A 26-year-old patient presented with shortness of breath and right thoracic mass (Fig. 1). Bronchoscopy did not show tumor. At operation, after sectioning the pulmonary artery (pneumonectomy), he experienced irreversible cardiac arrest. Autopsy showed obstruction of mitral valve by tumor embolus (hemangiopericytoma) coming from the right PA (Fig. 2A and B).

Fig. 1. Right chest large tumor in chest X-ray (PA and lateral).

Fig. 2. (A) Tumoral embolus obstructing the mitral valve (white arrow). (B) Close-up of the tumoral embolus showing its connection (black arrow) to the mitral valve (white arrow).