**Toothpaste Tumor: An Incidental Finding**

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Objective:

* To recognize caseous mitral annular calcification, also known as “toothpaste tumor”, as an incidental finding

We present a case of an 85 y/o male who presented to the ED with sob and left sided chest pain. His PMH was significant for atrial fibrillation, hypertension, CAD s/p seven stents, DDD pacemaker, diabetes mellitus type 2, and hypothyroidism. On presentation, his vitals were temp 99.8 F, BP 171/93 mmHg, pulse 86/min, RR 26/min, SpO2 84% on RA. Physical examination was unremarkable except for elevated JVP and bibasilar crackles on auscultation. Pertinent labs included a proBNP of 4198 pg/mL and negative cardiac enzymes. EKG showed an atrial sensed, ventricular paced rhythm. CT of the chest indicated small bilateral pleural effusions and no pulmonary embolism. During admission he developed worsening chest pain and sob. Chest x-ray showed pulmonary edema. He was given intravenous furosemide and transferred to the cardiac care unit. Heparin and nitro drips were initiated for chest pain. Cardiac catheterization revealed a 90 to 95% in-stent stenosis of the mid RCA, which was successfully re-stented. It also showed calcification of the anterior mitral annulus along with a globular large mass involving the posterior aspect of the mitral valve ring. Subsequently, on the echocardiogram there was a large globular mass at the periannular posterior mitral annulus with no acoustic shadowing, and a relatively lucent interior, which is consistent with a caseating annular abscess also called a toothpaste tumor. The patient had no complications and was discharged with outpatient follow-up. Toothpaste tumor is a caseous mitral annular calcification, which is a variant of mitral annular calcification. It occurs in 0.068% of patients. TTE, TEE, cardiac CT and MRI are useful for diagnosis. It is a benign condition, however it can cause mitral stenosis, mitral regurgitation, left ventricular outflow obstruction, conduction abnormalities, or systemic embolization. It is an important condition as its differentials are intra-cardiac tumor, abscess, or thrombus.