We present a case of a 23-year-old man with Shone’s complex, including bicuspid aortic valve, coarctation of the aorta status post neonatal repair and subsequent stent placement, mitral valve stenosis status post valve repair, and eventual replacement 1 year before the current presentation. A noncontrast thoracic computed tomography scan was performed after his mitral valve replacement to investigate a persistent pleural effusion. The scan revealed an unusual area of high and low attenuation within the proximal pulmonary arterial system, and a contrast-enhanced computed tomography study was recommended for additional evaluation. However, given that the patient was asymptomatic with unremarkable physical examination, follow-up study was not performed until ≈1 year later when he was noted with a new continuous murmur on physical examination and an echocardiogram revealed continuous flow arising from the distal ascending aorta into the pulmonary artery on two-dimensional color Doppler (Figures 1A and 2, arrow; see Movies I through III in the online-only Data Supplement) and continuous-wave Doppler (Figure 1B), although direct visualization of the pulmonary arteries was limited because of acoustic windows. Given the presence of the aortic stent with potential for susceptibility artifact obscuring the pulmonary artery with magnetic resonance imaging, a contrast-enhanced computed tomography demonstrated that patients may remain asymptomatic despite having 2 potentially fatal surgical complications. We believe that the APW in our patient was a result of direct iatrogenic injury to the pulmonary artery wall with resultant development of APW and pulmonary artery dissection at the time of surgery. Our patient remained asymptomatic for >1 year despite these complications and underwent successful percutaneous closure of his APW. This case highlights an unusual complication of aortic cannulation and demonstrates that patients may remain asymptomatic despite having APW and pulmonary artery dissection related to aortic cannulation.

References

Disclosures
None.
Figure 1. A, Suprasternal notch echocardiogram showing turbulent shunt arising from the distal ascending aorta into the pulmonary artery (arrow). B, Continuous-wave Doppler demonstrating continuous shunting in systole and diastole consistent with an aortopulmonary connection.

Figure 2. Parasternal short axis echocardiogram at the level of the aortic valve (A) with color Doppler images in systole (B) and diastole (C) demonstrate turbulent flow in the main pulmonary artery (arrow) consistent with aortopulmonary connection. Ao indicates aorta; and MPA, main pulmonary artery.

Figure 3. Multiplanar reformatted contrast-enhanced computed tomographic angiography images (A through C) and 3-dimensional volume-rendered image (D) demonstrating aortopulmonary connection (arrows, A and B) and corresponding pulmonary artery dissection (arrowheads, C and D).

Figure 4. Angiography with an aortic root injection demonstrating the Amplatzer Septal Occluder device (arrow) in position within the aortopulmonary window with no residual shunt.

Figure 5. Multiplanar reformatted contrast-enhanced computed tomographic angiography images (A through C) and 3-dimensional volume-rendered image (D) demonstrating the Amplatzer Septal Occluder device (arrows, A and B) and persistent but decreasing size of pulmonary artery dissection (asterisks, B and D).
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