

INFERIOR VENA CAVA TUMOR THROMBUS IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN MANILA, PHILIPPINES: A CASE SERIES

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Introduction This retrospective descriptive study explores intravascular tumor thrombus (IVC) cases managed at a tertiary hospital in a developing country. It aims to deepen understanding of clinical features, diagnostic strategies, and treatment outcomes in a real-world patient population.

Methods Data were drawn from the departmental census of patients diagnosed with IVC tumor thrombus. Five cases were selected for detailed analysis, focusing on presenting symptoms, imaging findings, and therapeutic interventions. Whole abdominal CT scans were used to assess thrombus extent and guide management.

Results All patients presented with abdominal pain and hematuria. Abdominal CT scan proved essential for characterizing the nature and extent of the thrombus. The primary treatment modality was IVC thrombectomy, which demonstrated reasonable long-term survival outcomes across cases.

Conclusion IVC thrombectomy remains the cornerstone of treatment for intravascular tumor thrombus. This study reinforces the importance of early recognition and advanced imaging in guiding surgical decisions, contributing to improved patient outcomes and informing global clinical practice. In essence, this research serves as a valuable addition to the existing body of knowledge, bridging the gap between clinical observation and evidence-based practice in the context of intravascular tumor thrombus.

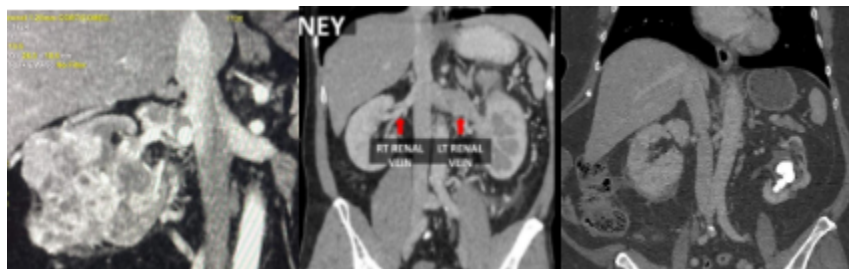


Fig.1 Contrast-enhanced CT showing renal malignancies with tumor thrombus; A. Case 1; B. Case 2; C. Case 3

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