**Anomalous Coronary Artery Origin and Sudden Cardiac Death: Clinical and Pathological Insights from a National Pathology Registry**

Gherardo Finocchiaroa MD∞, Elijah R. Behra MA, MBBS, FRCP∞, Gaia Tanzarellaa,c MD, Michael Papadakisa MBBS, MRCP, MD, Aneil Malhotraa BSc, MRCP, PhD, Harshil Dhutiaa BSc, MRCP, Chris Milesa MRCP, Igor Diembergerc, MD, PhD, Sanjay Sharmaa BSc, MBChB, FRCP, Mary N. Sheppardb MBBCH, BAO, BSc, MD, FRCPath

*Institutions:*

a Cardiovascular Sciences Research Centre, St George's, University of London, London, United Kingdom

b Cardiovascular Pathology Department, St George's, University of London, London, United Kingdom

c Istituto di Cardiologia, Ospedale Sant’Orsola-Malpighi, Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Word count: 2179

**Author of correspondence:**

Mary Sheppard, MBBCH, BAO, BSc, MD, FRCPath

Professor of Cardiac Pathology,

Cardiology clinical and academic group,

St. George’s University of London,

Cranmer Terrace,

London. SW17 0RE. UK.

E-mail: msheppar@sgul.ac.uk

**Abstract**

**Background and Aims:** Anomalous origin of a coronary artery (AOCA) from the inappropriate sinus of Valsalva or from the pulmonary artery is increasingly diagnosed with current imaging techniques. AOCA is a possible cause of sudden cardiac death (SCD). The aim of the study was to describe the clinical and pathological features of AOCA in SCD victims.

**Methods:** We reviewed a database of 5100 consecutive cases of SCDs referred to our specialist cardiac pathology center between 1994 and March 2017 and identified a subgroup of 30 (0.6%) with AOCA. All cases underwent detailed post-mortem evaluation including histological analysis by an expert cardiac pathologist. Clinical information was obtained from referring coroners.

**Results:** The mean age was 28±16 years and 23 individuals were males (77%). In 8 (27%) cases SCD occurred before 18 years of age. Cardiac symptoms were present in 11 (37%) individuals and syncope was the most common (n=6, 20%). Anomalous left coronary artery arising from the right sinus of Valsalva (ALCA) with inter-arterial course (n=11) and anomalous right coronary artery arising from the left sinus of Valsalva (ARCA) with inter-arterial course (n=11) were the most common found. Anomalous left coronary artery arising from pulmonary artery (ALCAPA) was present in 7 cases, while in 1 case the LCA arose from the non-coronary cusp. Left ventricular fibrosis was reported in 11 cases (37%) and was mainly sub-endocardial. There was evidence of acute infarction in 2 cases. Death occurred during exercise in 14 (47%) cases. The AOCA variant where death occurred more frequently during physical activity was ALCA (8/11, 73%), followed by ALCAPA (4/7, 57%) and ARCA (2/11, 18%).

**Conclusions:** AOCA is a rare cause of SCD. ALCA and ARCA with inter-arterial course are the most common anatomical variant recognized at the post-mortem of SCD victims. ALCA is more commonly associated with death during exercise. Induction of cardiac arrhythmia seems most likely in the cases without overt myocardial damage.

**Keywords:** sudden death, coronary artery anomaly, exercise

**Condensed abstract:** We investigated the prevalence of anomalous origin of a coronary artery (AOCA) at the post-mortem in a large cohort of individuals who died suddenly. The most common types were the anomalous right coronary artery arising from the left coronary cusp (ARCA) (n=11), the anomalous left coronary artery arising from the right coronary cusp (ALCA) (n=11) and the anomalous left coronary artery from pulmonary artery (ALCAPA) (n=7). Left ventricular fibrosis was reported in 11 cases (37%) and was mainly sub-endocardial. There was evidence of acute infarction in 2 cases. Death occurred during exercise in 14 (47%) cases.

**Abbreviations:**

AOCA: Anomalous Origin of Coronary Artery

ALCA: Anomalous Left Coronary Artery

ARCA: Anomalous Right Coronary Artery

ALCAPA: Anomalous Left Coronary Artery arising from Pulmonary Artery

SCD: Sudden cardiac death

**INTRODUCTION**

Sudden cardiac death (SCD) is a tragic event that may occur in apparently healthy individuals(1,2). While atherosclerotic coronary artery disease is most common in older individuals(3), the primary cardiomyopathies and channelopathies are the predominant causes of SCD in the young (<35 years)(4). Coronary artery anomalies have been reported as the second most frequent cause of SCD in young athletes in the US, accounting for 12% of deaths(5); a recent study from our group reported coronary anomalies in 5% of cases in athletes who died suddenly(6). Most coronary anomalies are thought to be benign anatomical variants and discovered incidentally during diagnostic imaging, or at autopsy. A coronary artery arising from the wrong sinus but not having an inter-arterial course are also considered benign, especially if there is no evidence of narrowing or ischaemia on imaging(7). The most feared coronary anomalies are those arising from pulmonary artery or wrong sinus with an inter-arterial course between the pulmonary artery and aorta (Figure 1)(8,9). The inter-arterial course may also have an intramural segment running within the aortic wall. The most common subtype is the anomalous right coronary artery arising from the left coronary cusp (ARCA), followed by anomalous left coronary artery arising from the right coronary cusp (ALCA). Anomalous left coronary artery from pulmonary artery (ALCAPA) is extremely rare and usually is fatal in early infancy but adult cases can survive with collateral development(10). In a recent screening study using cardiac magnetic resonance imaging in a general population of adolescents the reported prevalence of anomalous origin of a coronary artery (AOCA) was 0.44%(11).

The aim of the study was to describe the clinical and pathological features of a cohort of SCD victims with AOCA diagnosed at expert autopsy.

**METHODS**

**Setting**

The Cardiac Risk in the Young (CRY) Center for Cardiac Pathology at St. George’s University of London is led by an expert cardiac pathologist (MNS) and receives over 500 whole hearts of cases of SCD across the United Kingdom each year.

**Study population**

We reviewed a total of 5100 cases of SCD referred to the CRY center from 1994 to 2017. Thirty cases (0.6%) with AOCA were identified. Demographics, previous cardiac symptoms, circumstances of death and anatomical features of the coronary artery anomaly were analyzed. Circumstances of death were subdivided broadly into death occurring during exercise or emotional stress and death during rest or sleep.

**Clinical information**

Data were collected prospectively and stored on an electronic database and included demographics, past medical history, family history, cardiac symptoms, the nature and level of physical activity and exact circumstances of death. These were derived from: coroners’ officers’ reports, pathologist reports, interview with the family of the deceased, potential witnesses of the SCD and reports from the deceased’s family physician.

**Post-mortem examination**

An initial full post-mortem evaluation of the body was carried out by the referring pathologist for each case. A toxicology screen was conducted in all cases in accordance with the usual investigation of sudden and unexpected deaths in the UK. After excluding other extra-cardiac causes of death, the whole heart was referred for expert examination. For each whole heart, the weight was recorded in grams and comprehensive macroscopic examination and histopathological analysis performed in accordance with national and international guidelines(12). A minimum of 10 blocks of tissue were taken as reported previously and fixed in formalin and embedded in paraffin (13,14). Sections of myocardium were then taken and stained with haematoxylin and eosin as well as elastic Van Gieson stain. To examine the origins of coronary vessels, an incision was performed along the aortic wall and the aortic valve exposed. The origin of each artery was identified and a probe with a diameter of 2mm inserted in the coronary ostia to assess the presence of stenosis. The vessels were then dissected and examined with transverse cuts each 2mm throughout their whole length(14).

**Ethical approval**

Ethical and research governance approval have been granted for this study (10/H0724/38). The next of kin consented to material retention for anonymized research in each case.

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical analysis was performed using the PASW software (PASW 18.0 Inc, Chicago, IL). Results are expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD) for continuous variables or as number of cases and percentage for categorical variables. Comparison of groups was performed using Student’s T-test for continuous variables with correction for unequal variance when necessary and Chi-square test or Fisher Test, as appropriate for categorical variables. Comparisons between continuous variables among groups were performed with the ANalysis Of Variance (ANOVA) – using the Brown–Forsythe statistic when the assumption of equal variances did not hold – while the proportions were compared by means of the Chi-square test, using Fisher exact test when necessary.

**RESULTS**

**Demographic and clinical characteristics**

Table 1 lists the main clinical and pathological features of the 30 individuals diagnosed with AOCA. The mean age at death was 28 ± 16 years: SCD occurred before 18 years of age in 8 (27%) cases and over the age of 50 in 3 (10%, diagnosed with ALCA, ARCA and ALCAPA respectively; while the individual with ARCA had a significant atheromatous plaque in the right coronary artery, the others didn’t exhibit any significant atheromas). The cohort comprised predominantly males (n=23, 77%).

Cardiac symptoms were present in 11 (37%) individuals and syncope was the most common (n=6, 20%), followed by chest pain (n=5, 15%). Two patients (6%) had palpitations, one (3%) reported breathlessness. Most SCD victims did not have any significant past medical history. None had a family history of premature sudden death. Two women were diagnosed prior to death with ALCAPA: one, despite suffering myocardial infarction at birth, led a normal life, with no cardiac symptoms and two successful pregnancies; the other had a myocardial infarction and underwent corrective surgery 12 years before her death.

Death occurred during exercise or emotional stress in 15 (50%) cases. The remaining 15 (50%) individuals died at rest, including 7 (23%) who died during sleep.

**Post-mortem characteristics**

The mean heart weight was 367±115 g.

*Coronary anatomy:*

The most common anomalies were anomalous right coronary artery with inter-arterial course (n=11, 37%) and anomalous left coronary artery with inter-arterial course (n=10, 37%); in one individual (ALCA) the course of the coronary artery was retro-aortic. An aortic intramural course of the abnormal artery was present in 11 cases (37%) (7 cases with ALCA and 4 cases with ARCA) and its average length was 6 mm. ALCAPA was present in 7 (23%) cases; in the remaining case the left coronary artery arose from the non-coronary cusp near the commissure between the posterior and the left cusps. The ostium was small and the proximal portion of the left coronary artery was horizontal with an initial intramural course. The course of the anomalous coronary was normal without narrowing.

*Histopathology*

Left ventricular fibrosis was reported in 11 cases (37%) and was mainly sub-endocardial (Table 1). In 2 cases the fibrosis was mainly distributed at the level of the posterior wall (1 ARCA and 1 ALCA); in 1 case the fibrosis was anterolateral, in 1 case it was at the level of the interventricular septum and antero-lateral, in 1 case it was at the level of the posterior wall and anterolateral and in 4 cases it was patchy involving several wall segments. In the remaining 2 cases there was evidence of acute infarction (1 ARCA case – distribution at the level of the posterior wall and 1 ALCAPA case – distribution at the level of the postero-septum), characterized by a combination of interstitial inflammatory infiltrate consisting of a mixture of neutrophils, lymphocytes and histiocytes, and widespread contraction band necrosis. Only 5 of the 11 individuals found to exhibit LV fibrosis had previous cardiac symptoms: chest pain (n=3) and syncope (n=2).

**Differences across subtypes**

The age at death and gender were similar across the different AOCA subtypes although there was a trend toward younger age in the anomalous left coronary artery subgroup (Table 2). Cardiac symptoms were more frequently reported in ALCA (7/11, 64%), followed by ALCAPA (3/7, 43%) and ARCA (1/11, 9%); p=0.025 between ALCA and ARCA (Figure 2A). Death occurred more frequently during physical activity or emotional stress in ALCA (8/11, 73%), followed by ALCAPA (4/7, 57%) and ARCA (2/11, 18%); p=0.031 between ALCA and ARCA (Figure 2B). The young individual where the left coronary artery was found to arise from the non-coronary cusp died during moderate exercise. Heart weight was significantly higher in ALCAPA (472 ± 98 g compared with 380 ± 91 g in ARCA and 309 ± 97 g in ALCA, p=0.014 between ALCAPA and ARCA). The prevalence of myocardial fibrosis was also greater in ALCAPA (71%) compared to ALCA (9%, p=0.03) although ARCA also showed a trend towards greater fibrosis (45%) (Figure 2C).

**DISCUSSION**

This study reports on a cohort of 30 SCD victims where the post-mortem identified an anomalous origin of a coronary artery. Anomalous left or right coronary artery arising from the wrong sinus of Valsalva with inter-arterial course was the most common anatomical variant followed by anomalous coronary artery arising from the pulmonary artery. In ALCA death occurred commonly during exercise, while in ARCA death occurred usually during rest or sleep.

**Sudden cardiac death in AOCA**

Coronary artery anomalies are a relatively rare cause of SCD(15,16). In our study based on post-mortem examination of SCD victims, the prevalence of AOCA was 0.6%. Although AOCA is believed to be a cause of death mainly in young individuals, interestingly our series included also cases in the 5th and 6th decade of life. AOCAs are rarely identified during life, especially in asymptomatic individuals(7,17) and the prevalence of inter-arterial ALCA and ARCA is rare (0.03% and 0.23% respectively)(7,18), as is ALCAPA: 1 in every 300,000 live births (19). A recent study of healthy volunteers using cardiac magnetic resonance showed similar frequency(11). In a previous study(20), isolated anomalous origin of coronary arteries was observed at autopsy in 2.2% of cases (approximately half of deaths were sudden). Such higher prevalence in comparison with our study, may be explained with the different methodologies used as we selected only individuals who experienced sudden cardiac death and it may be possible that in some cases the coronary anomaly is an innocent by-stander with no causal relationship with death and can be considered therefore an incidental finding.

Episodic myocardial ischemia resulting in fatal arrhythmias is the main proposed mechanism leading to SCD (16,21–23) and the course of the artery is considered to be a major determinant of outcome (22). An inter-arterial course of an anomalous left coronary artery is thought to carry the highest risk of SCD, followed by an inter-arterial course of an anomalous right coronary artery (7). Compression of the first segment of the coronary vessel between the aorta and the pulmonary artery in a “scissor-like” fashion(22), may result in ischemia(16,24,25). Other proposed mechanisms include an acute angle take-off and kinking of the coronary artery as it arises from the aorta, which can result in stretching and/or compression of the vessel combined with the “ab extrinseco” obstruction of the anomalous coronary artery when the aortic root expands during physical activity(9,16,21,23,26). In our series, the most common anomaly types were ALCA and ARCA with an interatrial course. Myocardial fibrosis was present in 37% of cases and acute myocardial damage was found in 2 individuals. Therefore over one third of cases suffered from prior myocardial damage that may have led to the development of an arrhythmic substrate. A major challenge in the risk stratification of these patients lays in the rare identification of ischemia (27) and the negative predictive value of a negative stress test in this setting is still unclear(28). Where there is no myocardial damage detected at the post-mortem, probably an ischemia-related arrhythmia is the most likely cause of death.

Interestingly, the heart weight was higher in ALCAPA than in the other coronary anomaly subtypes. A possible explanation is that individuals with ALCAPA exhibited more fibrotic changes, probably reflective of a more significant long-standing ischemic burden. This has probably resulted in cardiac remodeling and therefore the heart weight was higher than in ALCA and ARCA.

**SCD during physical exertion**

Maron et al(5) described a ALCA:ARCA ratio of 4:1 in a cohort of young athletes who died suddenly mainly (80%) during exercise. In our series, exercise-induced SCD was associated more frequently with ALCA than ARCA where death occurred often at rest or during sleep. The reason for this difference is unclear as fibrosis was also seen in our ARCA cases suggesting that ischemic damage had occurred. It is possible that in ALCA, SCD was caused by ventricular arrhythmias due to acute ischemia affecting a greater bulk of the ventricular myocardium, with a rapid course of events with insufficient time elapsing or repetitive injuries to cause necrosis and/or myocardial fibrosis. Conversely patients with ARCA were older at death and possibly repetitive episodes of ischemia resulted in myocardial fibrosis which constituted a vulnerable substrate for fatal arrhythmias. Although in ARCA sudden death occurred less frequently during exercise, our study doesn’t provide any information on the actual risk of exercise-induced fatal arrhythmias in individuals with ARCA and therefore doesn’t affect the recommendation to avoid competitive sport in patients diagnosed with this condition(29). Moreover, it is possible that the AOCA was an innocent by-stander in some individuals that died during sleep, where death may have been caused instead by an undiagnosed primary arrhythmias syndrome.

**Antecedent symptoms**

Similarly to other studies(7), a minority (37%) of cases reported cardiac symptoms such as syncope and chest pain prior to SCD. These were more frequently present in SCD victims diagnosed with ALCA. The causes for higher prevalence of antecedent cardiac symptoms in ALCA than in ARCA are unknown; it may be postulated that individuals with ALCA may have suffered for more frequent bouts of ischemia resulting in symptoms, due to anatomical reasons. Although it is possible that a thorough diagnostic work-up may have identified the AOCA, cardiac symptoms can, however, be common and non-specific in young individuals (30), making it challenging to base a suspicion of AOCA only on clinical findings. In addition, the sensitivity of 12 lead ECG for detection of an AOCA is very limited. A major challenge in risk stratification in patients with a diagnosis of AOCA is the infrequent identification of ischemia and the probable low negative predictive value of a stress test(27). In a recent study on 23 athletes (6 with ALCA and 17 with ARCA), diagnosis was made by trans-thoracic echocardiography in 21, only 3 had an abnormal ECG and symptoms were present in 10(9).

The management and therapeutic approach of asymptomatic patients diagnosed incidentally with AOCA is also problematic and subject to debate, especially in individuals without documented ischemia. All cases of suspected inter-arterial ALCA or ARCA should be considered for coronary computed tomography (CT) or cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) imaging to visualize anatomic features. Although considerable debate remains regarding the optimal therapeutic management of these patients, surgical repair and coronary deroofing is generally preferred in patients with an early intramural course(29).

**Limitations**

The CRY Centre for Cardiac Pathology is a specialized tertiary referral center for SCD with local pathologists often referring cases when the findings are ambiguous, or no clear cause of death can be identified. This may constitute a potential referral bias. Nevertheless, our center receives a high volume of unexpected SCD referrals (> 500 per year) of which most are aged less than 35 years old. It is possible that some of the decedents of SCD may have had a primary arrhythmia syndrome which was the cause of sudden death and the coronary anomaly was an innocent by-stander. In this context, the lack of ECG in decedents of SCD is a limitation.

**CONCLUSIONS**

AOCA is a rare cause of SCD which occurs especially in young individuals. Often SCD is the first manifestation of the disease. ALCA and ARCA with inter-arterial course are the most common anatomical variant recognized at the post-mortem of SCD victims followed by ALCAPA. Exercise appears to be the trigger of fatal arrhythmias mainly in young individuals with inter-arterial ALCA, while in ARCA most of SCDs occur during rest or sleep. Individuals with ALCA are more likely to be symptomatic prior to death but more rarely show evidence of ischemic injury at autopsy.

**CLINICAL COMPETENCIES**

**Clinical implications:** Anomalous origin of the coronary artery with inter-arterial course is a rare cause of sudden cardiac death. Left ventricular fibrosis is found in approximately one third of the decedents and where there is no myocardial damage detected at the post-mortem, probably an ischemia-related arrhythmia is the most likely cause of death. The trigger of sudden death is not always clear as most of individuals diagnosed with right coronary artery arising from the left coronary cusp died at rest or during sleep.

**Translational outlook:** A better understanding of the epidemiological burden of coronary anomalies and of the risk of developing fatal arrhythmias predisposing to sudden death is needed. A myocardial substrate for arrhythmias is identified in a minority of decedents of sudden death diagnosed with a coronary anomaly at post-mortem suggesting that a single episode of acute ischemia may lead to sudden death in most of the patients.

**REFERENCES**

1. de Noronha S V., Sharma S., Papadakis M., Desai S., Whyte G., Sheppard MN. Aetiology of sudden cardiac death in athletes in the United Kingdom: a pathological study. Heart 2009;95(17):1409–14. Doi: 10.1136/hrt.2009.168369.

2. Chandra N., Bastiaenen R., Papadakis M., Sharma S. Sudden cardiac death in young athletes: practical challenges and diagnostic dilemmas. J Am Coll Cardiol 2013;61(10):1027–40. Doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2012.08.1032.

3. Adabag AS., Peterson G., Apple FS., Titus J., King R., Luepker R V. Etiology of sudden death in the community: Results of anatomical, metabolic, and genetic evaluation. Am Heart J 2010;159(1):33–9. Doi: 10.1016/j.ahj.2009.10.019.

4. Bagnall RD., Weintraub RG., Ingles J., et al. A Prospective Study of Sudden Cardiac Death among Children and Young Adults. N Engl J Med 2016;374(25):2441–52. Doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1510687.

5. Maron BJ., Doerer JJ., Haas TS., Tierney DM., Mueller FO. Sudden Deaths in Young Competitive Athletes: Analysis of 1866 Deaths in the United States, 1980-2006. Circulation 2009;119(8):1085–92. Doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.108.804617.

6. Finocchiaro G., Papadakis M., Robertus J-L., et al. Etiology of Sudden Death in Sports Insights from a United Kingdom Regional Registry. J Am Coll Cardiol 2016;67(18). Doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2016.02.062.

7. Cheezum MK., Liberthson RR., Shah NR., et al. Anomalous Aortic Origin of a Coronary Artery From the Inappropriate Sinus of Valsalva. J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;69(12):1592–608. Doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2017.01.031.

8. Hill SF., Sheppard MN. A silent cause of sudden cardiac death especially in sport: congenital coronary artery anomalies. Br J Sports Med 2014;48(15):1151–6. Doi: 10.1136/bjsports-2013-092195.

9. Brothers JA., Gaynor JW., Jacobs JP., Poynter JA., Jacobs ML. The Congenital Heart Surgeons’ Society Registry of Anomalous Aortic Origin of a Coronary Artery: an update. Cardiol Young 2015;25(08):1567–71. Doi: 10.1017/S1047951115002061.

10. Cheezum MK., Ghoshhajra B., Bittencourt MS., et al. Anomalous origin of the coronary artery arising from the opposite sinus: prevalence and outcomes in patients undergoing coronary CTA. Eur Hear J – Cardiovasc Imaging 2017;18(2):224–35. Doi: 10.1093/ehjci/jev323.

11. Angelini P., Cheong BY., Lenge De Rosen V V., et al. Magnetic Resonance Imaging-Based Screening Study in a General Population of Adolescents. J Am Coll Cardiol 2018;71(5):579–80. Doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2017.11.051.

12. Basso C., Aguilera B., Banner J., et al. Guidelines for autopsy investigation of sudden cardiac death: 2017 update from the Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology. Virchows Arch 2017;471(6):691–705. Doi: 10.1007/s00428-017-2221-0.

13. de Noronha S V., Behr ER., Papadakis M., et al. The importance of specialist cardiac histopathological examination in the investigation of young sudden cardiac deaths. Europace 2014;16(6):899–907. Doi: 10.1093/europace/eut329.

14. Sheppard MN. Aetiology of sudden cardiac death in sport: a histopathologist’s perspective. Br J Sports Med 2012;46(Suppl\_1):i15–21. Doi: 10.1136/bjsports-2012-091415.

15. Corrado D., Basso C., Schiavon M., Pelliccia A., Thiene G. Pre-Participation Screening of Young Competitive Athletes for Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death. J Am Coll Cardiol 2008:1981–9. Doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2008.06.053.

16. Basso C., Maron BJ., Corrado D. Clinical Profile of Congenital Coronary Artery Anomalies With Origin From the Wrong Aortic Sinus Leading to Sudden Death in Young Competitive Athletes. J Am Coll Cardiol 2000;35(6):1493–501. Doi: 10.1016/S0735-1097(00)00566-0.

17. Patel SG., Frommelt MA., Frommelt PC., Kutty S., Cramer JW. Echocardiographic Diagnosis, Surgical Treatment, and Outcomes of Anomalous Left Coronary Artery from the Pulmonary Artery. J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2017:1–8. Doi: 10.1016/j.echo.2017.05.005.

18. Davis JA., Cecchin F., Jones TK., Portman MA. Major coronary artery anomalies in a pediatric population: Incidence and clinical importance. J Am Coll Cardiol 2001;37(2):593–7. Doi: 10.1016/S0735-1097(00)01136-0.

19. Keith JD. The Anomalous Origin of the Left Coronary Artery from the Pulmonary Artery. Br Heart J 1959;21(21):149–61.

20. Brothers JA., Gaynor JW., Jacobs JP., Poynter JA., Jacobs ML. The Congenital Heart Surgeons’ Society Registry of Anomalous Aortic Origin of a Coronary Artery: an update. Cardiol Young 2015;25(8):1567–71. Doi: 10.1017/S1047951115002061.

21. Opolski MP., Pregowski J., Kruk M., et al. Prevalence and characteristics of coronary anomalies originating from the opposite sinus of valsalva in 8,522 patients referred for coronary computed tomography angiography. Am J Cardiol 2013;111(9):1361–7. Doi: 10.1016/j.amjcard.2013.01.280.

22. Angelini P. Coronary artery anomalies: An entity in search of an identity. Circulation 2007;115(10):1296–305. Doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.106.618082.

23. Poynter JA., Williams WG., McIntyre S., et al. Anomalous Aortic Origin of a Coronary Artery. World J Pediatr Congenit Hear Surg 2014;5(1):22–30. Doi: 10.1177/2150135113516984.

24. Taylor AJ., Rogan KM., Virmani R. Sudden cardiac death associated with isolated congenital coronary artery anomalies. J Am Coll Cardiol 1992;20(3):640–7. Doi: 10.1016/0735-1097(92)90019-J.

25. Mirchandani S., Phoon CKL. Management of anomalous coronary arteries from the contralateral sinus. Int J Cardiol 2005;102(3):383–9. Doi: 10.1016/j.ijcard.2004.10.010.

26. Taylor AJ., Byers JP., Cheitlin MD., Virmani R. Anomalous right or left coronary artery from the contralateral coronary sinus: “High-risk” abnormalities in the initial coronary artery course and heterogeneous clinical outcomes. Am Heart J 1997;133(4):428–35. Doi: 10.1016/S0002-8703(97)70184-4.

27. Brothers J., Carter C., McBride M., Spray T., Paridon S. Anomalous left coronary artery origin from the opposite sinus of Valsalva: Evidence of intermittent ischemia. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2010;140(2):e27–9. Doi: 10.1016/j.jtcvs.2009.06.029.

28. Chu E., Cheitlin MD. Diagnostic considerations in patients with suspected coronary artery anomalies. Am Heart J 1993;(126):1427–38.

29. Cheezum MK., Liberthson RR., Shah NR., et al. Anomalous Aortic Origin of a Coronary Artery From the Inappropriate Sinus of Valsalva. J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;69(12):1592–608. Doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2017.01.031.

30. Talner NS., Carboni MP. Chest pain in the adolescent and young adult. Cardiol Rev 2000;8(1):49–56.

**FIGURE LEGENDS:**

**Figure 1:** Origin of the right coronary from the left sinus of Valsalva; note the right artery arising from the left sinus of Valsalva (A). Section of intramural course of the coronary artery within the aortic wall; the intramural portion is highlighted by the arrows (B). Intramural course of the coronary artery within the aortic wall (C). Computerized tomography (CT) scan showing inter-arterial course of the right coronary artery arising from the left coronary sinus (D). Courtesy of Professor Sheppard.

**Figure 2:** Main AOCA subtypes and prevalence of antecedent cardiac symptoms (A), circumstances of death (B) and LV fibrosis (C). Abbreviations: ES: emotional stress.

**Table 1:** Clinical and histopathological features of SCD victims with AOCA.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age  | Sex | Cardiac symptoms  | Circumstances of death | HW (g)  | LV fibrosis |
| ***ALCA*** |
| 17 | M | - | Died during exertion | 320 | - |
| 43 | M | - | Died at rest | 451 | - |
| 18 | M | - | Died during exertion | 316 | - |
| 58 | F | Palpitations, CP | Died during exertion |  | - |
| 15 | M | Syncope | Died during exertion | 318 | - |
| 13 | M | Syncope | Died during exertion | 220 | - |
| 11 | M | Syncope | Died in sleep | 204 | - |
| 15 | M | CP, syncope | Died during exertion | 341 | - |
| 13 | M | Syncope | Died during exertion | 140 | - |
| 28 | F | Palpitations | Died in sleep | 431 | - |
| 16 | M | - | Died during exertion | 350 | Posterior |
| ***ARCA*** |
| 39 | M | - | Died at rest | 410 | Multiple locations |
| 21 | M | CP | Died during exertion | 323 | Multiple locations |
| 14 | M | - | Died in sleep | 285 | - |
| 43 | F | - | Died in sleep | 558 | - |
| 20 | M | - | Died at rest | 478 | Anterolateral |
| 43 | M | - | Died at rest | 474 | Posterior |
| 23 | M | - | Died during emotional stress stress | 337 | - |
| 63 | M |  - | Died at rest | 390 | Posterior\* |
| 38 | F | - | Died in sleep | 323 | - |
| 18 | M | - | Died in sleep | 390 | - |
| 24 | M | - | Died at rest | 210 | - |
| ***LCA FROM NON-CORONARY CUSP*** |
| 12 | M | - | Died during exertion | 195 | - |
| ***ALCAPA*** |
| 43 | F | - | Died during exertion | 648 | - |
| 22 | F | - | Died at rest | 419 | Postero-septum\* |
| 27 | M | - | Died during exertion | 397 | - |
| 23 | M | CP | Died during exertion | 528 | IVS and anterolateral |
| 16 | M | CP, SOB | Died during exertion |  | Multiple locations |
| 68 | F | - | Died in sleep | 410 | Posterior and anterolateral |
| 33 | F | Syncope | Died at rest | 428 | Multiple locations |

**Legends:** CP: chest pain; F: female; HW: heart weight; IVS: interventricular septum; M: male; PMH: past medical history; SOB: shortness of breath.

\* Acute ischemic damage

**Table 2.** Differences between subtypes.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ALCA (n=11)** | **ARCA****(n=11)** | **ALCAPA****(n=7)** | **P** |
| **Age (years)** | 22±15 | 31±15 | 33±18 | NS |
| **Males n(%)** | 9 (82) | 9 (82) | 3 (43) | NS |
| **Cardiac symptoms n(%)** | 7 (64) | 1 (9) | 3 (43) | 0.025\* |
| **Death during exercise/ES n(%)** | 8 (73) | 2 (18) | 4 (57) | 0.031\* |
| **Heart weight (grams)** | 309±97 | 380±91 | 472±98 | 0.014# |
| **LV fibrosis n(%)** | 1 (9) | 5 (45) | 5 (71) | 0.03# |

**Abbreviations:** ALCA: Anomalous Left Coronary Artery; ARCA: Anomalous Right Coronary Artery; ALCAPA: Anomalous Left Coronary Artery arising from Pulmonary Artery; ES: emotional stress; LV: left ventricular**.**

\* between ALCA and ARCA

# between ALCA and ALCAPA