

Pneumomediastinum in Marijuana Users; A Retrospective Review of 14 Cases

¹Zoe Weiss MD, ²Sara Gore MD, ³Andrew Foderaro MD

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, ²Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care and Department of Internal Medicine, Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, ³Division of Infectious Diseases, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland Oregon

****Corresponding author:** Zoe Weiss, Department of Internal Medicine, Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, 593 Eddy St Providence RI, 02903, Email: zoefreemanweiss@gmail.com

****Alternative corresponding author:** Andrew Foderaro, Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care and Department of Internal Medicine, Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, 593 Eddy St Providence RI, 02903, Email: afoderaro@lifespan.org

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Key Question: Given the forceful breathing maneuvers frequently used to smoke marijuana, how common is marijuana use among patients who present with spontaneous pneumomediastinum?

Bottom line: Inhaled marijuana is likely an underappreciated risk factor for pneumomediastinum, by way of barotrauma.

Why read on: Very little is known about how various mechanisms of smoking precipitate pulmonary injury and few clinicians inquire about this in their social histories. As inhaled marijuana is becoming increasingly prevalent for both recreational and medicinal purposes, physicians should learn how to counsel patients about safe inhalation practices, particularly for those with multiple and potentially additive risk factors.

Abstract:

Introduction: Inhaled marijuana has been infrequently identified as a potential risk factor for the development of spontaneous pneumomediastinum (SPM), a rare finding of free air in the mediastinum likely caused by barotrauma during breathing maneuvers. The mechanism of inhalation drug use is often not ascertained by physicians, thus little is known about how different smoking techniques precipitate pulmonary injury. We aimed to evaluate the frequency of marijuana use in patients with non-traumatic pneumomediastinum over a 12-month period, identifying additional relevant clinical features or risk factors, and determining the extent to which clinicians record smoking techniques.

Methods We performed a retrospective chart review over a one-year period, identifying patients presenting to the hospital with a diagnosis of pneumomediastinum in the absence of trauma, malignancy, or iatrogenic cause.

Results: We identified 21 cases, 14 of which (66.7%) were associated with marijuana use, average age was 22.5 years (range 18-30), with male predominance (64.2%). Daily or more use was reported in 50% of cases. Concurrent risk factors including vomiting (57.1%) and coughing (42.9%) were commonly present. The mechanism of smoking was described in only two cases (14.3%).

Discussion: Inhaled marijuana may be an under-appreciated risk factor for the development of SPM, caused by air leakage around the bronchovascular sheaths during successive inhalation through a high-resistance smoking apparatus or forced exhalation against a closed glottis. Physicians should be aware of this association in order to provide appropriate counseling. Further research is needed to direct the safe use of smoking devices and techniques.

Introduction:

Pneumomediastinum (PM) is diagnosed by the radiographic finding of free air in the mediastinum, and is often called spontaneous pneumomediastinum (SPM) in the absence of trauma or a clear secondary cause. The incidence of this condition is reported between 0.001-0.014% of hospitalized patients and is more common among young adult males [1]. Symptoms include chest pain (which can be severe), dyspnea, neck pain, and dysphagia. Subcutaneous crepitus and auscultated “crunching” heard over the chest (Hamman’s sign) may be appreciated on exam. Radiologic imaging of the chest, including x-ray or computed tomography (CT), is the gold standard for diagnosis and shows extraluminal gas within the mediastinum [2] (image 1). SPM is typically benign, resolving over a few weeks, though can occasionally be complicated by pneumothorax, cardiac tamponade, or tracheal compression [2]. Extensive workup to rule out hollow organ rupture (eg. swallow studies or endoscopy), is not warranted except in cases of a suspected trauma to the esophagus [3]. SPM can be induced by asthma attacks, forceful straining, childbirth, weight lifting, diabetic ketoacidosis, coughing, or vomiting. Many of the above causes are thought to result from alveolar rupture in the setting of increased intrathoracic pressure. Though these are technically secondary causes, the non-traumatic etiologies are often characterized as spontaneous [4].

Marijuana is an increasingly common substance that is used both for recreational and medicinal purposes. Inhalational use of marijuana has been associated with respiratory symptoms such as chronic cough, sputum production, dyspnea, hoarseness [5] and has recently been described as a possible risk factor for chronic bullous lung disease and secondary pneumothorax, though causality has not been robustly studied [6–8]. Fewer than 10 published case reports document the

use of marijuana in cases of SPM [9–17], of which only one describes the size and dimensions of the smoking apparatus and the technique used [15]. 20 published case series and retrospective cohort studies have documented over a thousand total cases of pneumomediastinum [18], yet, only four studies cite marijuana use as a specific predisposing or precipitating factor [19–22] in fewer than 30 total patients. We aimed to evaluate the frequency of marijuana use in patients diagnosed with SPM and the extent to which physicians elicit a detailed smoking history. We further characterized the clinical presentation, presence of additional risk factors, and management of these patients.

Methods

This retrospective chart review was performed at Rhode Island Hospital, an urban 719 bed tertiary care center, in Providence, Rhode Island, USA. We included patients diagnosed with radiograph-confirmed pneumomediastinum between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016. We excluded patients who had pneumomediastinum due to identifiable secondary causes of pneumomediastinum including trauma, lung malignancy, ventilator associated lung injury, recent surgical procedure, recent intubation, or other iatrogenic etiologies as determined by chart review. The remaining cases were reviewed for reports of inhaled marijuana. These patient charts were reviewed in detail for demographics, clinical presentation, and management. Mechanism, duration, frequency, and temporal relationship with marijuana use to onset of symptoms were recorded if documented by providers. Patients who were documented to use daily or multiple times a week were classified as “frequent use,” and all other cases classified as “infrequent use.” We recorded whether clinicians documented that they had given specific

counseling to the patient on either the avoidance of inhalational marijuana or the relationship between smoking and their clinical symptoms.

Results

We identified 147 patients with a coded diagnosis of pneumomediastinum/interstitial emphysema, of which 126 meeting exclusion criteria. Of the 21 remaining cases of pneumomediastinum, 14 had documentation of inhaled marijuana (66.7%). Demographics, concurrent risk factors, clinical presentation and management are summarized in table 1 (patient specific details in supplementary file 1). All but one patient had one or more established risk factors for the development of SPM including smoking tobacco, illicit drug use, coughing, or vomiting. Two patients had suspected cannabis hyperemesis syndrome. Half of patients reported daily or more frequent use. Three patients specifically reported symptoms directly during or after smoking marijuana, while one described the onset of symptoms after exhaling against a closed glottis (though did not specify if during marijuana use). Temporality was not described in other cases. One patient reported the use of a “large bong” while another reported using a “face mask” but no further details were documented. Chest pain was the most common symptom (78.6%). Tachycardia of >100 bpm was present in 57% of patients (range: 110-140). The majority of patients were admitted (71.4%) with an average length of stay 2.2 days (SD 1.5). All patients had a chest-x-ray while additional imaging including chest CT and formal barium or gastrografin swallow evaluations were performed in 71.4% and 57.1% of patients respectively. No patients underwent endoscopy or bronchoscopy. Counseling specifically related to marijuana use was

documented in 50% of cases, the majority of which focused on cessation of marijuana. Two patients were counseled to avoiding strained breathing maneuvers.

Discussion

Over the course of 12 months, 14 of 21 cases (66.7%) of SPM occurred in the setting of marijuana use, with half of patients reporting daily or more frequent use, suggesting that marijuana may be an underappreciated risk factor. All but one patient had at least one other established risk factor (eg. vomiting, coughing) suggesting that marijuana inhalation may have contributed, and was the most likely precipitating factor in at least three patients where a temporal relationship is documented. The co-occurrence of multiple risk factors suggests a possible multifactorial or additive effect.

The pathophysiology of marijuana related SPM is likely due barotrauma during breathing maneuvers, which can occur with the introduction of a relative pressure gradient between the alveoli and their vascular structures. An increase in alveolar pressure ultimately leads to increased alveolar pressure, rupture of the alveolar septa, collapse of the adjacent vascular structures, and air dissection around the peribronchial and perivascular sheaths. This phenomenon is called the “Macklin effect” [23] and can be achieved via inspiration against a closed airway (Muller’s maneuver) after forced exhalation or exhalation against a closed glottis or airway (Valsalva maneuver). Both are common maneuvers in marijuana users [15].

In the case of the Valsalva maneuver, or forcible exhalation or breath holding against a closed glottis, a pressure gradient is created by raising intrathoracic pressure, leading to alveolar over-

distension and rupture into the lower pressure perivascular space [15]. Alternatively, with Muller's maneuver, attempted inspiration against a closed glottis or successive inhalation through a high-resistance smoking apparatus (such as a bong) results in a drop in intrathoracic and peri-alveolar pressure, an increase in alveolar air volume, a subsequent transmural pressure gradient, alveolar distension and rupture, and transmission of air from the pleura into the mediastinum [15, 24]). Both maneuvers result in shearing damage and air leakage along the vessels and bronchi into the mediastinal structures [15,24].

Positive pressure devices have been linked to barotrauma and pneumomediastinum, though SPM can occur even in the absence of a smoking device [10]. There are no peer reviewed studies on the effects of different methods of smoking cannabis on lung injury [25]. In our study physicians document the mechanism of smoking (via a "large bong" and a "face mask") in only 2 cases, and in 1 case a patient described exhaling against a closed glottis.

In addition to barotrauma, a direct toxic effect of the inhaled substance and heat may contribute to pulmonary damage and pneumomediastinum, though never proven pathologically [26,27].

Marijuana may also contribute to the development of SPM by way of inducing cyclic vomiting. Two of the patients had suspected cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome. However, in 2 other patients, vomiting occurred after the onset of the characteristic chest pain, suggesting SPM had already developed.

This study has a number of limitations. As a small retrospective case series, broader epidemiological conclusions cannot be drawn. Patients not disclosing marijuana use and

providers failing to document social histories may result in under-reporting of this association. Neither the duration or exact frequency of smoking were precisely quantified due to lack of reporting, though are of epidemiologic interests as future studies may seek to determine if a cumulative effect of smoking is present.

Our retrospective study identifies marijuana use as a possible risk factor in the development of SPM in 14 of 21 (66.6%) patients. The frequent presence of multiple risk factors suggests a possible additive effect. The mechanism of injury may be caused by or potentiated by acute or chronic barotrauma from breathing maneuvers used during smoking, chemical toxicity, or by inducing cyclic vomiting. Given current advances in the legalization of recreational marijuana and the increasing use of medical marijuana, further investigation into the risks of specific smoking maneuvers and delivery device used is necessary. It is prudent for physicians to obtain a detailed smoking history including the duration, frequency, mechanism of use, and temporal relationship with smoking in patients presenting with SPM in order to provide appropriate counseling.

Demographics and risk factors	N,%*
Age (years, SD)	22.5 (3.3)
BMI, (SD)	25 (4.2)
Male	9 (64.3)
Asthma exacerbation	1 (7.1)
Vomiting	8 (57.1)
Coughing	6 (42.9)
URI symptoms	4 (28.6)
Cocaine	2 (14.3)
Opiates	3 (21.4)
Tobacco	2 (14.3)
One risk factor	5 (35.7)
Two or more risk factors	8 (57.1)
Frequency of marijuana use	
Daily or more	7 (50.0)

Less than daily	3 (21.4)
Use not quantified	4 (28.6)
Documented smoking apparatus	2 (14.3)
Documented temporal onset	3 (21.4)
Presenting signs/symptoms	
Chest pain	11 (78.6)
Dyspnea	8 (57.1)
Neck pain or odynophagia	5 (35.7)
Palpable crepitus	8 (57.1)
Clinical management	
Inpatient admission	10 (71.4)
Tachypnea >20 breath/min	1 (7.1)
Tachycardia >100 bpm	8 (57.1)
Oxygen requirement	2 (14.3)
Chest x ray	14 (100.0)
Chest CT	10 (71.4)
Swallow evaluation	8 (57.1)
Antibiotics	4 (28.6)
Counseling	7 (50.01)
LOS (days, SD)	2.2, 1.5

Table 1. Summary of demographic data and clinical management in 14 patients with pneumomediastinum and marijuana use *n (%) unless otherwise noted

Image 1. A. PA chest x-ray demonstrates pneumomediastinum in the anterior and middle mediastinum extending into the cervical soft tissues. B. Lateral chest x-ray view: lucent striations seen in the mediastinum and air is visualized around the pulmonary vasculature. C. Coronal CT chest with lung windows shows significant air present in middle mediastinum extending into the cervical soft tissues. D. Axial CT of the chest with lung windows demonstrates air extending into the pericardial cavity.

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Case	Sex, Age (years), Height (ft, in), BMI	Additional Risk Factors	Frequency of use	Mechanism (if documented)	Symptoms*	Vitals**	Imaging	Management	LOS
1	M, 30, 5'8, 22.8	vomiting, tobacco	less than daily		CP, Cr	97.4, 18, 118, 130/88, 98%	CXR, CT, swallow eval***	admitted, counseling	3
2	M, 19, 6'1, 21.8	vomiting, exercise	daily or more		CP, D, Cr	98.7, 18, 88, 135/88, 99%	CXR, CT, swallow eval	admitted, antibiotics	3
3	M, 20, 6'2, 24.5	vomiting, suspected hyperemesis	daily or more	immediately after smoking, bong	CP, Cr	97.8, 19, 57, 130/59, 98%	CXR, swallow	admitted, antibiotics, counseling	3
4	F, 21, 5'4, 28.5	vomiting, coughing, URI, opioid	daily or more		CP, D, NP, Cr	96.8, 18, 110, 128/77, 98%	CXR, swallow	admitted, counseling	2
5	M, 22, 6'0, 21.2	coughing, URI	daily or more	immediately after smoking	CP, Cr	99.1, 22, 117, 149/74, 94%	CXR	admitted, counseling	3
6	M, 23, 5'9, 27.3	coughing	daily or more		CP	96.5, 22, 122, 142/105, 96%	CXR, CT	discharged	0
7	F, 20, 5'3, 23.4	coughing, URI, cocaine			CP, D, NP, Cr	98.2, 18, 69, 119/59, 98%	CXR, CT	admitted	2
8	M, 18, 5'9, 23.9	asthma exacerbation, coughing, tobacco	less than daily		CP, NP	98.3, 20, 110, 135/73, 100%	CXR	admitted	3
9	F, 26, 5'6, 30.7		daily or more	exhale against a closed glottis	CP, NP	98, 18 75, 125/70, 99%	CXR, CT	discharged	0
10	M, 22, 6'1, 35.9	vomiting			CP	97.2, 18, 133, 131/90, 96%	CXR, CT, swallow eval	discharged, antibiotics	0
11	F, 23, 5'3, 23.6	vomiting			CP, D, NP, Cr	100.4, 22, 94, 117/77, 100%	CXR, CT, swallow eval	admitted, counseling	4
12	M, 25, 6'0, 21.3	vomiting, cocaine, opioid	less than daily	immediately after smoking	Cr	98.6, 28, 133, 147/103, 98%	CXR, CT, swallow eval	admitted, counseling, inpatient psychiatry	4
13	F, 26, 5'3, 26.6	coughing, URI		face mask	D	97, 18, 140, 96/51, 98% 6L	CXR, CT	discharged, antibiotics	0
14	M, 20, 5'8, 19.8	vomiting, opioid, suspected hyperemesis	daily or more		Other	98.3, 18, 80, 137/77, 100%	CXR, CT, swallow eval	admitted, counseling	4

Supplemental File 1. Summary of patient, demographics, presenting symptoms, vitals, and management. *Symptoms: chest pain (CP), dyspnea (D), neck pain (NP), crepitus (Cr) **Vitals: Temperature (F°), RR (breath/min), HR (beat/min), BP(mmHG), Oxygen saturation (%) ***swallow eval: gastrograffin or barium swallow.