

Multiple fatal images in right heart

Sağ kalpte multiple ölümcül görüntüler

A 36-year-old man was admitted to emergency service with complaints of new onset dyspnea, palpitation, shortness of breath and sweating. There was no history of hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus, and smoking. The transthoracic echocardiography examination that had been made because of cardiac murmur 5 years ago was found as normal. Multiple discrete round ulcers were observed on his tongue and scrotum. The skin examination revealed erythema nodosum and papulopustular lesions. The initial complete blood count revealed hemoglobin count of 12.4 g/dL, platelet count of $361 \times 10^9/L$, and white cell count of $11.2 \times 10^9/L$. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) was elevated to 75 mm/hour and the C-reactive protein was positive at 4.9 mg/dL. Cardiac examination revealed a febrile man in respiratory distress with 27 breaths / minute, a pulse rate of 120 beats /minute and blood pressure was 120/78 mm Hg. An electrocardiogram showed sinus tachycardia, negative T-waves over the anterior leads and right bundle branch block. A chest X-ray was normal. Transthoracic echocardiography showed multiple mobile 2.69×1.90 cm and 5.22×1.08 cm sized thrombus-like images that were attached to the right ventricle and right atrium, respectively (Fig. 1. A-C. Video. See corresponding video/movie images at www.anakarder.com) with normal left and right ventricular functions. The anticoagulation with heparin infusion was started for the treatment of multiple thrombus-like images and clinical suspicion of pulmonary embolism. At the 20th minute of heparin infusion

hemodynamic compromise occurred and cardiopulmonary resuscitation was started, but unfortunately he died.

What is your diagnosis?

1. Infective endocarditis
2. Right ventricle tumors
3. Endomyocardial fibrosis
4. Behçet's disease

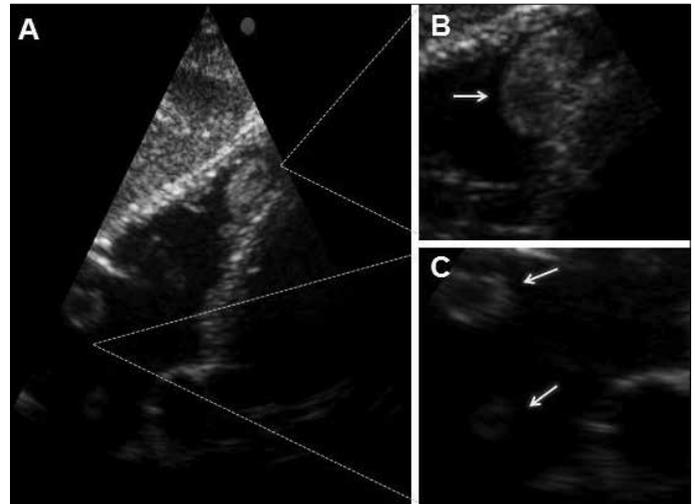


Figure 1. Transthoracic echocardiography views of a mobile 2.69×1.90 cm thrombus-like image attached to the apical septum of right ventricle (A, B) and extended from the right atrium to the right ventricle (C)

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