



Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology

Revista Colombiana de Anestesiología

www.revcolanest.com.co

OPEN

Wolters Kluwer

CASE REPORT

Vertebro-vertebral fistula after internal jugular vein catheterization. Case report

Fistula arteriovenosa vertebro-vertebral tras canulación venosa vía yugular interna. Reporte de Caso

José Manuel Rabanal^a, Bonifacio Cimadevilla^a, Mariana Carrillo^a,
Andrés González-Mandly^b

^a Anaesthesiology and Resuscitation Service, Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, Santander, España

^b Radiodiagnostics Service, Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, Santander, España.

Keywords: Arteriovenous Fistula, Catheterization, Embolization, Therapeutic, Angiography, Case Report

Palabras clave: Fístula Arteriovenosa, Cateterismo, Embolización Terapéutica, Angiografía, Informes de casos

Abstract

Head and neck arteriovenous fistulas are uncommon. Central venous catheterization is a very frequent medical procedure, and complications are not unusual. We report a case of a 56-year-old woman who developed an arteriovenous vertebro-vertebral fistula after internal jugular vein cannulation. The only clinical manifestation was tinnitus, and physical examination revealed systolic cervical murmur and cervical thrill. The diagnosis was made with computed tomography and angiography, and the treatment was performed by means of non-invasive fistula closure with platinum coil embolization.

Resumen

Las fistulas arterio-venosas de cabeza y cuello son muy poco frecuentes. La cateterización de vías venosas centrales es un procedimiento médico muy frecuente y no exento de complicaciones. Presentamos el caso de una mujer de 56 años con fistula

arteriovenosa vertebro-vertebral tras canalización de vía venosa central vía yugular interna. La única manifestación clínica fue la presencia de acufenos, y la exploración física demostró soplo cervical y thrill a la palpación. El diagnóstico se realizó mediante angiografía y tomografía computerizada, y el tratamiento por técnica no invasiva con cierre mediante embolización con espirales de platino.

Introduction

Central venous catheterization (CVC) is a technical procedure used increasingly in the hospitals in the more critically ill patients with greater comorbidities. The majority of the indications are related to the need for parenteral nutrition, long-term antibiotic therapy, use of high-osmolarity drugs, chemotherapy, renal replacement therapy, or when a peripheral access is impossible. The growing use of CVC leads to an increase in complications,

How to cite this article: Rabanal JM, Cimadevilla B, Carrillo M, González-Mandly A. Vertebro-vertebral fistula after internal jugular vein catheterization. Case report. Rev Colomb Anestesiol. 2018;46:253-256.

Read the Spanish version of this article at: <http://links.lww.com/RCA/A42>.

Copyright © 2018 Sociedad Colombiana de Anestesiología y Reanimación (S.C.A.R.E.). Published by Wolters Kluwer. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Correspondence: Servicio de Anestesiología y Reanimación, Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, Avda Valdecilla s/n, Santander 39005, España. E-mail: jmrabanal@humv.es

Rev Colomb Anestesiol (2018) 46:3

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/CJ9.0000000000000054>



Figure 1. CT angiography of the right vertebral artery. The arrow points to the site of the vertebro-vertebral arteriovenous fistula with paracervical venous plexus overload. CT=computed axial tomography. Source: Authors.

even more so when existing international recommendations¹⁻³ are not followed.

Patient information

We present the case of a 56-year-old female patient who developed a vertebro-vertebral arteriovenous fistula following internal jugular CVC and required embolization treatment for symptom remission.

Clinical findings and diagnostic assessment

The patient had a history of hiatus hernia and bilateral radical mastectomy with breast reconstruction because of bilateral lobular carcinoma and presented to the emergency service with pain and functional impairment of the left shoulder following a fall. X-ray imaging ruled out bone fracture, and the patient was discharged on anti-inflammatory therapy. Three days later she again presented to the emergency service with persistent shoulder pain, a low-grade fever, signs of inflammation, and functional impairment. Ultrasound scanning revealed an infected deltoid hematoma with signs of cellulitis. The patient was admitted for drainage, cultures and antibiotic treatment. Because of isolation of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, treatment with intravenous daptomycin was initiated, requiring CVC due to poor peripheral venous access. After several attempts at venous catheterization through the right internal jugular vein without ultrasound guidance, the left internal jugular vein was cannulated



Figure 2. CT angiography following platinum coil embolization. The fistulous tract as well as the venous plexus overload have disappeared. CT=computed axial tomography. Source: Authors.

successfully. Five days later, and coinciding with clinical improvement of the infectious process, the patient reported tinnitus and a murmur sensation in the neck since the CVC was secured. Physical exploration revealed an audible cervical murmur, more evident in the paracervical muscles and diminished intensity toward the head and chest, also with evidence of cervical thrill. The patient did not report any other symptoms and did not have a neurological deficit. Based on a suspected iatrogenic arteriovenous fistula, the CVC was removed and a cervical computed axial tomography (CT) scan and arteriography of the supraortic trunks were requested (Figs. 1 and 2).

Therapeutic intervention, follow-up, and outcome

Endovascular treatment was scheduled based on the diagnosis of direct high-flow arteriovenous fistula of vertebro-vertebral location in the right V2 segment with overload of the cervical vertebral perispinal plexus and final drainage into the internal jugular vein. The treatment was performed 2 days later under general anesthesia for selective right vertebral artery catheterization through the femoral approach and embolization with platinum coils, resulting in uncomplicated complete fistula occlusion. Twenty-four hours later, the patient reported that the murmur and the rest of the symptoms were gone, and she has been asymptomatic since then.

Discussion of the medical literature

CVC is an invasive technical procedure, and, consequently, it gives rise to complications. Non-mechanical complications include infections, with an incidence ranging between 5% and 26%,⁴ the most important being bacteremia, sepsis, septic thrombosis, septic metastases, and endocarditis. According to the work by Pronovost et al⁵ and their recommendations on the insertion and maintenance of catheters and their generalized use, incidence of these types of complications will probably drop over the next few years.

Among the mechanical complications, with incidence ranging between 5% and 19%,¹ the most frequent are local hematomas, arterial puncture, simple pneumothorax, and venous thrombosis. Sometimes, complications may be life-threatening as in the case of hemothorax, tension pneumothorax, air embolism, or malignant arrhythmias.⁶⁻⁸

Vertebro-vertebral arteriovenous fistulas of different etiology have been described in the literature. Ramos et al⁹ describe a vertebro-jugular fistula following cannulation of the internal jugular vein, requiring stenting for its resolution. Parsons and Alfa¹⁰ describe a case of common carotid artery dissection following accidental cannulation while attempting internal jugular CVC; the dissection required surgical repair and evolved with no neurological sequelae.

Other types of arteriovenous fistulas following CVC have also been described. Sato et al¹¹ describe a subclavian arteriovenous fistula following attempted CVC, and Brzowski et al¹² report pseudoaneurysm formation following subclavian CVC. Iatrogenic puncture of the vertebral artery following CVC has been described, either without sequelae or associated with neurological clinical manifestations.^{13,14} On occasions, arteriovenous fistulas are associated with clinical neurological manifestations of vertebrobasilar insufficiency, and sometimes only with symptoms such as tinnitus, cervical or subclavian murmur described as a “waterfall” sensation, and thrill on palpation. High-flow fistulas may give rise to right ventricular overload and, occasionally, heart failure, as well as thromboembolism. Regarding incidence, Asteri et al estimate it a 0.2% in cases of internal jugular CVC, and 0.03% in cases of subclavian CVC.^{15,16}

Other etiologies of vertebro-vertebral arteriovenous fistulas have been described. They may be spontaneous, congenital, secondary to vertebral artery puncture for arteriography, or accidental arterial puncture not secondary to CVC, the majority of cases reported being complications following cervical trauma.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

We have found only 2 reports in the literature of vertebro-vertebral arteriovenous fistula following internal jugular CVC. In 1 case, the presence of the catheter in the vertebral artery and vein was identified. Two years after removal with no complications, the patient presented

with vascular murmur in the chest and neck, and a fistula was confirmed by means of angio CT. The other case was a patient who presented with cervico-thoracic murmur described as “running water” 3 years after undergoing cardiac surgery in which CVC was obtained. These cases confirm the frequency with which clinical findings of fistula manifest late in relation to the underlying cause.^{20,21}

Lessons

A rare but potential complication of CVC is vertebro-vertebral arteriovenous fistula secondary to accidental puncture of those vessels. Clinical symptoms, as in the case presented here, manifest usually in the form of tinnitus and cervical murmur, and the condition must be suspected following cannulation either recent or distant in time, for jugular vein CVC. This case illustrates the importance of ultrasound during CVC as a tool to reduce potential complications of the procedure.³

Ethical responsibility

Protection of human subjects and animals: The authors declare that no experiments were conducted in humans or animals for this study.

Data confidentiality: The authors declare having followed the protocols of their institution regarding patient data disclosure.

Right to privacy and informed consent: The authors obtained informed consent from the patients and/or subjects referenced in this article. This document is in the care of the corresponding author.

Funding comment

The authors received no funding for this article.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare having no conflict of interest.

References

1. McGee DC, Gould MK. Preventing complications of central venous catheterization. *N Engl J Med* 2003;348:1123-1133.
2. Amaya Zuñiga WF, Raffán Sanabria F, Niño de Mejía C, et al. Internal jugular vein cannulation: How much safety can we offer? *Rev Colomb Anestesiología* 2015;43:76-86.
3. Rupp SM, Apfelbaum JL, Blitt C, et al. American Society of Anesthesiology Task Force on Central Venous Access Practice guidelines for central venous access: a report by American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on central venous access. *Anesthesiology* 2012;116:539-573.
4. Polderman KH, Girbes ARJ. Central venous catheter use. Part 2: Infectious complications. *Intensive Care Med* 2002;28:18-28.
5. Pronovost P, Needham D, Berenholt S, et al. An intervention to decrease catheter-related bloodstream infections in ICU. *N Eng J Med* 2006;355:2725-2732.

6. Merrer J, De Jonghe B, Golliot F, et al. Complications of femoral and subclavian venous catheterization in critically ill patients: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2001;286:700-707.
7. Parienti JJ, Mongardon N, Mégarbane B, et al. Intravascular complications of central venous catheterization by insertion site. *N Eng J Med* 2015;373:1220-1229.
8. Nolan ME, Yadav H, Cawcutt KA, et al. Complication rates among peripherically inserted central venous catheters and centrally inserted central catheters in the medical intensive care unit. *J Crit Care* 2016;31:238-242.
9. Ramos E, Garcia I, Calle E, et al. Fistula vértebro-yugular tras canalización venosa central. *Rev Esp Anesthesiol Reanim* 2011; 58:466.
10. Parsons AJ, Alfa J. Carotid dissection; a complication of internal jugular vein canulation with the use of ultrasound. *Anesth Analg* 2009;109:135-136.
11. Sato O, Tada Y, Sudo K, et al. Arteriovenous fistula following central venous catheterization. *Arch Surg* 1986;121:729-731.
12. Brzowski BK, Mills JL, Becker WC. Iatrogenic subclavian artery pseudoaneurysms: case reports. *J Trauma* 1990;30:616-618.
13. Inamu J, Guior BH. Iatrogenic vertebral artery injury. *Acta Neurol Scand* 2005;112:349-357.
14. Yu NR, Ebenhard RT, Menzoian JO, et al. Vertebral artery dissection following intravascular catheter placement: a case report and review of the literature. *Vasc Med* 2004;9:199-203.
15. Asteri T, Tsagaropoulo I, Vasiliadis K, et al. Beware Swan-Ganz complications. Perioperative management. *J Cardiovasc Surg* 2002;43:467-470.
16. Miguel Alonso JL, Rivero M, Vidal A, et al. Arteriovenous fistula following subclavia vein catheterization with infraclavicular acces. *Rev Clin Med* 1973;130:353-356.
17. Jensen BJ, Reder OC, Aabech JA, et al. Arteriovenous fistulae of the vertebral artery. Two cases successfully managed by surgery. *Eur J Vasc Surg* 1998;2:419-422.
18. Chou SN, French LA. Arteriovenous fistula of vertebral vessels in the neck. *J Neurosurg* 1965;22:77-80.
19. Vinchon M, Laurian C, Darraigo G, et al. Vertebral arteriovenous fistulas: a study of 49 cases and review of literature. *Cardiovasc Surg* 1994;2:359-369.
20. Robinson PN, Jewkes DA, Kendall B. Vertebrovertebral arteriovenous fistula. A complication of internal jugular catheterization. *Anaesthesia* 1984;39:47-57.
21. Vergouwen MD, Majoie C, Rooij W, et al. A vertebra-vertebral fistula as a complication of a jugular line. *J Pediatr* 2006;149:576.