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## Giant left ventricular pseudoaneurysm concomitant with severe mitral regurgitation: multimodality imaging and successful surgical repair

Oguz Karaca<sup>a,\*</sup>, Haci Murat Gunes<sup>a</sup>, Beytullah Cakal<sup>a</sup> and Halil Turkoglu<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Cardiology, Medipol University, Istanbul, Turkey

<sup>b</sup> Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Medipol University, Istanbul, Turkey

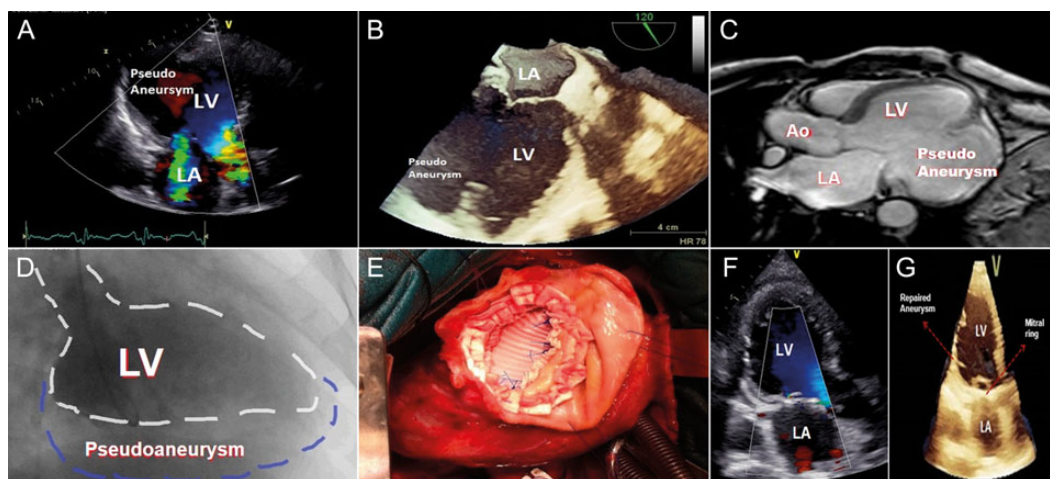
\* Corresponding author. Department of Cardiology, Medipol University Faculty of Medicine, Tem Otoyolu Göztepe Çıkışı No:1, 34214 Bağcılar, İstanbul, Turkey. Tel: +90-505-3557600; fax: +90-212-4607070; e-mail: oguzkaraca@hotmail.com (O. Karaca).

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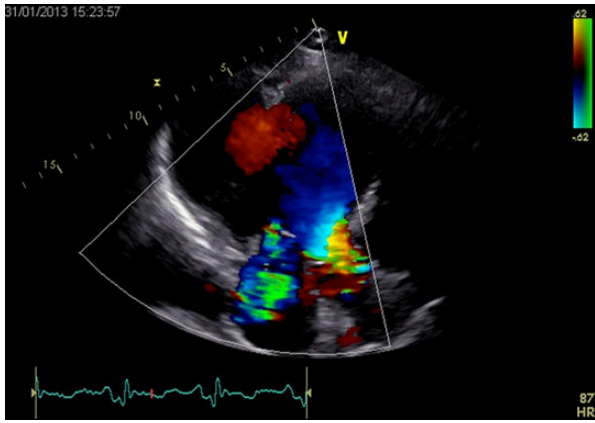
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A 58-year old man with previous myocardial infarction was shown to have a huge pseudoaneurysm (8 × 6 cm) on the left ventricular posterior wall concomitant with severe mitral regurgitation (Fig. 1A–D, Video 1). The left ventricle was reconstructed with re-

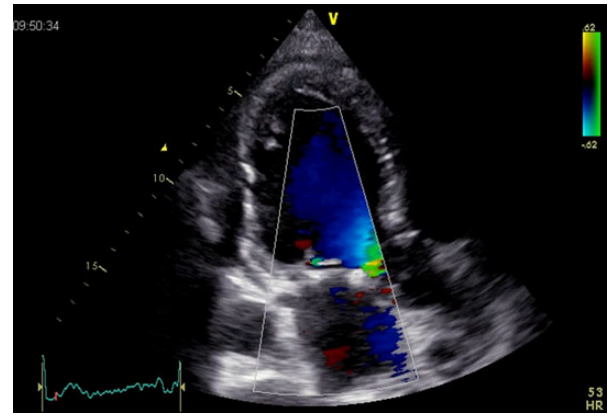
section of the pseudoaneurysm sac and repaired with a Dacron graft (Dor procedure) along with mitral ring annuloplasty (Fig. 1E). Postoperatively, left ventricle was normal in size (5.5 × 3.8 cm) without residual mitral regurgitation (Fig. 1F and G, Video 2).



**Figure 1:** (A) Transthoracic echocardiography with colour Doppler showing the huge pseudoaneurysm (8 × 6 cm) located in the left ventricular posterior wall along with the posteriorly directed severe mitral regurgitation. (B) Three-dimensional transoesophageal echocardiography showing the giant pseudoaneurysm cavity. (C) Cardiac magnetic resonance image of the pseudoaneurysm. (D) Left ventriculography image showing the aneurysmal cavity adjacent to the inferior wall. (E) Intraoperative demonstration of the Dor procedure, left ventricular reconstruction by opening of the aneurysmal sac and repair with a Dacron graft. (F) Postoperative transthoracic echocardiography showing no residual mitral regurgitation. (G) Postoperative 3D echocardiography showing proper positioning of the graft with normal left ventricular size (end-diastolic size: 5.5 × 3.8 cm) and normal appearance of the 29-mm Edwards mitral ring.



**Video 1:** Preoperative transthoracic echocardiography with colour Doppler, showing the huge pseudoaneurysm (8 × 6 cm) located in the left ventricular posterior wall along with the posteriorly directed severe mitral regurgitation.



**Video 2:** Postoperative transthoracic echocardiography demonstrating normal left ventricular size (5.5 × 3.8 cm) along with proper positioning of the graft without residual mitral regurgitation.