

A mass compressing the left atrium



A 64-year-old man was admitted to our outpatient clinic with a shortness of breath and dysphagia. He had a history of hypertension and smoking. Physical examination was normal. Electrocardiography revealed normal sinus rhythm. Two-dimensional transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) parasternal long axis (Fig. 1A and Video 1A) and apical four-chamber views (Fig. 1B and Video 1B) showed a thin-walled hypoechoic mass compressing the left atrium (LA). Three-dimensional TTE full-volume image after manual cropping also revealed a mass compressing the LA (Fig. 1C). Axial maximum intensity projection

(Fig. 2A), sagittal multiplanar reconstruction (Fig. 2B), and three-dimensional colored volume rendered (Fig. 2C) computed tomography images confirmed a hypodense lesion, located in the posterior mediastinum, compressing the LA. He underwent surgical treatment.

What is your diagnosis?

1. Esophageal leiomyoma
2. Duplication cyst
3. Bronchogenic cyst
4. Aortic aneurysm

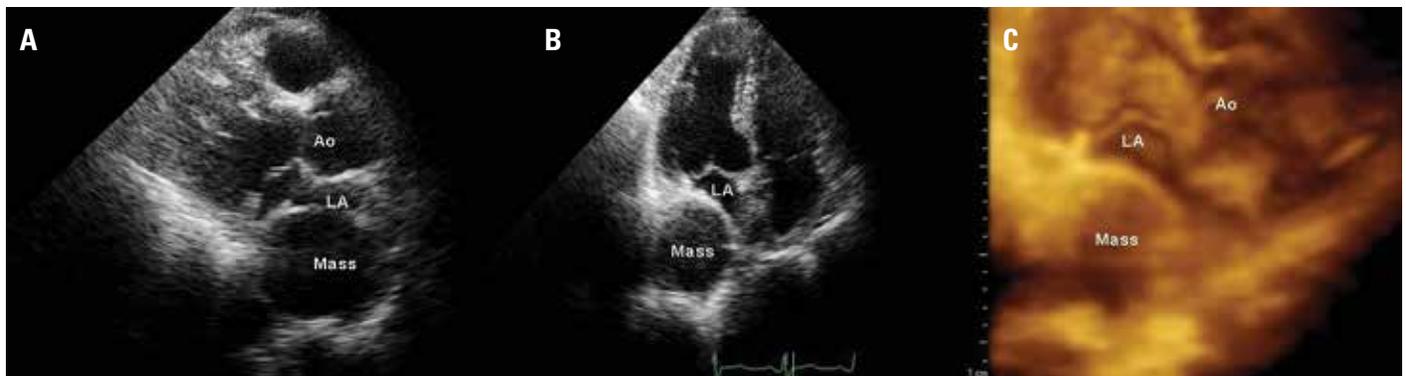


Figure 1. Two-dimensional transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) parasternal long axis (A) and apical four-chamber views (B) showed a thin-walled hypoechoic mass compressing the left atrium. Three-dimensional TTE full-volume image after cropping also revealed a mass compressing the left atrium (C)

Ao - aorta; LA - left atrium

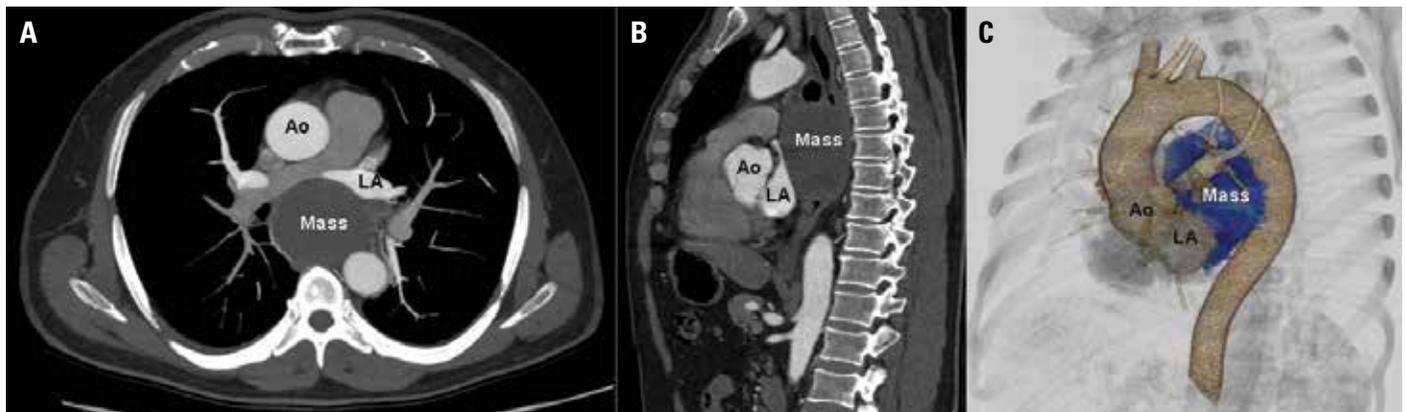


Figure 2. Axial maximum intensity projection (A), sagittal multiplanar reconstruction (B), and three-dimensional colored volume rendered (C) computed tomography images confirmed a hypodense lesion, located in the posterior mediastinum, compressing the left atrium

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