

RIGHT-SIDED HEMOTHORAX AS A RESULT OF ARTERIOVENOUS MALFORMATION OF THE LUNGS

**M. S. Opanasenko, B. M. Konik, O. V. Tereshkovich, A. M. Stepaniuk,
L. I. Levanda, S. M. Shalagai, M. I. Kalenichenko, V. I. Lysenko,
O. D. Shestakova**

Abstract

Arteriovenous malformation of lung is a condition characterized by a direct connection of pulmonary artery system arteries with pulmonary veins and intrapulmonary right-to-left bypass formation. The prevalence of arteriovenous malformation is 1 per 50 000, observed more often in women. About 10 % of cases are diagnosed in childhood with the next rise of morbidity at the age of 50-60 years. Etiology is not studied yet.

Clinical picture of arteriovenous malformation depends on a diameter of vessels, responsible for the bypass of blood. The most serious complication of arteriovenous malformation is a hemoptysis (pulmonary hemorrhage), hemothorax, abscess and brain infarction. Radiological methods, mainly spiral computed tomography of lung vessels, are the mainstay of diagnosis.

Management of arteriovenous malformation is done using embolization of arterial vessels of affected area, resection of lung or combination of these methods.

We present the clinical case of arteriovenous malformation, complicated by hemothorax.

Key words: arteriovenous malformation, hemothorax, congenital hemorrhagic telangiectasia, video-assisted thoracoscopy, thoracic cavity computed tomography.

Ukr. Pulmonol. J. 2024;32(2):59–62.

Mykola S. Opanasenko

*SO "National scientific center of phthisiatry, pulmonology and allergology
named after F. G. Yanovsky of the National academy of medical sciences of Ukraine"*

Head of thoracic surgery

and invasive methods of diagnostics department

Doctor of medicine, professor

10, M. Amosova str., 03038, Kyiv

Tel.: 380672718511, opanasenko@ifp.kiev.ua