INTRODUCTION

The thrombotic phenomena during pregnancy are the result of hypercoagulability, combined with compression of the inferior vena cava by the gravid uterus. These changes of thrombogenic character are physiological resources preparatory to the delivery, reducing the risks of bleeding. Data from the literature indicate that approximately 80% of the cases occur in the left leg due to abnormal compression of the left iliac vein by the right common iliac artery, a condition of the clinical case described in this case report1.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The objective of this study was to present the case of a patient with thrombotic phenomena during pregnancy of 37th week being submitted to a vena cava filter implant on the same day of delivery.

For the case report we used data acquired with the multidisciplinary team that accompanied the patient in all stages of her hospitalization, information on medical records and images regarding the surgery performed.

CASE DESCRIPTION

A twenty nine years old patient with no previous history of thromboembolic phenomena at the 37th week of gestation of the first born, presenting a 5-cm dilation, presented to the obstetric out patient clinic complaining of significant edema and acute lower limb pain. She was submitted to the emergency echocardiogram exam, which revealed acute thrombus in the left common iliac vein. In an emergency, she was submitted to a vena cava filter implant and referred for delivery on the same day. The newborn did not present changes and was discharged with in two days. After 1 week after delivery, the patient developed pain worsening and a significant in crease in edema under going electromechanical venous thrombectomy using the Aspirex® type catheter and left common iliac vein stenosis. Implantation of the left common iliac vein stent was performed due to compression of the left common iliac vein by the right common iliac artery (Cockt’s Syndrome or May-Turner). No immediate complication occurred and patient’s symptoms completely resolved.

CONCLUSION

It is notorious that the condition of gestation causes important hemodynamic changes, being necessary a great atention the complaints of edema and pain in lower limb, mainly in first time pregnancy. The endovascular technique combined with balloon angioplasty and stent ing provides excellent results in there canalization of the iliac venous system, besides being safe and effective as in the clinical case described here 2.

REFERENCE