Clinical Image

Pericardial Varices Secondary to Fibrosing Mediastinitis∗

Varices pericárdicas secundarias a mediastinitis fibrosante

Rosana Souza Rodrigues,a,b Miriam Menna Barreto,a Edson Marchioriα,∗

α Department of Radiology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
b D’Or Institute for Research and Education, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

A 57-year-old man presented with cough, dyspnea, and collateral circulation in the chest wall. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed a mediastinal mass in the right pulmonary hilum almost completely obstructing the right upper pulmonary vein, with superior vena cava (SVC) obstruction, middle lobe atelectasia, and exuberant collateral circulation for venous return, particularly in the left pericardiophrenic veins, which were varicosed, and collateral circulation in the chest and abdominal walls (Fig. 1). Biopsy showed fibrosing mediastinitis.

Pericardial collaterals may occur as part of deep vein drainage of the thorax in response to SVC occlusion.1,2 It is important to accurately identify pericardial varices due to the risk of accidental catheterization from catheter misplacement or perforation of a vessel, and inaccurate tumor staging in the case of
misinterpretation as lymphadenopathy. Pericardial varices can lead to errors in the diagnostic procedure, such as unjustified biopsies which may have catastrophic consequences, including rupture and death.1,2

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no opposing interest or conflicts to declare.

References