

IMAGES IN INTENSIVE MEDICINE

Postintubation tracheal stenosis

Estenosis traqueal postintubación

X.F. Wang^{*,1}, X.H. Tian¹

Department of Critical Care Medicine, Yan Tai Yu Huang Ding Hospital, Qingdao University, 20#, Yu Huang Ding Dong Road, 264000 Yan Tai, PR China

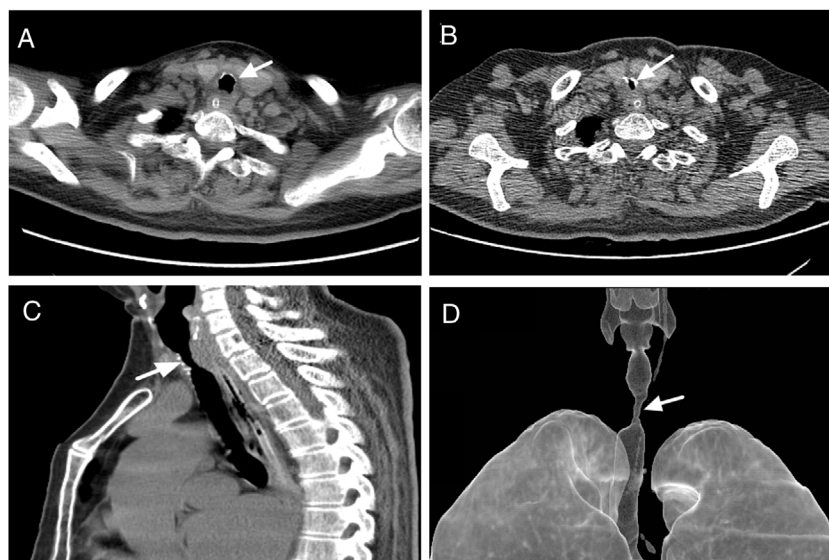


Figure 1

A 64-year-old woman with subarachnoid hemorrhage presented to intensive care unit. Endotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation therapy were required for 11 days due to slowly recovery of consciousness and poor muscle strength. The cuff pressures and endotracheal tube positions were routinely checked. 11 days later, her trachea was extubated. However, 5 days after the removal of the tracheal catheter, the patient began to have mild dyspnea. Chest CT examination indicated slight tracheal stenosis (Fig. 1A, arrow). 23 days after extubation, the patient presented obvious inspiratory dyspnea, and tracheal CT indicated obvious tracheal stenosis (Fig. 1B–D, arrow). The patient was transferred to ICU, and the dyspnea was relieved after tracheal intubation again. To maintain the airway, elective tracheotomy was performed.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: wxf197400@126.com (X.F. Wang).

¹ Xi Feng Wang and Xing Han Tian contributed equally to this article.