

Figure 2. Transthoracic echocardiography demonstrates the accessory mitral valve tissue without subaortic obstruction in 2-dimensional view

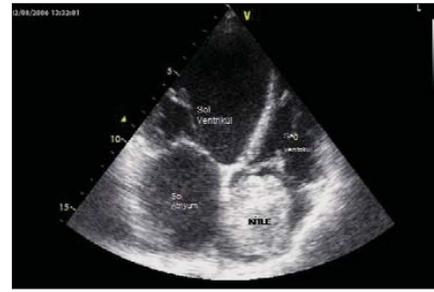


Figure 1. Four-chamber view of transthoracic echocardiogram showing large mass in the right atrium

visualization. Patients with AcMV causing considerable LVOT obstruction should be operated, however prophylactic removal should not be attempted in patients with no or mild obstruction and no other associated congenital anomalies. These patients should be followed by periodical echocardiographic examinations for catching any change in the LVOT obstruction.

**Şenay Funda Bıykoğlu, Yeşim Güray,
Sezgin Öztürk, Omaç Tüfekçioğlu**
Department of Cardiology
Yüksek İhtisas Hospital, Ankara, Turkey

Address for Correspondence/Yazışma Adresi: Dr. Şenay Funda Bıykoğlu
Türkiye Yüksek İhtisas Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji, Ankara, Türkiye
Phone: +90 312 306 11 29 Fax: +90 312 312 41 20 E-mail: fundabiykoglu@yahoo.com

was 2.0. Also, alpha-fetoprotein titer was high. Abdominal ultrasound indicated an enlarged liver with hyperechogenic multiple nodules throughout the parenchyma. Hepatocellular carcinoma was diagnosed after gastroenterology consultation.

Hepatocellular carcinoma is the most common primary malignant liver tumor. Although pericardial involvement is frequent, IVC and right atrium extension of primary tumor is a rare finding, reported in 1% to 4% of cases. These kinds of intracavitary tumours are associated with symptoms of obstruction, embolization along with fatigue and listlessness.

Thrombus originating from lower extremity, renal cell carcinoma, leiomyoma, leiomyosarcoma and pancreatic adenocarcinoma have to be considered in differential diagnosis of intracavitary masses.

Hepatocellular carcinoma with right atrial extension causing clinical deterioration in a patient with ischemic cardiomyopathy

İskemik kardiyomiyopatili hastada klinik bozulmaya neden olan sağ atriyal yayımlı hepatosellüler karsinoma

A 60-year-old man was admitted to our clinic with a 2 month history of fatigue, malaise, edema in both legs, abdominal distention and weight loss. He had a history of coronary artery bypass surgery two years ago. He was being followed as an outpatient with ischemic cardiomyopathy and chronic hepatitis B carrier.

On physical examination, he was cachectic, and had pallor. His scleras were icteric and prominent jugular veins were present. Cardiac auscultation revealed an apical 2/6 pansystolic murmur radiating to the axilla. A palpable tender liver extending 6 to 7 cm below the subcostal plane in midclavicular line and ascites were noted during abdominal examination. He also had 2+ pitting pretibial edema.

Transthoracic echocardiography, performed because of deterioration of the clinical status, demonstrated depressed left ventricular systolic function and a huge mass in the right atrium (Fig. 1, Video 1. See corresponding video/movie images at www.anakarder.com). In the subcostal view, this mass was extending from inferior vena cava (IVC) through the right atrium (Fig. 2, Video 2. See corresponding video/movie images at www.anakarder.com). Laboratory tests showed that hemoglobin and trombocyte counts were within the normal range, but erythrocyte sedimentation rate was 66 mm/hour. Serum alaninaminotransferase and aspartataminotransferase levels were elevated and prothrombin time INR

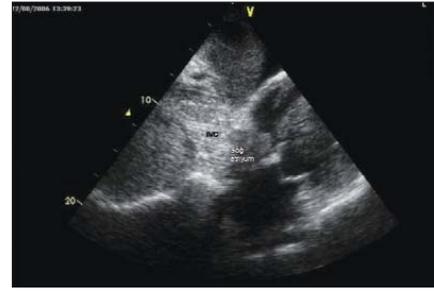


Figure 2. Subcostal view of transthoracic echocardiogram showing mass extending from the inferior vena cava to right atrium
IVC - inferior vena cava, RA- right atrium

Yeşim Güray, Kazım Başer, Ayça Boyacı
Department of Cardiology, Yüksek İhtisas Hospital, Ankara, Turkey

Address for Correspondence/Yazışma Adresi: Dr. Yeşim Güray
Yüksek İhtisas Hastanesi, Kardiyoloji, Ankara, Türkiye
Phone: +90 312 306 11 29 Fax: +90 312 312 41 20 E-mail: yesimguray@gmail.com

Incidentally found pulmonary aspergilloma in a patient with dilated cardiomyopathy

Dilate kardiyomiyopatili bir hastada tesadüfen bulunan pulmoner aspergilloma

A 46-year-old man with dilated cardiomyopathy was referred to our center for refractory heart failure despite of optimal medical therapy. For the assessment of cardiac output, pulmonary vascular resistance, and