

Saphenous graft on transesophageal echocardiogram masquerading as an abnormal vascular communication into the right atrium

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Supported by The "East Carolina Heart Institute"

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Received: October 27, 2012 Revised: December 18, 2012

Accepted: January 29, 2013

Published online: April 16, 2013

Cao L, Farooqui MA, Wood W, Cahill J, Movahed A. Saphenous graft on transesophageal echocardiogram masquerading as an abnormal vascular communication into the right atrium. *World J Clin Cases* 2013; 1(1): 28-30 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v1/i1/28.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v1.i1.28>

INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in the United States. The number is expected to increase substantially. As a result, significant advancements have been made to diagnosed, treat and also to prevent this epidemic. More than 150 000 people undergo coronary artery bypass grafting each year in the United States^[1-4]. Many of these patients will have routine follow ups and among them, several will have subsequent imaging studies to evaluate improvement, or unfortunately, disease progression. Echocardiography is and has been a great tool for the evaluation of cardiac anatomy and function. Postoperative patients for valve replacements and or coronary bypass grafts have offered interesting and challenging studies that often show the limitations of echocardiography^[1,5]. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a non-invasive modality which can be used for direct visualization of coronary artery bypass grafts. Along with spin-echo and gradient-echo (cine-MRI), they provide information on graft morphology and patency with a 90% accuracy^[3,6,7].

CASE REPORT

We present a case of a 72-year-old male with past medical history of moderate aortic stenosis, coronary artery disease status post five vessel coronary artery bypass grafting with left internal mammary artery to left anterior descend-

Abstract

An unknown aberrant flow in the right atrium observed on doppler with transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) in a patient with prior coronary bypass. TEE revealed normal size left ventricle with severely dilated left atrium. There was moderate aortic regurgitation and moderate aortic stenosis noted. Patient was incidentally found to have an abnormal vascular communication noted to the right atrium. To further evaluate this finding, the patient underwent cardiac magnetic resonance angiography which revealed that the tubular structure noted on TEE was actually a graft that was abutting onto the coronary sinus, and the flow anomaly was really the graft coming up and running adjacent to the coronary sinus.

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Key words: Vascular; Communication; Echocardiogram; Saphenous vein graft; Magnetic resonance imaging

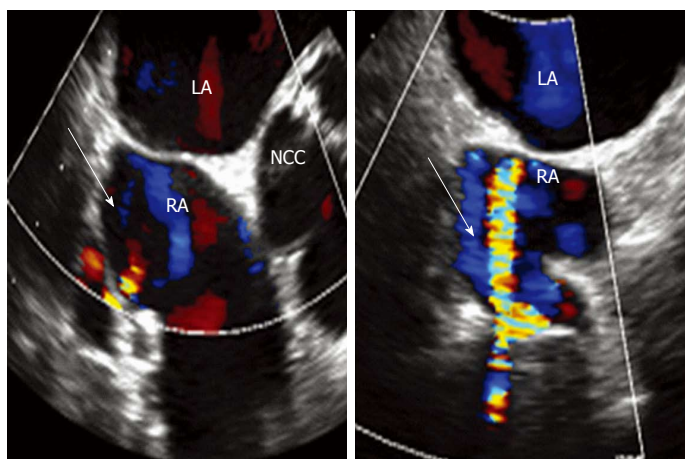


Figure 1 Transesophageal echocardiogram-mid esophageal view, short axis, at -30 degree view, with slight clockwise rotation. White arrow points to the abnormal vascular communication noted to the right atrium on transesophageal echocardiogram. LA: Left atrium; RA: Right atrium; NCC: Noncoronary cusp.

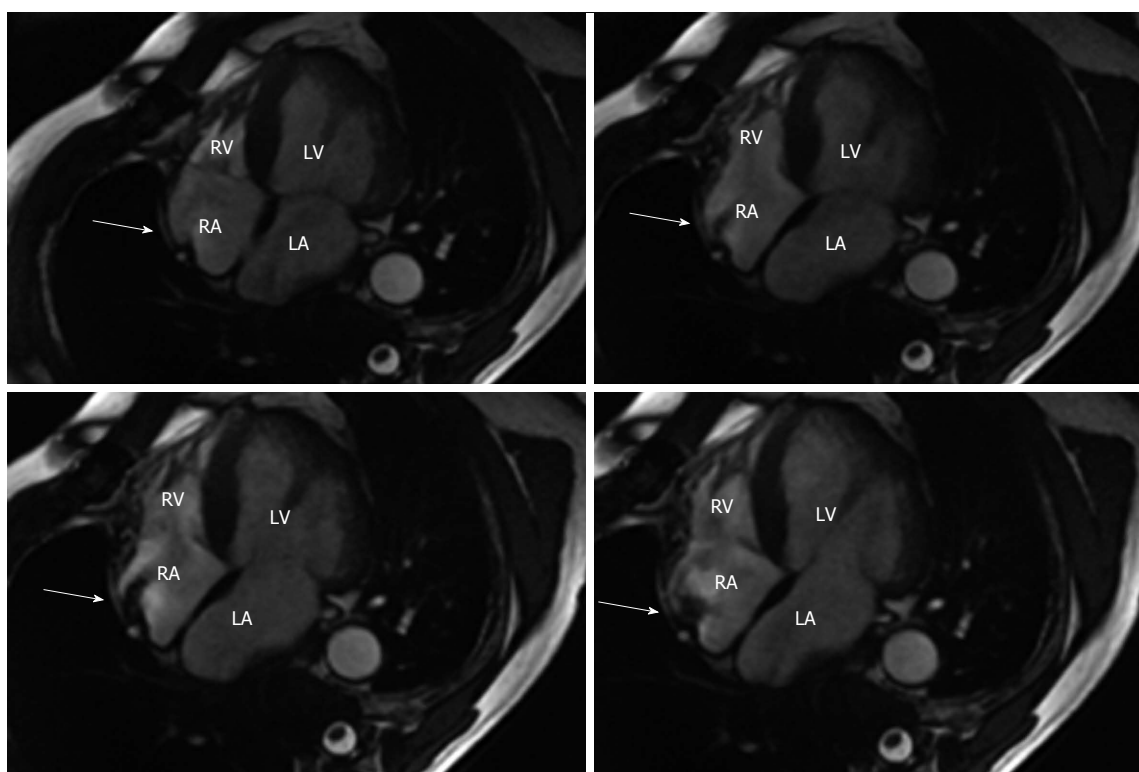


Figure 2 Magnetic resonance angiography-transverse view of the heart with visualization of all four chambers. White arrow points to the flow anomaly, which was really the graft coming up and running adjacent to the coronary sinus. RV: Right ventricle; LV: Left ventricle; LA: Left atrium; RA: Right atrium.

ing, saphenous vein graft to the third obtuse marginal branch, saphenous vein graft to right coronary artery, saphenous vein graft to first diagonal, and saphenous vein graft to ramus intermedius. Patient was evaluated at the cardiology clinic for further stratification of aortic stenosis and underwent left atrium transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE). TEE revealed normal size left ventricle with severely dilated left atrium. There was moderate aortic regurgitation and moderate aortic stenosis noted. Patient was incidentally found to have an abnormal vascular communication noted to the right atrium (Figure 1). To further evaluate this finding, the patient underwent cardiac

magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) which revealed that the tubular structure noted on TEE was actually a graft that was abutting onto the coronary sinus, and the flow anomaly was really the graft coming up and running adjacent to the coronary sinus (Figure 2).

DISCUSSION

This case shows one way a graft can appear on TEE, which was confusing until MRA and clinical correlation were accomplished. This case also illustrates the importance of correlating graft locations when performing TEE

and also to utilize cardiac MRA if needed to better define unusual presentations of sapheno-venous graft adjacent to atrial chambers.

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P- Reviewer Vermeersch P **S- Editor** Zhai HH
L- Editor A **E- Editor** Zheng XM

