The use of 64-row CT by de Agustín et al.1 in contrast to the 16-row CT used by Elmali et al.,2 would probably have allowed them to detect smaller and shallower bridges, which could still be related to the appearance of angina. The findings of de Agustín et al.1 findings could be important in the near future if shallower and shorter bridges, which may well be detected through advances in multidetector CT, are found to be the cause of angina symptoms that have no other apparent cause.

Alfredo Renilla,* María Martín, Manuel Barreiro, and Jesús M. de la Hera

Servicio de Cardiología, Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias, Oviedo, Asturias, Spain

*Corresponding author: E-mail address: dr.renilla@gmail.com (A. Renilla).
Available online 1 February 2013

REFERENCES