Cor triatriatum in a newborn

Davide Marini · Phalla Ou

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A 1-month-old 3.1-kg infant was referred to our institution because of cyanosis and the suspicion of total anomalous pulmonary venous connection. The newborn underwent nongated cardiac CT (VCT LightSpeed, General Electric, Milwaukee, WI; slice thickness 0.625 mm×64, rotation speed 0.4 s, pitch 0.9, 80 kVp, mA modulated during the acquisition) after peripheral injection of contrast agent (2 ml/kg of iohexol 300 mgI/ml injected at 0.5 ml/s). CT elegantly revealed a fibromuscular membrane dividing the left atrium into two separate chambers (Fig. 1). The communicating fenestration was narrow and inferior (Fig. 2; arrow indicates the communicating fenestration). These images demonstrate the valuable diagnostic utility of high-resolution 3-D CT when cardiac US is not definitive, even for paediatric intracardiac abnormalities.

Fig. 1 Axial CT image

Fig. 2 Coronal CT image

D. Marini · P. Ou (✉)
Department of Paediatric Radiology,
Necker-Enfants Malades Hospital,
149 rue de Sèvres,
75743 Paris Cedex 15, France
e-mail: phalla.ou@nck.aphp.fr

D. Marini · P. Ou
Centre de Référence Malformations Cardiaques Congénitales
Complexes-M3C, Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades,
Université Paris Descartes, AP-HP,
Paris, France