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The anomalous origin and course of coronaries in Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)

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Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) is a common congenital heart disease. Coronary catheterization is considered to be an important diagnostic step before surgical correction. Prevalence of abnormal coronaries in TOF is up to 9%. Coronary abnormalities are difficult to delineate intra-operatively because of thick epicardial fat layer and adhesions after surgical shunting. The retrospective study was conducted in a tertiary care center in Lahore, Pakistan, to find out coronary abnormalities in TOF.

Patients selected were 9 months to 16 years of age and catheterization was conducted before surgical repair. Non-selective aortic root angiograms were done, which were standard 45 Left Anterior Oblique (LAO) and 20 cranial and 30 Right Anterior Oblique views (RAO). Total of 662 patients with TOF underwent catheterization. 65.4% were male while 34.6% were female. 94.4% of patients with TOF had normal coronary anatomy while 5.6% of patients with TOF had abnormal anatomy. Most commonly detected abnormality was single origin of coronary artery found in 2.9% of cases (1.8% of patients had common origin from left sinus and 1.1% of patients had common origin from right sinus). Apart from the abnormality with single origin of coronary artery, 2.6% of patients had abnormal coronary with a conal branch crossing Right Ventricular Outflow Track (RVOT) anteriorly and 0.2% of patients with abnormal coronaries had conal branch crossing RVOT posteriorly. Coronary abnormalities in TOF were detected in 5.6% of the cases. Single origin coronary artery was the most common abnormality.

Biography

Ali Hasan is a graduate of the Aga Khan University, Karachi, aspiring to gain a residency in pediatrics in the United States. He holds a special interest in pediatric cardiology and hopes that the impact of his research can be used for the benefit of pediatric patients worldwide. He has also authored studies detailing the use of improved techniques to treat neonatal jaundice as well as an assessment of awareness of cardiovascular risk factors.

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