

SUPERIOR VENA CAVA SYNDROME

■ To the Editor: I read with interest the article by Maggiano et al¹ in your January-February 1992 issue, which described an uncommon cause of the superior vena cava (SVC) syndrome—open heart surgery. We previously reviewed the Cleveland Clinic's experience with benign causes of the syndrome and reported 16 cases, with the most common cause being mediastinal granuloma or mediastinal fibrosis secondary to histoplasmosis. One case was related to congestive heart failure.2 We also reviewed the English literature on the subject and classified the various causes of benign SVC syndrome up to that date (Table). Subsequently, additional cases have been reported related to nocardia asteroides mediastinitis,3 filarial mediastinal lymphadenitis,4 benign mediastinal bronchogenic cyst,5 and to invasive procedures such as Swan-Ganz catheterization, central venous catheterization, 7,8 Hickman-Broviac catheterization, and LeVeen shunting.10

A case of benign SVC syndrome has also been reported secondary to an infected thrombus presenting as a right atrial mass. ¹¹ SVC syndrome as a complication of open heart surgery and cardiac tamponade can now be added to the list of known benign causes of SVC syndrome.

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TABLE

REPORTED CAUSES OF BENIGN SUPERIOR VENA CAVA COMPRESSION SYNDROME

Mediastinitis

Tuberculosis

Histoplasmosis

Actinomycosis

Syphilis

Pyogenic Postradiation

Postradiation Idiopathic

Mediastinal tumors

Cystic hygroma

Substernal thyroid goiter

Benign teratoma

Dermoid cyst

"Benign" mediastinal thymoma

Vascular

Aortic aneurysm

Arteriovenous fistula

Vasculitis

Congenital superior vena cava aneurysm

Bilateral superior vena cava with thrombosis

Idiopathic thrombophlebitis with thrombosis

Thrombosis accompanying polycythemia

Cardiac

Atrial myxoma

Intrapericardial band

Pericarditis

Mitral stenosis

Surgical bypass in congenital heart disease

Complication of ventriculoatrial shunt

Complication of transvenous cardiac pacemaker

Pulmonary

Mediastinal emphysema

Pneumothorax

Traumatic

Mediastinal hematoma

Other causes

Behçet's syndrome

Retroperitoneal fluid

Bilateral clavicular osteomyelitis

Silicosis

Sarcoidosis

Modified from Chest 1975; 68:32-35, with permission

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