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Clinical Image

Pneumothorax and Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia: An Unusual Combination☆

Neumotórax y hernia diafragmática congénita, una asociación infrecuente

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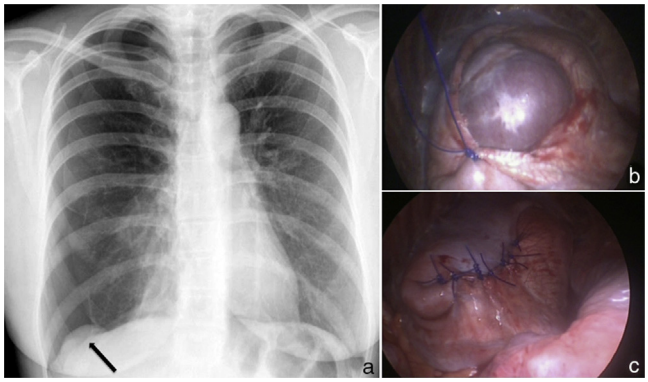

Fig. 1. (a) Posterolateral chest X-ray showing complete right pneumothorax with no mediastinal shift. Diaphragmatic lobulation is also seen (arrow). (b) Right diaphragmatic herniation on video-assisted thoracoscopy, showing the hepatic dome. (c) Herniation closed by separate monofilament sutures.

A 41-year-old woman with a history of spontaneous right pneumothorax, treated with thoracic drainage, was evaluated in our department for a relapse of the same condition. Chest X-ray revealed, in addition to pneumothorax, diaphragmatic lobulation (Fig. 1a, arrow). Video-assisted thoracoscopy revealed congenital diaphragmatic hernia (Fig. 1b), which was repaired with separate monofilament sutures. No other lesions were identified that could explain the origin of the pneumothorax (Fig. 1c). The patient was discharged on day 4 after surgery, with no complications.[1]

Reference

1. Sanna S, Taurchini M, Monteverde M, Agnoletti V, Casoni GL. Catamenially recurring pneumothorax with partial liver herniation: a particular view. Respiration. 2011;82:476–7.

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