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Giant left ventricular pseudoaneurysm concomitant with severe mitral regurgitation: multimodality imaging and successful surgical repair

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A 58-year old man with previous myocardial infarction was shown to have a huge pseudoaneurysm (8 × 6 cm) on the left ventricular posterior wall concomitant with severe mitral regurgitation (Fig. 1A–D, Video 1). The left ventricle was reconstructed with resection of the pseudoaneurysm sac and repaired with a Dacron graft (Dor procedure) along with mitral ring annuloplasty (Fig. 1E). Postoperatively, left ventricle was normal in size (5.5 × 3.8 cm) without residual mitral regurgitation (Fig. 1F and G, Video 2).

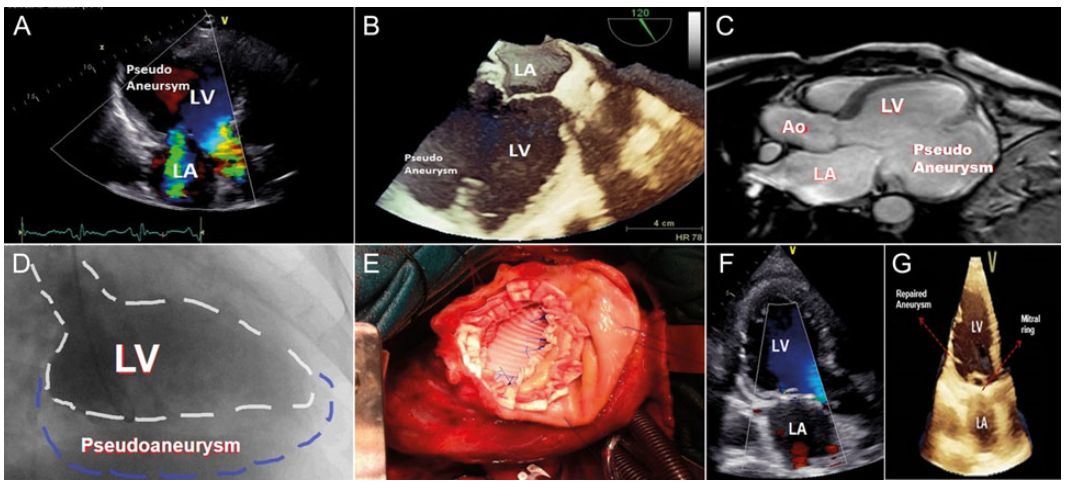
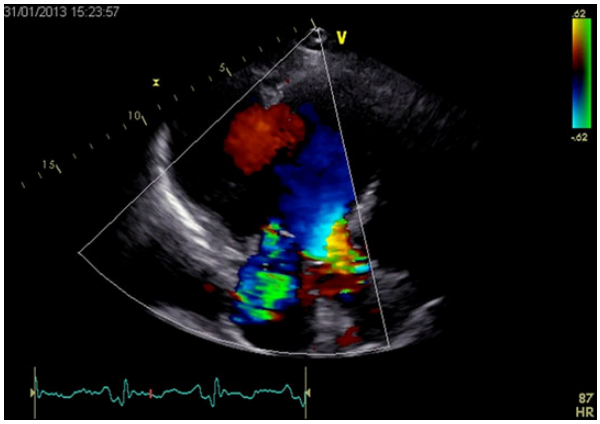


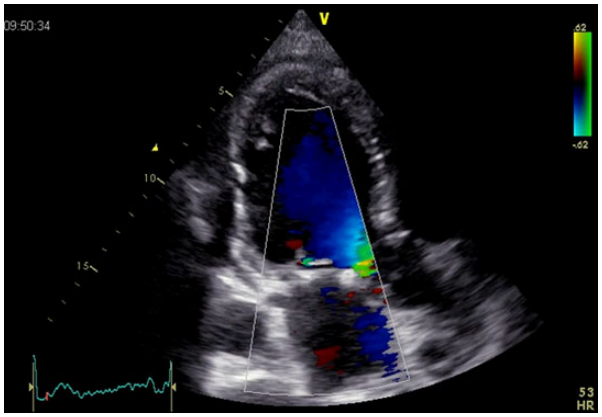
Figure 1: (**A**) Transthoracic echocardiography with colour Doppler showing the huge pseudoaneurysm (8 × 6 cm) located in the left ventricular posterior wall along with the posteriorly directed severe mitral regurgitation. (**B**) Three-dimensional transoesophageal echocardiography showing the giant pseudoaneurysm cavity. (**C**) Cardiac magnetic resonance image of the pseudoaneurysm. (**D**) Left ventriculography image showing the aneurysmal cavity adjacent to the inferior wall. (**E**) Intraoperative demonstration of the Dor procedure, left ventricular reconstruction by opening of the aneurysmal sac and repair with a Dacron graft. (**F**) Postoperative transthoracic echocardiography showing no residual mitral regurgitation. (**G**) Postoperative 3D echocardiography showing proper positioning of the graft with normal left ventricular size (end-diastolic size: 5.5 × 3.8 cm) and normal appearance of the 29-mm Edwards mitral ring.

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Video 1: Preoperative transthoracic echocardiography with colour Doppler, showing the huge pseudoaneurysm (8 × 6 cm) located in the left ventricular posterior wall along with the posteriorly directed severe mitral regurgitation.



Video 2: Postoperative transthoracic echocardiography demonstrating normal left ventricular size (5.5 × 3.8 cm) along with proper positioning of the graft without residual mitral regurgitation.

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