



Don't get your wires crossed: epicardial wire-induced lung granuloma

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Abstract: Temporary epicardial pacing wires are routinely employed in patients undergoing cardiac surgery and are usually removed prior to hospital discharge. Complications related to retained wires may result in severe and life-threatening conditions, commonly due to wire migration into distant organs. Intrapulmonary retrieval of those wires has been rarely described and its management is challenging. Here, we report the case of a patient with a history of open-heart surgery, who underwent a chest computed tomography discovering a suspicious pulmonary nodule. Further follow-up imaging disclosed an additional migrating ground glass opacity in the same pulmonary lobe. Surgical resection of the right lung was performed, revealing an intraparenchymal retained pacing wire causing foreign-body inflammation and a solid nodule, which was later confirmed to be malignant. The post-operative period was uneventful and the patient fully recovered from surgery. Despite its rarity, intrapulmonary wire retention should be considered for the differential diagnosis of ground glass opacities in patients with a history of open-heart surgery. The management of these challenging cases should be carefully planned in a multidisciplinary team.

Keywords: Epicardial pacing wire; case report; pulmonary foreign body granulomatosis; lung cancer; ground-glass opacity (GGO)

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Introduction

Temporary epicardial pacing wires (TEPWs) are routinely employed in patients undergoing heart surgery, to prevent post-operative dysrhythmias that might result in hemodynamic instability and subsequent cardiac failure. The wires are usually gently pulled out prior to hospital discharge but, in case of difficult removal, they are simply cut at the skin level so that the residual wire retracts into the tissue. Retained TEPWs may migrate into distant organs and cause severe complications. Intrapulmonary migration is rare and has been associated to hemoptysis and recurrent pneumonia.

We present the case of an asymptomatic patient whose

chest computer tomography (CT) detected a migrating TEPW and a solid nodule in the right upper pulmonary lobe. The case is presented in accordance with the Case Report (CARE) Guidelines (1).

Case presentation

A 47-year-old woman, former smoker with a history of mitral valve repair, was referred to our Division for a suspicious pulmonary lesion detected on follow-up chest CT. She was asymptomatic and clinical examination was negative. Two months earlier she had undergone mitral valve repair via sternotomy, with TEPWs positioning. CT scans had shown a 7.5-mm spiculated lung nodule in

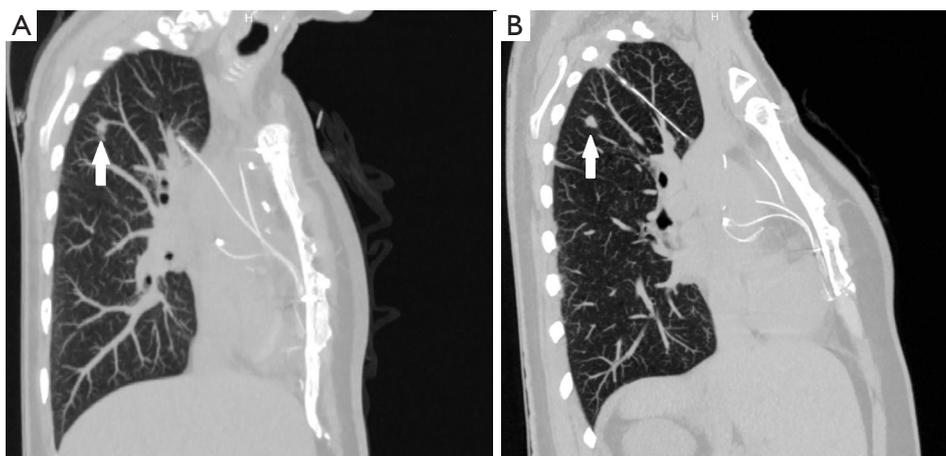


Figure 1 Consecutive chest CT sagittal views, revealing one TEPW crossing the mediastinum (A) and migrating through the right lung parenchyma, eliciting a foreign-body reaction in the surrounding tissues (B). Scans also showed a solid, spiculated nodule in the right upper lobe (arrow). TEPW, temporary epicardial pacing wire.



Figure 2 After removal, the intrapulmonary foreign body revealed to be a TEPW. TEPW, temporary epicardial pacing wire.

the right upper lobe. Subsequent CT scans at 6 months confirmed the persistence of the lesion and detected a more cranial, infra-centimetric ground-glass opacity (GGO) in the same lung lobe. Surprisingly, further follow-up imaging discovered a cranial migration of the GGO, while both pulmonary lesions stayed stable in size. CT 14 months after the initial retrieval of the lung nodule showed a volume increase of the latter, which proved hypermetabolic on ^{18}F -Fluoro-Deoxy-Glucose Positron Emission Tomography (^{18}F -FDG PET). The GGO, on the contrary, was ^{18}F -FDG PET-negative. Comparison of consecutive multiplanar CT scans reconstructions allowed to identify a foreign body migrating through the right pulmonary parenchyma in caudal-cranial, medial-lateral and anterior-posterior direction and eliciting an inflammatory-like reaction in the surrounding tissues (Figure 1).

The patient underwent pulmonary atypical resection including both lesions via right thoracotomy. Intraoperative palpation of the upper lobe found caudally the known solid nodule and, cranially, a seemingly inflammatory parenchymal lesion surrounding a foreign body. After cautious extraction, it revealed to be a 20-cm long TEPW (Figure 2). Frozen section disclosed lung adenocarcinoma on the solid nodule, therefore upper lobectomy and systematic hilar-mediastinal lymph node dissection were performed. The post-operative period was uneventful. Following the intraoperative retrieval of the foreign body, amoxicillin/clavulanic acid was initiated. Histopathology confirmed pulmonary adenocarcinoma on the caudal nodule and fibrosis with chronic inflammation on the cranial lesion. Bacterial and mycobacterial cultures on both the TEPW and the parenchymal inflammatory lesion were negative. The patient was discharged 5 days after surgery and fully recovered. Her 10-month post-operative CT findings were consistent with previous lung surgery.

Discussion

Complications related to retained TEPWs are rare (2) and range from cutaneous fistulas to more severe conditions like small bowel obstruction, herniation of intra-abdominal contents into the thorax, intravascular or intrabronchial retention and sepsis (3). Intrapulmonary retention of TEPWs has also been described. Gentry *et al.* (4) reported the bronchoscopic retrieval and extraction of a TEPW in a

man presenting with chest pain and a history of hemoptysis following cardiac operation one year before. Horng and colleagues (5) discovered an endobronchial TEPW while performing flexible bronchoscopy on a man suffering from recurrent pneumonia, who had undergone heart surgery 6 years before. Surgical removal with opening of the pericardium was achieved through thoracotomy, in order to reduce the risk of bleeding related to the long duration of wire retention.

In the presented case, a retained TEPW migrated through the pulmonary parenchyma without crossing any great vessel or mediastinal structure, leaving the patient asymptomatic for 16 months after primary surgery. Due to the peripheric location of both the pulmonary lesions, flexible bronchoscopy was deemed unnecessary. Right thoracotomy was considered the best approach, allowing to diagnose and subsequently treat the pulmonary adenocarcinoma as well as carefully removing the TEPW and preventing complications.

In conclusion, despite its rarity, intrapulmonary wire retention should be considered for the differential diagnosis of GGOs in patients with a history of open-heart surgery. The management of these challenging cases should be carefully planned in a multidisciplinary team, including surgeons, pulmonologists and radiologists.

Moreover, the presence of retained TEPWs should be documented in patients' medical records and regularly monitored.

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Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this manuscript and any accompanying images.

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