PM and SE are usually caused by a iatrogenic or traumatic trigger, although on occasion they may be secondary to an abrupt increase in intra-alveolar pressure, which is a phenomenon known as the Macklin effect. The incidence of PM is low although underdiagnosed because its symptoms are non-specific and the radiological signs are difficult to identify. Typical symptoms at onset include chest pain, dyspnea and subcutaneous emphysema, and occasionally cervical pain, odynophagia, dysphagia, dysphonia

Fig. 1. (A and B) Thoracic CT image showing the presence of gas in the subcutaneous and mediastinal tissue.
**Infections by Gram-Negative Bacilli in Patients With Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Treated With Intravenous Prostacyclin**

*Infecciones por gramnegativos en pacientes con hipertensión arterial pulmonar tratados con prostaciclina intravenosas*

**Dear Editor,**

I have read with great interest the original article by López Medrano et al.\(^1\) regarding the high incidence of bacteremia due to Gram-negative bacteria (GNB) in patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) treated with intravenous (IV) treprostinil compared with IV epoprostenol. This is a known finding in the literature and has been confirmed in a Spanish center with extensive experience in the management of PAH. They also suggest initial empirical therapeutic management until the pathogen is correctly identified. In their conclusions, the authors invite us to carefully weigh the risks and benefits of treatment with IV treprostinil.

Recently, Kitterman et al.\(^2\) have published data about the incidence of bloodstream infection in 1146 patients with PAH from the REVEAL Registry in the United States. They had been treated with either IV epoprostenol or treprostinil, and a greater incidence of infection due to GNB was found in the IV treprostinil group (0.20 vs 0.03 per 1000 days of treatment, \(P<.001\)). However, this US series shows that the rate of infection has dropped drastically in recent years since the publication and approval of the Clinical Practice Guidelines for the prevention of bacteremia due to central venous catheter in the treatment of PAH with prostanoids.\(^3\) Our own center had also experienced a reduction in the rates of infection in recent years since guidelines were adopted, using guidelines.

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