

Images in clinical medicine



Tracheobronchial calcification: an incidental finding in a patient on long-term Warfarin treatment

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Tracheobronchial calcification: an incidental finding in a patient on long-term Warfarin treatment

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A 90-year-old woman with nonvalvular chronic atrial fibrillation on Tab Warfarin since past 20 years came with complaints of right lower limb pain following a road traffic accident. Her vitals were within normal range. On right femoral anteroposterior radiograph, she was diagnosed to right distal femur fracture. was planned for open reduction and internal fixation for the same. Preoperative investigations were done which included chest radiograph, electrocardiogram and laboratory investigations. Chest radiograph revealed diffuse tracheobronchial tree calcification as an incidental

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finding. Patient had no respiratory complaints. Electrocardiogram showed atrial fibrillation. Laboratory testing revealed normal serum calcium levels of 8.9 mg/dl, serum phosphorous levels of 3 mg/dl, parathyroid hormone levels of 15 pg/ml and vitamin D levels of 50 ng/ml. Bone mineral density test revealed a t- score of -3 and a diagnosis of osteoporosis was made. Patient was operated for open reduction and internal fixation and given Tab Denosumab for osteoporosis. Patient was discharged in a vitally stable state with no change of medication of Warfarin. The association between chronic Warfarin therapy and progressive tracheobronchial calcification is well established. The mechanism by which Warfarin causes tracheal calcification is unknown, but it may inhibit the normal formation of vitamin Kdependent proteins that prevent cartilage

and connective tissue from calcifying. This condition is distinct from tracheobronchial osteochondroplastica, tracheobronchial а calcification disease in the elderly in which the airways are unevenly affected and multiple calcified nodules form within the anterolateral wall of the trachea. It is important to exclude serum calcium and phosphorus imbalances, such as those seen in hyperparathyroidism. If airway calcification is localized or associated with tracheobronchial narrowing or wall thickness, relapsing polychondritis and amyloidosis should be considered. It is not a contraindication to continuing warfarin treatment. We report a case of tracheobronchial calcification identified as an incidental finding in a patient on long-term treatment with Warfarin for chronic atrial fibrillation.

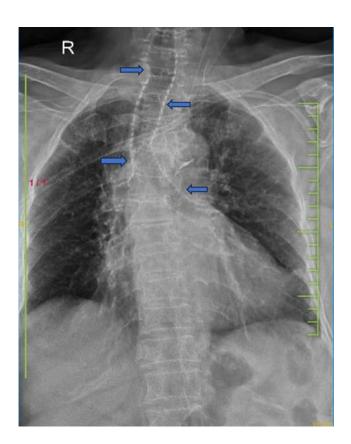


Figure 1: tracheobronchial calcification