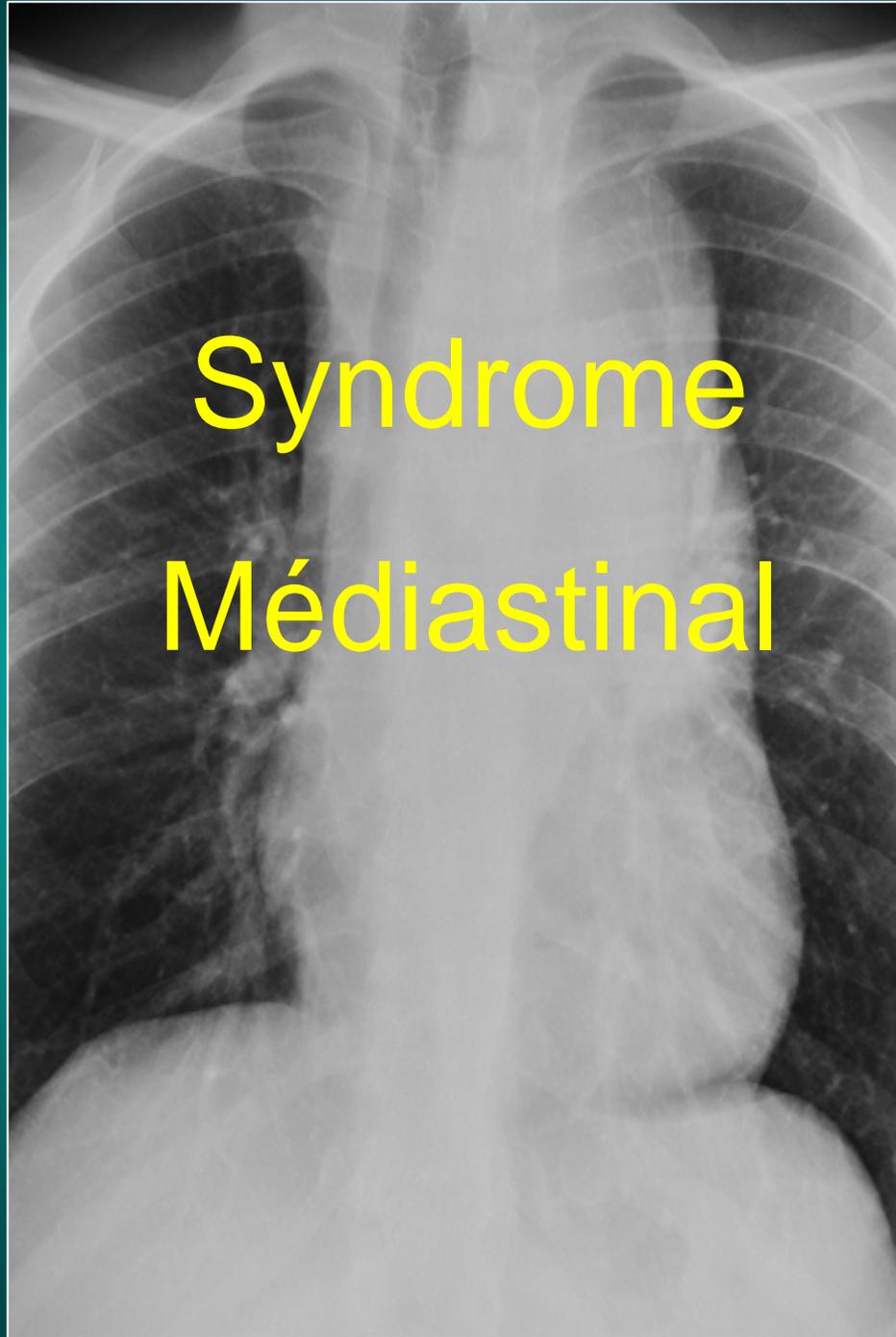


Syndrome Médiastinal

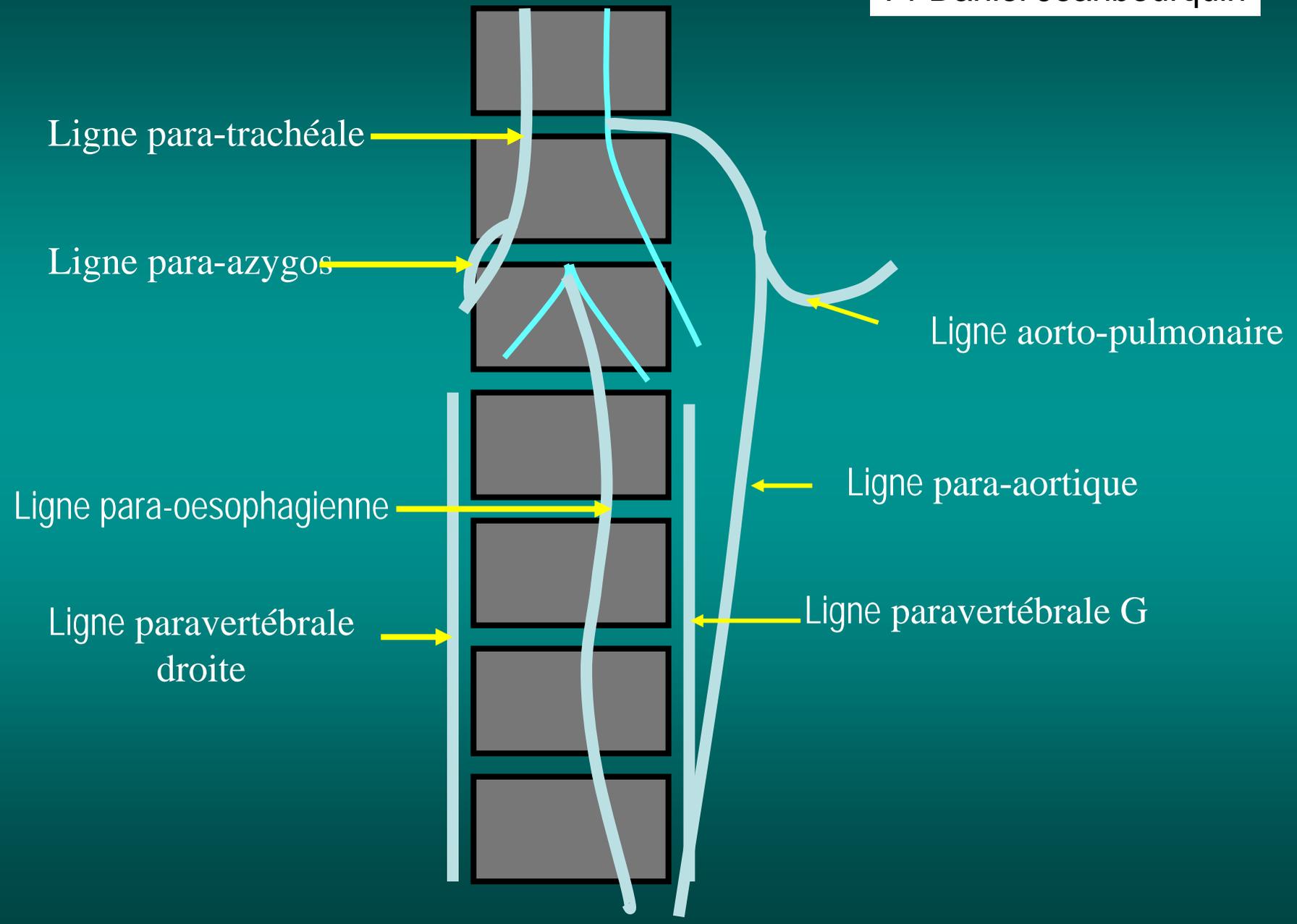


MEDIASTIN

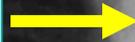
RAPPEL ANATOMIQUE

L'espace entre les 2 poumons qui contient :

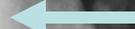
- Le cœur
- Les gros vaisseaux
- L'œsophage
- Des nerfs
- Des ganglions,...



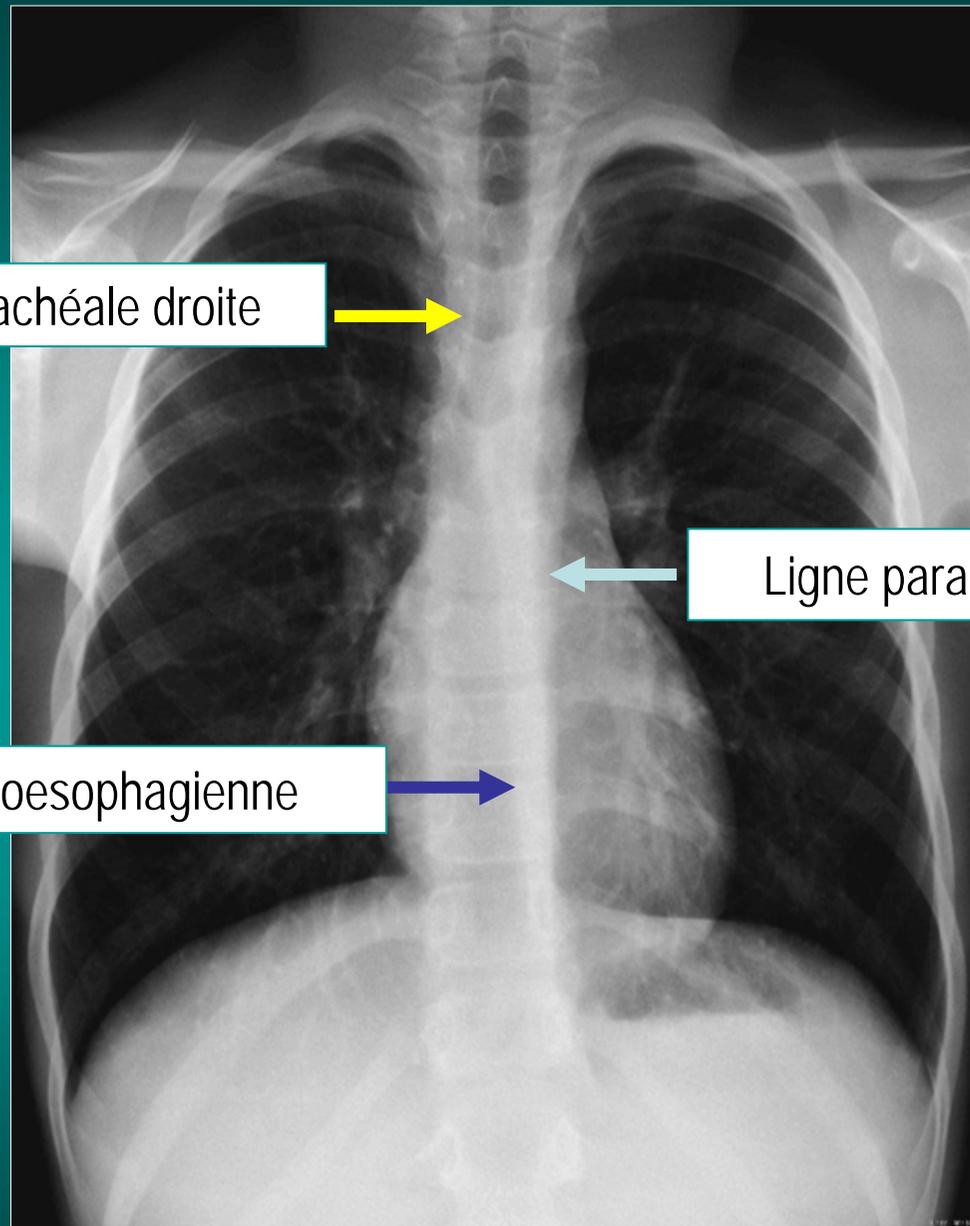
Ligne para-trachéale droite



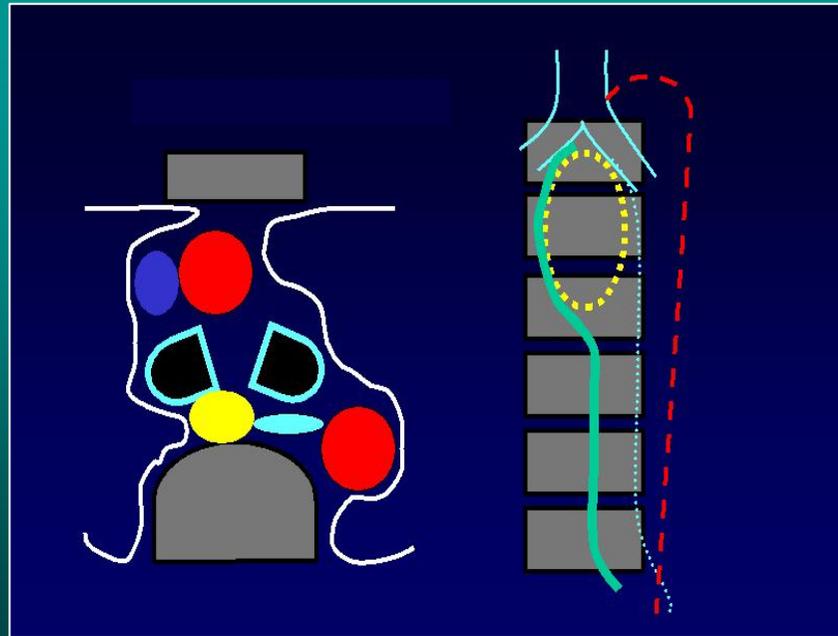
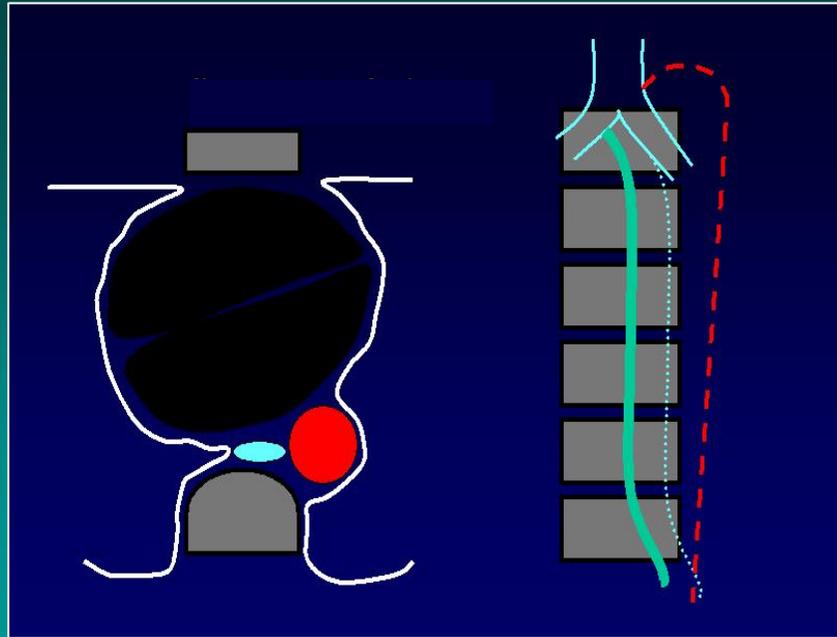
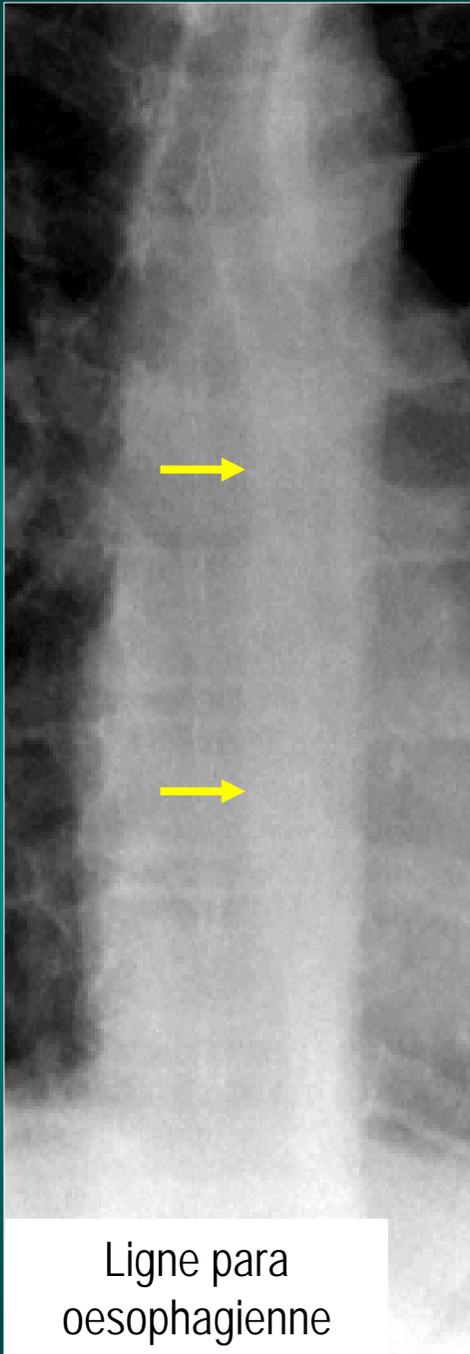
Ligne para-aortique

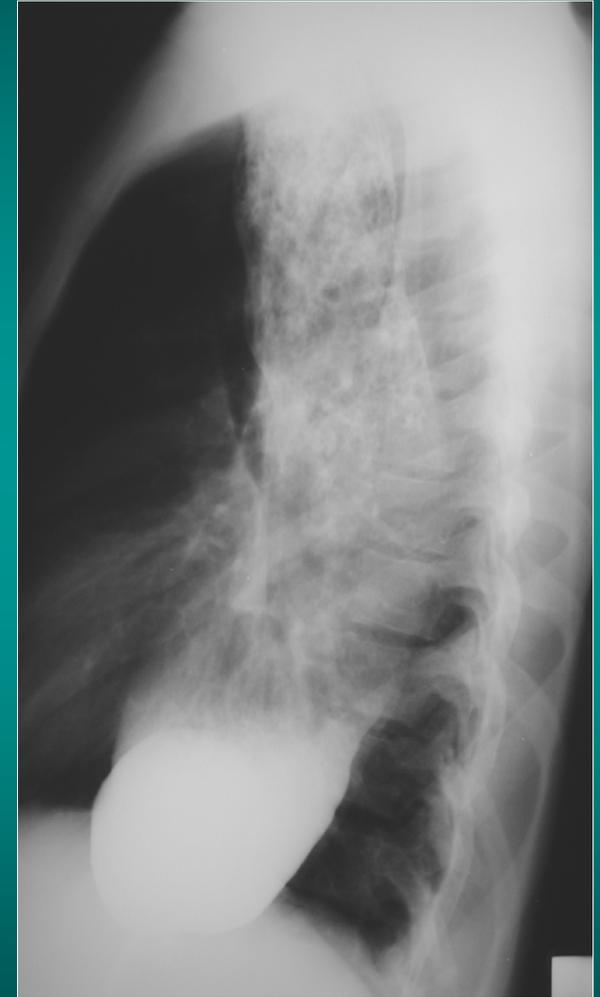
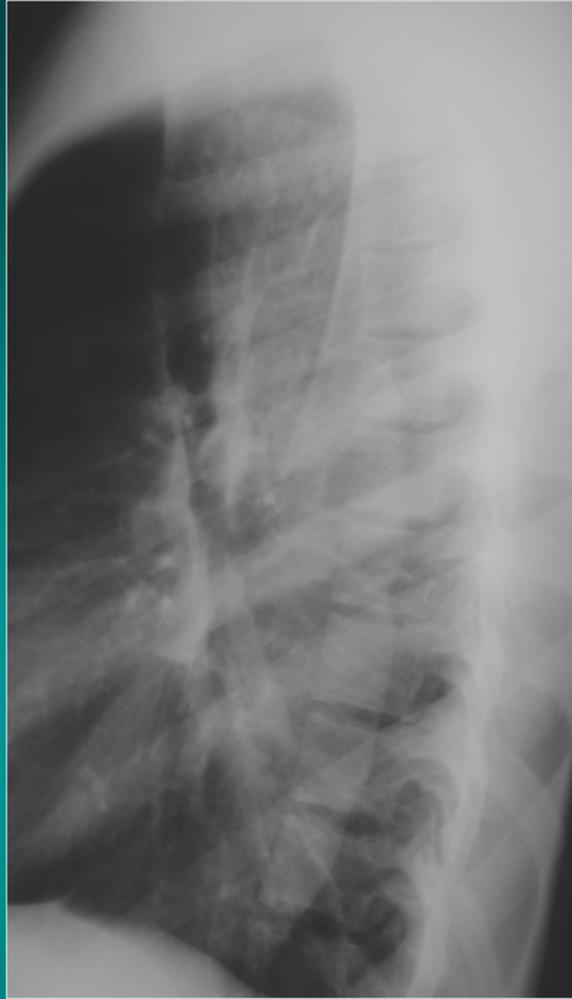
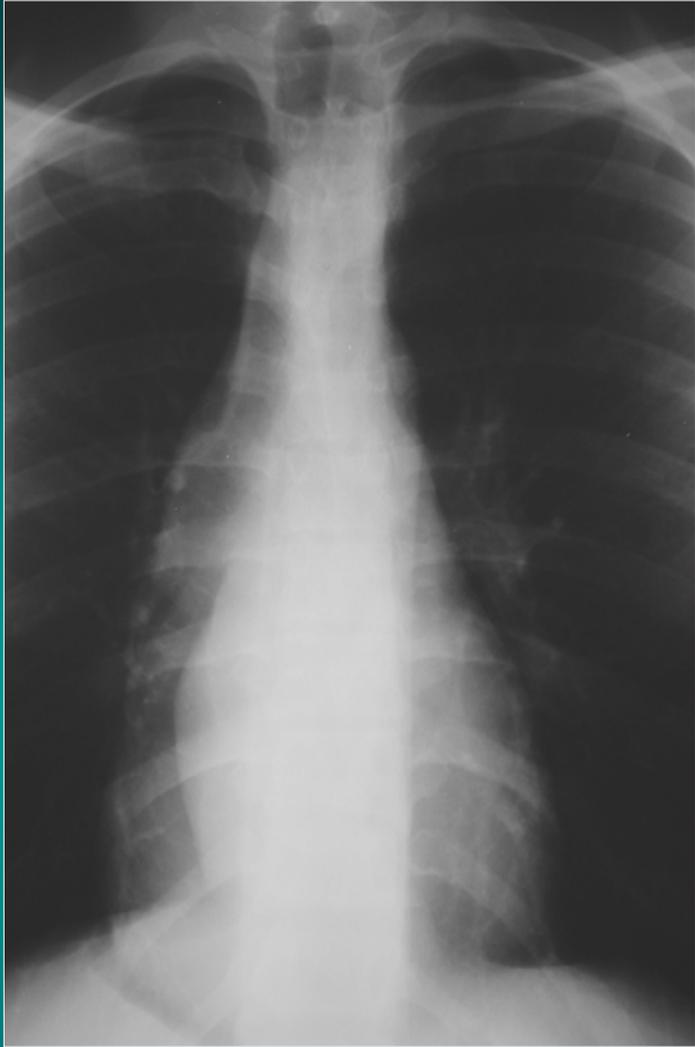


Ligne para-oesophagienne

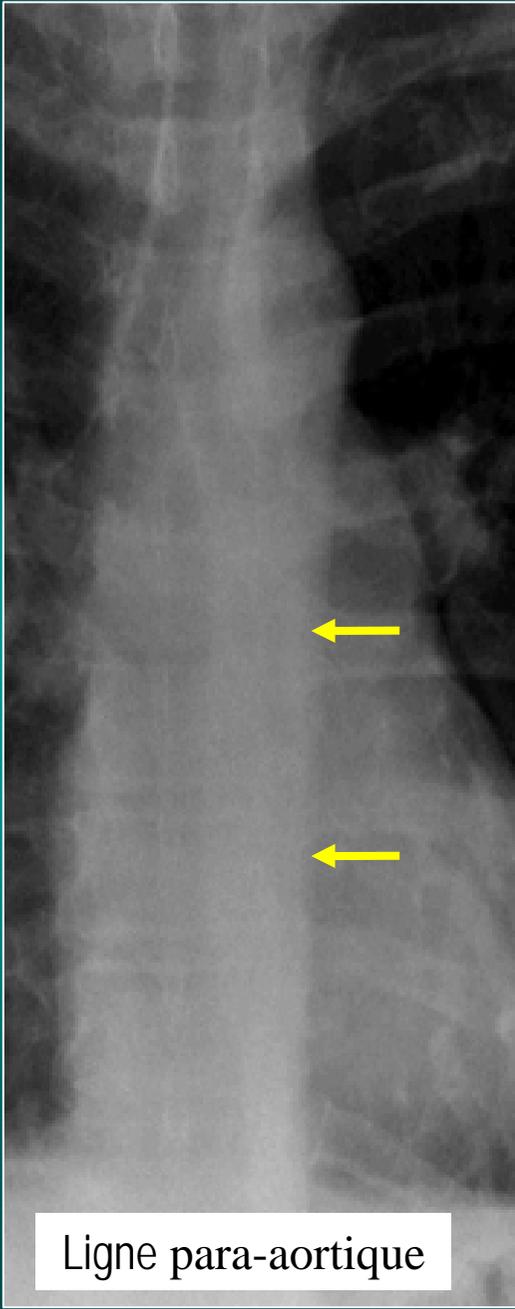


Les principales lignes médiastinales

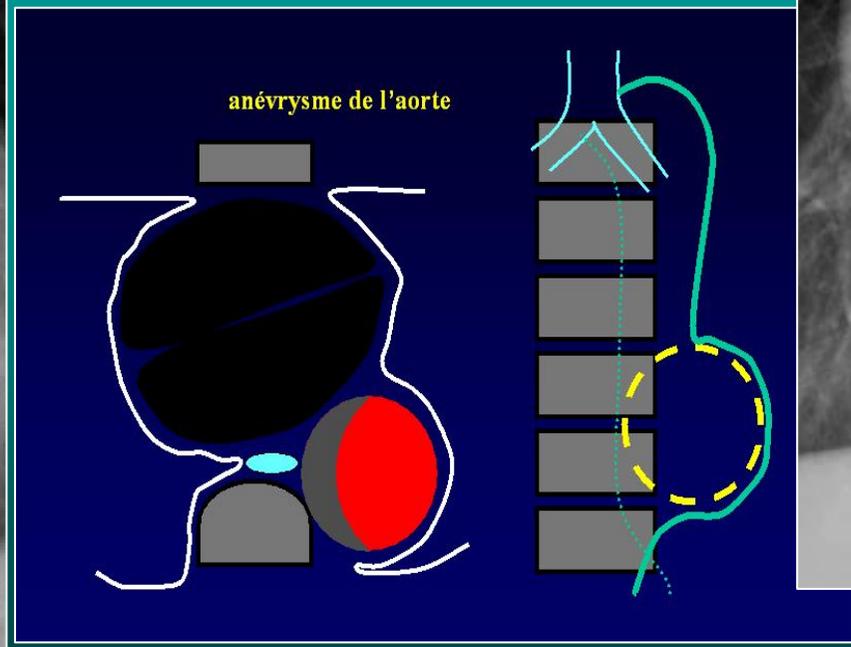
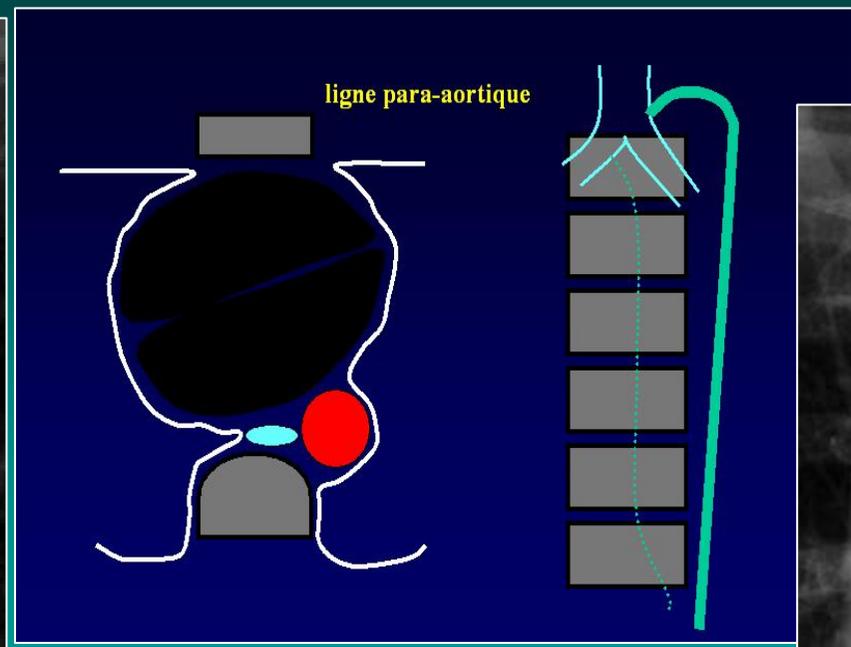




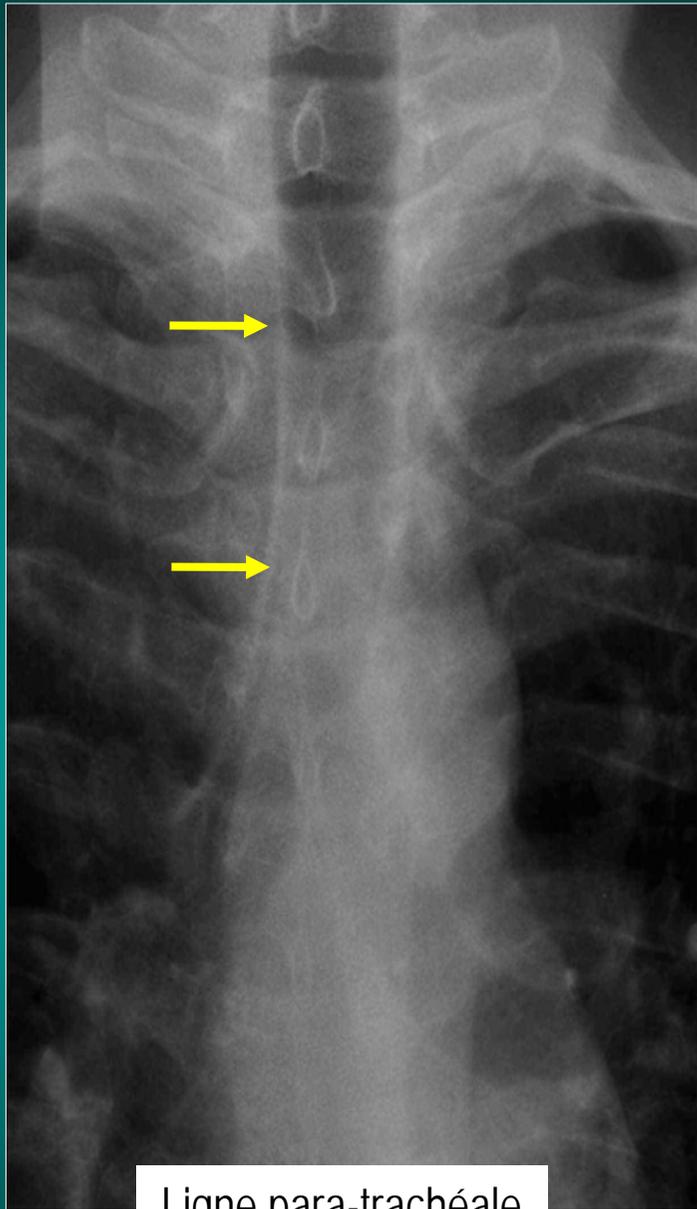
Méga œsophage



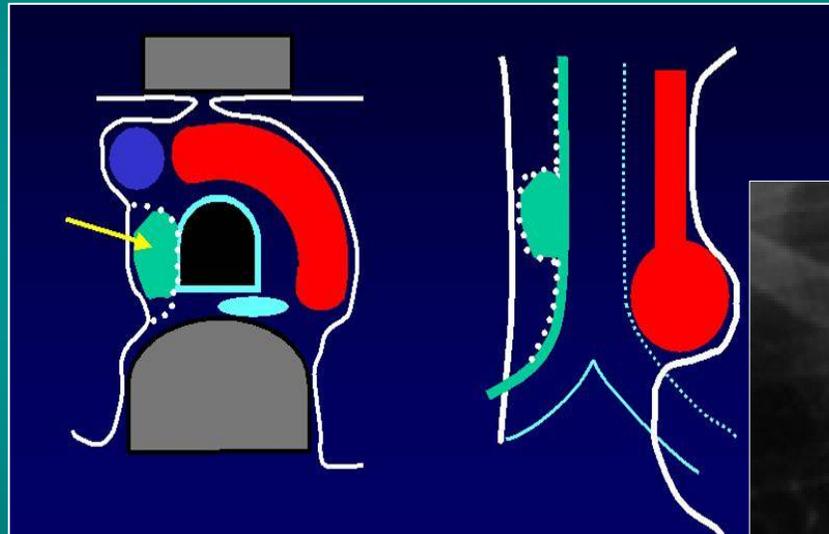
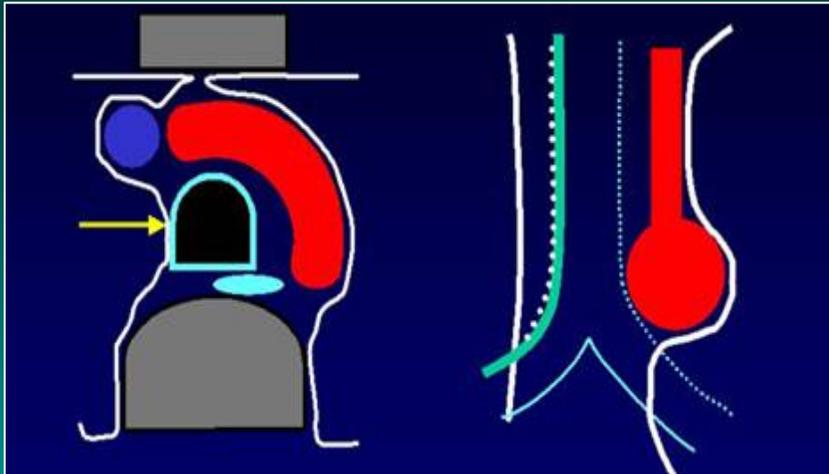
Ligne para-aortique



Anévrisme aortique

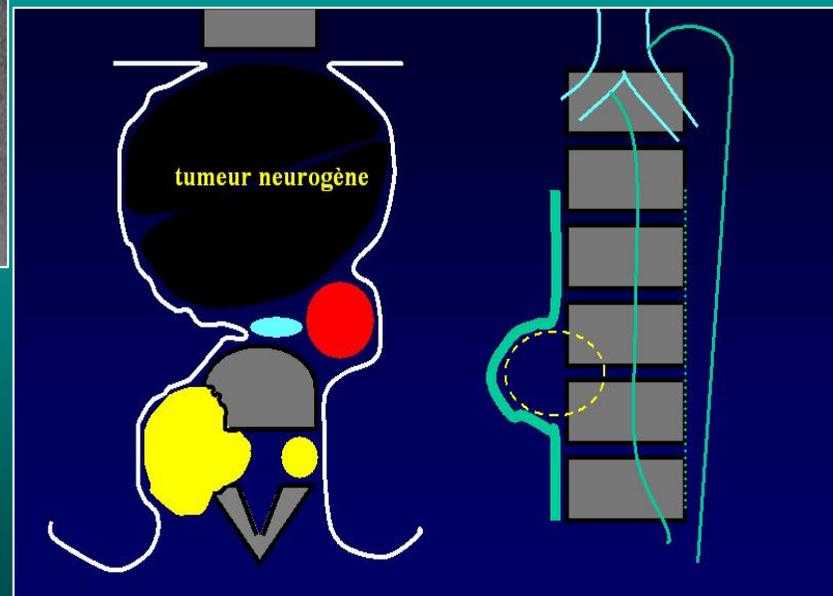
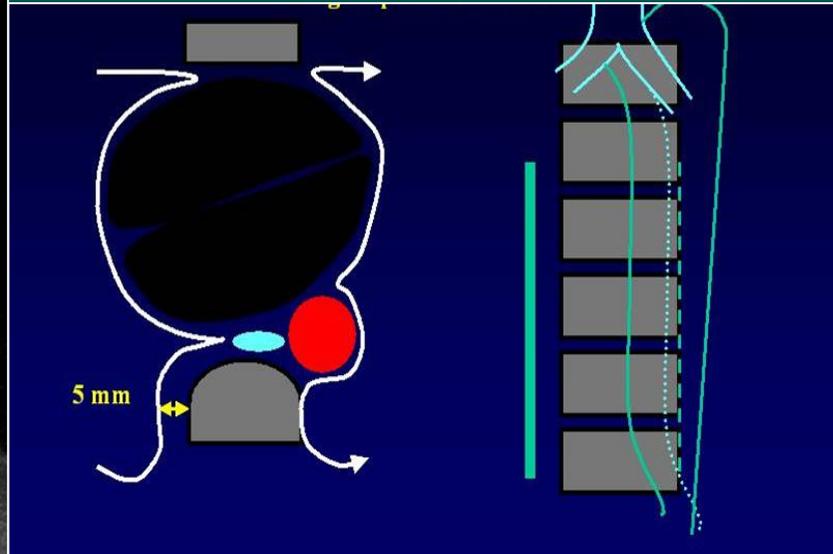
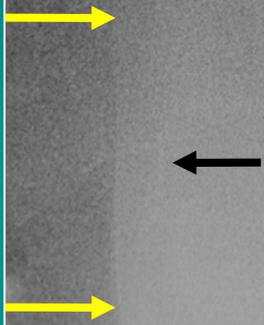


Ligne para-trachéale

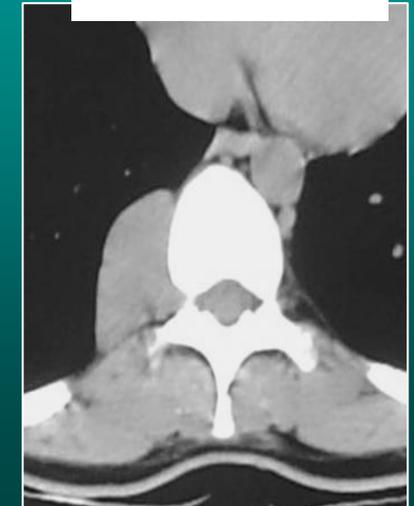


Adénopathies latéro trachéales Dtes

lignes para vertébrales



Tumeur neurogène



Division du médiastin
Les différents compartiments
(classification de Felson)

Bord antérieur de la trachée

Médiastin Antérieur

Face postérieure du sternum

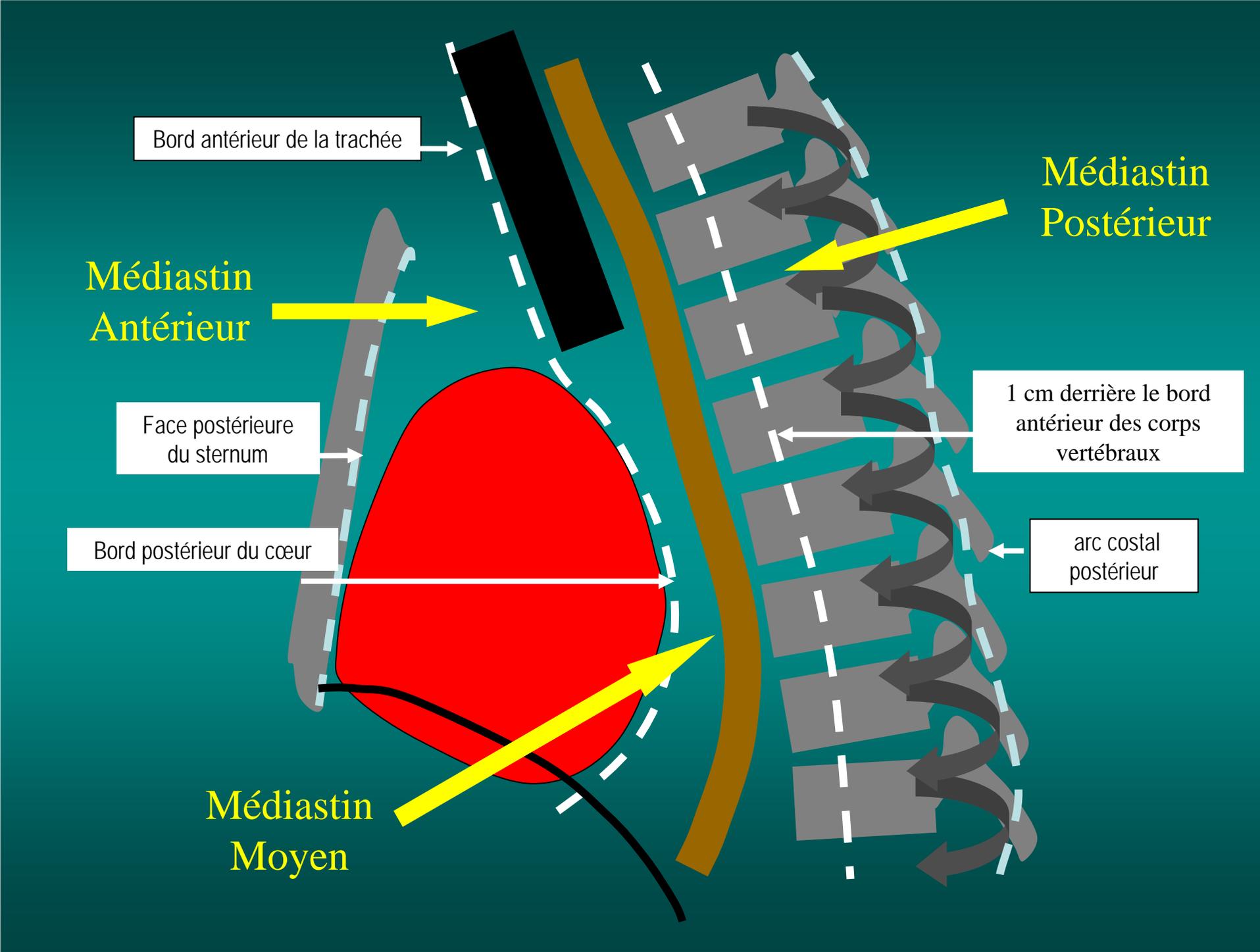
Bord postérieur du cœur

Médiastin Moyen

Médiastin Postérieur

1 cm derrière le bord antérieur des corps vertébraux

arc costal postérieur



Médiastin Antérieur : trois niveaux

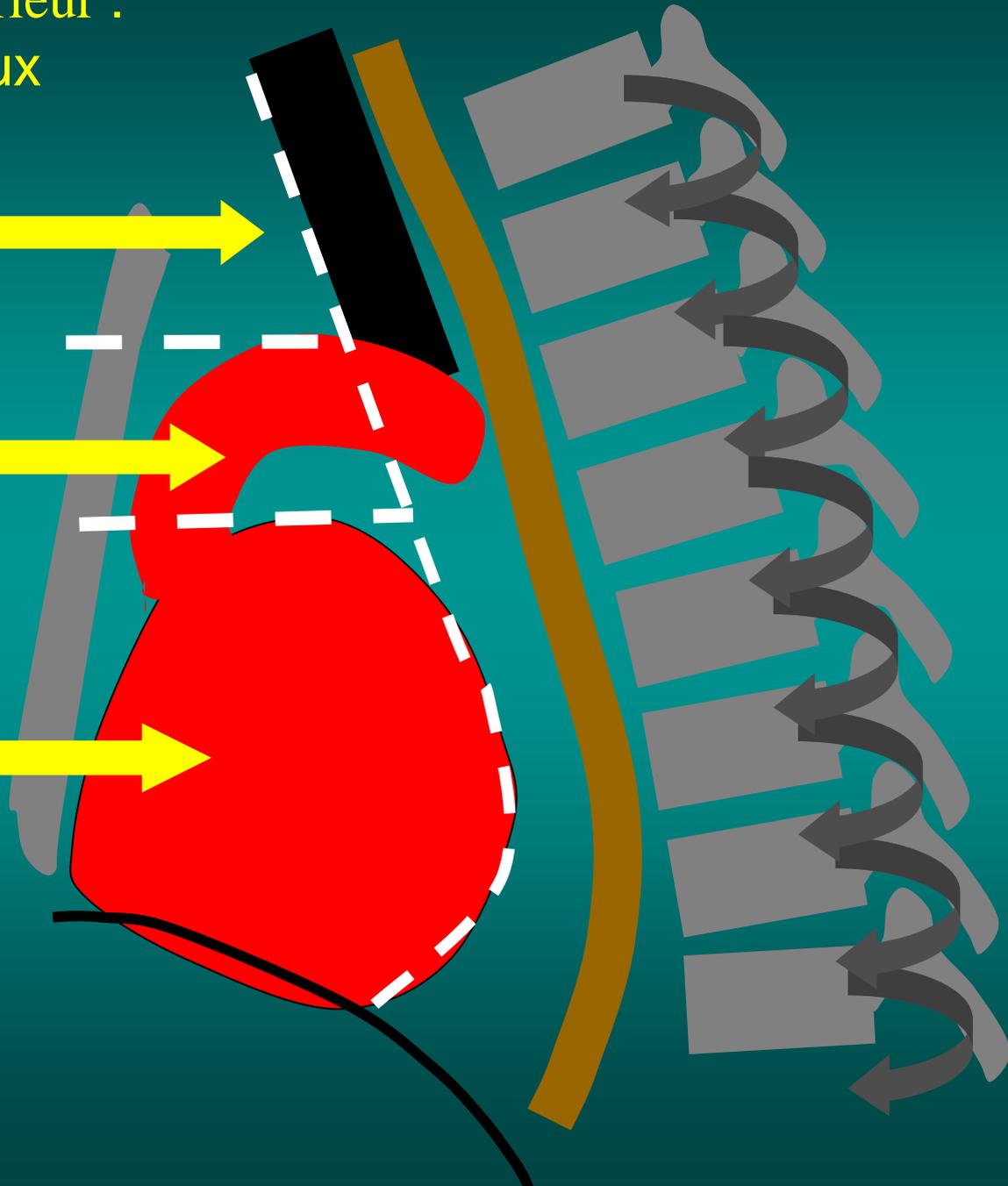
Médiastin
supérieur



Médiastin
moyen



Médiastin
inférieur



Médiastin Antérieur

Goitre endothoracique

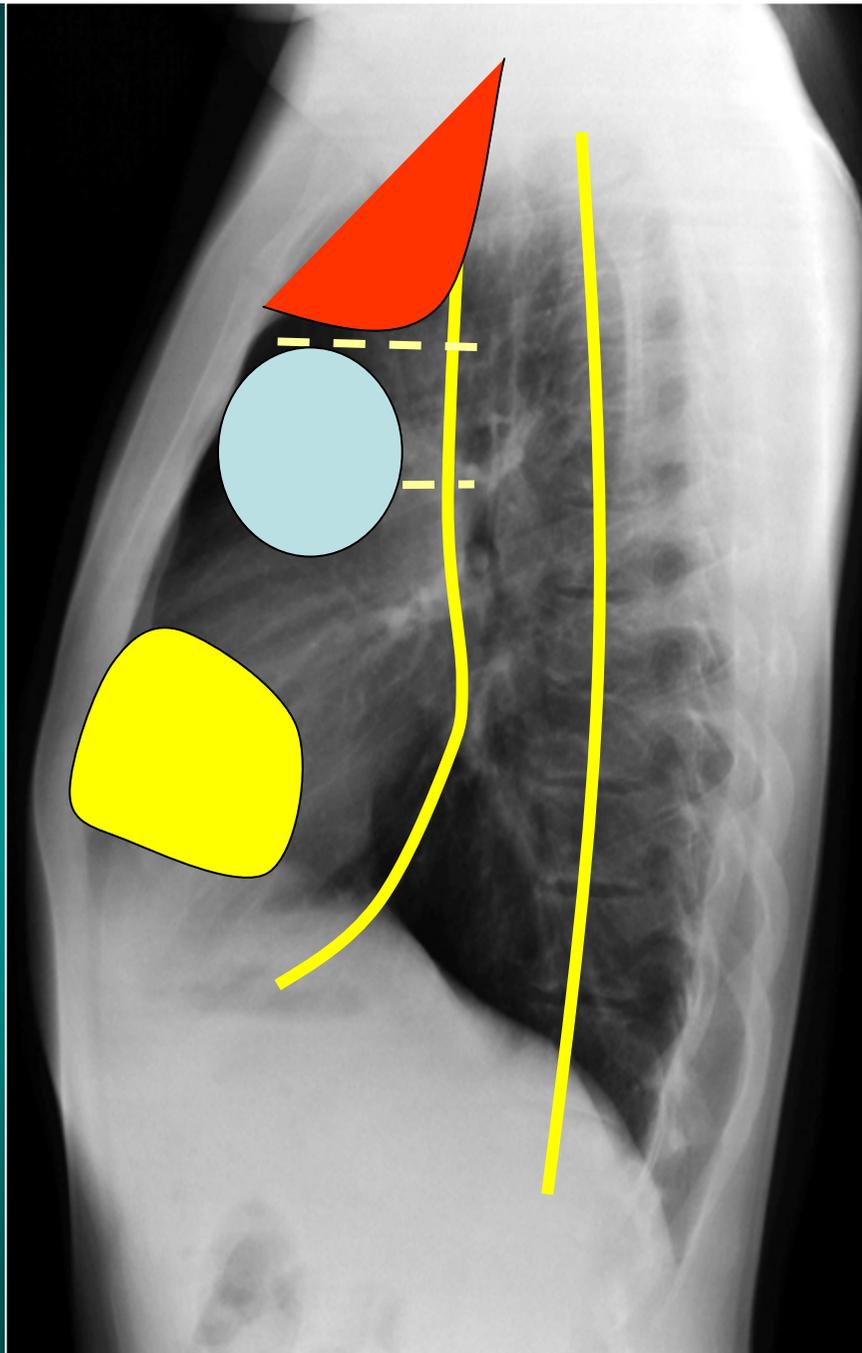
Lymphome

Thymome

Tumeur germinale

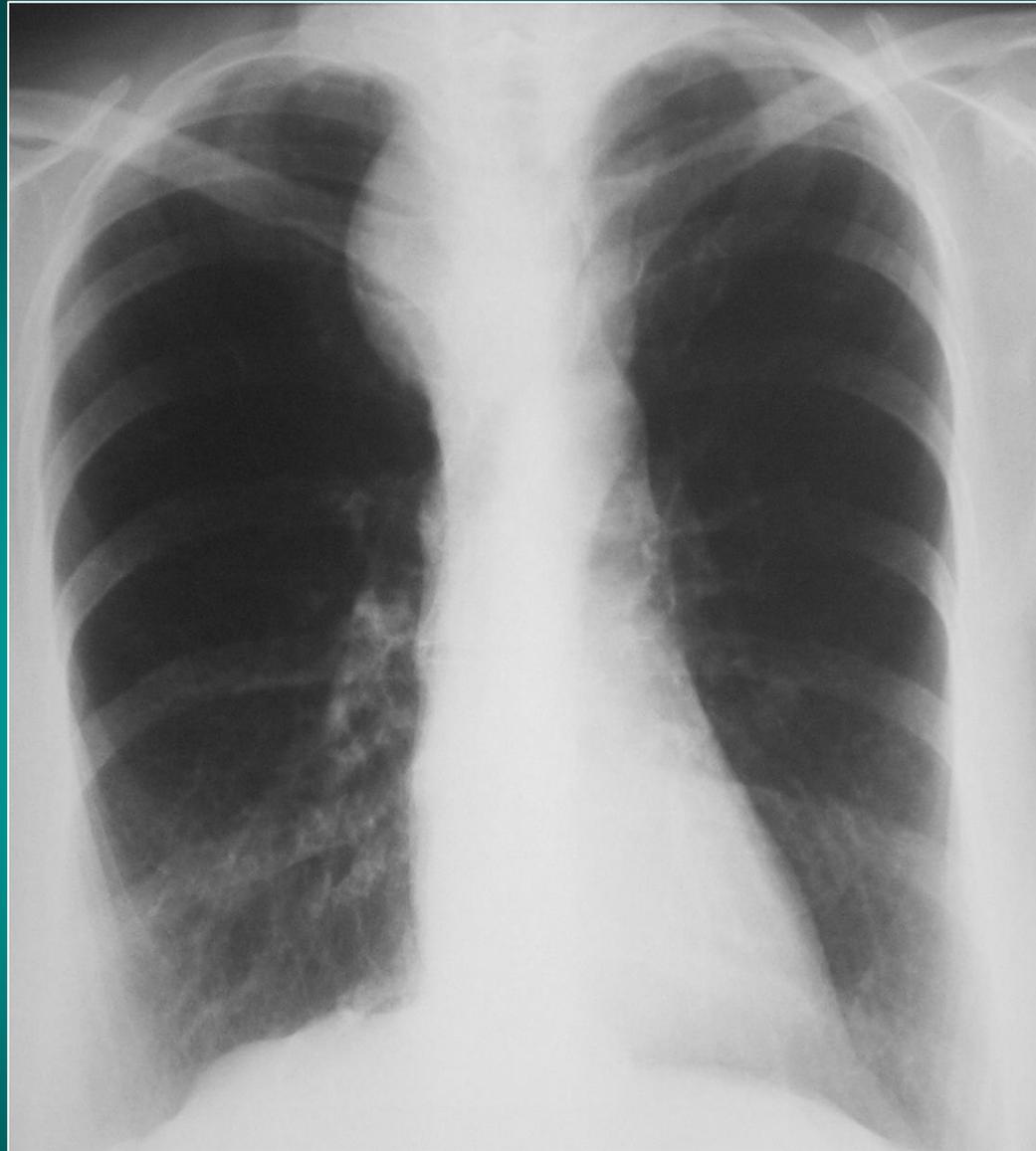
Kyste pleuro-péricardique

Hernie trans diaphragmatique

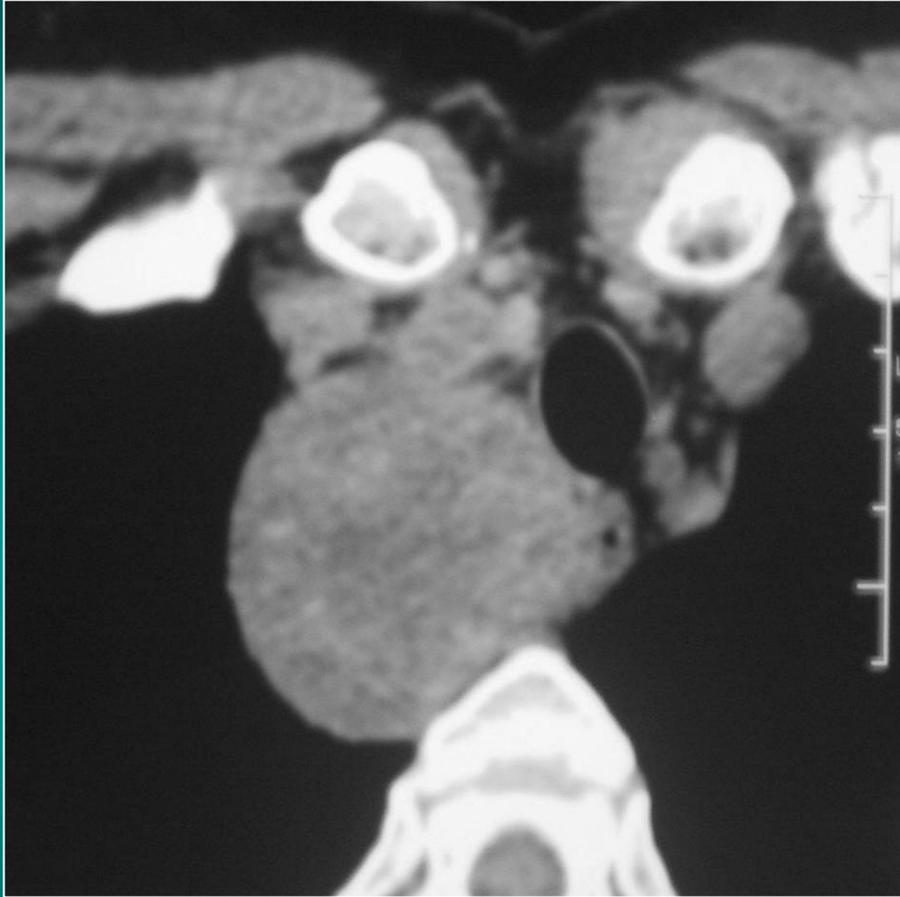




goitre intra thoracique antérieur



Goitre postérieur cliché Dr. Bellamy



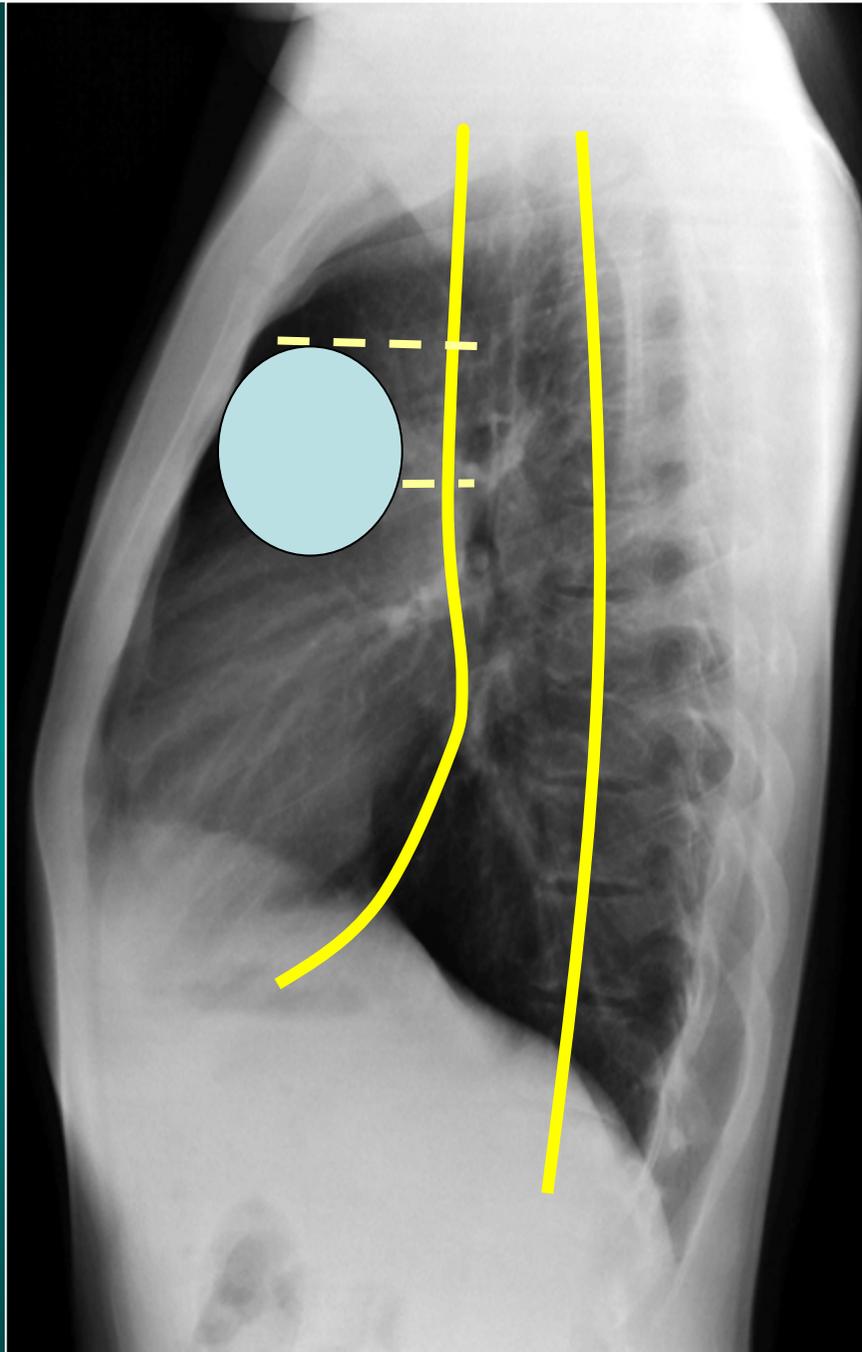
Médiastin Antérieur

Étage moyen

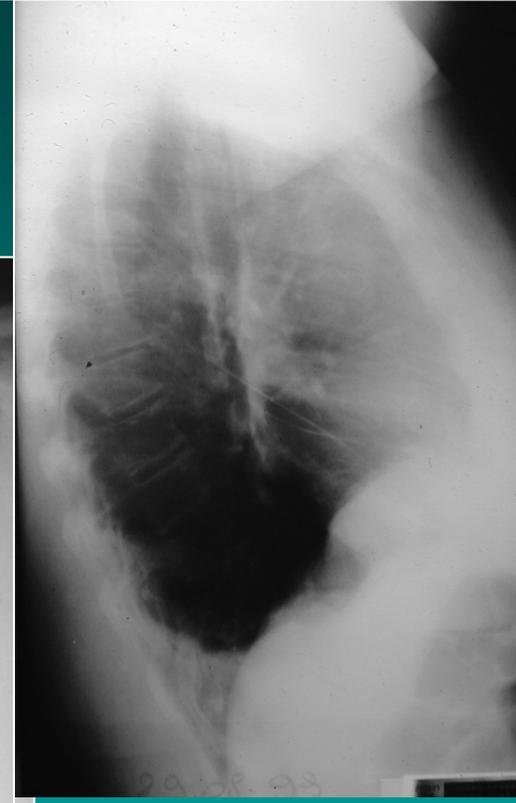
Lymphome

Thymome

Tumeurs germinales

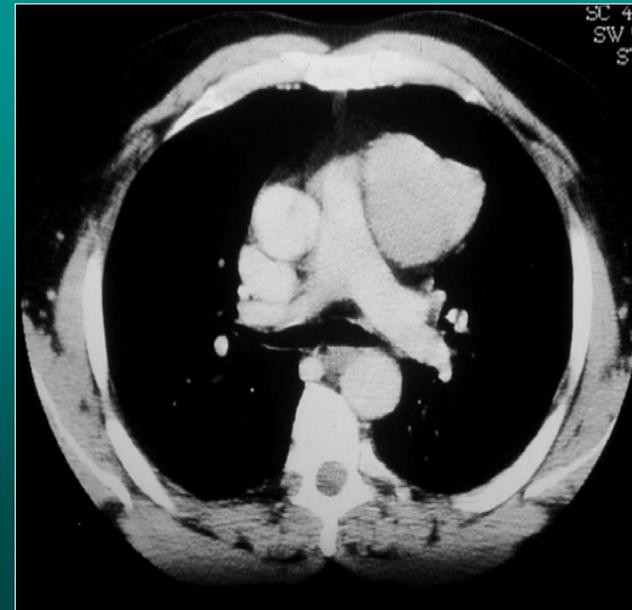


Thymome

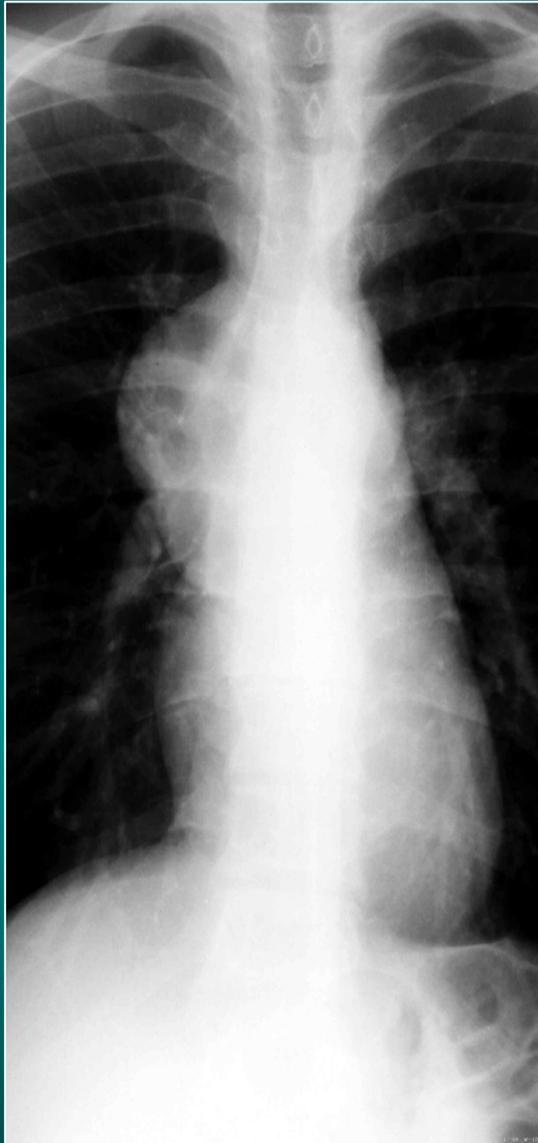


Cliché de profil normal

Notez sur le profil le comblement de l'espace clair rétro-sternal par la tumeur



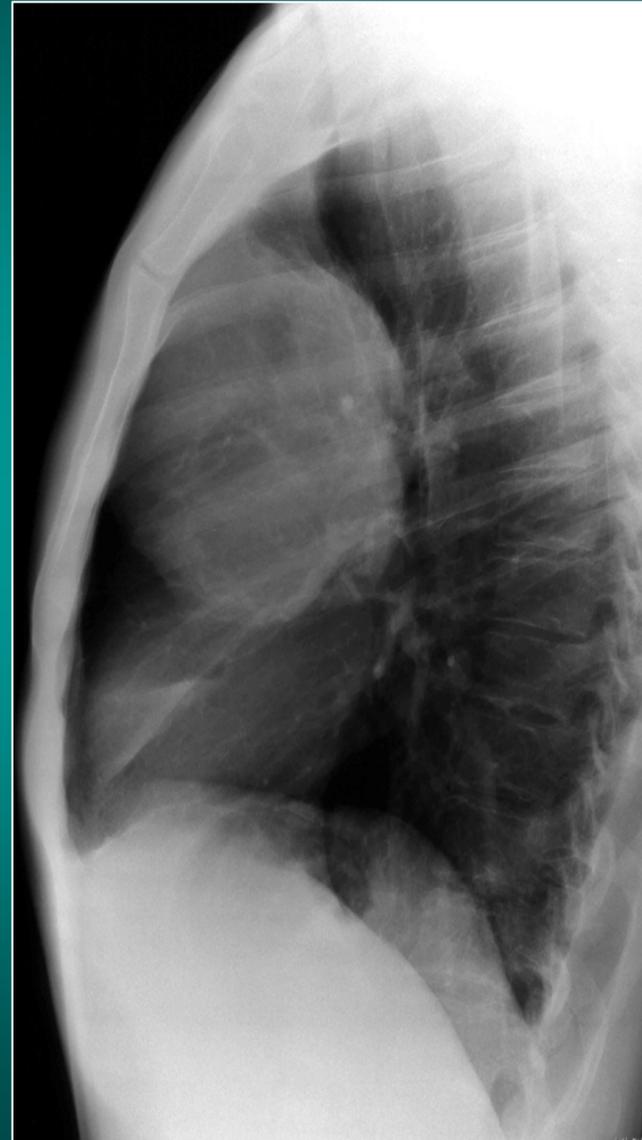
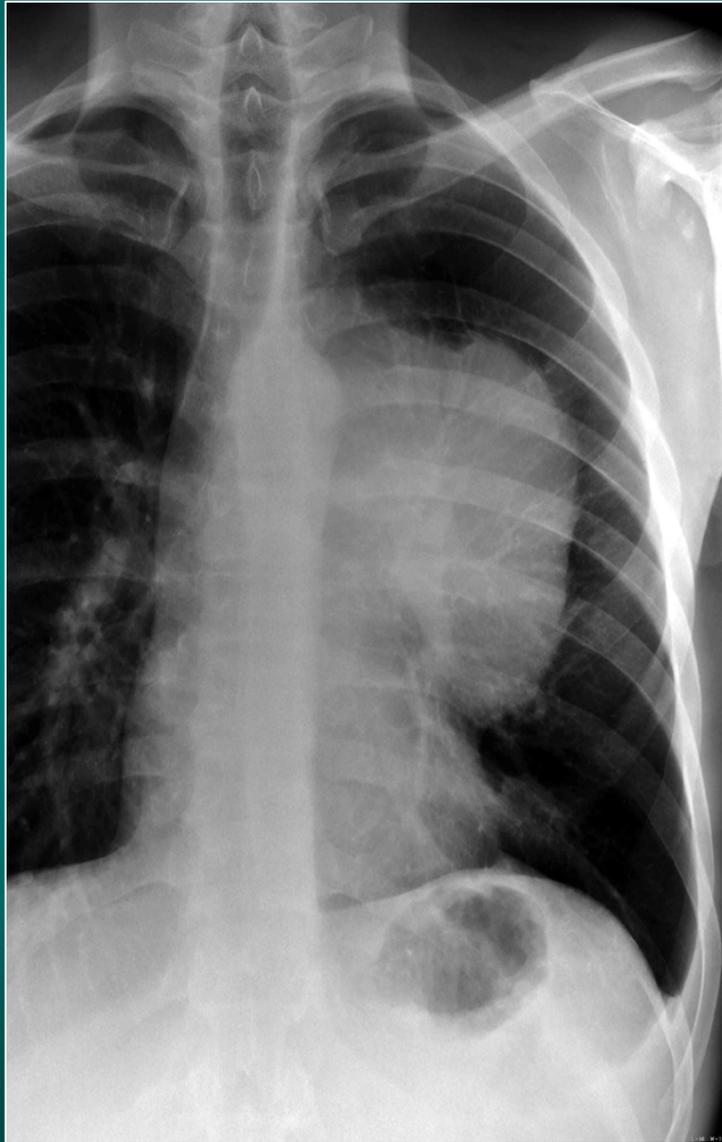
Thymolipome



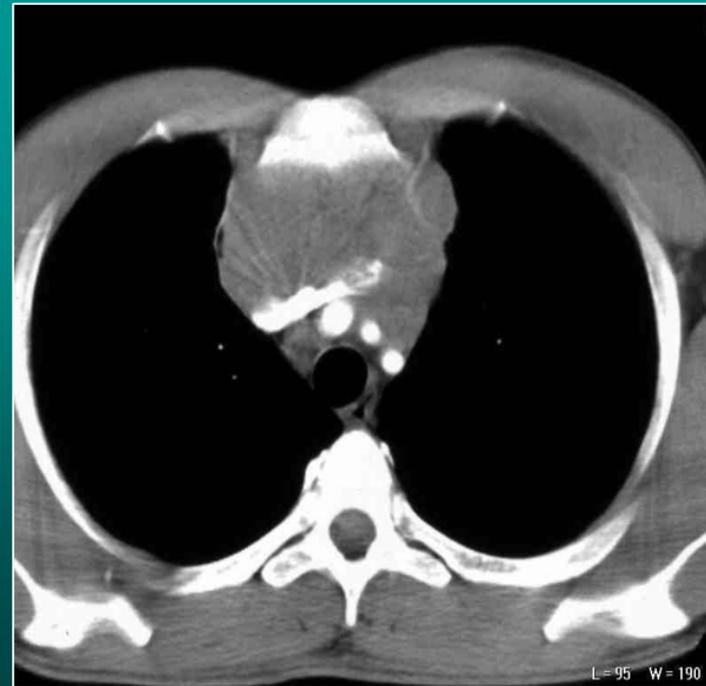
Tumeur germinale (tumeur embryonnaire)



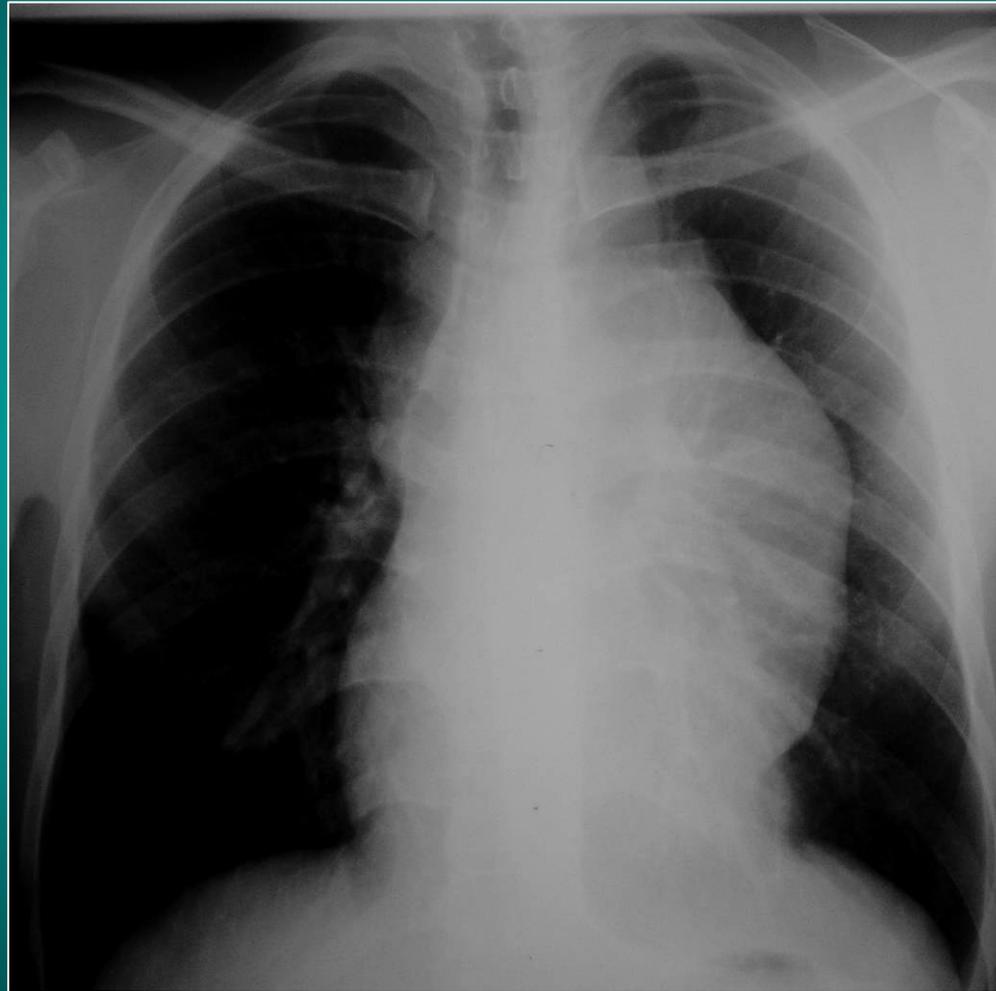
Tumeur germinale



Lymphome

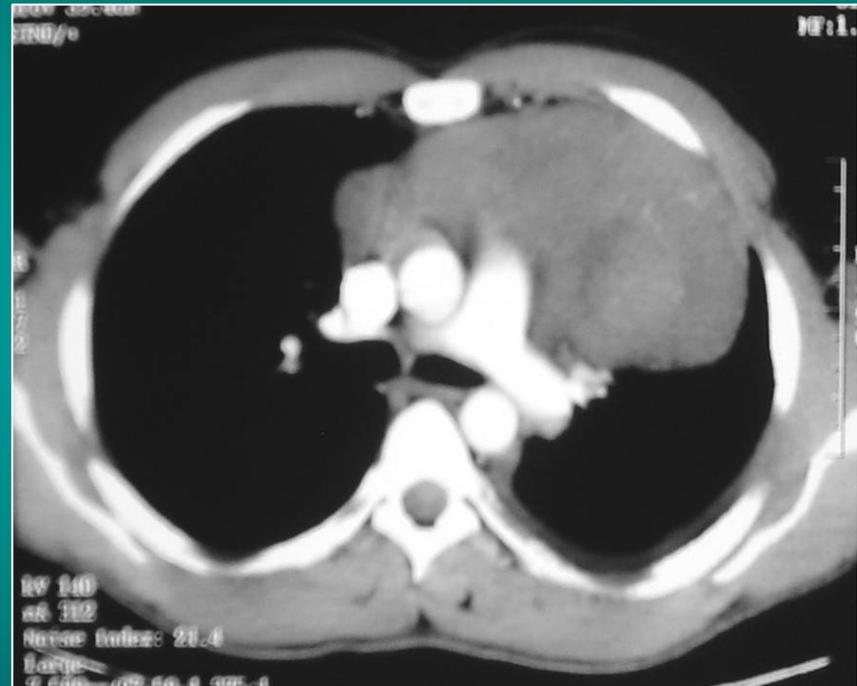
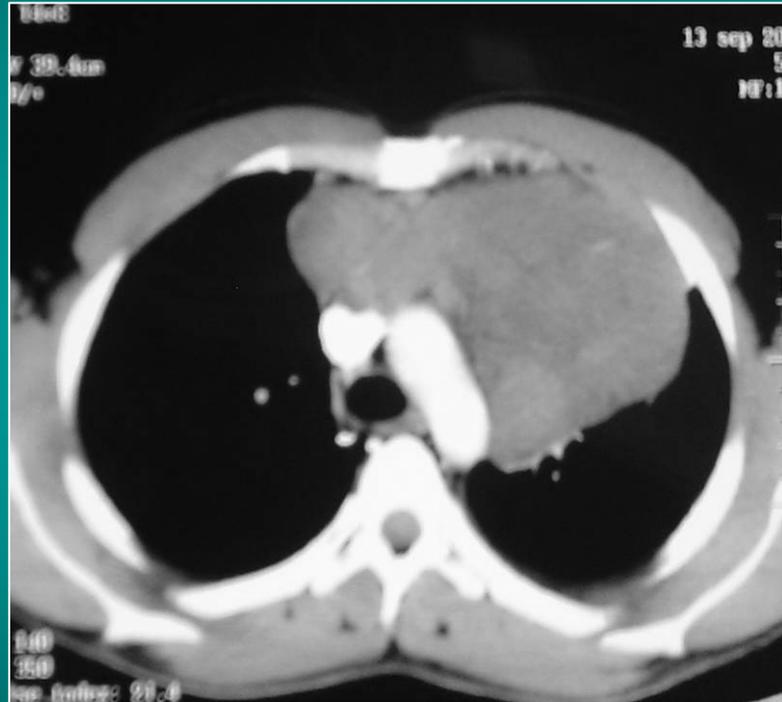


Homme 21 a, asthénie, fièvre 38° C, amaigrissement (- 5 kg en 2 mois),
sueurs nocturnes

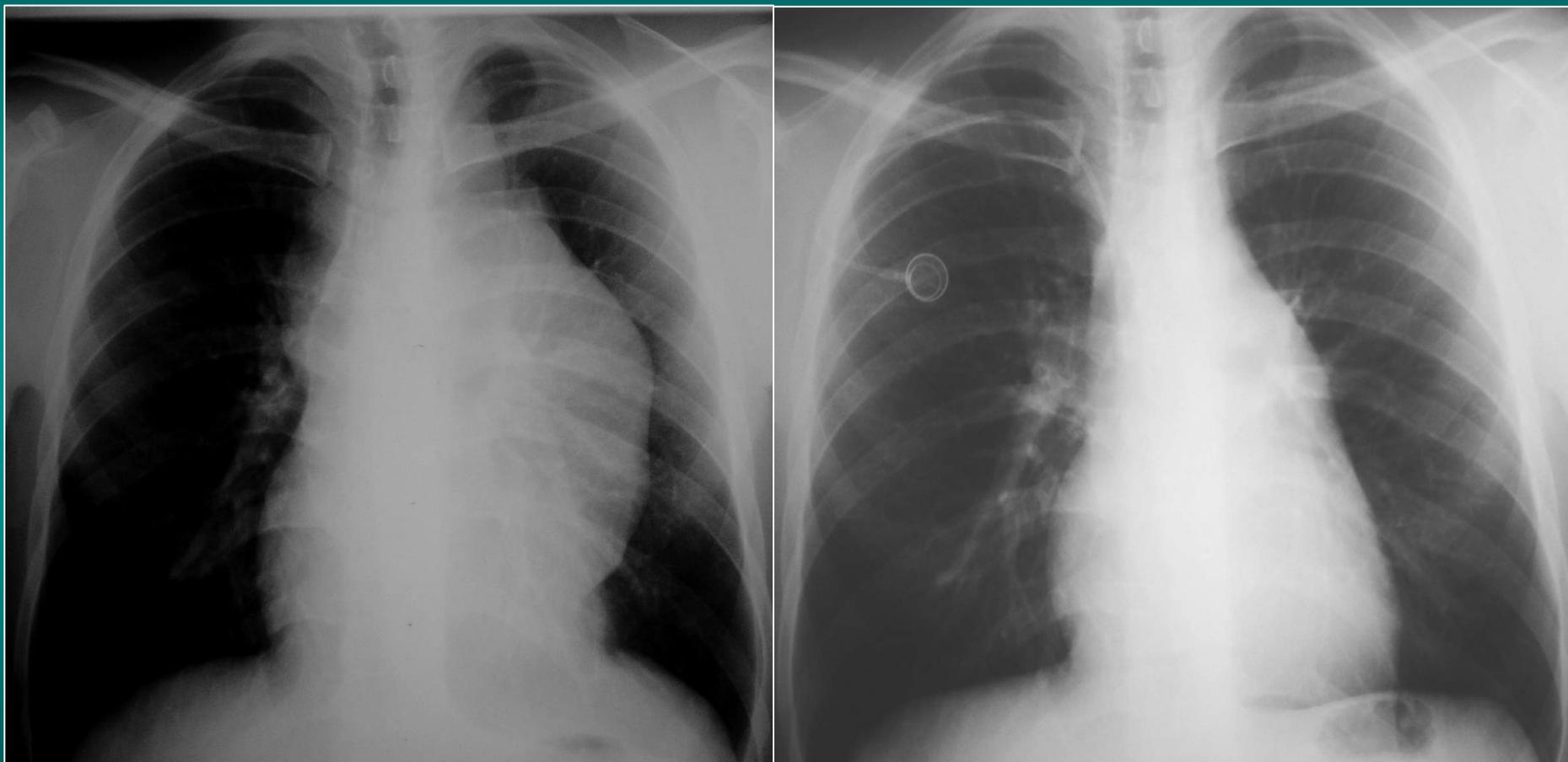


Signe de la silhouette avec le cœur (médiastin antérieur)
et la crosse aortique (médiastin moyen)

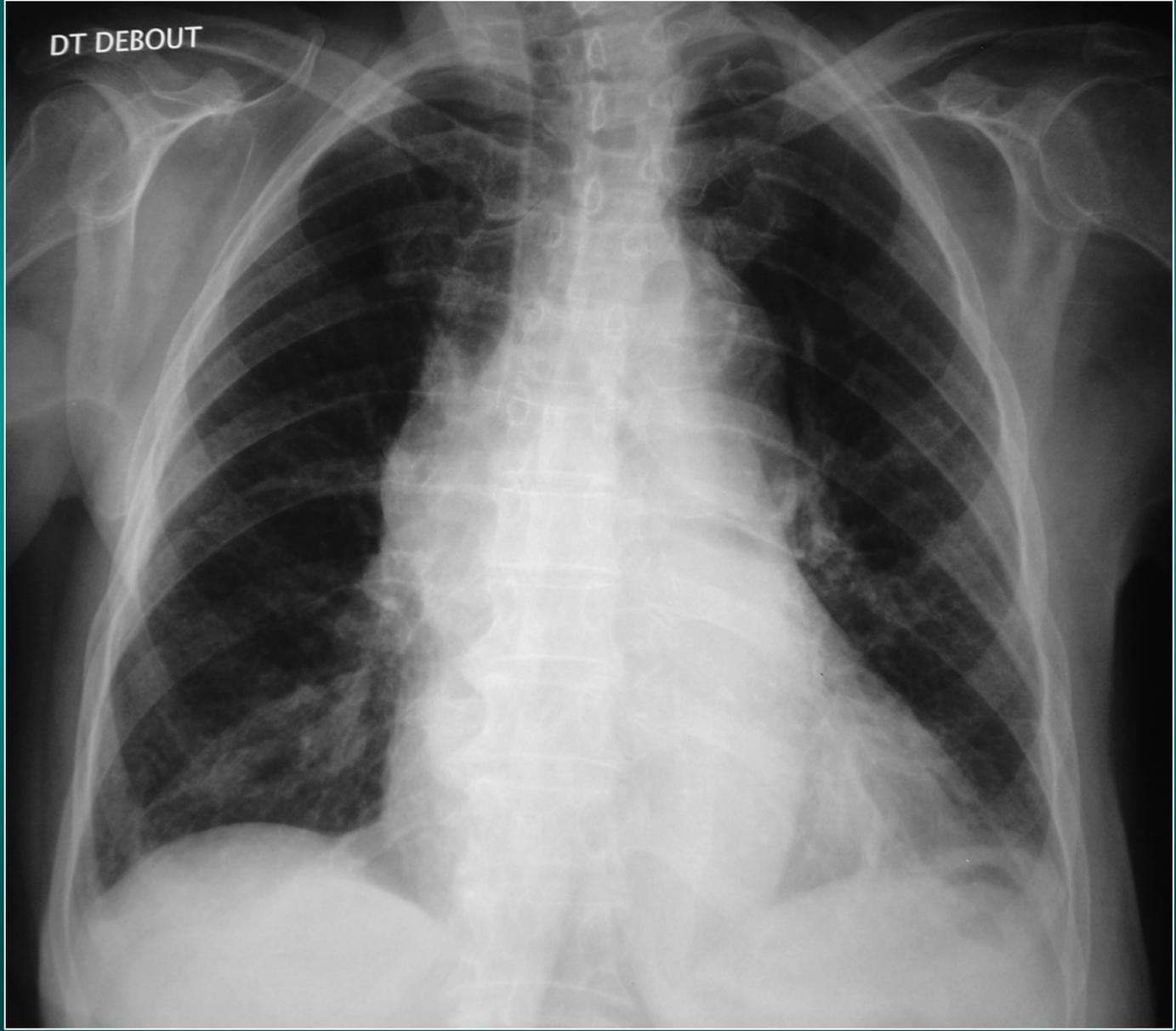
Maladie de Hodgkin

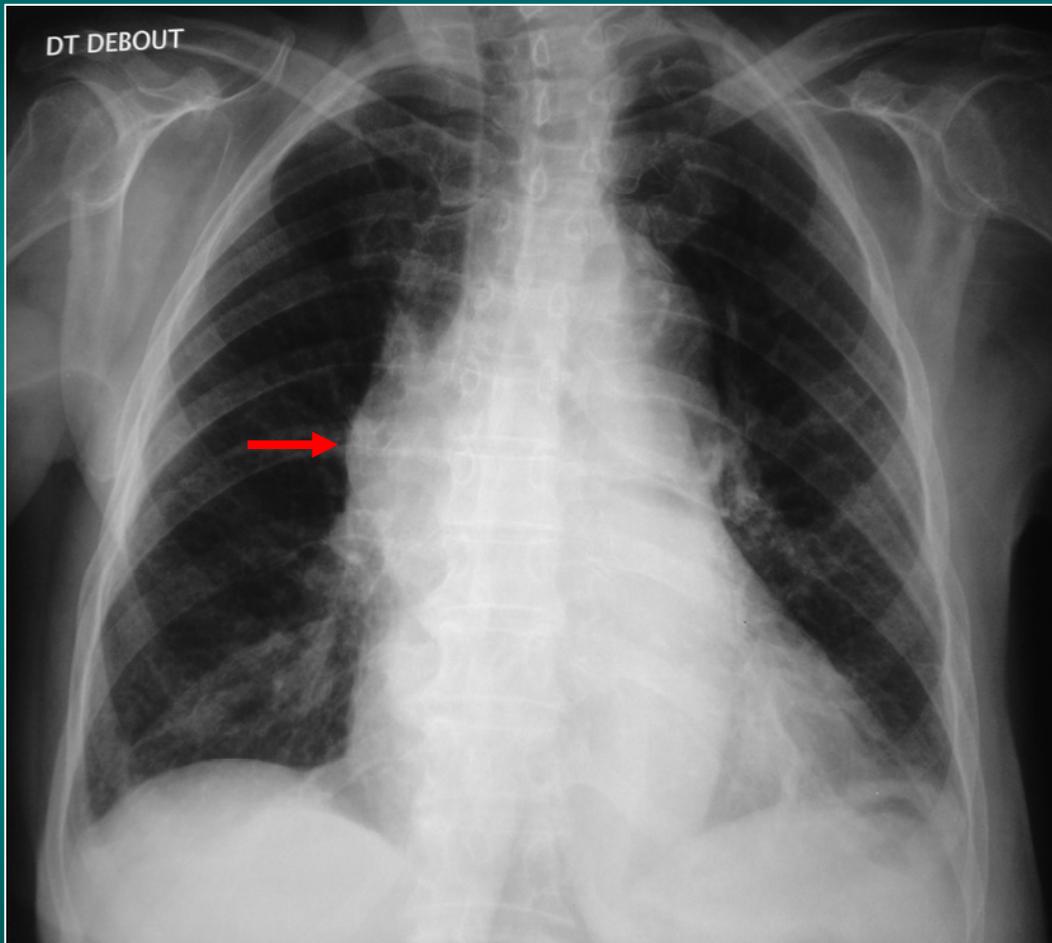


Cliché après chimiothérapie

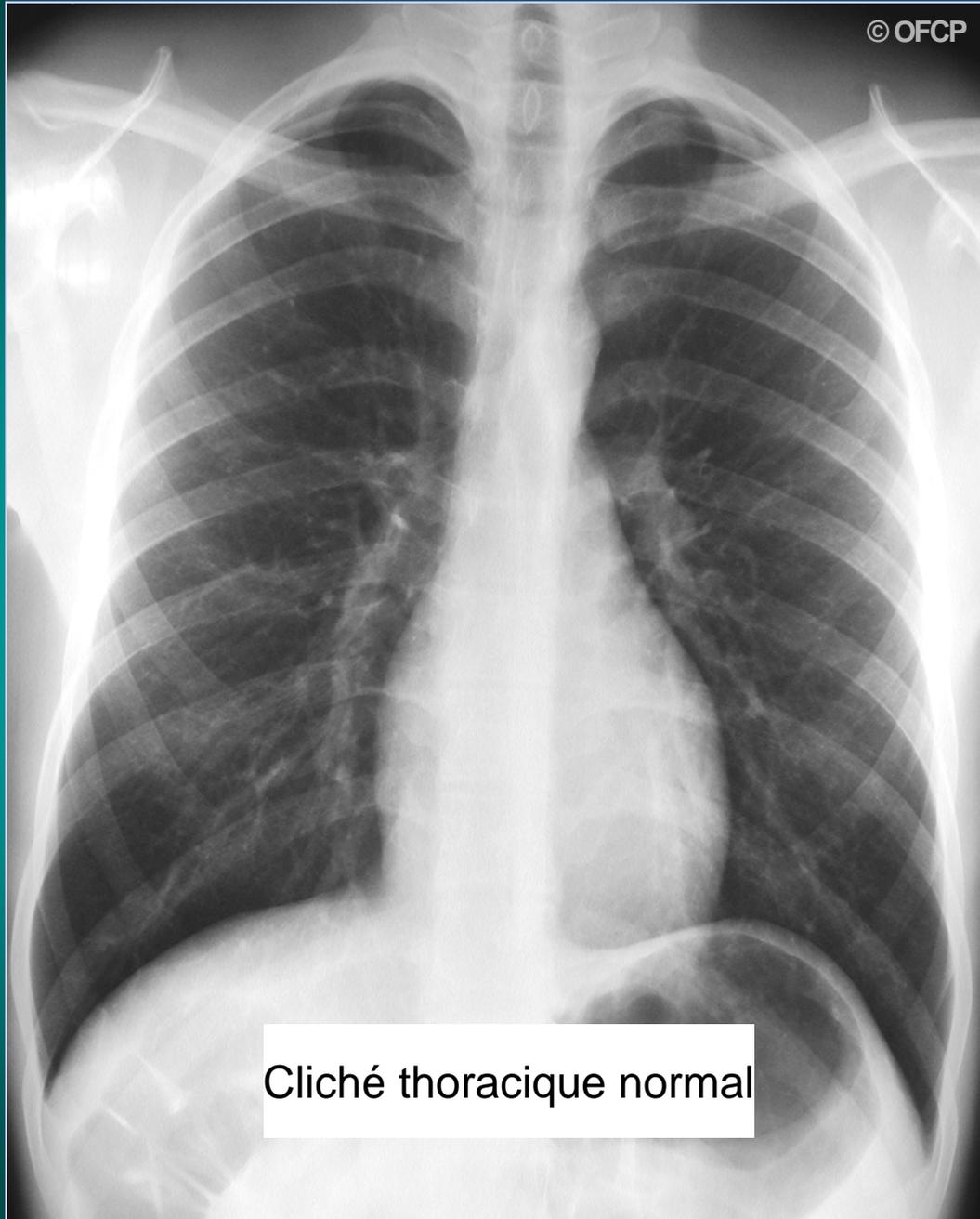


DT DEBOUT





Anévrysme de l' aorte ascendante



Cliché thoracique normal

Médiastin moyen

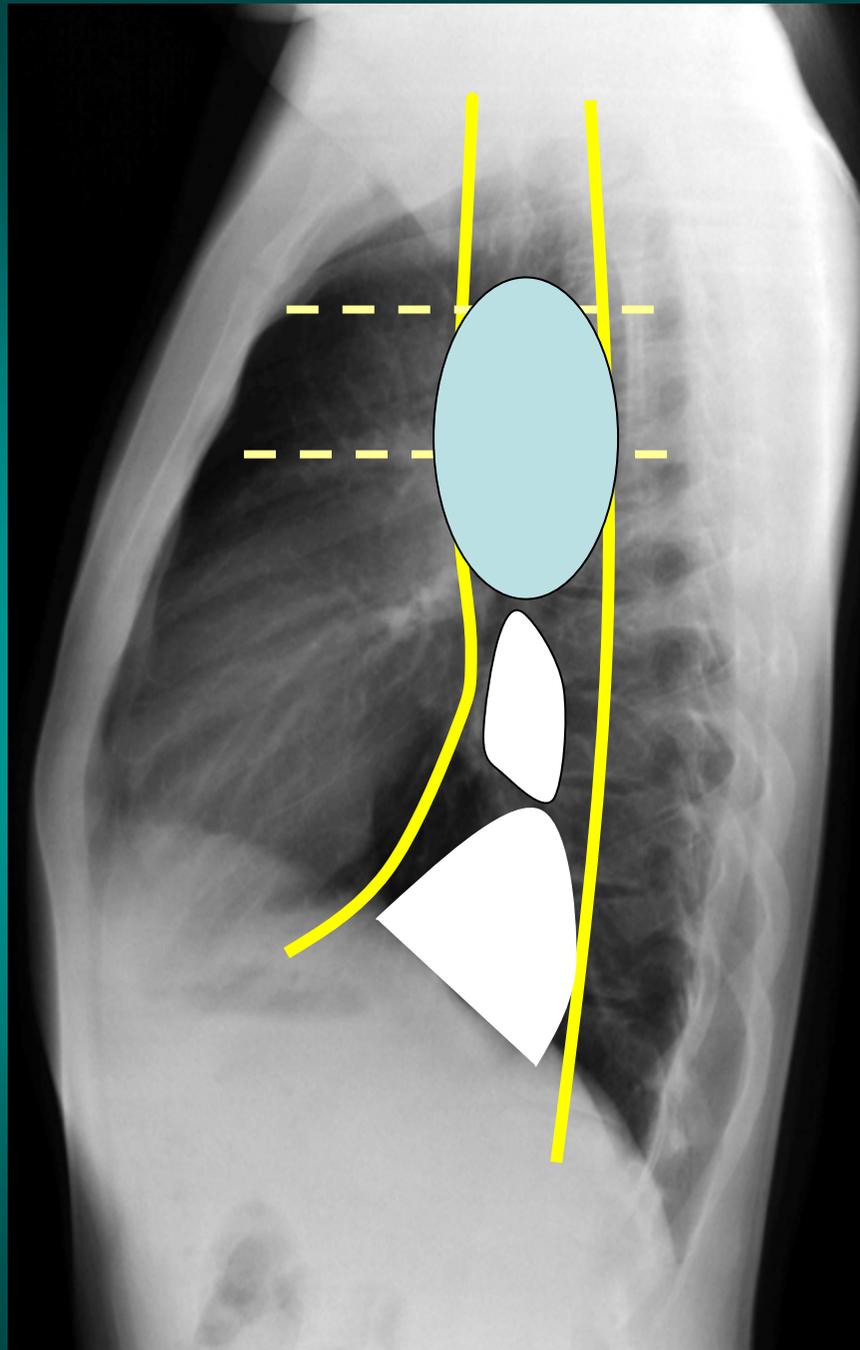
Adénopathies

(cancer, lymphome, TB,
sarcoïdose,)

Kystes bronchogéniques

Pathologie œsophagienne
(hernie hiatale)

Lésions vasculaires
(anévrisme aortique)

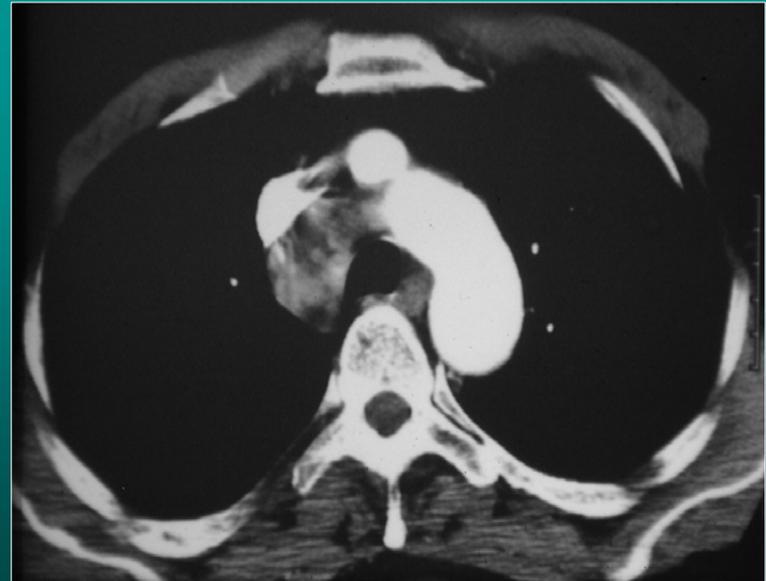


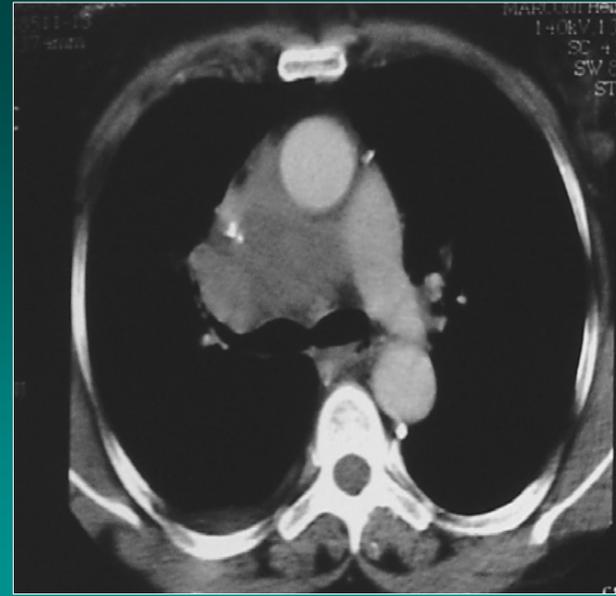
Les ADÉNOPATHIES
sont les plus fréquentes
des masses médiastinales





Carcinome bronchique





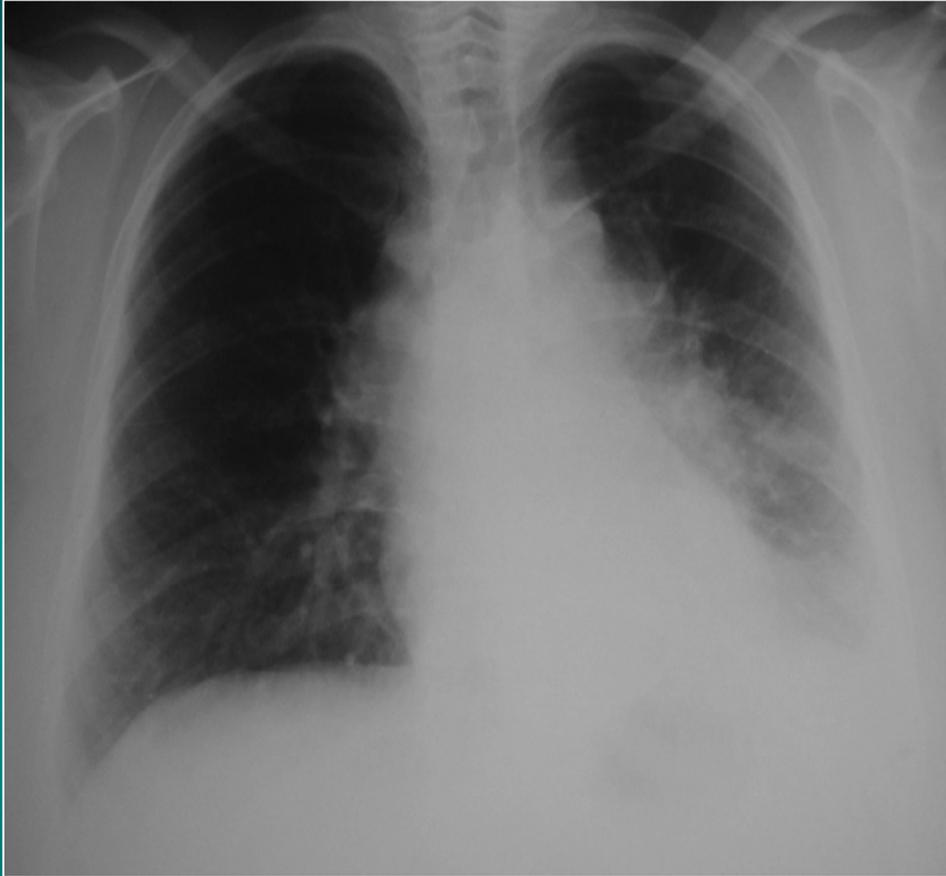
**Carcinome bronchique avec
syndrome cave supérieur**

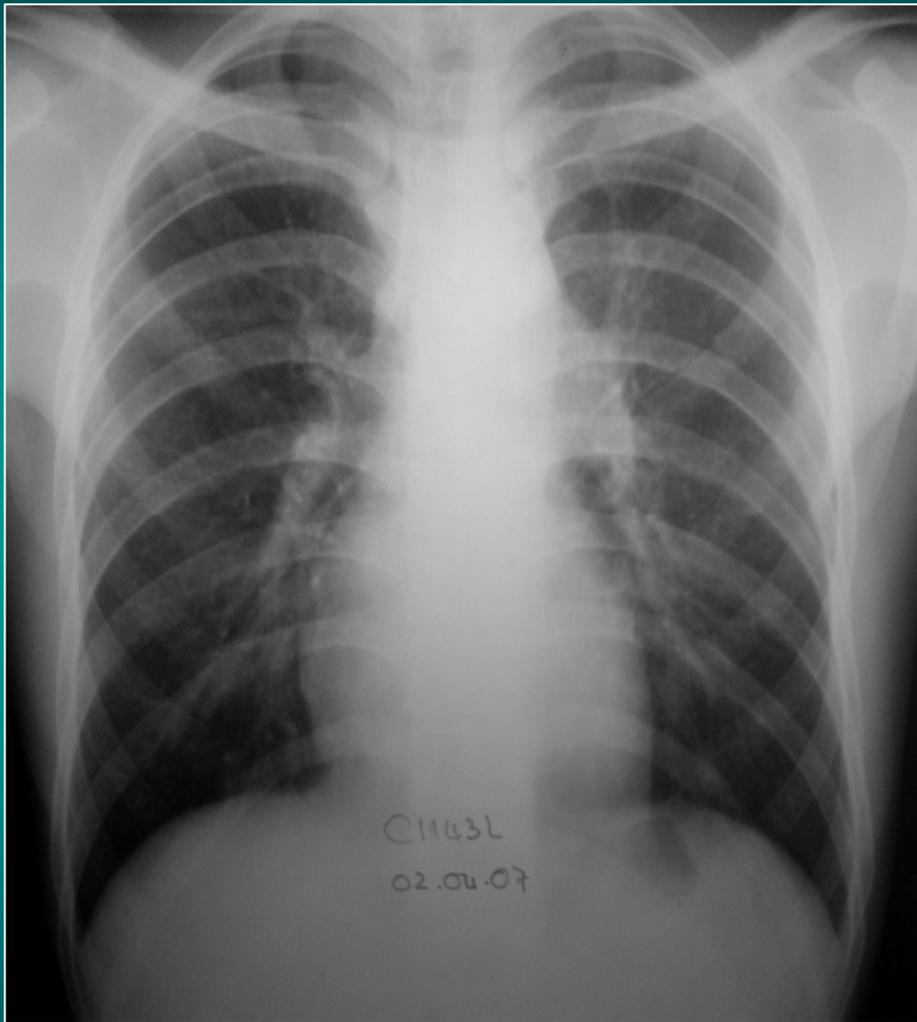


Carcinome bronchique à petites cellules



Après chimiothérapie

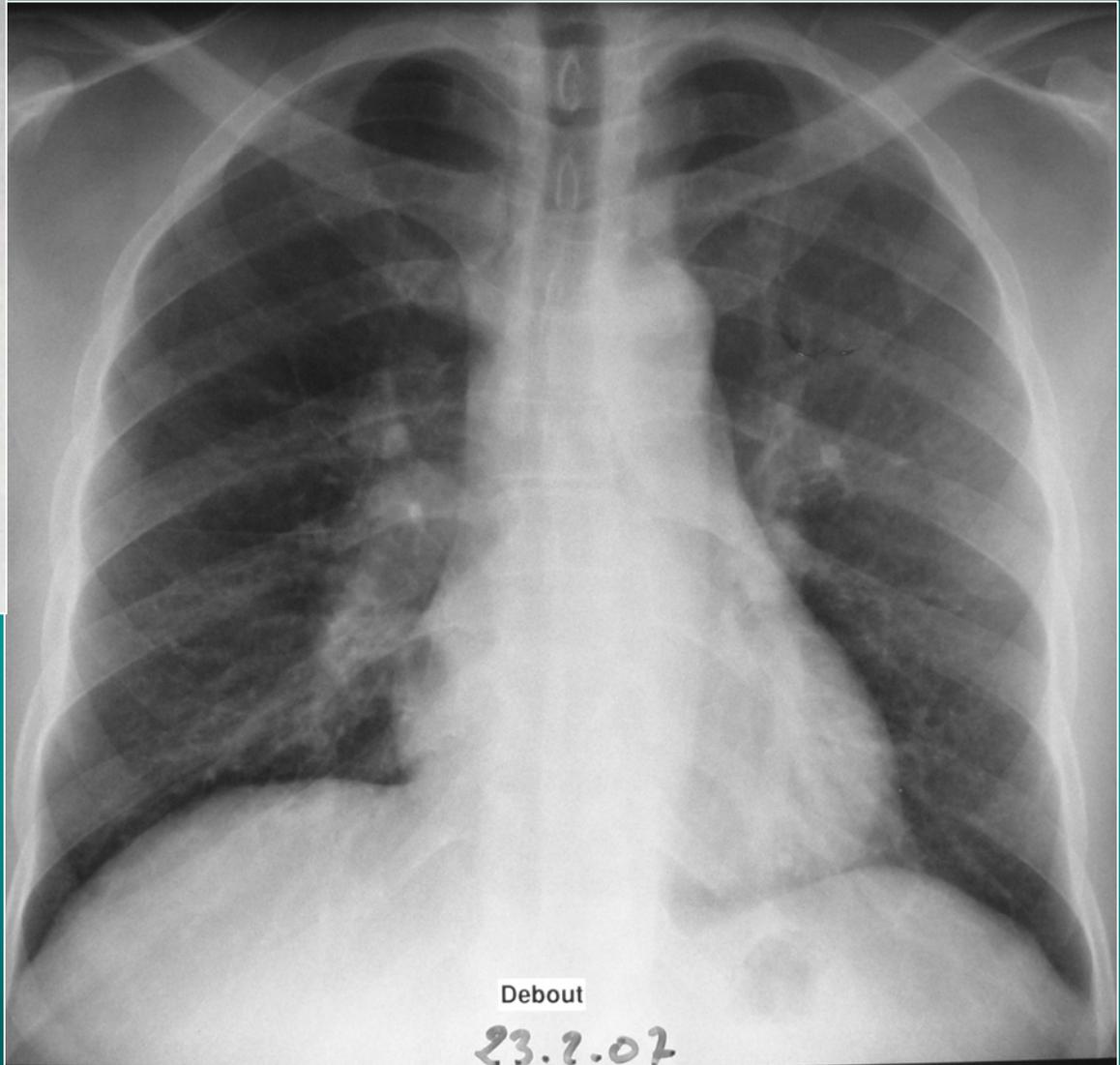




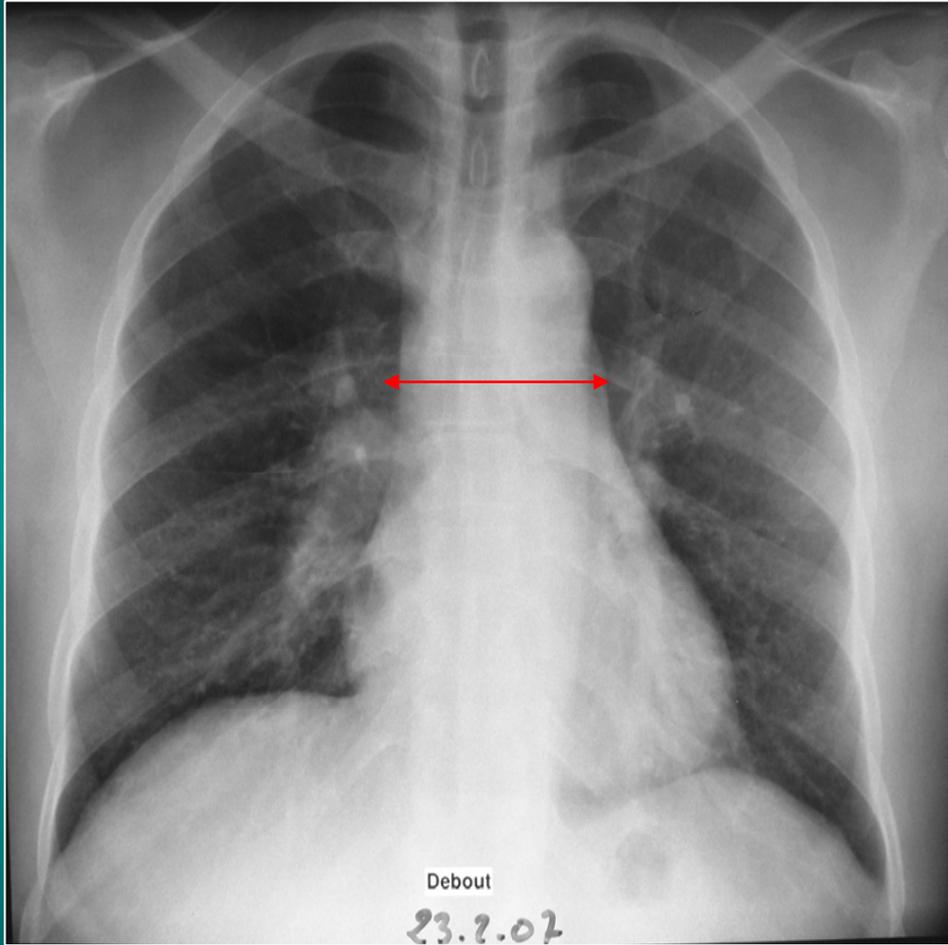
Adénopathie de la fenêtre
Aorto-pulmonaire



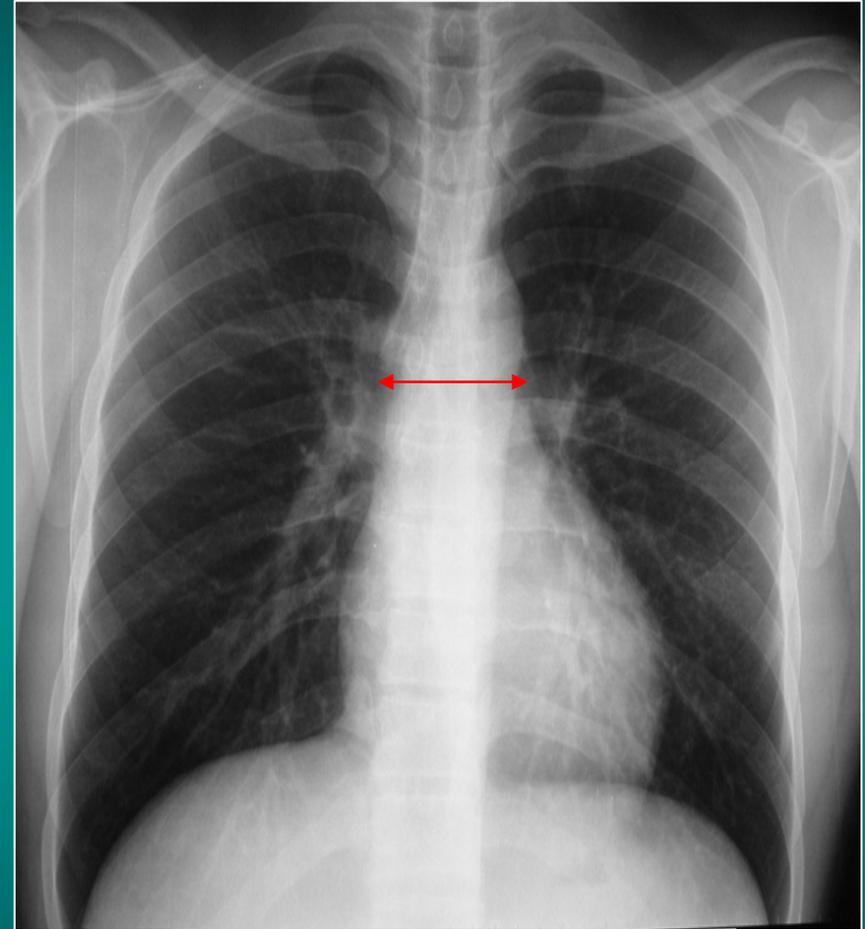
Cliché normal



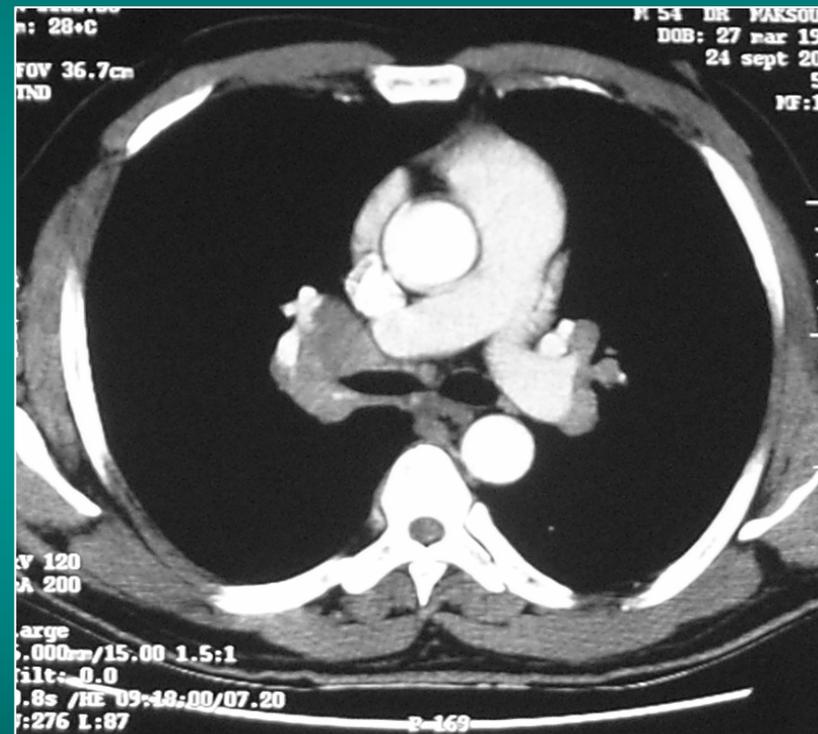
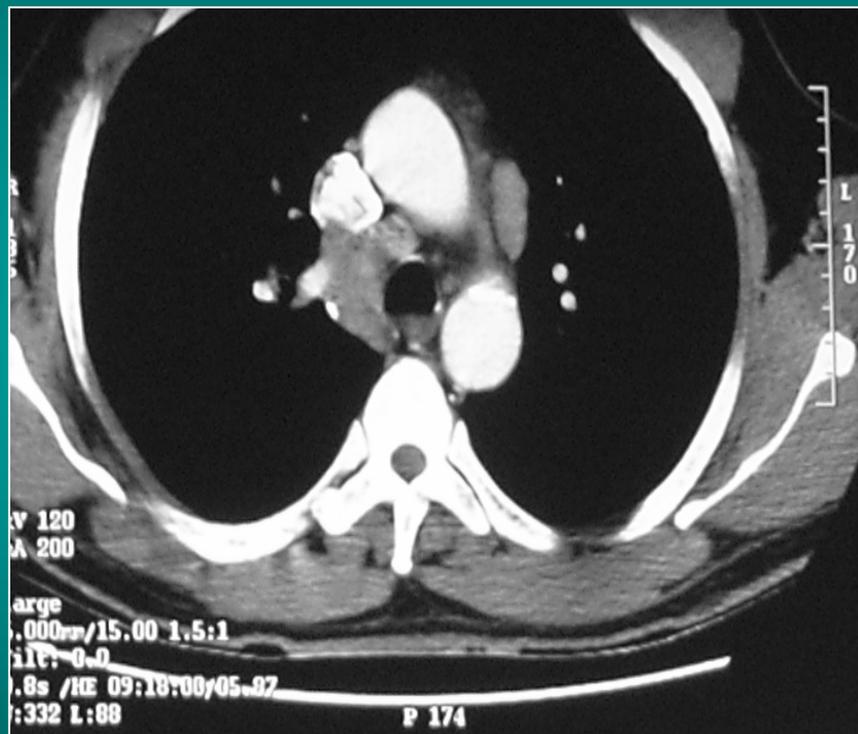
Adénopathie hilare droite tuberculeuse et...



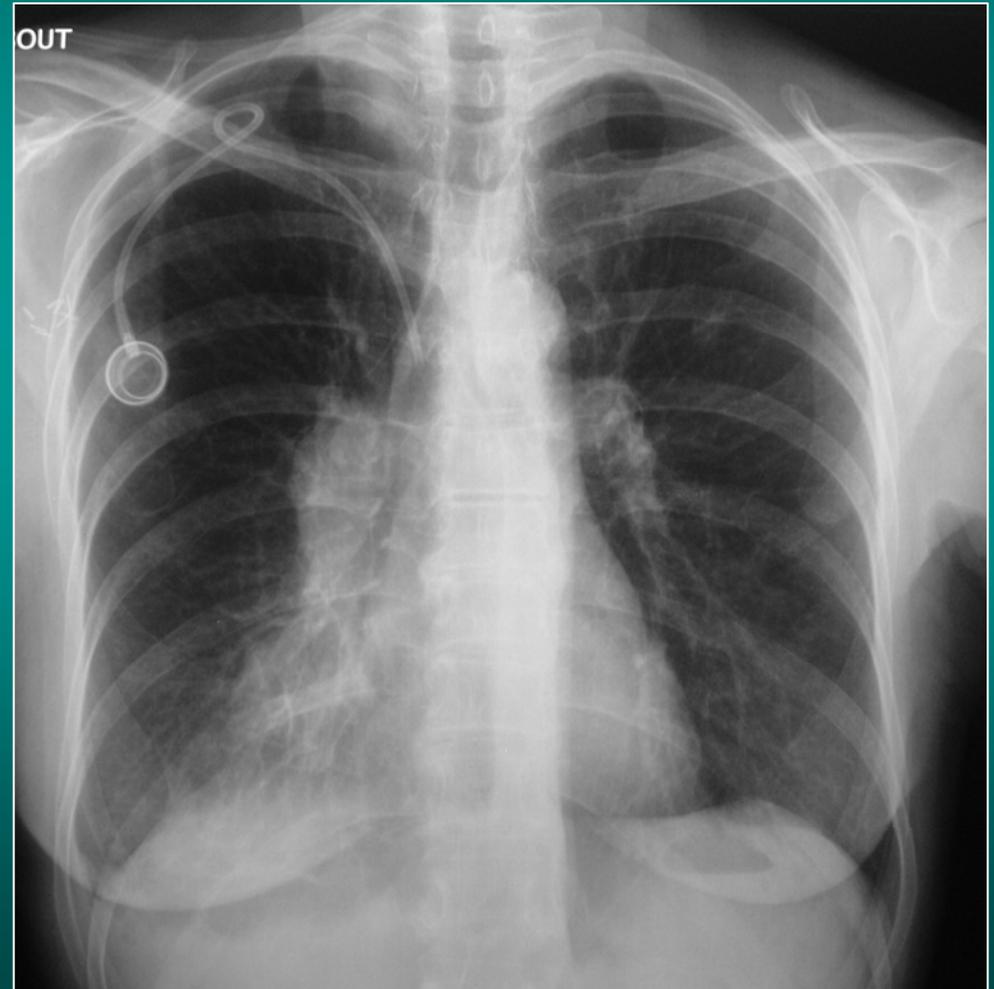
Élargissement médiastinal suggérant des Adénopathies du médiastin supérieur

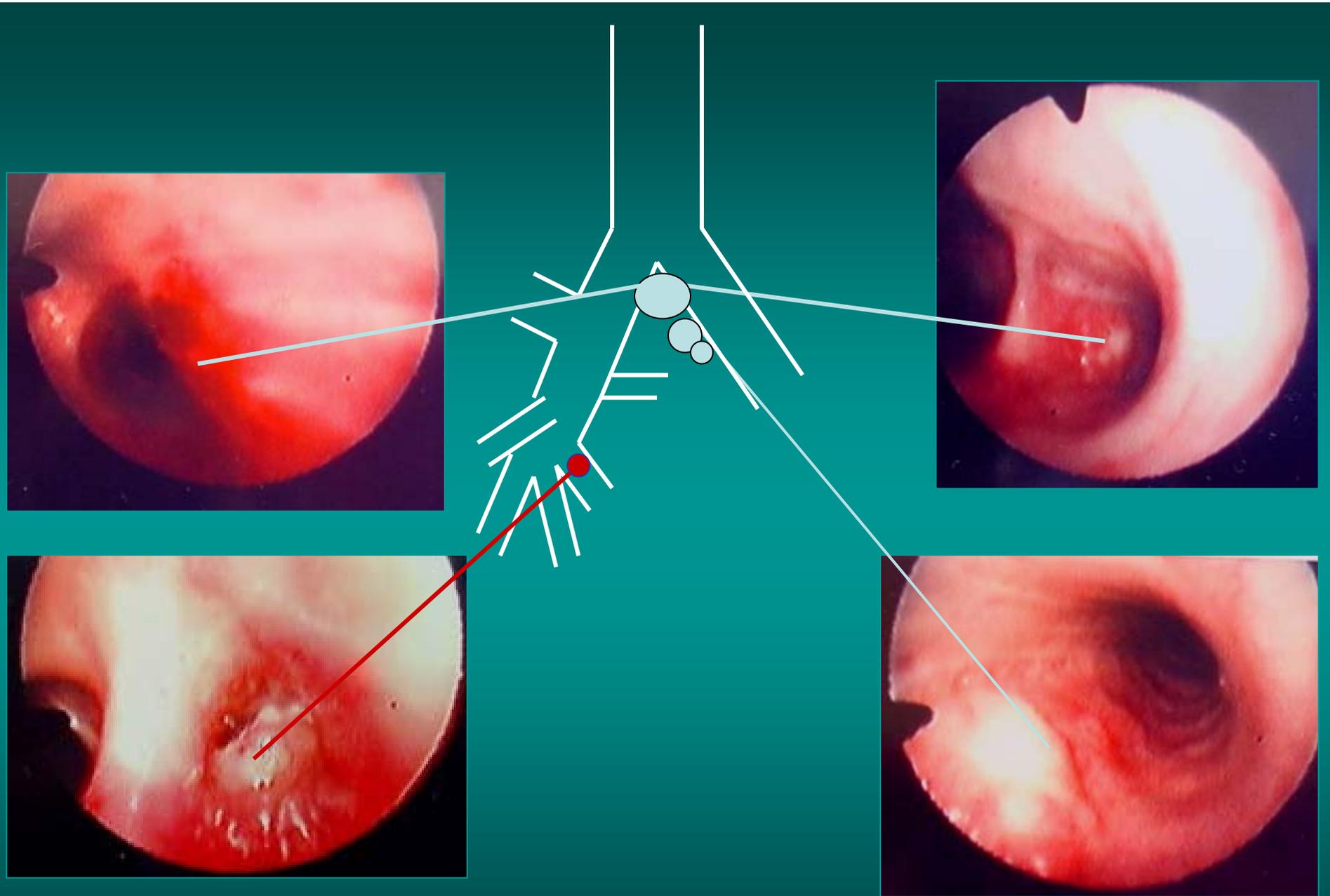


Cliché normal



Adénopathie hilare droite :
lymphome. Elles ne sont pas toutes TB...
Signe du recouvrement hilare





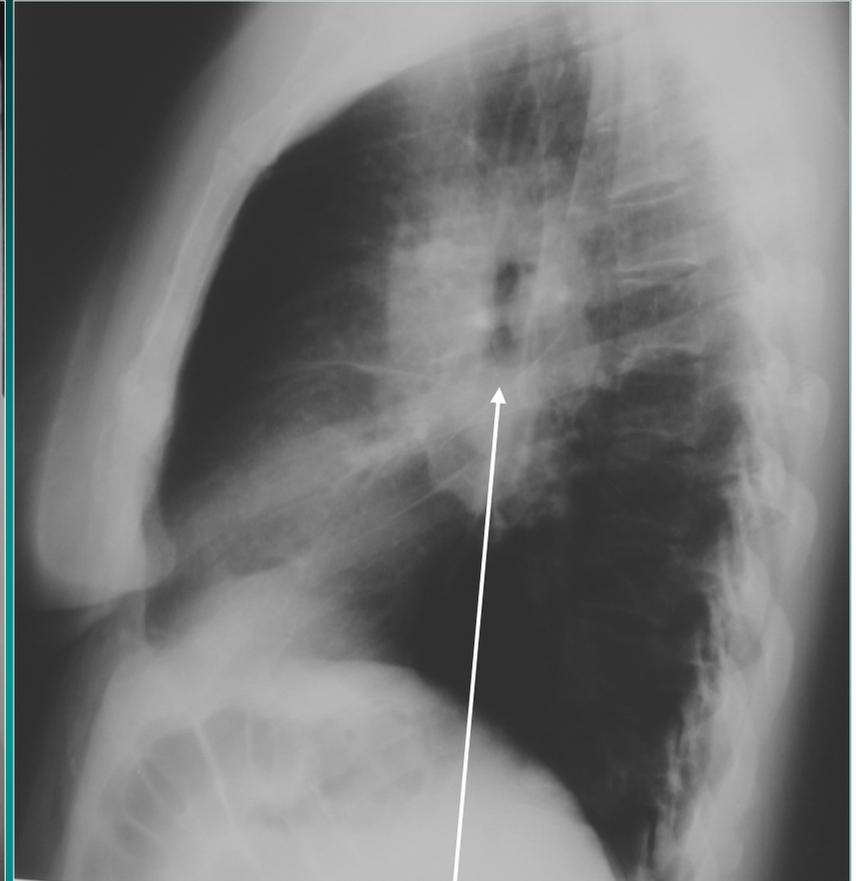
Adénopathie tuberculeuse avec atteinte bronchique

Les Adénopathies tuberculeuses sont très fréquentes en cas de SIDA, parfois très volumineuses





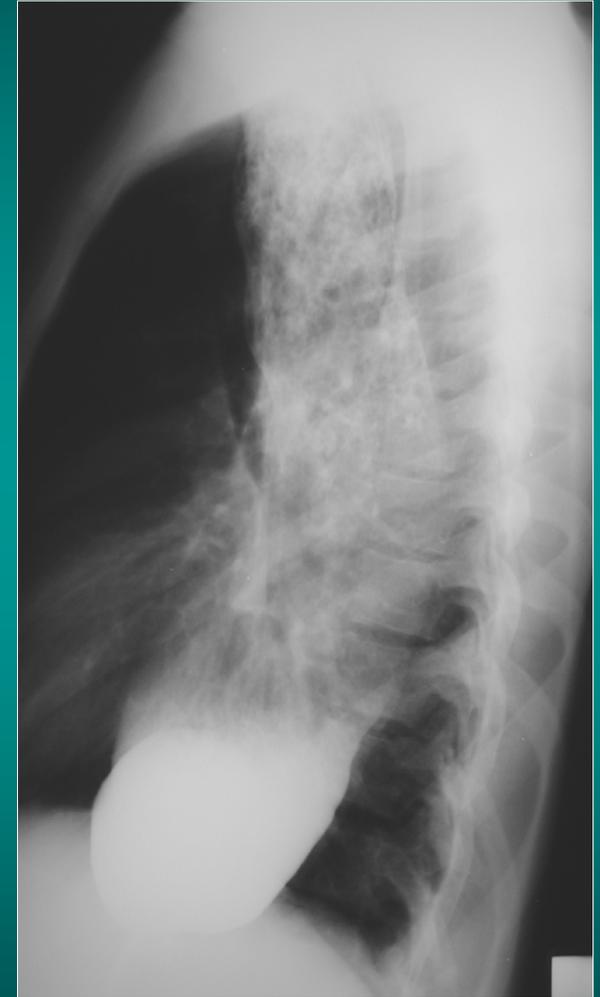
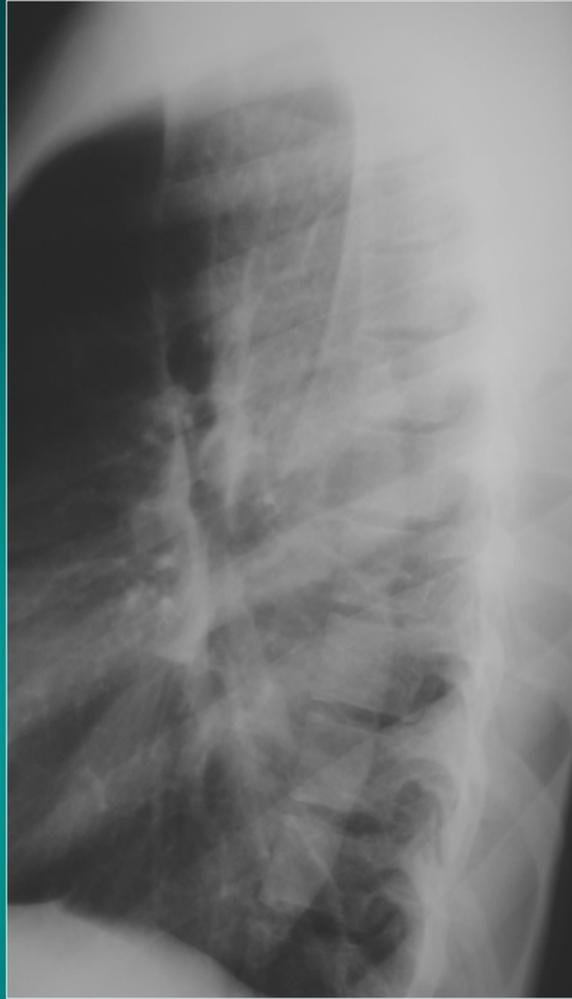
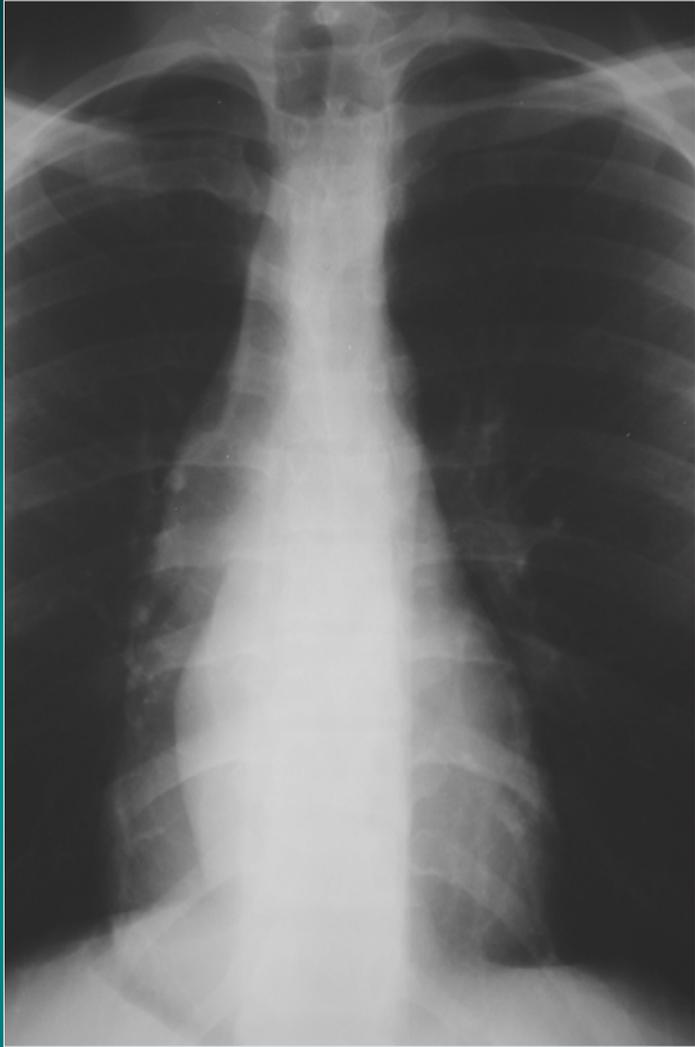
Adénopathies bilatérales
Symétriques, non compressives,
Contexte clinique froid



Regardez la volumineuse
Masse hilare sur le profil

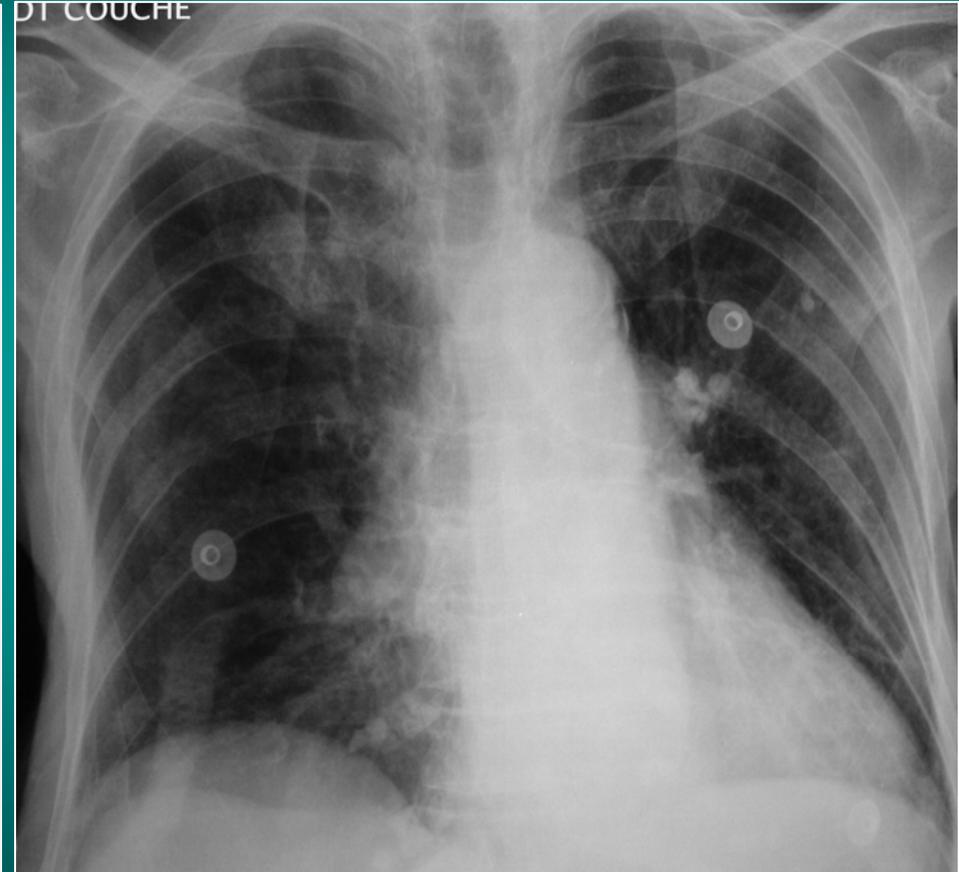
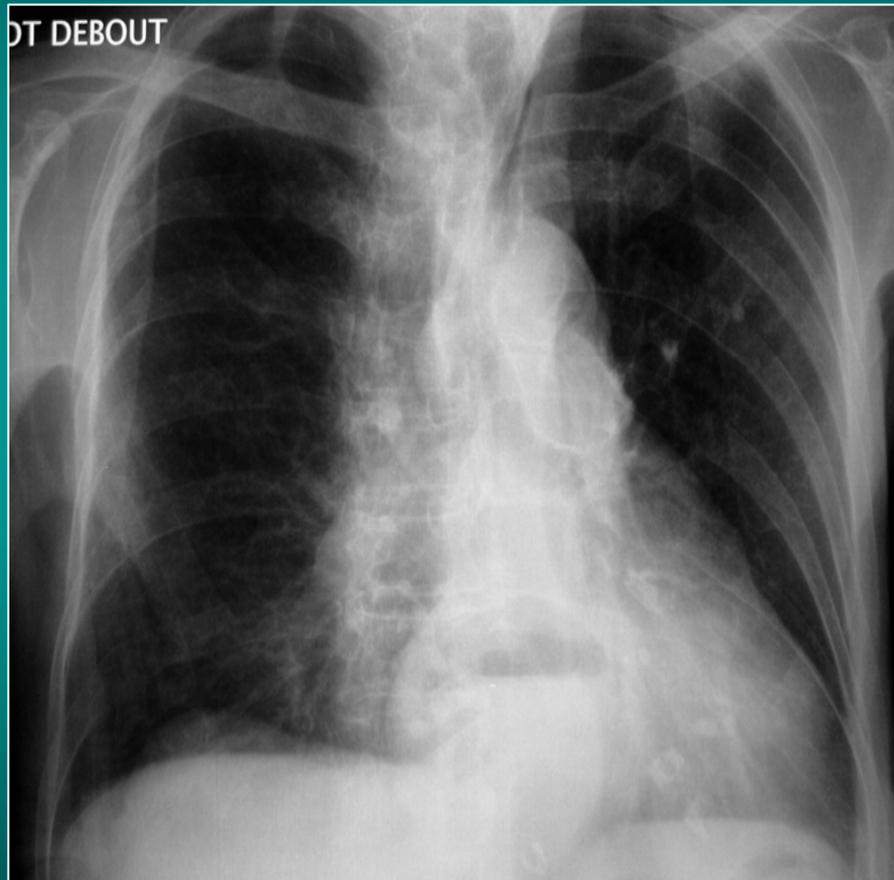
Sarcoidose

Toujours éliminer une TB

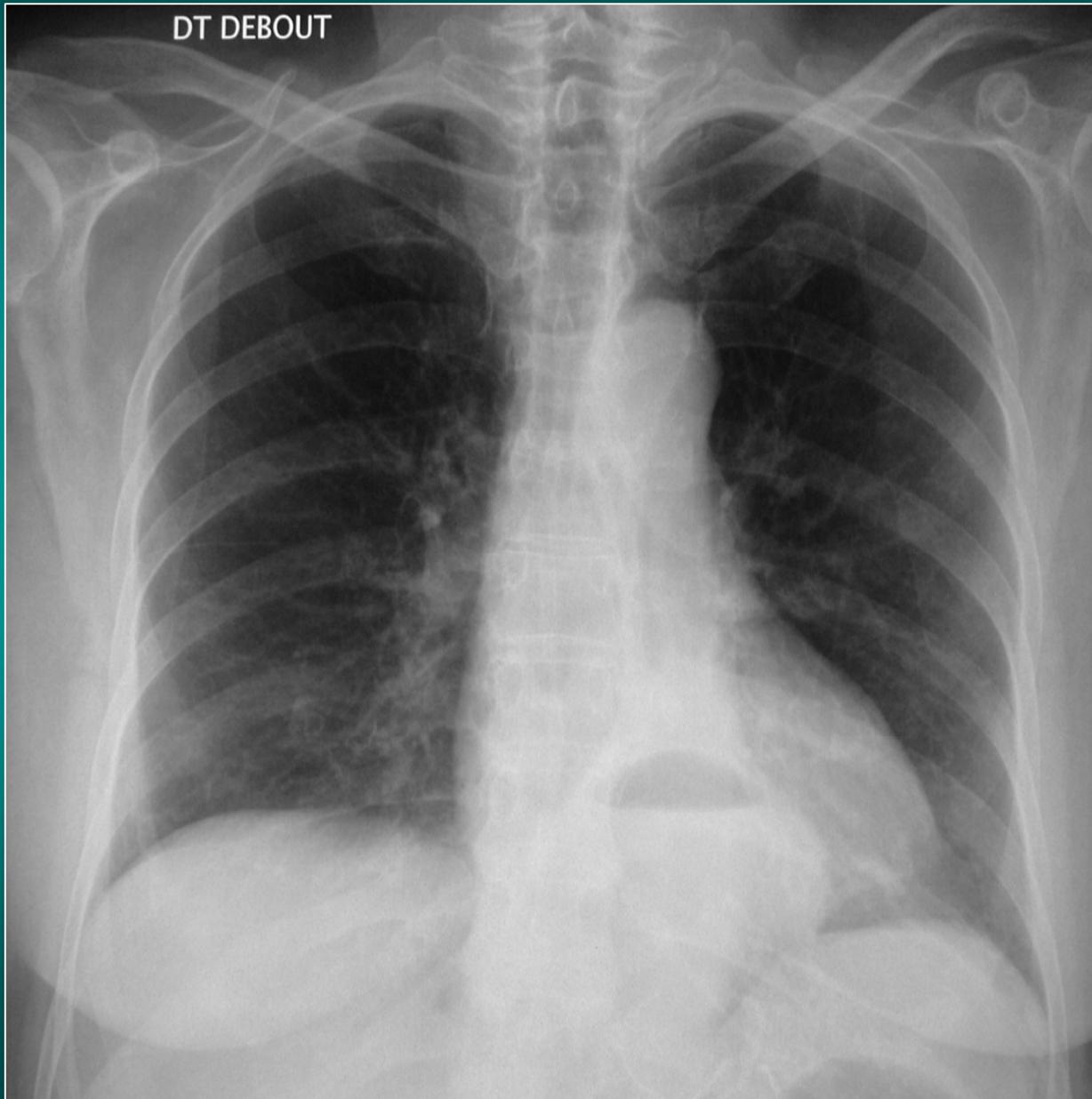


Méga œsophage

Hernie hiatale : opacité ronde, rétro cardiaque, avec un niveau liquide qui disparaît en décubitus



DT DEBOUT

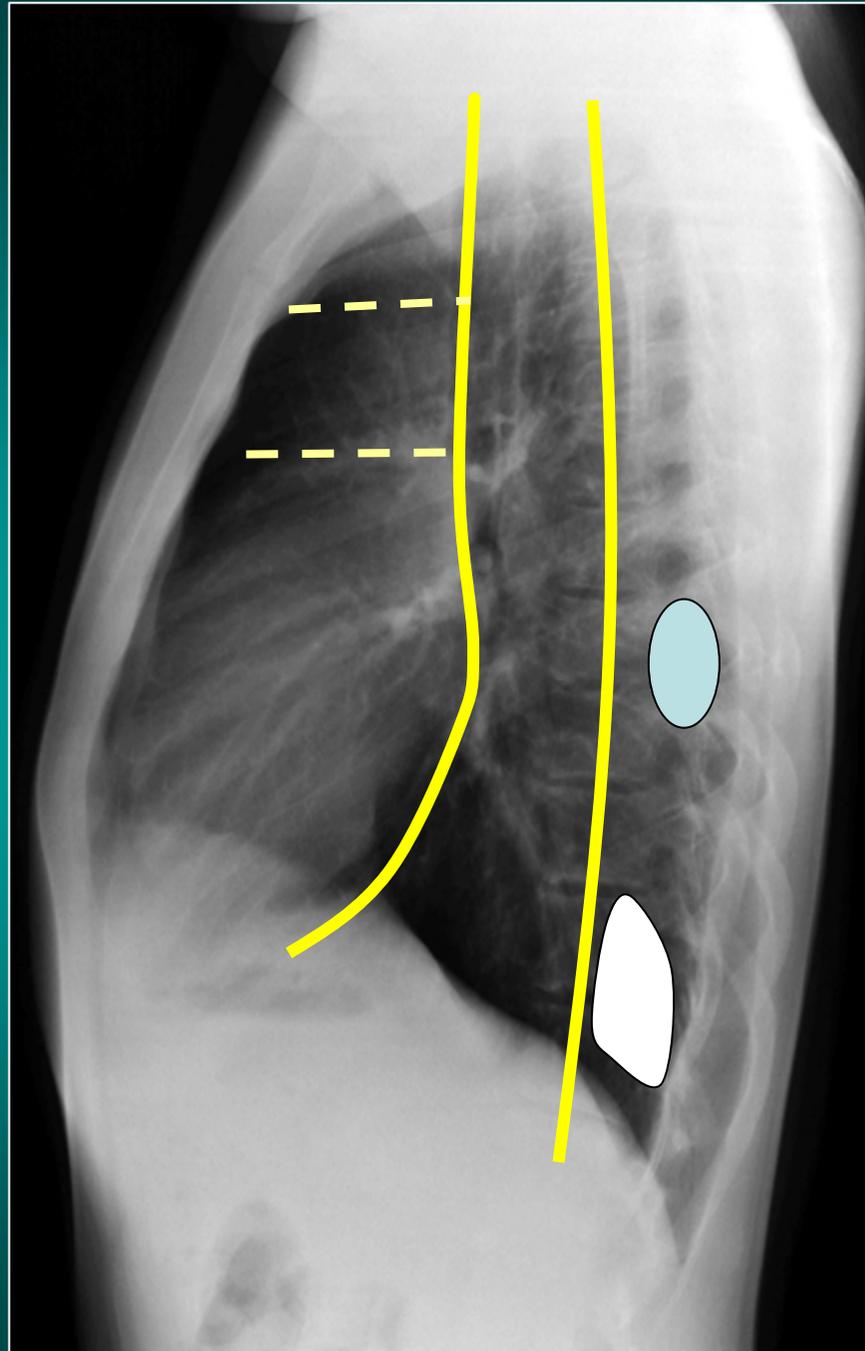


Médiastin postérieur

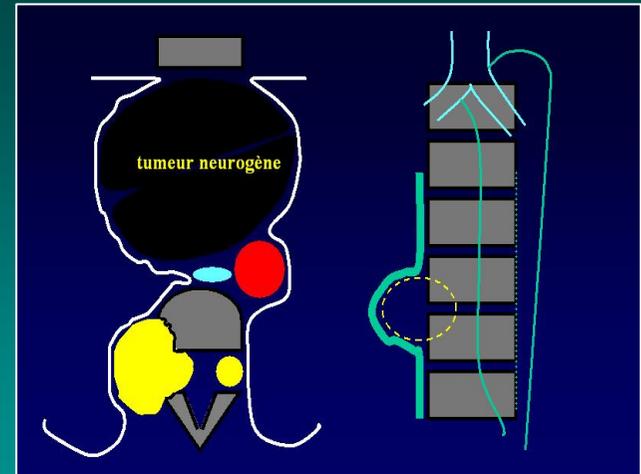
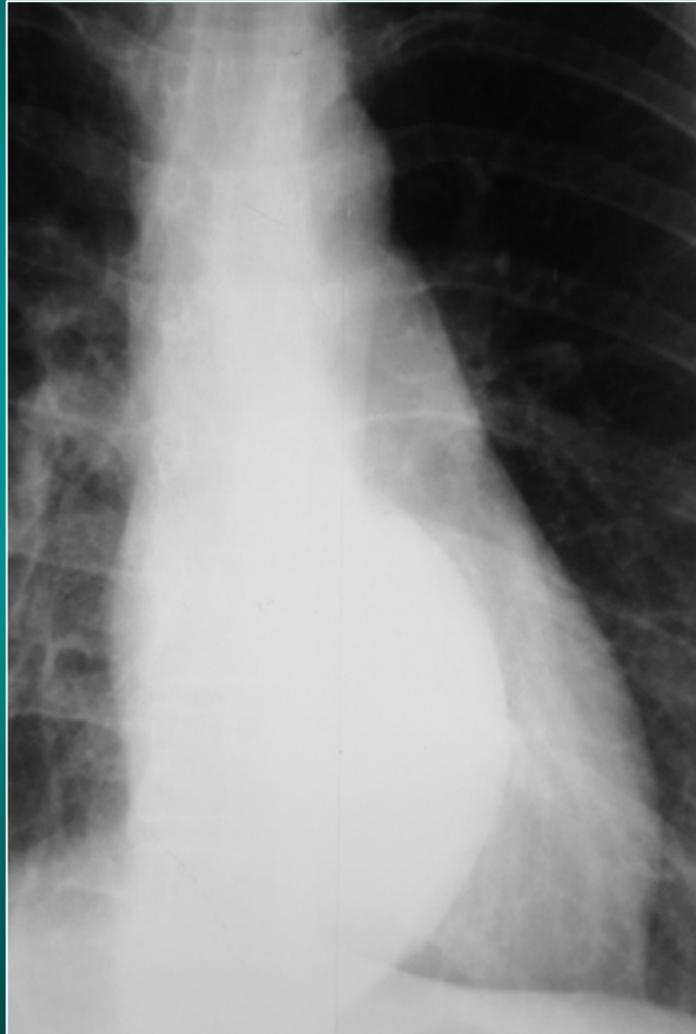
Tumeurs neurogènes

Aorte descendante

Pathologie du rachis



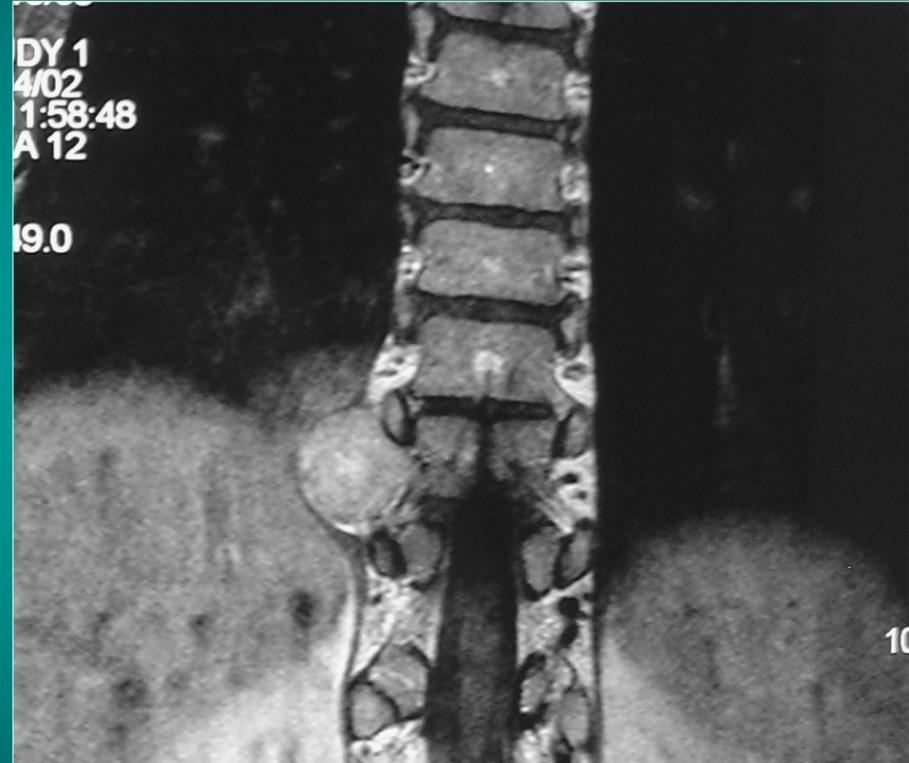
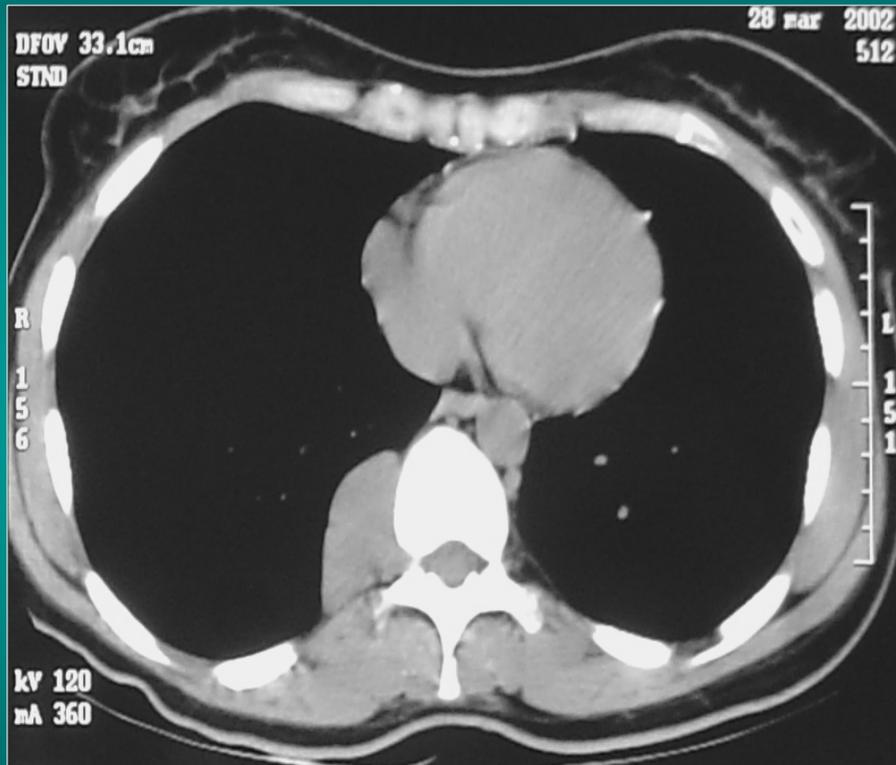
Tumeur neurogène



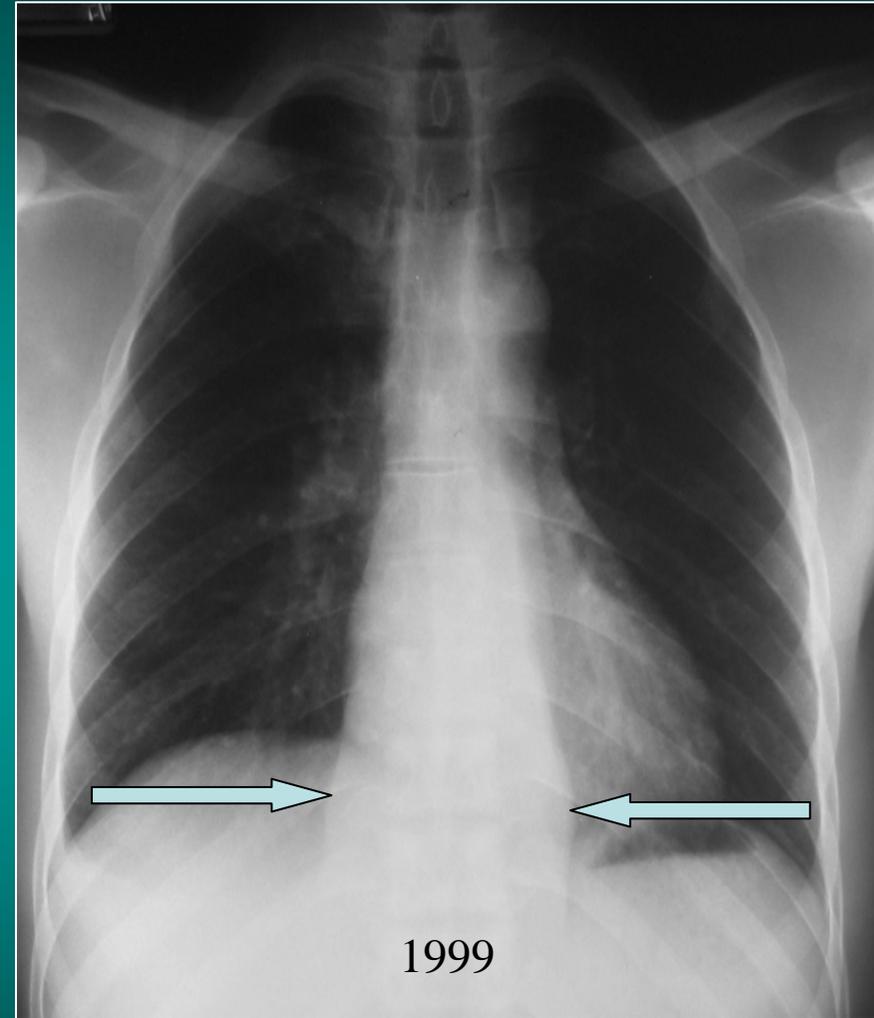
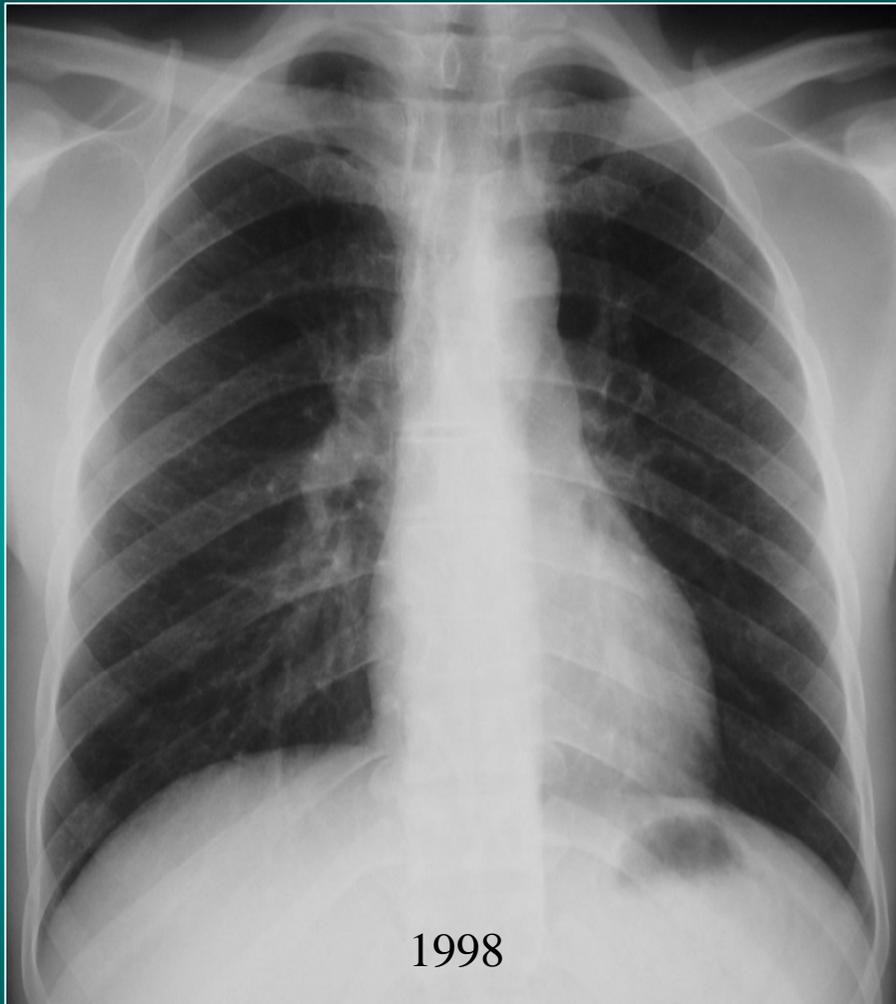


Femme, 35 ans Examen radiologique systématique

Scanner et IRM : tumeur neurogène du médiastin postérieur



En cas de masse postérieure, toujours regarder le rachis
et envisager un mal de Pott.



Mal de Pott : tuberculose du corps vertébral
et des muscles para vertébraux et psoas

Syndrome médiastinal

Fréquent

Le plus fréquent : **Adénopathies**

(TB, cancers, Lymphomes)

Tumeur du médiastin antérieur

(Thymomes, Lymphomes, tumeurs germinales)

Reconnaître les syndromes de compression
médiastinale