Background

- Inferior vena cava (IVC) filters are placed in venous thromboembolism when therapeutic anticoagulation is contraindicated
- They can also be placed in chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension and hemodynamically significant pulmonary embolism (PE)
- inherent • IVC filters have thrombogenicity and thus require removal if no longer indicated
- Here we present a case of a thrombus involving IVC filter and renal ectopia

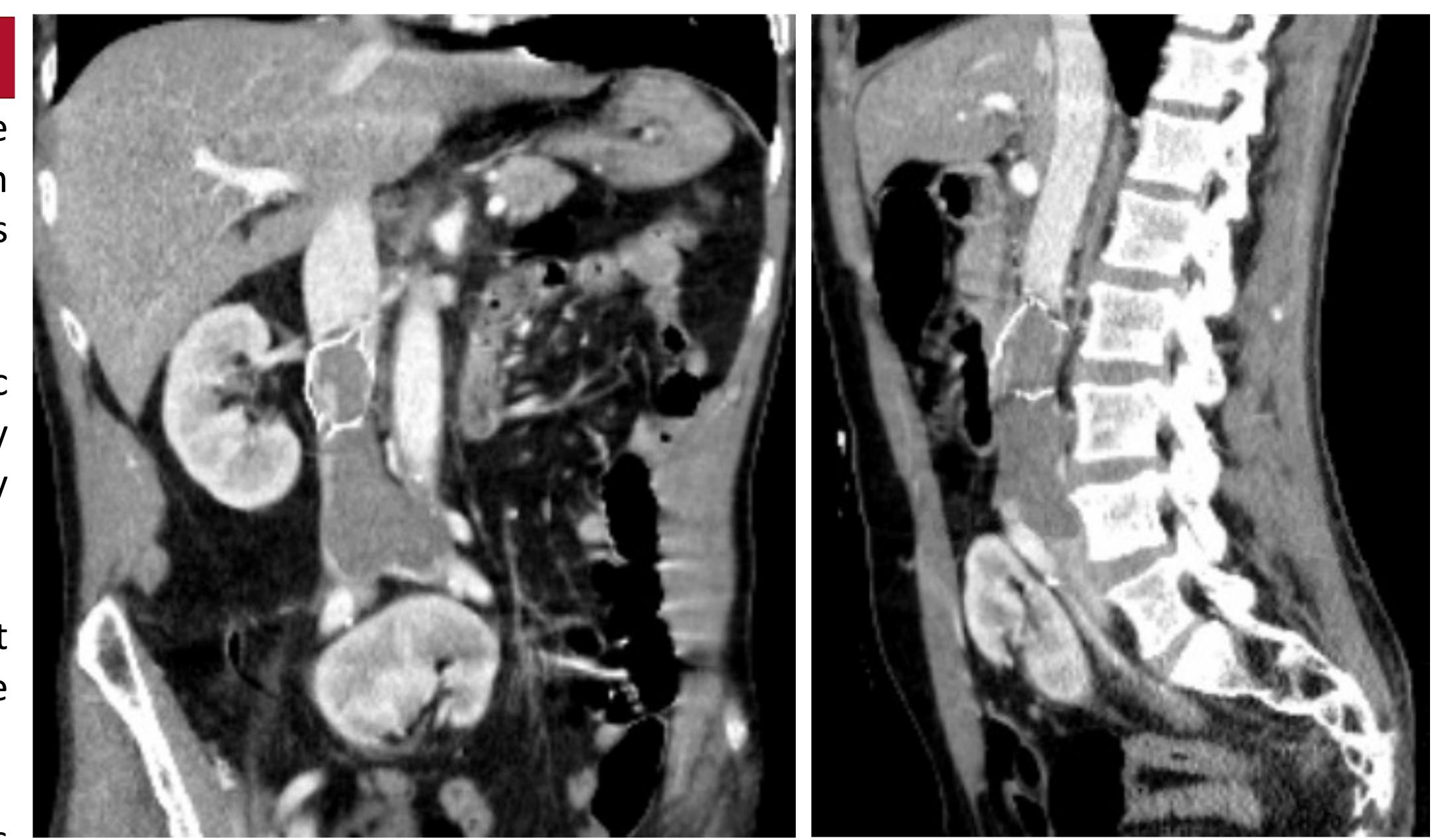
- extending up to the IVC filter

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Thrombus involving Ectopic Kidney and IVC Filter: An Interesting Anatomical Finding

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Renal ectopia partially compressing the common iliac veins resulting in a near occlusive thrombus extending up to the IVC filter

Case Presentation

A 54-year-old man presented with lactic acidosis and altered sensorium

Six years prior, an IVC filter was placed after a provoked PE without resumption of anticoagulation for an unclear reason Imaging now revealed an incidental renal ectopia partially compressing the common iliac veins resulting in a near occlusive thrombus Given no evidence of venous congestion in lower extremities, no acute vascular intervention or filter retrieval was planned

His metabolic derangements and altered sensorium were from severe dehydration and resolved after aggressive intravenous resuscitation

Therapeutic anticoagulation to prevent further clot progression could not be initiated as he left against medical advice and did not follow up

• The inherent thrombogenicity of the IVC filter, along with venous stasis induced by the filter and the kidney, ectopic compressive predisposed to thrombus the formation

deferred

Discussion

 Given the anatomic variance and history of PE, filter retrieval in our patient may need to be indefinitely