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Clinical case blog

Title: A Newborn with Klippel-Trénaunay Syndrome

Paulos Yigazu^{1*}, Beena Sood¹, Grace Lin¹, Collen Lane¹ and Prem Arora¹ ¹Department of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital of Michigan & Hutzel Women's Hospital, USA



Case Description

This full-term boy was born to a 41 year old mother by elective Caesarean section. Prenatal ultrasound showed an echo-lucent mass on the right side of the body consistent with possible vascular malformation. Newborn physical examination revealed tissue hypertrophy and desquamation of skin on right hand (Figure 1). In addition to several small hemangiomas noted on scalp and extremities, there was a large hemangiomatous lesion extending from posterior right shoulder to right lateral chest wall below right arm (Figure 2). Ultrasound of the lesion demonstrated multiple cystic areas with internal septations in the soft tissues of the right anterior chest wall extending to the right flank, posterior upper back and right shoulder, and right upper extremity extending to the right elbow. There was no internal flow on color Doppler in these cystic areas. Thickening of

the adjacent subcutaneous tissues was noted. These findings were consistent with a lymphatic malformation. Bilateral duplex imaging of the deep and superficial veins of the upper extremities showed no evidence of acute or chronic deep or superficial venous thrombosis. Based on the findings of lymphatic vascular malformation, superficial hemangiomas and tissue hypertrophy, a clinical diagnosis of Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome was made.

Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome (KTS) is a condition defined by the association of capillary malformation (98%), varicosities or vein malformations (72%), and hypertrophy of bony and soft tissues (67%) [1]. The presence of any two of these three features

*Corresponding author: Paulos Yigazu, The Carman and Ann Adams Department of Pediatrics, Division of Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Children's Hospital of Michigan & Hutzel Women's Hospital, Detroit, MI 48201, USA, Tel: (646)-715-8044; E-Mail: paulosnigat2003@yahoo.com

Copyright: © 2014 Yigazu P. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. is considered sufficient for diagnosis of KTS [2]. Lymphatic malformations are also a common feature of KTS [2]. Figure Tissue hypertrophy and desquamation of the skin on right hand.

Figure A large hemangiomatous lesion extending from posterior right shoulder to right lateral chest wall below right arm.

References

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