A woman aged 48 years presented to the accident and emergency department with three episodes of massive haemoptysis of ≈500 mL. On examination, her vitals were stable. She had a history of pulmonary tuberculosis 2 years prior to this episode for which she had taken a complete course of antituberculous drugs for 9 months and was symptom-free and sputum culture-negative at the end of treatment. Her blood routines showed leucocytosis and raised inflammatory markers (ESR). Sputum and bronchoalveolar lavage specimens were smear positive for acid-fast bacilli, thus she was diagnosed to have a relapse with active tuberculosis.

Imaging evaluation included a chest radiograph which showed cavitatory lesions with air fluid levels in bilateral lung fields with surrounding air space shadowing (figure 1). A plain multidetector CT (MDCT) was performed, which revealed multiple discrete cavities randomly distributed throughout both lungs (figure 2) and the largest cavity was in the right lower lobe and had hyperdense (blood density) contents within (figure 3). A contrast-enhanced MDCT angiography revealed a well-defined, spherical, intracavitary wall-based lesion with homogenous intense enhancement similar to aorta in arterial phase images (figure 4). A branch from the descending right pulmonary artery was noted leading into the lesion (figure 5). The lesion was diagnosed as a Rasmussen’s aneurysm within a tubercular cavity. The patient requested a discharge against medical advice and was lost to follow-up.

Massive haemoptysis in cases with underlying tuberculosis can be due to varied aetiopathologies like bronchiectasis, aspergillomas, broncholiths or vascular abnormalities. Of the vascular complications, bronchial arteries are the most common source of haemorrhage and the pulmonary arteries account for <10% of haemoptysis.1
Rasmussen’s aneurysm is a focal dilation of a branch of the pulmonary artery due to arterial wall erosion secondary to chronic inflammation within a tubercular cavity. Arteries involved are small to medium-sized branch vessels; therefore, the aneurysms are usually peripherally located. The reported incidence is around 5% in cavitatory tuberculosis.\(^2\)

It is an entity that requires urgent clinical differentiation from bronchial arterial sources of bleeding, due to higher relative intravascular pressures in bronchial circulation which is more challenging to treat, leading to poor outcomes.\(^2\)

Emergency endovascular techniques like arterial embolisation are the preferred treatment modality for massive haemoptysis due to inflammatory aneurysms.\(^3\)

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REFERENCES

Learning points

▸ Rasmussen’s aneurysm is an inflammatory dilation of a branch of the pulmonary artery adjacent to or within a tubercular cavity.
▸ Rasmussen’s aneurysm needs to be differentiated from a bronchial or systemic source of bleeding by using multidetector CT angiography.
▸ Endovascular techniques like catheter-assisted arterial embolisation are the preferred therapeutic modality for massive haemoptysis due to inflammatory aneurysms.