Abdominal Varicosities Due to Unilateral Common and External Iliac Vein Occlusion **Five Decades Post-Injury**

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Introduction

Pelvic traumatic venous injuries often require ligation and may be associated with sequelae of chronic venous insufficiency (edema, pigmentation, ulceration), and compartment syndrome in the acute setting

Patient Presentation

CC: soft. distensible anterior abdominal masses

HPI:

- 70M Korean war veteran
- Penetrating injury 1974 from mortar explosion requiring exploratory laparotomy
- Onset 20 years after initial injury

PE:

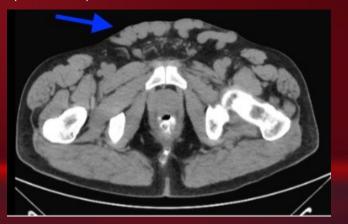
- Midline grouping of suprapubic varicose veins, soft and compressible, no tenderness, no scrotal varices
- Asymptomatic: without edema, pigmentation, or ulceration
- Pedal pulses were palpable bilaterally



Imaging:

Abdominal and LE Duplex: Occlusion of left common and external iliac veins. Transverse suprapubic varicose veins arising from the left saphenofemoral junction and draining via the right saphenofemoral junction. The remainder of the left LE venous anatomy was patent and the valves were competent.

CT: Extensive tubular structures in anterior abdominal wall (blue arrow)



Treatment

- Habitual use of compression garment
- Patient counseled on risk of hemorrhage especially in setting of any potential future surgical interventions involving the lower abdomen (e.g. inguinal hernia repair, laparotomy)
- Damage to collaterals may precipitate venous insufficiency

Discussion/Highlights



Collateralization in the setting of occlusion²

Initial Management: ligation vs repair

Magee et al: higher mortality for ligation in patients with isolated iliac vein injury3

This case highlights evolution of traumatic injury over course of 5 decades

