

This case represents a rare cause of acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding in an individual with a central line for dialysis leading to SVC thrombosis” Gebreselassie et al (2018).

Abstract:

“Downhill” esophageal varices are formed in upper two-thirds of the esophagus as a consequence of a superior vena cava obstruction. We present a case of 55-year-old African-American female with a medical history of multiple comorbidities, including end-stage renal disease, who presented with an upper gastrointestinal bleed and was found to have distended neck veins on physical examination. She gave a history of the insertion of an intravenous central line in her neck area for hemodialysis purposes about six years previously. An endoscopy showed the presence of esophageal varices and computed tomography (CT) of the abdomen showed the presence of a superior vena cava (SVC) obstruction. The patient was managed supportively. This case represents a rare cause of acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding in an individual with a central line for dialysis leading to SVC thrombosis.

Full Text

Reference:

Gebreselassie, A., Awan, A., Yaqoob, H. and Laiyemo, A. (2018) Superior Vena Cava Obstruction: A Rare Cause of Recurrent Esophageal Variceal Bleeding. *Curēus*. 10(2), p.e2226.

doi: 10.7759/cureus.2226.