

## Acquired Right Diaphragmatic Hernia Due to an Iatrogenic Injury

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### Description

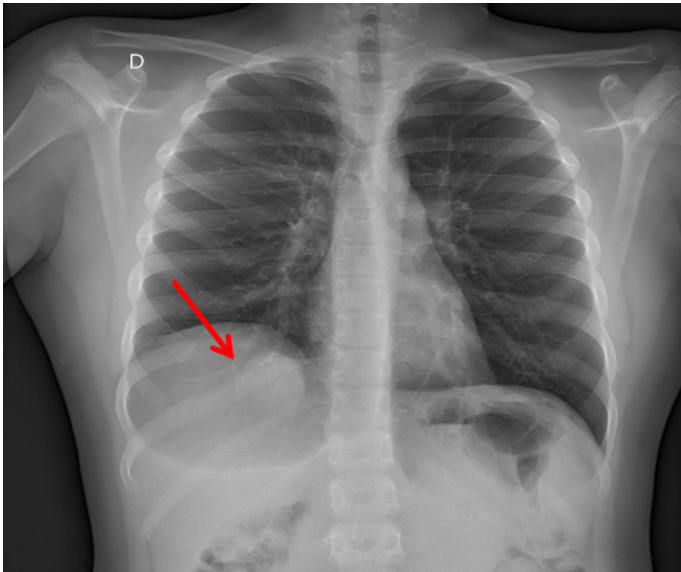
We report a case of 14-year-old patient male who consulted for a progressive dyspnea with physical effort since 2 months ago. Clinical examination found 1 little scar on right thorax referred to a previous drain tube (during an empyema treatment 2 years ago in another center).

We performed a chest X-Ray examination in which a right diaphragmatic injury was observed (Figure 1); the study was completed with a Magnetic Resonance Imaging characterizing the lesion as a posterior and medial right diaphragmatic hernia (3 cm x 3 cm) with prolapse of the superior portion of the right paramedian sector of the liver that corresponds to the segment 8 according to Couinaud's classification (Figure 2).

With the diagnosis of acquired diaphragmatic right hernia, we performed a thoracoscopy finding the diaphragmatic lesion, we reduced the liver content and sutured the diaphragm with non-absorbable suture (Figure 3).

After 24 hours the patient was discharged home with a normal chest X-Ray examination and he remains asymptomatic after 3 months of follow-up (Figure 4).

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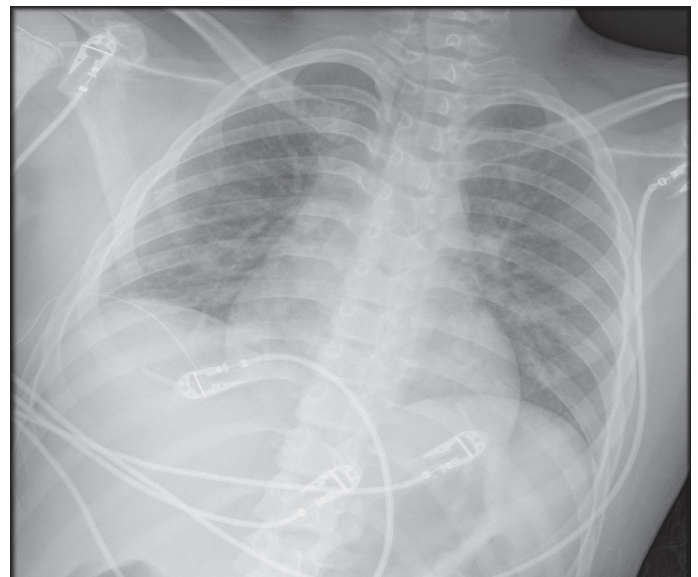
**Figure 1:** Right diaphragmatic injury observed (red arrow) during Chest X-Ray examination.



**Figure 3:** Posterior and medial right diaphragmatic hernia visualized during the thoracoscopic approach.



**Figure 2:** Right diaphragmatic hernia with prolapse of the segment 8 of the liver (red arrow) according to Couinaud's classification.



**Figure 4:** Chest X-Ray examination 24 hours after surgery with resolution of the right diaphragmatic hernia.