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EDİTÖRE MEKTUP
LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Three-dimensional CT scan for Swyer-James syndrome

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To the Editor,

A 16-year-old woman was referred due to a left hyperlucent lung, which was incidentally observed on a chest radiograph (Figure 1A). The patient had a history of respiratory infection in her infancy. A three-dimensional (3-D) CT scan revealed hyperlucency and diminished vascularity in the left lung without any bullous lung lesions (Figure 1B). On the basis of these findings, the patient was diagnosed to have Swyer-James syndrome (1,2). When unilateral hyperlucent lung is discovered, a 3-D CT scan would provide important clinical information as observed in this case. Although extremely rare, Swyer-James syndrome should be included in the differential diagnosis of unilateral hyperlucent lung if patients have a history of pulmonary infection in their early childhood.

3-D CT scan would provide critical information in distinguishing between “Swyer-James syndrome” and “other diseases exhibiting unilateral hyperlucent lung”. In addition, information obtained by 3-D CT scan would advance differential diagnosis without any other invasive examination, therefore, there would be benefits of low invasiveness and economic merit for patients.

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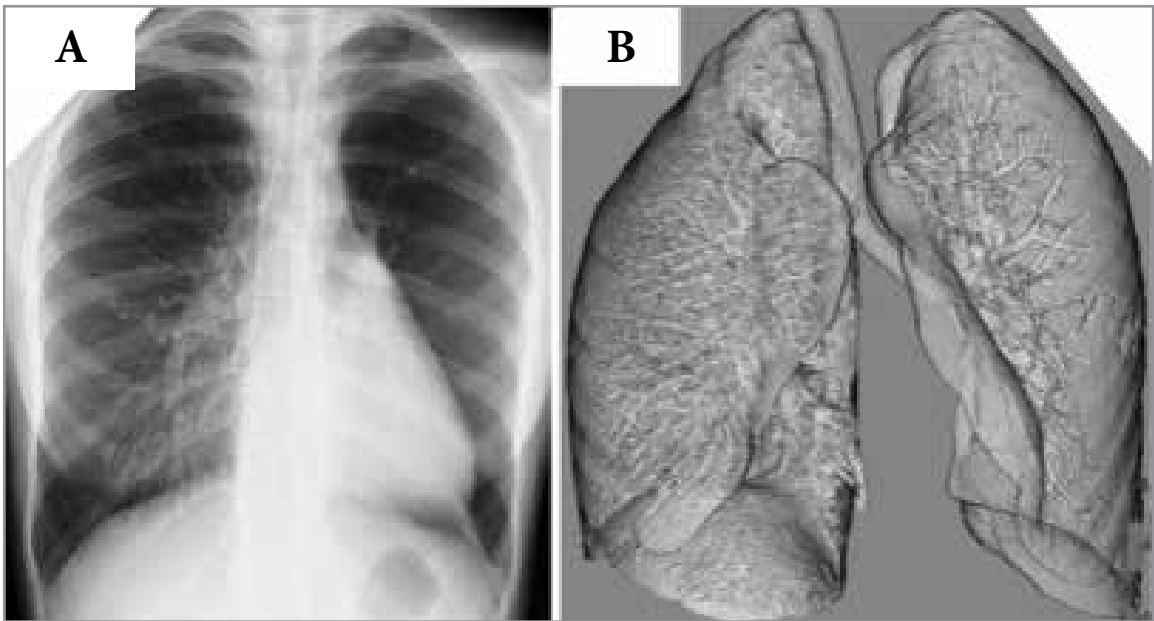


Figure 1. (A) Plain chest radiograph. (B) Three-dimensional (3-D) CT scan revealed hyperlucency and diminished vascularity in the left lung without any bullous lung lesions.

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