Aneurysm of the left atrium in a child with patent ductus arteriosus and mitral valve prolapse

Aneurisma de átrio esquerdo em criança com persistência do canal arterial e prolapso da valva mitral

Danielle Lilia Dantas Tukamoto¹, Carlos Henrique De Marchi¹, Lilian Beani¹, Ulisses Alexandre Croti¹


CLINICAL DATA

Infant 9 months, 6.5 kg, female with history of dyspnea during feeding and poor weight gain. Born at term weighing 3.2 kg. In the first month, was diagnosed with congenital heart disease with increased pulmonary hemodynamic, being the child sent from her hometown for surgical treatment.

Physical examination showed malnutrition with weight below the percentile 3 for age, tachydyspneic, acyanotic and pale. Hyperdynamic precordium with apical impulse deviated to the left and chest bulging to the left. Continuous murmur 3 +/- 6 +, with multiple clicks in the left infraclavicular region. Liver 3 cm from the right costal margin. Large and palpable peripheral pulses in all four limbs.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAM

Sinus tachycardia with frequency of 150 beats / min, SAQRS + 60°, and atrial and left ventricular (Figure 1).

Correspondence address: Ulisses Alexandre Croti
Hospital de Base – Faculdade de Medicina de São José do Rio Preto – FAMERP – Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 5544
CEP 15090-000 – São José do Rio Preto – SP – Brazil
E-mail: uacroti@uol.com.br

1. Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery Service of São José do Rio Preto – Hospital de Base – School of Medicine of São José do Rio Preto, SP, Brazil.
RADIOGRAPHY
Enlarged cardiac area, cardiothoracic ratio of 0.61, an increase of left atrium and left ventricle. Increased pulmonary vascular network (Figure 2).

ECHOCARDIOGRAM
Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) with 7.09-mm and 4.48 mm aortic end in the lung. Mitral valve prolapse with mild to moderate degree. Dilation of the left atrium and moderate dilation of the left ventricle. Preserved ventricular function (Figure 3).

Fig. 2 - Chest radiography with cardiothoracic ratio of 0.61 and increased pulmonary vasculature. R: Right, L: left

Fig. 3 - (A) Image showing four chambers cut in aneurysmal dilatation of the left atrium. (B) Doppler flow by color with moderate mitral regurgitation. (C) Measures of the patent ductus arteriosus, length (8.99 mm) and aortic (7.09 mm) and lung (4.48 mm) ends. (D) Flow through the ductus arteriosus gradient between the aorta and the pulmonary artery of 71.12 mmHg
DIAGNOSIS
The clinical condition was compatible with the acyanogenic congenital heart disease with increased pulmonary blood flow, but not so usual effects of PDA in volume overload of the left chambers were potentiated by the presence of mitral valve prolapse with significant regurgitation. There is a clear indication of late immediate surgical treatment with echocardiographic monitoring aspect of the left atrium and mitral valve function [1,2].

SURGERY
During monitoring, it was possible to observe the clinical symptoms, with significant bulging chest to the left (Figure 4). The operation was performed routinely by left posterolateral thoracotomy, small incision, opening the parietal pleura, dissection of the PDA region close to the aorta, identification of anatomical structures, passing two 4-0 polypropylene threads around the canal, being one at the aortic end and the other at the pulmonary end and strongly bound, interrupting the blood flow passage. Suture of the parietal pleura, chest tube and chest closure performed by planes.

The child progressed well and was discharged on the third postoperative day and the echocardiogram revealed significant reduction of mitral valve prolapse and trivial regurgitation.

REFERENCES