

Clinical Features of Coronary Artery Fistula

Coronary artery anomalies include the anomalies of origin, termination, and structure or course. Coronary artery fistulas (CAFs) are classified as the anomalies of termination and are considered a major congenital anomaly and are in the subgroup of cyanotic heart disease.¹

- Atrial septal defect
- Ventricular septal defect
- Patent ductus arteriosus
- Aortic stenosis
- Pulmonary stenosis
- Parachute mitral valve
- Coronary artery fistula
- Anomalies of great veins

Definition

A CAF is a sizable communication between a coronary artery, bypassing the myocardial capillary bed and entering

- A chamber of the heart²
- Any segment of the pulmonary circulation
- Arteriovenous fistula
- Anomalous origin of the coronary artery from the pulmonary artery³

History

Maude Abbott in 1908 discussed the first pathological account, and Bjork and Crafoord in 1947 performed the first surgery.⁴

Most CAFs are small and do not cause any symptoms and problems. When a fistula reaches two times a coronary size, signs and symptoms develop.

Pathophysiology

Large fistulas can cause the steal phenomenon and lead to myocardial ischemia by this segment of the coronary. This is due to a reduction in the flow distal to the site of the fistula as a result of diastolic pressure gradient and run-off from the coronary vasculature to a lower-pressure receiving cavity; therefore, the diastolic pressure progressively diminishes.⁵

To compensate that, the diameter of the coronary expands progressively and the ostia also becomes larger and larger (Figure 1). The myocardium beyond the fistula becomes ischemic, with an increasing oxygen demand during activity and exercises.

Progressive dilation may give rise to aneurysm formation, intimal ulceration, medial degeneration, intimal rupture, atherosclerotic deposition, calcification, side-branch obstruction, thrombosis, and, rarely, rupture.⁶

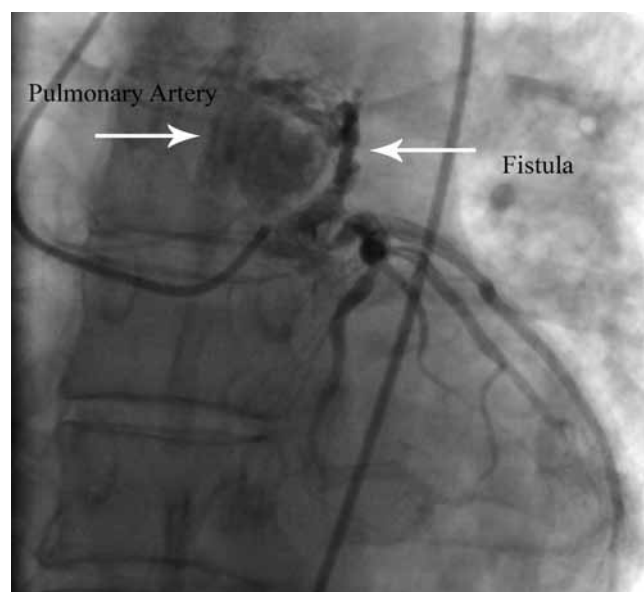


Figure 1. A 44 years old patient with history of chest pain, acute myocardial infarction, low ejection-fraction, congestive heart failure, low flow to distal arteries and occasionally ventricular tachyarrhythmia. Site of fistula (left anterior descending coronary artery to pulmonary artery) is indicated by arrow

Factors to determine hemodynamic

1. Size
2. Resistance of the recipient chamber
3. Myocardial ischemia and occasionally high output congestive heart failure

CAFs could mimic the symptoms and pathophysiology of various heart diseases

1. To systemic veins like atrial septal defects
2. To the pulmonary artery like patent ductus arteriosus
3. To the left atrium like mitral regurgitation
4. To the left ventricle like aortic insufficiency

Major sites and origins

Right coronary artery: 40-60%



Left anterior descending artery: 30-60%

Termination sites

Ninety percent to the right side of the heart, left atrium, left ventricle, and coronary sinus, and most frequently to the pulmonary artery and rarely to the left ventricle and coronary sinusoids.

Fistulas are isolated or combined with other anomalies like pulmonary stenosis or atresia with an intact interventricular septum and in pulmonary artery branch stenosis, tetralogy of Fallot, coarctation of the aorta, hypoplastic left heart syndrome, and aortic atresia.⁷

Acquired fistulas

Trauma
 Gunshot wound
 Stab wound
 Cardiac surgery
 Cardiac catheterization
 Angioplasty
 Pacemaker implantation
 Endomyocardial biopsy

Embryology

CAFs are thought to arise from the persistence of the sinusoidal connections between the lumen of the primitive tubular heart, which supply the myocardial blood flow,⁸ as well as from the faulty development of the distal branches of the coronary rectiform and vascular network.⁹

Frequency

0.2 - 0.4% of all congenital heart diseases and 50% of pediatric coronary anomalies are CAFs.¹⁰

Mortality / Morbidity

Fistula-related complications are present in 11% of patients younger than 20 years and in 35% of patients older than 20 years of age.¹¹

Complications

- Myocardial ischemia
- Mitral valve papillary muscle rupture due to ischemia
- Ischemic cardiomyopathy
- Congestive heart failure due to volume overload
- Bacterial endocarditis
- Sudden cardiac death
- Secondary aortic valve disease

- Secondary mitral valve disease
- Premature atherosclerosis
- Endocarditis

Small fistulas are silent and are discovered by echocardiography and angiography. Large fistulas are discovered due to complications.^{12, 13}

Race

No differences

Age

It could be discovered at any age.¹⁴ Large fistulas progressively enlarge and cause complications like congestive heart failure, myocardial infarction, arrhythmias, infectious endocarditis, aneurysm formation, rupture, and death mostly in older patients. Spontaneous closure is rare.

The mortality in the repair of CAFs is from 0% to 4%. Increase risk is in giant aneurysms and in the right coronary artery-to-left ventricle fistula.

Complications of surgery are myocardial ischemia and/or infarction (about 3%) and recurrence of the fistula (about 4% of patients).

Clinical History

- Most children with small fistulas are asymptomatic, and a continuous murmur may be present in moderate-to-large sized fistulas
- Symptoms such as irritability, diaphoresis, pallor, tachypnea, and exercise diaphoresis during feeding and tachycardia may be present.
- Failure to thrive and low-output congestive heart failure
- Older patients may present low-output congestive heart failure, arrhythmias, syncope, chest pain, and, rarely, endocarditis
- Large fistulas develop high-output congestive heart failure and symptoms of dyspnea on exertion, angina, fatigue, and palpitations¹⁵

Physical examination

- Most patients are asymptomatic in small fistulas
- A continuous murmur may be present, while it may suggest patent ductus arteriosus in the lower sternal border; therefore, the location for the patent ductus arteriosus is atypical
- Murmur may have diastolic accentuation, and it peaks in mid or end of diastole
- It differs from patent ductus arteriosus, which has

- systolic accentuation
- If the fistula connects to the left ventricle, an early diastolic murmur may be heard because of little flow during systole
- Large fistulas give congestive heart failure signs
- Wide pulse pressure and collapsing pulse may be present
- Apex beat is diffuse and third heart sound (S3) may be heard
- A holosystolic of mitral valve insufficiency may be present at the apex¹⁶

Causes

- Congenital
- Acquired by interventions

Differential diagnoses

- Anomalous coronary artery from the pulmonary artery
- Arteriovenous fistula
- Myocardial infarction in childhood
- Patent ductus arteriosus
- Ruptured sinus of the sinus of the Valsalva
- Aortopulmonary window
- Systemic-to-pulmonary vein connection
- Pulmonary vein stenosis
- etc.

Work-up

- Cardiac enzymes could be elevated
- Brain natriuretic peptide may be elevated

Imaging studies

- Chest radiography: can show cardiomegaly or normal chest
- Electrocardiography: useful in showing
 - left ventricle hypertrophy
 - Ischemic changes
 - Arrhythmias
- Echocardiography: helpful in diagnosing most fistulas and may reveal:
 - Left atrial and left ventricular enlargement as a result of a significant shunt
 - Dilatation of the coronary artery
 - High-volume flow by color-flow imaging
 - Drainage of the fistula

- Holodiastolic run-off in the descending aorta
- A squirt of the flow into a chamber
- Dilated coronary sinus

Diagnosis

By cardiac catheterization and CT angiography,^{17, 18} occasionally by echocardiography.

Treatment

Medical care

In childhood, most patients with CAFs are asymptomatic; however, some patients may present with symptoms of dyspnea on exertion, increased fatigability, and, possibly, signs of high-output congestive heart failure. Rarely, patients may present with angina, palpitations, or signs of exercise-related coronary insufficiency. Direct medical treatment for symptomatic relief can be used until investigations and operative repair can be performed. Spontaneous closure may occur in small fistulas. Small fistulous connections in the asymptomatic patient may be monitored. Most lesions enlarge progressively and warrant operative repair, either by transcatheter or surgical techniques.

Diagnostic cardiac catheterization should be performed initially with or without additional therapeutic intervention. Initial diagnostic catheterization should both define the hemodynamic significance of the lesion and provide detailed angiographic assessment of the anatomy of the abnormality, in particular, the origin, course, regional narrowing, and the nature of the insertion.¹⁹

Surgical Care

Indications

Indications for surgical intervention are the same as those in embolization. Some fistulas are unsuitable for the transcatheter approach and are preferably addressed surgically. These CAFs may include fistulas with multiple connections, circuitous routes, and acute angulations that make catheter positioning difficult or impossible.²⁰

Techniques

Surgical repair is usually approached via a median sternotomy and cardiopulmonary bypass. The feeding vessel should be identified, and its course and site of insertion should be delineated. The site of the presumed



fistulous drainage should be identified prior to the institution of the cardiopulmonary bypass. Transesophageal echocardiographic imaging has been very useful in assisting in the location of the fistulous tract insertion. A typical procedure includes opening the chamber into which the fistula drains, identifying the fistula, and closing the site of drainage with a patch or suture. If the fistula enters the ventricle or if the feeding vessel is large, the coronary artery is opened, and the opening to the fistula is closed with a running suture. The arteriotomy is thereafter closed. Large aneurysms may require excision. Rarely, when the fistula is an end artery, it may be ligated with or without bypass.²¹

Small fistulas do not require any treatment. Large fistulas which are symptomatic and causing complications are approached currently by intervention using coils for closure or occasionally blocked by a covered stent.

Surgical intervention could require ligation closure of the fistula and is reported to have 4-8% mortality with a recurrent rate of about 4%.²²

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