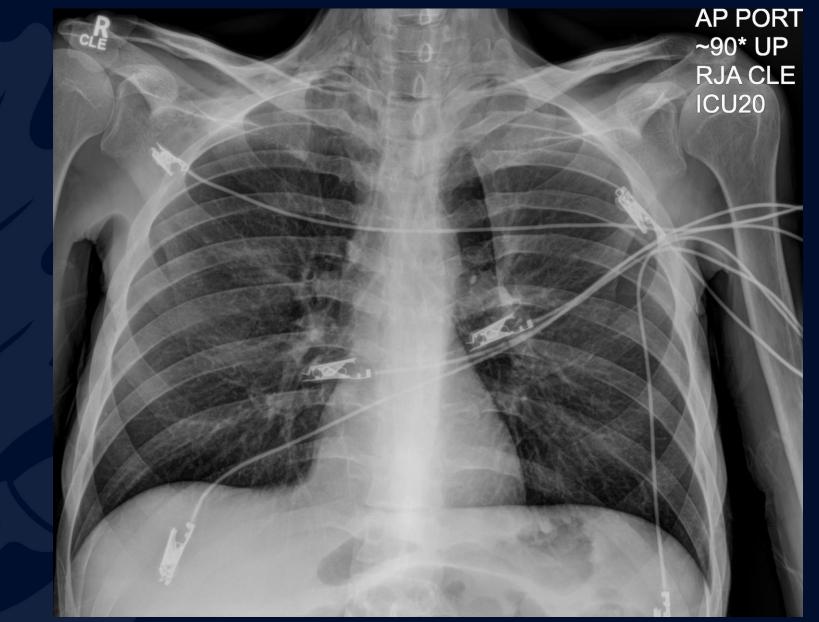
32M AMS, SOB

Krithika Srikanthan, MD







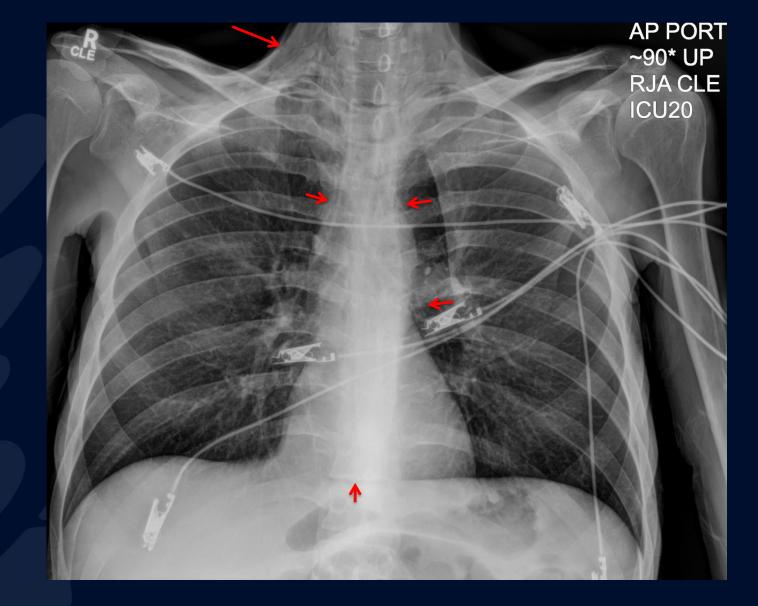
RADIOLOGY





Pneumomediastinum







Radiographic findings on CXR

- Air ant/post to heart
- Air surrounds/outlines mediastinal structures
- Air dissects superiorly into neck SQ tissue and inferiorly into retroperitoneum
- Lateral view more sensitive than frontal radiograph (and CT more sensitive than radiography).
- Decubitus radiography air does NOT shift to nondependent positions



Signs of Pneumomediastinum

- SubQ air in neck/chest well (70% will have this)
- <u>Interstitial air</u> double bronchial wall air on both sides of airway wall.
- <u>Ring around artery sign</u> air surrounding artery/vein seen en face
- <u>Tubular artery sign</u> air surrounding vessels along its length
- <u>Continuous diaphragm sign</u> air outlining inferior aspect of heart above diaphragm
- <u>Naclerio V sign</u> paravertebral air adjacent to left hemidiaphragm and descending aorta (suspicious for esophageal tear).
- "Spinnaker Sail sign"- elevation of thymic lobes in peds



Pneumomediastinum Secondary Spontaneous pneumomediastinum pneumomediastinum 1. Traumatic Latrogenic Blunt injuries Endocsocpic procedures (airway, esophagus) Penetrating chest or abdominal injuries Intubation (airway, esophagus) Predisposing factors 2. Non traumatic Pleural cavity instrumentation Tobacco use asthma Central vascular access procedures Recreational drug use COPD Chest or abdominal operations Child birth Bronchiectasis Interstitial lung disease Malignancy Physical activity Sports Air trapping Inhalation of toxic fumes

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4332083/figure/f1/



RADIOLOGY

Presentation

- Chest and/or neck pain(50-90%)
- Cough and/or dyspnea
- SubQ air palpable crepitus
- Dysphagia
- Rhinolalia
- Hoarseness/neck swelling
- Hamman Sign –"crunching" sound timed with the cardiac cycle, diminished heart sounds
- Decreased cardiac output possible in tension pneumomediastinum/pneumopericardium.



• Demographics:

- Rare: ER 1/44,500; natural birth 1/100,000
- peak incidence 20-40yo
- Male>female
- Course:
 - Benign course usually resolves in 7 days (4-41days)
 - Typically the case. Clinical hx needed to exclude occult condition.
 - Mortality >50% in Boerhaave syndrome
- Next step in management:
 - Spontaneous observe for tension ptx
 - If esophageal or airway injury suspected esophagram/bronchoscopy



References

- Statdx
- Radiopaedia
- <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/</u> <u>PMC4332083</u>
- <u>http://casereports.bmj.com/content/2014/b</u> <u>cr-2014-203704.abstract</u>
- https://www.hindawi.com/journals/criem/20 15/134816/

