



IMAGES IN THORAX

Pulmonary artery aneurysms and thrombi

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A 19-year-old previously healthy boy was referred to our hospital with fever, progressive coughing, dyspnoea and haemoptysis for 2 weeks. He had lost weight (3 kg) and was experiencing night sweats.

In the past 6 months, he had experienced that his overall condition and training capacity in sports had decreased noticeably.

On examination, he was tachypnoeic and tachycardic with normal blood pressure. Oxygen saturation was 90% with 15 L of oxygen delivered by Venturi mask. There were diminished breathing sounds in the basal segments of the right lung and in the upper paravertebral region. No other abnormalities were identified.

The laboratory results included a mild microcytic anaemia, leucocytosis and elevation of C reactive protein.

CT and conventional studies showed a central mass in the right upper lobe (figure 1A, B).

Positron emission tomography-CT (PET-CT) and magnetic resonance angiography (figure 1C) demonstrated (pseudo-) aneurysms of the pulmonary arteries in both lungs, ranging in size from 1 up to 6 cm in diameter, with thrombus lining the walls and in the central pulmonary arteries. The vascular walls showed enhancement after gadolinium admission and fludeoxyglucose (FDG) uptake.

There were no lesions found elsewhere in the body.

The differential diagnosis of pulmonary artery aneurysms includes infection (eg, TB, syphilis, bacterial, viral or fungal), structural cardiac abnormalities, pulmonary hypertension, idiopathic vasculitis syndromes (Hughes-Stovin syndrome and Behçet's disease), trauma and miscellaneous.^{1 2}

There were no signs of structural cardiac abnormalities, pulmonary hypertension, trauma, infection, neoplasm, autoimmune disorders causing

vasculitis or signs of Behçet's disease. We diagnosed Hughes-Stovin syndrome after consultations at a multidisciplinary team meeting and with international experts.

We started immunosuppressive therapy with methylprednisolone (1000 mg a day, during 3 consecutive days) and cyclophosphamide (750 mg/m²). After the first cycle, the patient developed signs of infection, for which broad-spectrum antibiotics was given in combination with prednisone maintenance therapy.

Follow-up FDG-PET-CT showed progression, and his clinical condition deteriorated with progressive haemoptysis. We performed extensive embolisation of the aneurysms without success. During the procedure, pulmonary artery pressure was 65/31 mm Hg (mean 44 mm Hg) with normal wedge pressure (7 mm Hg).

The patient was admitted to the intensive care unit, where he developed respiratory failure and exhaustion. The patient died approximately 6 weeks after admission.

The autopsy revealed multiple bilateral aneurysms and thrombi. Although not macroscopically evident, microscopic examination revealed that the thrombi were composed of a pleomorphic, intravascular-located tumour process consistent with high-grade pulmonary intima sarcoma (figure 2).

DISCUSSION

Hughes-Stovin syndrome is a rare vasculitic disorder of unknown aetiology. As such, it does not yet have formally described diagnostic criteria and is a diagnosis of exclusion. This disorder induces thrombophlebitis, followed by the formation of large pulmonary and/or bronchial artery aneurysms, and eventually leads to aneurysmal rupture with massive haemoptysis and death.²

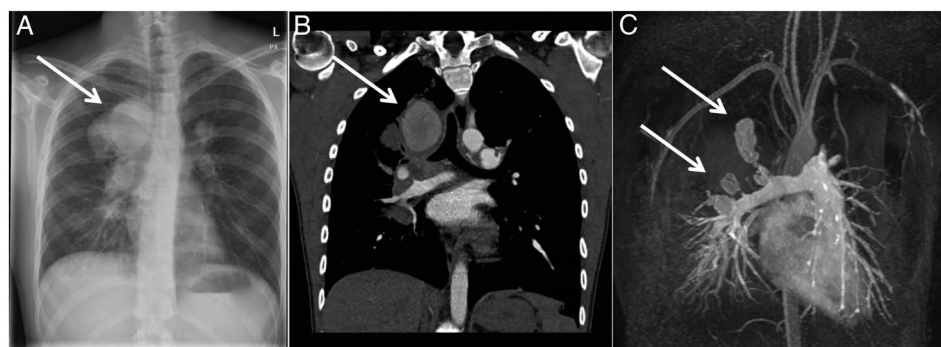
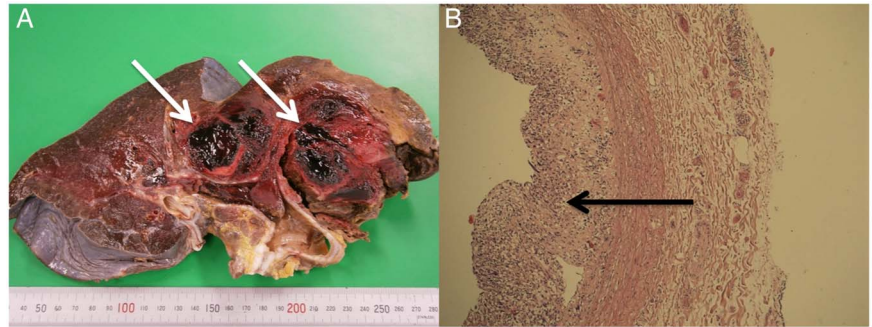


Figure 1 (A) The mass in the right upper lobe on conventional posterior-anterior study, (B) on coronal reconstruction of CT. (C) Magnetic resonance angiography showing the aneurysms in coronal reconstruction.

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Figure 2 (A) The macroscopic view of the right lung from the hilus with evident aneurysms and thrombi. (B) The microscopy with growth of the tumour in the lumen of a branch of the pulmonary artery and pulmonary angiosarcoma (H&E stain).



Pulmonary artery sarcoma is a rare disease.³ It is known to resemble thromboembolic disease, but this aneurysmatic presentation is even more rare.⁴

This case shows how difficult diagnosis on pulmonary artery aneurysms is in an unstable clinical condition and confirms the poor prognosis of pulmonary angiosarcoma as described in literature.³

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