“Breathing New Life Into Diagnosis: A Rare Case of Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation (CPAM) Type II”

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INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation (CPAM) is a rare and complex fetal lung anomaly that occurs during embryonic development.
- ❖ Affects approximately 1 in 11,000 to 1 in 35,000 live births.
- ❖ This condition is characterized by an abnormal growth of lung tissue, leading to the formation of cysts or adenomatoid malformations in the pulmonary airways.
- ❖ This case reports of a new born baby presented with respiratory distress at birth.

CASE REPORT

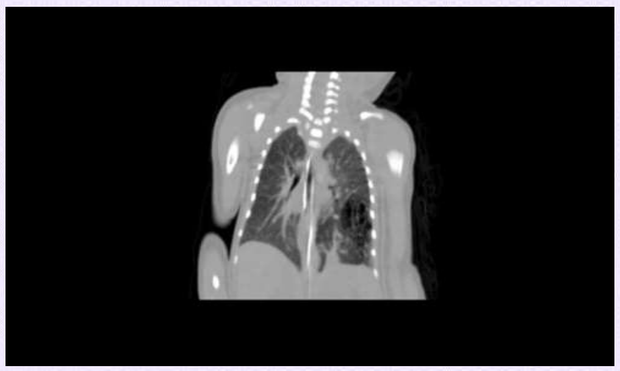
- ❖ A new born baby who is preterm delivery at 33 weeks of gestation.
- ❖ Birth weight - 1.9 kg
- ❖ Presented with history of respiratory distress.
- ❖ The mother is a 26 year old primigravida with Diabetes Mellitus and hypothyrodism.

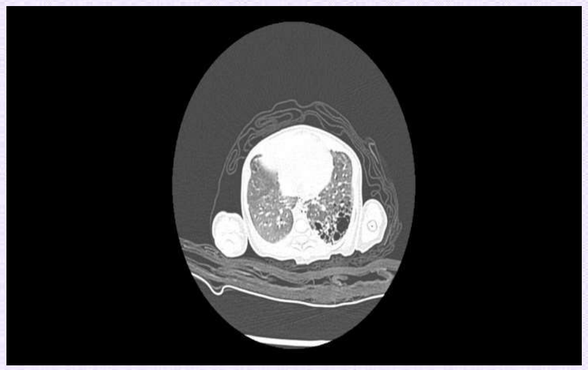
➢ Radiological Investigations

Antenatal ultrasonography- Revealed echogenic lesion with a few anechoic cystic spaces causing a cardiac shift to the right side and pushing left hemidiaphragm downwards which is suggestive of Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation.

➢ CT scan

left lower lobe showed multiple cyst with intervening septa involving almost all the segments. This confirmed Type 2 CPAM.



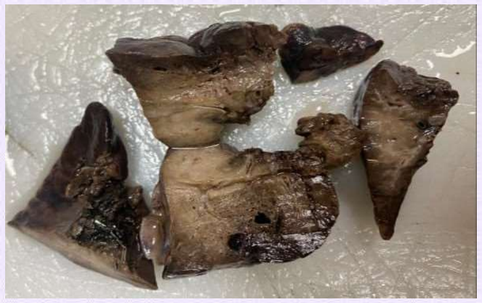


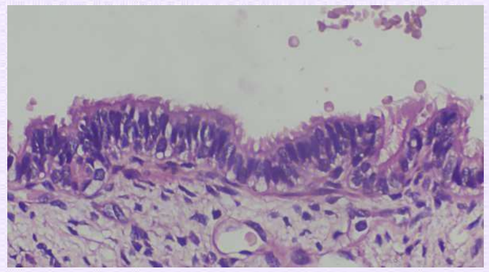
MANAGEMENT

- ❖ According to the initial assessment the line of management plan was to perform lobectomy of lower lobe of left lung
- ❖ But it was seen that the bronchus of the lower lobe was supplying the upper lobe as well.
- ❖ Therefore left pneumonectomy was done.

➢ CURRENT STATUS OF THE BABY:

- ❖ In NICU : 52 days of life ; 32 post operative days.
- ❖ current weight: 2.433kg
- ❖ Being weaned off from intubation- mechanical ventilation.





DISCUSSION

- ❖ Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation (CPAM) is a rare congenital dysplastic malformation characterized by failure of bronchial development and localized glandular development.
- ❖ Formerly known as Congenital Cystic Adenoid Malformation (CCAM)
- ❖ CPAM is categorized into 5 types(Stocker classification), ranging from type 0 to type IV, based on the source of pulmonary areas of the lung, cyst size, and cyst appearance.
- ❖ CPAM Type II accounts for 10% -15% of cases and mainly seen in first year of life. Grossly lesion is composed of medium sized cyst.

CONCLUSION

- ❖ Congenital Pulmonary Malformation is a rare congenital lung malformation that typically manifests as respiratory distress.
- ❖ The lesion classification facilitates patient patient prognosis assessment and additional management support.