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### Case Report





### A Case of Dual Left Anterior Descending Artery (LAD) With Myocardial Infarction from Short LAD

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A 61-year-old male patient came to our hospital with acute onset retrosternal chest pain radiating to lest arm with sweating for 3-4 hours. On physical examination, his blood pressure was 150/70 mmHg, and his heart rate was 84 beats/min. Electrocardiography showed ST segment elevation in anterior precordial leads, suggestive of acute anterior wall ST elevation MI (Figure 1). Echocardiography revealed regional wall motion abnormality in LAD artery territory (Video 1). He was urgently taken for coronary angiography which revealed presence of dual Left Anterior Descending (LAD) coronary artery. One long LAD was arising from Right Coronary Artery (RCA) which was normal (Figures 2 & 3, Video 2 & 3). Another short LAD was arising from Left Main Coronary Artery (LMCA) and having significant lesion in its proximal part responsible for myocardial infarction (Figure 4, Video 4 & 5). Therefore, his primary coronary angioplasty with stenting was done immediately (Figure 5, Video 6).

A dual left anterior descending (LAD) artery is a rare coronary anomaly with an estimated incidence of 0.03–0.2% among patients undergoing routine coronary catheterization. It is defined as the presence of both short and long LAD arteries. Awareness of the different types of dual LAD artery anomalies (Table 1) is critical when planning percutaneous and surgical reperfusion strategies. In our case there was presence of type-6 LAD having lesion in short LAD and it was managed successfully with primary coronary angioplasty [1,2].

## Table 1: Classification of the Dual Left Anterior Descending Artery Classification of the Dual Left Anterior Descending Artery

| Type of dual LAD | LAD Proper | Short LAD Origin | Long LAD Origin |
|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Type-1           | Present    | From LAD proper  | From LAD proper |
| Type-2           | Present    | From LAD proper  | From LAD proper |
| Туре-3           | Present    | From LAD proper  | From LAD proper |
| Type-4           | Absent     | From LMCA        | From RCA        |
| Type-5           | Absent     | From LCS         | From RCS        |
| Туре-6           | Absent     | From LMCA        | From RCA        |
| Type-7           | Absent     | From LMCA        | From RCS        |
| Type-8           | Absent     | From LMCA        | From mid RCA    |
| Туре-9           | Present    | From LAD proper  | From LAD proper |

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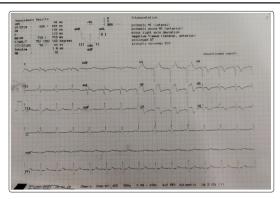
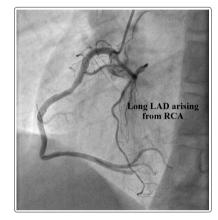
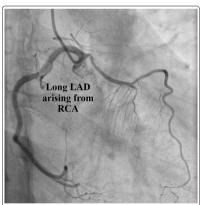


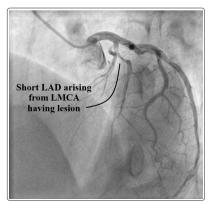
Figure 1: Electrocardiography showing ST segment elevation in anterior precordial leads



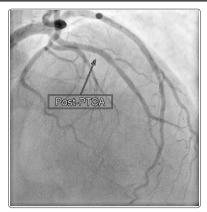
**Figure 2:** Coronary angiographic projection showing long LAD arising from RCA



**Figure 3:** Coronary angiographic projection showing long LAD arising from RCA.



**Figure 4:** Coronary angiographic projection showing short LAD arising from LMCA having significant lesion



**Figure 5:** Coronary angiographic projection showing short LAD after coronary angioplasty with stent placement

#### Video 1

2 D echocardiography view showing regional wall motion abnormality in LAD artery territory.

#### Video 2

Coronary angiographic projection showing long LAD arising from RCA.

#### Video 3

Coronary angiographic projection showing long LAD arising from RCA.

#### Video 4

Coronary angiographic projection showing short LAD arising from LMCA having significant lesion.

#### Video 5

Coronary angiographic projection showing short LAD arising from LMCA having significant lesion.

#### Video 6

Coronary angiographic projection showing short LAD after coronary angioplasty with stent placement.

#### References

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