

통증 및 근골격재활

게시일시 및 장소 : 10 월 18 일(금) 08:30-12:20 Room G(3F)

질의응답 일시 및 장소 : 10 월 18 일(금) 10:00-10:45 Room G(3F)

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### **Case Report: Upper extremity superficial vein thrombosis in a young woman using oral contraceptives**

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#### **Introduction**

The use of oral contraceptives (OC) is a well-established acquired risk factor for venous thrombosis. However, there have only been one case report of upper extremity superficial vein thrombosis (SVT) associated with OC use. Therefore, we present a very rare case of SVT on upper extremity, in a young woman with history of long-term oral contraceptive use.

#### **Case report**

A 35-year-old woman with history of 8-year-use of oral contraceptives due to endometriosis, presented with a 2-year history of painful palpable masses on her left forearm. At first, there was a single painful palpable mass with localized warmth and tenderness. Pain was relieved by taking NSAIDs, and the mass decreased in the size with alleviation of pain. However, pain showed waxing-and-waning pattern for 2 years, getting worse each time. 6 months before visiting our clinic, another mass was appeared proximal to the original lesion. On physical examination, two longitudinal tender palpable mass-like lesions was seen on dorsal aspect of the left forearm. Plain radiographs showed no sign of abnormality. Doppler ultrasound showed ovoid, homogenous and hypoechoic masses with venous flow and non-compressible left cephalic vein. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was performed and confirmed a SVT in the patient's cephalic vein of left forearm, approximately 12 centimeters long. There was no abnormality in her platelet count and coagulation profile, except slightly increased serum D-dimer of 0.92 ug/mL. Conservative treatment including NSAIDs and vaso-protective agent (calcium dobesilate) was prescribed. A week later, aspirin was added to prevent further thromboembolic complications.

#### **Conclusion**

The majority of thrombotic events, occurring in superficial vein on upper extremity, are due to the presence of intravenous catheters. The use of OC is a well-known but rare risk factor for superficial venous thrombosis. We discuss a rare case of venous thrombosis after long term use of OC, which occurred in superficial vein of upper extremity.