

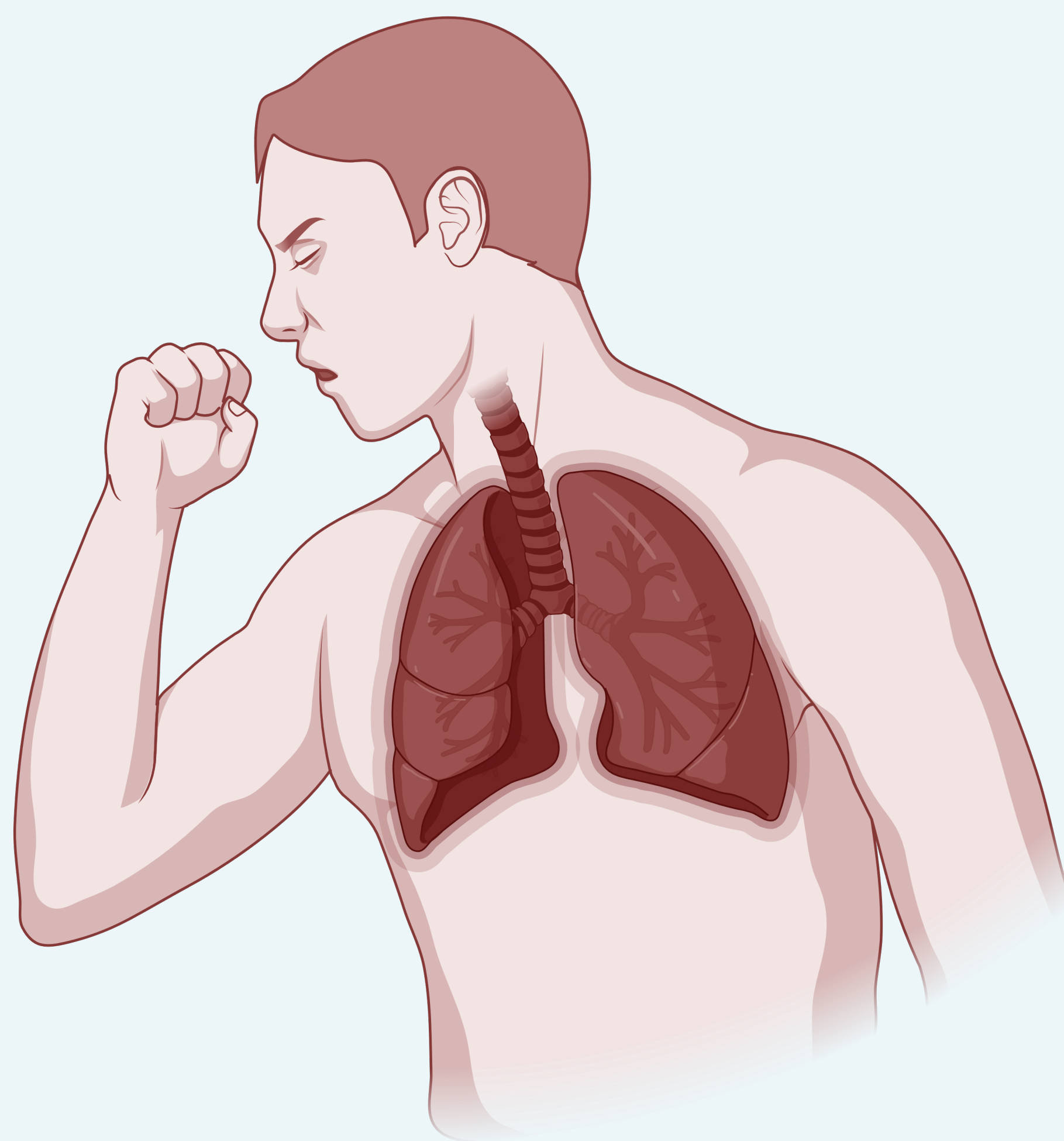
Right Ventricular Thrombus Formation in Pediatric VV-ECMO: A Diagnostic and Management Challenge

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Case

1

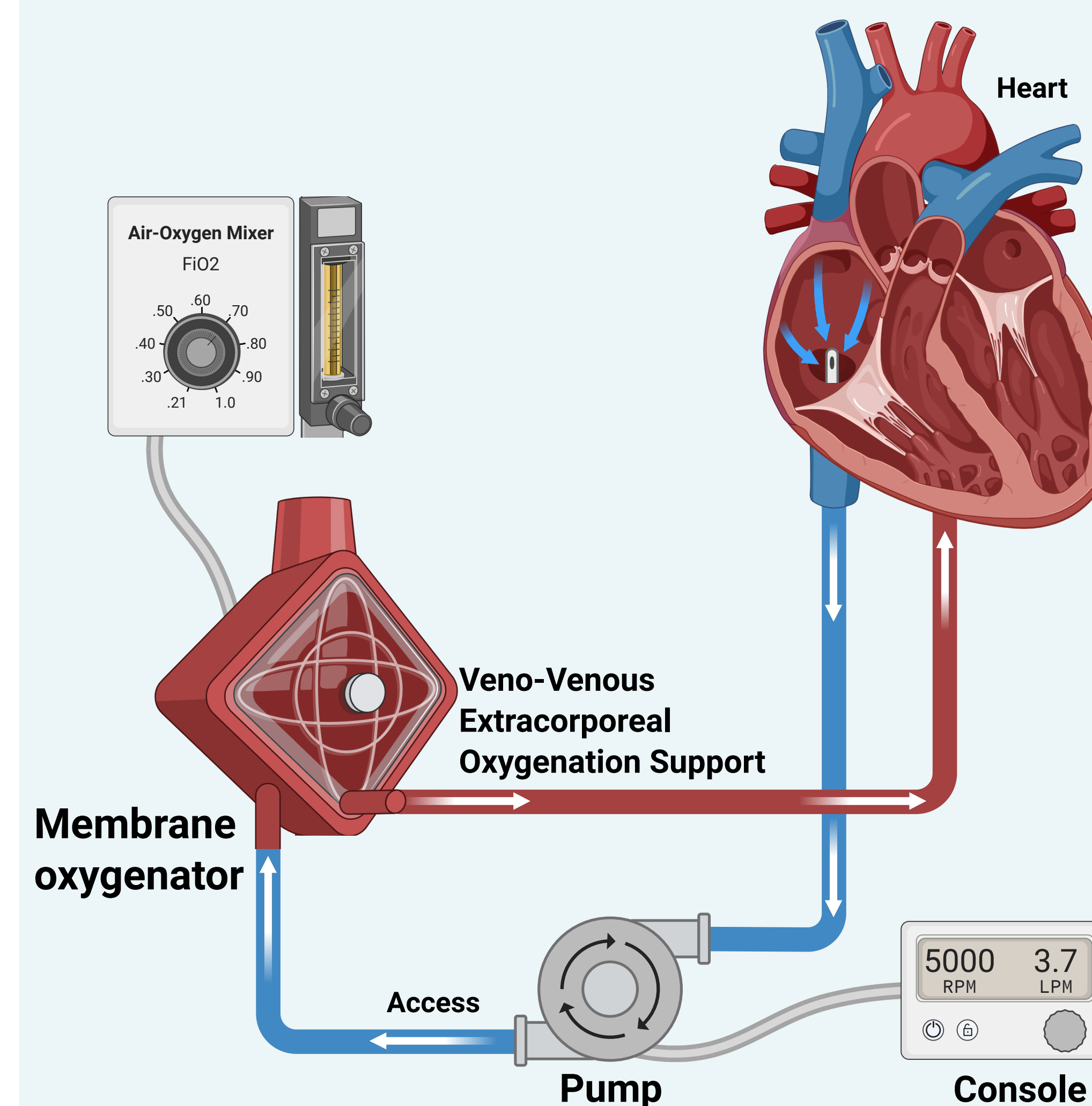
**Admitted for
mycoplasma pneumonia**



15-year-old man who initially presented for cough and dyspnea was found to have mycoplasma +ve PCR.

2

**Veno-Venous Extra
Corporeal Membrane
Oxygenation (ECMO)**

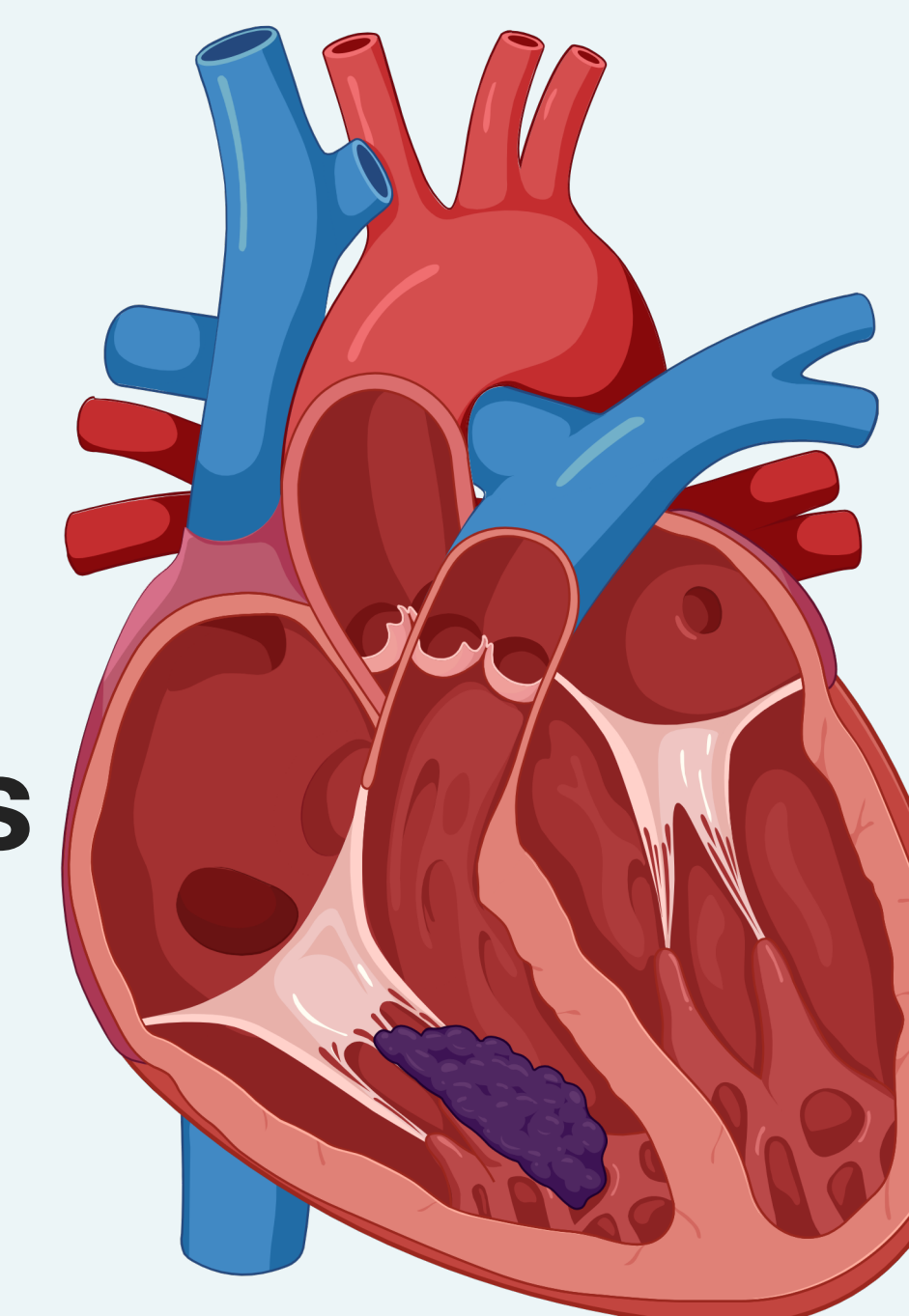


**Difficulty in
oxygenation and
refractory hypoxia led
to V-V ECMO**

3

**Transthoracic Echo and
Right Heart
Catheterization**

**Flattened
RV septum
+
McConnell's
Sign + RV
thrombus**



**Right Heart
Catheterization:
PA: (36/19/25 mmHg)
PCWP: 19 mmHg
pulmonary vascular
resistance: 0.4 wood
units
pulsatility index: 3.4**

4

Learning Points

**The diagnostic
limitations imposed
by ECMO cannulation,
specifically the inability
to perform standard
CTPA for pulmonary
embolism evaluation.**

**This case underscores
the importance of
distinguishing
between ECMO cannula-
related thrombosis and
clinically significant
pulmonary embolism, as
management strategies
differ significantly.**