

# Occlusion of large veins

Iliofemoral region (*phlegmasia alba et coerulea dolens*), v. cava inferior, axillosubclavian region, v. cava superior – Perthes syndrome (*blue mask*).

## Closure in. cava inferior

### Causes

Thrombosis proceeding from the iliac region (high risk of pulmonary embolism). Also venostasis in right heart insufficiency. Ongoing thrombosis of the hepatic veins (Budd-Chiari syndrome). Tumor progression – Grawitz, hepatocellular carcinoma. Complications of catheterization. Post-operative (liver transplant...).

### Clinical manifestations

Pains in the abdomen, lower abdomen, lumbar region, sometimes shoot to DK. Venostasis of the liver (hepatomegaly), ascites, swelling of both DK. Renal insufficiency.

### Diagnosis

Cavography.

### Treatment

Dilation, event by inserting a stent. The operation is very risky (necessary circulatory arrest in deep hypothermia).

## Closure of the axillosubclavian region

### Causes

Most often as a complication of CVK, pacemaker insertion, with TOS or after excessive exertion or sports (tennis...), pulmonary embolism (very rare).

### Clinical manifestations

Swelling, light cyanosis, filling of superficial veins HK.

### Diagnosis

Using ultrasound.

### Treatment

Conservative (elevation, cold compresses, antiphlogistics for lighter forms). Local fibrinolysis with subsequent heparinization is optimal. Surgical treatment – thrombectomy.

## Superior v. cava syndrome

### Causes

Malignant mediastinal tumors (bronchogenic carcinoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma), or thrombosis complicating an established CVK.

### Clinical manifestations

Swelling of the neck, face and HK, cyanosis, changes from cerebral edema (behavior and consciousness disturbances, papilledema), often dyspnea.

### Diagnosis

Phlebography (after managing the acute condition, look for the cause - tumor).

### Treatment

- Thrombosis – remove the catheter, fibrinolysis with subsequent anticoagulant therapy.
- Signs of cerebral edema - corticoids, mannitol.
- Tumor - radiotherapy.

- Surgical solution – *bypass*, stent insertion.

## Links

### Related Articles

- Atherosclerosis
- Arterial reconstruction
- Chronic ischemic disease of the lower extremities
- Ischemic heart disease
- Acute arterial occlusions

### Source

- BENEŠ, J. *Otázky z chirurgie* [online]. ©2007. [cit. 2010-06-28]. <jirben2.chytrak.cz/materialy/chira/cevni.doc>.