

Case study

Clinical and echocardiography characteristics of in-situ pulmonary artery thrombosis in Morocco, series about 4 patients

Abstract

Background

Thromboembolic disease is the third leading cause of cardiovascular death. In recent years, several lines of evidence have indicated the possibility of de novo thrombus generation in pulmonary arteries without deep vein thrombus (DVT) in the lower extremities. Pulmonary artery thrombosis is a very rare diagnostic entity, usually manifested by embolic migration from another venous site, and may form by in situ thrombus. The aim of this study is to evaluate the clinical and echocardiography (TTE) data of pulmonary artery thrombosis in situ (PATIS). This is a mini-series about 4 cases seen in the intensive cardiac care unit (ICCU) at the cardiology department of University Hospital of Ibn Rochd -Casablanca between 01/01/2023 to 01/04/2023.

Case presentation

We present a mini series of 4 patients; 3 women and a man, admitted to the ICCU for high-risk pulmonary artery thrombosis. The mean age of 64 years old. Two patients of the feminine sex had neoplasia, a man sedentary because of a bilateral lymphedema in the lower limbs. The last patient was a woman under oestro-progestatif pills, au total, all of these factors represent probably the main factors of their thromboembolic events. Clinically, all of them had a dyspnea and angina. a bed echocardiography objectifying evidence of acute cor pulmonale associate of right ventricle dysfunction and pulmonary artery thrombosis in situ (PATIS). we introduce Immediately non-fractional heparin (NFH) after the diagnostic of the PATIS without waiting the results of the

thoracic angio-CT, no one initially had thrombolysis. The prognostic was somber, 3 out of 4 patients died from cardiogenic shock during hospitalization. In our opinion, the main effect was for co-morbidities such as age, neoplasia profile and uncontrolled diabetes.

Conclusions

There is much theory regarding the pathophysiology of pulmonary artery thrombus in situ, but the main pathogenicity is considered to be local pulmonary factors, including pulmonary vascular endothelial cell dysfunction, hypoxia and inflammation.

keywords: in-situ pulmonary artery thrombosis , echocardiography

Introduction

Thromboembolic disease is the third leading cause of cardiovascular death. In recent years, several lines of evidence have indicated the possibility of de novo thrombus generation in pulmonary arteries without deep vein thrombus (DVT) in the lower extremities [1]. The aim of this study is to evaluate the clinical and echocardiography (TTE) data of pulmonary artery thrombosis in situ (PATIS), about 4 cases seen in the intensive cardiac care unit (ICCU) at the cardiology department of University Hospital of Casablanca between 01/01/2023 to 01/04/2023.

Case presentation

We present a mini series of 4 patients; 3 women and a man, admitted to the ICCU for high-risk pulmonary artery thrombosis. The profile of our patients presented initially by a mean age of 64 years old only one had a 45-year-old. Looking of the cardiovascular risk factors two patients are hypertensive, three are diabetic type-II under insulin therapy one of these was totally uncontrolled at the moment of the admission and she had a diabetic acidosis's and represented cause of the high risk of mortality. all the women where menopausal. Two patients of the feminine sex had neoplasia; the first one had a breast cancer treated surgically by mastectomy; then she received five radiotherapy sessions, in the other hand, one had gallbladder cancer under surveillance protocol, a man sedentary because of a bilateral

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lymphedema in the lower limbs. The last patient was a woman under oestro-progestatif pills, au total, all of these factors represent probably the main factors of their thromboembolic events.

Clinically, all of them had a dyspnea and angina, one of **the** had hemoptysia. All of them had a normal blood pressure but with tachycardia with **moyen** heart rate of 119 bpm. on electrocardiography, all had a sinus rhythm two of them has the aspect of s1q3 with a negative T waves from the V1 to the V4. All the patients had urgently a bed echocardiography which it objectifying evidence of acute cor pulmonale associate of right ventricle dysfunction and PATIS (Figure 1 to 6).

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Biologically, all of them had a positive level of troponin and BNP; PESI was positive for all the patient with Mayen of 4 points. three patients complicated pulmonary infraction confirmed by CT scan and treated by the association of amoxicillin and clavulanic acid. No one had inferior member thrombosis. Therapeutically, we introduce Immediately non-fractional heparin (NFH) after the diagnostic of the PATIS without waiting the results of the thoracic angio-CT, no one initially had thrombolysis. the average period of hospitalization was 10 days only one has been discharge of **dawn** intensive level unity. The prognostic was somber, 3 out of 4 patients (two women and one man) died from cardiogenic shock during hospitalization. In our opinion, the main effect was for co-morbidities such as age, neoplasia profile and uncontrolled diabetes.

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Discussion

Pulmonary artery thrombosis is a complex condition with diverse clinical presentations, making its diagnosis and management challenging [1]. This mini-series underscores the significance of integrating clinical assessment with echocardiography, specifically transthoracic echocardiography (TTE), to establish an accurate diagnosis and guide therapeutic interventions.

Clinical evaluation plays a crucial role in the initial assessment of patients suspected of having pulmonary artery thrombosis. The patient's medical history, including risk factors such as obesity, immobilization, recent surgery, provides valuable insights [2]. The presenting symptoms of dyspnea, pleuritic chest pain,

and hemoptysis are typical but nonspecific, as they can be observed in other cardiopulmonary conditions. Therefore, a high index of suspicion is necessary to consider pulmonary artery thrombosis in the differential diagnosis. The physical examination findings of tachypnea, increased jugular venous pressure, and a loud pulmonic component of the second heart sound further supported the suspicion of a pulmonary embolic event (1-2).

To aid in the diagnostic process, laboratory investigations could be performed. D-dimer levels, which reflect the breakdown of fibrin clots, can be elevated in various conditions, including pulmonary artery thrombosis [3]. However, elevated D-dimer levels lack specificity and can be influenced by other factors such as age, inflammation, and malignancy. Arterial blood gas analysis and coagulation profiles provide additional information to assess the patient's respiratory status and coagulation parameters [4].

Echocardiography, particularly TTE, is a valuable imaging modality in the evaluation of pulmonary artery thrombosis. It provides real-time information on cardiac structure and function, as well as direct visualization of thrombi within the pulmonary vasculature [5]. It can also reveal right ventricular dilation, paradoxical septal wall motion, and the presence of thrombi within the main pulmonary artery and its branches [5]. These findings are normally consistent with acute right ventricular strain due to pulmonary artery thrombosis [5,6].

However, it is important to note that the diagnosis of pulmonary artery thrombosis can pose challenges, especially in cases of distal or small-vessel involvement. Thrombi within the pulmonary artery are not always easily visualized using TTE alone [6]. In such instances, additional imaging modalities such as computed tomography pulmonary angiography (CTPA) or ventilation-perfusion scanning may be necessary to complement the TTE findings and achieve a definitive diagnosis [7,8].

The management of pulmonary artery thrombosis centers around prompt therapeutic interventions to prevent further thrombus propagation, minimize right ventricular strain, and reduce the risk of complications. Anticoagulation therapy with heparin is typically initiated immediately, followed by transition to oral anticoagulants such as warfarin or direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) [9]. Close monitoring of the patient's clinical status, laboratory values, and imaging studies, including follow-up TTE, are essential to assess treatment response and guide further management decisions.

Conclusions

Pulmonary artery thrombosis is a very rare diagnostic entity, usually manifested by embolic migration from another venous site, and may form by in situ thrombus. There is much theory regarding the pathophysiology of pulmonary artery thrombus in situ, but the main pathogenicity is considered to be local pulmonary factors, including pulmonary vascular endothelial cell dysfunction, hypoxia and inflammation. Radiation therapy is a major iatrogenic factor in the pathogenicity of pulmonary artery thrombus.

List of Abbreviations

DVT: Deep vein thrombus

TTE: Echocardiography

PATIS: Pulmonary artery thrombosis in situ

ICCU: the intensive cardiac care unit

NFH: non-fractional heparin

CTPA: computed tomography pulmonary angiography

DOACs: direct oral anticoagulants

PA: Pulmonary artery,

Ao: Aorta,

RPA: Right pulmonary artery

LPA: Left pulmonary artery

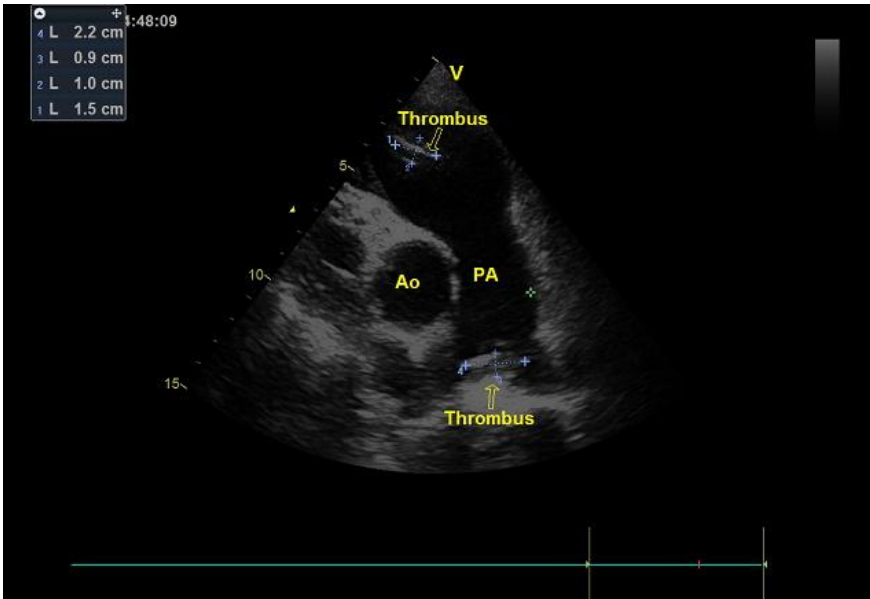


Figure 1: First patient, PSAX view on echocardiography showing the presence of a thrombus within the right ventricle measuring 15x10mm, another thrombus located at the bifurcation of the pulmonary artery measuring 22x9mm.

Legends PA : pulmonary artery , Ao : aorta,

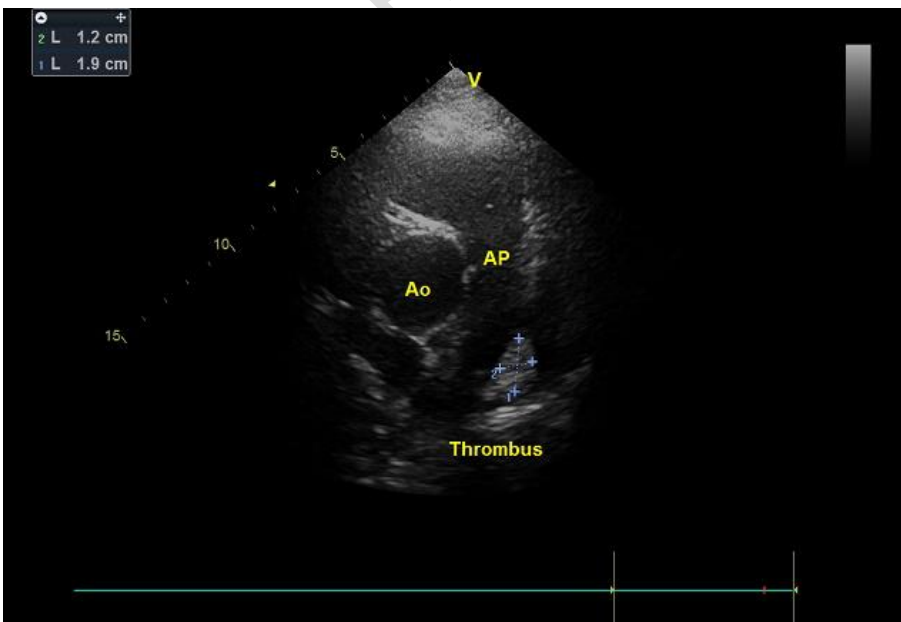


Figure 2: second patient, PSAX view on echocardiography showing the presence of a thrombus located at the bifurcation of the pulmonary artery measuring 19x12mm.

Legends PA : pulmonary artery , Ao : aorta,

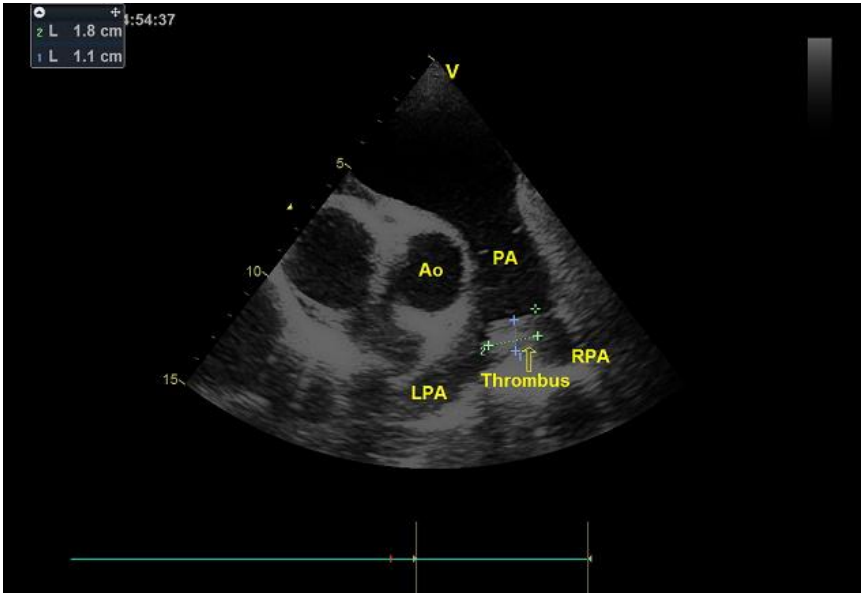


Figure 3: Second patient, after a few days of anticoagulation, we performed an echocardiography controle showing the simple regression of 1 mm. The pulmonary artery thrombus measuring 18x11mm.

Legends PA: pulmonary artery, Ao: aorta, RPA: right pulmonary artery, LPA: left pulmonary artery,

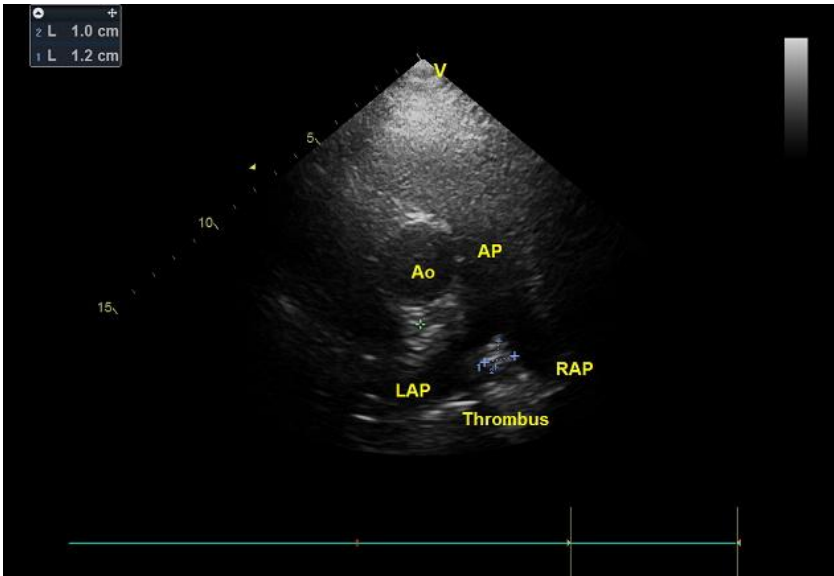


Figure 4: Second patient, 2 weeks of anticoagulation, we note a significant regression of the pulmonary artery thrombus measuring 10x12mm, with diaphragms of the occlusive aspect.

Legends PA: pulmonary artery, Ao: aorta, RPA: right pulmonary artery, LPA: left pulmonary artery,

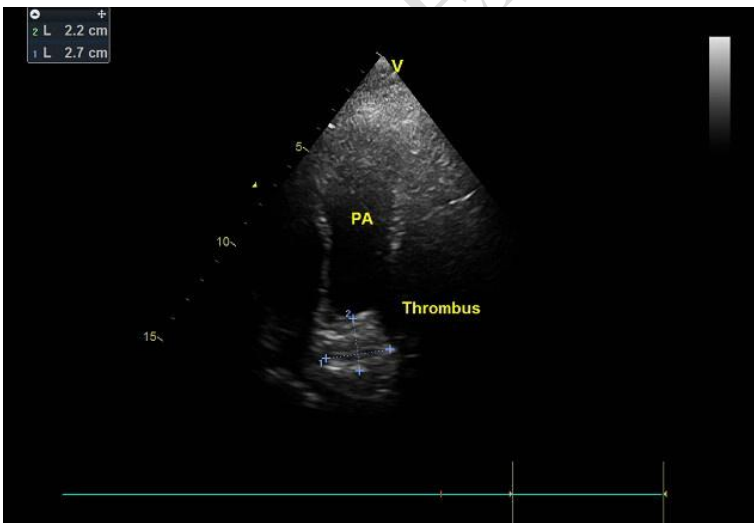


Figure 5: The Fourth patient, PSAX echocardiographic view in releasing the pulmonary artery we notice the presence of a thrombus located at the bifurcation of the pulmonary artery with occlusive aspect measuring 22x27mm.

Legends PA: pulmonary artery

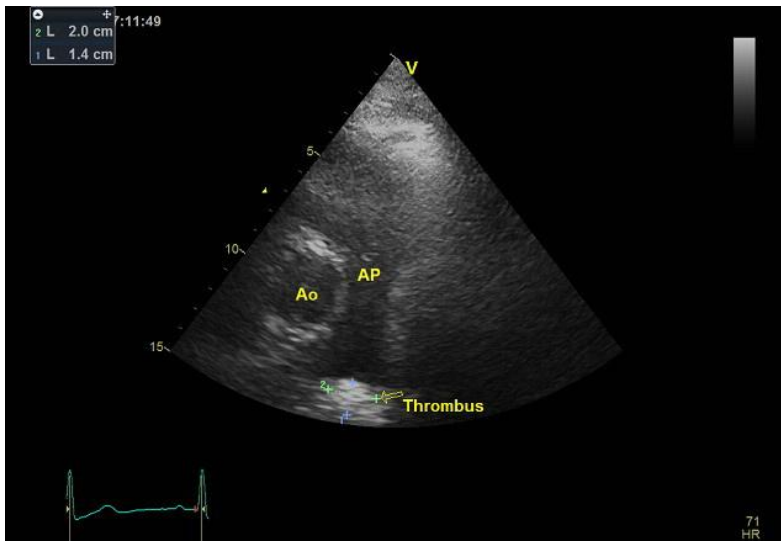


Figure 6: The Fourth patient, PSAX echocardiographic view in releasing the pulmonary artery we observe the presence of a thrombus located at the bifurcation of the pulmonary artery with occlusive aspect measuring 22x9mm.

Legends PA: pulmonary artery, Ao : aorta,

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