A 56-year-old Marfan’s syndrome patient was admitted for chest pain. Colon was visible on the chest X-ray (Fig. 1) and coronarography. Computed tomography (CT) scan showed enlarged aorta and a trans-diaphragmatic retrosternal colic hernia (Fig. 2) (video 1). Combined Bentall procedure and reduction of the hernia were performed (video 2).

Fig. 1. Chest X-ray showing colic intra-thoracic profile (white arrows).

Fig. 2. Thorax 3D CT-scan volume rendering. The hernia defect (Morgagni—Larrey’s foramen) was repaired by direct closure with three X-shape sutures.