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**Title:** Adult diagnosis of Swyer-James-MacLeod syndrome: Retrospective analysis of four cases

Dr. Hadice 31101 Selimoglu Sen dr.haticesen@hotmail.com MD <sup>1</sup>, Dr. Mahsuk 31102 Taylan mahsuktaylan@gmail.com MD <sup>1</sup>, Dr. Ozlem 31103 Abakay o.abakay@hotmail.com MD <sup>1</sup>, Dr. Cengizhan 31104 Sezgi cengizhansezgi@gmail.com MD <sup>1</sup> and Dr. Mehmet Guli 31105 Cetincakmak drmehmetguli@gmail.com MD <sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup> Pulmonology Department, Dicle University Medical Faculty, Diyarbakir, Turkey, 21100 and <sup>2</sup> Radiodiagnostic Department, Dicle University Medical Faculty, Diyarbakir, Turkey, 21100 .

**Body:** Background Swyer-James-MacLeod Syndrome (SJMS) is characterized by hypoplasia and/or agenesis of the pulmonary arteries showing a characteristic radiological pattern, such as translucent or hyperlucent unilateral lung. The diagnose is in childhood mostly, but sometimes delays until adulthood. This study examines the clinical and imaging spectrum of 4 patients that diagnosed as SJMS in adulthood. Cases Table 1 shows the clinical and imaging data of the patients.

Table 1. Clinical, radiological and pulmonary function profile of 4 patients with Swyer-James-Macleod syndrome in adults

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4
Age/sex	39 years/male	51 years/female	40 years/female	33 years/female
Dyspnea	+	+	+	+
Hemoptysis	+	+	-	-
Chest pain	-	+	+	+
Symptoms in childhood	-	+	+	+
PFT				
obstruction	+	+	+	+
restriction	-	-	negative	+
Chest radiography				
hyperinflation	+	+	+	+
reduced lung volume	+	+	+	+
CT Findings				
pulmonary artery hypoplasia	+/L	+/L	+/L	+/L

bronchiectasis	+/L	+/L	+/L	+/L
mosaic perfusion	-	-	+/R	+/L,R
decrease in density	+/L	+/L	+/L	+/L

PFT: Pulmonary function tests, CT: computerized tomography, L: left side, R: right side,  
+:positive,-:negative

Discussion Unilateral bronchiolitis obliterans with hyperinflation is quite rare, with a prevalence of 0.01%. The disease is often with dyspnea, decreased exercise tolerance, cough, haemoptysis and recurrent pulmonary infections. SJMS is characterized by unilateral hyperlucency in chest radiography. Computerized tomography (CT) provides useful additional information. Conclusion SJMS may be confused with asthma or pulmonary embolism due to similar symptoms and may result in inappropriate therapy. There are small numbers of patients diagnosed in adulthood.