



IMAGES IN INTENSIVE MEDICINE

Necrotizing tracheobronchial aspergillosis in an immunosuppressed patient



Aspergilosis traqueobronquial necrotizante en paciente inmunodeprimido

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Available online 17 June 2023

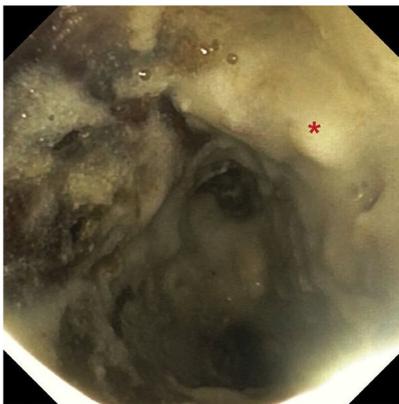


Figure 1

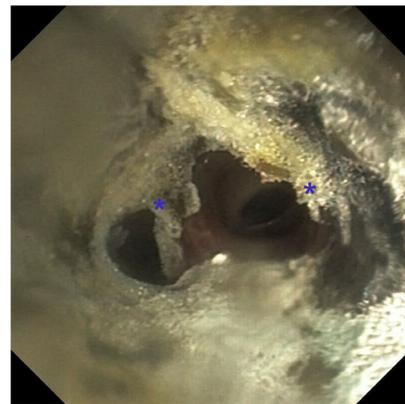


Figure 2

A 44-year-old male with a history of HIV infection with AIDS and Burkitt B-cell lymphoma was admitted to the ICU due to respiratory failure with neutropenia (80 cells/ μ l). Fibrobronchoscopy revealed extensive whitish-black exophytic lesions (Fig. 1, red asterisk) strongly suggestive of hyphae (Fig. 2, blue asterisks) lining the entire trachea (Video 1), carina and main bronchi (Video 2). Combination antifungal therapy was started with amphotericin B and caspofungin. Bronchoalveolar lavage confirmed the diagnosis of infection due to *Aspergillus fumigatus*. The mycosis presented a poor course, with mucosal necrosis and progression towards tracheoesophageal fistula and tracheal rupture that resulted in the death of the patient.

Conflicts of interest

All the authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest and have complied with all the applicable ethical standards.

Funding

The present study has received no funding of any kind.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary material related to this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.medine.2023.05.014>.

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