Case Report

Saddle Pulmonary Embolism with Thrombus in Transit across a Patent Foramen Ovale

Fitzgerald Shepherd,1 Ashley White-Stern,2 Oloruntobi Rahaman,1 Damian Kurian,3 and Karen Simon1

1Harlem Hospital Center, New York City, NY, USA 
2Columbia University Medical Center, New York City, NY, USA 
3Department of Cardiology, Harlem Hospital Center, New York City, NY, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to Fitzgerald Shepherd; fshep87@gmail.com

Received 25 September 2016; Revised 28 December 2016; Accepted 10 January 2017; Published 26 January 2017

Academic Editor: Filippo M. Sarullo

Copyright © 2017 Fitzgerald Shepherd et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

This is the case of a 25-year-old obese man who presented with acute shortness of breath, chest pain, and palpitations. Of note, he lives a sedentary lifestyle and was recently hospitalized for incision and drainage of a left foot abscess. On presentation he was tachypnoeic, tachycardiac, and hypoxic but blood pressure was stable. Laboratory studies were significant for elevated D-dimer and mildly increased troponin. On further investigation he was found to have a saddle pulmonary embolism with massive clot burden. Echocardiogram revealed thrombus in transit and McConnell’s sign. He underwent surgical embolectomy and closure of a patent foramen ovale. This is a particularly rare case, especially in such a young patient. Because this is a rare diagnosis, with insufficient data, there is no formally established treatment guideline. However, in patients who are good surgical candidates, studies have shown better outcome with surgical embolectomy as compared to anticoagulation alone or thrombolysis.

1. Introduction

Risk of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) is described succinctly by Virchow’s triad: stasis, endothelial injury, and hypercoagulable state. The embolization of a DVT into the right heart predisposes to pulmonary embolism (PE). In the case of an embolic event, a patent foramen ovale (remnant of the fetal circulation) puts the patient at risk for paradoxical embolism.

2. Case Presentation

We report a case of an obese 25-year-old man, recently diagnosed diabetic, who presented to the emergency department with acute onset shortness of breath for several hours. Of note, he presented two weeks prior for left foot pain and was found to have an abscess on the plantar surface. He denied foot trauma, insect, or animal bites at that time. The abscess was successfully incised and drained, and he was admitted for intravenous antibiotics. During that admission he received subcutaneous heparin for DVT prophylaxis. Cultures grew methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and he was discharged five days later on culture-directed oral antibiotics. Since that time, he had been mostly sedentary but this was not a great departure from his typical habits.

The patient was at his usual state of health until the morning of presentation (while playing video games at home) when he had acute onset shortness of breath with associated palpitations and sharp left-sided chest pain. He had no fever, leg swelling, or calf pain. He denied smoking or illicit drug use. His symptoms continued and he was brought to the emergency department of his community hospital later that evening.

On physical examination, he was lying in bed slightly tachypnoeic at 20 breaths per minute but speaking in full sentences. He was tachycardiac at 135 beats per minute and afebrile at 97.1 degrees Fahrenheit and blood pressure was 144/96 mmHg. On cardiac examination, he had normal heart sounds with regular rhythm and no murmurs, rubs, or gallops. Breath sounds were vesicular on respiratory exam
Table 1: Laboratory results.

| Test                  | Result | Ref. range   | Test          | Result | Ref. range |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|--------|------------|
| ABG on room air       | 7.45   | (7.35–7.45)  | WBC ($\times 10^{9}$/L) | 10.9   | (4.5–11.5) |
| pH                    | 7.45   | (7.35–7.45)  | Hemoglobin (g/dL)  | 14.4   | (14–18)    |
| pO$_2$ (mmHg)         | 67     | (80–100)     | Platelet ($\times 10^{9}$/L) | 221    | (150–450)  |
| pCO$_2$ (mmHg)        | 27.6   | (35–45)      | PT (sec)      | 11.4   | (9.25–12.35) |
| HCO$_3$ (mEq/L)       | 19     | (22–28)      | PTT (sec)     | 22.8   | (25.0–33.9) |
| sO$_2$ (%)            | 93.8%  | (92–100)     | D-dimer (ng/mL) | 37,529 | (0–500)    |
| Lactate (mmol/L)      | 1.2    | (0–2)        | Troponin I (ng/mL) | 0.395  | (0–0.045)  |
| Glucose (mmol/L)      | 244    | (70–99)      | BNP (pg/mL)   | 95.1   | (0–100)    |

and no wheezes or crackles were appreciated. Extremities were without edema and the left foot wound was well healed.

Laboratory results (Table 1) showed significantly elevated D-dimer and electrocardiogram showed sinus tachycardia with $S_1\text{Q} \text{T}_3$ pattern (Figure 1). Given the suspicion for pulmonary embolism, he was presumptively started on low molecular weight heparin and computed tomography pulmonary angiogram was ordered (Figure 2). The radiologist urgently called in the early morning to give a preliminary report of an extensive saddle pulmonary embolism. Our patient’s blood pressure remained stable however. The intensive care team was consulted, accepted the patient to the unit, and then arranged for transfer to a tertiary care cardiothoracic center for possible surgical intervention. Echocardiogram (Figures 3 and 4 and Video 1 in Supplementary Material available online at https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/6752709) that morning remarkably displayed whirling echogenic mass in the atria and McConnell’s sign.

He arrived at the tertiary care hospital around noon and was urgently taken to the operating theater where he underwent median sternotomy, cardiopulmonary bypass, and clamping of the aorta (which also helped to prevent systemic embolization). When the incision was made for
cannulation of the inferior vena cava, a large amount of clot extruded through the incision site. The patient had right atriotomy and pulmonary endarterectomy with extraction of a large amount of thrombotic material that obstructed the pulmonary arteries (Figures 5 and 6). The PFO was sutured close in two layers. The surgery was performed without complications and the patient tolerated the procedure well.

The patient was also evaluated by the Hematology team for hypercoagulable state and thrombophilicscreen was sent off. This included Factor V Leiden, protein C, protein S, lupus anticoagulant, anticardiolipin, prothrombin gene mutation, and beta-2 glycoprotein. All of these have returned negative.

3. Discussion

Our patient endorsed a relatively sedentary lifestyle at baseline, with recent hospitalization and increased immobilization after incision and drainage of the MRSA left foot abscess likely contributing to a greater risk of thrombogenesis. There have been other cases described in the literature of lower limb infection leading to DVT/PE, some of which also involved MRSA [1, 2]. A lower limb Doppler was not done in this case; however, in retrospect a left lower extremity DVT was the likely origin of the clot. Given the extent of thrombosis in this otherwise well young man, it is also reasonable to assume that there is some underlying thrombophilia, but thrombophilic workup has so far been unremarkable.

The visualization of a right atrial thrombus is referred to as a thrombus in transit and is a very rare echocardiographic finding, carrying a high mortality rate of up to 29% [3, 4]. It is even more rare to visualize a thrombus across PFO [5, 6]. This is particularly unique in such young patient as the average age for similar presentation is 58 ± 16 years (our patient is 25 years old). Death due to cardiogenic shock and/or right heart failure has been noted in 44% of patients who presented with an embolus straddling the PFO and death due to stroke in nearly 16% [7].

Our patient presented with acute shortness of breath and was discovered to have saddle PE with massive clot burden and thrombus-in-transit straddling PFO: a dangerous diagnosis. Although the rarity of this diagnosis results in a paucity of standardized treatment guidelines, studies have shown improved survival with surgical embolectomy as compared to anticoagulation alone in patients who are hemodynamically stable with low to moderate surgical risk [8, 9]. Thrombolysis, while used for patients in higher risk groups, may be associated with higher rates of mortality [10, 11]. In accordance with these studies and suggested treatment algorithm our patient underwent urgent embolectomy and PFO closure and was started on anticoagulation postoperatively. He suffered no neurological event and did well with aggressive surgical management.

Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Full Form |
|--------------|-----------|
| ABG          | Arterial blood gas |
| BNP          | Brain-type natriuretic peptide |
| DVT          | Deep venous thrombosis |
| PE           | Pulmonary embolism |
| PFO          | Patent foramen ovale |
| PT           | Prothrombin time |
| aPTT         | Activated partial thromboplastin time |
| MRSA         | Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus |
| WBC          | White blood cell count |

Competing Interests

The authors have no conflict of interests to declare.

Acknowledgments

Images of clot (Figures 4 and 5) are courtesy of David Yaffee, M.D.

References

[1] G. R. Waryasz, P. McClure, and B. G. Vopat, “Septic ankle with purulence tracking up the flexor hallucis longus tendon sheath leading to deep venous thrombosis/pulmonary embolism and compartment syndrome,” Foot and Ankle Specialist, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 234–239, 2015.
[2] J. Backes, B. C. Taylor, and M. D. Clayton, “Septic knee-induced deep venous thrombosis in a young adult,” Orthopedics, vol. 33, no. 10, 2010.
[3] A. Torbicki, N. Galici, A. Covezzoli, E. Rossi, M. De Rosa, and S. Z. Goldhaber, “Right heart thrombi in pulmonary
embolism: results from the International Cooperative Pulmonary Embolism Registry,” *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, vol. 41, no. 12, pp. 2245–2251, 2003.

[4] P. S. Rose, N. M. Punjabi, and D. B. Pearse, “Treatment of right heart thromboemboli,” *Chest*, vol. 121, no. 3, pp. 806–814, 2002.

[5] U. Nellessen, W. G. Daniel, G. Matheis, H. Oelert, K. Depping, and P. R. Lichtlen, “Impending paradoxical embolism from atrial thrombus: correct diagnosis by transesophageal echocardiography and prevention by surgery,” *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 1002–1004, 1985.

[6] V. Aboyans, P. Lacroix, E. Ostyn, E. Cornu, and M. Laskar, “Diagnosis and management of entrapped embolus through a patent foramen ovale,” *European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery*, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 624–628, 1998.

[7] P. O. Myers, H. Bounameaux, A. Panos, R. Lerch, and A. Kalangos, “Impending paradoxical embolism: systematic review of prognostic factors and treatment,” *Chest*, vol. 137, no. 1, pp. 164–170, 2010.

[8] E. Fauveau, A. Cohen, N. Bonnet, K. Gacem, and H. Lardoux, “Surgical or medical treatment for thrombus straddling the patent foramen ovale: Impending paradoxical embolism? Report of four clinical cases and literature review,” *Archives of Cardiovascular Diseases*, vol. 101, no. 10, pp. 637–644, 2008.

[9] H. Baydoun, I. Barakat, E. Hatem, M. Challoub, and A. Mroueh, “Thrombus in transit through patent foramen ovale,” *Case Reports in Cardiology*, vol. 2013, Article ID 395879, 4 pages, 2013.

[10] A. Pernat, M. Logar, and S. K. Zorman, “Two cases of complications of the thrombolysis of right heart free-floating thrombi with pulmonary embolism: important role of echocardiographically based management,” *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, vol. 58, no. 6, pp. 628–631, 2004.

[11] T. S. Bracey, C. Langrish, M. Darby, and J. Soar, “Cerebral infarction following thrombolysis for massive pulmonary embolism,” *Resuscitation*, vol. 68, no. 1, pp. 135–137, 2006.