AMSER Case of the Month: September 2019

77 year-old female with complication after parathyroidectomy

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Patient Presentation

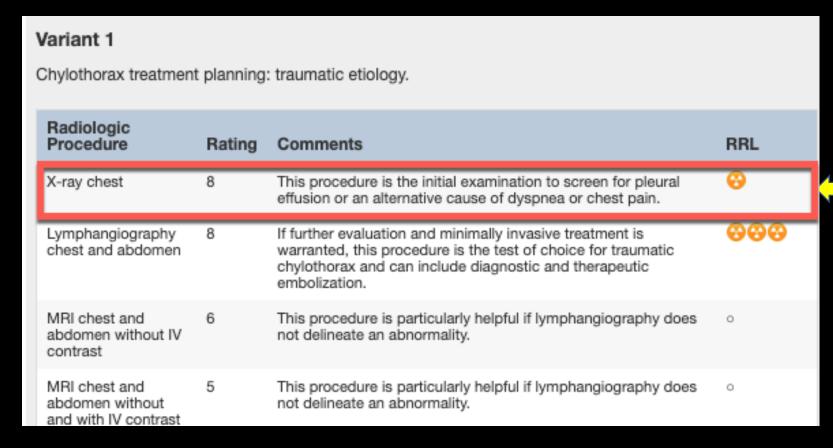
- CC: 77 year-old Caucasian female status post left parathyroidectomy presents two days postoperatively with increased swelling in left neck and dysphagia
- PMHx: Hypertension, arthritis
- SHx: 2 ppw smoking history x 30 years, no alcohol use
- FHx: Hypertension
- BP 129/85 | P 102 | T 37.1 | RR 18 | SpO2 95%
- Physical Exam: mild mid-epigastric tenderness on palpation, 1+ edema bilaterally



What Imaging Should We Order?



Select the applicable ACR Appropriateness Criteria



This imaging modality was ordered by thoracic surgery



Findings (unlabeled)

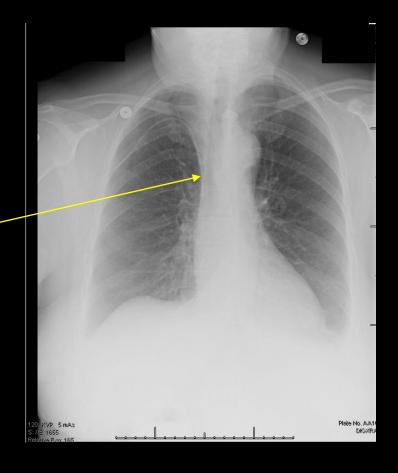




Findings: (labeled)



Right PICC line with Tip in mid SVC







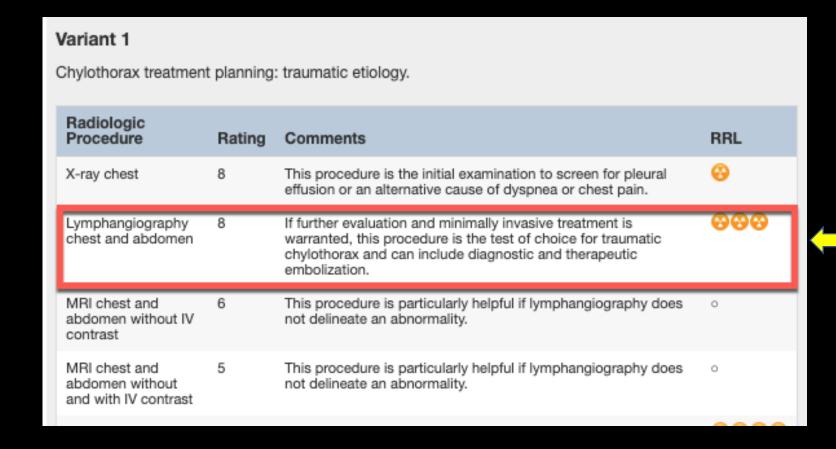
Surgical team was suspicious for a chylothorax based on symptoms

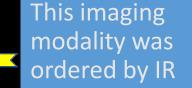
Chylothorax

- Diagnosis
 - Triglyceride rich, milky fluid with >100 mg/dl triglycerides, > serum triglycerides, presence of chylomicrons
 - Neck may have erythema or palpable fluid collection in supraclavicular region
- Conservative management
 - Dietary modification low fat, high medium chain fatty acids diet; consider TPN
 - High dose Octreotide
- Interventions
 - Reoperation with leak suturing
 - Sclerosing agents
 - Embolization



Select the applicable ACR Appropriateness Criteria







Conventional Lymphangiography

PROS:

- Gold standard for visualizing lymphatic system
- Detect site of lymphatic leakage
- Minimally invasive
- Diagnostic and/or therapeutic

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Cardiac disease increased risk of embolization
 - Presence of PFO, R → L shunt
- Pulmonary disease increased risk of pulmonary infarction
 - Pulmonary insufficiency
- Oil/Dye Hypersensitivity

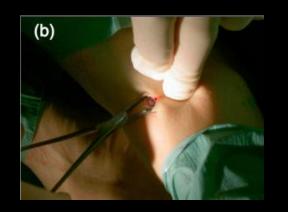
RADIATION: 1-10 mSv



Pedal Lymphangiography Procedure

- a. Inject dye at web spaces between toes to stain foot lymphatics
- b. Find and incise appropriate lymphatic vessel in foot
- c-d. Cannulate dissected vessel with special lymphangiography needle





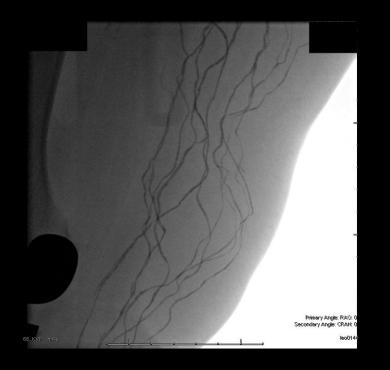






Pedal Lymphangiography Procedure

e. Infuse ethiodized oil and acquire serial fluoroscopic spot images to follow cephalad progression of oil



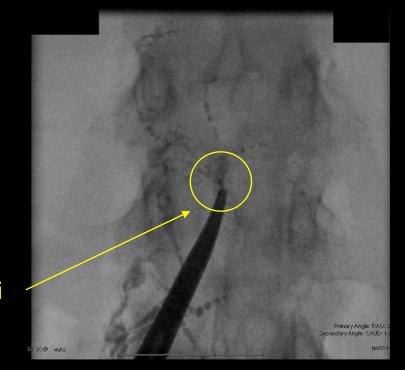


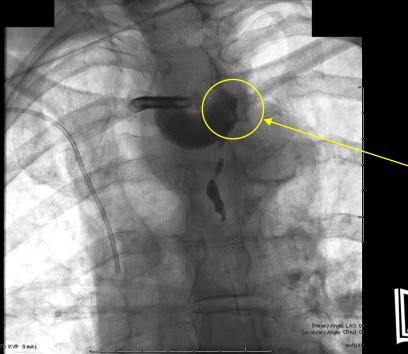




Pedal Lymphangiography Procedure

- f. Needle access the lymphatic system via cisterna chyli under fluoroscopic guidance
- g. Advance wire followed by microcatheter from cisterna chyli to thoracic duct
- h. Inject contrast through microcatheter
- i. Thoracic duct embolization with Tru-Fill biological glue and platinum coil embolization





Thoracic duct leak near thoracic outlet



Cisterna chyli

References:

- 1. Majdalany BS, Murrey DA, Kapoor BS, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Chylothorax Treatment Planning. Journal of the American College of Radiology. 2017;14(5):S118-S126. doi:10.1016/j.jacr.2017.02.025
- 2. Direct lymphangiography as treatment option of lymphatic leakage: Indications, outcomes and role in patient's management- ClinicalKey. https://www-clinicalkey- com.ezaccess.libraries.psu.edu/#!/content/playContent/1-s2.0-S0720048X14004562. Accessed June 7, 2019.
- 3. Inoue M, Nakatsuka S, Yashiro H, et al. Lymphatic Intervention for Various Types of Lymphorrhea: Access and Treatment. Radiographics. 2016;36(7):2199-2211. doi:10.1148/rg.2016160053
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- 5. Itkin M, Nadolski GJ. Modern Techniques of Lymphangiography and Interventions: Current Status and Future Development. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol*. 2018;41(3):366-376. doi:10.1007/s00270-017-1863-2 6. Chen E, Itkin M. Thoracic Duct Embolization for Chylous Leaks. Semin Intervent Radiol. 2011;28(1):63-
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