

Clinical-Medical Image

Ovarian Vein Thrombosis

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Figure 1: Axial views of an abdominal enhanced CT scan in arterial (A) and portal (B) phases, showing the hot spot sign as a well-defined focal enhanced area of segment IV of the liver (yellow arrows). The thoracic enhanced CT scan (Image C) shows a mass in mastectomy zone (yellow star) invading the right internal mammal artery and vein (compared to contralateral vessels shown with white arrows).

Clinical Image

Ovarian vein thrombosis (OVT) is a rare cause of abdominal pain that may mimic a surgical abdomen. Right ovarian vein is involved in 80 up to 90% of cases; bilateral thrombosis is present in 14% of cases, isolated left OVT represent only 6% of cases. OVT had many etiologies underlying malignancies, pelvic surgery and post-partum state. Clinically OVT is responsible for pelvic pain, fever, may mimic acute surgical abdomen or palpable pelvic mass. Diagnosis is based on radiologic features. Direct sonographic sign is a serpiginous hypoechoic structure in the adnexa adjacent to the ovarian artery related to venous thrombosis. The absence of Doppler flow may be the unique finding. CT is the main tools it demonstrate a tubular structure with an enhancing wall and low-attenuation thrombus in the expected location of the ovarian vein. The base of Treatment is anticoagulation with a good prognosis and evolution (Figure 1).

Keywords: Ovarian; Surgery

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