Prenatal diagnosis of fetal partial left pulmonary artery sling: case report

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Case report
A 38 year-old gravida 3 pare 1 woman was referred to our hospital at 24+ weeks of gestation because of fetal dysplasia of the right lung and dextroposition of the heart. It was noticed that the right pulmonary artery with a normal internal diameter was larger than the left pulmonary artery at 32+ weeks of gestation. A branch of the right pulmonary artery ran behind the trachea and irrigated the left inferior lobe. An obvious stenosis occurred at the distal post-branched right pulmonary artery. The left pulmonary artery derived from the main pulmonary artery and irrigated the left superior lobe. All the pulmonary veins returned to the normal left atrium. It was thus considered that dysplasia of the right lung was due to the stenosis of the distal right pulmonary artery and the larger right pulmonary was due to pulmonary artery sling. Postnatal CT angiography confirmed the diagnosis. The infant was discharged from hospital after anti-infection therapy and was hospitalized twice for pulmonary infection until 3 months of age.

Figure 1 4-chamber view showed a small right lung and dextroposition of the heart

Figure 2 A branch of the right pulmonary artery ran behind the trachea and irrigated the left inferior lobe. The left pulmonary artery derived from the main pulmonary artery and irrigated the left superior lobe. An obvious stenosis occurred at the distal post-branched right pulmonary artery.

Figure 3 The diagrammatic sketch of Figure 2

Figure 4. Postnatal CT (posterior view) demonstrated the diagnosis