

Images in Infectious Diseases

Pneumothorax in a COVID-19 Patient Receiving Long-Term Mechanical Ventilation

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FIGURE 1: Axial and coronal unenhanced chest computed tomography. Pneumothorax (arrows), multiple ground-glass opacities and consolidations (arrowheads), in both lung fields.

A 58-year-old woman reported to the clinic while being followed up after a diagnosis of COVID-19. She was administered favipiravir, dexamethasone, moxifloxacin, and a carbapenem. On the sixth day of treatment, she was admitted to the intensive care unit and intubated due to an oxygen saturation of 80–85% with an oxygen mask and the development of dyspnea and tachypnea. She was followed up in the intensive care unit for a month while mechanical ventilation, and she had worsening respiratory acidosis and elevated airway pressure. The general condition of the patient deteriorated, and chest CT showed left pneumothorax. In addition, there were bronchial enlargements, consolidated areas, and pleural effusion accompanied by diffuse ground-glass opacity in the thoracic CT scan (**Figure 1**, arrow).

Pneumothorax and pneumomediastinum are relatively common complications in patients with extensive alveolar damage requiring mechanical ventilation¹. In lung areas exposed to high pressure

Corresponding author: Dr. ErdemYuzuak. e-mail: erdemcayli@yahoo.com b https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2540-8881 Received 15 June 2021 Accepted 24 June 2021 during mechanical ventilation, alveolar rupture may develop and cause pneumothorax². Cases of spontaneous pneumothorax have also been reported in patients who are not intubated with COVID-19³. According to one hypothesis, cystic and fibrotic changes in the lung parenchyma during the early stages of COVID-19 may be the cause of the predisposition to pneumothorax³.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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