



IMAGES IN CARDIOLOGY

Coronary artery fistula presenting as unstable angina

Fístula de artéria coronária apresentando-se como angina instável

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A 74-year-old man, with a history of heavy smoking, presented with unstable angina (Figure 1). Dobutamine stress echocardiography showed ischemia in the right coronary artery territory. Coronary angiography revealed no obstructive epicardial disease in the left dominant circulation (Figure 2A); the right coronary artery (RCA) was a small caliber and tortuous vessel, with only minor atheroma. However, an abnormal vessel arising from the proximal RCA was noted (Figure 2B and C), confirmed as a fistulous connection to the left atrium by multislice computed tomography, which also excluded other vascular anomalies (Figure 3). This was deemed to be causing a coronary steal phenomenon. Exercise myocardial perfusion imaging under anti-ischemic therapy excluded residual ischemia and the patient was successfully conservatively managed (Figure 4).

Coronary-pulmonary artery fistulas (CPAF) are rare, often incidental findings of coronary angiography, thought to

be remnants of a vascular connection from the mediastinal mesoderm. Coronary steal has been reported even in small fistulas, due to runoff to a low-pressure system, with reduction of intracoronary diastolic perfusion pressure. Treatment should be based on the presence of symptoms and anatomy (number and size, nature of feeding vessel, draining site, quantification of myocardium at risk of ischemia and shunt), with catheter and surgical options being offered if technically feasible.

Given the fistula's small size, from a non-dominant coronary artery, and in the absence of right ventricular impairment or significant ischemic burden, a conservative approach was followed. We highlight the role of multimodality imaging to depict CPAF anatomy and their relationship with relevant cardiac structures, and the role of stress testing in guiding therapy.

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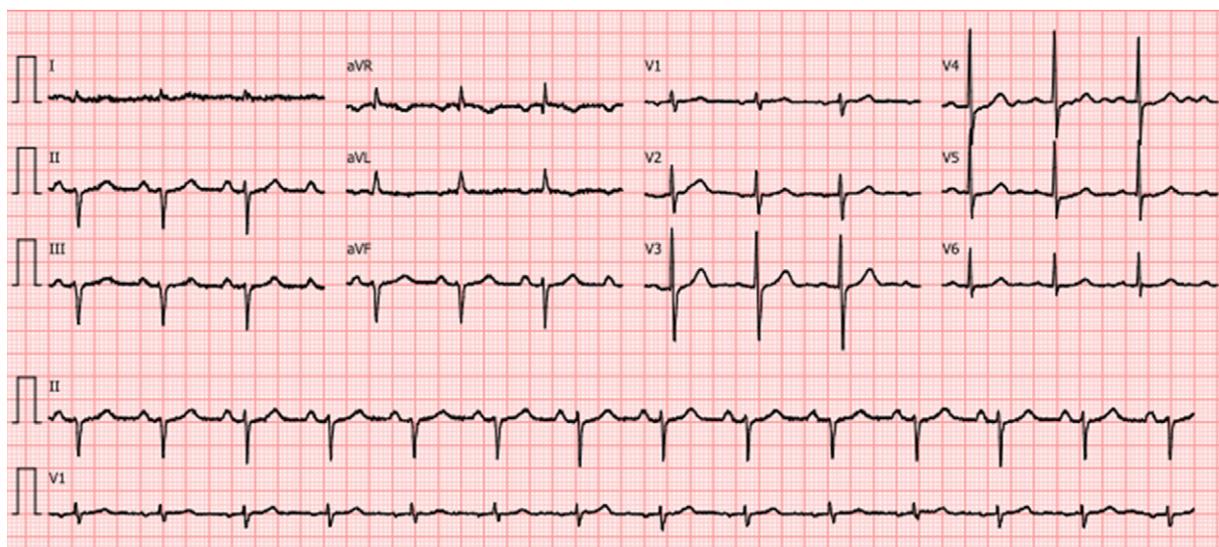


Figure 1 Admission 12-lead electrocardiogram showing no relevant ST-segment changes.

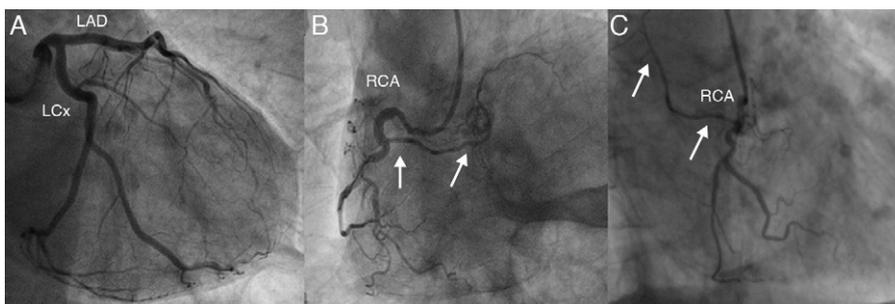


Figure 2 (A): coronary angiography depicting no obstructive epicardial disease in the left dominant coronary circulation. (B and C): the right coronary artery was a small caliber vessel, with significant tortuosity in its proximal segment, but with no obstructive disease. An abnormal vessel was noted (arrows) arising from its proximal course and heading left, toward a posterior-superiorly located structure. LAD: left anterior descending artery; LCx: left circumflex artery; RCA: right coronary artery.

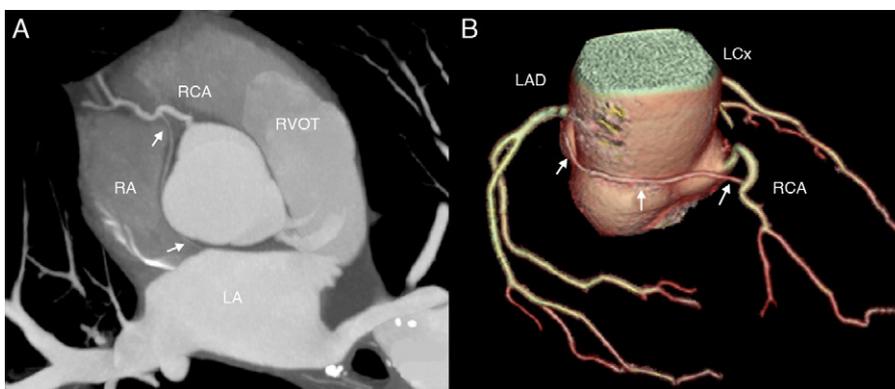


Figure 3 Multislice computed tomography. (A): 2D multiplanar reformatted image revealing a fistulous connection (arrows) between the proximal right coronary artery (RCA) and the left atrium (LA). (B): 3D volume-rendered image showing the fistula (arrows) arising from the proximal right coronary artery with a retro-aortic course. RA: right atrium; RVOT: right ventricular outflow tract.

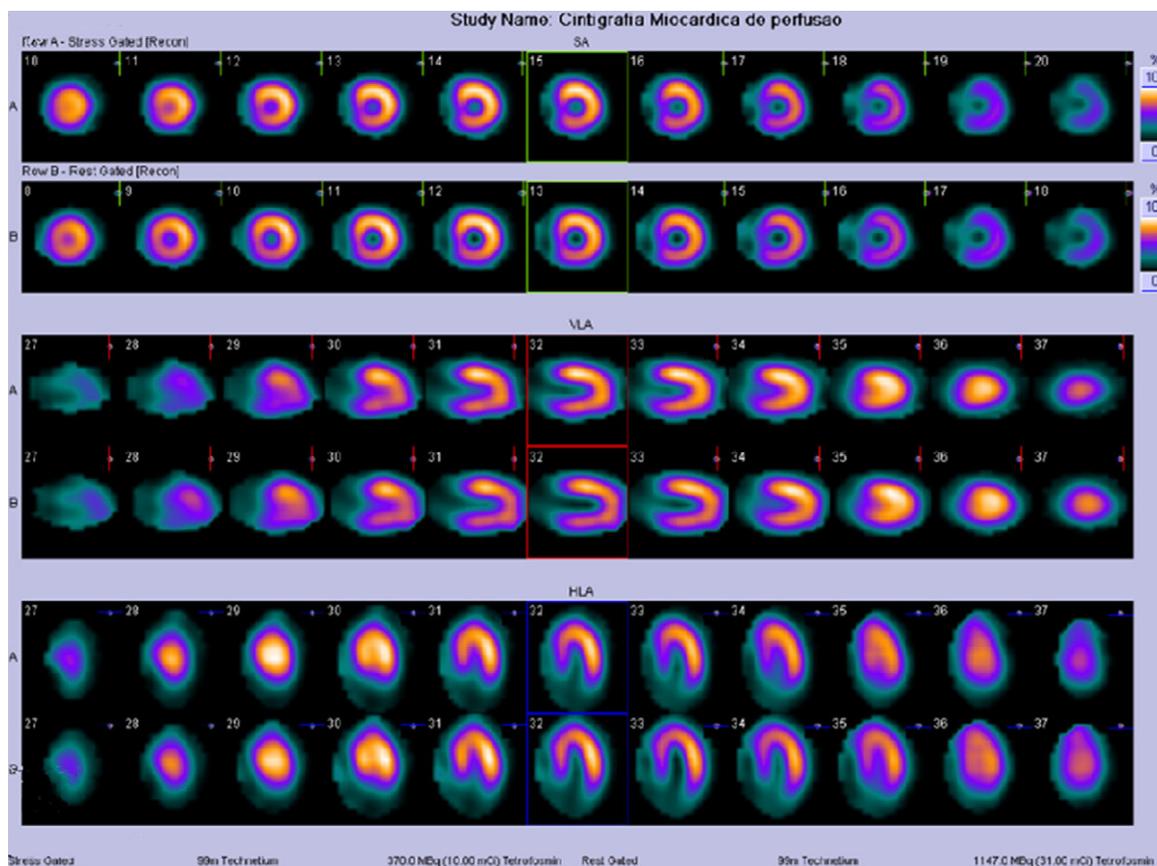


Figure 4 Exercise single-photon emission computed tomography using standard Bruce protocol (8:43 minutes achieving 85% of the age-predicted maximum heart rate, 10.1 metabolic equivalents) showing no residual ischemia.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this investigation.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data and that all the patients included in the study received sufficient information and gave their written informed consent to participate in the study.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors have obtained the written informed consent of the patients or

subjects mentioned in the article. The corresponding author is in possession of this document.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary material associated with this article can be found in the online version available at [doi:10.1016/j.repc.2012.06.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.repc.2012.06.013)