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## CARDIOVASCULAR FLASHLIGHT

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# Vacuum-assisted endovascular thrombectomy of massive inferior vena cava thrombosis

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### Report

A 76-year-old woman presented with acute massive swelling of her left leg (10 cm plus in thigh circumference) and was diagnosed with iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis (DVT) extending to the infra-renal inferior vena cava (IVC; Panel A). Catheter-directed thrombolysis was effective in restoring flow in the iliofemoral veins but the free-floating thrombus in the IVC persisted. Removal of the cava thrombus was performed by vacuum-assisted thrombectomy (AngioVac, CE Mark approval, Angiodynamics, Latham, USA) using an extracorporeal veno-venous bypass system. It includes a 22-French suction cannula placed via the right common femoral vein (Panel B), a centrifugal pump console, a reservoir, a filter, and a 16-French reinfusion cannula placed via the right internal jugular vein. Two passes with the suction cannula led to successful *in toto* extraction of the thrombus (11 cm in length, Panel C). Residual common iliac vein stenosis was treated by a self-expanding nitinol stent (Panel D). Post-interventional therapy included anticoagulation therapy and lower leg graduated compression stockings.

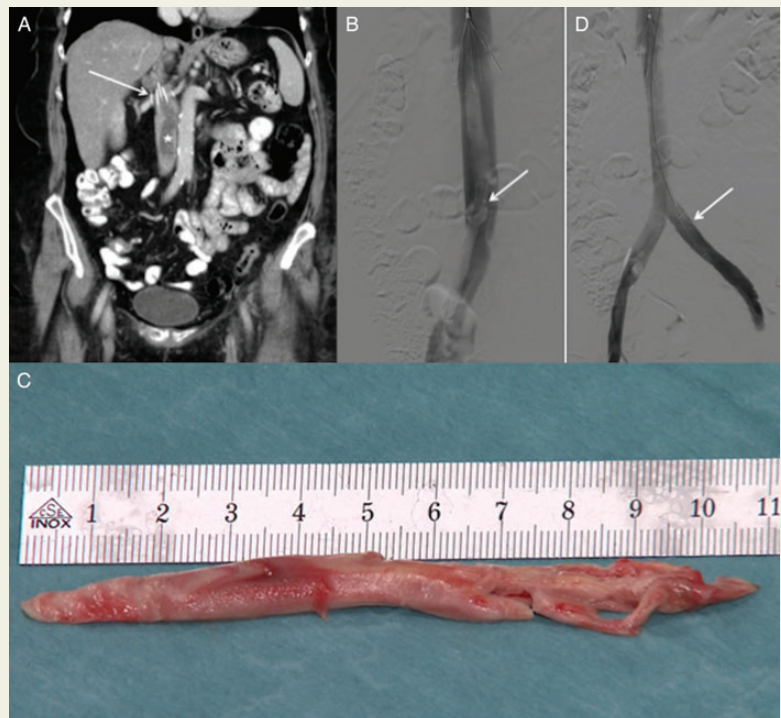
Anticoagulation therapy and compression stockings are the corner stones in the treatment of acute iliofemoral DVT. However, post-thrombotic syndrome may develop in up to 50% of conservatively treated patients. An early thrombus removal strategy may reduce the incidence of post-thrombotic syndrome. Catheter-directed thrombolysis followed by routine stenting of residual venous outflow stenosis is associated with low rates of post-thrombotic syndrome. This case report demonstrates feasibility of this novel suction catheter technique in extensive DVT, when other revascularization measures have failed (Supplementary material online, Video). Clinical studies are warranted to investigate the efficacy and safety of this promising technology.

Panel A: Coronal computed tomography image with inferior vena cava thrombus (white star) and filter (white arrow).

Panel B: Suction cannula (white arrow) placed at the distal end of the thrombus.

Panel C: Extracted well-organized thrombus, 11 cm in length.

Panel D: Completion venography after placement of a self-expanding nitinol stent (white arrow).



Supplementary material is available at *European Heart Journal* online.

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