

CASE 2

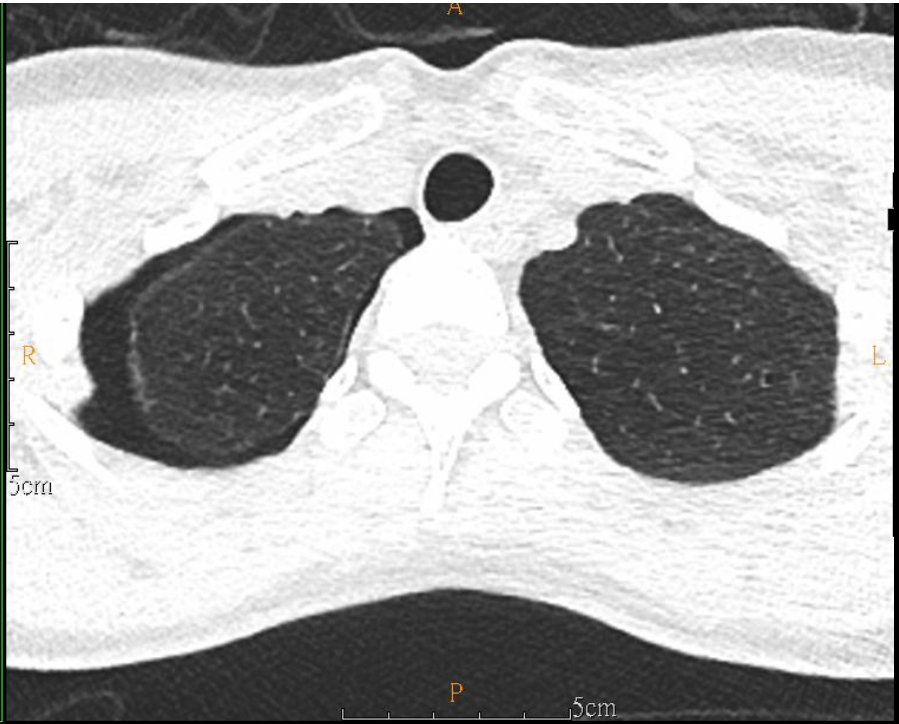
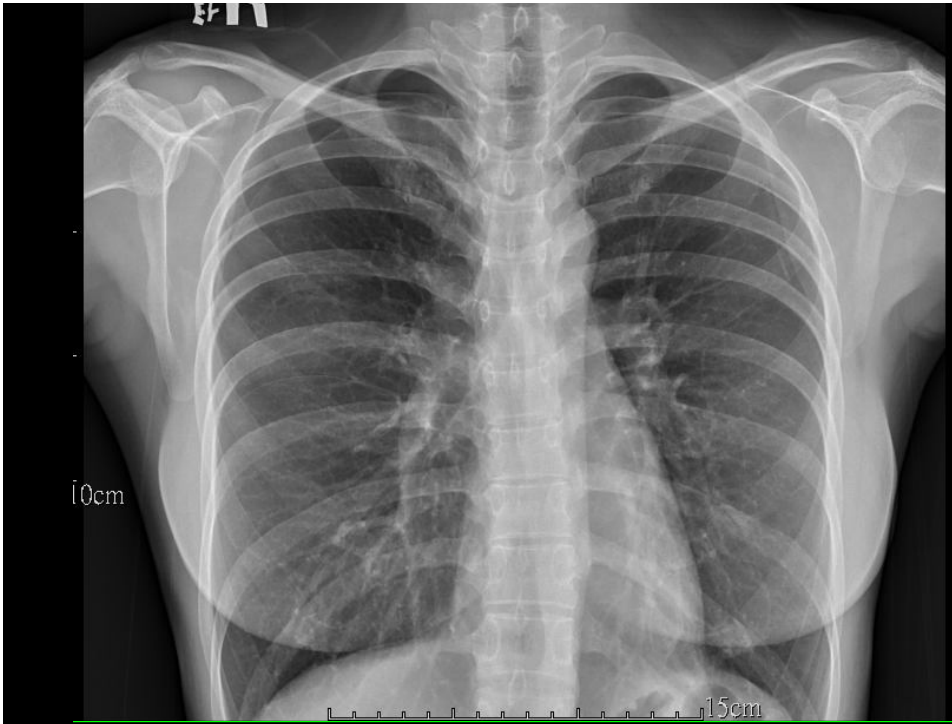
37 Y/O WOMAN

Brief history

- 37 years old woman
- Past history
 - Endometriosis
- Chief complaint
 - Intermittent chest pain for 2 days
 - Frequently chest pain when menstrual period

Imaging

- CXR
- Chest CT NoC



DDx:

- Primary spontaneous pneumothorax
 - no known underlying lung disease
- Bullae or blebs rupture
- lymphangiomyomatosis (LAM)
- Catamenial pneumothorax

Catamenial pneumothorax

- Terminology
 - Recurrent accumulation of air in the thoracic space related to menstruation
- Epidemiology
 - Patient history may or may not be positive for previous endometriosis
- Pathophysiology
 - Endometrial deposits from endometriosis seeding through a diaphragmatic defect or fenestration
- On video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) diaphragmatic defects and nodules are often found

Catamenial pneumothorax

- Image findings
 - Often identical to pneumothoraces from other causes
 - Rarely, small diaphragmatic defects may be encountered
 - Nodular appearance of the diaphragm
- CT:
 - May show partial intrathoracic herniation of the liver (collar sign)
- MRI:
 - May suggest pleural-based masses attributable to endometrial implants

Our patient: Clinical course

- Patient underwent OP

Diagnosis

- Catamenial pneumothorax