A 63-year-old man with a past history significant for hypertension, low back pain and polysubstance abuse (tobacco and marijuana) presented with shortness of breath and hemoptysis for the last 8 days prior to admission. His initial exam showed elevated jugular venous pressure and bilateral basal crackles with reduced air entry on the right lower lung zone.

The patient was found to be in atrial fibrillation with a rapid ventricular response. His initial chest X-ray showed a moderate right-sided pleural effusion. Immediate bedside echo was concerning for bilateral ventricular dysfunction with concerns of right-sided heart pressure and volume overload. A chest CT angiogram was obtained and showed acute lower lobe pulmonary embolism, with possible distal infarct, moderate right sided
pleural effusion, and filling defects in both atrial appendages concerning for thrombi (Figure 1, Panels A & B).

The patient was started on therapeutic anticoagulation and underwent therapeutic thoracentesis, gentle diuresis, and rate control for his atrial fibrillation. A few days later, a trans-esophageal echo confirmed the bilateral atrial thrombi (Figure 1, Panels C & D).

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