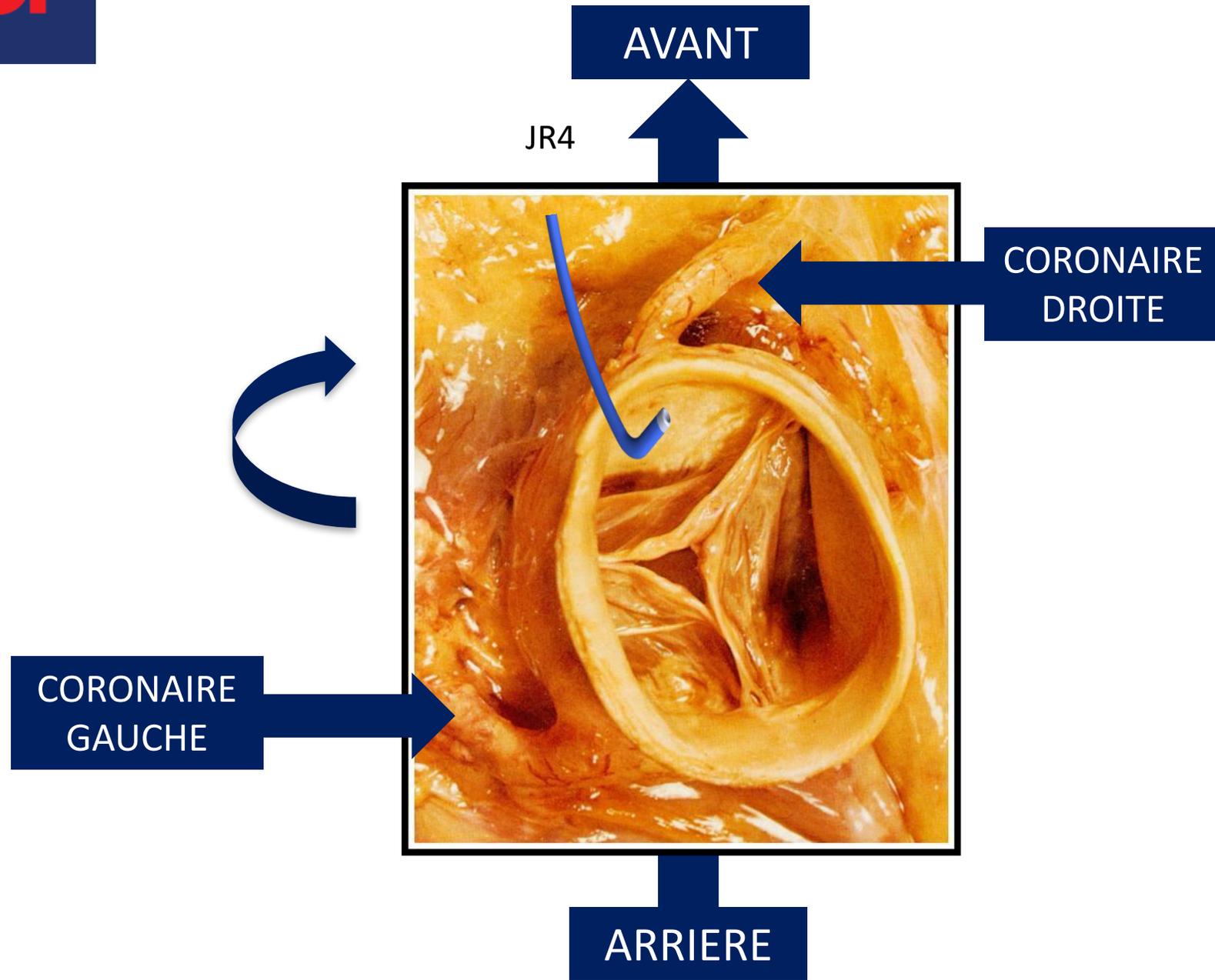


Coronaire gauche





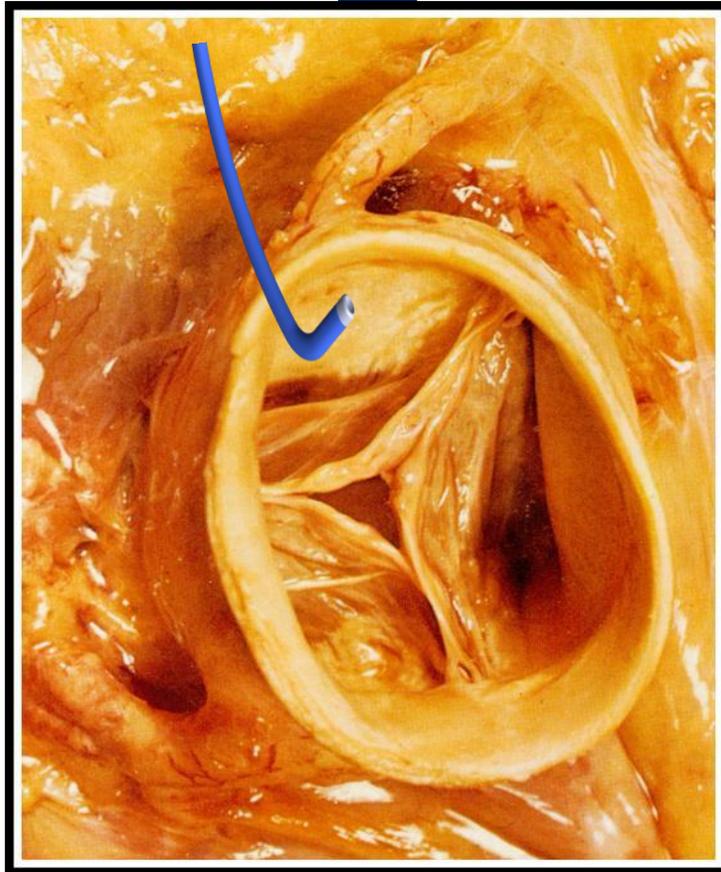




DIRECTION  
ANTERIEURE

ROTATION  
HORAIRE

GAUCHE  
DROITE



JR4

AVANT



ARRIERE

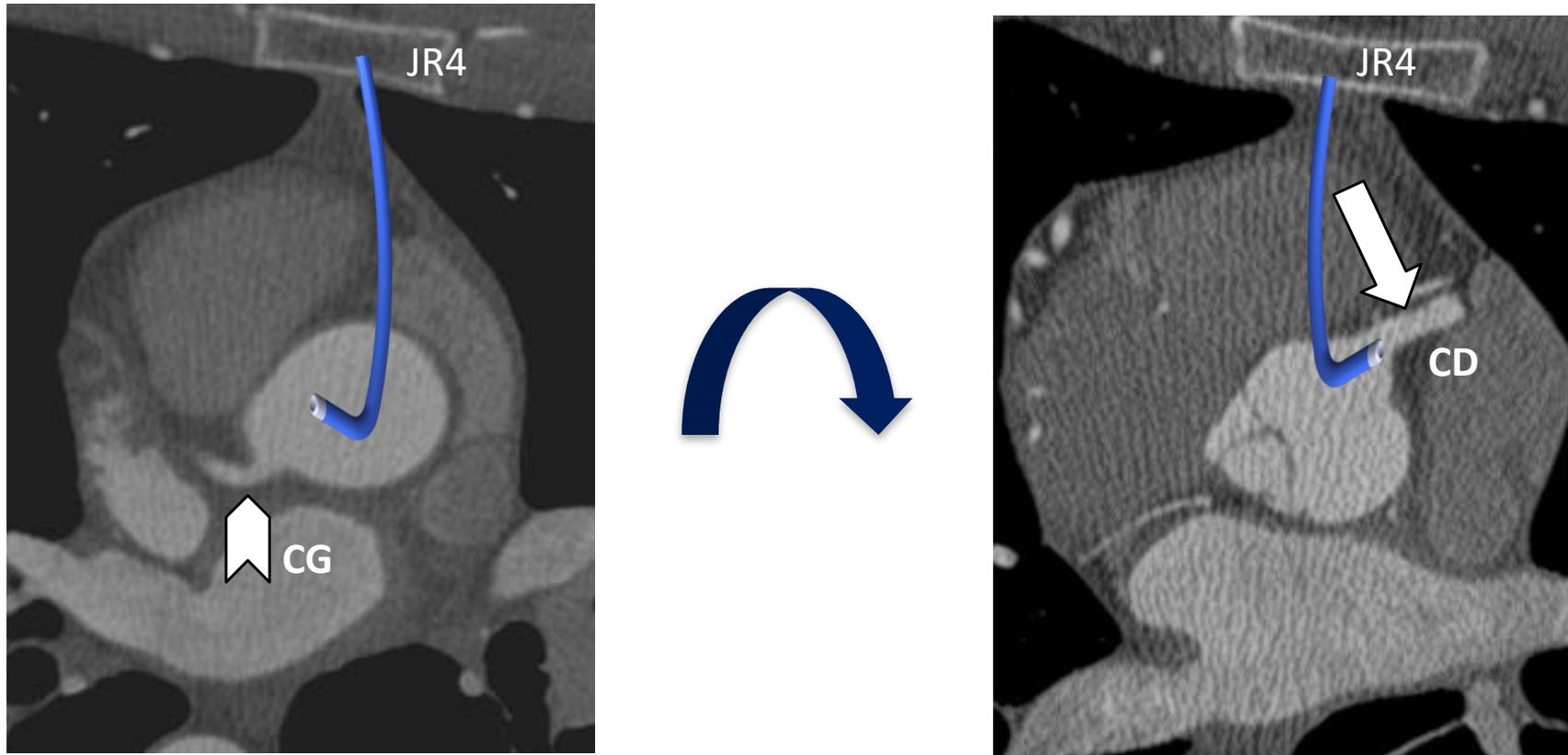


DROITE  
GAUCHE

ROTATION  
ANTI- HORAIRE

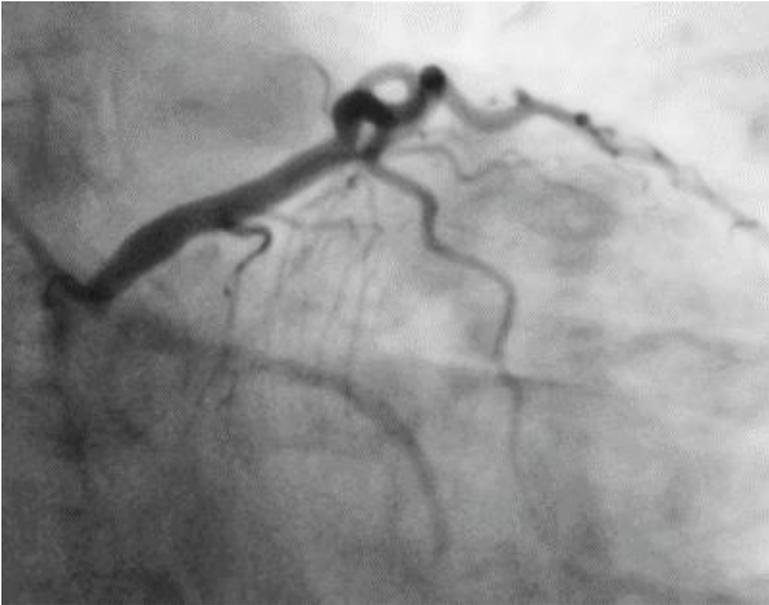
DIRECTION  
POSTERIEURE

Rotation horaire du sinus gauche vers la coronaire droite



Rotation horizontale images

## Connexion séparée IVA/circonflexe



## Connexion séparée IVA/circonflexe

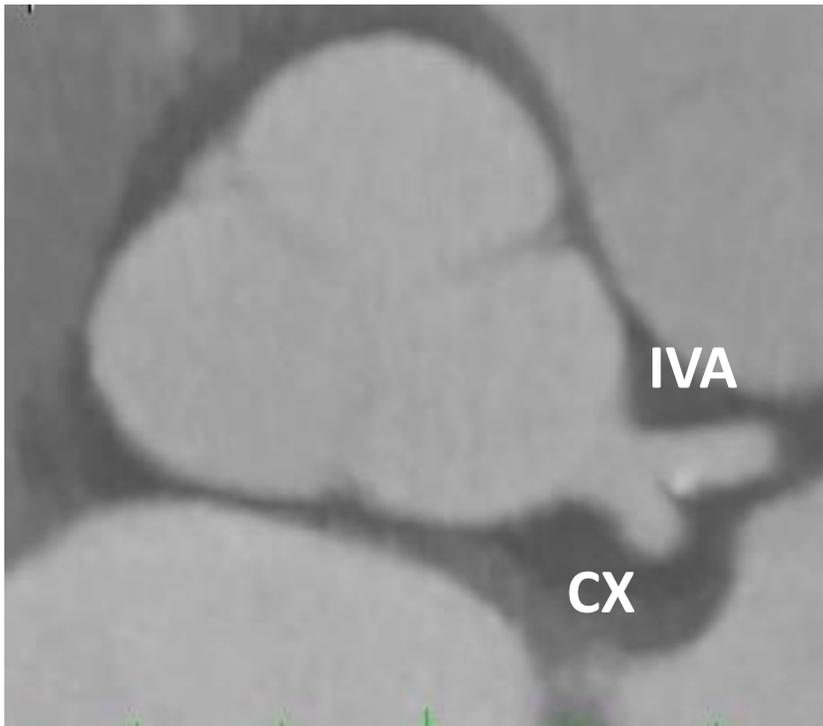
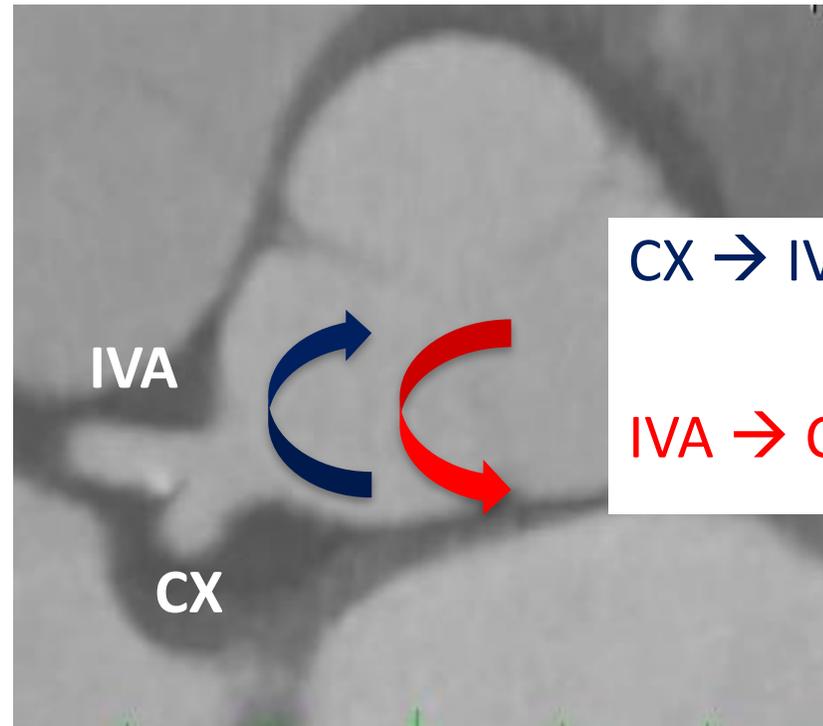


Image scanner axiale



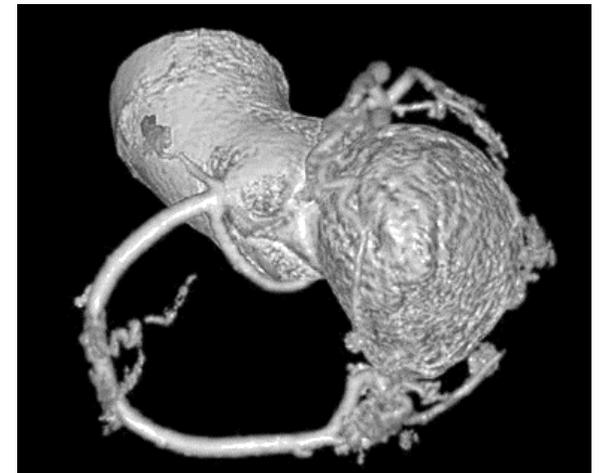
Rotation horizontale image

CX → IVA : rotation horaire

IVA → CX : rotation anti-horaire

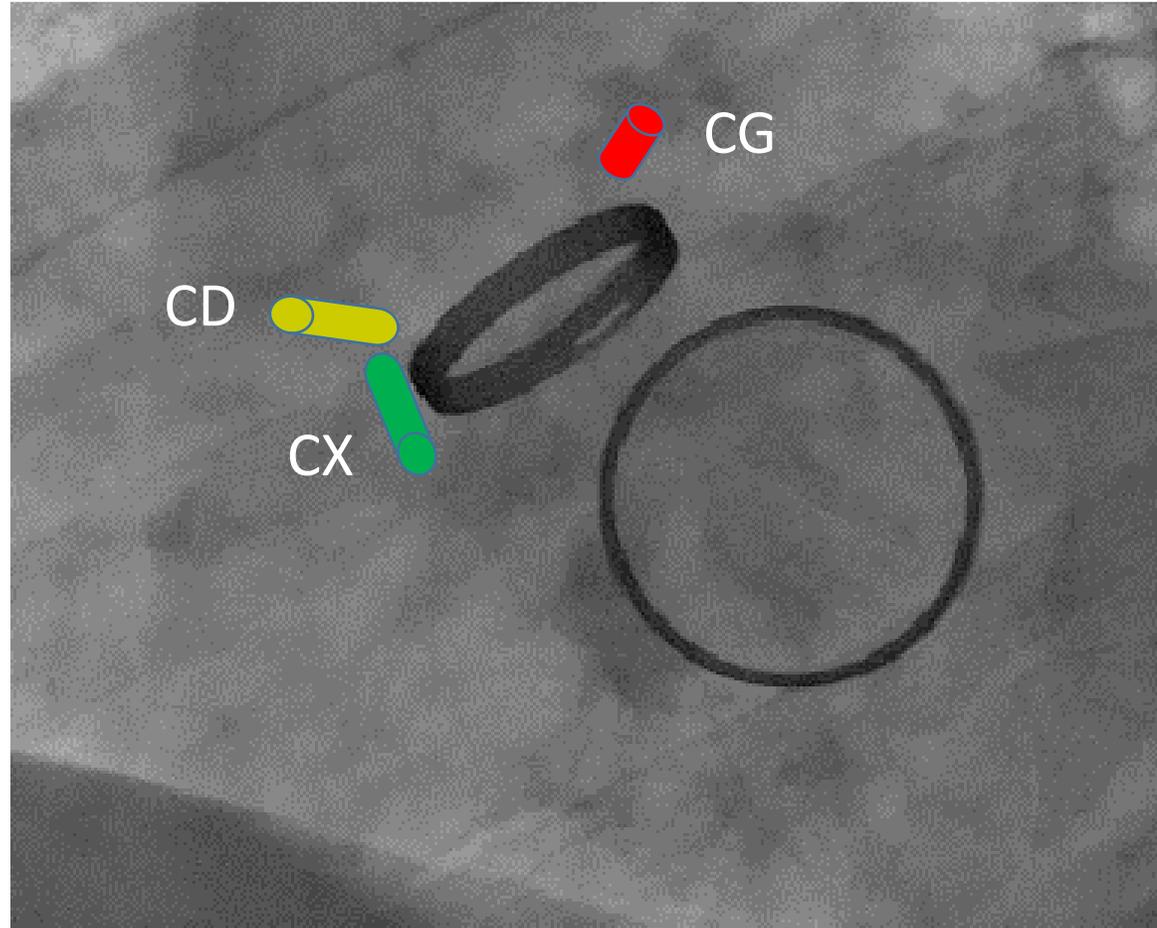
## Circonflexe ectopique

- Connexion
  - artère coronaire droite (50%) : risque de méconnaître l'ANOCOR
  - sinus droit (50%)
- Trajet : rétroaortique (99%) et descendant



## Circonflexe ectopique

Incidence OAG 40°



# Circonflexe ectopique

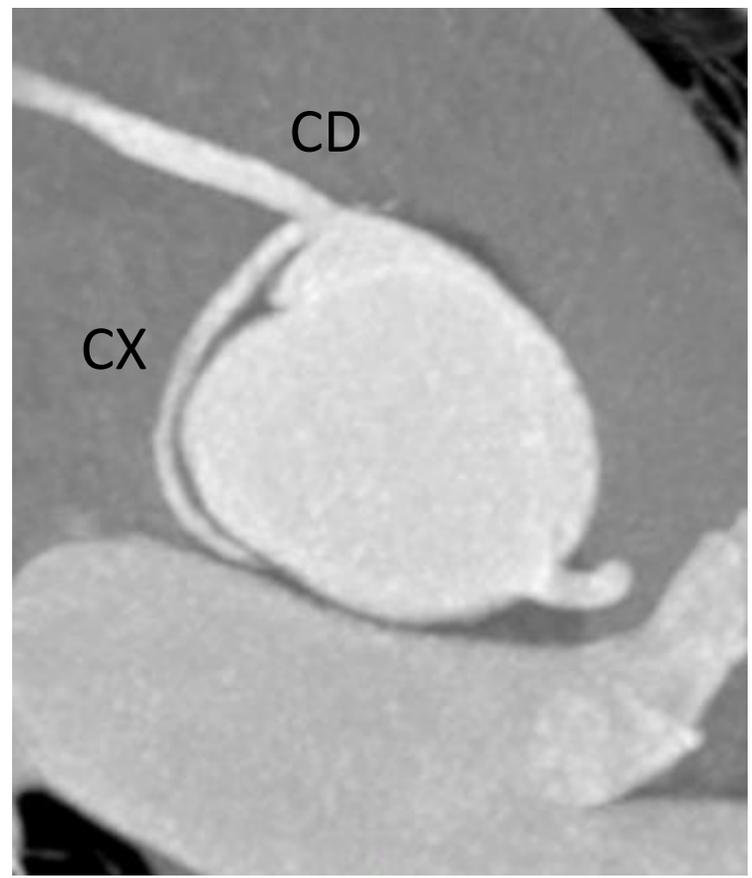
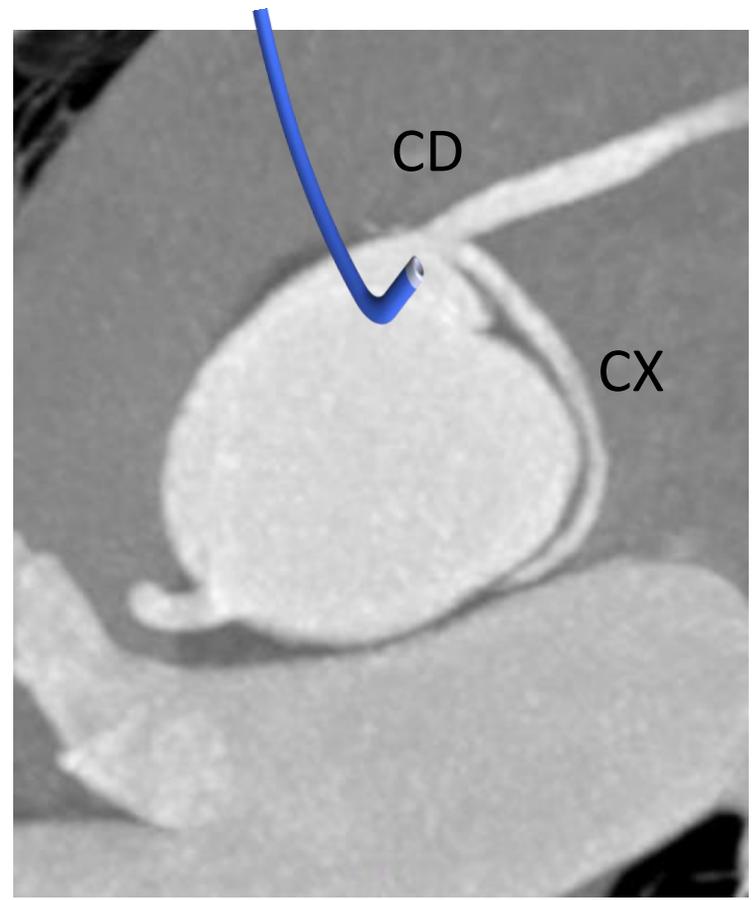


Image scanner axiale

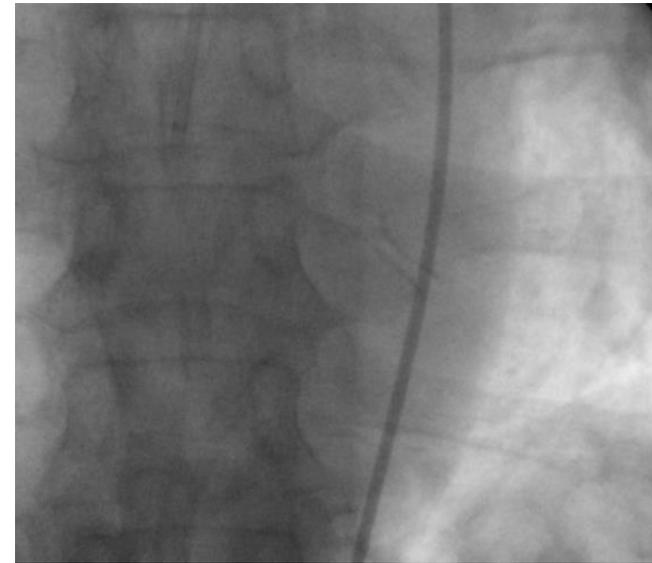
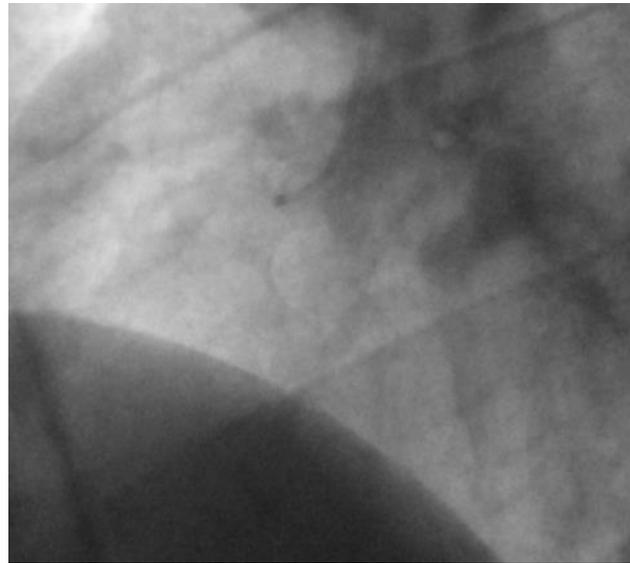


Rotation horizontale image

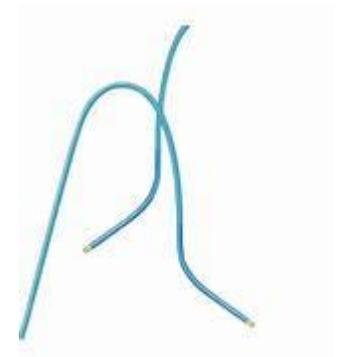


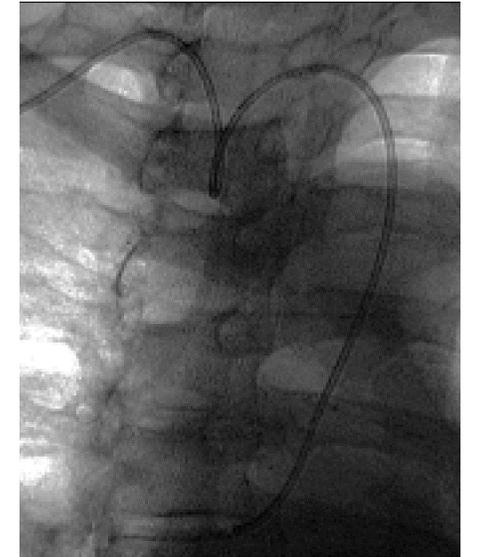
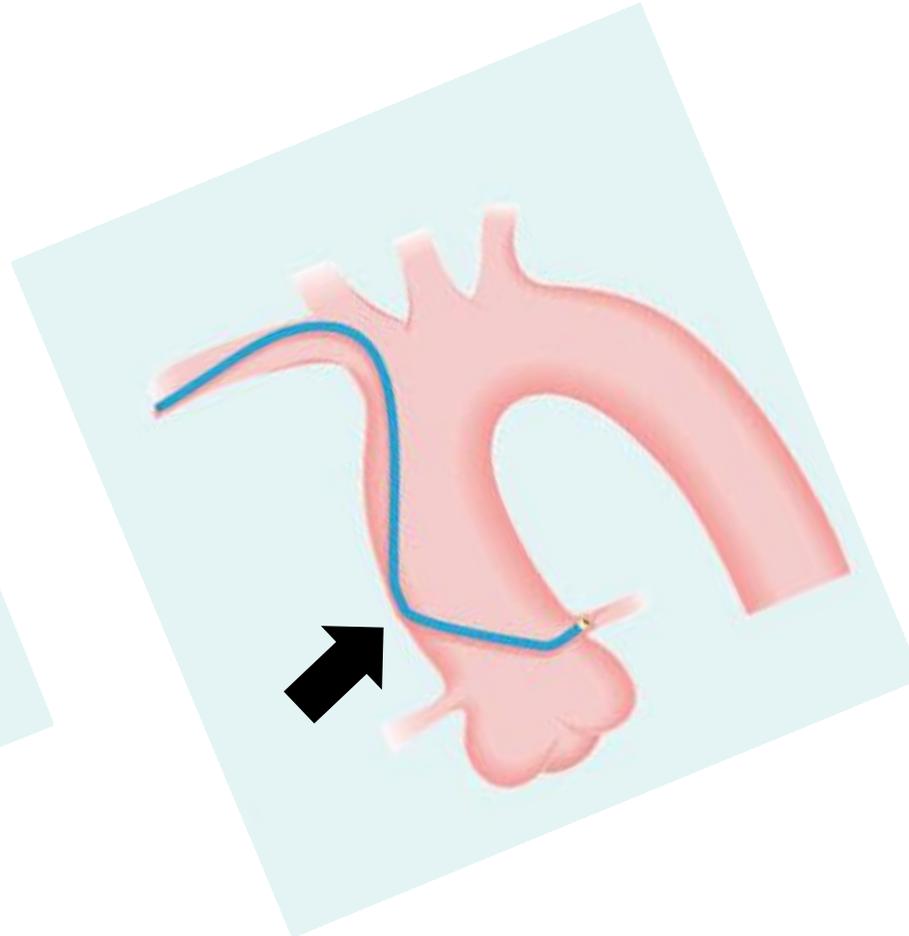
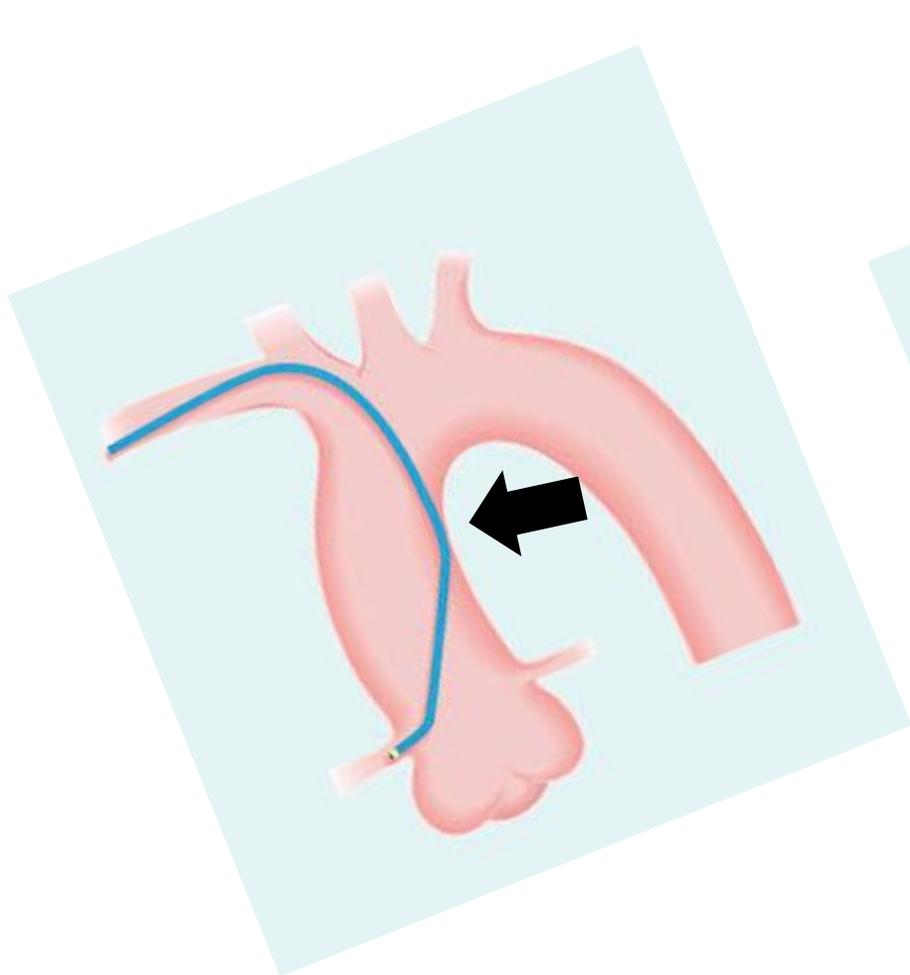
CD → CX rotation horaire

## Circonflexe ectopique



MP





## Circonflexe ectopique

- Connexion : coronaire droite ou sinus droit
- Sondes : JR +++, MP ++, AR ++, AL
- Retrait de la sonde de la coronaire droite et rotation horaire
- Positionnement au-dessous et à droite de l'ostium droit (sinus droit)
- Si difficulté :
  - cathéter-guide
  - guide 0.014 dans la coronaire droite
  - guide dans circonflexe

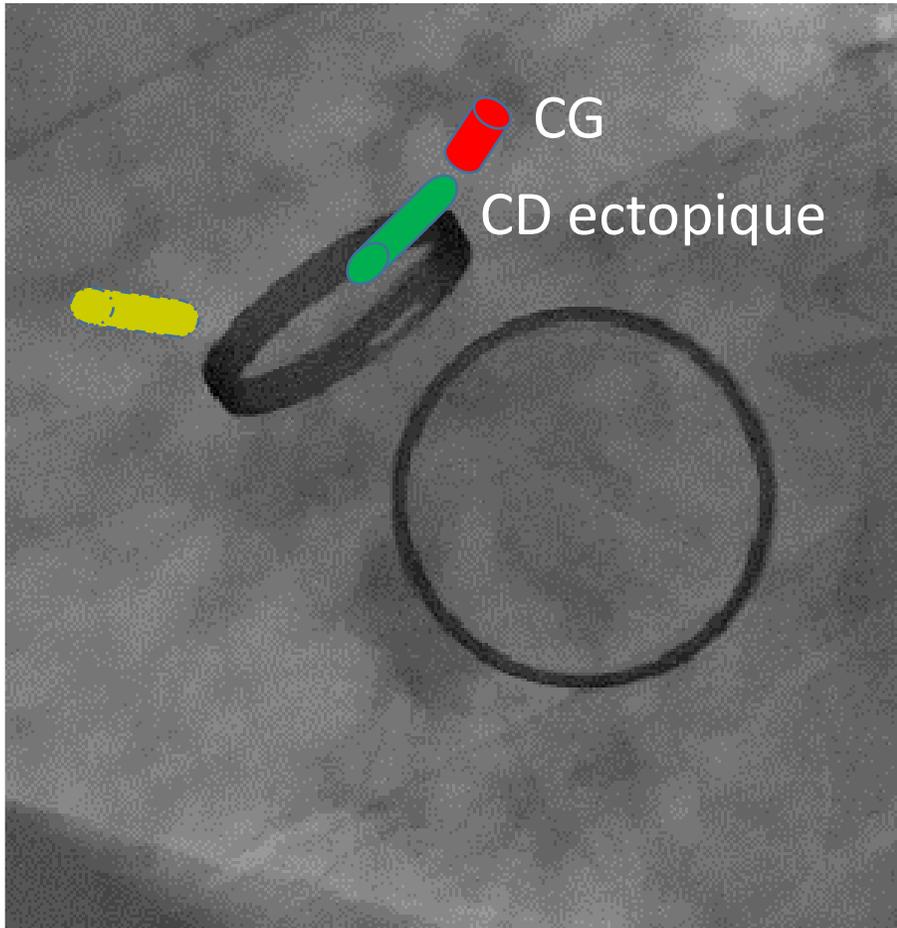
## Droite ectopique

- Connexion
  - sinus gauche ++++
  - aorte ascendante +
  - tronc ou IVA +
- Trajet
  - interartériel ++++
  - autre +

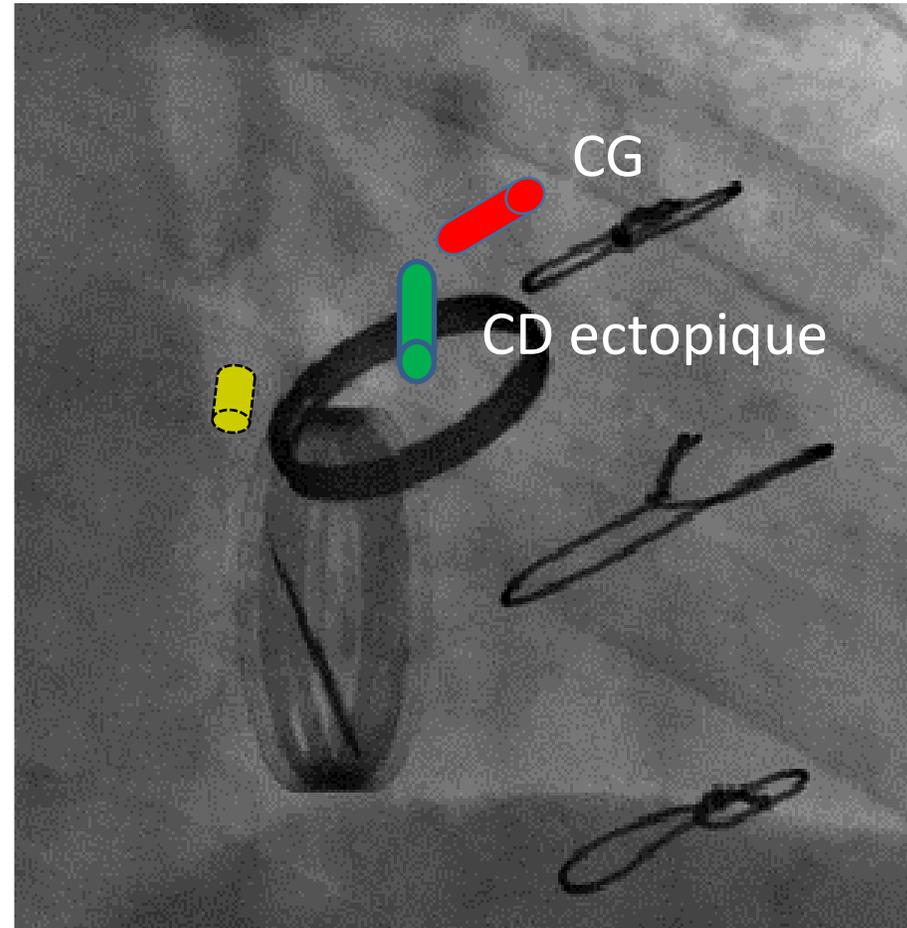


## Droite ectopique

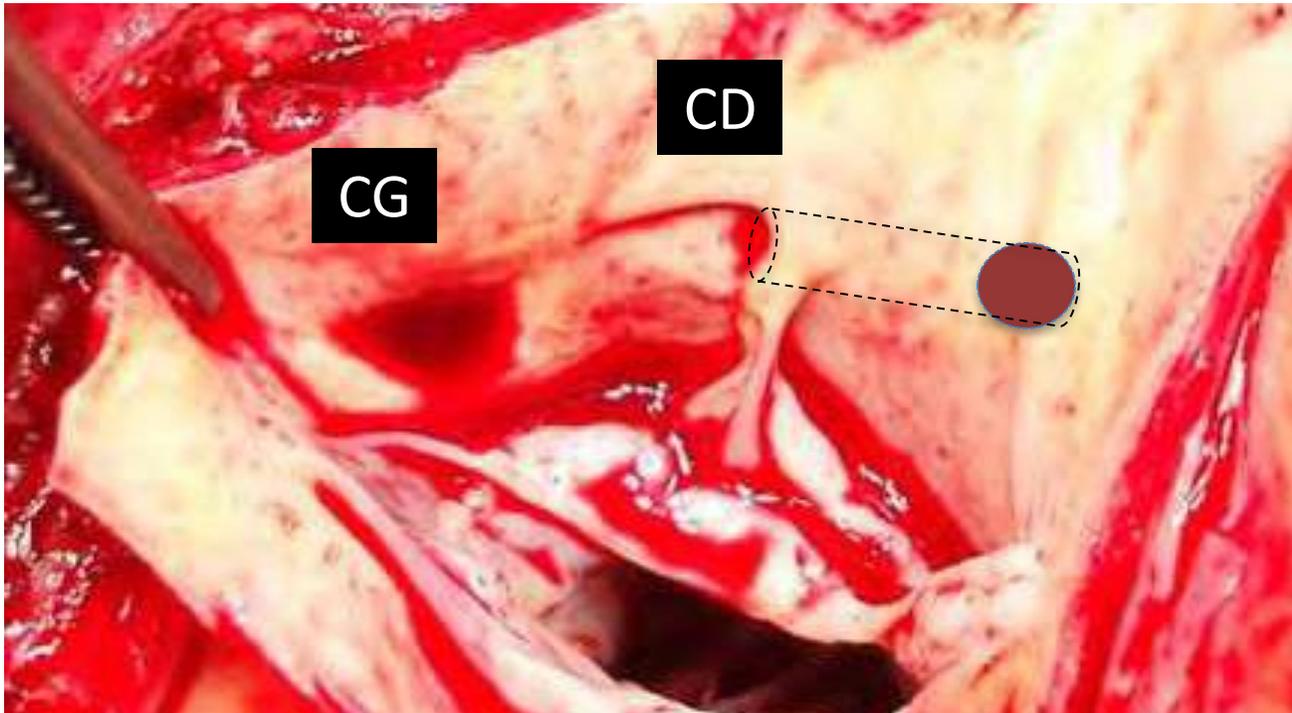
Incidence OAG 40°



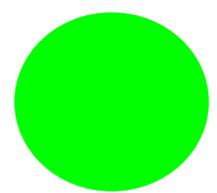
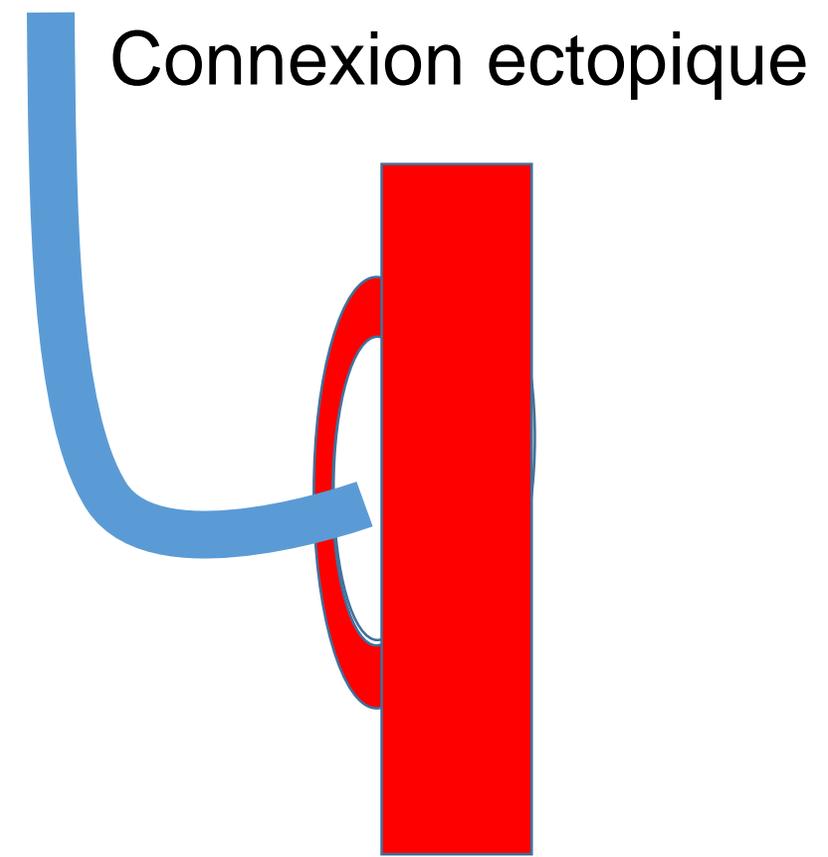
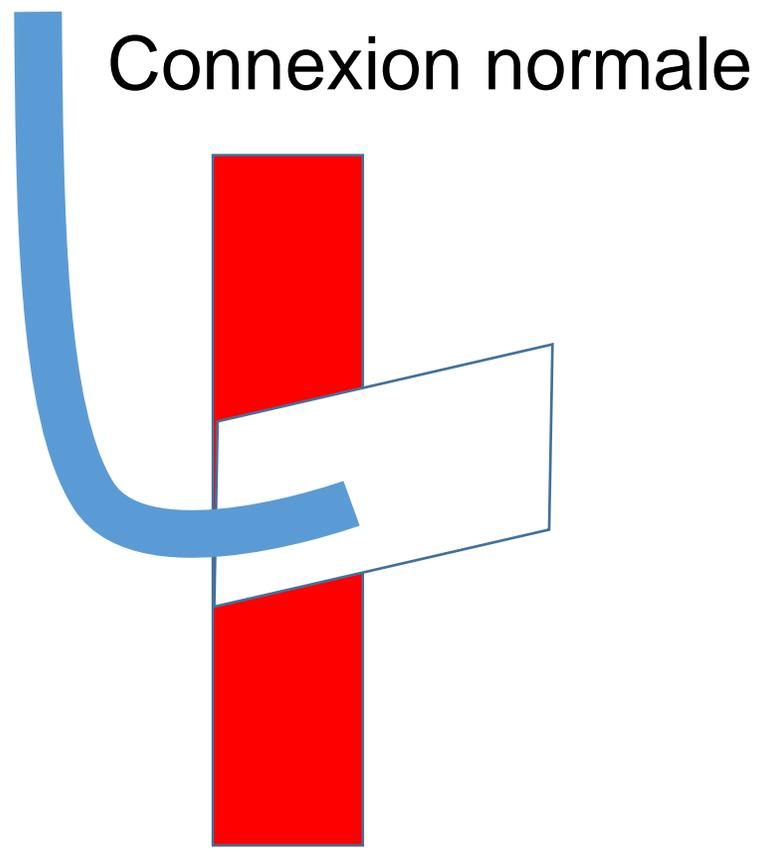
Incidence OAD 40°



## Droite ectopique

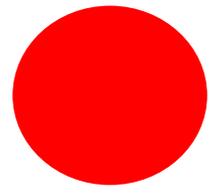


Situation habituelle ostium CD

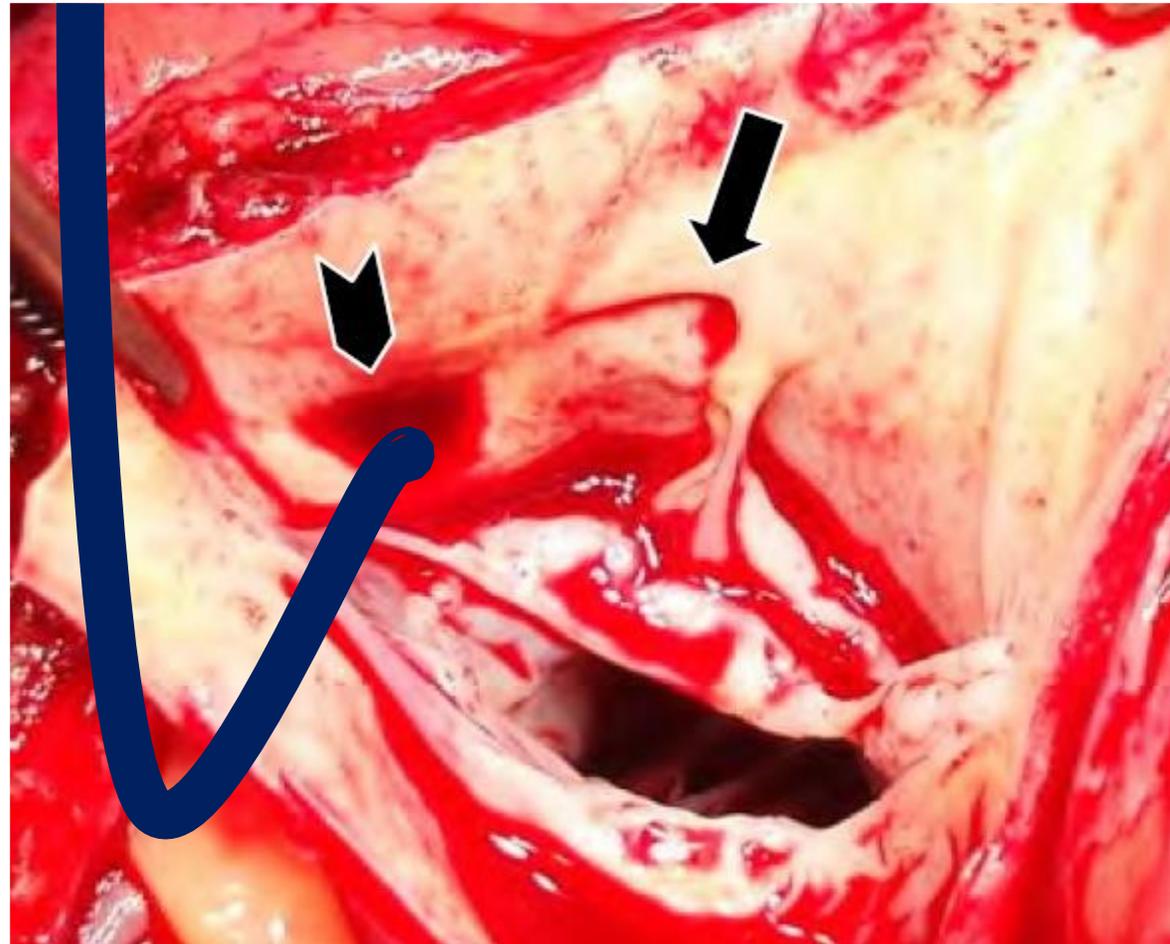


Position coaxiale

Position coaxiale



## Droite ectopique



# Droite ectopique

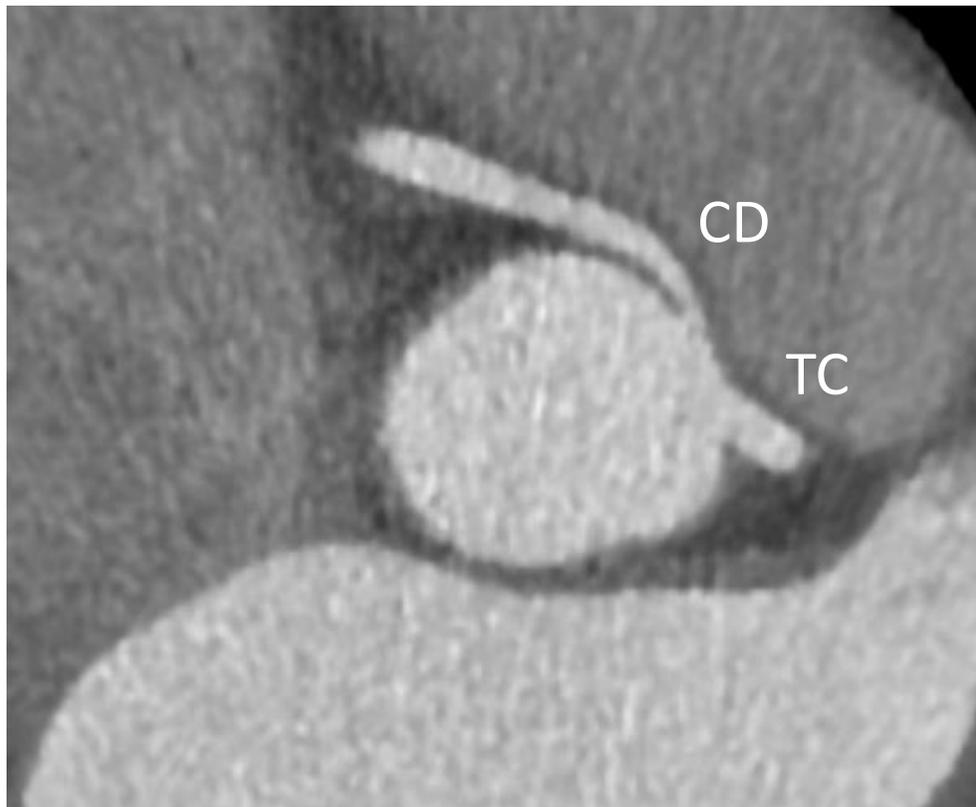
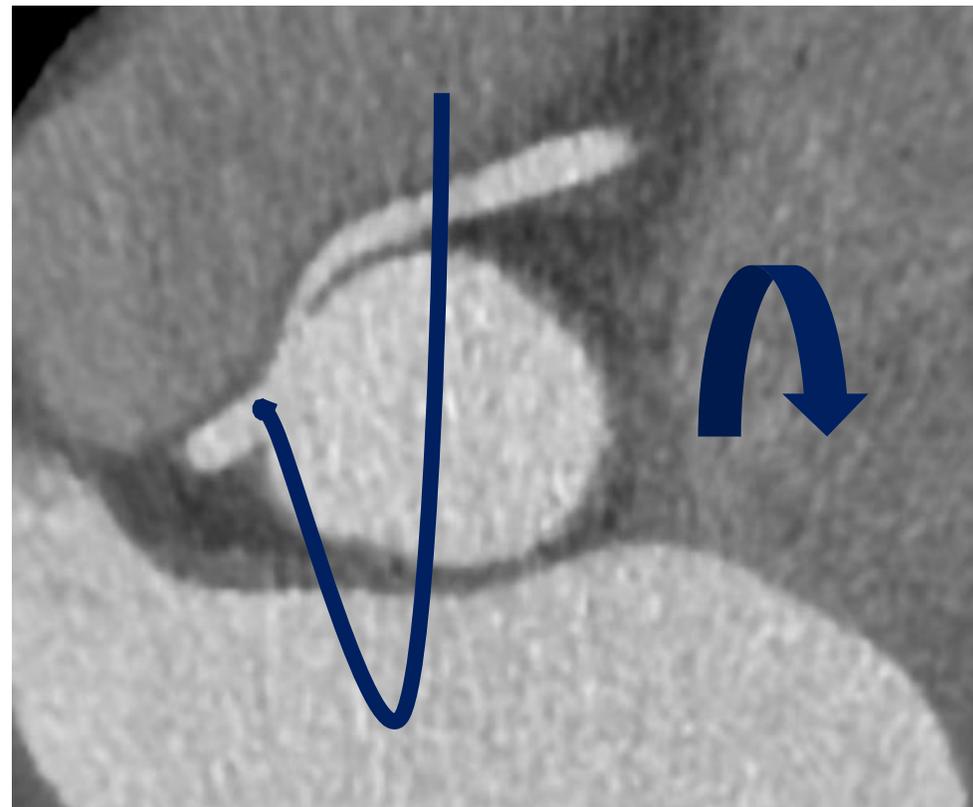
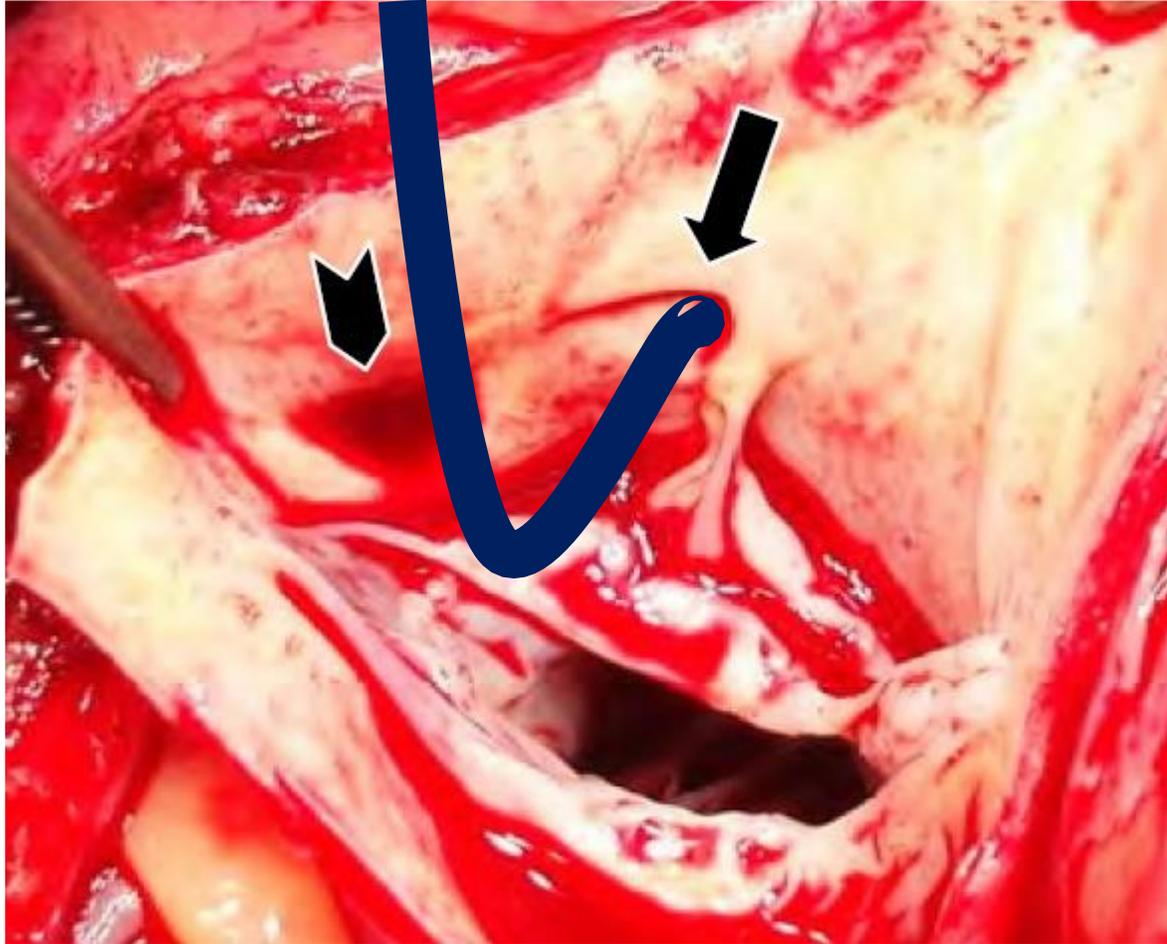


Image scanner axiale



Rotation horizontale image

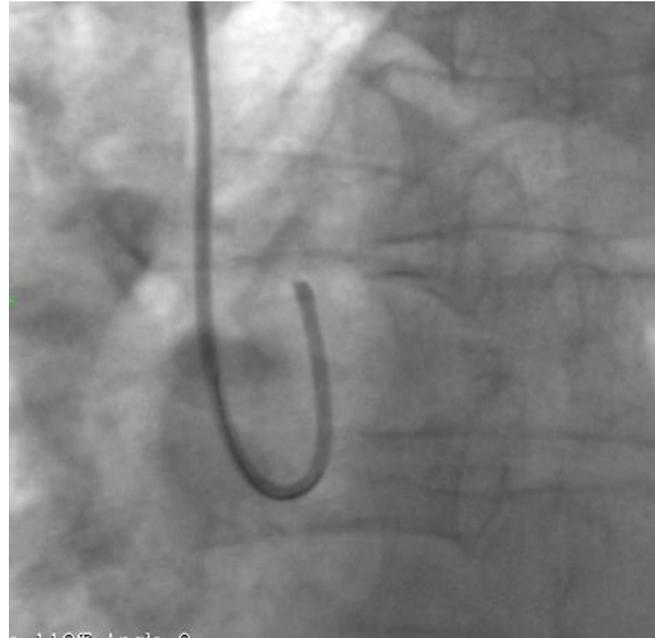
## Droite ectopique



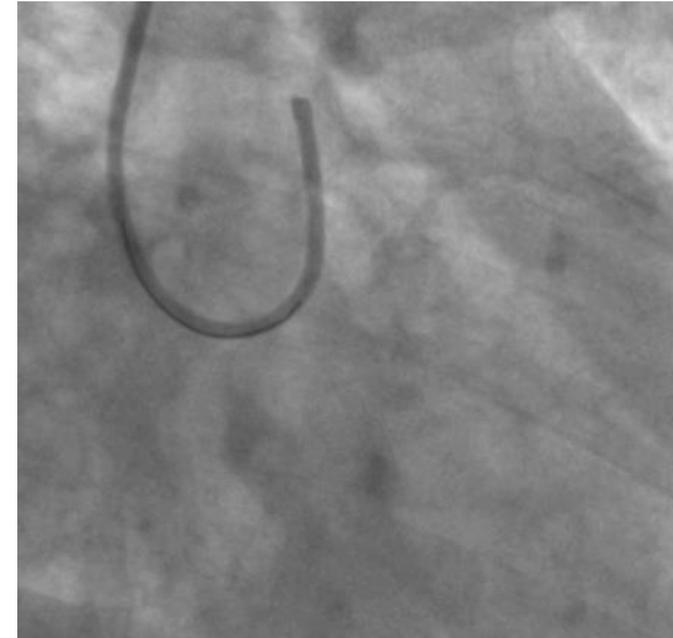
Push puis  
lente rotation  
horaire

## Droite ectopique

Incidence OAG 40°

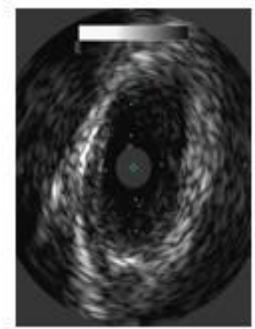
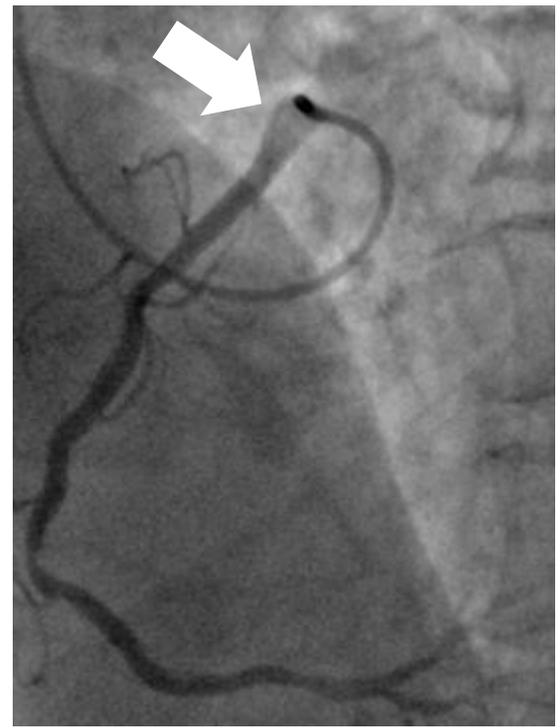


Incidence OAD 40°

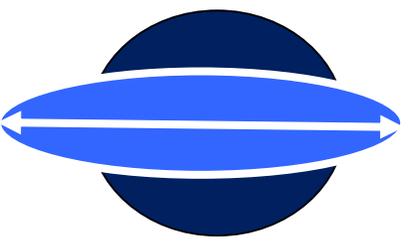
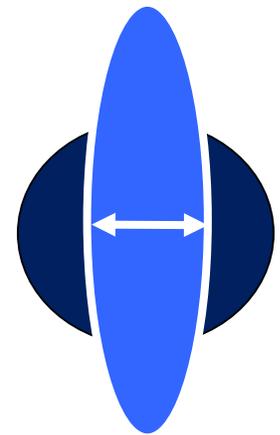
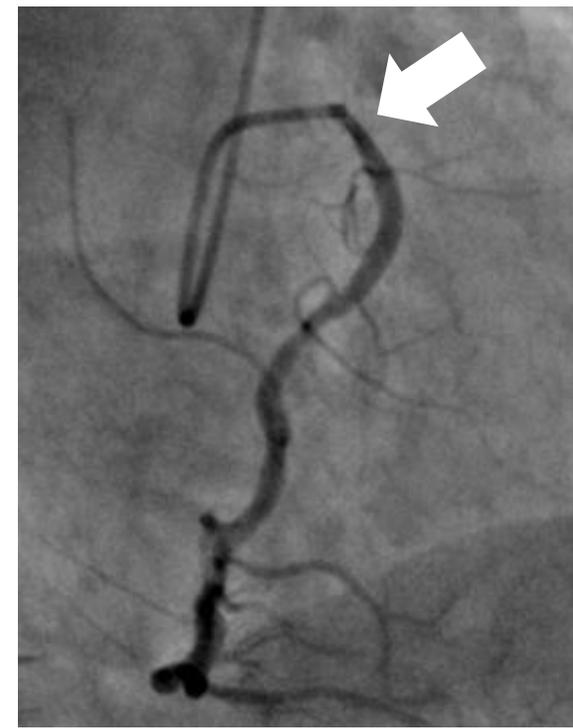


# Droite ectopique

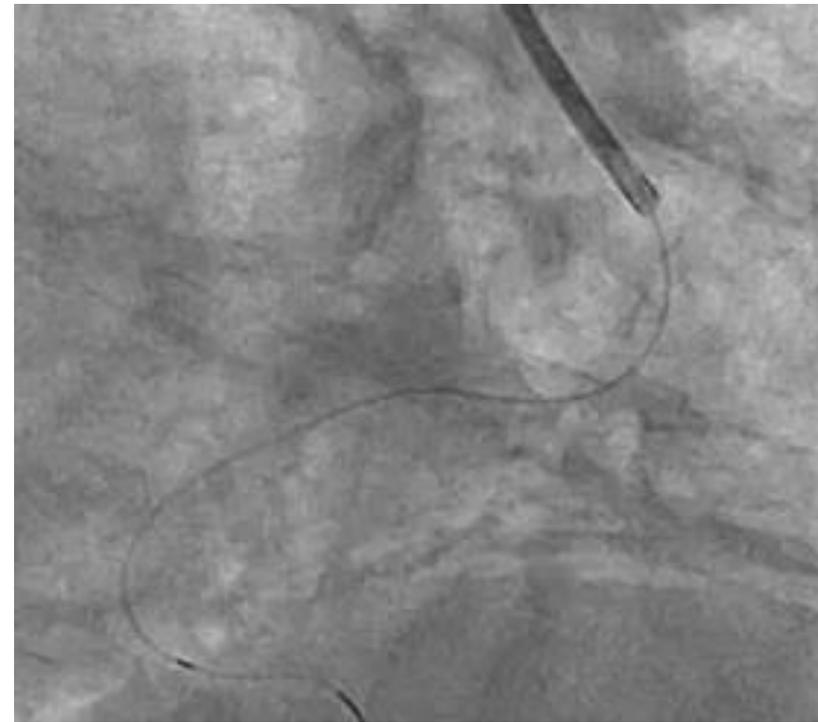
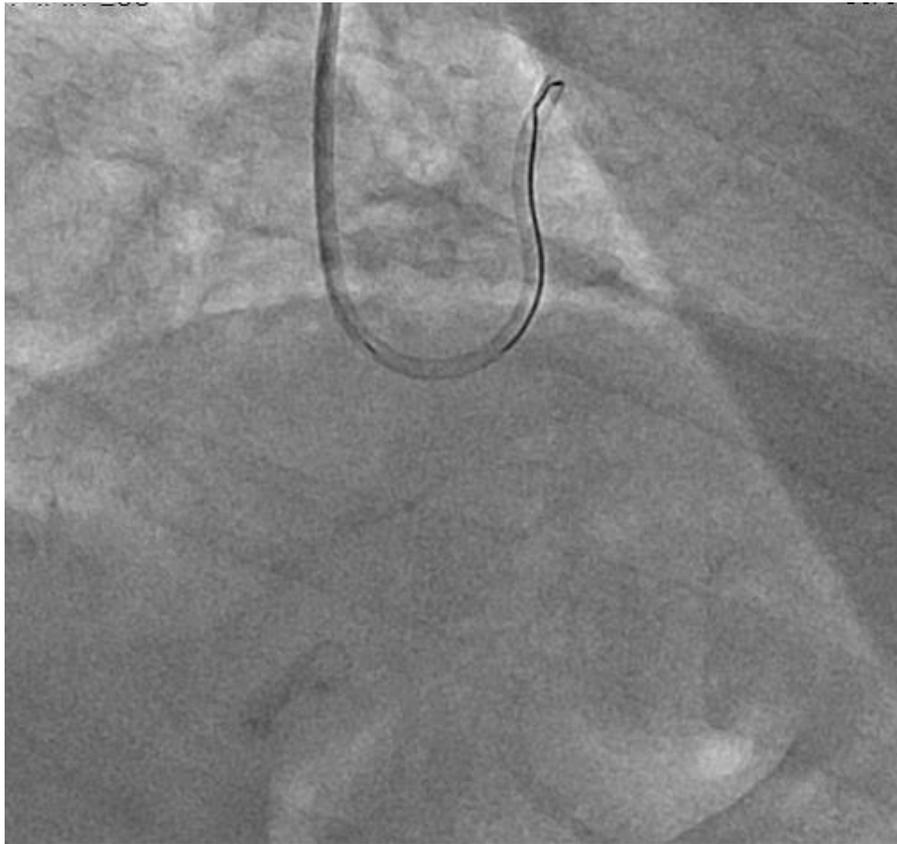
Incidence OAG 40°



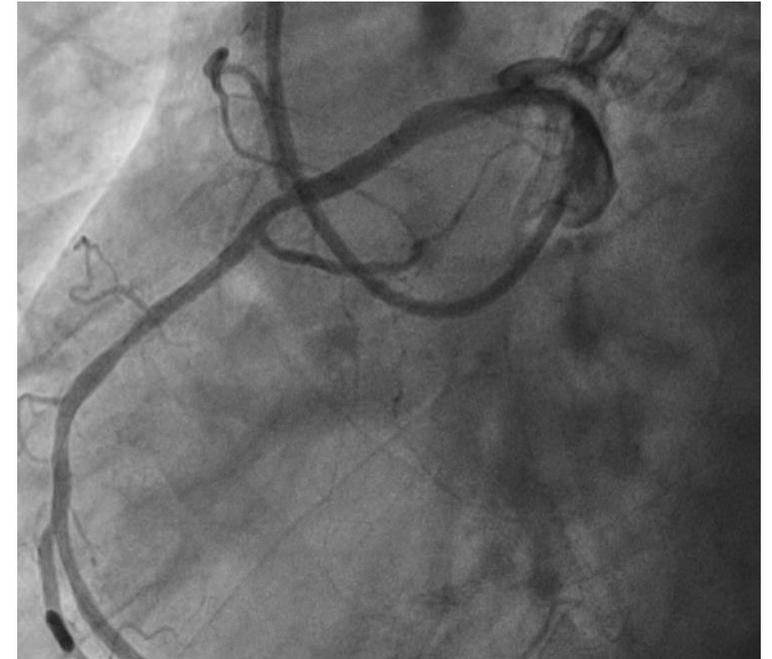
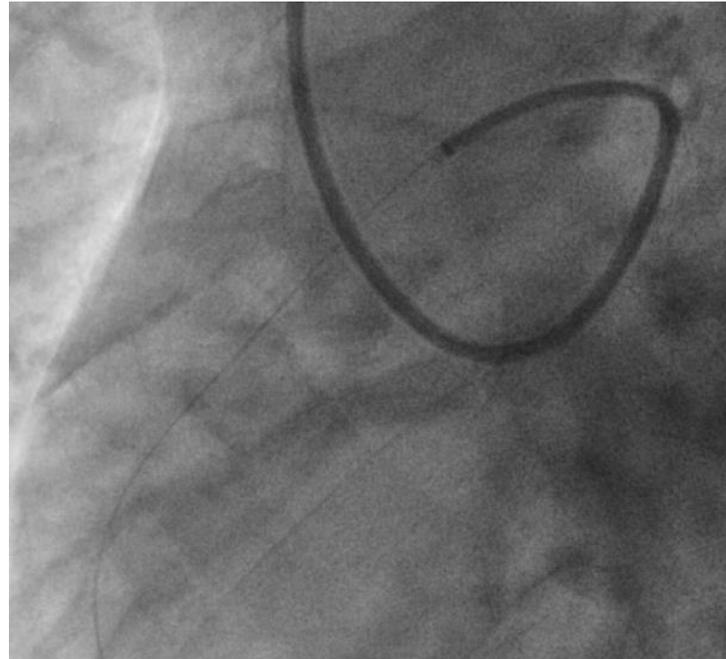
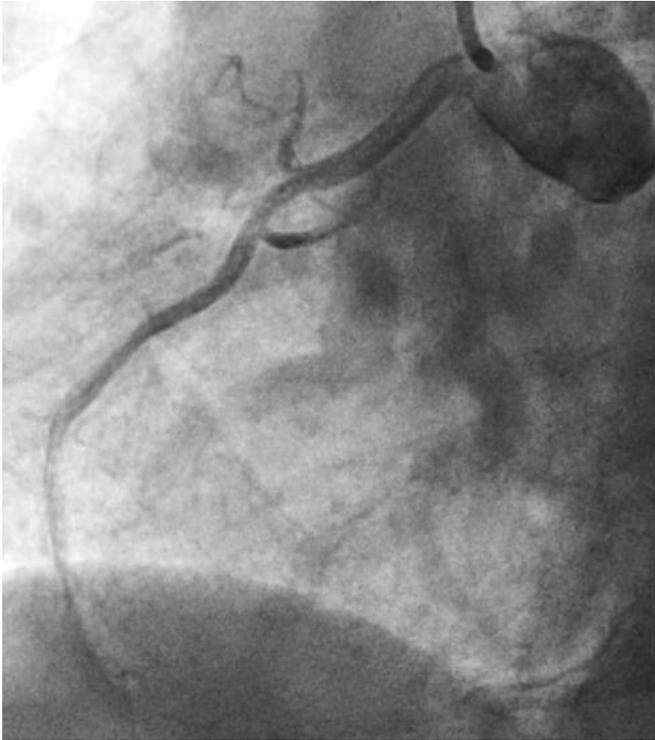
Incidence OAD 40°



## Droite ectopique

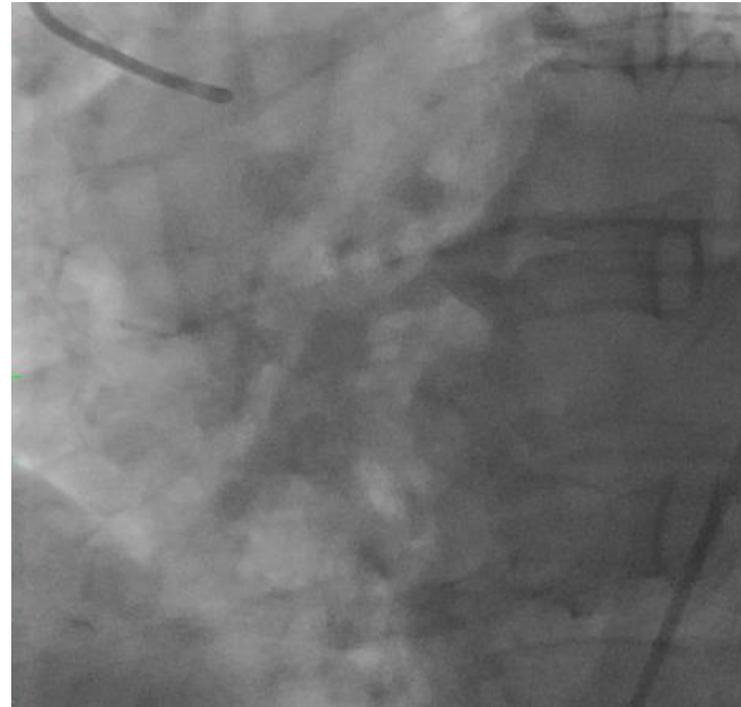
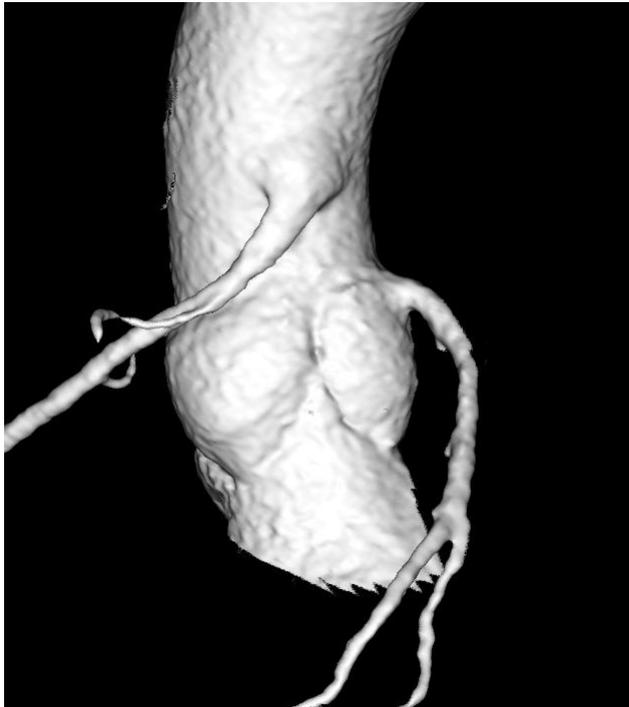


## Droite ectopique



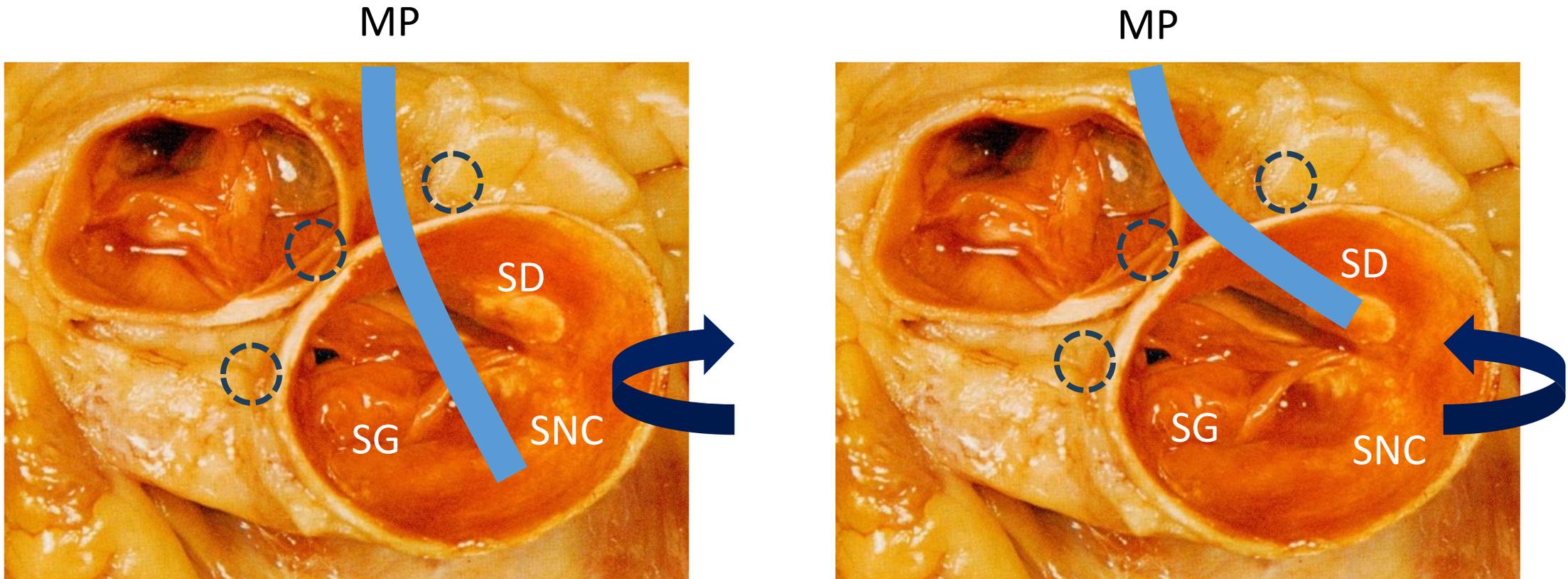
Extension de cathéter

## Droite ectopique



Connexion aortique haute

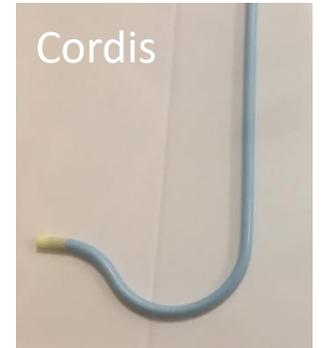
## Droite ectopique



Connexion aortique haute

## Droite ectopique

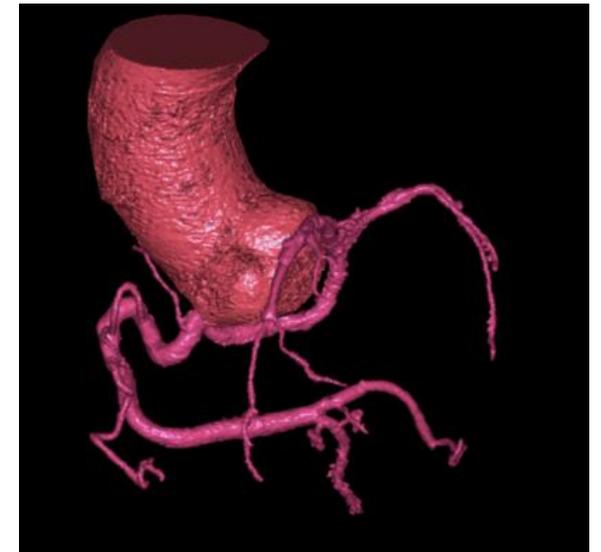
- Connexion sinus gauche :
  - cathéter-guide plutôt que sondes diagnostiques
  - EBU ou équivalent +++, AL ++
  - canulation ostium gauche puis rotation horaire lente
  - OAG 40° puis OAD 30-40°
  - échec de cathétérisme sélectif : guide 0.014, cathéter extension
- Connexion haute :
  - AL 1, AL 2, MP au-dessus du sinus droit puis rotation anti-horaire
  - AL 1, AL 2, MP au-dessus du sinus gauche puis rotation horaire



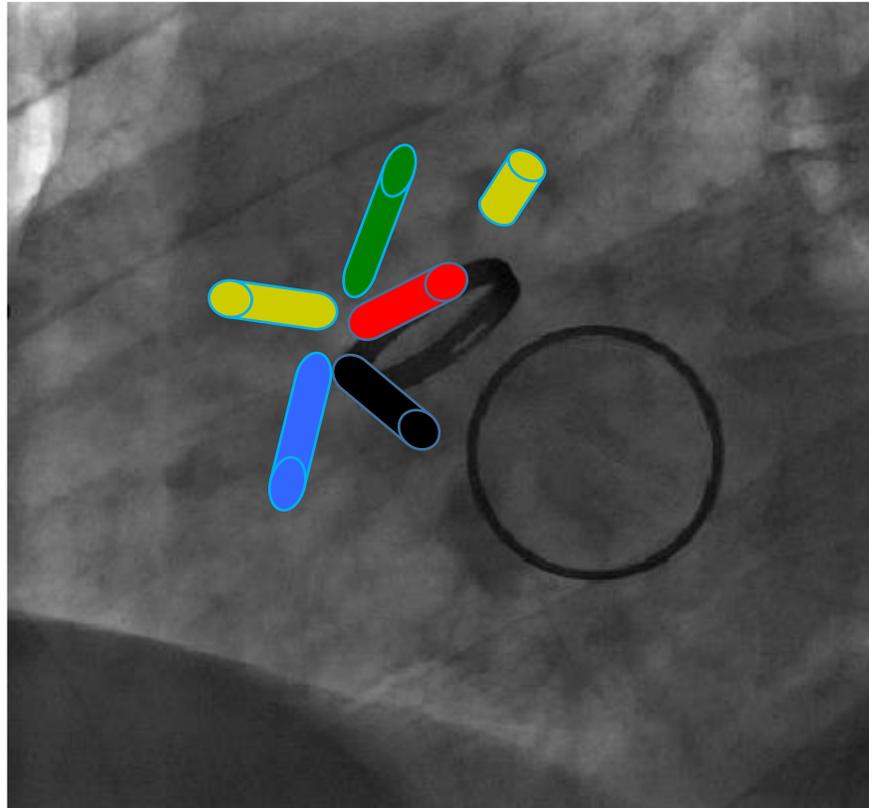
## Tronc commun ou IVA ectopiques

- Connexion :
  - sinus controlatéral +++
  - artère controlatérale +++
  - autre
  
- Trajet :
 

- rétroinfundibulaire	+++
- prépulmonaire	++
- rétroaortique	++
- interartériel	+

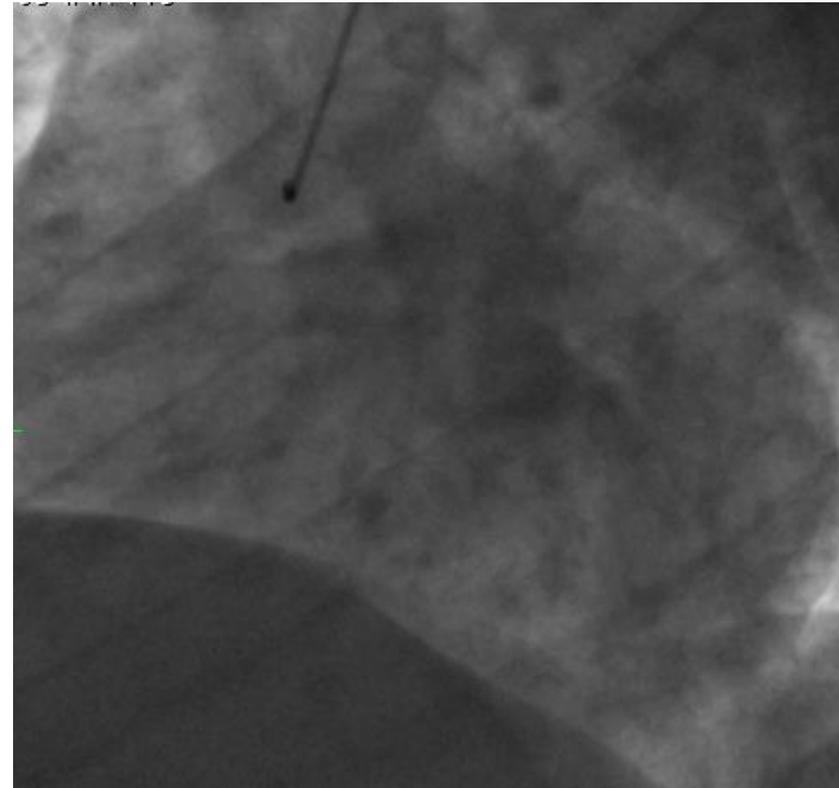
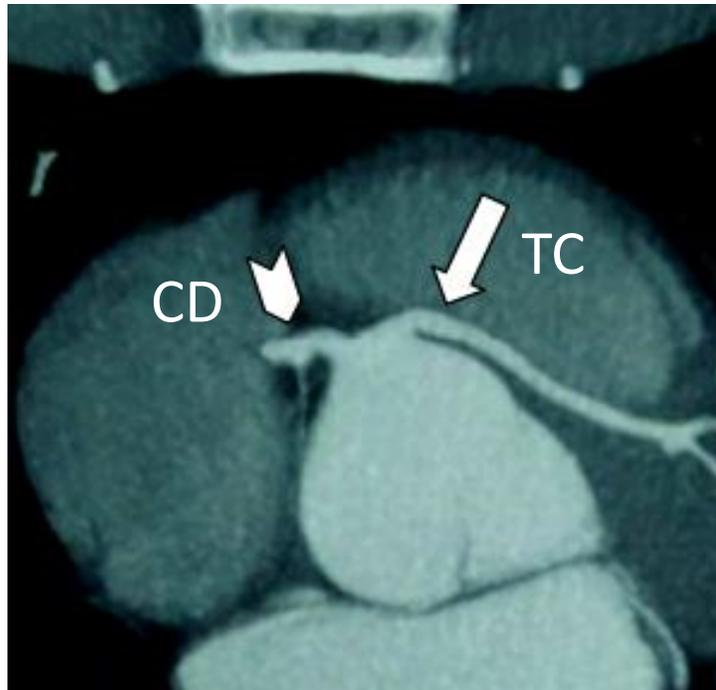


## Tronc commun ou IVA ectopiques



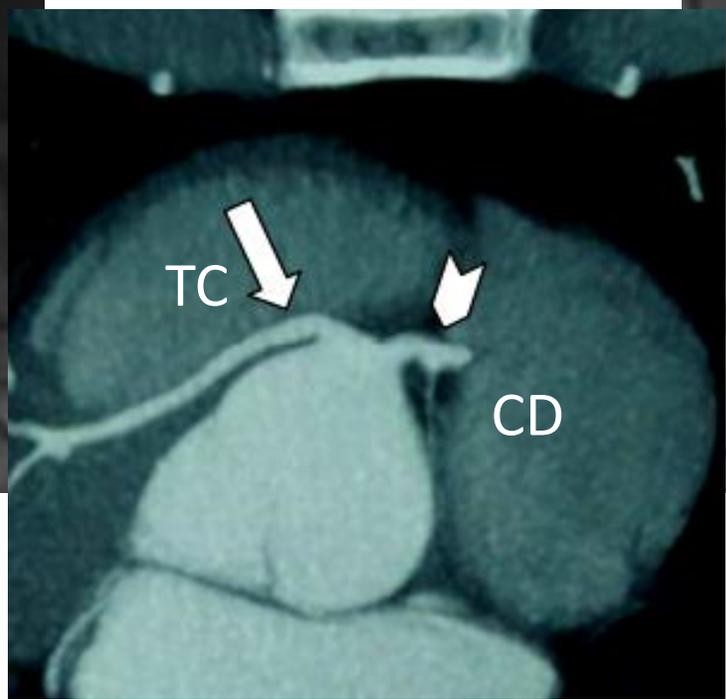
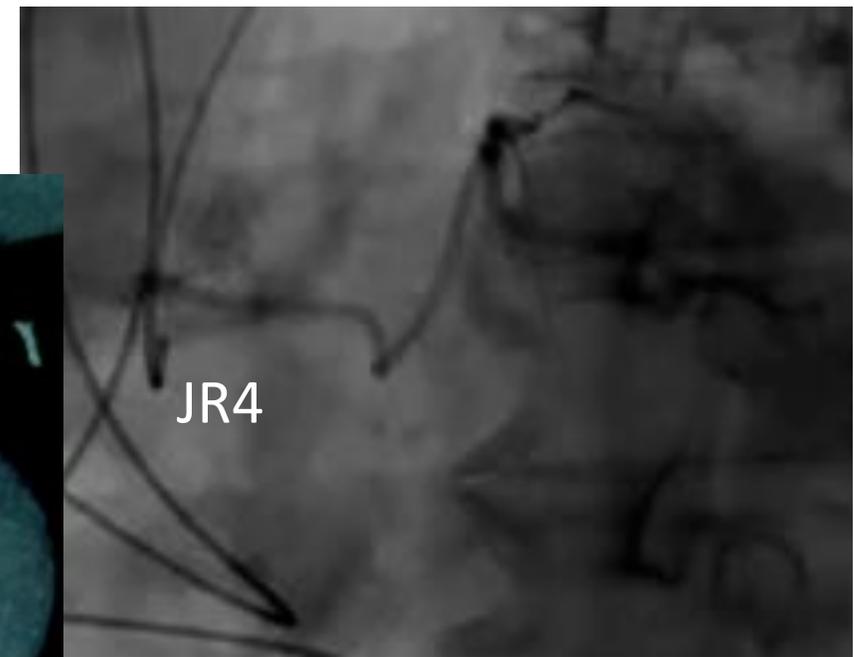
-  Prépulmonaire
-  Interartériel
-  Rétropulmonaire
-  Rétroaortique

## Tronc commun rétropulmonaire



# Tronc commun rétropulmonaire

Rotation antihoraire



Rotation horizontale image

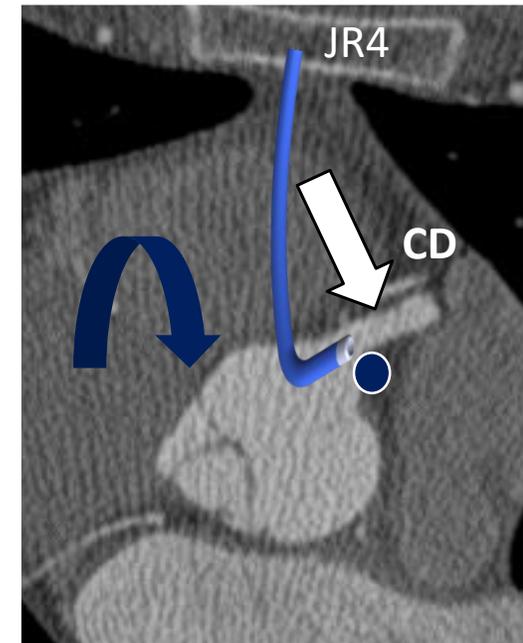
## Tronc commun rétroaortique



Image scanner axiale

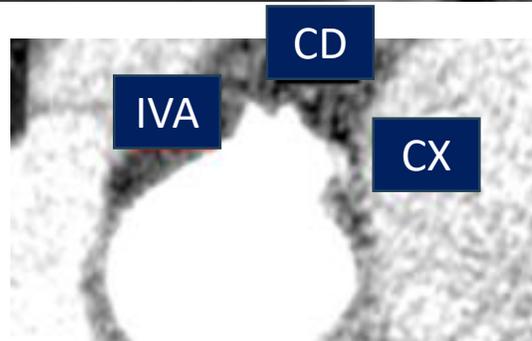
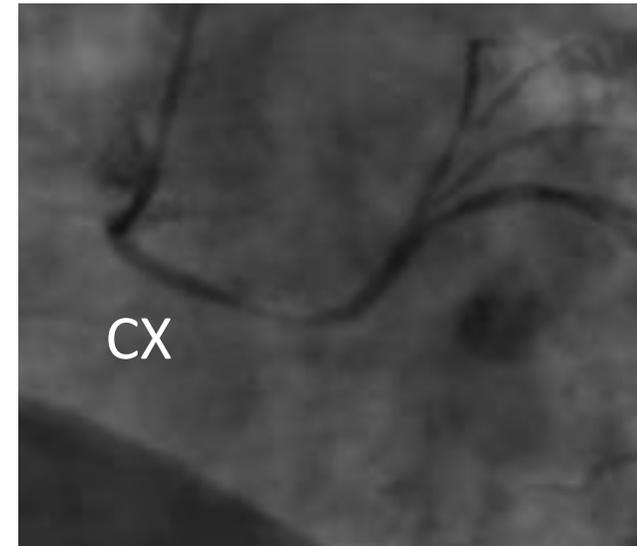
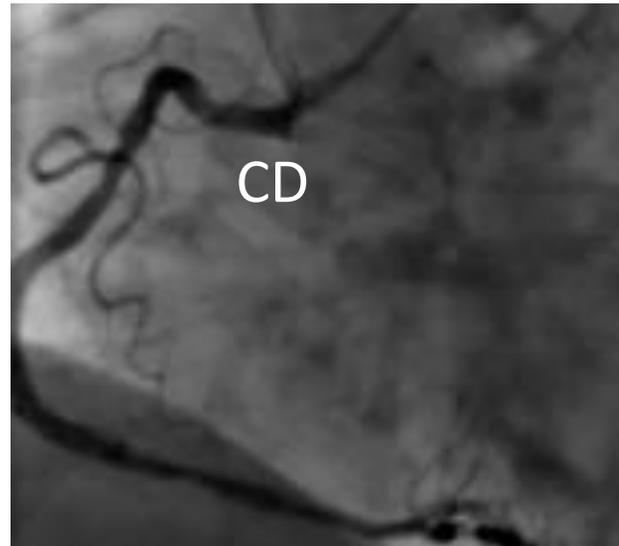
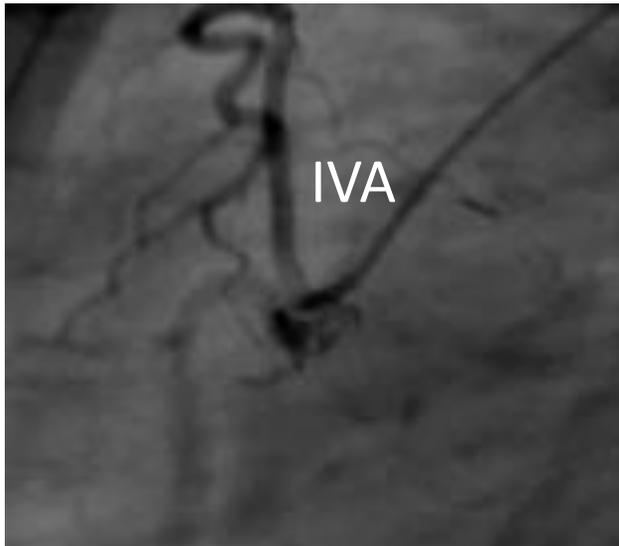


Rotation horizontale image



Rotation horaire

## Double anomalie coronaire IVA-CX

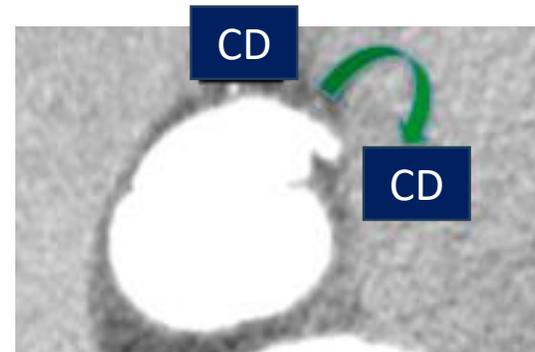
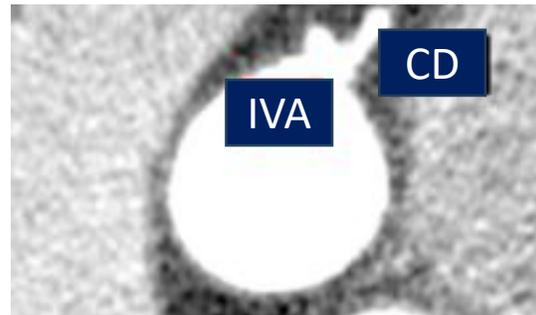


Rotation horizontale image

# Double anomalie coronaire IVA-CX Cathétérisme coronaire droite

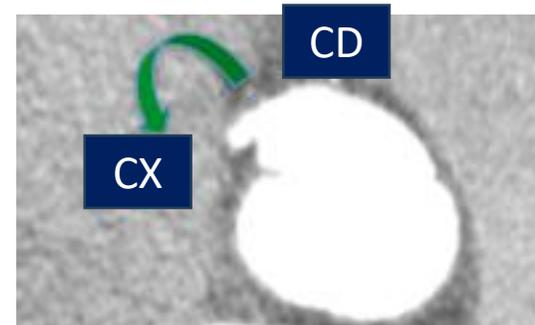
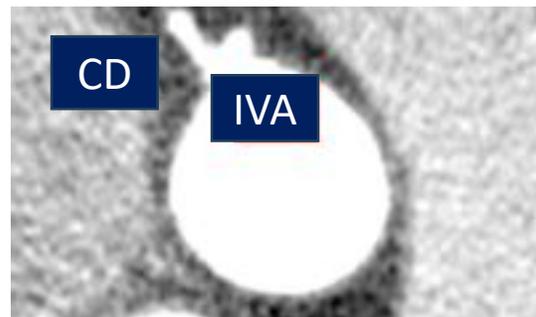


Rotation antihoraire



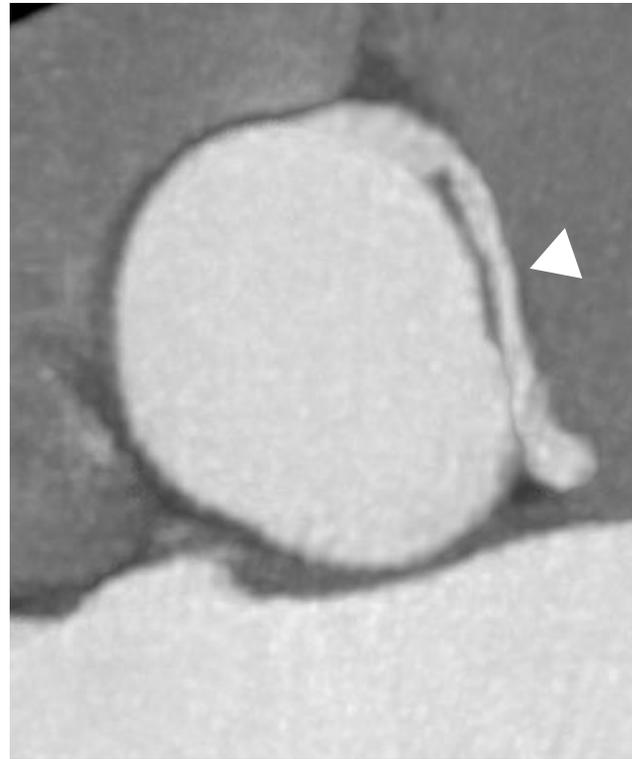
Rotation horaire

Rotation horizontale images

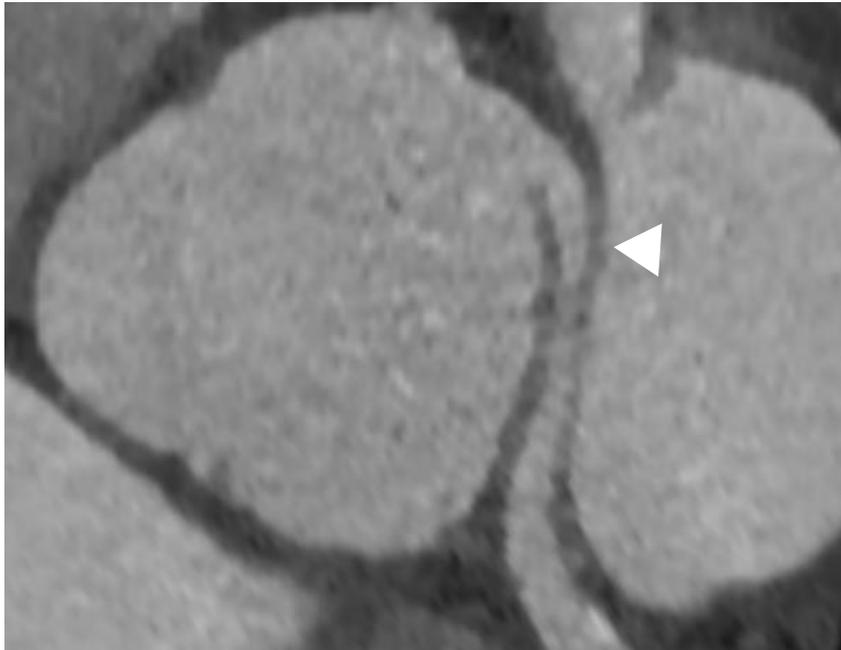


Images scanner axiales

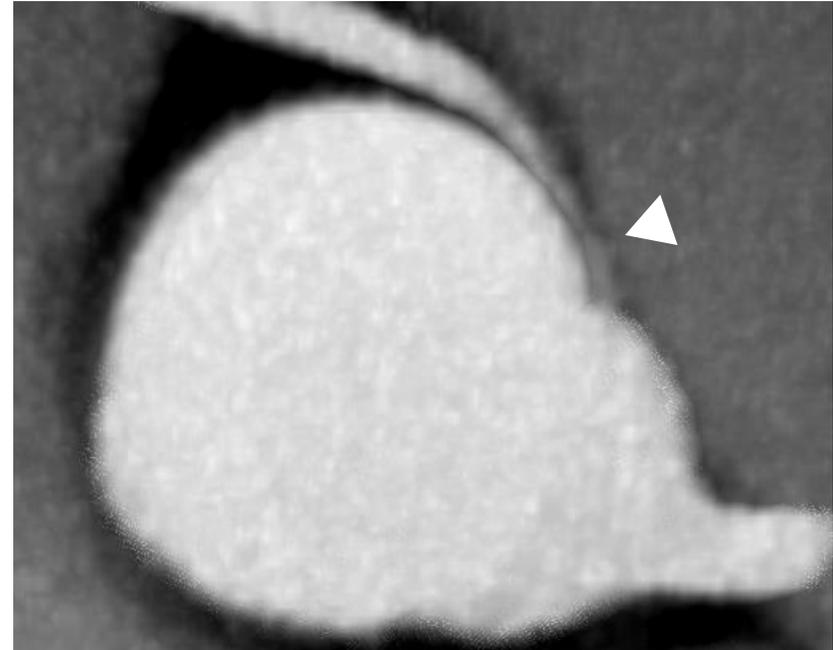
# Tronc commun interartériel Cathéters habituels



ANOCOR gauche



ANOCOR droite



## Tronc commun ou IVA ectopiques

- Trajets prépulmonaire-rétropulmonaire-rétroaortique

- sondes JR, AR, AL, MP

Canulation de la coronaire droite

- rotation horaire (rétro aortique)

- rotation antihoraire (prépulmonaire, rétropulmonaire)

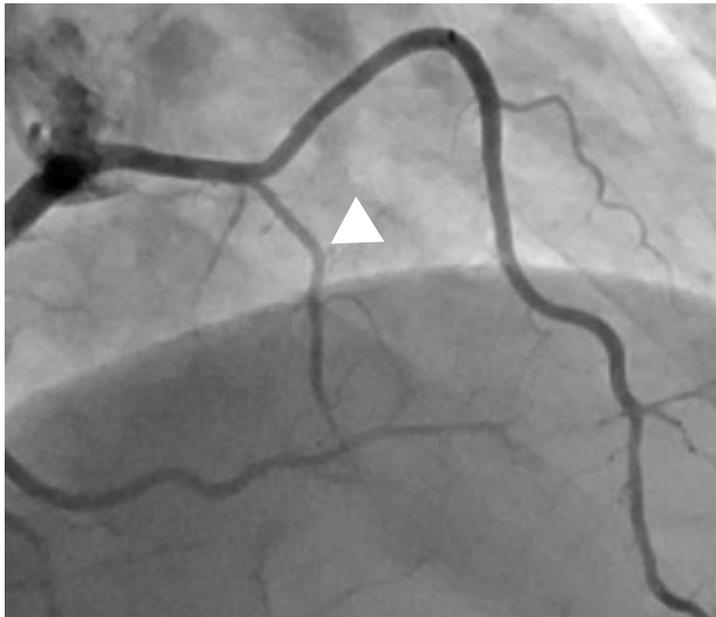
- Trajet interartériel

- sondes/cathéters gauches habituels

- JR

# Tronc commun ou IVA ectopiques

## Trajets ectopiques

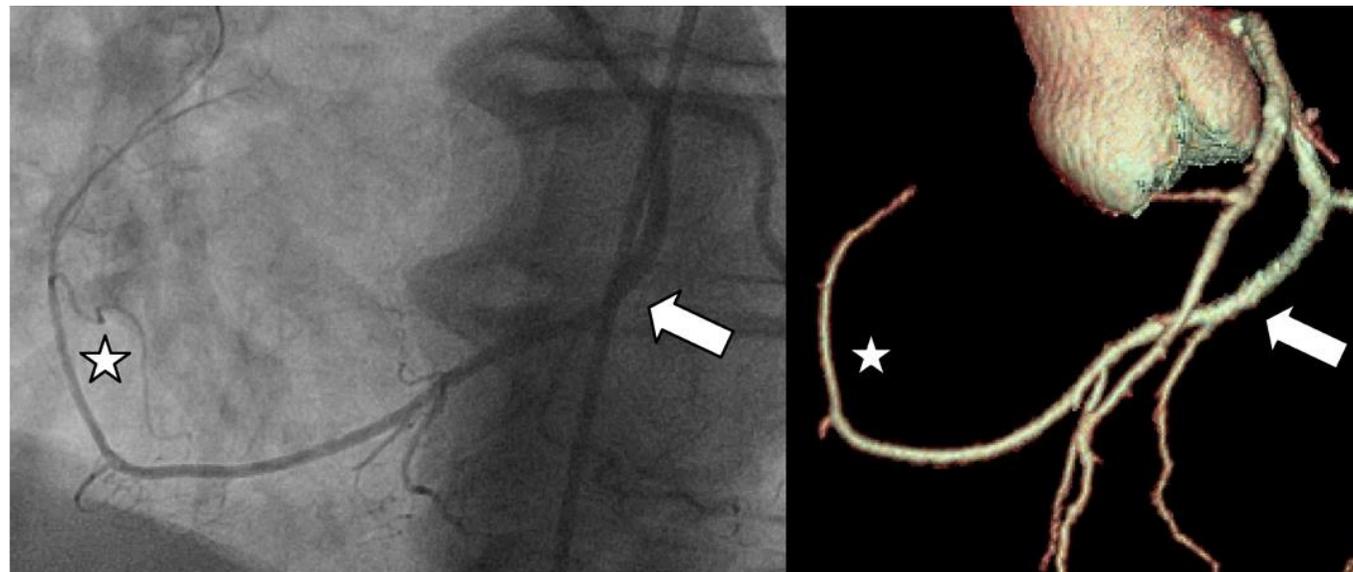


	ectopic course	initial loop	eye sign	dot sign	LAD length	septal branches
type A	preinfundibular	anterior and upward	yes	no	short	no
type B	retroinfundibular	anterior and downward	yes	no	short	yes
types C and D	preaortic	posterior and upward	no	yes	normal	no
type E	retroaortic	posterior and downward	no	yes	normal	no

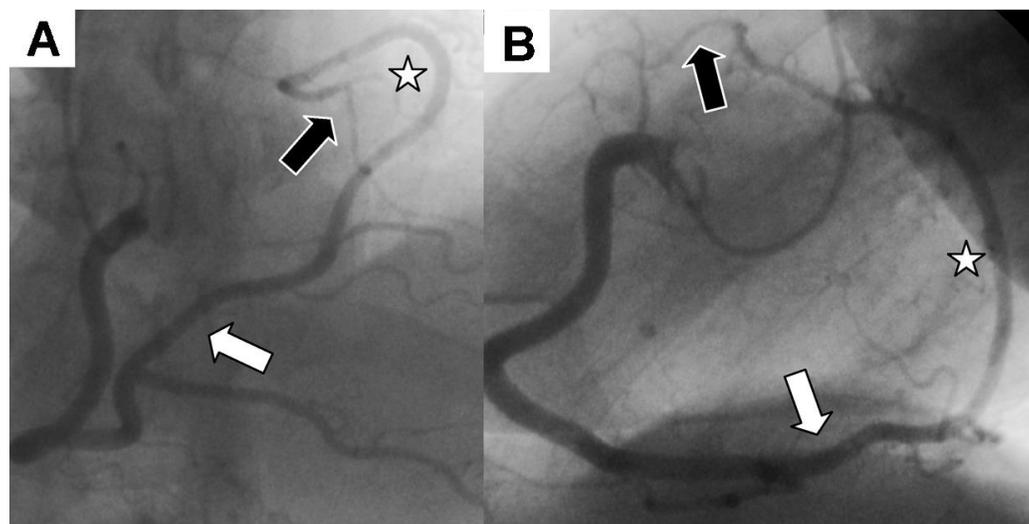
Artery	Site of origin	Frequency	Ectopic course	Catheters
<b>Circumflex</b> 	Right sinus	++++	Retroaortic	JR 4, AR 1-2, AL 1, MP
	RCA	++++	Retroaortic	JR 4, AR 1-2
	Single coronary artery	Very rare	Not applicable	Standard right
	Pulmonary trunk	Very rare	Not applicable	Standard left/right
<b>Right coronary artery</b> 	Left sinus	++++	Interarterial	EBU, AL 1-2, XB, CLS
	Left main	+	Interarterial	Standard left
	LAD	+	Prepulmonic	Standard left
	Aorta	+	Absent or interarterial	AL 1-2, MP
	Right sinus	Very rare	Absent or interarterial	Standard right
	Non-coronary sinus	Very rare	Retroaortic	Standard right-left
	Single coronary artery	Very rare	Not applicable	Standard left
	Pulmonary trunk	Very rare	Not applicable	Standard left
<b>Left main or LAD</b> 	Right sinus	++++	Prepulmonic or subpulmonic or retroaortic Interarterial	JR 4, AR 1-2, AL 1, MP Standard left, JR 4
	RCA	++	Prepulmonic or subpulmonic or retroaortic	Standard right
	Aorta	+	Absent or interarterial	AL 1-2, MP
	Left sinus	Very rare	Absent or interarterial	Standard left
	Non-coronary sinus	Very rare	Retroaortic	Standard left-right
	Single coronary artery	Very rare	Not applicable	Standard right
	Pulmonary trunk	Very rare	Not applicable	Standard right

# Artère coronaire unique

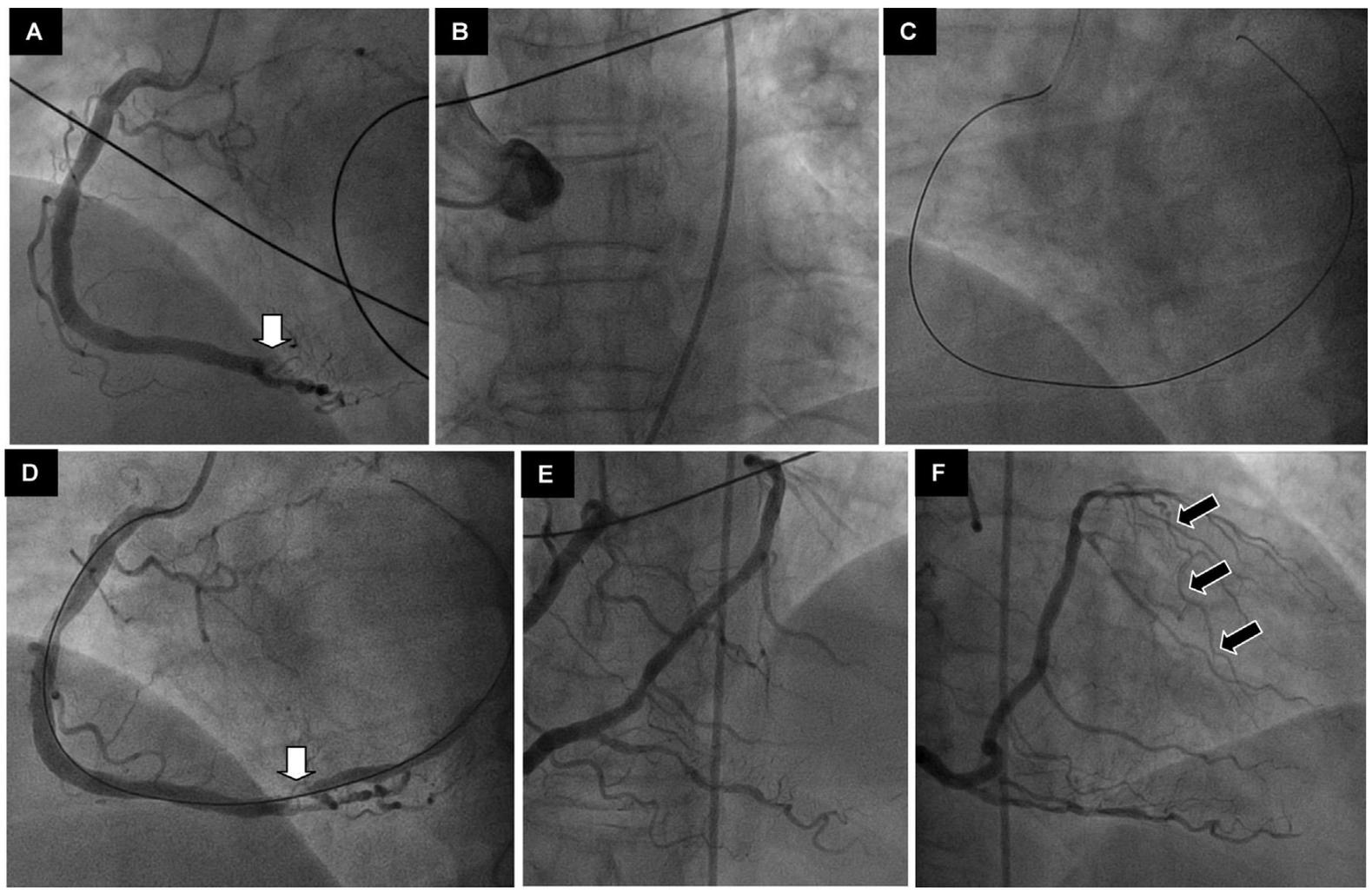
Forme droite



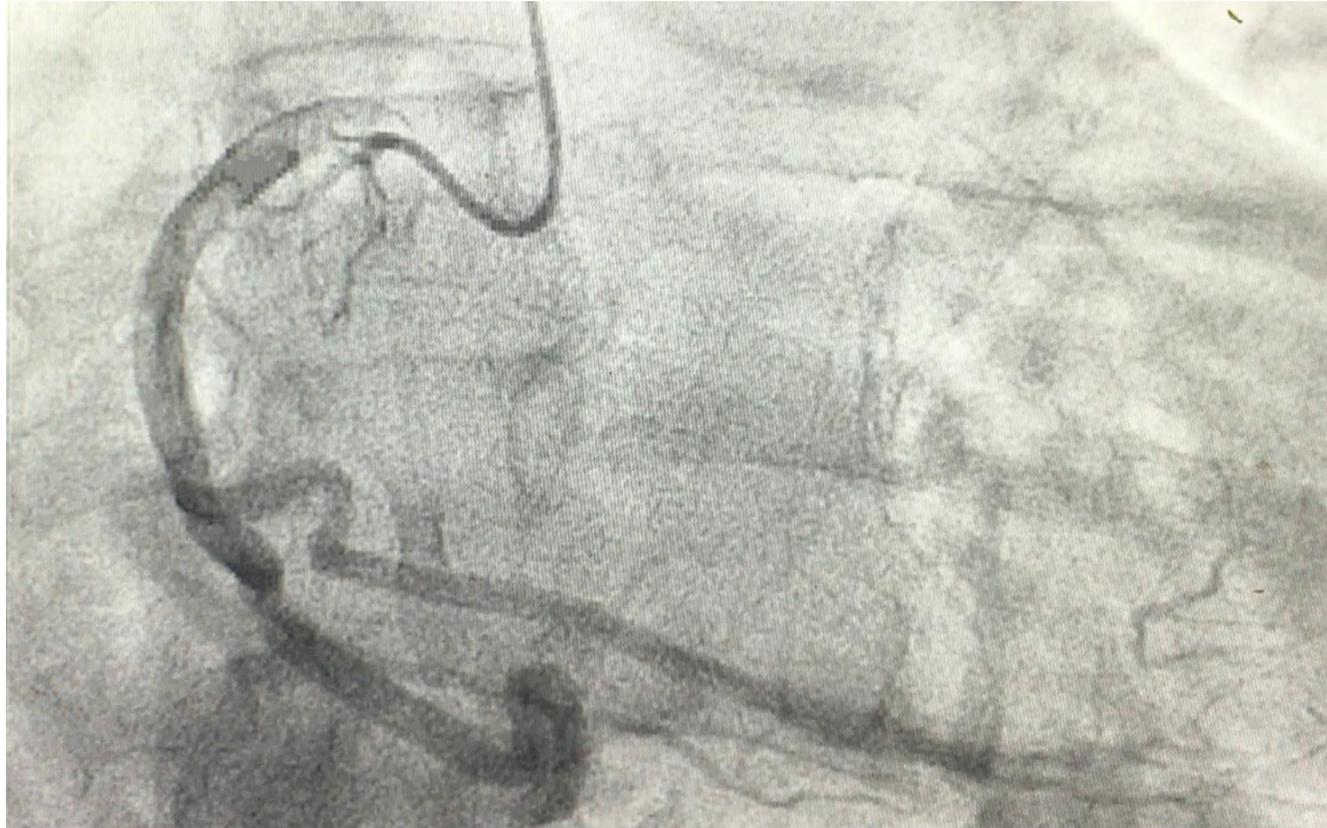
Forme gauche

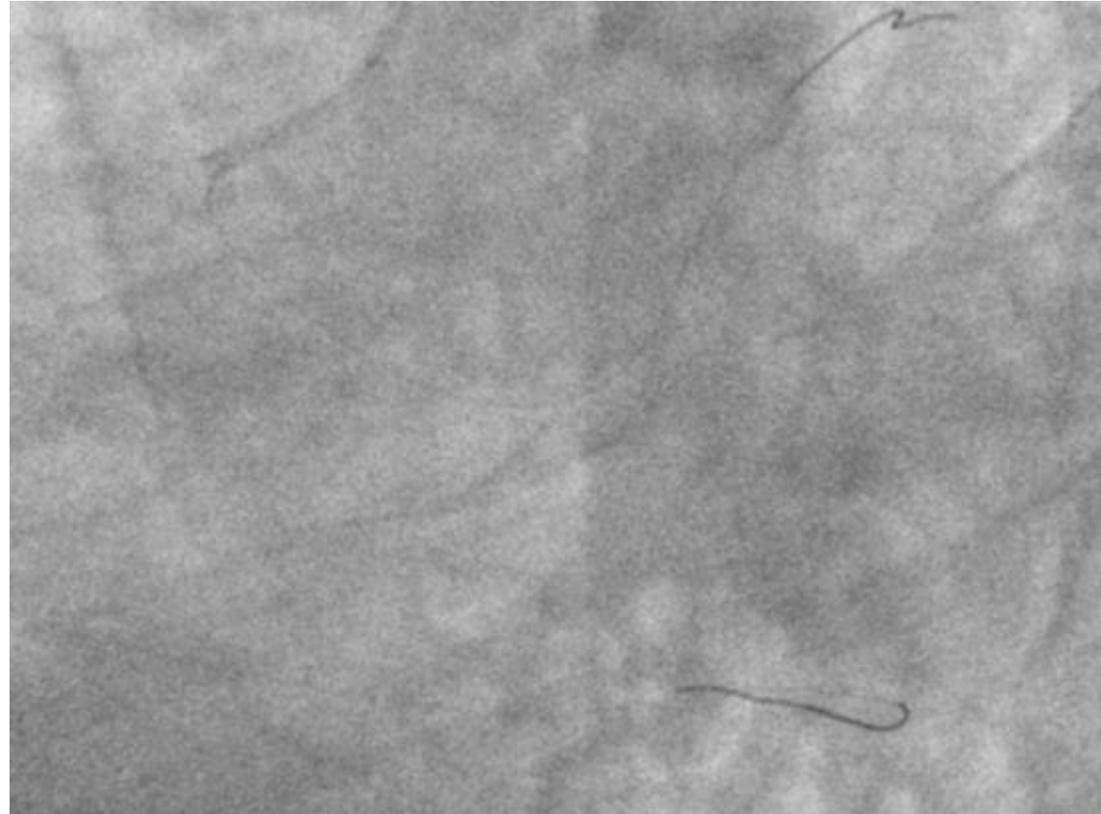


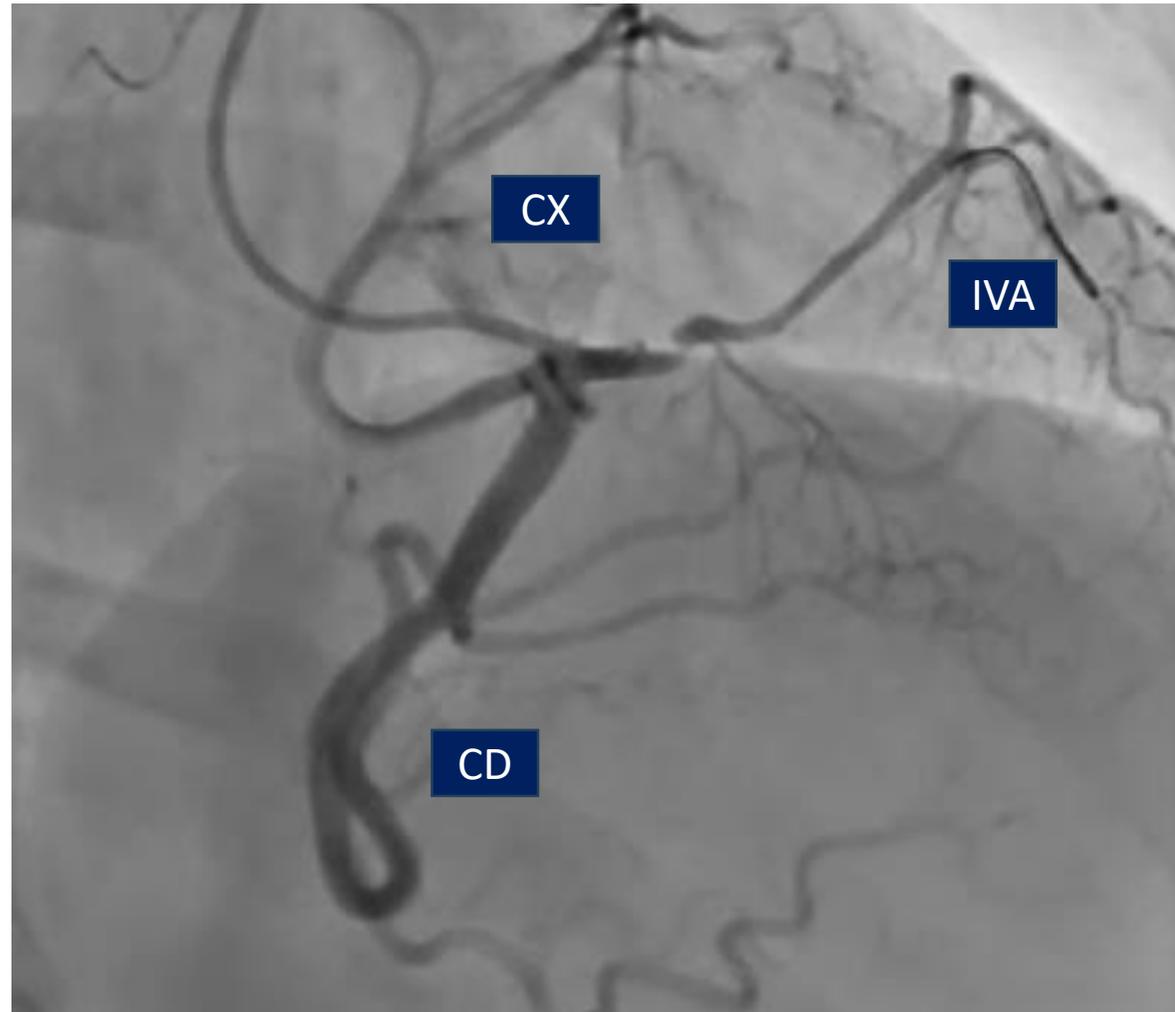
# Artère coronaire unique



## Connexion pulmonaire







## Groupe de travail multidisciplinaire sur les ANOMalies congénitales des artères CORonaires

Contact : [pcaubry@yahoo.fr](mailto:pcaubry@yahoo.fr)

Pierre Aubry (Paris)  
Olivier Boudvillain (Paris)  
Patrick Dupouy (Melun)  
Xavier Halna du Fretay (Saran)  
Athanasios Koutsoukis (Melun)  
Phalla Ou (Paris)

staff ANOCOR



<http://anocor.fr>

Groupe multidisciplinaire ANOCOR

**Anomalies Coronaires Congénitales**

**Ouverture début 2024**

Ce site est destiné aux professionnels de santé et aux patients, ainsi qu'à leur entourage, souhaitant obtenir des informations sur les Anomalies Coronaires Congénitales (ANOCOR). Les formes anatomiques sont très nombreuses, allant de la banale anomalie sans conséquence clinique aux anomalies pouvant être responsables de symptômes cardiaques graves dont l'arrêt cardiaque. Même si les techniques d'imagerie, surtout radiologiques, permettent le diagnostic de ces anomalies rares, leur compréhension reste incomplète et leur prise en charge n'est pas encore parfaitement codifiée. Le site ANOCOR a pour objectifs d'aider les professionnels de santé dans leur démarche de recherche et de transmettre aux patients nos connaissances actuelles. Bonne navigation.