

Large Left Anterior Descending Coronary Artery Fistula to Pulmonary Artery

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A 61-year-old man presented for left heart failure. The 12-lead electrocardiogram and the troponin level were normal. The cardiac ultrasound demonstrated a severe myocardial dysfunction (left ventricular ejection fraction = 35%). The coronary angiography highlighted no stenosis of the major coronary arteries but revealed a coronary artery fistula to

pulmonary artery (PA) originating from the proximal left anterior descending artery (LAD) (Panel A). The Multi-detector-row computed tomography confirmed that the fistula rise from two sites from the LAD and flows into the left wall of the PA trunk (Panels B, C and D). He was treated medically with favorable evolution.

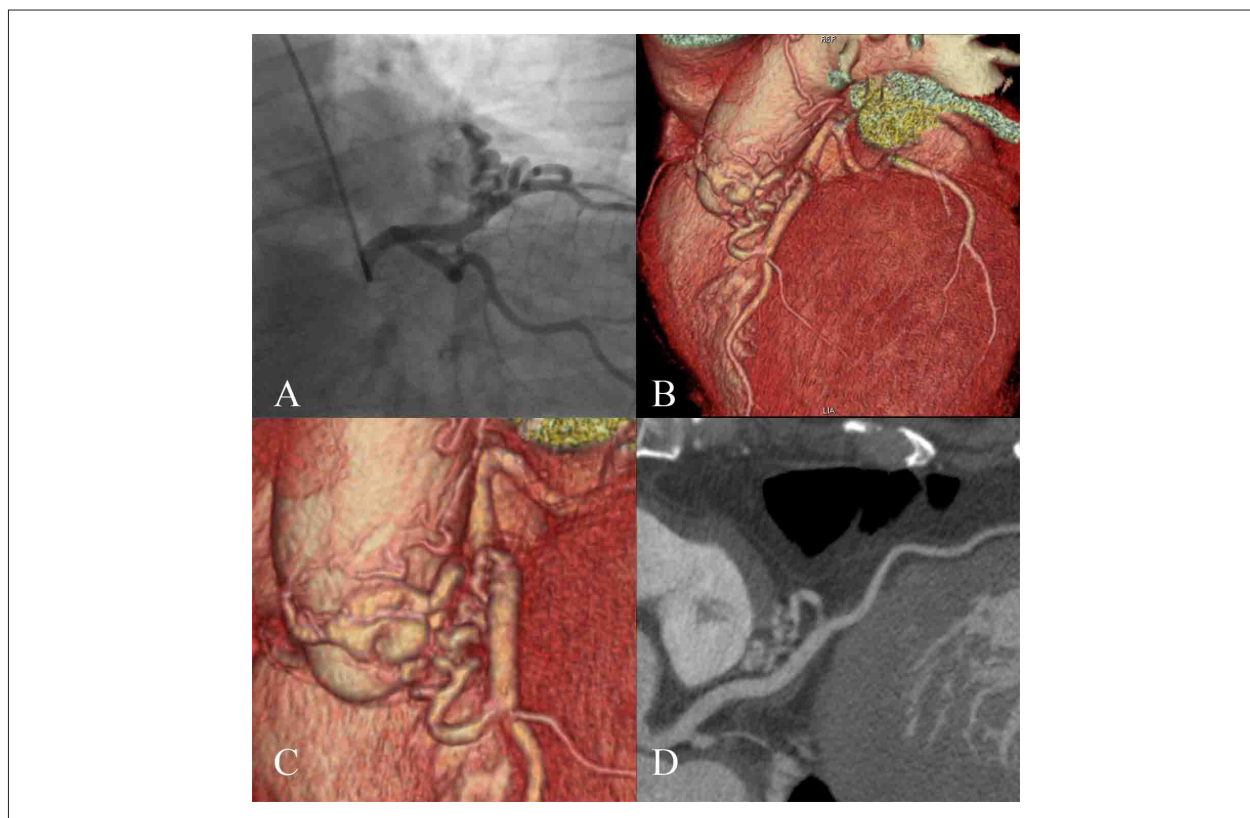


Figure 1 - Coronary angiography (Panel A) and Multi-detector-row computed tomography (Panel B, C and D) showing left anterior descending artery coronary fistula to pulmonary artery.

Keywords

Coronary artery; Fistulae; Pulmonary artery.

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