

Conus Branch

An Often Forgotten Friend

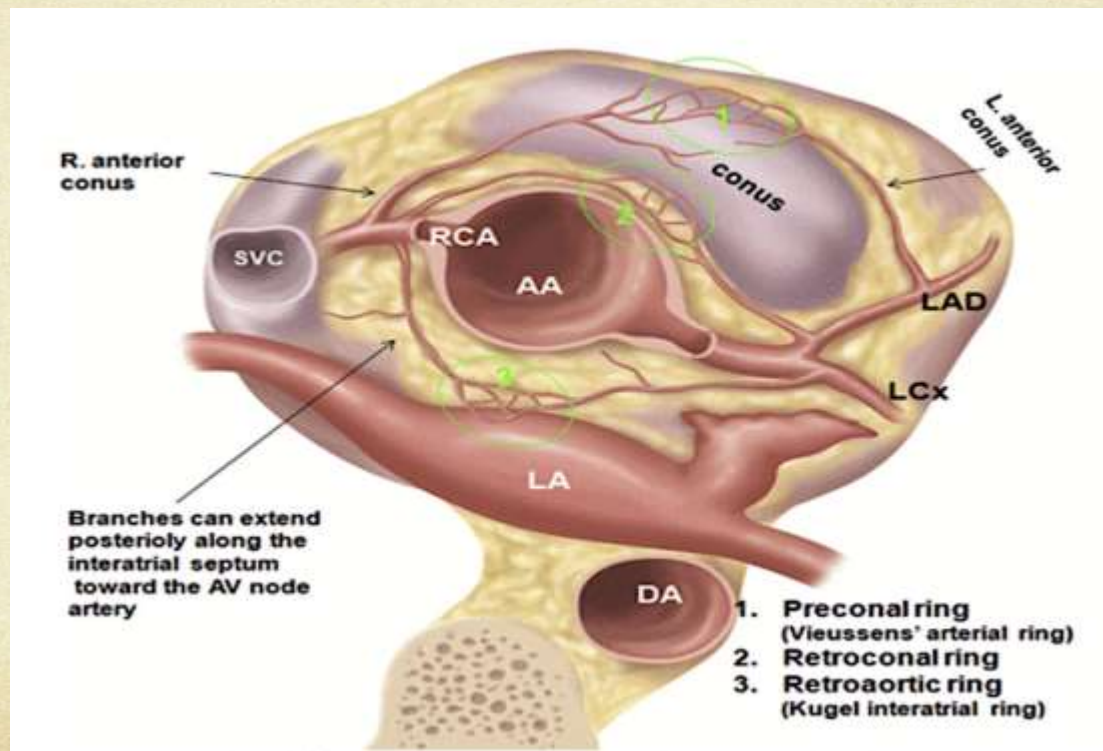
Paul Hsien-Li Kao, MD

Professor of Medicine
National Taiwan University Hospital

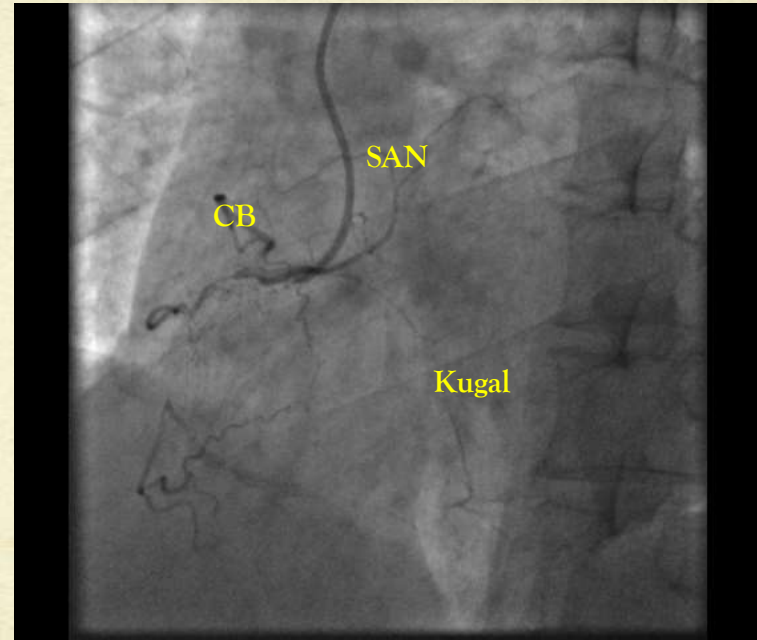
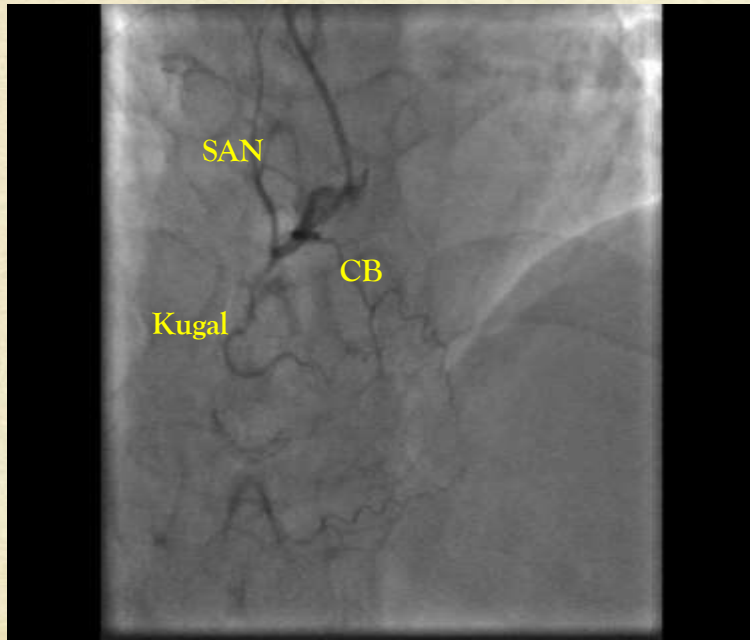
Anatomy of conus branch (CB)

- Supplies perfusion to the outflow tract (infundibulum and supraventricular crest) muscle, or the “conus”, of right ventricle
- Usually considered as the first branch of RCA in the majority
 - 1/3 from ostial RCA, 2/3 from proximal RCA
- But independent orifice from RCC sinus in up to 50% population
- Unique angiogenesis ability

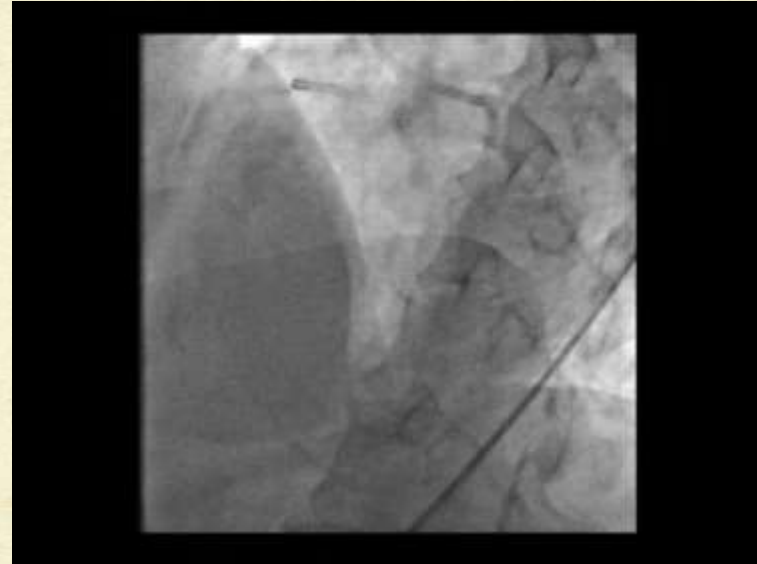
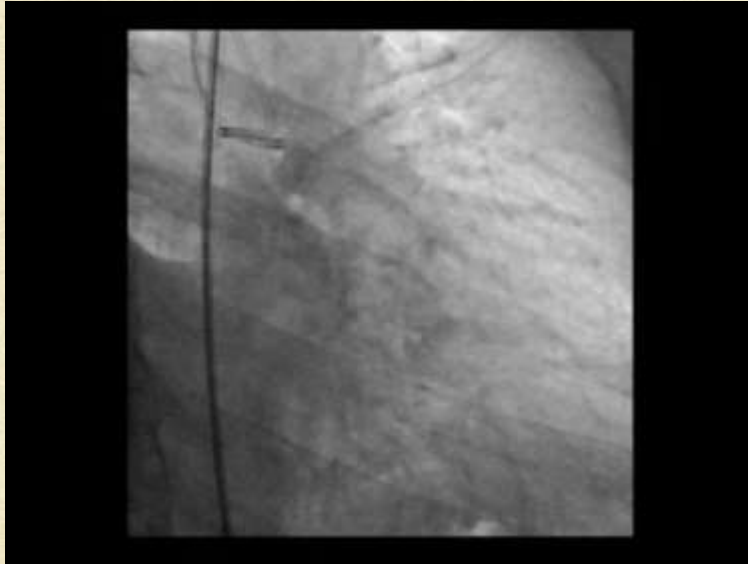
Potential connections



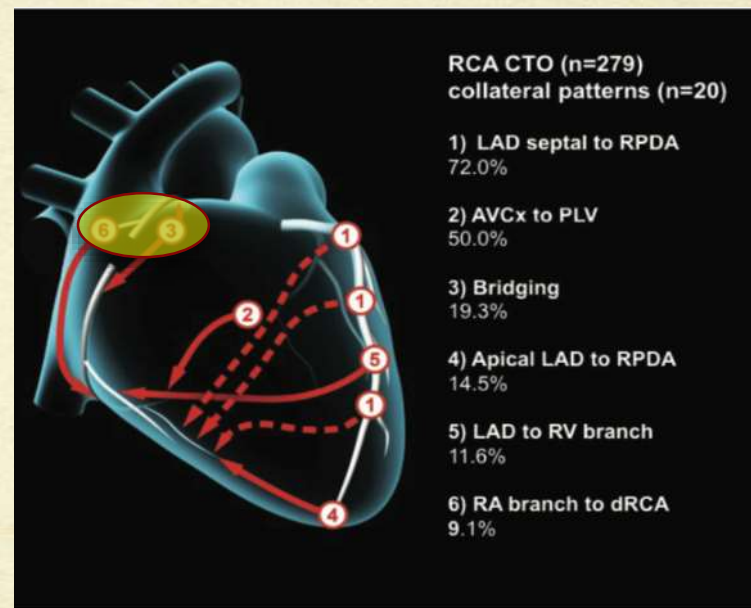
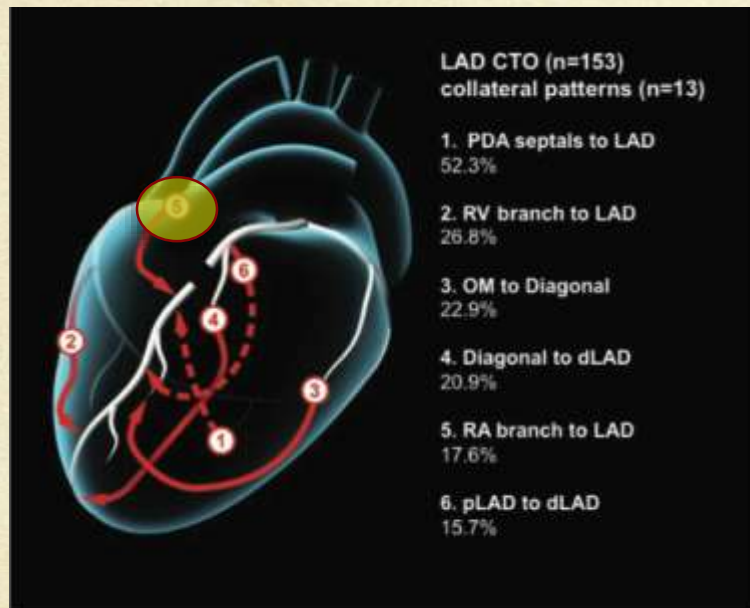
CB, SAN, Kugal



Vieussens ring



CB as collaterals in CTO



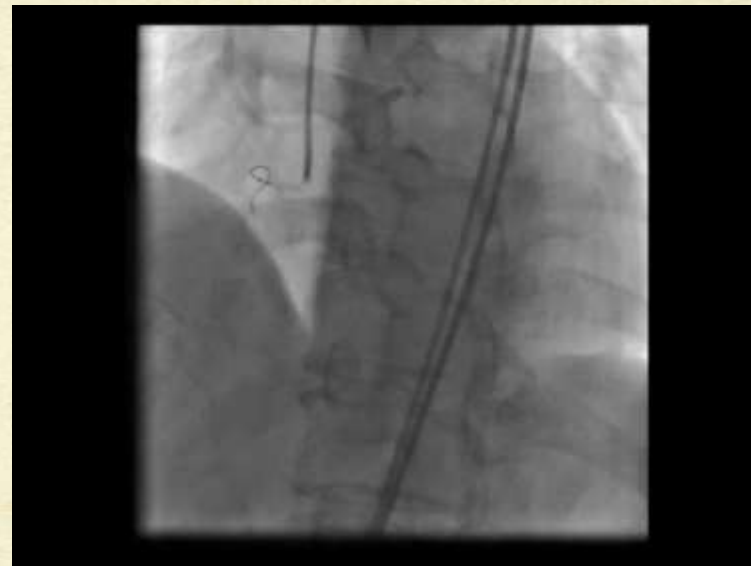
As a savvy CTO interventionist

- Do not forget CB!
- Avoid deep RCA cannulation
- Non-selective angiography
- Be creative and ingenious
- If you are not looking for something, you can't find it!

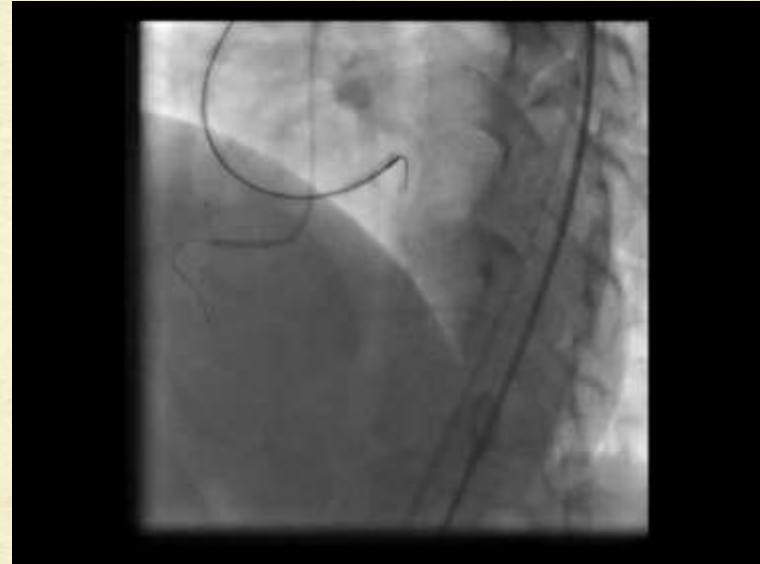
Completely separate CB ostium



Easily missed CB for LAD CTO



MC trapped in CB for ante wiring



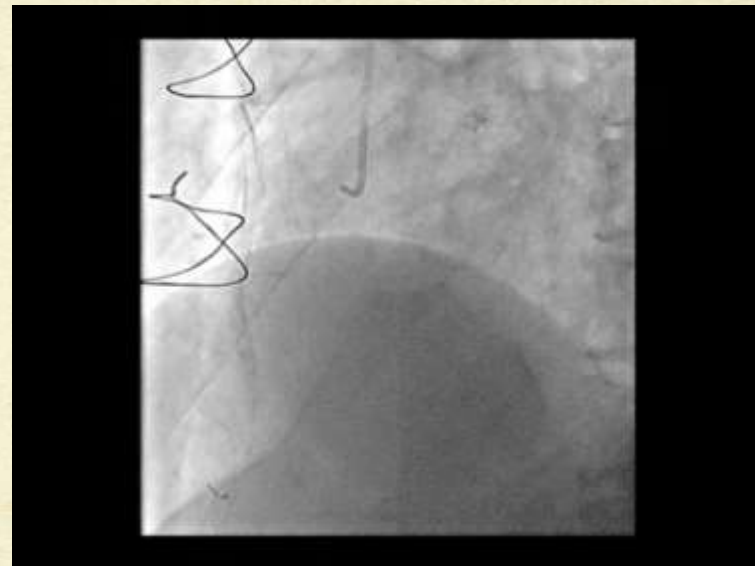
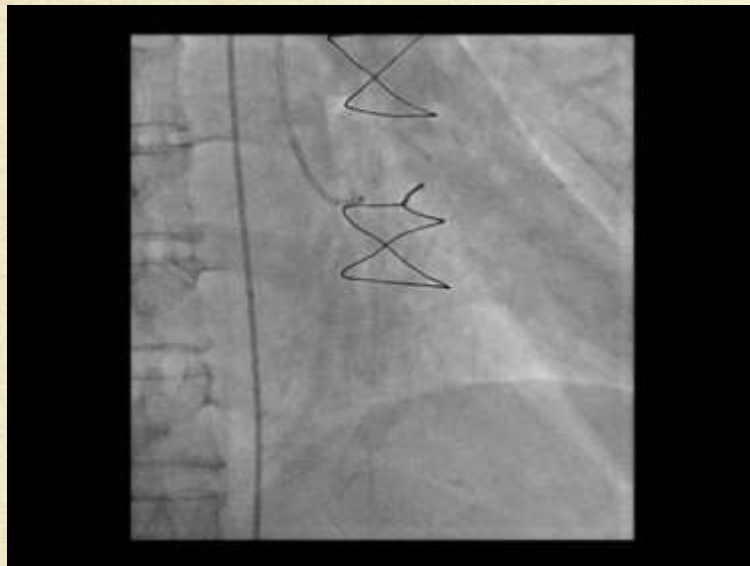
CB usage in CTO PCI

- As collateral for p- or m- LAD CTO, from RCA
 - to left anterior septal branch
 - to epicardial Vieussens ring
- As collateral for m- or m- RCA CTO, ipsilateral from p- RCA
 - to RV branches or PDA
- As collateral for p- RCA CTO, from LAD
 - Very rarely seen
- Serves as anchor for RCA guide system

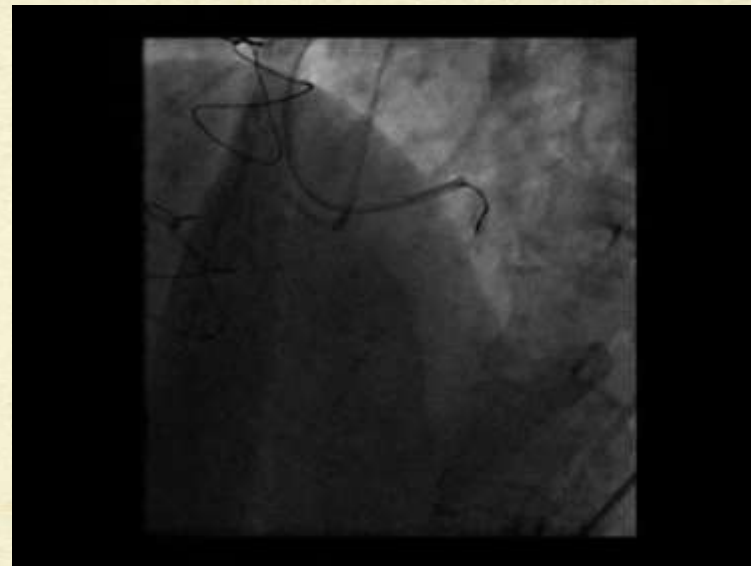
Advantages of CB as collateral

- MC super-selective injection through CB
 - Saves contrast
 - Defines CTO segment clearly
 - Medication administer into distal distal vascular beds
 - Avoid hematoma progression
- Actual tracking CB for retrograde approach
 - May shorten total loop length
 - Less risk of donor vessel territory ischemia
 - Less cardiac cycle interference

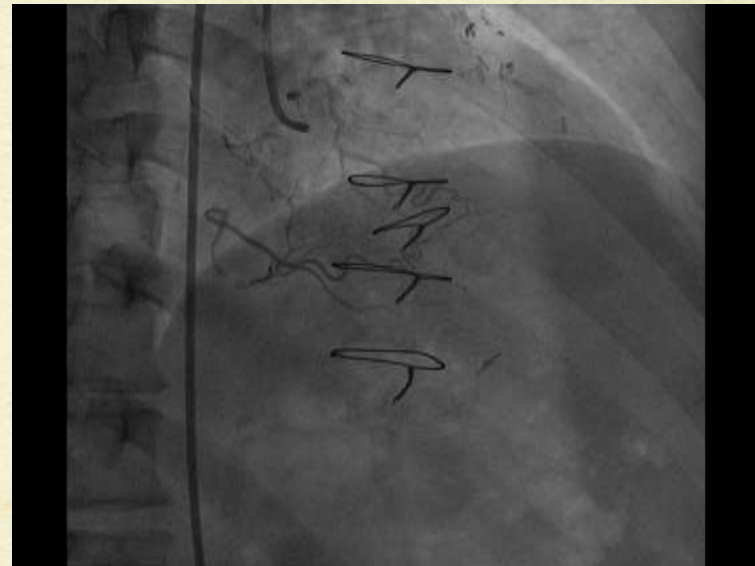
LAD CTO



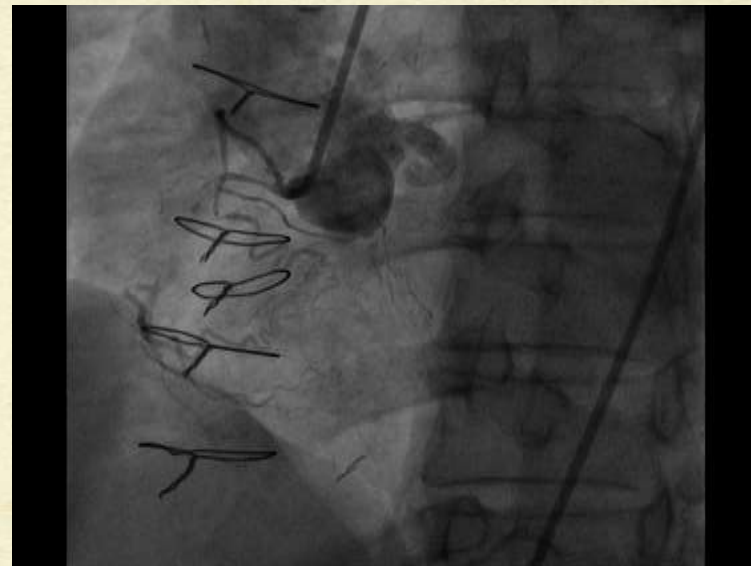
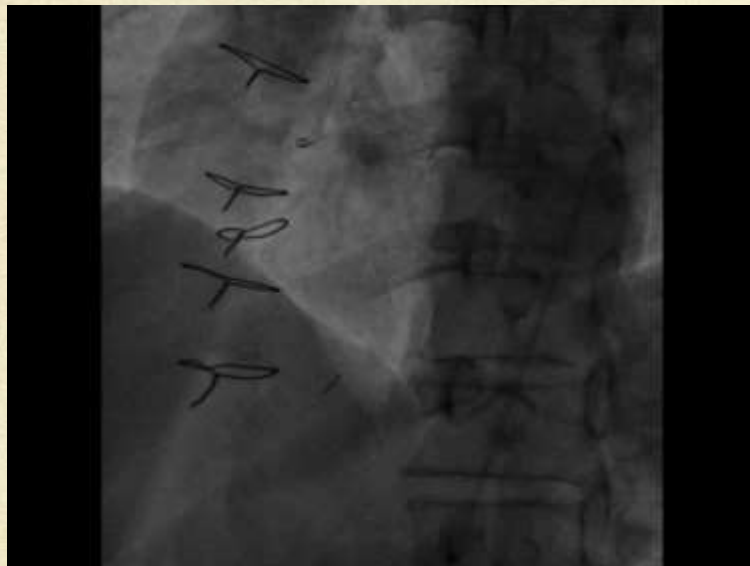
MC injection defines CTO clearly



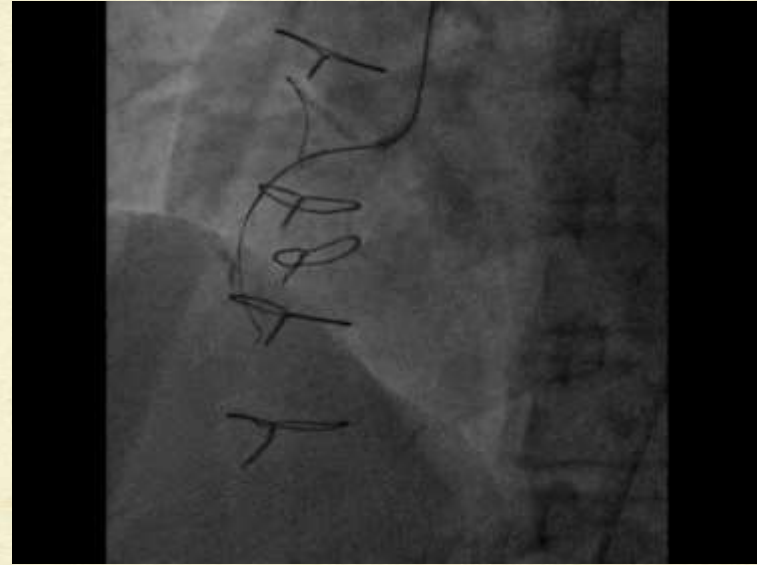
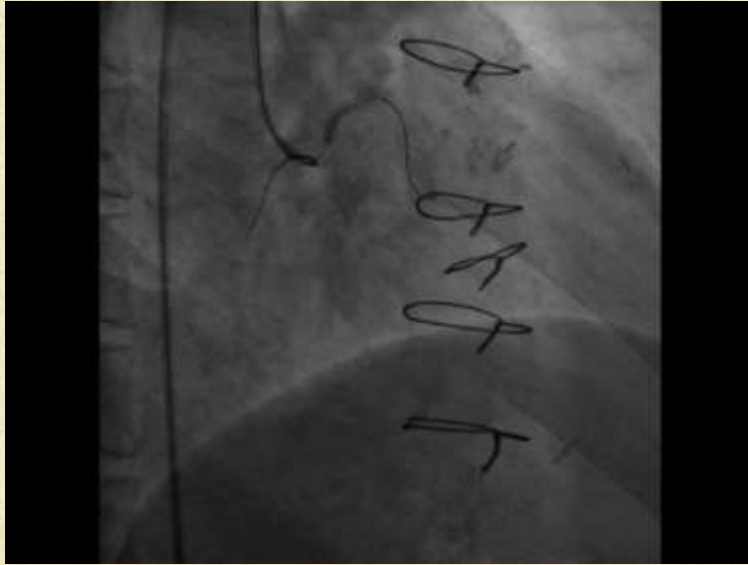
CB for RCA CTO



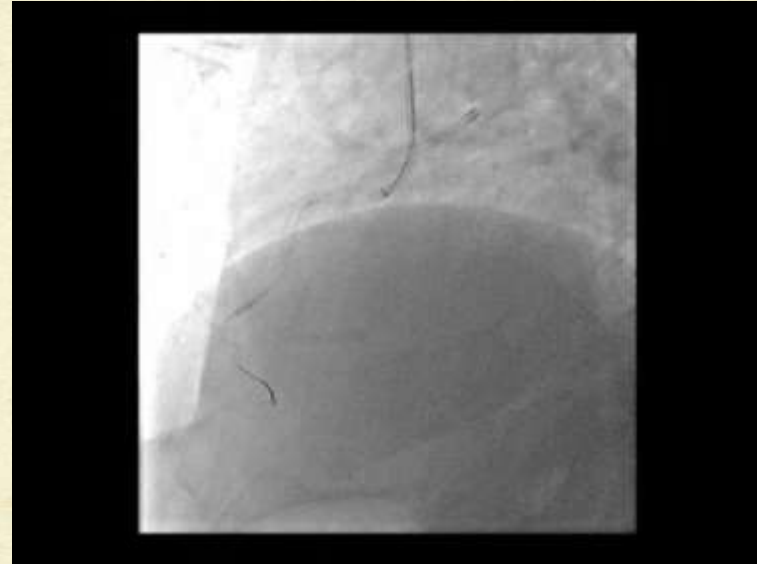
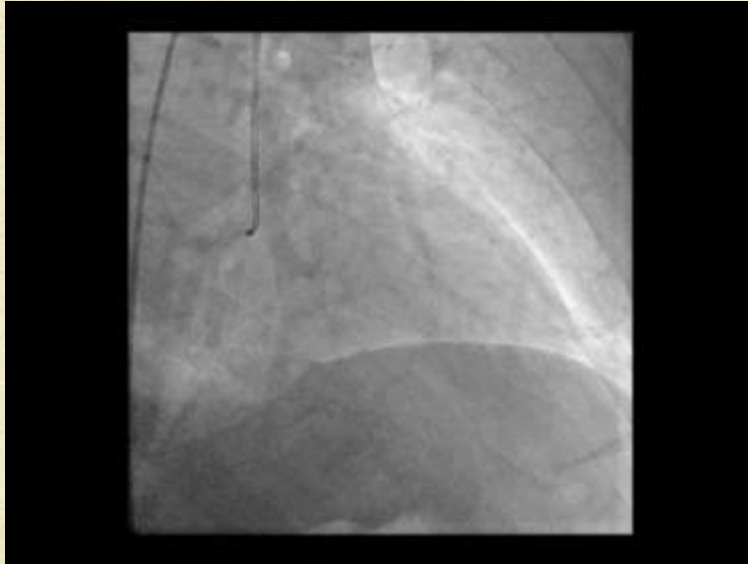
Separate CB take-off



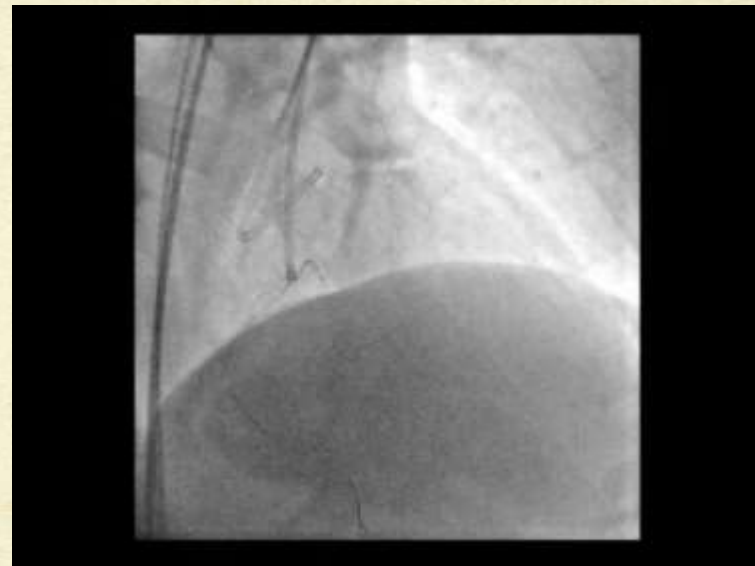
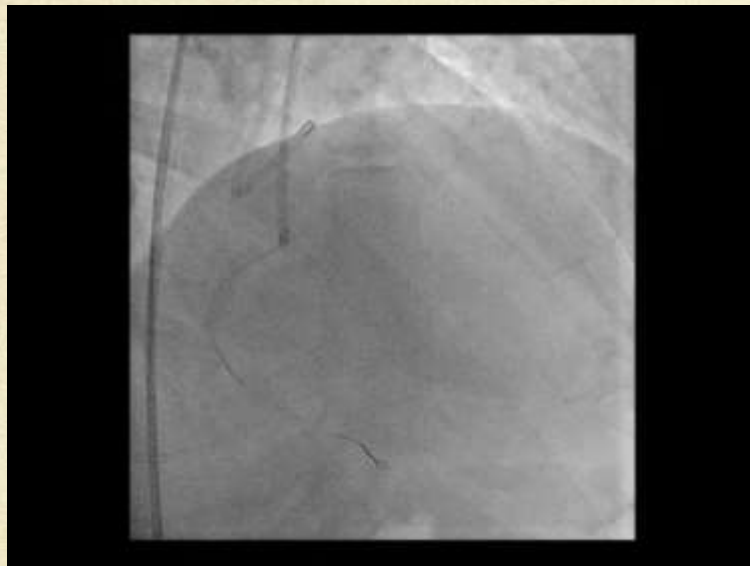
MC trapped in CB for ante wiring



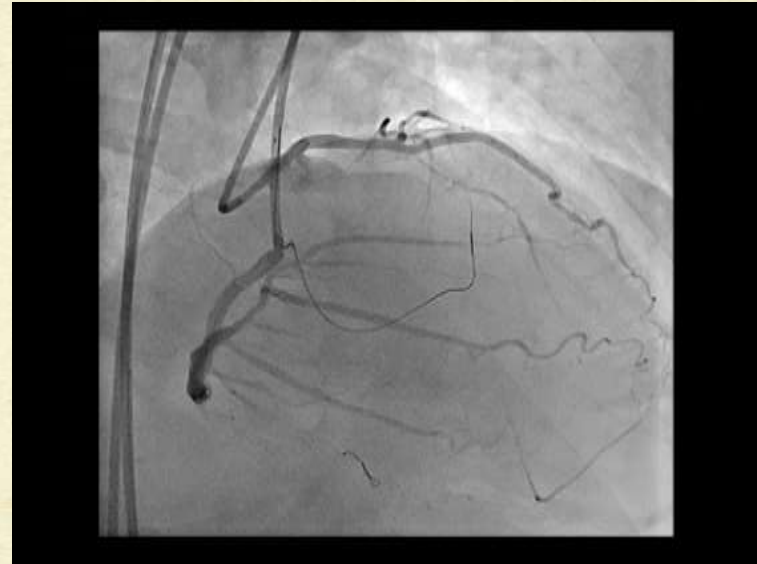
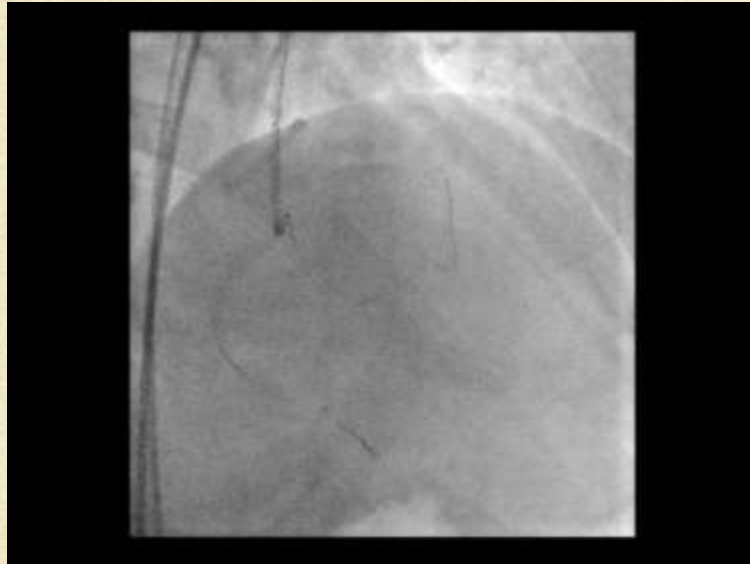
CB for LAD CTO



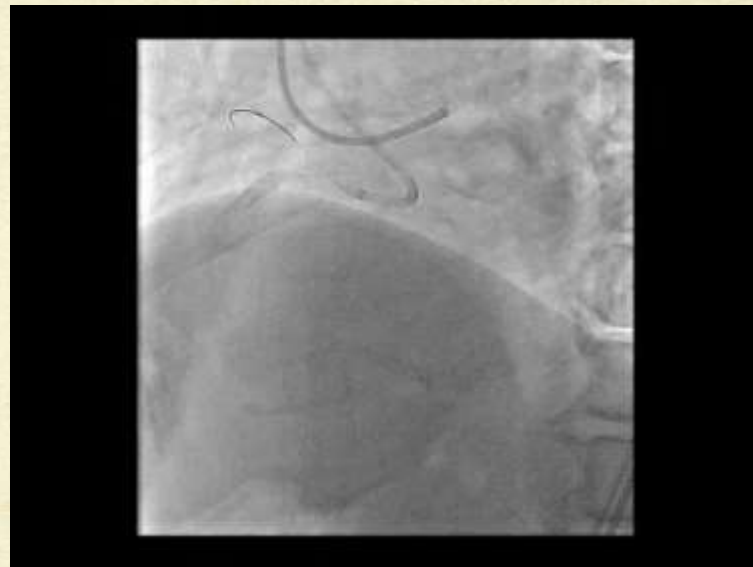
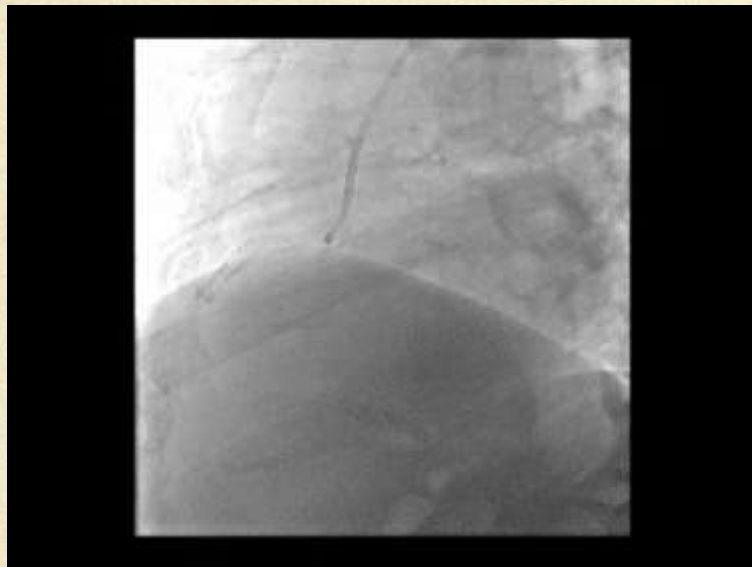
Finecross and Suoh03



Caravel followed and ready



The power of anchor!



Supports wiring and IVUS



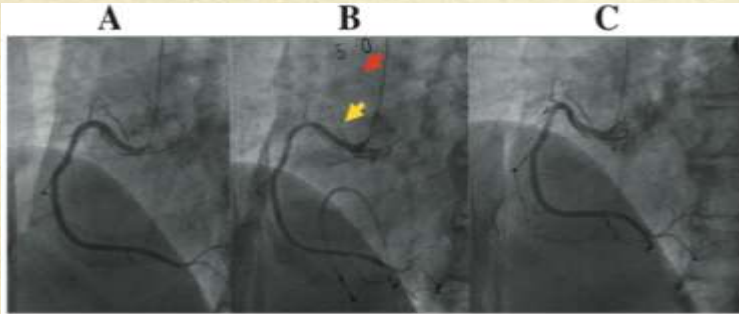
Concerns of CB blockage

- Impaired perfusion to RVOT, causing chest pain and/or hypotension
- May lead to Brugada-like V1 STE
 - VF has been reported in acute CB closure
 - Conus ischemia may potentiate VF in patients with Brugada syndrome
- But in our experience these are mostly insignificant
- Detect and manage CB perforation just as you would do for any epicardial channel

Conclusions

- CB existence is common, but often forgotten or neglected
- It may provide excellent interventional opportunities and facilitate success with efficiency
- A savvy CTO interventionists should always remember and ally with his/her dear friend:
- Conus branch!

CB spasm and ECG changes



- But this is very very rare!
- Clinical significance???

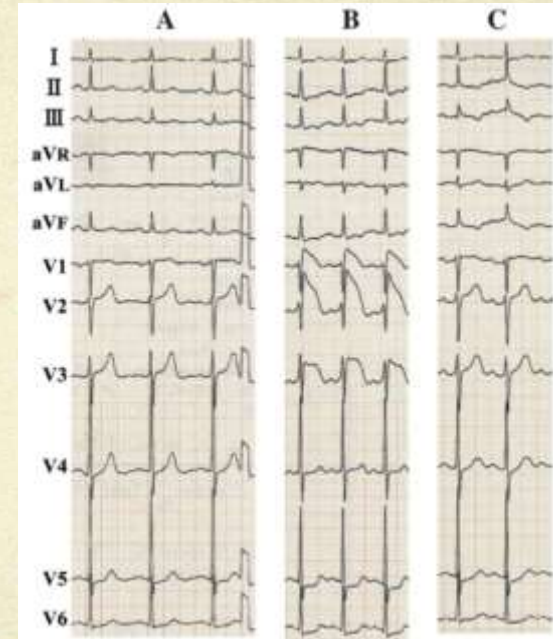


Table 1B. LAD CTO collateral pathways and interventional suitability.

Collateral pathway	Prevalence (%) (n=153 CTOs)	Interventional suitability (%) (n=123 collaterals)	Levin prevalence (%) (n=70 vessels)
PDA-LAD	52.3	80.6	4.3
RV-LAD	26.8	14.3	40.0
OM-D	22.9	3.8	24.3
D-dLAD	20.9	36.4	8.6
RA-LAD	17.6	18.2	X
pLAD-dLAD	15.7	62.5	38.6
PDA-apical LAD	13.1	7.7	4.3
Bridging	11.1	0	X
Conus-LAD	5.9	28.6	21.4
PLV-LAD	3.9	0	X

Table 1A. RCA CTO collateral pathways and interventional suitability.

Collateral pathway	Prevalence (%) (n=275 CTOs)	Interventional suitability (%) (n=287 collaterals)	Levin prevalence (%) (n=74 vessels)
LAD septal-PDA	72.0	76.8	37.8
AVCx-PLV	46.9	16.9	40.5
Bridging	19.3	0	X
Apical LAD-PDA	14.5	76.2	12.2
LAD-RV	11.6	23.5	2.7
RA or SN-dRCA	9.1	0	14.9
OM-PLV	8.4	14.3	23.0
OM-RPDA	8.0	35.3	X
RV-RPDA	5.8	0	8.1
LAD septal-PLV	5.1	50	X
D-PLV	4.0	20	X
D-RPDA	2.9	14.3	X
Conus-RV	1.8	16.7	X
pRV-dRV	X	X	12.2