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Suprahepatic membranous obstruction of inferior vena cava : a case report

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เจษฎา แสงสุพรรณ, จิโรจน์ สุชาโต. แผ่นกั้นในเส้นเลือดดำใหญ่อินฟีเรีย
เวนาคาวาเหนือต่อระดับเส้นเลือดดำเฮปาทิก. จุฬาลงกรณ์เวชสาร 2527
พฤศจิกายน ; 28 (11) : 1305-1310

Suprahepatic membranous obstruction เป็น *congenital malformation* ของ *I. V.C.* ซึ่งพบได้ไม่บ่อยนัก ลักษณะเป็น *membrane* กั้นอยู่ใน *I. V.C.* ที่เหนือระดับ *hepatic vein* อาจเป็น *complete* หรือ *incomplete obstruction*

อาการโดยทั่วไปเป็นอาการของ *I.V.C. obstruction* *cavography* และ *ultrasonogram* เป็นสิ่งที่จำเป็นที่สุดในการวินิจฉัย โรคนี้สามารถรักษาได้ 3 วิธี *balloon membranotomy*, *transatrial membranotomy* และ *by pass grafting*.

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A case of Suprahepatic Membranous obstruction of inferior vena cava is presented. A congenital anomaly of the valve is the probable cause but may be superimposed by a thrombosis. The diagnosis is made by cavography and ultrasonography

Suprahepatic membranous obstruction of the inferior vena cava is a rare condition recognized in relatively recent times.⁽¹⁻¹²⁾ It can be misdiagnosed as portal hypertension from liver cirrhosis or Budd-Chiari syndrome. Many patients with this condition may have undergone the unnecessary operation of portacaval or leinorenal shunt.

Case Report

A 23 year-old male khmer refugee was referred from Khao-I-Dang, Prachinburi, Thailand with a history of dilated veins over the abdominal wall and scrotum for 5-6 years. No associating symptoms were noted. Physical examination revealed pitting edema of both legs,

no jaundice, no ascites. The superficial dilated veins of the paraumbilical areas and lateral abdominal walls were seen with an ascending flow. Scrotal veins were also dilated. Liver was enlarged to 4 c.m. below the right costal margin. The spleen was not palpable. Hepatic encephalopathy was not present.

Routine blood examinations, urinalysis and liver function tests were within normal limits. E.K.G. and Chest x-rays were normal. An Ultrasonogram revealed a suprahepatic obstruction of I.V.C. and dilatation of the hepatic vein (Figure 1). Celiac and superior mesenteric arteriograms were normal (Figure 2). Cavography was performed percutaneously via the right femoral vein. Right atrium injection study was also performed via the right cephalic vein. Complete obstruction of the suprahepatic portion of I.V.C. was evident, with reflux into the hepatic, renal and retroperitoneal veins (Figure 3,4).

The patient migrated to the U.S.A. where the operation was performed.

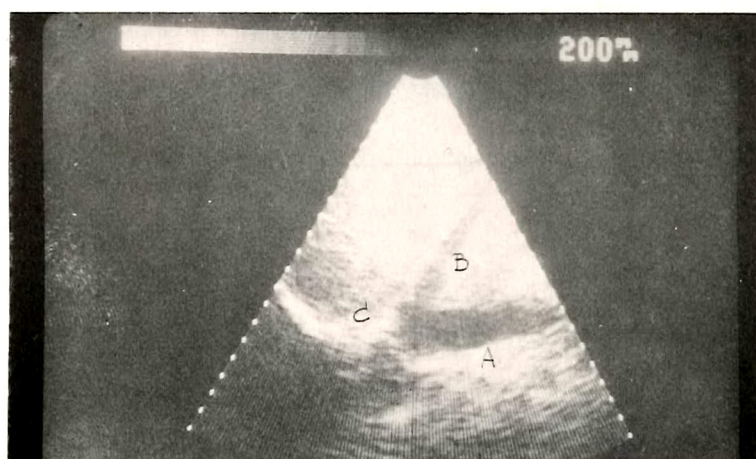


Figure 1 Ultrasonogram of I.V.C. show obstruction above hepatic vein. I.V.C. show by A, hepatic vein B, right atrium C.

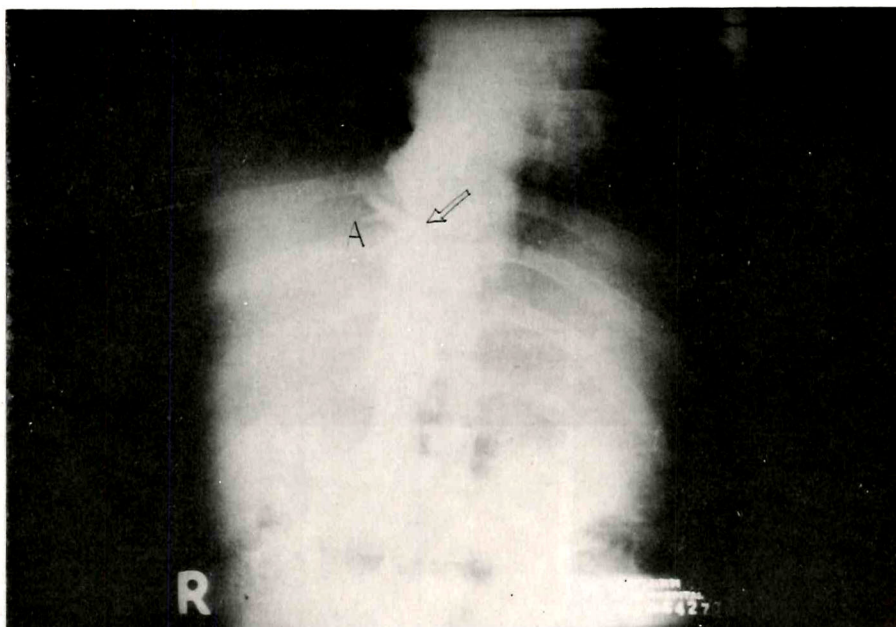


Figure 2 Superior mesenteric angiography show normal finding.

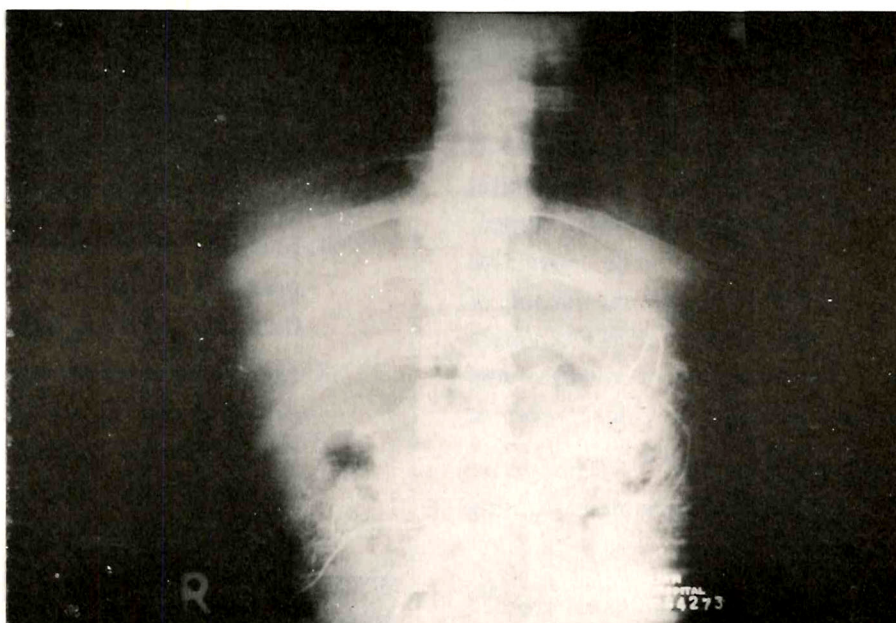


Figure 3 Cavography via right femoral vein and right atrial injection. Arrowed is the membranous obstruction of I.V.C. above hepatic vein. Dilated hepatic vein shown as A.

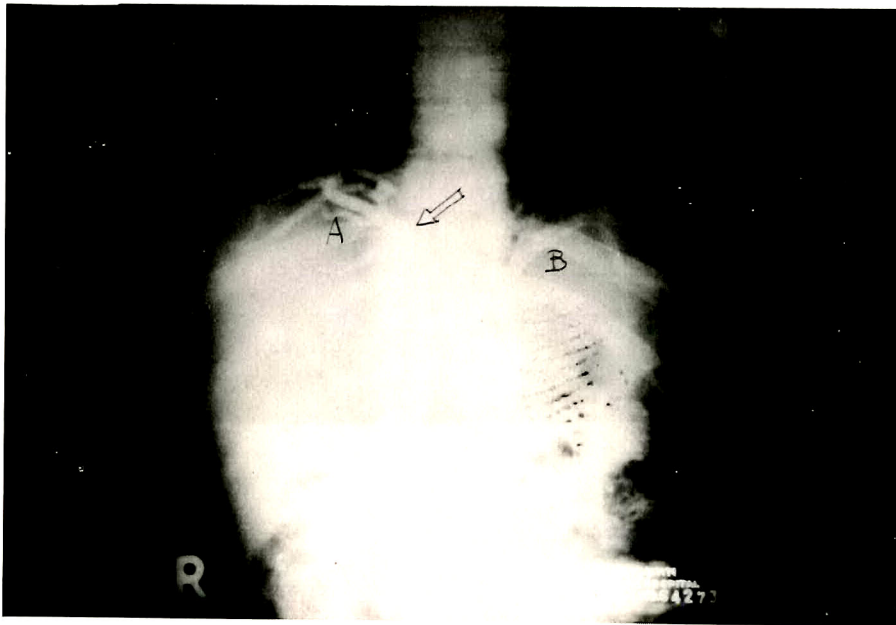


Figure 4 Right Femoral vein cavography shows a membranous obstruction (Arrow). Dilated hepatic vein, retroperitoneal vein shown as A,B.

Discussion

The etiology of the membrane is unknown, but may be a congenital anomaly. Thrombophlebitis may superimpose on the valve. The valvelike membrane in the suprahepatic portion of I.V.C. is known as the "EUSTACHIAN VALVE." The structure is variable and may contain a network, ridge, valve or a combination there of.⁽¹⁰⁾ This valve may be lacerated, inflamed causing thrombosis.

The essentials for a diagnosis are:⁽¹¹⁾

1. Ascending collateral circulation over anterior abdominal and lower chest walls. (Cephalad blood flow)

2. Pitting edema and venous engorgement of lower extremities.
3. Normal cardiac function
4. Marked difference of venous pressures between S.V.C. & I.V.C. (normal in S.V.C., high in I.V.C.)
5. Membranous obstruction can be demonstrated by cavogram with two catheters (above & below the obstructive site.)

Ultrasonography is a non-invasive investigation. The two dimensional echocardiography can be imaged the cardiac structures and unexpected finding of membrane like structure within right atrium.^(13,14,15,16,17)

A collateral circulation occurs via the lumbar, azygos, anterior abdominal wall, lateral thoracic and phrenic veins.^(8,11)

The effective and safe surgical method is transatrial membranotomy

using an extracorporeal circulation.^(7,9,11)

The operative mortality is 37.5%.⁽⁷⁾

Balloon membranotomy should be tried as it may avoid a major operation.^(3,4)

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