Complementary role of transoesophageal echocardiography to coronary angiography in the assessment of coronary artery anomalies

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Table 1  Clinical profile of the six patients with coronary artery disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Age (y)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>M Murmur</th>
<th>CAD</th>
<th>Presenting Symptoms</th>
<th>Surgery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Dyspnoea</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Angina</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Angina</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Angina</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Angina</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Endocarditis</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAD, atherosclerotic coronary artery disease.

Table 2  Echocardiographic and angiographic findings in patients with coronary artery anomalies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>TTE</th>
<th>TOE</th>
<th>Angiography</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AI, MR, Dilated LV, RWMA</td>
<td>Ectopic origin of LCA from right sinus of Valsalva coursing between aorta and MPA, AI, MR, RWMA</td>
<td>Ectopic origin of LCA from right sinus of Valsalva, course not seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Dilated and tortuous LCx with fistula to LV, hypokinetic inferior wall, mild MR</td>
<td>Dilated, tortuous LCx with fistula coursing posteriorly; drainage site not identified, CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Dilated LCA with fistula from LCx coursing between LA and aorta, around SVC, and draining into RPA</td>
<td>Dilated LM and LCx, fistula from LCx seen but drainage site not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Dilated, tortuous LCx with fistula to the posterior aspect of proximal RPA, dilated RCA supplying collaterals to LCx</td>
<td>Dilated, tortuous LCx with fistula coursing posteriorly; probably draining into RPA or LA, dilated RCA supplying collaterals to LCx, dilated SVG to marginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dilated RCA with fistula to RV</td>
<td>Dilated tortuous RCA and PIV branch with fistula to RV apex, LCA not seen</td>
<td>Ectopic origin of LCA from MPA, dilated, tortuous RCA supplies collaterals to dilated LAD (QP-QS = 2:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Aortic insufficiency</td>
<td>Vegetation on AoV, dilated RCA with fistula to SVC</td>
<td>Dilated, tortuous RCA with fistula to SVC (QP-QS = 1:2:1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AI, aortic insufficiency; Angiog, coronary angiography; Aov, aortic valve; CAD, atherosclerotic coronary artery disease; LA, left atrium; LCA, left coronary artery; LCx, left circumflex; LM, left main; LV, left ventricle; MPA, main pulmonary artery; MR, mitral regurgitation; PIV, posterior interventricular artery; QP-QS, pulmonary to systemic shunt ratio; RCA, right coronary artery; RPA, right pulmonary artery; RV, right ventricle; RWMA, regional wall motion abnormality; SVC, superior vena cava; SVG, saphenous vein graft; TOE, transoesophageal echocardiography; TTE, transthoracic echocardiography.

Abstract

Objectives—To examine the role of transoesophageal echocardiography in the assessment of patients with coronary artery anomalies.

Background—Coronary artery anomalies are difficult to detect clinically. Most are benign but some may produce symptoms that can be life threatening. Until recently the non-invasive assessment of coronary artery anomalies has been limited.

Methods—The data base of transoesophageal echocardiographic studies performed between September 1988 and April 1991 were reviewed to identify all cases of coronary artery anomalies. There were six patients with such anomalies who had also had coronary angiography. The findings of these two imaging techniques were analysed to determine whether transoesophageal echocardiography added useful data in these cases.

Results—Of the six patients, the coronary anomaly was discovered during angiography in four patients, during a transthoracic echocardiographic study in one patient, and as an incidental finding in the other patient. Aberrant origins of the left coronary artery were detected in two patients, and coronary artery fistulae were present in the other four. Transoesophageal echocardiography provided unique information on the course of an aberrant left coronary artery in one patient and the precise location of drainage sites of coronary artery fistulas in three patients.

Conclusion—Transoesophageal echocardiography was complementary to angiography in the assessment of coronary artery anomalies. It can locate and delineate the course of an ectopic coronary artery and the drainage site of a coronary fistula. These anatomical data can be crucial to the management of these patients.

The incidence of coronary artery anomalies identified during coronary angiography is 0·6%–1·3%. Most coronary artery anomalies are benign and are incidental findings but some may produce symptoms or can be potentially life threatening. There are two main groups of coronary artery anomalies: those with aberrant origin of one or more coronary arteries and those with a fistular communication between a coronary artery and a cardiac chamber or another vessel.

Transoesophageal echocardiography, with its improved view of the structures at the base of the heart, provides a novel method to assess the coronary artery ostia and their proximal portion. This imaging technique is potentially useful for both the identification of anomalous coronary arteries and the accurate assessment of their anatomical course. The complementary role of transoesophageal echocardiography to coronary angiography...
Detection of coronary artery anomalies

2.5 to 3.75 MHz. Transoesophageal studies with a 5 MHz single plane probe were performed as previously described.5

The right and left coronary ostia were routinely seen during the transoesophageal study. The coronary arteries were sequentially seen by imaging at the level of the aortic root, initially in a short axis view, and manipulating the transducer with a combination of probe tip flexion, side to side tip translation, and rotation to follow their proximal course.4 When a coronary artery anomaly was identified the origin, course, and drainage site were closely examined. Colour flow imaging was used to aid location of the course of a tortuous coronary fistula.

Results
Eight patients were found to have coronary artery anomalies. Of these six had coronary angiography and a comparison with transoesophageal echocardiographic findings in these patients forms the basis of this report. Table 1 shows the clinical features of these six patients. The two patients who did not undergo coronary angiography had a fistula from the circumflex artery to either the coronary sinus or the left atrium, and are not discussed further.

Of the six patients studied, the coronary anomaly was discovered during prior angiography in four patients (patients 1 to 4), was suspected due to an abnormal transthoracic echocardiographic study in patient 5, and was discovered incidentally during transoesophageal echocardiography in patient 6. Patients 5 and 6 subsequently had coronary angiography.

Correlation between echocardiography and angiography
Table 2 shows a summary of the echocardiographic and angiographic findings. There were two aberrant origins of a left coronary artery: one from the right sinus of Valsalva (patient 1) and the other from the main pulmonary artery (patient 5). The remaining four patients had fistulas: one involved the right coronary artery as the feeding vessel and drained into the superior vena cava (patient 6), and the remaining three involved the circumflex artery draining into the left ventricle in one case (patient 2) and into the right pulmonary artery in two cases (patients 3 and 4).

Transoesophageal echocardiography identified the origin of the right coronary artery in all cases and the left coronary artery in five cases. The left coronary artery was not seen in the single case where it arose aberrantly from the main pulmonary artery. The coronary artery fistulae were correctly assessed in all four patients. Their courses were followed and the drainage sites accurately identified in all cases.

In the four cases where the coronary artery anomaly was detected by prior angiography, transoesophageal echocardiography was performed specifically to obtain further anatomical detail. In patient 1 the ectopic origin of

Figure 1 (A) Transoesophageal echocardiographic scan sectioning the great arteries in short axis. The aberrant left coronary artery (arrows) coursing between the two great arteries is shown well by colour flow imaging. Ao, aorta; PA, pulmonary artery.
(B) Coronary angiography shows the aberrant origin of the left coronary artery from the right coronary sinus.

for the diagnosis and management of patients with coronary artery anomalies is examined.

Patients and methods
The records of all transoesophageal echocardiographic studies performed between September 1988 and April 1991 were assessed and all cases where a coronary artery anomaly was identified were reviewed. Transthoracic echocardiography was performed in all cases. Various commercially available systems (Hewlett-Packard, Toshiba, and Siemens) were used. Transthoracic studies were performed from standard windows with phased array transducers ranging from

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Figure 2 (A) Transoesophageal echocardiographic colour flow scan of the right pulmonary artery shows the drainage site of the coronary artery fistula (arrows). The origin and course of the fistula are identified on different imaging planes. RPA, right pulmonary artery; SVC, superior vena cava. (B) Coronary angiogram of the coronary artery fistula (arrows) shows the posterior course but the exact drainage site cannot be determined.

Discussion
Clinical diagnosis of coronary artery anomalies is difficult. Often there are no signs or symptoms and they are discovered as incidental findings at the time of catheterisation. Others are identified when they cause a continuous murmur, myocardial ischaemia, congestive heart failure, or endocarditis.

Transthoracic echocardiography
Transthoracic echocardiography may identify the origin of coronary arteries in selected patients. The left main coronary artery is most easily seen, and is identified in 58%-99% of patients. Although the course and drainage sites of anomalous coronary arteries can be visible from the transthoracic approach, success may be a function of patient age and size and has been described in paediatric populations where the acoustic window is optimum. A recent study of predominantly adult patients showed a high success rate with transthoracic colour flow imaging to identify drainage sites of fistulas, but other reports have shown limitations of...
26%-100% of cases. Often the left main coronary artery can be traced to its bifurcation where portions of the left anterior descending and circumflex arteries can be seen. The right coronary artery may also be traced for part of its proximal course. The superior imaging of the proximal coronary arteries from the oesophageal window makes transoesophageal echocardiography particularly useful in patients with an ectopic origin of a coronary artery or a coronary artery fistula, where dilatation of part or whole of the coronary tree is common. Colour flow imaging can further aid in the location of the origin, course, and drainage site of these abnormal vessels. Our experience suggests that the course of a dilated coronary artery or fistula can be readily identified by this imaging technique, a finding suggested by recent case reports and short series. 

Coronary angiography remains the gold standard for imaging the coronary tree by providing high quality images of both proximal and distal coronary arteries, identifying occlusive disease, and allowing views of collateral vessels. Nevertheless, transoesophageal echocardiography was found to have a complementary role even in those patients with angiographically proved coronary artery anomalies. Coronary angiography successfully showed the ectopic origin of the left coronary artery in both patients 1 and 5, but only transoesophageal echocardiography accurately found the course of the anomalous vessel between the aorta and pulmonary artery in patient 1. Coronary angiography may also fail to detect the drainage site of a coronary fistula. In this selected series of patients transoesophageal echocardiography was performed to help locate the course and drainage site of fistulas in three patients. In each case transoesophageal echocardiography was able to provide that information, which is important in planning the optimal surgical approach and determining the need for cardiopulmonary bypass. In patient 4, in whom the fistula had not been found during previous surgery, intraoperative transoesophageal echocardiography located the drainage site in the posterior right pulmonary artery, and allowed successful ligation.

LIMITATIONS OF TRANSOESOPHAGEAL ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY
Although transoesophageal echocardiography views proximal coronary arteries and their abnormalities well some limitations remain. The ability to trace a segment of a coronary artery or a fistula may be limited by the position of the transducer (especially with single plane probes), cardiac motion, and the curvilinear nature of the vessel along the epicardial surface, which impairs the view of distal segments unless considerably dilated. Collateral vessels, usually of small calibre, are not seen and underlying occlusive coronary disease cannot be accurately assessed.

In conclusion transoesophageal echocardiography serves a useful role complementary
angiography in the assessment of coronary artery anomalies. It can locate and delineate the course of an ectopic coronary artery and the drainage site of a coronary fistula. When a coronary artery fistula is present, a dilated feeder vessel with an abnormal flow pattern can be readily identified. Transoesophageal echocardiography not only confirms the presence of coronary artery anomalies detected by angiography, but can also provide unique anatomical information that may have an impact on management. Conversely, angiography should be considered when a coronary artery anomaly is detected by transoesophageal echocardiography to provide better delineation of the distal coronary vessels, to find the degree of collateralisation, and to identify any coexistent obstructive coronary disease. In this clinical setting, these two imaging techniques are indeed complementary. As technology improves and application of biplane and multiplane transoesophageal echocardiographic probes become widespread, further improvements in the ability to assess coronary artery anomalies will be possible.

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