angiographic findings of symptomatic 45 years elderly lady with the atrial septal defect and double right coronary artery and pulmonary stenosis. To our knowledge, such associated lesion as founding this case has not been reported in the literature till date at home and abroad.

Case Report:
A 45 years, non diabetic, non hypertensive lady presented with the palpitation for 2 years. The palpitation used to occur during exertion and relieved by rest and was associated with generalized fatigability. She has no history of chest pain, dizziness, dyspnoea, edema, features of hyperthyroidism, anxiety disorders. On general examination, her pulse was 88 beats/min regular, Blood pressure 120/80 mm of Hg, prominent a wave in JVP. Precordium examination revealed left parasternal lift, wide fixed splitting of second heart sound, ejection systolic murmur in the left upper sternal border best heard in inspiration. Other systemic examination was unremarkable. Our clinical diagnosis was ASD with Pulmonary stenosis.
Her ECG showed right bundle branch block with right axis deviation and right ventricular hypertrophy. Transthoracic echocardiography showed dilated right atrium and right ventricle with right ventricular hypertrophy, pulmonary stenosis and pressure gradient of 125mm Hg across the pulmonary valve. Transesophageal echocardiography showed ostium seconundum variety of atrial septal defect of 8.2mm size and air bubble passed from right atrium to left atrium. Subsequently she underwent right heart catheterization during which the catheter passed from right atrium to left atrium, significant step up of oxygen on oxymetry was noted in mid right atrium and. Her Qp:Qs ratio was 0.9. Coronary angiogram was also done and revealed normal left main ,LCx, LAD and 2 right coronary arteries with single normal anatomical ostium and both RCA with their branches are normal and disease free.

**Fig.-2:** Transoesophageal Echocardiography of the same lady showing atrial septal defect ostium seconundum type.

**Fig.-3:** Transesophageal echocardiography of the same lady showing passage of air bubble from RA to LA through atrial septal defect.

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**Fig.-4:** Right ventriculography(Lateral View) of the same lady showing Pulmonary stenosis of infundibular and valvular type.

**Fig.-5:** Coronary angiography of the same lady showing normal left coronary arterial system.
Coronary artery anomalies are encountered in less than 1% of the cases undergoing coronary angiography and in approximately 0.3% of autopsy series. There is generally no gender difference in the incidence, and the most commonly encountered anomaly is the ectopic origin of coronary arteries.

The duplication of the RCA is extremely uncommon, and up to now, only nine cases have been reported. Duplication of coronary arteries is accepted as a benign pathology. In RCA duplication, each artery may arise from a separate ostium or from the main trunk during the initial course of the RCA, and generally runs parallel, or one of them may course towards the anterolateral surface of the right ventricle. Coexistence of premature atherosclerosis as a result of altered blood flow kinetics has been a controversial issue. Among the previously reported cases of double RCA, there were only two patients with coexistent anomalies and one patient with atherosclerosis. Serkan T et al reported a case of ventricular septal defect and double right coronary artery originating from the left main coronary artery and the right coronary sinus. In our case, there are two right coronary arteries with origin from the same ostium and are disease free. This anomaly is associated with ASD ostium secondum type and pulmonary stenosis. Such interesting coronary artery anomaly associated with other congenital heart disease, to our knowledge, is the first reported case in the world.

Conclusion:
Dual coronary artery anomalies associated with other congenital heart disease is a rare condition. One should be cautious to evaluate such a patient during invasive and non-invasive diagnostic procedures for proper management of such patient.

References: