



CASE SERIES: LOWER EXTREMITY VENOUS THROMBOSIS

A 65-year-old male presents with right leg swelling and pain.

The patient has a history of cancer and recent plane travel.

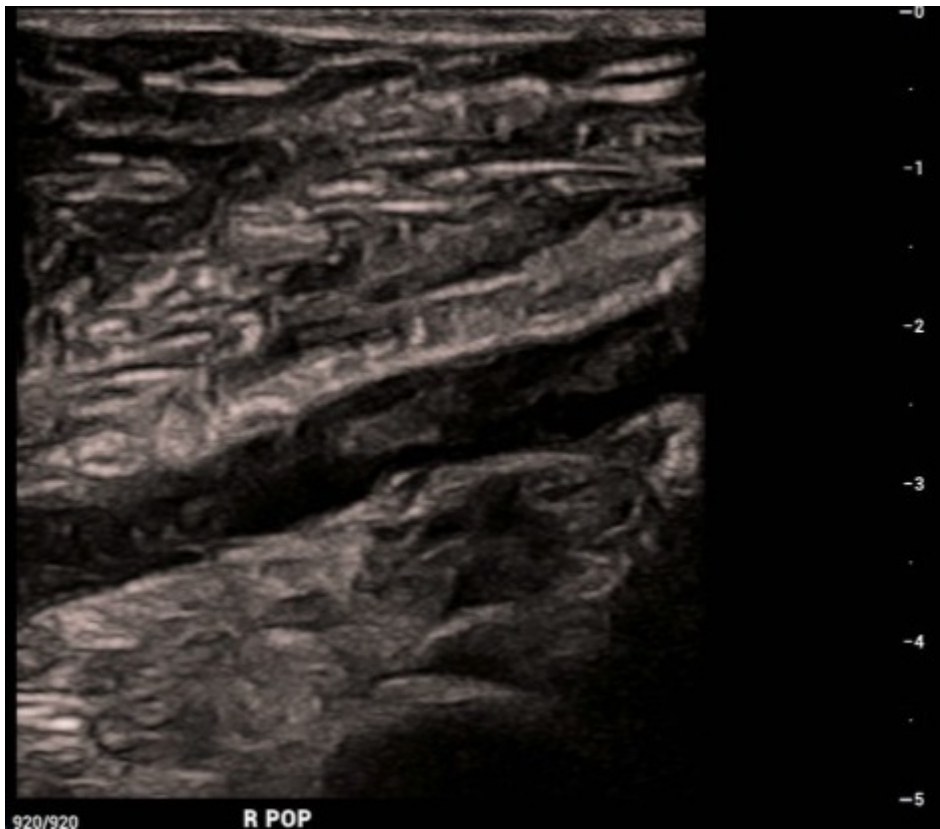


Figure 1a. Long-axis grayscale ultrasound image of the popliteal vein with echogenic filling defect in the lumen that is not compressible (compression images not shown).

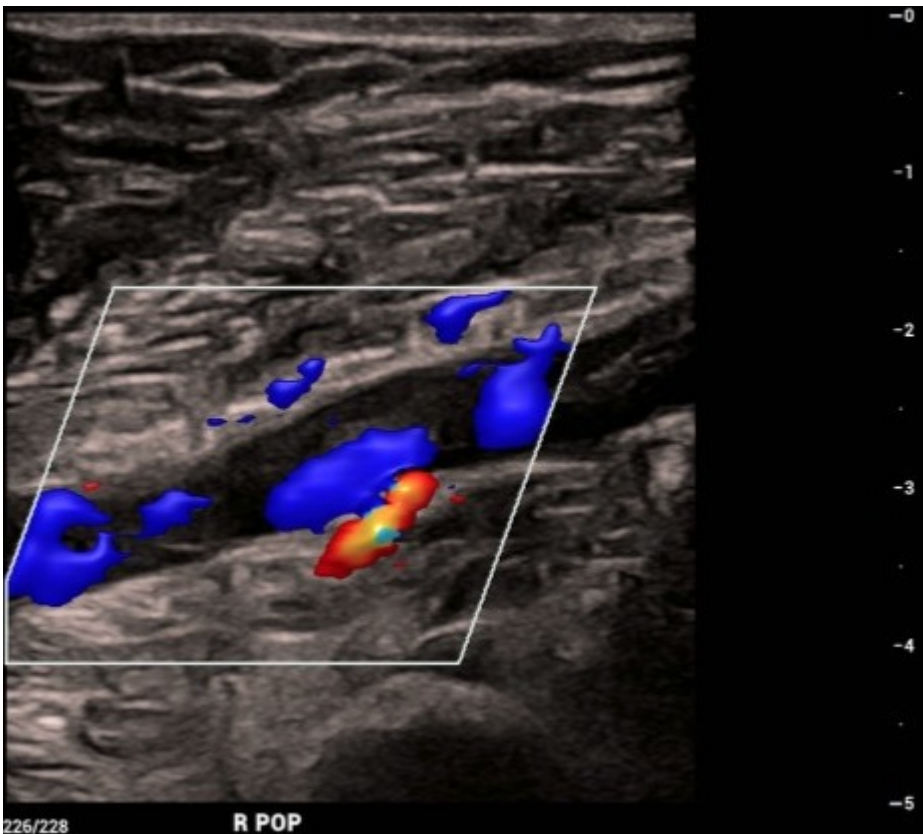


Figure 1b Long axis color doppler ultrasound image of the popliteal vein with echogenic filling defect in the lumen with incomplete occlusion with areas of flow through the vein. Of note, the distal vein (right side of the image) is larger than the proximal vein (left side of the image).

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Case 2: A 40-year-old female complains of a painful mass and swelling in the left leg for two days presenting to the emergency department.

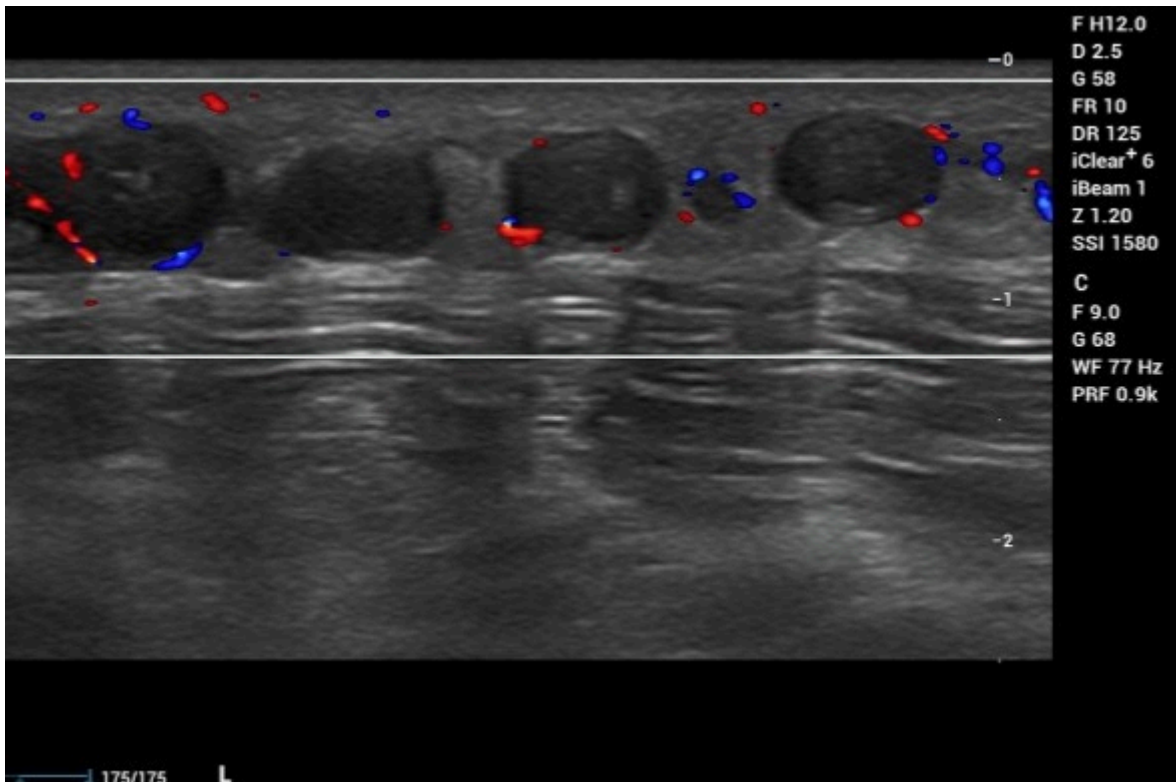


Figure 2a. The left leg shows a serpiginous structure in the subcutaneous fat of the leg corresponding to the mass. The CFV, CV, DFV, popliteal vein, and tibial and peroneal veins were patent with no evidence of clot.

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Pt presents with follow-up for DVT. The patient has been on blood thinners for 6 months and the doctor wants to know if the DVT has cleared.

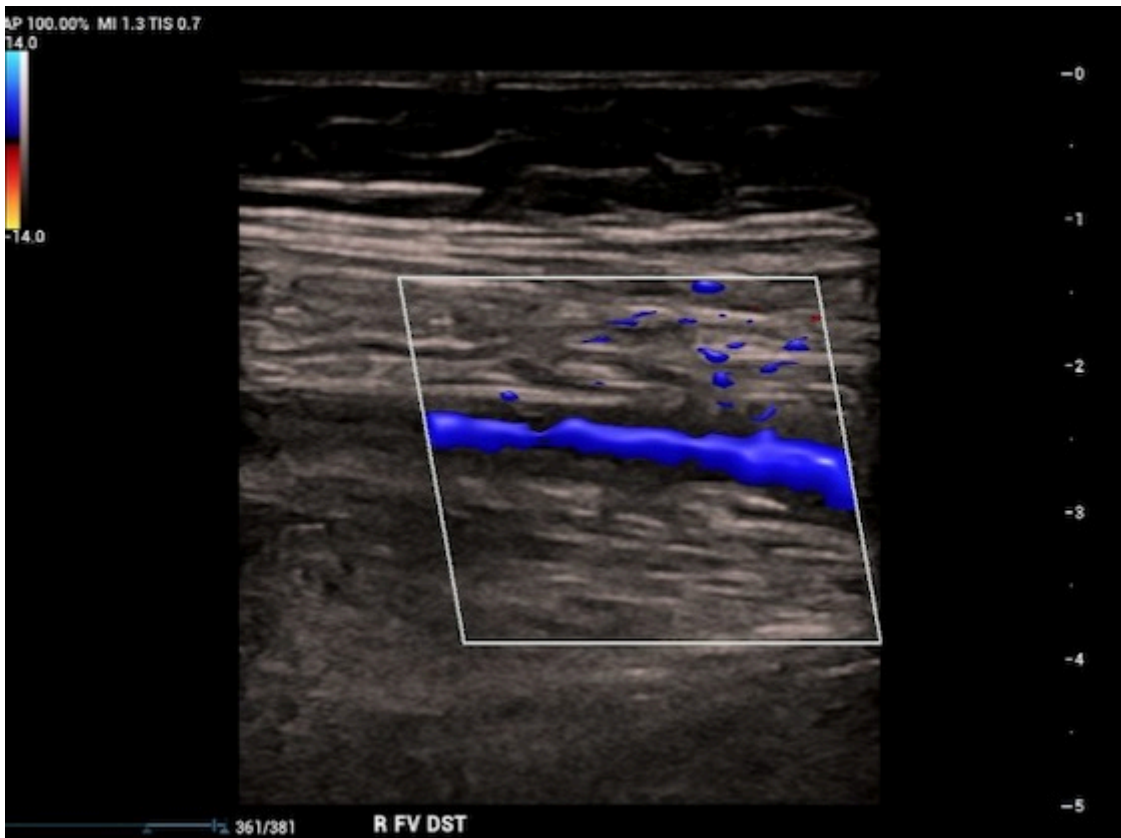


Figure 3a. Long Axis color doppler image showing peripheral filling defect with central color flow in the femoral vein which is relatively smaller in diameter proximally compared to distally.

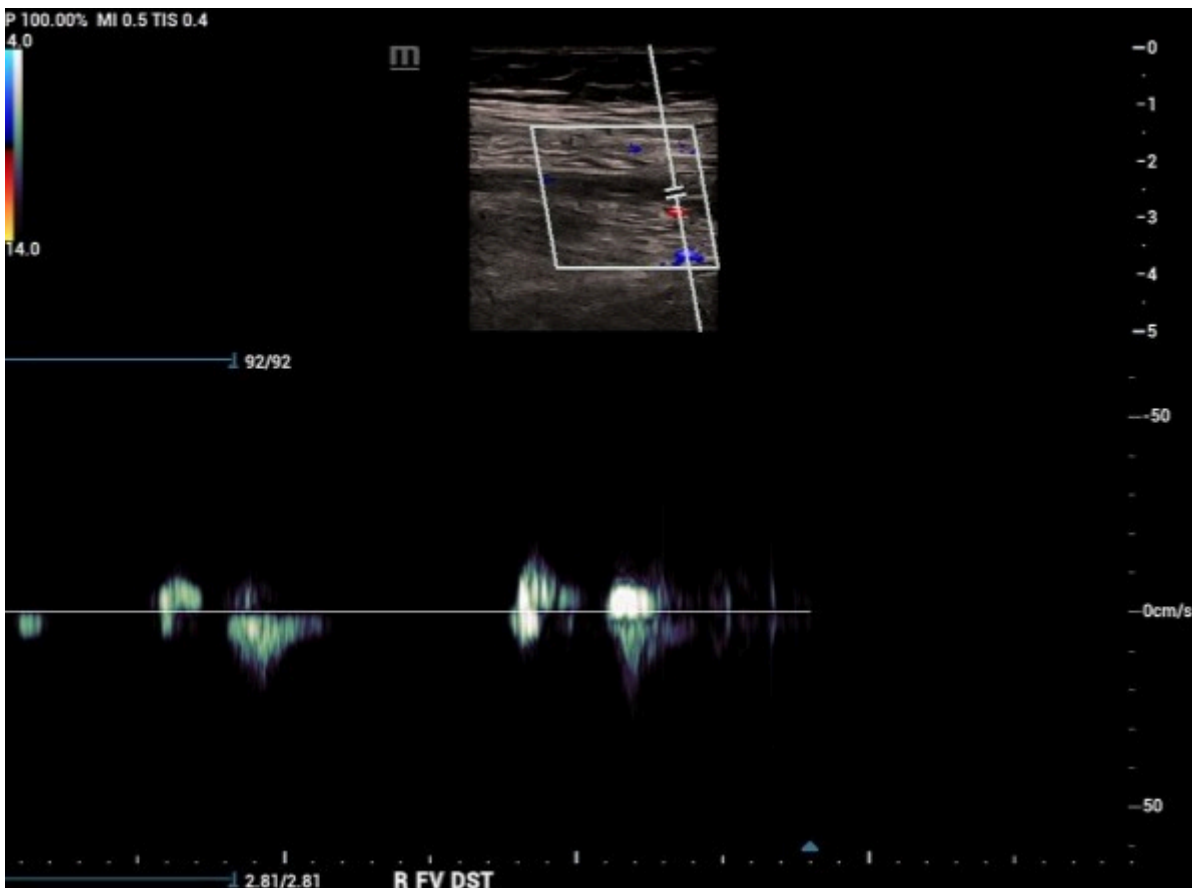


Figure 3b. Long axis color doppler image of the distal femoral vein (FV) that is relatively small with peripheral filling defect and augmentation.

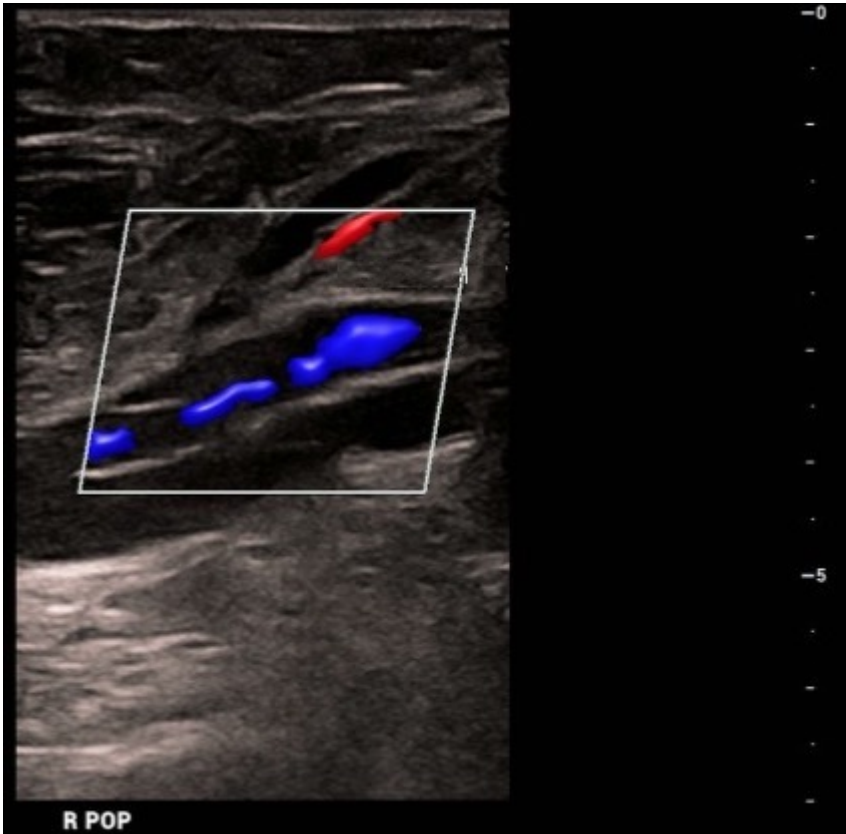


Figure 3c. Long axis color doppler image of the popliteal vein with peripheral smooth filling defect and central color doppler flow.

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39-YEAR-OLD FEMALE WITH A HISTORY OF FACTOR V LEIDEN THROMBOPHILIA PRESENTS WITH CALF PAIN AFTER A RECENTLY RUPTURED PLANTAR FASCIA THAT WAS TREATED WITH TWO WEEKS IN A HARD CAST.

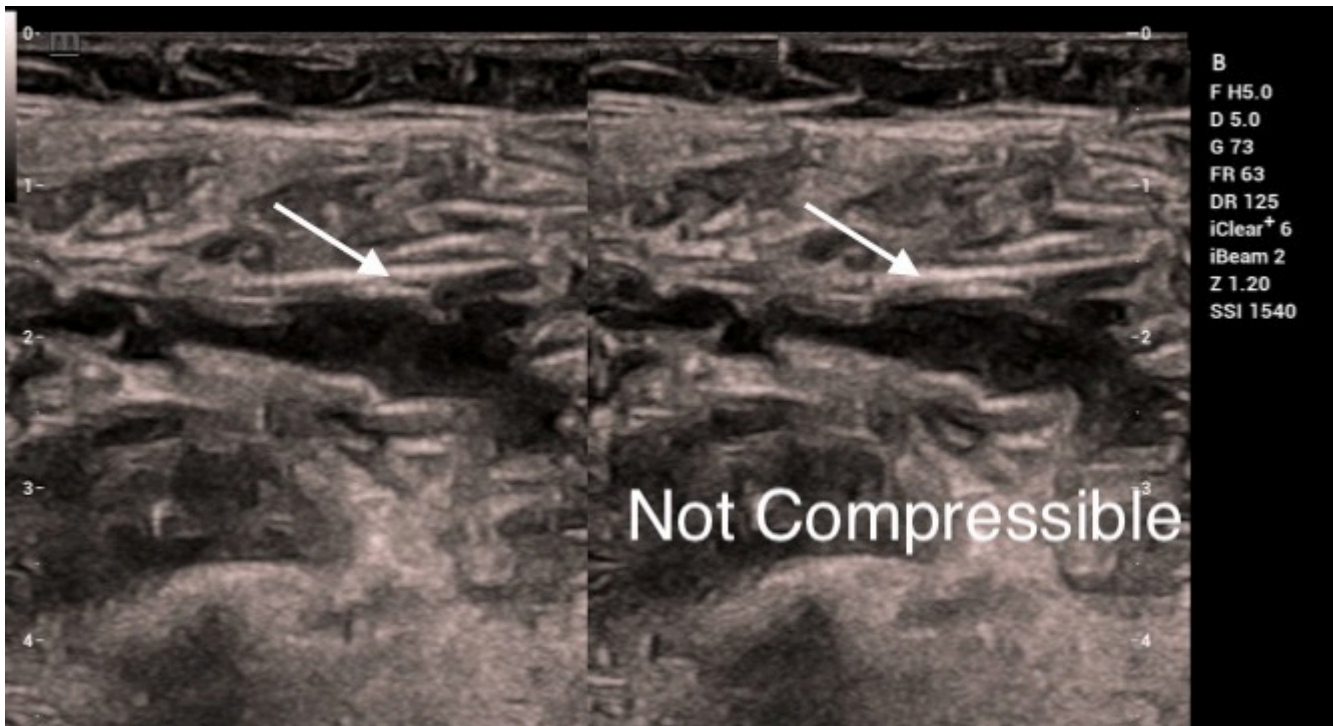


Figure 4a. Axial image of the right calf showing a non compressible hypoechoic tubular structure in the calf muscle that connects with the deep and superficial veins in this location. The deep and superficial veins at in the leg are patent (not shown).

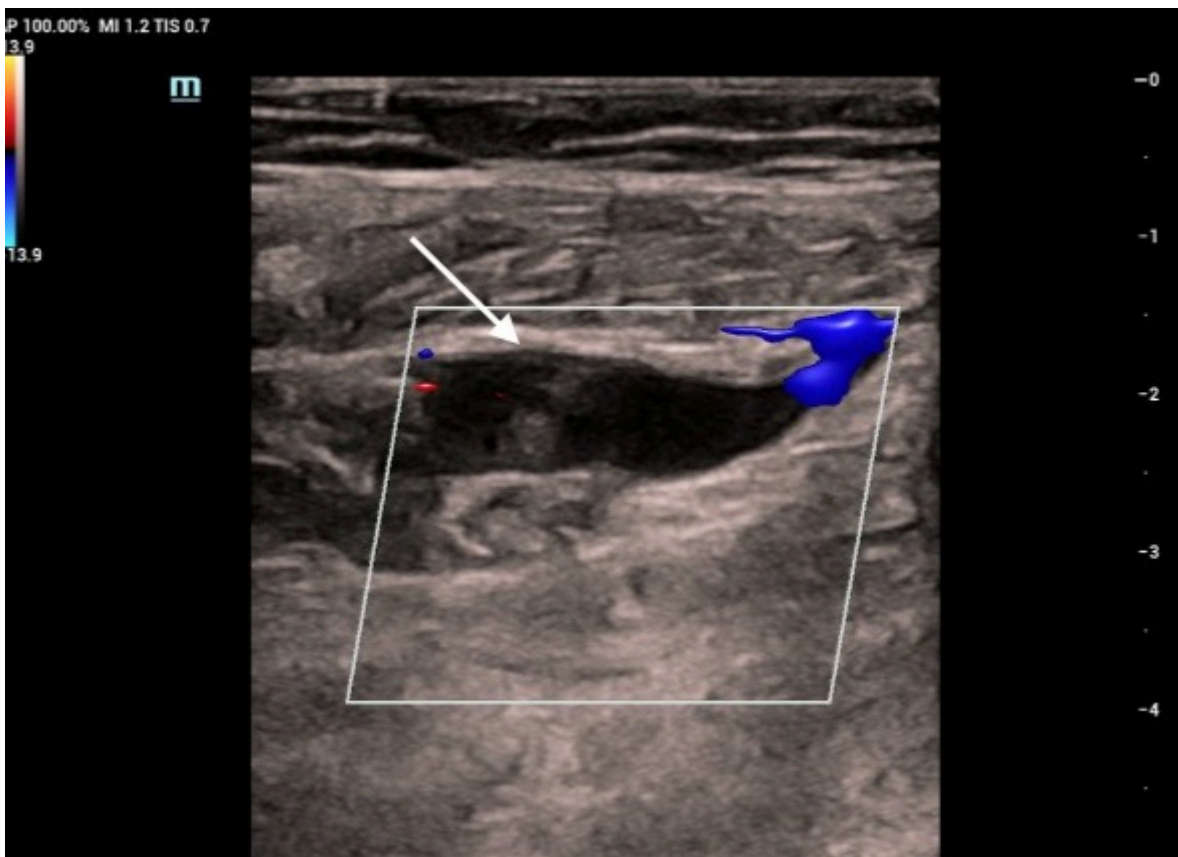


Figure 4b. Transverse color doppler image of the same structure. There is flow in the more superficial position of this structure within the muscle. The area with no flow is dilated markedly compared with the area of flow that connects with normal superficial veins and deep veins.

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notes about the choices as well as references for further reading before proceeding to the next case.