

## **CORONARY ARTERIES**

### **Calcium score**

The calcium score is 20 . This score is consistent with mild coronary artery atherosclerotic plaque burden. On a population basis, this score places the patient in the 10th percentile rank for age and gender.

### **Dominance**

The circulation is right dominant .

### **Left main coronary artery**

The LMCA arises from the left coronary sinus of Valsalva in the usual position. It is a large calibre vessel. It divides into the left anterior descending and the left circumflex arteries.

There is focal calcified plaque in the distal vessel, causing < 25% stenosis.

### **Left anterior descending artery**

The true LAD is a small calibre vessel and the majority of the anterior myocardium is supplied by a large first diagonal. .

There is focal non-calcified plaque in the proximal LAD causing maximal stenosis of 25-49%.

The large first diagonal is branching vessel. There is no evidence of coronary artery disease.

### **Circumflex artery**

The left circumflex artery is a small calibre vessel and gives rise to 1 major obtuse marginal branch . There is no evidence of atherosclerotic disease.

### **Right coronary artery**

The RCA arises from the right sinus of Valsalva in the usual position. It is a large calibre dominant vessel. It gives rise to a posterior descending artery and posterolateral branch . There is no evidence of atherosclerotic disease.

## **ADDITIONAL CARDIAC FINDINGS**

The myocardium and pericardium appear normal.

Aortic valve calcification noted. The mitral annulus is calcified.

## **OTHER FINDINGS**

The lungs appear clear.

## **CONCLUSION:**

**Focal non obstructive coronary artery atherosclerosis involving the LAD□diagonal system . There are no additional cardiac findings of relevance in the scanned segments.**