

Tumor of the pericardium

Perikart tümörü

The patient was a 23-year-old female with no previous medical history admitted to local hospital due to progressive dyspnea and fatigue. A diastolic murmur was revealed in physical examinations, so she was referred to our clinic for echocardiography. Transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography revealed solid, multiple cystic heterogeneous echogenic mass positioned on the right side of the heart, which compress the right ventricle and right ventricle inflow (Fig. 1A, B). For accurately delineate tumor implantation, determine its relation to contiguous anatomical structures and tissue characterization of mass, multidetector computed tomography (MDCT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) were performed. MDCT showed intra-pericardial 11x7x6 cm in size huge heterogeneous mass along anterior parts of the right

atrium and ventricle (Fig. 1C). MRI demonstrated heterogeneous signal intensity with heterogeneous enhancement and non-enhancing areas (Fig.1D, E, Video 1 See corresponding video/movie images at www.anakarder.com). Angiography revealed normal coronary artery with neovascularization of the mass by right coronary artery (Fig. 1F, Video 2. See corresponding video/movie images at www.anakarder.com).

What is your diagnosis?

1. Angiomyofibrolipoma
2. Teratoma
3. Benign fibrous tumor
4. Myxoma

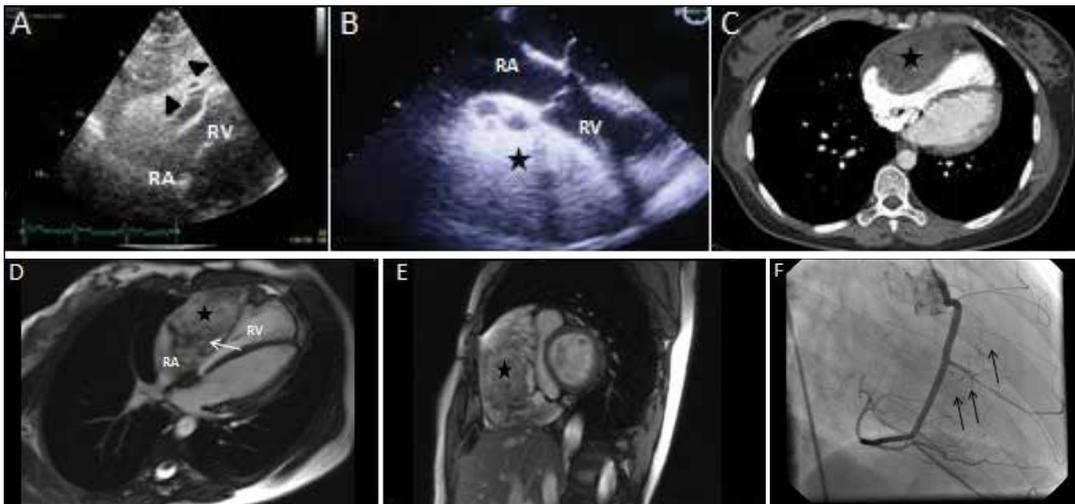


Figure 1. A) Subcostal view shows solid, multiple cystic (head arrows) mass positioned on the right side of the heart, which compress the right ventricle and tricuspid annulus, B) Transesophageal echocardiography shows heterogenic structure surrounding and compressing the right ventricle (star), C) MDCT shows intra-pericardial huge heterogeneous mass along anterior parts of the right atrium and ventricle (star), D) MRI axial view shows intra-pericardial heterogeneous signal intensity with heterogeneous enhancement, non-enhancing areas and cystic structures (arrow), E) MRI short axis view shows huge intra-pericardial heterogeneous signal intensity mass, which compress the right ventricle (star), F) An angiography shows the collateral vessels (arrows) from the right coronary artery supplying tumor

MDCT - multidetector computed tomography, MRI - magnetic resonance imaging

Answer: p. 193-4

Address for Correspondence/Yazışma Adresi: Dr. Elnur Alizade, Kartal Koşuyolu Yüksek İhtisas Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji Kliniği, İstanbul-Türkiye Phone: +90 216 459 63 21 E-mail: elnur17@yahoo.com

Available Online Date/Çevrimiçi Yayın Tarihi: 21.02.2013

© Telif Hakkı 2013 AVES Yayıncılık Ltd. Şti. - Makale metnine www.anakarder.com web sayfasından ulaşılabilir.

© Copyright 2013 by AVES Yayıncılık Ltd. - Available on-line at www.anakarder.com

doi:10.5152/akd.2013.097

