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### Coexistence of diaphragm eventration and thoracic ectopic kidney

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**Background:** Diaphragm eventration is defined as elevation of all or some parts of diaphragm because of defect in the diaphragmatic structure. On the other hand, ectopic kidney within the thoracic cage is an unrelated anomaly which is very rare. In study, we report an infant with coexistence of diaphragm eventration and thoracic ectopic kidney.

**Method/Results:** A 4-month-old male infant was brought to emergency department because of tachypnoea and pallor. He was delivered at 30th week of pregnancy by normal spontaneous vaginal delivery. Heart rate was 156 beats/min, respiratory rate 46 beat/min, oxygen saturation was 85% in room air with sign of cyanosis. Heart sounds were heard on the right side of the thorax. No breath sound could be heard on the left side. In posteroanterior chest radiography, intestinal segmental gas pattern simulated large bowel haustration was found filling up the left hemithorax up to the hilus level. This caused displacement of heart and mediastinum to the right. A continuity between left upper abdominal quadrant with the left hemithorax was apparent. Contrast study with radiopaque agent revealed that displaced intestinal segments filled with localised opaque agent within the left hemithorax. Appearance was consistent with diaphragm eventration. Patient was referred to paediatric surgery for operation. In postoperative abdominal ultrasonography, left kidney was located above the spleen in the thorax. In kidney scintigraphy, the right kidney was within normal limits and the left kidney was located within the thorax.

**Conclusion:** In patients who have laboured breathing and tachypnoea during infancy, one should consider diaphragm eventration as one of the differential diagnosis and radiological investigations can help to establish the diagnosis. In patients with eventration, the presence of mediastinal masses found in imaging should prompt the consideration of a thoracic kidney. Furthermore, organ dysfunction may occur because of atypical locations.