

## When to think of venous thrombosis

<b>Direct sign of thrombus</b>	Dense clot sign Cord sign Empty delta Loss of normal flow void on MR
<b>Venous infarction</b>	Bilateral - <i>parasagittal</i> <i>bithalamic</i>  Temporal lobe infarction Cortical edema or hemorrhage Peripheral lobar hemorrhage
<b>Clinically</b>	Seizures Headache Loss of consciousness

### When to think of venous thrombosis

<b>Direct sign of thrombus</b>	Dense clot sign Cord sign Empty delta Loss of normal flow void on MR
<b>Venous infarction</b>	Bilateral - <i>parasagittal</i> <i>bithalamic</i>  Temporal lobe infarction Cortical edema or hemorrhage Peripheral lobar hemorrhage
<b>Clinically</b>	Seizures Headache Loss of consciousness

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR

Dolor quibus

---



LOREM IPSUM DOLOR

Dolor quibus

---

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR

---

Donec qui nunc

LOREM  
IPSUM  
DOLOR



LOREM IPSUM DOLOR

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR

- Maecenas aliquam maecenas ligula nostra, accumsan taciti. Sociis mauris in integer
- Et eu libero cras interdum at eget habitasse elementum est, ipsum purus pede
- Aliquet sed, Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ligula suspendisse nulla pretium, rhoncus

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR



- Maecenas aliquam maecenas ligula nostra
- Sociis mauris in integer, ipsum purus pede
- Et eu libero cras interdum at eget habitasse
- Aliquet sed, Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

- Maecenas aliquam maecenas ligula nostra, accumsan taciti. Sociis mauris in integer
- Et eu libero cras interdum at eget habitasse elementum est, ipsum purus pede
- Aliquet sed, Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ligula suspendisse nulla pretium, rhoncus



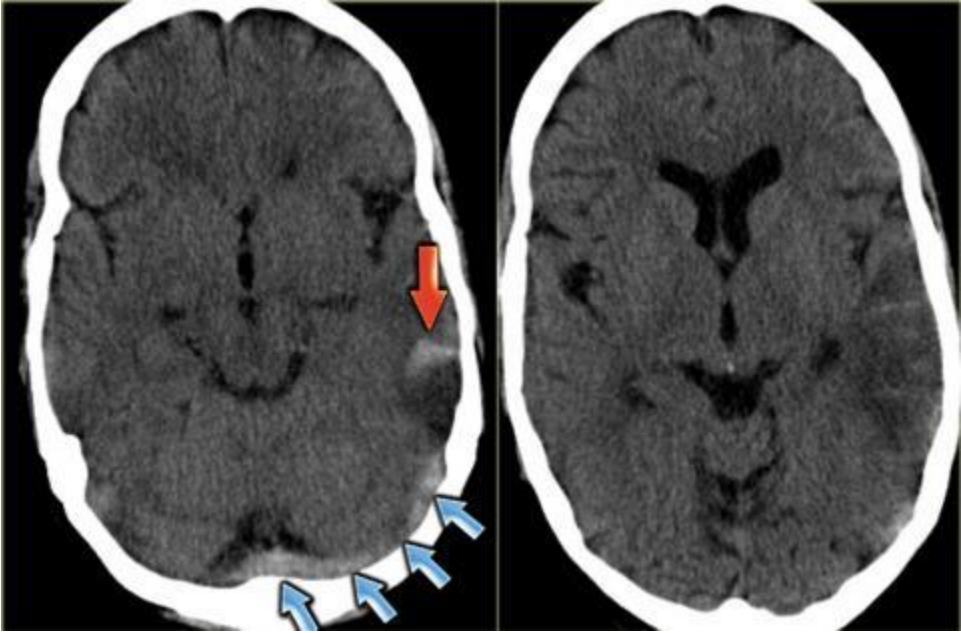
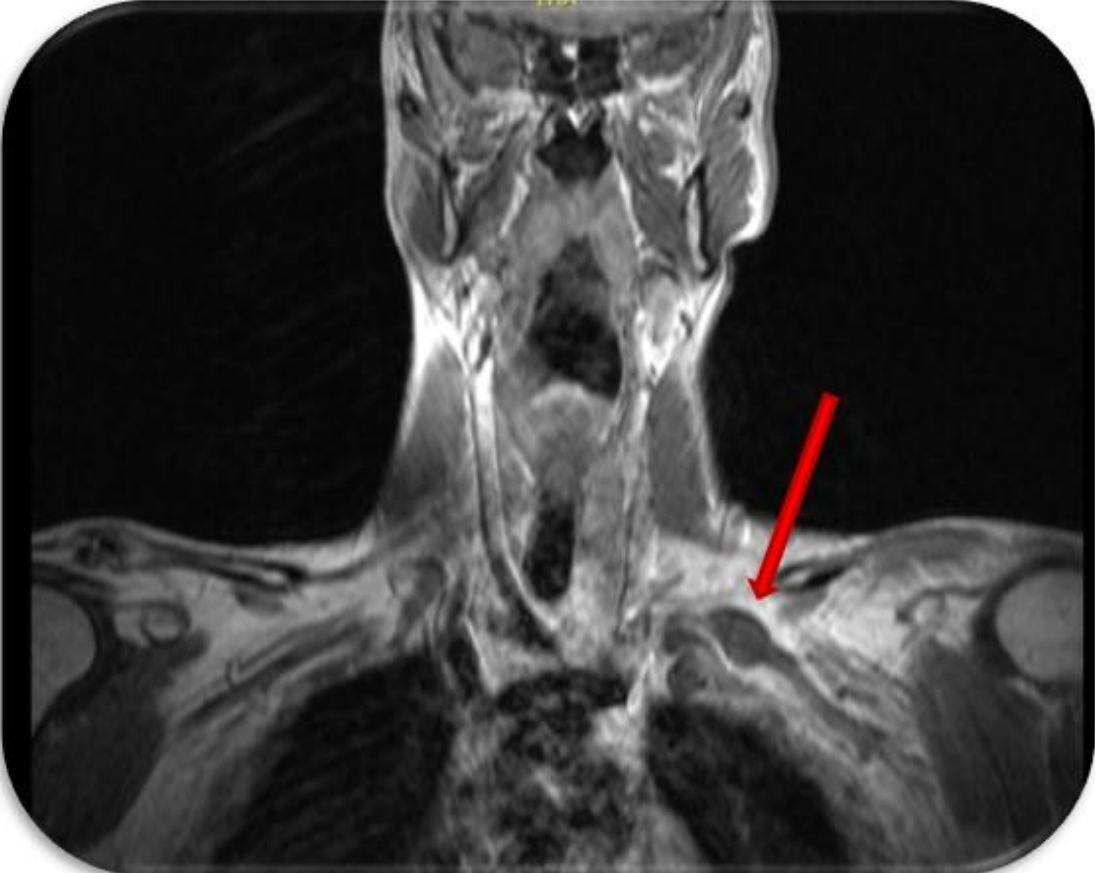
"Type a quote here."

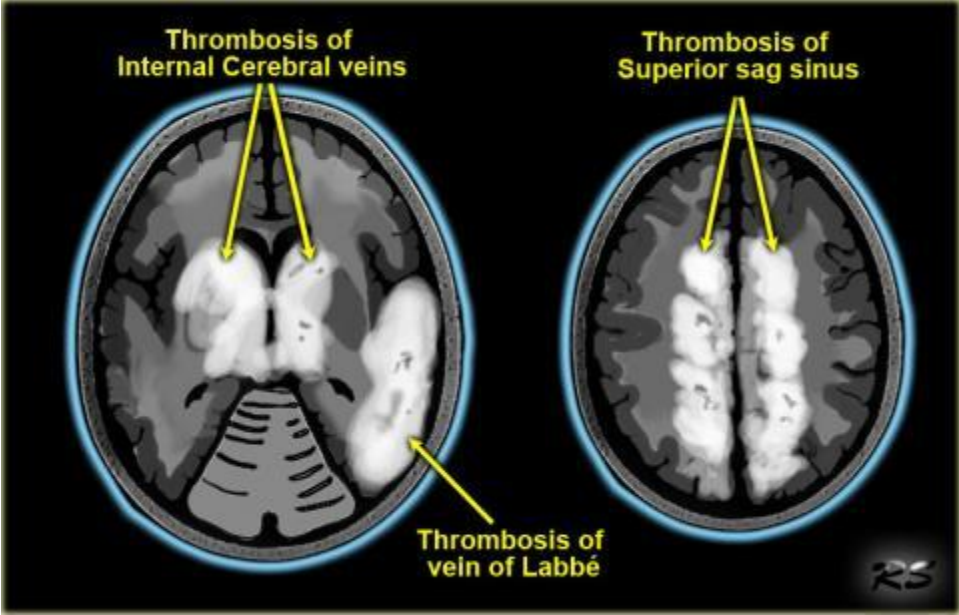
—Johnny Appleseed



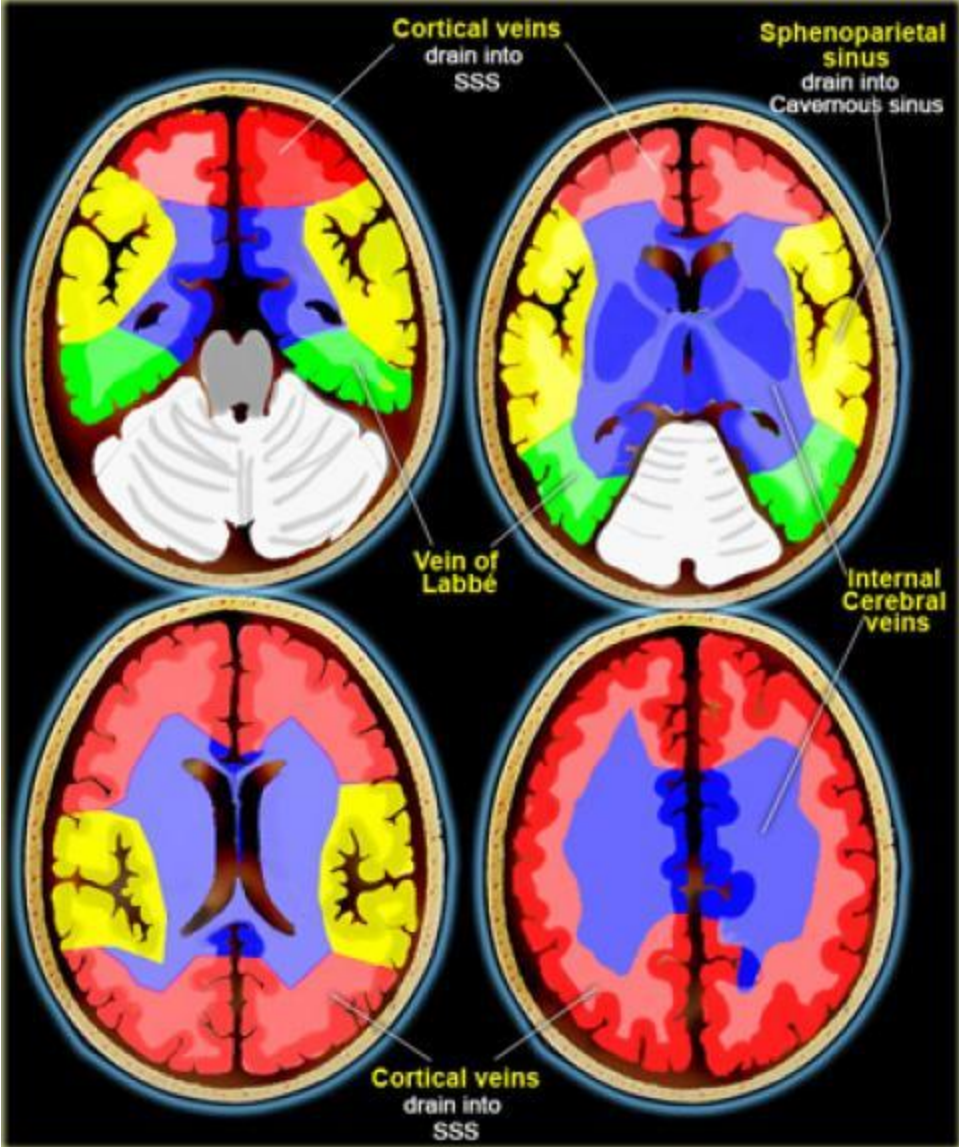


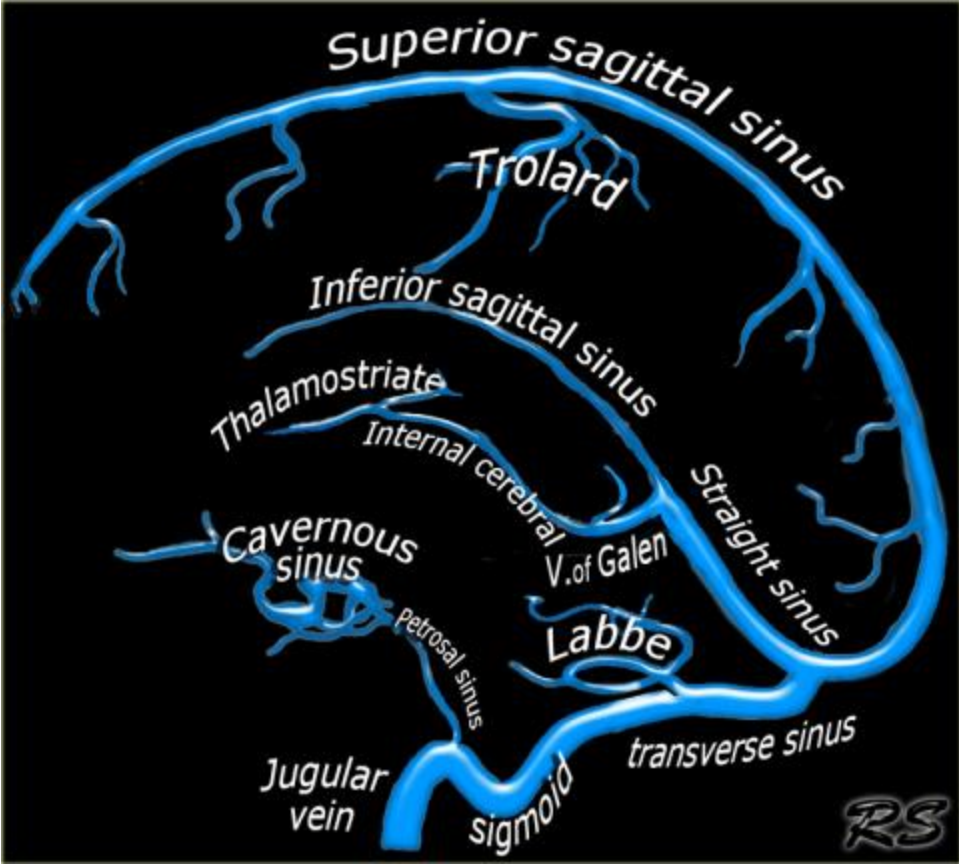
Figure 1: MR Venogram: Distended left subclavian vein (red arrow) extends to where the vein crosses the left first rib and close to insertion of scalenus anterior. Suggesting external compression of left subclavian vein.

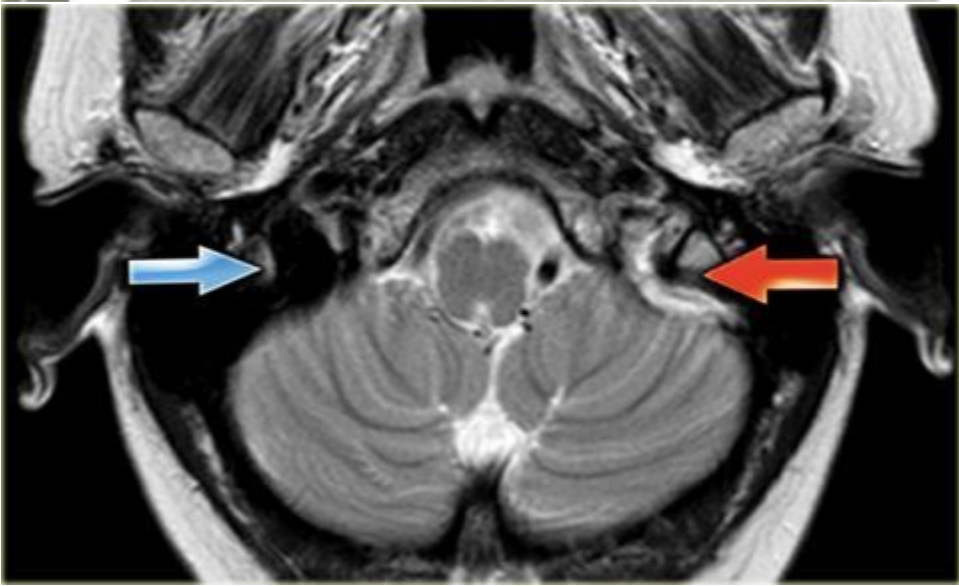
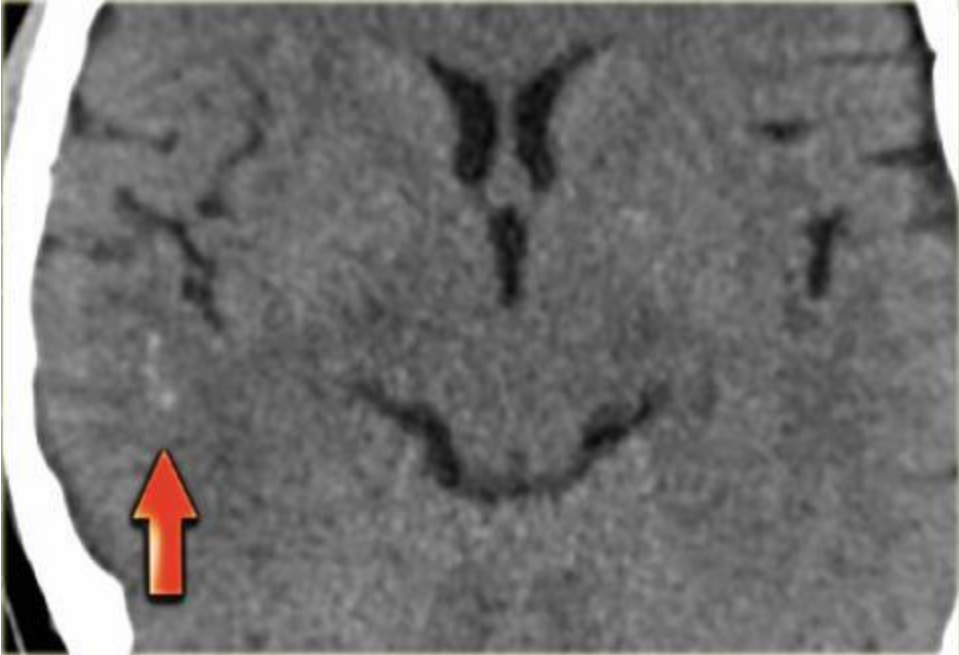






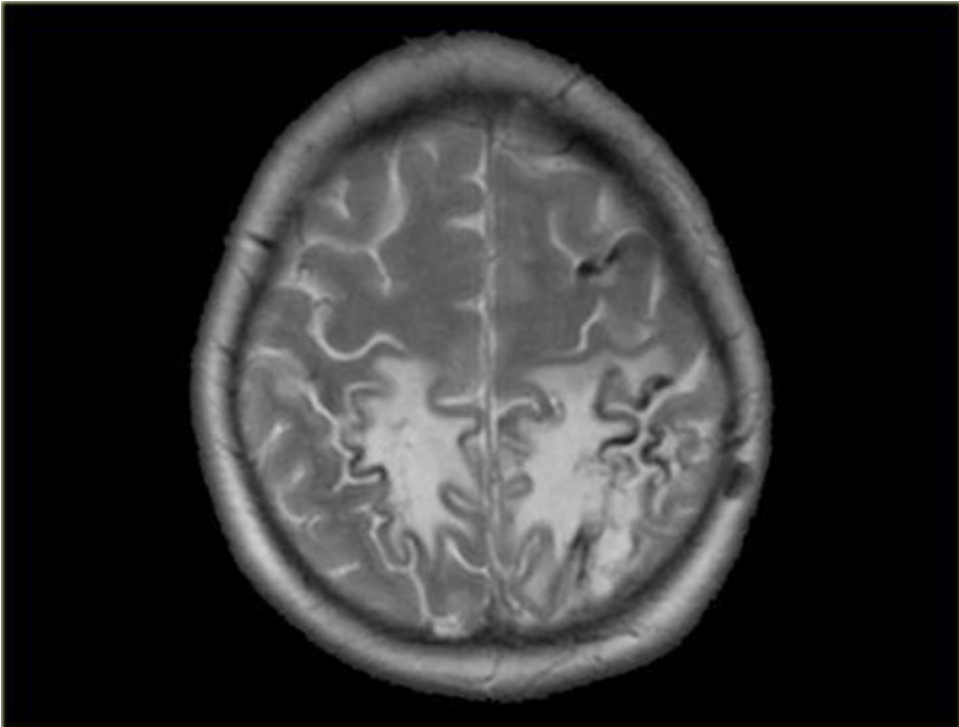
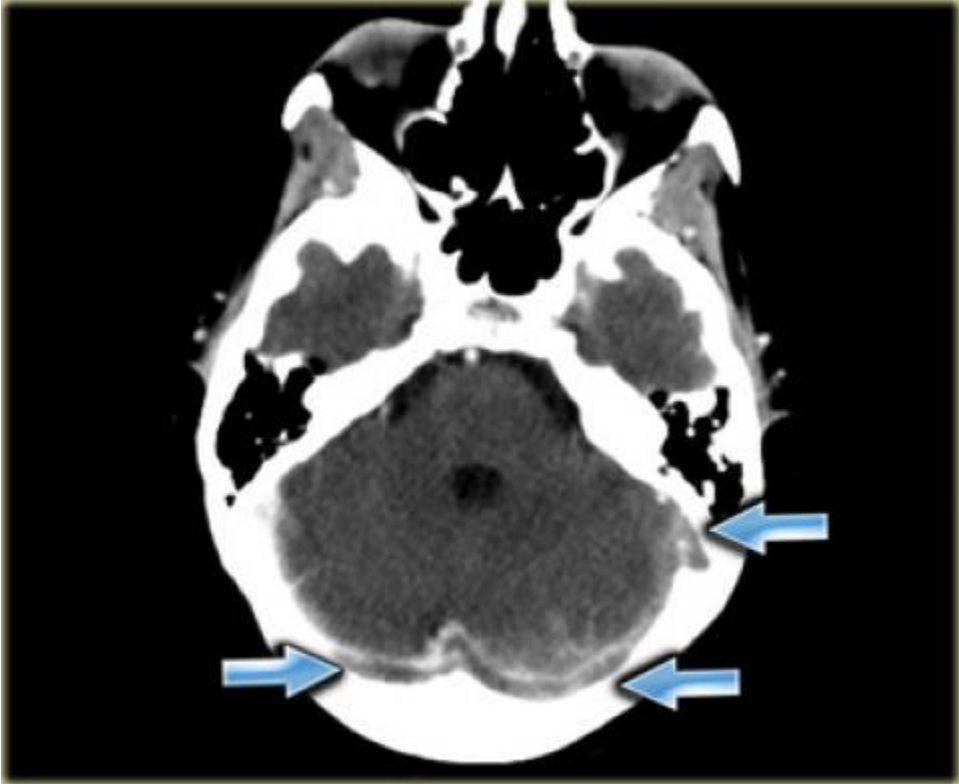


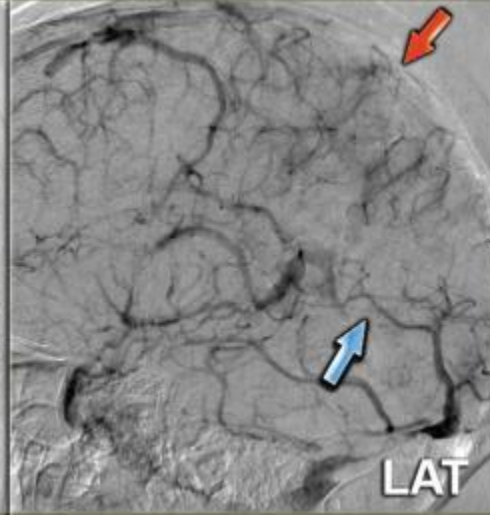
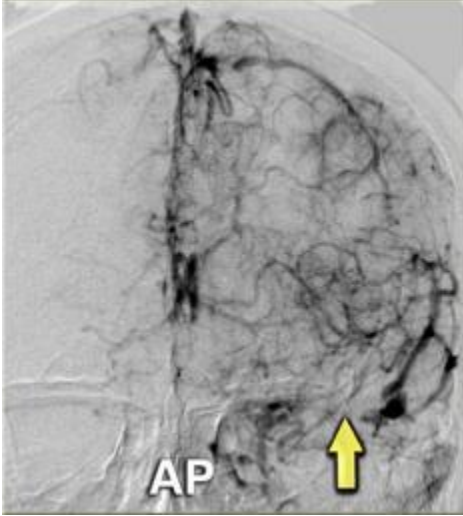


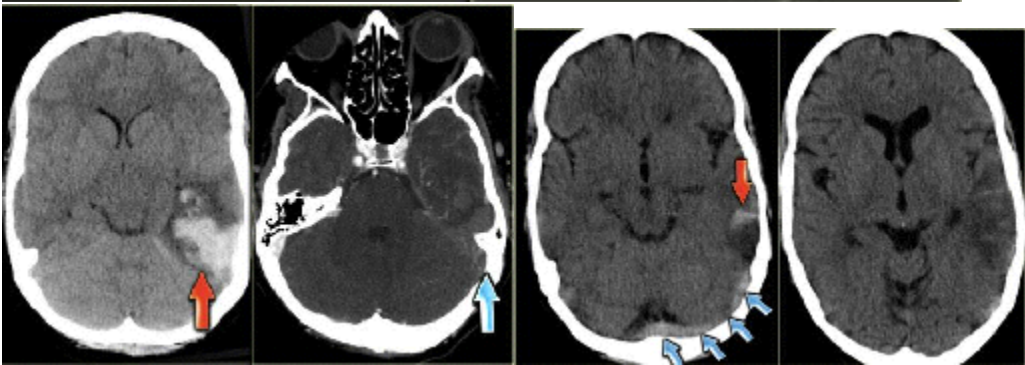
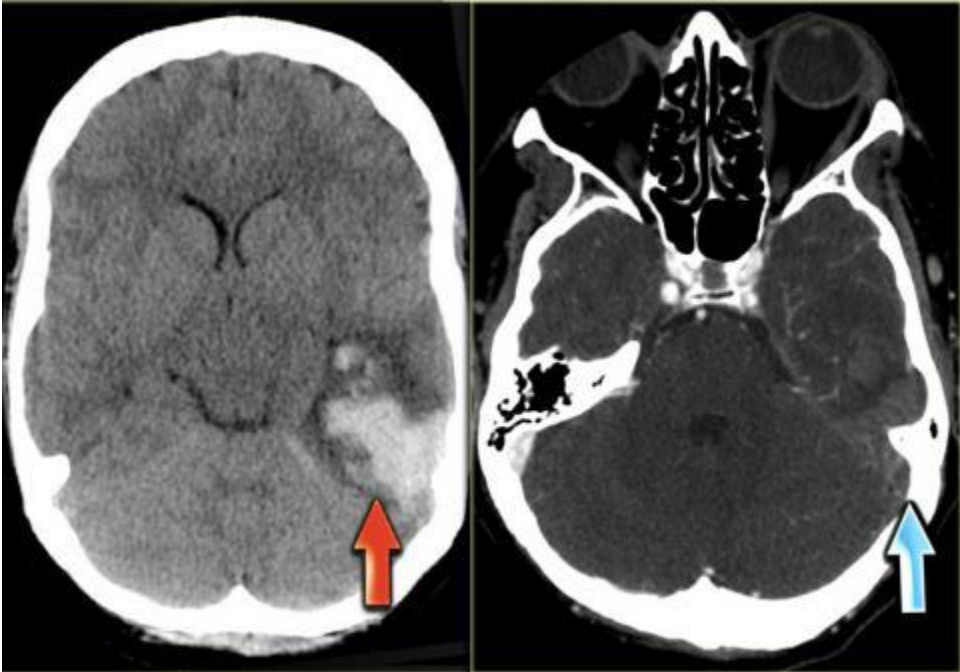














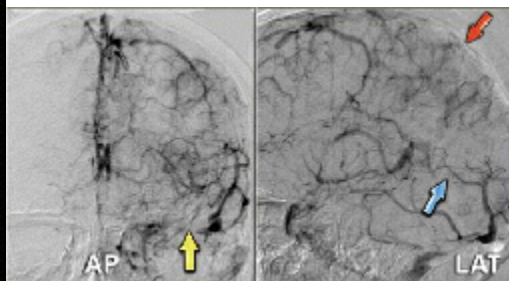
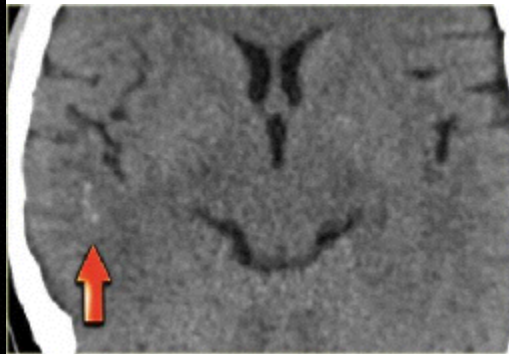
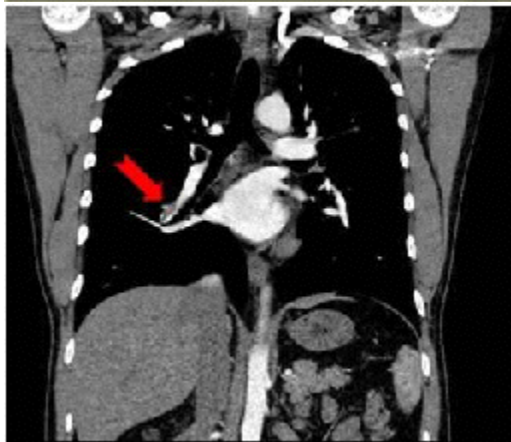
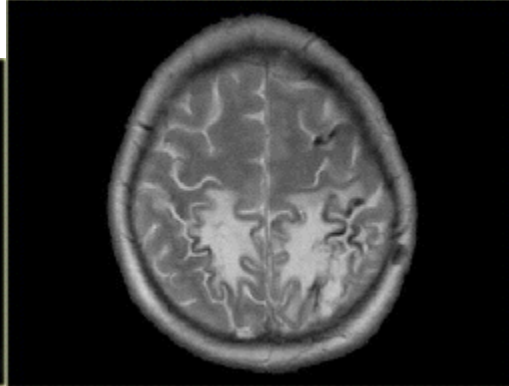
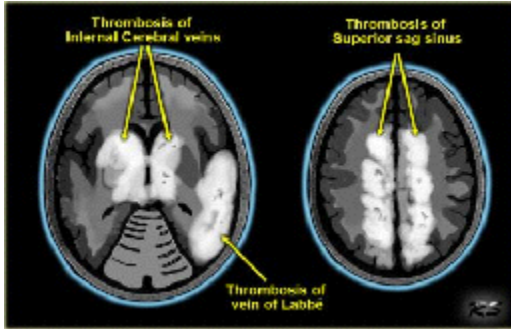
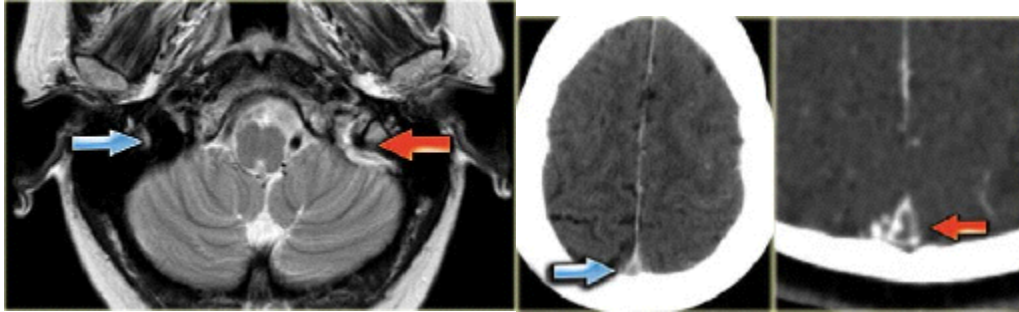
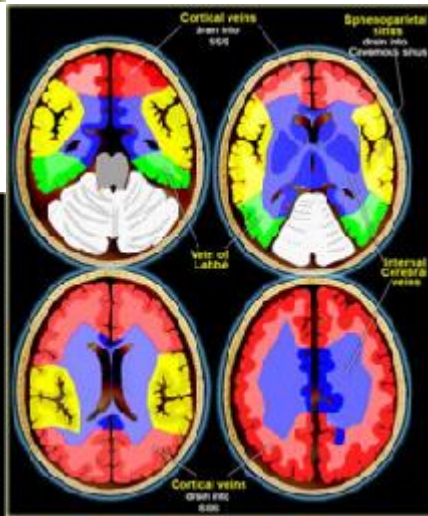
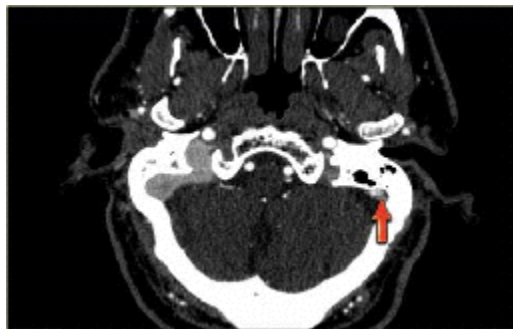
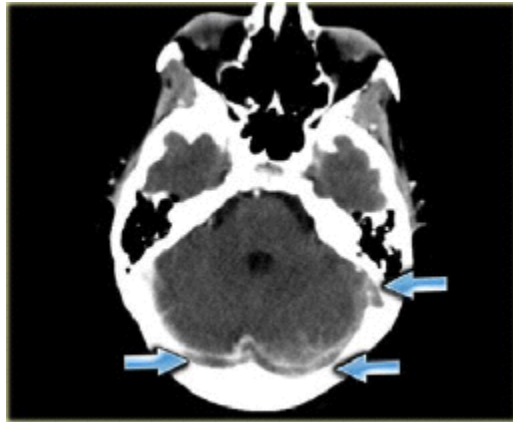
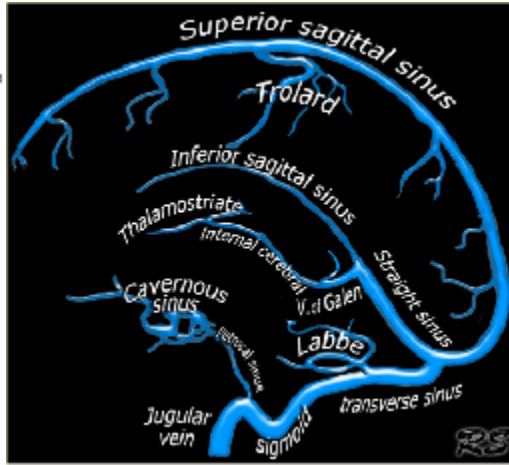
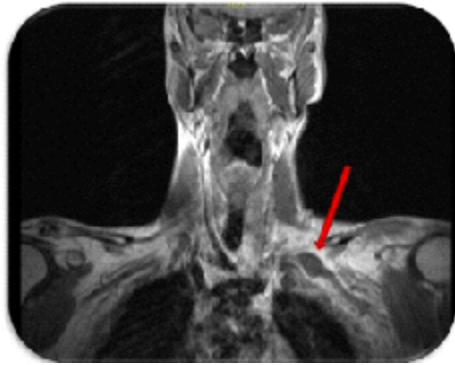
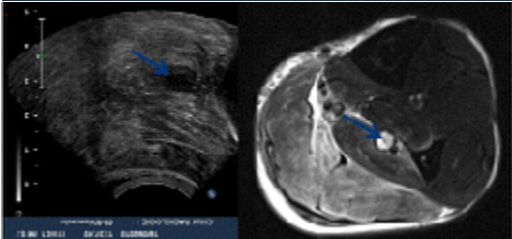
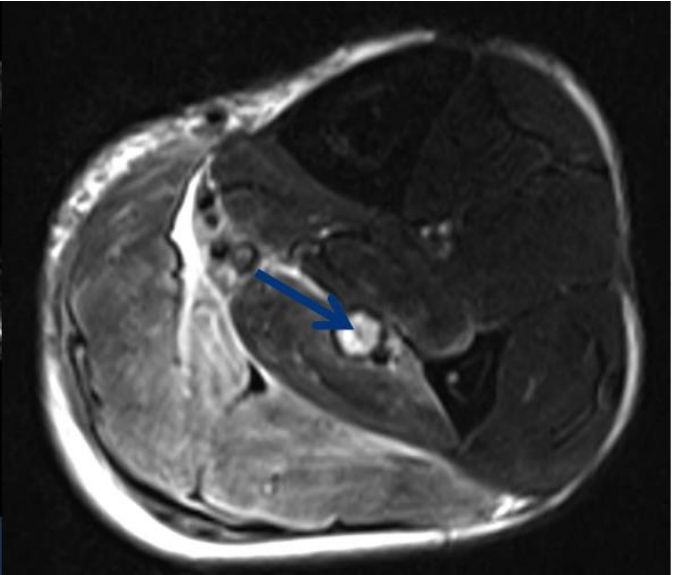
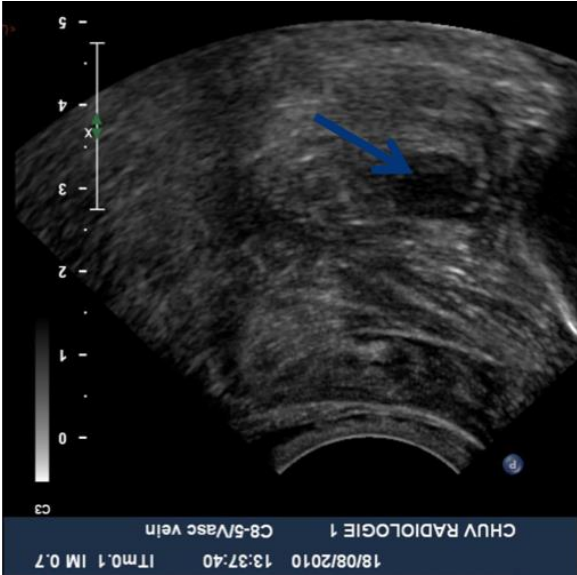
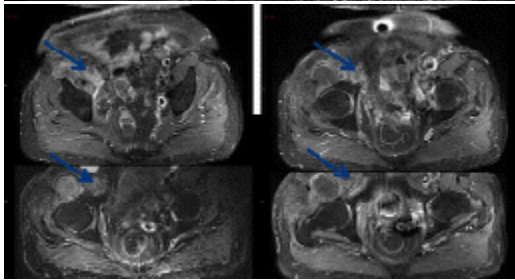
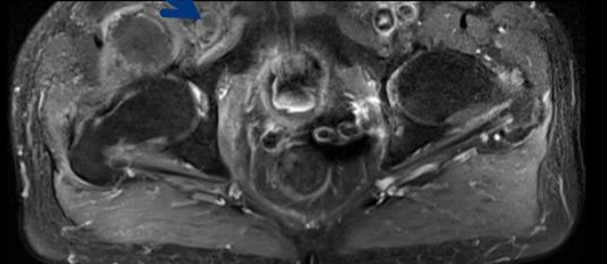
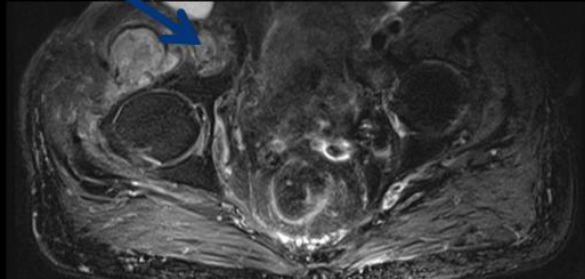
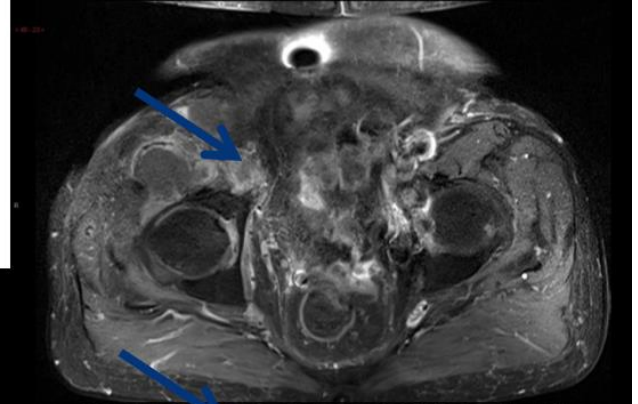
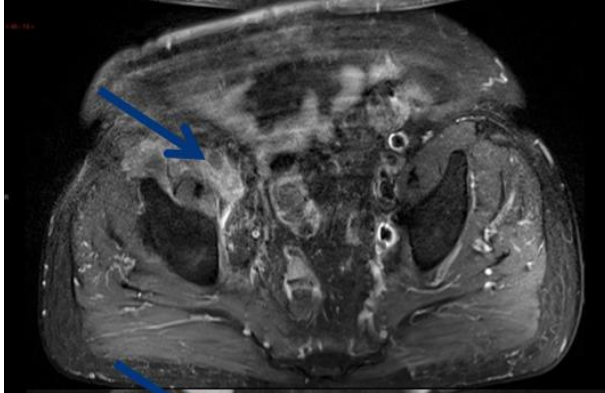


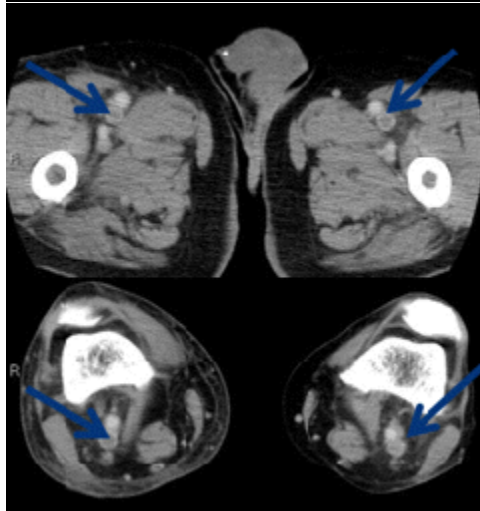
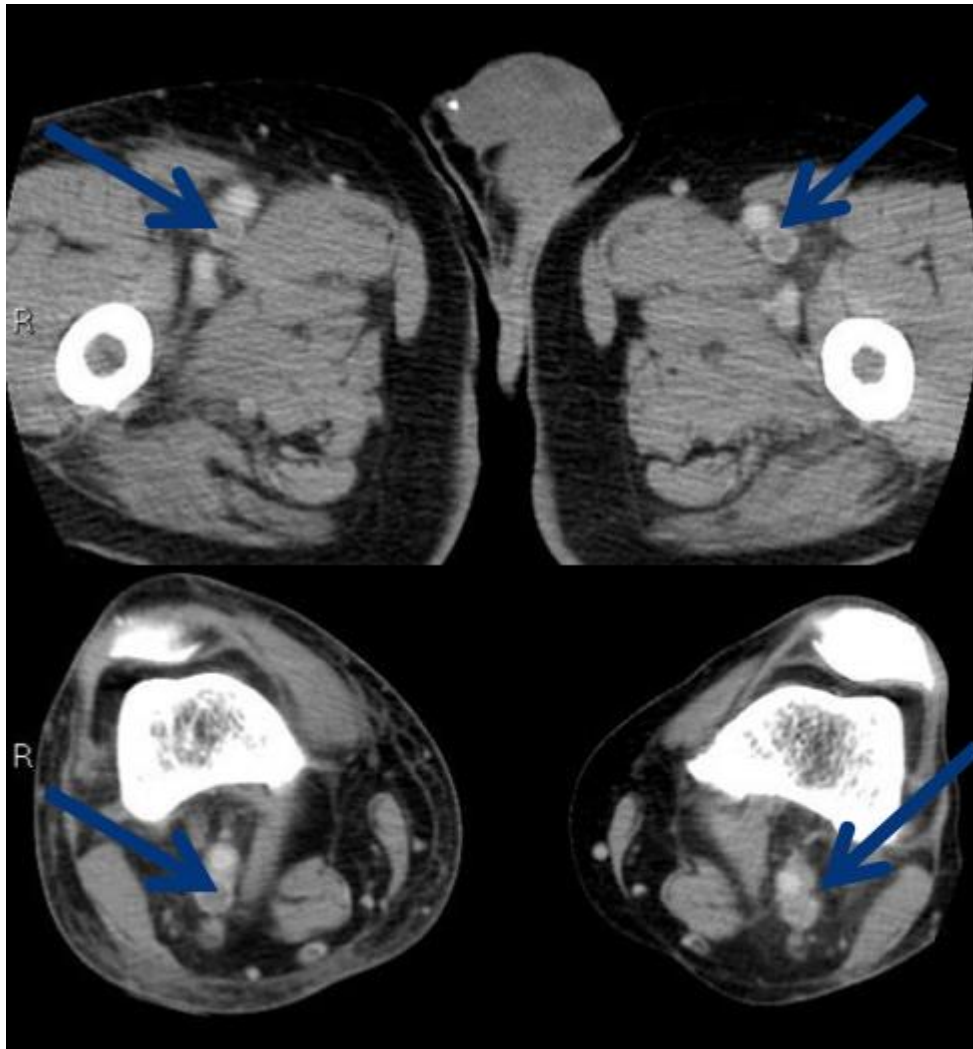


Figure 1: MR Venogram. Dilated left subclavian vein (red arrow) extends to where the vein crosses the left first rib and then is anterior of common carotid, suggesting external compression of left subclavian vein.









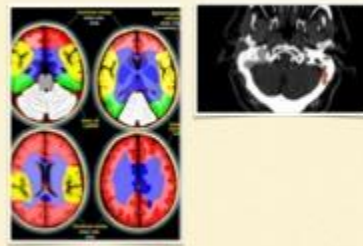
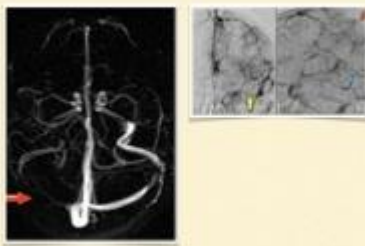
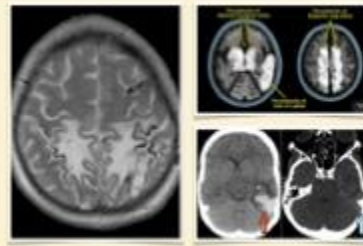
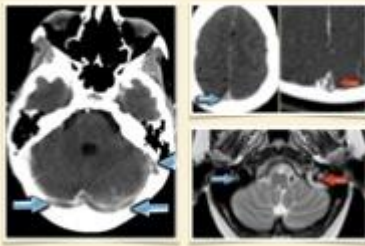
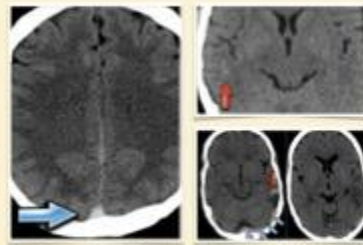
### Venous thrombosis in unusual sites

By Dr. Mohd. Hameedullah  
Radiologist

- Thrombosis of the deep veins of the lower extremities is a common.
- Less commonly, thrombosis can occur at unusual venous sites including the veins within the central nervous system, abdomen, or within intra-abdominal organs.



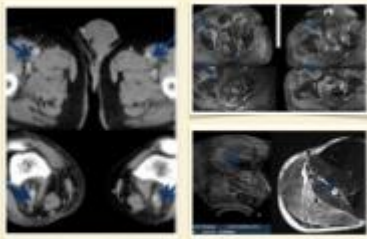
When to Suspect Systemic Thrombosis	
Clinical signs of thrombosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stroke (MCA)</li> <li>MI (LAD)</li> <li>PE (pulmonary artery)</li> <li>MI (coronary artery)</li> </ul>
Where to look for thrombosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brain</li> <li>Heart</li> <li>Coronary arteries</li> <li>Abdominal aorta</li> <li>Common carotid artery</li> <li>Internal carotid artery</li> <li>External carotid artery</li> </ul>
Imaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CT scan</li> <li>MRI scan</li> <li>Ultrasound</li> <li>Angiography</li> </ul>





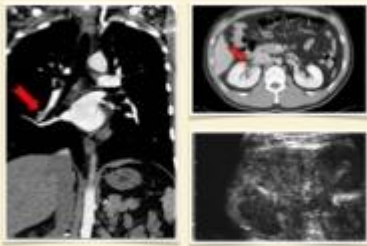
### Upper Extremity Deep Vein Thrombosis

- Upper extremity deep vein thrombosis (UEDVT) accounts for approximately 5 to 10 percent of all cases of DVT
- The most common site of UEDVT involves the axillary and subclavian veins
- primary (Less common such as Paget-Schroeter Syndrome) and secondary (Cancer associated UEDVT is the most common etiology comprising 95% of all UEDVT)
- Diagnostic studies for DVT: Ultrasonography, D-dimer, Computed tomography, Magnetic resonance imaging, Phlebography, Plethysmography and rheography.



### RENAL VEIN THROMBOSIS

- "bland" thrombus (most commonly occurs in the hyper-coagulable nephrotic syndrome ) or tumor thrombus (extension of tumor into the vein).
- Renal vein thrombosis is commoner on the left side



### Splanchnic vein thrombosis

