A 72-year-old man with degenerative aortic stenosis, coronary artery disease, hypertension, and chronic renal insufficiency presented with progressively worsening dyspnea, tachycardia, hypotension, and diuresis contraction 7 days after undergoing successful aortic valve replacement (stentless valve, 27 mm) and coronary artery revascularization. On presentation to the intensive care unit, the patient was found to have a notably bilateral pleural effusion. The blood sample revealed normal values of both troponin and creatine kinase. ECG displayed sinus rhythm with diffuse aspecific repolarization abnormalities. A transthoracic echocardiogram documented normal left ventricular ejection fraction, concentric hypertrophy of the left ventricle, no valvular dysfunction, and preserved right ventricular function. A posterior-lateral echographic view showed a large left pleural effusion, a significant posterior pericardial effusion, and a prominent pericardial layer demarcating the 2 fluid-filled sacs (Figure and Movie I in the online-only Data Supplement).

Pleuropericardiocentesis was urgently performed. The landmark for needle insertion corresponded to the area where the largest amount of fluid could be detected. The patient was placed in the semireclining position to enhance fluid collections in the inferior part of the chest. After appropriate disinfection of the operative field, local anesthesia of the skin was administered with 2% lidocaine. The procedure was performed by 2 physicians, 1 who performed the echocardiogram and 1 who performed the puncture and drainage. Once placement and direction of the needle were chosen, the needle was connected to a syringe for constant gentle aspiration, and the guide wire according to the Seldinger technique into the posterior pericardium. Serous-hemorrhagic fluid was drained from the pericardial cavity and, after retraction, serous fluid was aspirated from the left pleural cavity (a total of ∼1400 mL), with consequent hemodynamic and respiratory improvement. After the procedure, chest radiography excluded the presence of pneumothorax, and the patient underwent noninvasive mechanical ventilation to restore aeration in atlectasic-consolidate lung.

A 4-chamber echocardiographic view showed normal biventricular function. A light residual effusion was still present without extrinsic compression of the heart chambers (Movie V in the online-only Data Supplement). Pericardial fluid analysis showed no evidence of infection or malignancy. The postoperative evolution was progressively favorable and the patient could leave the intensive care unit 2 days later.

Discussion

Pericardial effusion (PE) remains an important cause of morbidity after cardiac surgery, and it can be life threatening when tamponade leads to hemodynamic compromise. Postoperative PE may have its origins in a retained mediastinal clot, in pharmacological interactions (overdosage of anticoagulants), or in systemic or local inflammatory reactions to operative trauma. Postoperative PEs are more likely to develop in elderly patients affected by renal failure undergoing cardiopulmonary bypass and are more frequent after valve surgery than after coronary artery bypass grafting or concomitant valve/coronary artery bypass grafting.1

Pericardiocentesis is a technique widely used for therapeutic evacuation of PE, especially when cardiac tamponade occurs. Posterior PE is normally treated by surgery because of the difficulty in percutaneous drainage. This case reports the technique of a “back pericardiocentesis” performed under echographic guidance as a valid alternative to surgery in the peculiar situation characterized by the simultaneous presence...
of a large left pleural effusion. In the presence of a large left pleural effusion, pulmonary atelectasis and displacement of air-filled pulmonary tissue allows ultrasound transmission from a patient’s back to the heart through a liquid interface and needle insertion “from back” to reach the pericardial space. Posterior pericardiocentesis must be performed by qualified physicians under echographic guidance. Echography offers significant advantages: it can be rapidly performed at the bedside; it shows the location and entity of the effusions, helping to select the optimal pericardiocentesis entry site; and it allows the step-by-step guidance of the needle positioning in the pericardial and pleural cavities with immediate verification of procedural success. Without echo monitoring, complications associated with blind needle punctures may be cardiac wall perforation, hemopericardium, puncture of the coronary arteries, and liver and lung bleeding. Finally, echographic guidance for the posterior approach can help assess the left ventricular posterior wall and left atrium, localize the descending aorta, and differentiate PE from pleural effusion by clearly delineating the pleurapericardial border and by defining respiratory lung excursions.\textsuperscript{2,3} If localization of the needle tip results are uncertain, opacification of the punctured cavity by an echographic contrast method allows the nature of this cavity to be instantly determined.\textsuperscript{4}

**Disclosures**

None.

**References**
