Anomalous Coronary Artery Disease

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Coronary artery anomalies (CAAs) are classified according to the origin, course, destination, and size of the anomalous vessel. The various types and subtypes of this condition are critical for surgeons to treat. Many patients with CAAs present with chest pain, diaphoresis, or failure. This can cause stenosis and myocardial dysfunction. Personal experience with a family member or provider will need to be considered. Many patients with CAAs are asymptomatic and can be diagnosed incidentally during chest imaging or aortic angiography. The incidence of sudden death occurs when the ALCA or ARCA course, destination, and size of the anomalous vessel are unknown. Anomalous left coronary artery from the pulmonary artery (ALCAPA) is a vital problem to recognize. Many patients with ALCAPA have decreased cardiac output and increased oxygen demand due to the obstruction to blood flow and myocardial dysfunction. This condition can cause sudden death if left untreated. As healthcare providers, it is important to recognize that an anomaly of the coronary artery could be indicative of a clinical problem. It is known that this condition can cause sudden death without symptoms. The aorta originates from the right ventricle. The aneurysmous condition includes interarterial, subpulmonic, pre-pulmonic, subaortic, or retrocardiac (Cheezum et al., 2017).

The highest incidence of sudden death occurs when the ALCA or ARCA course, destination, and size of the anomalous coronary artery and the aorta are unknown (Brothers et al., 2015). Since many anomalies are asymptomatic, they are diagnosed incidentally during cardiovascular angiography or at autopsy.

The presentation of process is shown in the figure below. Signs and Symptoms

- Coronary artery anomalies (CAAs) are classified according to the origin, course, destination, and size of the anomalous vessel.
- The various types and subtypes of this condition are critical for surgeons to treat.
- Many patients with CAAs present with chest pain, diaphoresis, or failure.
- This can cause stenosis and myocardial dysfunction.
- Personal experience with a family member or provider will need to be considered.
- Many patients with CAAs are asymptomatic and can be diagnosed incidentally during chest imaging or aortic angiography.
- The incidence of sudden death occurs when the ALCA or ARCA course, destination, and size of the anomalous vessel are unknown.
- Anomalous left coronary artery from the pulmonary artery (ALCAPA) is a vital problem to recognize.
- Many patients with ALCAPA have decreased cardiac output and increased oxygen demand due to the obstruction to blood flow and myocardial dysfunction.
- This condition can cause sudden death if left untreated.
- As healthcare providers, it is important to recognize that an anomaly of the coronary artery could be indicative of a clinical problem.
- It is known that this condition can cause sudden death without symptoms.

Conclusions

- This condition can cause sudden death without symptoms.
- If these anomalies can be identified earlier in life, the patient can be monitored accordingly.
- The pathologic process indicates how the arteries maintain alternate blood flow. This is significant to any healthcare provider when it comes to providing treatment or giving medication because these patients may have decreased cardiac output and increase oxygen demand due to the ischemia that may be present in the myocardium.
- According to research listed previously, many cases present with myocardial infarction symptoms. As healthcare providers, it is important to recognize that an anomaly of the coronary artery could be the pathophysiology behind the individual’s signs and symptoms.

References