An infant was suspected to have congenital pulmonary airway malformation (CPAM) according to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and computed tomography (CT) (Fig. 1(A) and (B)). A lower lobectomy was performed at 6 days of age, and the pathological examination was type 1 CPAM with a complication of abnormal blood vessel (Fig. 2(A)–(C)).