Expansive pulmonary artery aneurysm in an IV drug user

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DESCRIPTION

A 46-year-old male with a history of IV drug use (methamphetamine and heroin) presented with upper respiratory complaints. His chest X-ray (figure 1A, B) showed increased fullness in the area of the pulmonary artery. The successive chest CT (figure 2A, B) showed a large aneurysm measuring 72×77 mm without evidence of chronic thrombus or advanced lung disease. An echocardiogram demonstrated a severely enlarged right ventricle but

Figure 1  Posterior-anterior (A) and lateral (B) chest X-ray demonstrating an enlarged pulmonary artery in the left mediastinum.

Figure 2  Initial chest computed tomography angiography scan (CTA) in coronal (A) and axial (B) views with a profoundly enlarged pulmonary trunk aneurysm. Repeat chest CTA (C) 2 years later shows dilatation of the pulmonary trunk aneurysm increased by 16 mm. A posteriorly oriented ventilation–perfusion (VQ) scan image (D) demonstrates significantly impaired ventilation of the left lung.
was otherwise unremarkable. Cardiac catheterisation revealed a mean pulmonary artery pressure of 49 mm Hg, a low left ventricular end diastolic pressure (LVEDP) of 6 mm Hg and no evidence of intracardiac shunting. Polysomnography showed severe obstructive sleep apnoea. The patient was in prison at the time of diagnosis and was released shortly after the initial work-up. He had intermittent follow-up due to compliance issues and eventually presented 2 years later with increased dyspnoea. A repeat chest CT (figure 2C) showed expansion of the aneurysm to 90×93 mm with compression of the left bronchus. This was also demonstrated on the ventilation portion of a ventilation–perfusion (VQ) scan (figure 2D). The patient began medical therapy and was pursuing surgical repair, but unfortunately died of a sudden cardiac event before intervention.

Pulmonary artery aneurysms (PAAs) are defined as dilatation of the vessel beyond 4 cm in diameter and are classified as central (80%) or peripheral (20%). Common causes of PAAs are pulmonary hypertension, congenital heart disease, pulmonary stenosis, trauma and vasculitis. Associated symptoms may include haemoptysis or dyspnoea as in our case. Pulmonary angiograms are the gold standard for diagnosis and cardiac catheterisation is often used to confirm the underlying aetiology. Treatments include medical therapy alone or surgery, which is usually recommended for patients who are symptomatic or have aneurysms >6 cm in diameter.

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REFERENCES