Assessment of a left coronary artery aneurysm with 64-channel multi-slice cardiac computed tomography

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A 64-slice computed tomography (CT)—coronary angiography depicted a saccular aneurysm of the left coronary artery located at the bifurcation of the left main into the left anterior descending artery and the left circumflex artery (Fig. 1A). Coronary angiography confirmed the diagnosis (Fig. 1B). The LAD and CX themselves originated directly from the neck of the aneurysm (Fig. 2A and B).

Fig. 1. (A) CT-coronary angiography of the left coronary artery in right anterior oblique projection. Detailed analysis using CT post-processing techniques of maximum intensity projection confirms an aneurysm (size 8 mm x 10 mm) of the left coronary artery (white arrow). Additionally several calcified plaques are detected in the left anterior descending artery (white arrowheads). (B) Corresponding conventional angiography of the left coronary artery in right anterior oblique projection.
Fig. 2. (A) Volume-rendered CT image (VRT) providing an overview of the coronary anatomy. (B) Detailed VRT revealing the origin of the left anterior descending artery and the left circumflex artery from the neck of the aneurysm (white bold arrow).