

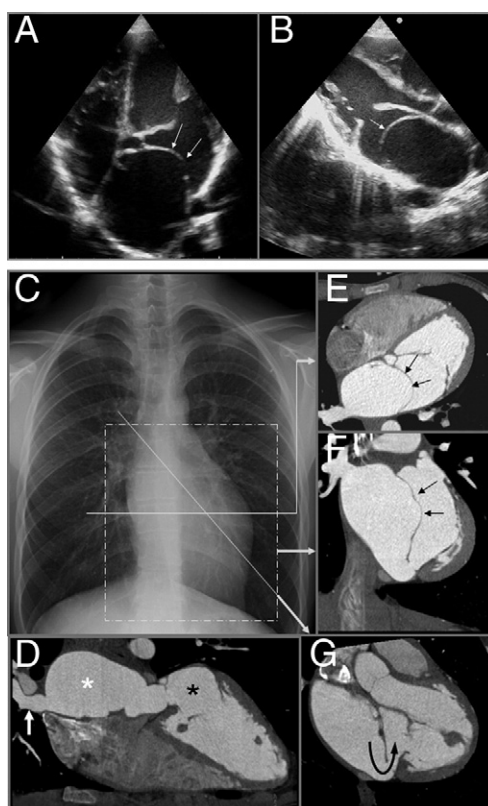
IMAGES IN CARDIOLOGY

Cor Triatriatum Sinister

A Comprehensive Anatomical Study on Computed Tomography Scan

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A 17-year-old patient was referred to our institution for recurrent syncopal episodes on exertion. He had no relevant past medical history. Peripheral blood pressure was 100/60 mm Hg. Electrocardiogram showed a right bundle branch block. Transthoracic echocardiogram demonstrated a left atrium divided into 2 compartments by a membrane appearing as an almost-complete diaphragm (**A and B**, [Online Video 1](#)). Mitral valve appeared dysplastic with mild regurgitation. Pulmonary arterial pressure was estimated to be 50 mm Hg. Diagnosis of cor triatriatum sinistrum was achieved. Prior to surgery, a cardiac computed tomography (CT) scan was performed. Cardiac CT scan reformations are represented on the chest X-ray (**C**). It confirmed the diagnosis by showing an enlarged left atrium divided into 2 compartments by a thin membrane (**D and E**). This diaphragm presented with a small perforation in its inferolateral portion (**F and G**). No further cardiovascular anomaly was depicted. Cardiac surgery was performed to resect the accessory membrane and repair the mitral valve.