their association with nerves and vessels and are particularly useful, when surgical management of the lesion is contemplated.[2]

MRI of lymphangioma usually shows a multiloculated heterogeneous mass with low signal intensity on T1-weighted images, and high signal intensity on T2-weighted images because of its content. The authors’ experience suggests that most lymphangiomas have a characteristic appearance on MRI. The information obtained with MRI can help in providing a preoperative diagnosis, in planning surgical resection, and in defining recurrence[6].

A total surgical excision, if feasible without a major sacrifice of adjacent organs, can be the best therapeutic option[3,6]. Sclerotherapy presents an interesting therapeutic method in invasive forms[4]. In our patient complete resection was performed. The anatomopathologic study confirmed the diagnosis. Postoperative course was simple.

The presentation of this case draws attention to the possibility of occurrence of such an etiologic lesion in rectus abdominis muscle. We stress the necessity of imaging as a diagnostic tool for this location.

Key words: Lymphangioma; Cysts; Rectus Abdominis Muscle

References

neutrophils/µL and rest of pericardial examination was normal. Rest of hematological and urinary examination was normal. Searching for tuberculosis was also negative. In view of features suggested of hypothyroidism on clinical examination and non infectious nature of pericardial fluid, her thyroid profile was done which was suggested of hypothyroidism with T3=0.92 nmol/L (1.39-3.7nmol/L), T4=3.2µg/dl (5.5-12.8µg/dl), TSH=40mIU/L (0.7-6.4mIU/L). Her anti TPO antibodies were negative and USG neck revealed mild enlargement of thyroid gland. She was started on L-thyroxine with dosage of 4 µg/kg/d. She responded to treatment with thyroid replacement and her pericardial effusion disappeared after 2 months on repeat ECHO. She is on regular follow up and showing improvement in each regards.

Although mild to moderate pericardial effusions of no clinical significance are frequently reported in pediatric myxedema heart disease, but cardiac tamponade is rare. Literature reports only 2 adolescent girls with cardiac tamponade in association with hypothyroidism, but none has been reported in young children. Author reports a rare case of cardiac tamponade in a young child with previously unrecognized hypothyroidism. Besides bradycardia, minimal pericardial effusions are most common cardiac manifestations of clinical hypothyroidism in adults. Most of pediatric age group patients presenting with this belongs to neonatal period or to Down’s syndrome[12]. Myxedema heart disease was first described by Zondek in 1918 and was completely defined by Fahr in 1925[3]. The pathophysiological derangements responsible for pericardial effusions are increased egress of proteins from blood, decreased lymphatic clearance of proteins and abnormal electrolyte metabolism[4]. At molecular level, commonly observed signs or symptoms in hypothyroidism are attributed to changes in expression of various gene products, which includes alpha myosin heavy chain, beta-1 adrenergic receptors, voltage gated potassium channels and sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase[5]. The rarity of cardiac tamponade in hypothyroidism is attributed to slow accumulation of fluid and marked distensibility of pericardium[6]. Alexander first described ‘Gold paint effusion’ to describe the golden brown appearance of pericardial fluid due shimmering satin cholesterol crystals[7]. High cholesterol content of pericardial fluid have been attributed to disturbance of lipid metabolism; probably churning action of heart causing precipitation of cholesterol from pericardial fluid. Treatment of cardiac tamponade due to hypothyroidism involves urgent pericardiocentesis followed by thyroxine replacement. Treatment of pericardial effusion with thyroxine replacement leads to resolution of effusion in 2-12 months[5]. In conclusion myxedema heart disease should be suspected in any child with symptoms suggestive of hypothyroidism, presenting with even hemodynamically significant pericardial effusion or cardiac tamponade. Patients with hypothyroidism-associated pericardial effusion should be monitored for development of cardiac tamponade.

Key words: Cardiac Tamponade; Hypothyroidism, Childhood

References