UC Irvine

Western Journal of Emergency Medicine: Integrating Emergency Care with Population Health

Title

Pneumothorax in a Single Lung Patient

Permalink

https://escholarship.org/uc/item/7rn435vt

Journal

Western Journal of Emergency Medicine: Integrating Emergency Care with Population Health, 13(5)

ISSN

1936-900X

Authors

Sauneuf, Bertrand Champigneulle, Benoit Pène, Frédéric

Publication Date

2012

DOI

10.5811/westjem.2012.1.11602

Copyright Information

Copyright 2012 by the author(s). This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License, available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

Peer reviewed

Pneumothorax in a Single Lung Patient

Bertrand Sauneuf, MD* Benoit Champigneulle, MD* Frédéric Pène, MD, PhD*†

- * Medical Intensive Care Unit, Cochin Hospital, AP-HP, Paris, France
- † University Paris Descartes Sorbonne Paris Cité, Paris, France

Supervising Section Editor: Sean Henderson, MD
Submission history: Submitted December 16, 2011; Accepted January 9, 2012
Full text available through open access at http://escholarship.org/uc/uciem_westjem

DOI: 10.5811/westjem.2012.1.11602 [West J Emerg Med. 2012;13(5):444.]

An 80-year old man referred to the emergency department for chest pain and dyspnea on exertion reported a medical history of left pulmonary tuberculosis in babyhood, treated by the rapeutic pneumothorax. This was commonly used to treat tuberculosis prior to the development of antimycobacterial agents. Successful therapeutic pneumothorax resulted in fibrosis and encapsulation of the diseased lung and containment of the infection. Fortyeight hours prior to admission, he underwent chest trauma caused by a staircase fall. Physical examination revealed extensive subcutaneous emphysema of the chest, neck and arms. Thoracic computed tomography unexpectedly revealed a single right lung expanded through the entire thorax cavity, a partial anterior pneumothorax (Figure), a fracture of the ninth right rib and extensive soft tissue emphysema. Left lung was hypoplastic in posterior position. As a consequence, mediastinum was fully shifted in left posterior position. Pneumothoraces due to trauma usually require the placement of a chest tube. 1 In this case of limited anterior pneumothorax, insertion of a chest tube was not indicated, and the patient spontaneously recovered in a few days.

Figure. Cross-sectional computed tomography image of the pneumothorax

Address for Correspondence: Frédéric Pene, MD, PhD, Medical Intensive Care Unit, Cochin Hospital, 27, rue du Faubourg Saint-Jacques, 75014 Paris, France. Email: frederic.pene@cch.aphp.fr.

Conflicts of Interest: By the WestJEM article submission agreement, all authors are required to disclose all affiliations, funding sources and financial or management relationships that could be perceived as potential sources of bias. The authors disclosed none.

REFERENCE

 Haynes D, Baumann MH. Management of pneumothorax. Semin Respir Crit Care Med. 2010;31:769-80