



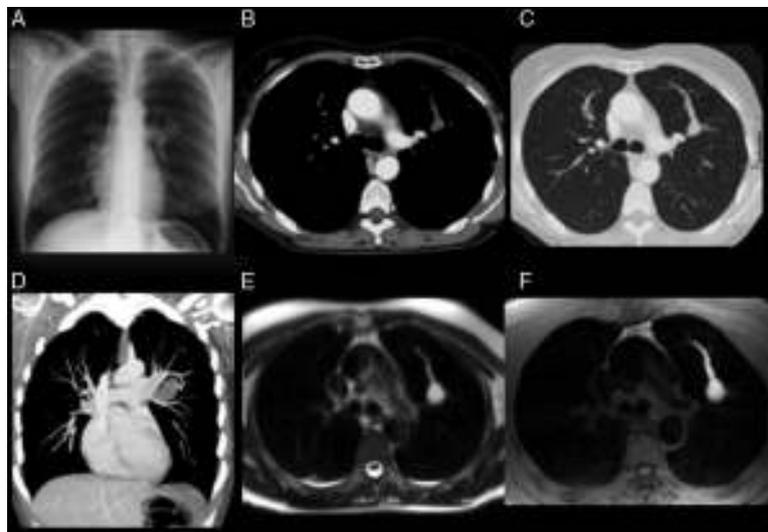
## Clinical Image

A Case of Bronchial Atresia<sup>☆</sup>

## Caso de atresia bronquial

Lucia Fernandez Rodriguez,\* Maria Fernandez-Velilla, Isabel Torres Sanchez

Sección de Imagen Cardiorádica, Servicio de Radiodiagnóstico, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid, Spain



**Fig. 1.** (A) Posterior–anterior chest X-ray. (B and C) Chest computed tomography with intravenous contrast medium, axial slice at the level of the aortopulmonary window in a mediastinum and lung window, respectively. (D) Multidetector CT coronal reconstruction in maximum intensity projection (MIP) mediastinum window. (E and F) Chest magnetic resonance image, axial slices at level of aortopulmonary window. T2 and T1-weighted axial slices with fat suppression.

A 50-year-old woman, non-smoker, with a clinical history of psoriatic arthritis only. A chest X-ray was performed before starting treatment with methotrexate. Physical examination and clinical laboratory tests were normal.

The chest X-ray (Fig. 1A) revealed a water attenuation pseudonodular mass with well-defined margins in the parahilar region of the left upper lobe, which appeared to be a pulmonary nodule. Multidetector computed tomography (CT) confirmed the presence of a well-defined nodular lesion, extending in the form of a bifurcated tubular structure, not enhanced after the administration of intravenous contrast medium. Distal parenchyma showed air trapping (Fig. 1B–D). On magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), the morphology

of the lesion was similar to the CT image: hyperintense in T1 and T2-weighted sequences (Fig. 1E and F), suggestive of bronchocele. Both CT and MRI confirm the diagnosis of bronchial atresia.

Bronchial atresia is a congenital defect characterized by obliteration of the proximal section of a lobar, segmentary, or subsegmentary bronchus, with no clear cause. If mucus accumulates in the dilated distal bronchus, bronchocele occurs. It is detected incidentally in adults and should be taken into account in the differential diagnosis of solitary pulmonary nodule.<sup>1,2</sup> It can be diagnosed using multidetector CT and MRI techniques.

## References

- Gipson MG, Cummings KW, Hurth KM. Bronchial atresia. *Radiographics*. 2009;29:1531–5.
- Torres Sánchez MI, Parrón Pajares M. Enfermedades pulmonares congénitas del adulto. In: del Cura JL, Pedraza S, Gayate A, editors. *Radiología esencial*. Madrid: Editorial Panamericana; 2010. p. 257–67.

<sup>☆</sup> Please cite this article as: Fernandez Rodriguez L, Fernandez-Velilla M, Torres Sanchez I. Caso de atresia bronquial. *Arch Bronconeumol*. 2016;52:103.

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [luciafernanro@gmail.com](mailto:luciafernanro@gmail.com) (L. Fernandez Rodriguez).