A study of coronary arteries by coronary angiography

K.S. Sachin *, A.S. D’souza, S. Ranjan, H. Mamatha
KS Hegde Medical Academy, Nitte University,
Mangalore, Karnataka, India

Aims and objectives: To study the normal and variant anatomy of coronary arteries in patients undergoing coronary angiography for various reasons.

Material and methods: 50 coronary angiograms were taken from the database of cardiac catheterisation laboratory of department of cardiology and studied.

Results: Right coronary artery (RCA) in all 50 samples (100%) originated from anterior aortic sinus while left coronary artery (LCA) originated from left posterior aortic sinus in all 50 samples (100%). SA nodal artery (SANa) originated from RCA in 37 cases (74%) and from circumflex artery (LCXA) in 13 remaining cases (26%). AV nodal artery (AVNA) originated from RCA in 39 cases (78%) and from LCXA in 11 cases (22%). LCA bifurcated in 40 cases (80%) and trifurcated where additional median artery was found in 10 cases (20%). Posterior interventricular artery was arising from RCA in 39 cases (78%), from LCXA in 10 cases (20%) and from both in one case (02%). Thus right coronary dominance was noted in 78%, left dominance in 20% and Co-dominance in 02% of cases.

Conclusion: Having a sound knowledge about the normal and variant anatomy of coronary arteries is quite important for cardio thoracic surgeons and interventional cardiologists for performing various diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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A CT study to find out prevalence of frontal sinus aplasia

Navbir Pasricha *, S. Chaudhary, M.S. Siddiqui, G. Sehgal
Era’s Lucknow Medical College and Hospital,
Lucknow, India

Aims and objectives: The paranasal sinuses are subject to a large variety of lesions. Congenital malformations and normal anatomic variations are important in this region. The aim was to find out prevalence of frontal sinus aplasia in normal healthy population and to discuss its clinical implication.

Material and methods: A cross-sectional analysis was performed on CT scans of head and neck region of patients visiting Radiodiagnosis department of Era’s Lucknow Medical College and Hospital, Lucknow.

Results: 6.6% of the population was observed to have frontal sinus aplasia.

Conclusion: It is important for surgeons to be aware of variations in sinuses that may pre-dispose patients to increased risk of intra-operative complications. These and other related implications shall be discussed during the deliberations.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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