

## Pneumotoraks – rijetka manifestacija endometrioze

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**KLJUČNE RIJEČI:** katamenijski pneumotoraks; endometrijoza; menstrualni ciklus

**UVOD:** Endometrijoza je kronična bolest od koje boluje oko 10% žena reproduktivne dobi u svijetu. Može zahvatiti razne organske sustave, ponekad uzrokujući rijetke simptome koje je teško povezati s bolešću.

**PRIKAZ SLUČAJA:** 47-ogodišnja žena, koja boluje od endometrioze dijagnosticirane prije četrnaest godina, prezentira se s malim spontanom desnostranim pneumotoraksom drugog dana menstrualnog ciklusa.

Obiteljska anamneza je bez osobitosti. Dva mjeseca nakon potpune rezolucije, došlo je do relapsa pneumotoraksa ipsilateralno, također drugog dana menstrualnog ciklusa. Učinjena je video-asistirana torakoskopska kirurgija (VATS), a kuneiformna resekcija apikalnog segmenta desnog gornjeg režnja pokazala je promjenu u krvnim žilama, ukazujući na moguće ponavljajuće trombotske događaje. Imunološka je obrada (ANA, anti-ds-DNA, ANCA, C3 i C4 i RF) bila uredna, kao i faktor V, MTHFR, PAI-1 i protrombin. Osam mjeseci kasnije, dogodio se drugi relaps desnostranog pneumotoraksa - ovog puta petog dana menstrualnog ciklusa. Temeljita analiza povijesti bolesti uputila je na povezanost s menstrualnim ciklusom, stoga je postavljena sumnja na katamenijski pneumotoraks. Pacijentica je upućena na MR koji je pokazao endometriotičke otočiće u desnom frenokostalnom sinusu. Uvedena je hormonska terapija i od tada nije bilo novih recidiva pneumotoraksa.

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Katamenijski se pneumotoraks obično javlja unutar 72 sata prije ili nakon početka menstrualnog ciklusa, učestalije na desnoj strani prsnog koša. Prikaz slučaja ima za cilj naglasiti važnost ove rijetke, ali potencijalno životno ugrožavajuće manifestacije bolesti.

## Pneumothorax - a rare manifestation of endometriosis

**INTRODUCTION:** Endometriosis is a chronic disease that affects about 10% of females of reproductive age globally. It occurs in numerous sites of the body, sometimes causing rare symptoms that are difficult to associate with the disease.

**REPORT:** A 47-year-old female patient with a history of endometriosis, diagnosed 14 years ago, and a negative family history, presents with a small spontaneous right-sided pneumothorax, on the second day of her menstrual cycle. After two months of complete resolution, there was a relapse of pneumothorax ipsilateral, also on the second day of the menstrual cycle. VATS was done and the cuneiform resection of the apical segment of the right upper lobe showed a change in blood vessels, indicating potential recurring thrombotic events. Immunological work-up (ANA, anti-ds-DNA, ANCA, C3 and C4 and RF) was normal, as well as Factor V, MTHFR, PAI-1 and prothrombin. 8 months later, a second relapse of a right-sided pneumothorax occurred, on the fifth day of the menstrual cycle. A thorough reevaluation of clinical history enabled a connection with menstrual cycles, and suspicion of catamenial pneumothorax was raised. Thorax MR revealed endometriotic islets in the right phrenocostal sinus. The patient has been put under hormonal therapy and no relapse of pneumothorax has occurred since.

**CONCLUSION:** Catamenial pneumothorax usually occurs within 72 hours before or after the onset of a menstrual cycle, mostly on the right side of the chest. The report aims to emphasize the importance of this rare and potentially life-threatening manifestation of the disease.

**KEYWORDS:** catamenial pneumothorax; endometriosis; menstrual cycle

