Late Presentation of an Unruptured and Calcified Pseudoaneurysm of The Atrioventricular Groove

Ali Ayaon Albarrán, José Antonio Blázquez González, Ulises Ramírez Valdiris, José María Mesa García

A 68-year-old woman who had undergone mitral valve replacement 7 years ago developed severe aortic stenosis. Coronal contrast-enhanced chest computed tomography (Figure 1) and 3D volume-rendered magnetic resonance imaging (Figure 2) revealed an unruptured and calcified pseudoaneurysm of the atrioventricular groove. The red arrow shows the pseudoaneurysm, and the red star shows fistulae between the left ventricle and the pseudoaneurysm. The patient underwent transcatheter aortic valve replacement; the procedure was uneventful, and the patient showed successful outcomes.

Figure 1. Three-dimensional volume-rendered magnetic resonance image shows the unruptured pseudoaneurysm of the atrioventricular groove (red arrow). The red star shows fistulae between the left ventricle and the pseudoaneurysm. AsAo: ascending aorta LV: left ventricle

Figure 2. Coronal contrast-enhanced chest computed tomography; the red arrow shows the calcified and unruptured pseudoaneurysm of the atrioventricular groove. The red star shows fistulae between the left ventricle and the pseudoaneurysm. AsAo: ascending aorta; RA: right atrium; MVP: mitral valve prosthesis; LV: left ventricle

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