Early left ventricular function recovery after trap-door coronary transfer repair of ALCAPA in an adult patient.

Contrafouris CA, Giannopoulos NM, Chatzis AC, Antoniades A, Zavaropoulos PN, Kirvassilis GV, Kremastinos DT, Sarris GE.

Department of Pediatric and Congenital Heart Surgery, Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center, Athens, Greece. ccontraf@panafonet.gr

Anomalous origin of the left coronary artery from the pulmonary artery (ALCAPA) is a rare congenital malformation, which may result in myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, and sudden death if left untreated. Despite frequently advanced pathologic changes, there seems to be significant potential for the recovery of myocardial function in individuals with left ventricular dysfunction after the establishment of physiologic coronary circulation, particularly in the pediatric population. Reports of ALCAPA repair in adulthood are scarce and little information exists regarding the response of the left ventricle to revascularization in this age group. In this report, repair of ALCAPA in a significantly symptomatic adult patient with ventricular dysfunction is described, leading to an early recovery of left ventricular function.

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