



Superior vena cava syndrome complicating calcific uremic arteriopathy in an ESRD male patient on maintenance hemodialysis following failed kidney transplantation

Macaulay Amechi Chukwukadibia Onuigbo^{1,2,3,4*}, Nneoma Agbasi⁵, Abdul Khan², Vinay Nijhawan⁶, Zhibin Jiang⁵

Abstract

We described the unusual presentation of right unilateral facial swelling in a 48-year old end-stage renal disease (ESRD) male patient on maintenance hemodialysis following a failed kidney transplant. This was subsequently confirmed to be secondary to the extrinsic compression of the superior vena cava (SVC) by a large lobulated amorphous extra-osseous right axillary mass lesion that extended into the upper right thoracic outlet. Superior vena cava venogram and balloon angioplasty led to symptomatic relief. The factors involved in the pathogenesis of calciphylaxis are discussed and the available therapeutic options for this rare albeit debilitating disease are reviewed.

Keywords: Calciphylaxis, Uremic arteriopathy, Hemodialysis, Chronic kidney disease, Calcimimetics, End-stage renal disease

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Introduction

Calciphylaxis (or calcific uremic arteriopathy) has been described as an uncommon but dreaded complication of renal failure characterized by nodular or plaque-like subcutaneous calcification and painful tissue necrosis often leading to ulceration and secondary infection (1-4). Mortality rates range from 30% in patients with plaque-like lesions and no ulceration to greater than 80% in patients presenting with or developing ulcerations (3,5). Calciphylaxis, a rare but devastating condition that has continued to challenge the medical community since its early descriptions in the scientific literature many decades ago is predominantly seen in patients with chronic kidney failure treated with dialysis (uremic calciphylaxis) but is also described in patients with earlier stages of chronic kidney disease and with normal kidney function (6,7). High-quality evidence for the evaluation and management of calciphylaxis is lacking at this time due to its rare incidence and poorly understood pathogenesis and the relative paucity of collaborative research efforts (6). However, an arteriopathy and calciphylaxis can produce indirect effects as a result of a mass effect of large lesions anywhere in the human anatomy. We present a case of

symptomatic superior vena cava syndrome complicating a large intrathoracic calciphylaxis lesion.

Case Presentation

In February 2016, an obese 48-year-old Caucasian male patient, on hemodialysis since July 2013 following a failed kidney transplant, had complained of unilateral painless right sided facial swelling with occasional right upper extremity swelling, both usually worse on waking up in the morning. Primary renal failure was due to IgA nephropathy. He had received a cadaveric kidney transplant in November 2006 which was lost subsequently to rejection. A right internal jugular vein tunneled hemodialysis catheter that was placed in July 2013 was later discontinued in 2014. An AV fistula was created in June 2013 and had been used since 2014. Additional comorbidities and medical concerns were hypertension, obesity with sleep apnea, mild pulmonary hypertension with right ventricular systolic pressure of 40 mm Hg and severe left atrial enlargement (September 2013). Additionally, there were recurrent hyperkalemia, recurrent fluid overload and difficulty to control hyperphosphatemia. Patient also had secondary

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¹Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, Rochester, MN 55905, USA. ²Department of Nephrology, Mayo Clinic Health System, Eau Claire, WI 54702, USA. ³College of Business, University of Wisconsin MBA Consortium, Wisconsin, USA. ⁴Hospital Medicine, Mayo Clinic Health System, Eau Claire, WI 54702, USA. ⁵NELFT NHS Foundation Trust, Basildon Essex SS14 3EZ, United Kingdom. ⁶Department of Radiology, Mayo Clinic Health System, Eau Claire, WI 54702, USA.

*Corresponding author: Macaulay Amechi Chukwukadibia Onuigbo, Email: onuigbo.macaulay@mayo.edu

■ Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education

We presented a case of symptomatic superior vena caval syndrome complicating a large intrathoracic calciphylaxis lesion. The unusual presentation of facial fullness was highlighted and the factors in our ESRD patient that may have predisposed him to symptomatic calciphylaxis and the difficulties of management are discussed.

hyperparathyroidism despite the administration of non-calcium phosphorus binders and high dose cinacalcet as an oral calcimimetic, (Figure 1A-C). Calcium levels were generally within normal range but he had experienced mild hypocalcemia with cinacalcet therapy (Figure 2). Notably, patient non-compliance with dietary and fluid restrictions remained a chronic concern. His outpatient medications were Aranesp 200 mcg weekly, sevelamer 800 mg, three tablets (2400 mg), 3x/day with meals, methyldopa 250 mg 2 times a day, venlafaxine, pregabalin and pramipexole for restless legs and peripheral neuropathy, pantoprazole, metoprolol tartrate 25 mg pill 2 times a day, hydrocodone, as needed for pain, hydralazine, cinacalcet 90 mg daily

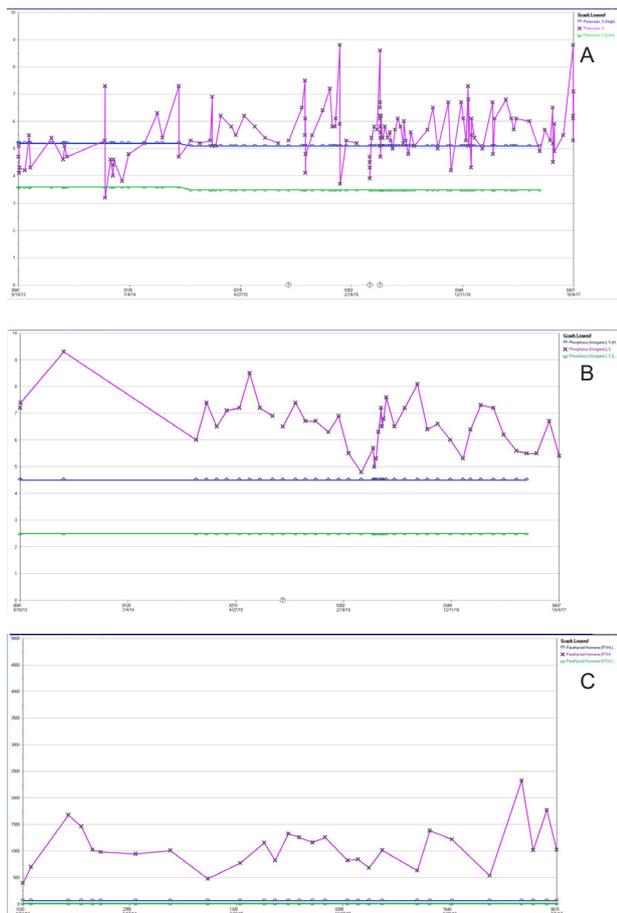


Figure 1. (A) Levels of serum potassium, 2013-2017, demonstrating persistent recurrent hyperkalemia. (B) Levels of serum phosphorus, 2013-2017, demonstrating uncontrolled hyperphosphatemia. (C) Levels of serum PTH, 2013-2017, demonstrating uncontrolled hyperparathyroidism

and low-dose azathioprine immunosuppression for the failed kidney transplant. Sometime in 2016, he was started on oral patiromer, 8.4 g daily, a new potassium-binding polymer, for recurrent hyperkalemia but he has not been compliant with the administration of this agent.

In February 2016, Doppler examinations of the neck veins were negative for any thrombosis including bilateral internal jugular veins, right subclavian vein, and right axillary vein. The left subclavian veins were however not well visualized. A non-occlusive thrombus was identified at fistulogram in the mid right basilic vein. In March 2016, a contrast-enhanced chest CT showed a lobulated area of increased attenuation within the superior vena cava (SVC) just below the thoracic inlet measuring 1.3 cm in diameter, which appears calcified and produced some narrowing of the SVC. There was a large calcified mass within the right axilla measuring up to 13.7 cm in greatest diameter, which extended superiorly deep to the scapula and inferiorly along the right lateral body wall 1.3 x 5.9 cm (transverse, cephalon-caudad dimension) (Figure 3). Furthermore, smaller dystrophic calcifications were also evident in the medial infra-clavicular space on the left.

Simultaneously, in March 2016, he had complained of a painful right hip swelling that was evaluated by orthopedic surgery. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the right hip in February 2016 had revealed a large lobulated soft

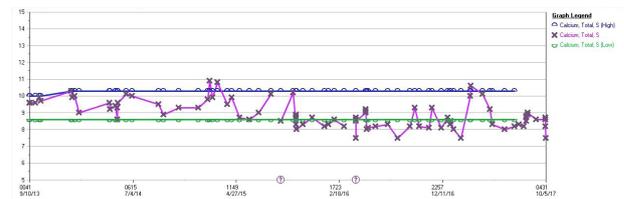


Figure 2. Levels of serum total calcium, 2013-2017.

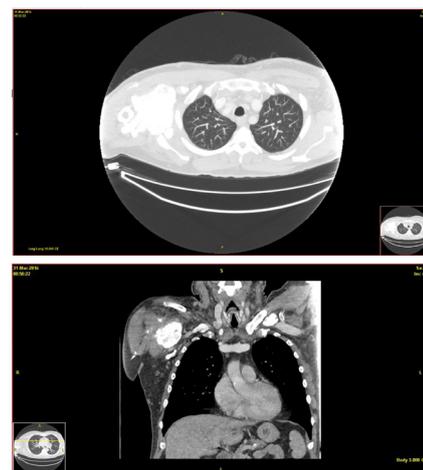


Figure 3. (A) Contrast-enhanced chest CT demonstrating the large calcific lesion extending from the right axilla up into just below the thoracic outlet in transverse plane section. (B) Contrast-enhanced chest CT demonstrating the large calcific lesion extending from the right axilla up into just below the thoracic outlet in coronal plane section.

tissue mass with heterogeneous mixed hypo-intense and hyper-intense T2-weighted signals with multiple circumscribed lobulations measuring $11.8 \times 6.8 \times 11.3$ cm and demonstrating extensive corresponding plain film calcifications (Figure 4). There was also edema in the muscle fibers of the gluteal musculature surrounding this lesion. This right hip lesion was resected in the first week of April 2016. The pathology report of the resected right hip lesion showed fibrovascular and mature adipose tissue with chalky calcifications and histiocytes compatible with tumoral calcinosis.

Two weeks later, he underwent superior vena cava venogram with balloon angioplasty carried out by interventional radiology. The venogram demonstrated 80% stenosis in the mid-SVC secondary to a heavily calcified extrinsic mass seen on previous CT. The stenosis was first dilated to 10 mm, then to 12 mm at up to 10 atmospheres of balloon pressure (Figure 5A-B). Prolonged repeated balloon inflations up to one minute were performed. There was a consideration to stent the SVC stenosis but an appropriately sized 18 mm Gianturco stent was not immediately available and the plan was to stent the lesion in the future if symptoms recurred. The unilateral facial swelling has since resolved and the patient is presently on intravenous sodium thiosulfate 25 g, 3x/week at the end of dialysis treatments, since June 2017. It is planned to administer the thrice weekly intravenous sodium thiosulfate for 6 months followed by a review.



Figure 4. Plain radiograph of the right hip demonstrating extraosseous soft tissue calcified masses.

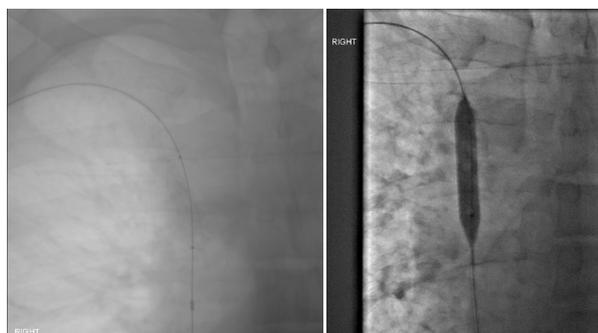


Figure 5. (A) Superior vena caval venogram in April 2016. (B) Superior vena caval venogram followed by balloon angioplasty in April 2016.

Discussion

Although the cause of calciphylaxis is poorly understood, putative risk factors include female gender, hyperphosphatemia, hypercalcemia, hyperparathyroidism, high calcium (Ca) \times phosphorous (P) product, use of Ca-containing phosphate binders and vitamin D, and hypercoagulable state (4,8-10). In a recent multivariable conditional logistic regression analysis, diabetes mellitus, higher body mass index (BMI), higher levels of serum calcium, phosphorous, and parathyroid hormone (PTH), and nutritional vitamin D, cinacalcet, and also warfarin treatments were associated with increased odds of subsequent calciphylaxis development (11).

Clearly our patient had very elevated levels of phosphorus, PTH and Ca \times P product. He was morbidly obese with a BMI of 37 kg/m² and was receiving cinacalcet. However, he was on sevelamer, a non-calcium phosphorus binder.

To our knowledge, this is the first case of SVC syndrome secondary to a thoracic outlet-compressing calciphylaxis mass lesion ever described. His response to one session of robust SVC venogram with balloon angioplasty has been very rewarding. If symptoms recur, the plan is for a placement of an SVC stent by interventional radiology. Notably, Garber et al just recently described a patient who presented with melena and dysphagia due to extraosseous calcification involving the esophagus in a 76-year-old woman with pertinent past medical history of diabetes mellitus type 2 complicated by end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on intermittent hemodialysis for 6 years with secondary hyperparathyroidism (12).

Intravenous sodium thiosulfate has rapidly emerged from a seldom used therapy for the treatment of calciphylaxis to a treatment that is being increasingly utilized globally due to multiple positive outcomes shared in the form of case reports and reviews during the past six years (13). He has so far received about three months of thrice weekly IV sodium thiosulfate, 25 g infusion given at the end of each hemodialysis treatment, and after six months of this therapy, this would be reviewed by CT imaging of specifically the right thoracic outlet mass that had produced the SVC syndrome.

There already has been several discussions between the patient and general surgery about a potential need for parathyroidectomy in the past. According to consensus guidelines, surgical parathyroidectomy is indicated in patients with refractory hyperparathyroidism (6).

Conclusion

We described an unusual case of symptomatic superior vena caval syndrome complicating a large intrathoracic calciphylaxis lesion. The peculiar presentation of facial fullness was highlighted and the factors in our ESRD patient that may have predisposed him to symptomatic calciphylaxis as well as the difficulties of management of this rare but often debilitating disease are discussed.

Authors' contribution

MACO, AK, VN and ZJ reviewed the case. AK helped with

the production of the figures. MACO and ZJ reviewed the literature. MACO completed the draft as well as writing. NA assisted with the draft and editing.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declared no competing interests.

Ethical consideration

Ethical issues (including plagiarism, data fabrication, double publication) have been completely observed by the authors. A written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication.

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