

3D Coronary Anatomy

Outline, Objectives & Credit Information

I. Coronary Anatomy

- A. Left Anterior Descending Artery (LAD) and its Branches
- B. Ramus Circumflexus (RCx) and its Branches
- C. Right Coronary Artery (RCA) and its Branches

II. Angiograms

- A. ST Segment Deviation
- B. ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) and Non-ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI)
 - 1. ECG Changes Associated with STEMI and NSTEMI
 - 2. Risk Assessment on the Basis of ST Deviation
- C. Occlusion in the Right Coronary Artery and its Branches
 - 1. Proximal RCA Occlusion
 - 2. Right Ventricular Infarction
 - 3. AV Block Secondary to RCA Occlusion
 - 4. Inferoposterolateral Infarction
 - 5. Distal RCA Occlusion
- D. Ramus Circumflexus (RCx) Occlusion
 - 1. Occlusion in the RCx and its Branches
 - 2. Using Lead V4R in RCx Occlusion
 - 3. Inferoposterolateral Infarction
- E. Differentiating between RCA and RCx Occlusion using Standard ECG Leads
- F. Left Anterior Descending (LAD) Artery Occlusion
 - 1. Occlusion in the LAD and its Branches
 - 2. Occlusion in the LAD before the First Septal Branch
 - 3. Occlusion in the LAD between the First Septal Branch and the First Diagonal Branch
 - 4. Occlusion in the LAD after the Origin of the First Diagonal Branch and prior to the Origin of the First Septal Branch
 - 5. Occlusion in the LAD Distal to both the First Septal Branch and the First Diagonal Branch
- G. Occlusion in the Left Main Coronary Artery

III. Case Studies

- A. Sinus Rhythm
- B. Ectopic Pacemaker Structures

III. Case Studies

- A. Case 1 (LAD Occlusion)
- B. Case 2 (RCx Occlusion)
- C. Case 3 (Diffuse Coronary Artery Disease)
- D. Case 4 (Diffuse Coronary Artery Disease)
- E. Case 5 (Diffuse Coronary Artery Disease)
- F. Case 6 (LAD Occlusion)
- G. Case 7 (LAD Occlusion)
- H. Case 8 (RCA Occlusion)
- I. Case 9 (RCA Occlusion)
- J. Case 10 (RCx Occlusion)
- K. Case 11 (RCA Occlusion)
- L. Case 12 (RCA Occlusion)

IV. Exercises

- A. Coronary Anatomy
- B. Angiograms
- C. Case Studies

Course Objectives

At the conclusion of [3D Coronary Anatomy](#) the participant will be able to:

1. Discuss the anatomy of the heart's coronary circulation including the branches of the left anterior descending artery, the ramus circumflexus (or the left circumflex artery), and the right coronary artery.
2. Discuss the ECG changes associated with coronary artery occlusion and myocardial ischemia in correlation to the site of occlusion in the coronary circulation.
3. Correlate the site of occlusion in the coronary circulation (as demonstrated in the coronary cineangiograms) with ECG findings and schematic models.

Course Credit

CEUS

Students who complete the exercises with a 95% rating or higher will receive a certificate of completion and 1.2 Continuing Education Units (CEUs). Clinical ECG utilizes a nontraditional assessment mechanism. Ratings are determined by progress indicators and interactive assessments contained in the course. Ratings rise and fall as students respond to the exercise questions. If an answer is incorrect the courseware will return the correct response with detailed feedback. The student will be asked additional questions on that topic as they progress through the exercises. The courseware adjusts based on their knowledge level. Students can earn back your rating points by answering the questions correctly the next time.

Corexcel is accredited by the International Association for Continuing Education and Training (IACET) and is authorized to issue the IACET CEU.

1 CEU is equivalent to 10 hours of class time. Individual colleges and universities may accept CEUs. To determine an institution's policy, ask them if a course that is "accredited for CEUs by IACET (International Association for Continuing Education and Training)" can be translated into credit hours. They will often ask for objectives and a course outline, which are included in this packet.

If you need additional information or have other questions please call 1-302-477-9730 or toll-free in the U.S. 1-888-658-6641.