## 심초음파도로 진단된 선천성 관상동정맥루 1례

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김기식 · 한성욱 · 신경목 · 허승호 · 김윤년 · 김권배

= Abstract =

## A Case of Coronary Arteriovenous Fistula Confirmed by Echocardiography

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Coronary arteriovenous fistula is relatively rare disease and originates more commonly in the right than in the left coronary artery.

We report one case of coronary arteriovenous fistula which we have experienced recently in 22 years old female, who has complained of dyspnea on exertion and intermittent anterior chest pain radiating to the left shoulder for several years. It was detected by transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography and confirmed by cardiac catheterization and coronary angiography. In this case, the fistula was originated from the right coronary artery and drained into the posterior wall of the right ventricle, the coronary artery was dilated (diameter=1.5cm) and tortuous and significant shunt was measured (Qp/Qs=2.31). The opening of the fistula draining into right ventricle was obliterated with sutures.

**KEY WORDS**: Coronary arteriovenous fistula · Transthoracic echocardiography · Transesophageal echocardiography · Coronary angiography.

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                                   (Fig. 1 - B).
                    3 (Grade
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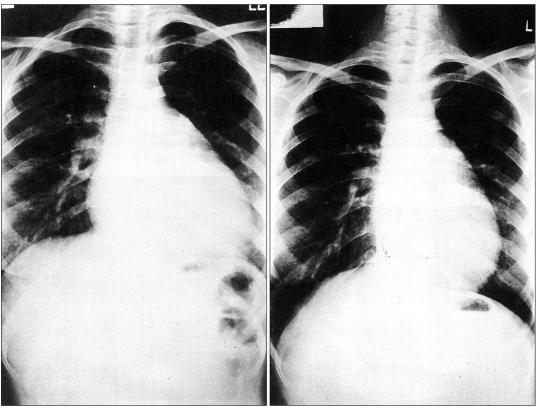


Fig. 1. A: Chest PA on admission shows mild cardiomegaly(C/T ratio=0.58) and increased pulmonary vascular sha-

dow.

B: Chest PA at 8 days after closure of fistula opening shows no cardiomegaly and normal pulmonary vascular shadow.

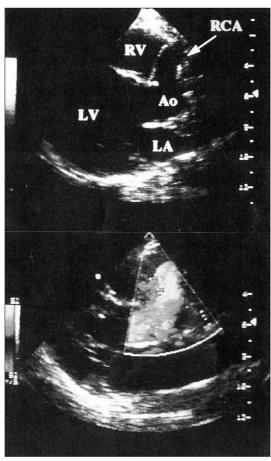
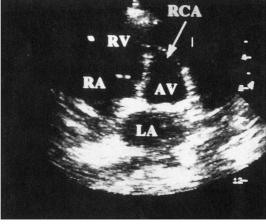
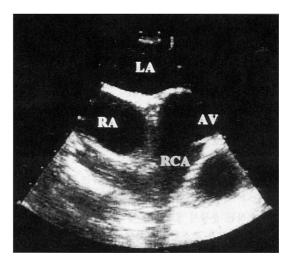


Fig. 2. A: Transthoracic parasternal long-axis view shows markedly dilated right coronary artery.

B: Color Doppler on transthoracic parasternal long-axis view shows mosaic-colored flow signals at the right ventricle during diastole.



**Fig. 3.** Transthoracic parasternal short-axis view shows right coronary artery flowing toward the right ventricle.

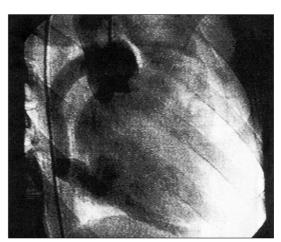


**Fig. 4.** Transesophageal echocardiography shows markedly dilated right coronary artery.

Table 1. The results of cardiac catheterization

	Pressure(mmHg)	O <sub>2</sub> saturation(%)
SVC		76.5
		High 79.7
RA	13/5	Mid 82.3
		Low 84.7
IVC		89.4
RV	37/5	90.4
PA	36/20	90.2

SVC: superior vena cava RA: right atrium IVC: inferior vena cava RV: right ventricle PA: pulmonary artery



**Fig. 5.** Right coronary angiography by use of pig tail catheter shows the right coronary artery markedly dilated at the origin above aortic valve and inflow of the dye via the dilated coronary artery into the right ventricle.

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 (Fig. 2-B).
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(Fig. 3).
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가
 Qp/Qs=2.31
   (Table 1).
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, Kirklin <sup>16,17,18)</sup>	$^{12,15,19)}$ . $7$   Qp/Qs=1.3  Libersthson $^{12)}$	1) McNamara Js, Gross RE: Congenital coronary artery fis- tula. Surgery 65: 59-69, 1969 2) Krause W: Uber den Ursprung einer akzessorischen A. cordnaria aus der A. pulmonalis. Z Rationall Med 24: 225, 1865 3) 심영목·홍장수·서경필: Operation of coronary A-V fistula. 대한흉부학회지 14:91, 1981	
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