

# Case Report

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# Case presentation

- A 73-year-old male smoker 85 b\y
- No prior medical issues
- Fatigue, shortness of breath, and cough
- Weight loss

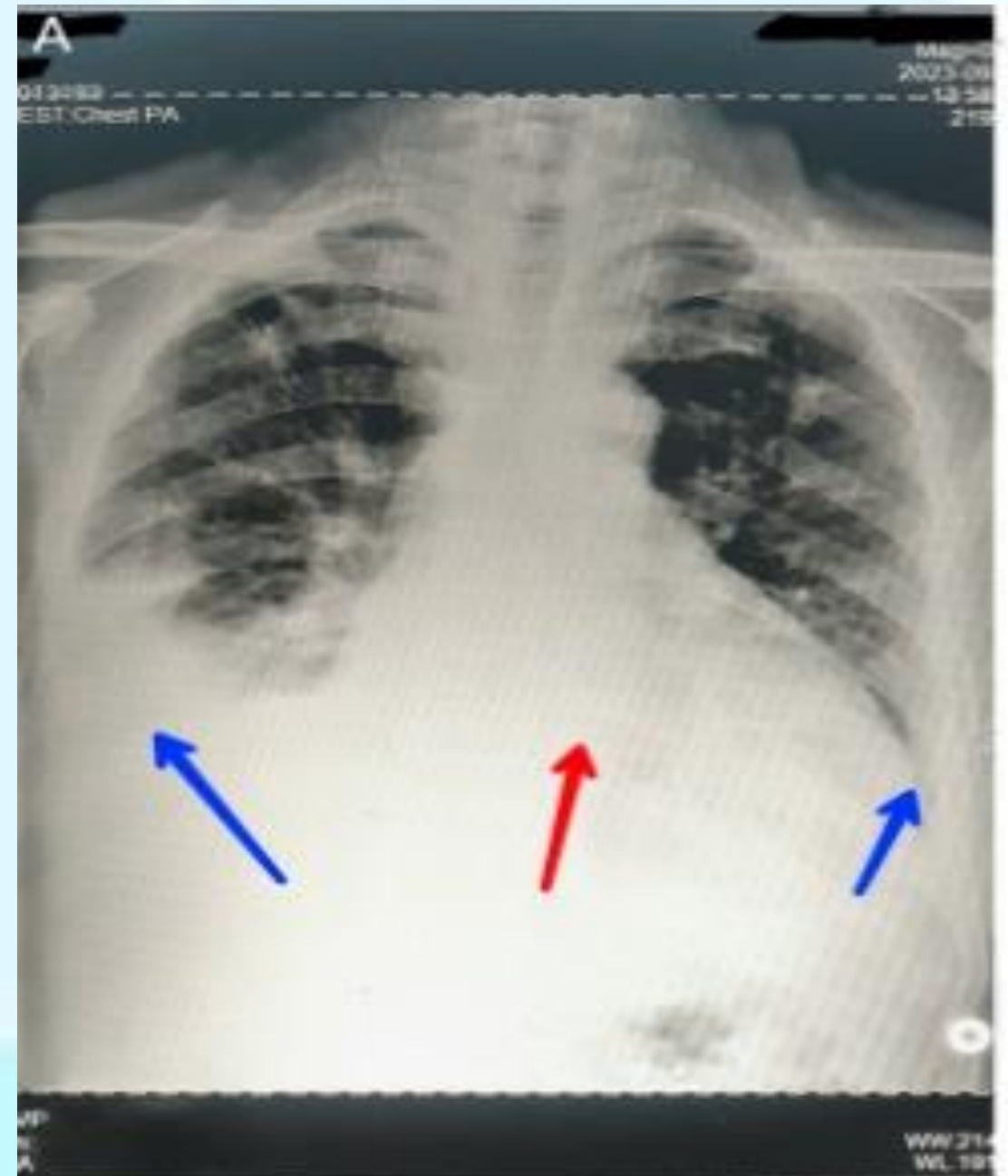


# Clinical examination

- BP 110/70 mmHg
- SPO2 was 89–90%
- Obvious jugular vein congestion
- Respiratory sounds on the right side of the chest were faint.
- Abdominal tenderness was observed below the right costal margin.
- The right foot also showed edema and cyanosis.



# CXR

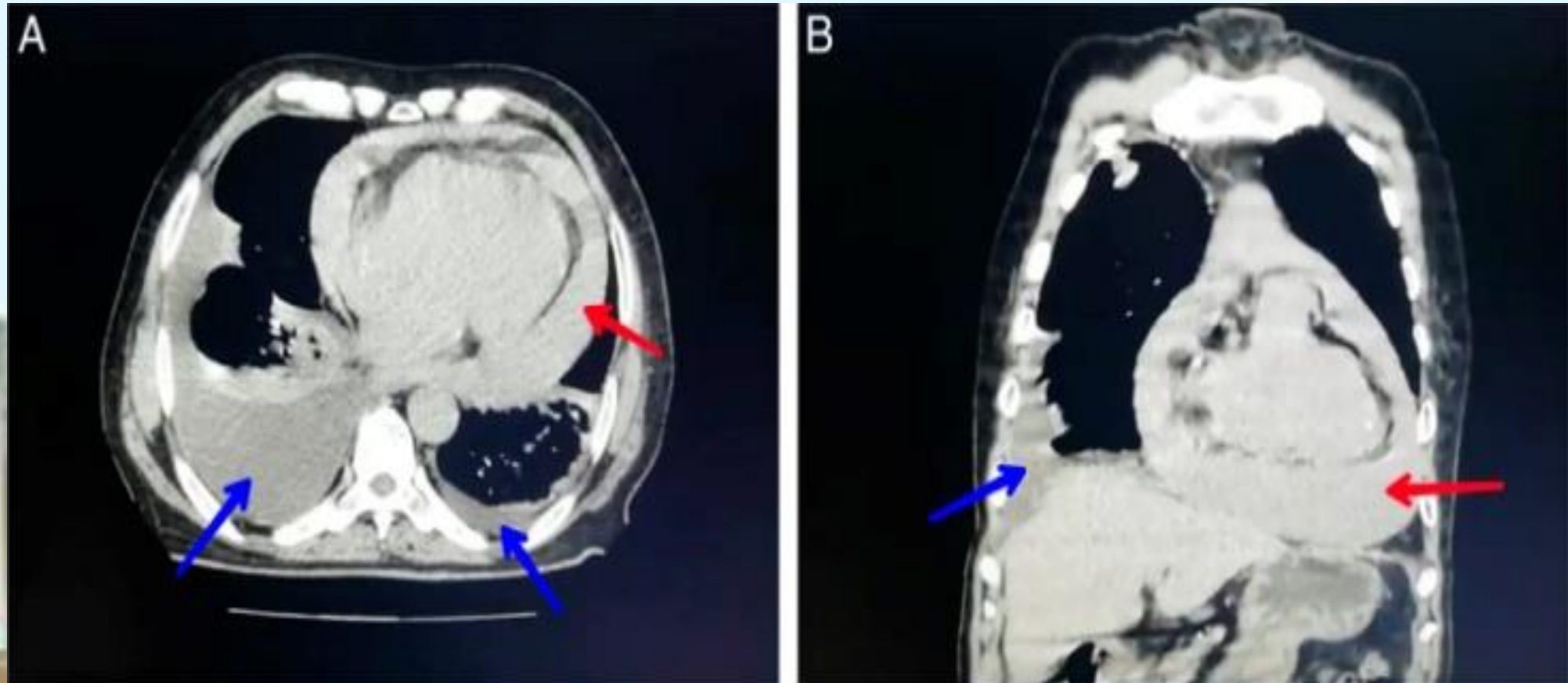


# Laboratory tests

- Leucocytes, 22 200/mm<sup>3</sup>; neutrophils, 84.7%; lymphocytes, 9.5%
- C-reactive protein (CRP) 27 mg/dl
- Fasting glucose 237 mg/dl
- Urea 147 mg/dl, and creatinine 1.78 mg/dl
- Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) 27 ng/ml, CA19-9 55.9 U/ml.
- Prothrombin time 25.3 sec.; activity 34,5%,
- International Normalized Ratio 2.02
- Alkaline Phosphatase 166 U/l
- Total bilirubin 1.8 mg/dl; and direct bilirubin, 1 mg/dl.
- D DIMER 8.3 G\L POSITIVE

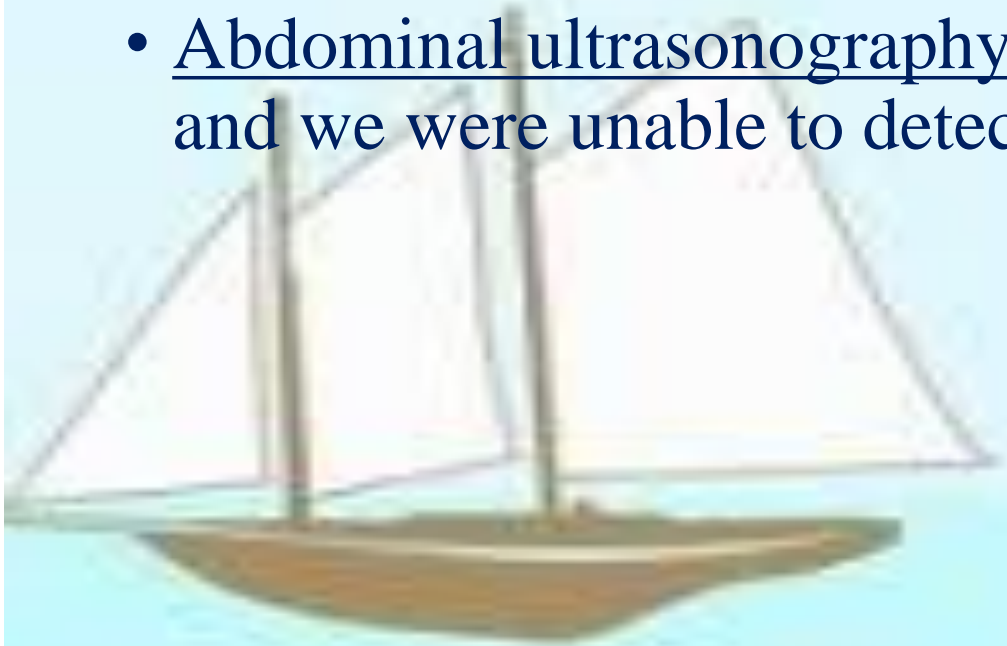


**Chest computed tomography (CT) showed pleural and pericardial effusion**



# Radiologic study

- A CT scan with contrast was not conducted because of the patient's clinical condition and elevated levels of kidney function indicators
- Abdominal MRI could not be performed because the patient refused to undergo the procedure.
- Abdominal ultrasonography did not reveal any pathological findings, and we were unable to detect the pancreas.



# Doppler Ultrasound

- Lower extremity  
popliteal

*Lower extremities*  
Bilateral DVT and Atheromas

left

• ... and ... in the right ... these findings result in ... extremities.



# PLEURAL FLUID Cytology

- Exudate pleural effusion
- The results showed that there were no malignant cells in the pleural fluid



# Pericardial Fluid Cytology

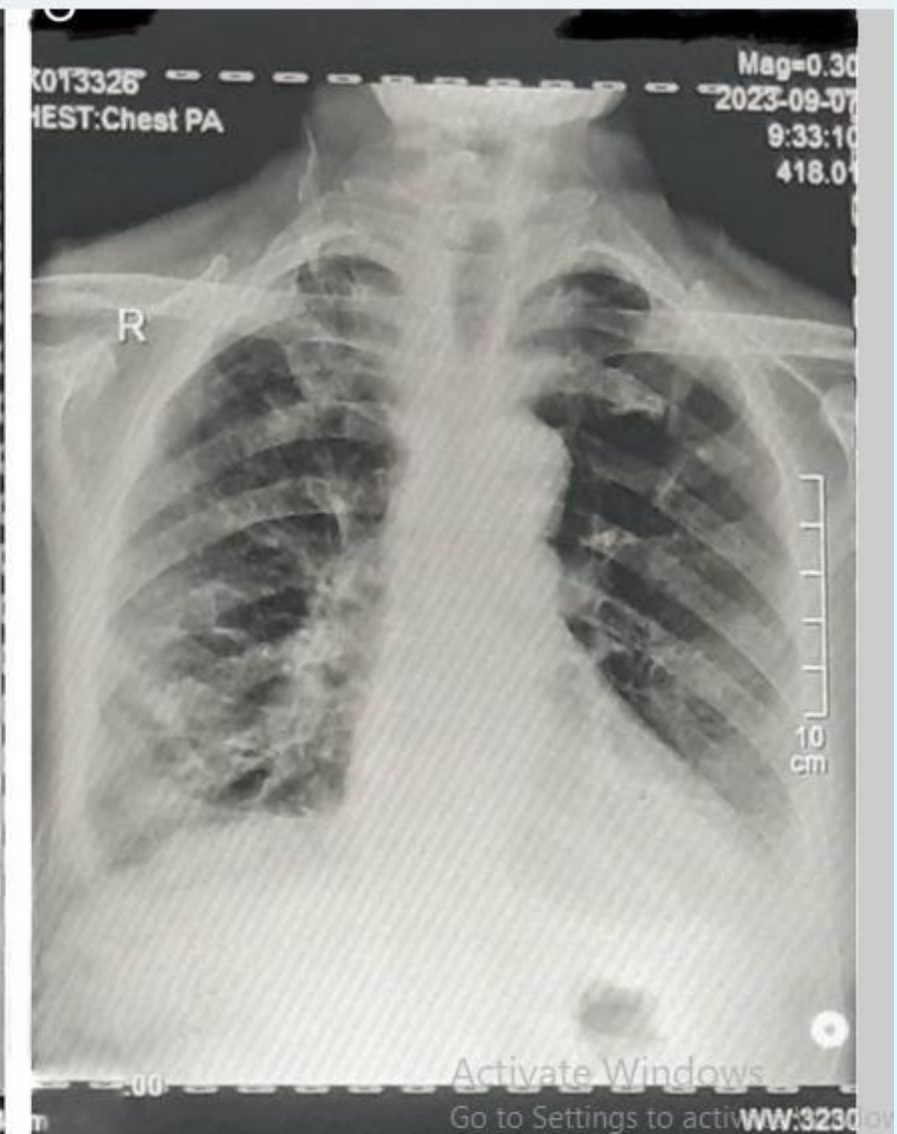
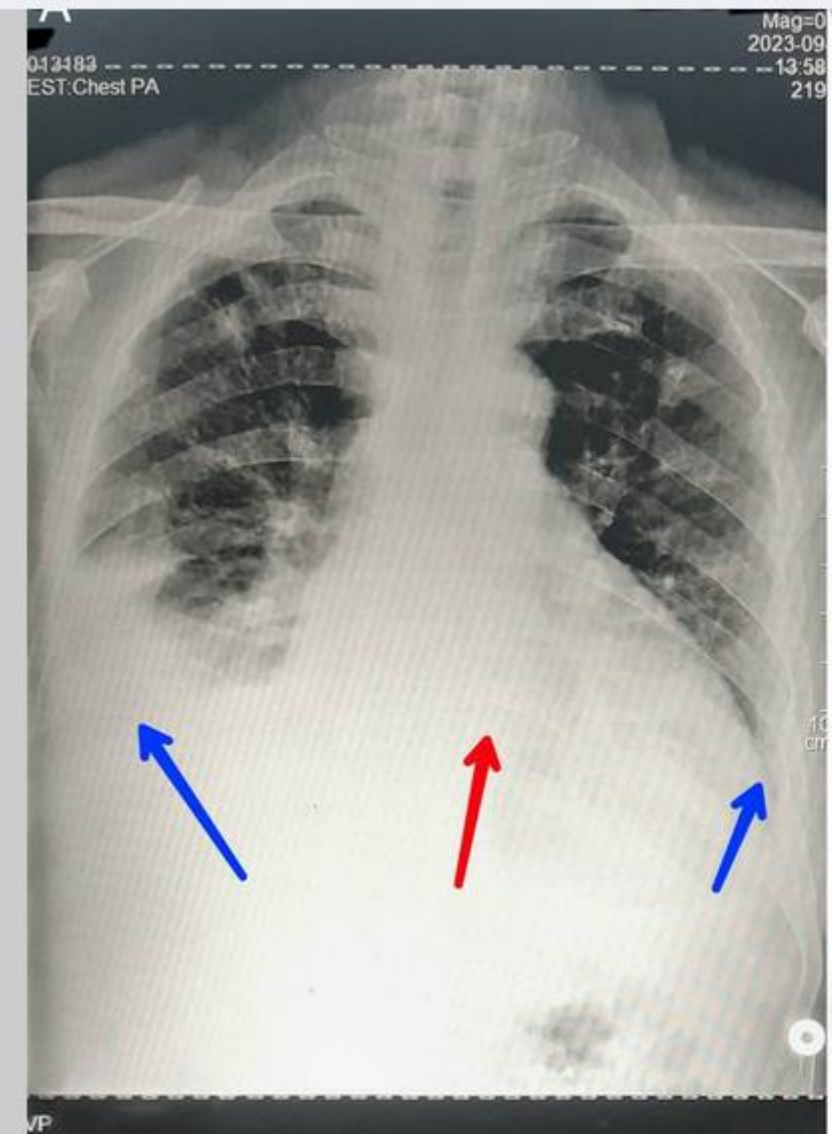
- Large number of transitional epidermal germinal cells
- The nuclei are mostly large
- These cells are rich in chromatin and exhibit active mitotic activity



# Fluorescent Immunological Markers

- Showed positive results for CK7, whereas calretinin, p63, TTF1, HMB54, CK20, CDx2, and PSA tested negative.
- This suggests the tumor cells have originated from the pancreas
- Final diagnosis : (pancreatic adenocarcinoma)





Management and palliative care



# *Medical Literature*



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## Adult breast, lung, pancreatic, upper and lower gastrointestinal cancer patients with hospitalized venous thromboembolism in the national French hospital discharge database

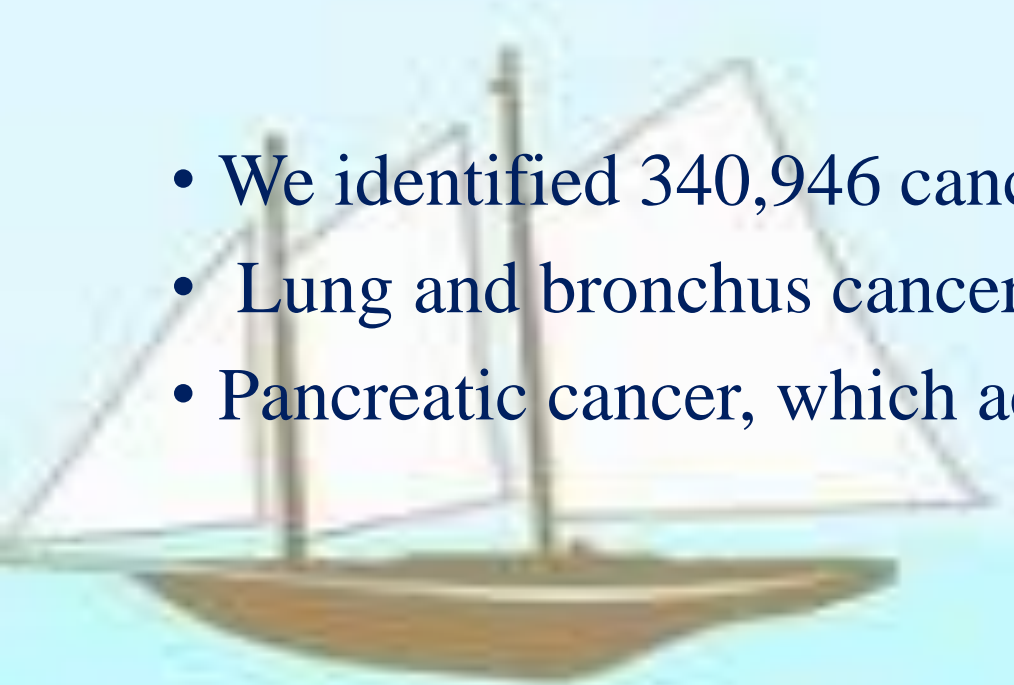
[F. Couturaud](#) , [I. Mahé](#), [J. Schmidt](#), [J-C. Gleize](#), [T. Lafon](#), [A. Saighi](#), [F. Sedjelmaci](#), [L. Bertoletti](#) & [P. Mismetti](#)

*BMC Cancer* **23**, Article number: 531 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

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# **Adult breast, lung, pancreatic, upper and lower gastrointestinal cancer patients with hospitalized venous thromboembolism in the national French hospital discharge database**

- We identified 340,946 cancer patients
- Lung and bronchus cancer represents 11.7% of all new cancer cases
- Pancreatic cancer, which accounts for only 2% of all cancers



# Adult breast, lung, pancreatic, upper and lower gastrointestinal cancer patients with hospitalized venous thromboembolism in the national French hospital discharge database

- 7.2% (24,433 patients) were hospitalized with VTE.

A faint background image of a sailboat on the water, positioned on the left side of the slide.

Pancreatic cancer	14.6%
Lung cancer	11.2%
Upper GI cancer %	9.9%
Lower GI cancer %	6.7%
Breast cancer 3.1%	3.1%



[J Clin Med.](#) 2022 Oct; 11(19): 5650.

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PMID: [36233519](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36233519/)

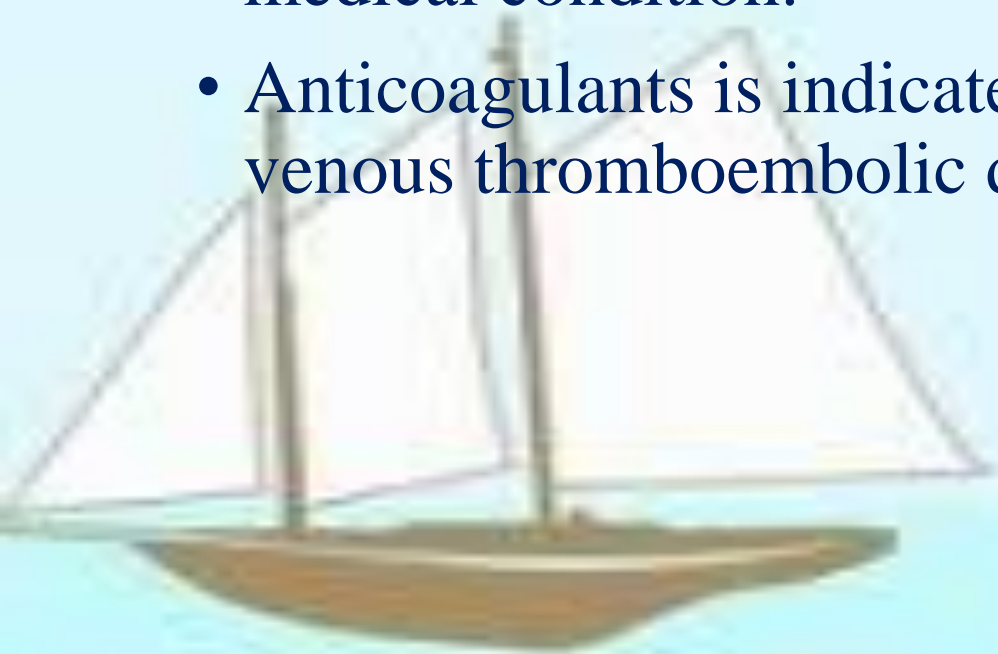
## Pulmonary Embolism in the Cancer Associated Thrombosis Landscape

[Géraldine Poenou](#),<sup>1,\*</sup> [Teona Dumitru Dumitru](#),<sup>1,2,3</sup> [Ludovic Lafaie](#),<sup>4,5</sup> [Valentine Mismetti](#),<sup>5,6</sup> [Elie Ayoub](#),<sup>1</sup>  
[Cécile Duvillard](#),<sup>1</sup> [Sandrine Accassat](#),<sup>1,7</sup> [Patrick Mismetti](#),<sup>1,7</sup> [Marco Heestermans](#),<sup>5,8</sup> and  
[Laurent Bertoletti](#)<sup>1,5</sup>

Romain Chopard, Academic Editor

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- In cancer patients, pulmonary embolism (PE) is the second leading cause of death after the cancer itself
- Medical community should improve the management of this severe medical condition.
- Anticoagulants is indicated primary and secondary prevention of venous thromboembolic disease improves outcomes.





- The real rate of PE ranges from 10 to 35% .
- The most prothrombotic is pancreatic cancer.



[Journal List](#) > [World J Gastroenterol](#) > [v.27\(19\); 2021 May 21](#) > PMC8130043

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[World J Gastroenterol](#). 2021 May 21; 27(19): 2325–2340.

Published online 2021 May 21. doi: [10.3748/wjg.v27.i19.2325](https://doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v27.i19.2325)

PMCID: PMC8130043

PMID: [34040325](#)

## Burden of venous thromboembolism in patients with pancreatic cancer

[Corinne Frere](#)

# Pancreatic cancer and thromboembolic disease`

- Intrinsic hypercoagulable state.
- Pancreatic-cancer cells activate platelets and express several procoagulant factors, including tissue factor and thrombin.





Journal of  
*Clinical Medicine*



[J Clin Med](#). 2020 Aug; 9(8): 2389.

Published online 2020 Jul 27. doi: [10.3390/jcm9082389](https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm9082389)

PMCID: [PMC7465888](#)

PMID: [32726911](#)

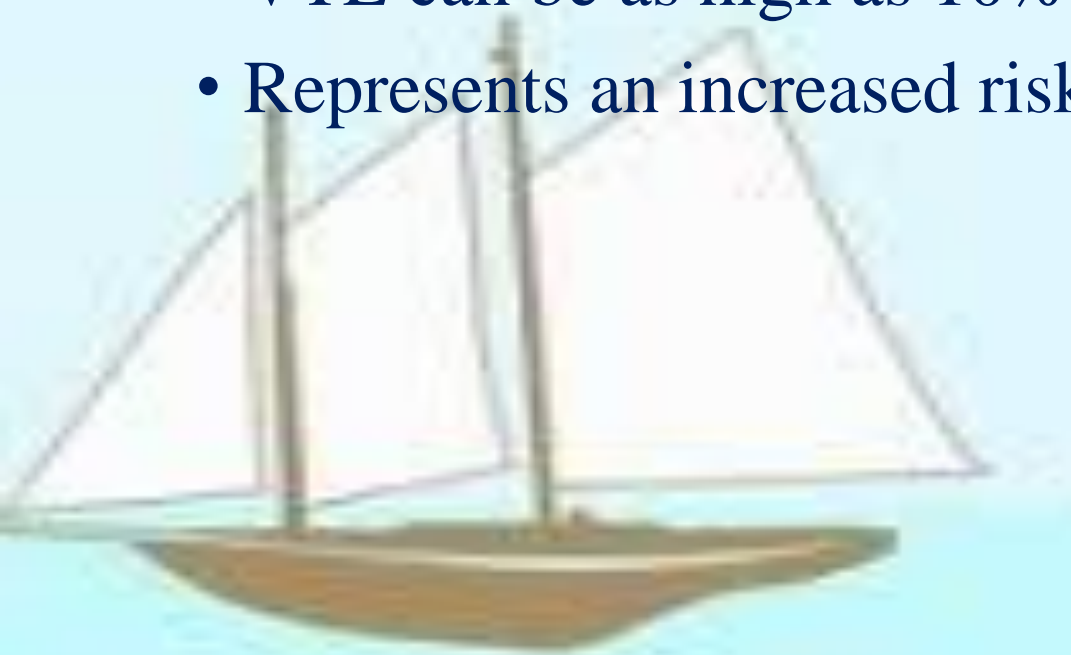
## Screening for Occult Cancer in Patients with Venous Thromboembolism

[Julien D'Astous](#)<sup>1</sup> and [Marc Carrier](#)<sup>2,\*</sup>

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# Patients with unprovoked VTE

- Venous thromboembolism (VTE) can be the first indicator of an underlying cancer.
- The incidence of occult cancer detection in patients with unprovoked VTE can be as high as 10%.
- Represents an increased risk (VTE) four-fold to six-fold .







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Practice Guideline > J Thromb Haemost. 2017 Oct;15(10):2076-2079. doi: 10.1111/jth.13791.

Epub 2017 Aug 29.

## Occult cancer screening in patients with venous thromboembolism: guidance from the SSC of the ISTH

A Delluc<sup>1</sup>, D Antic<sup>2</sup>, R Lecumberri<sup>3</sup>, C Ay<sup>4</sup>, G Meyer<sup>5</sup>, M Carrier<sup>6</sup>

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# ISTH

## International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis

- International guidelines, it is recommended that patients with unprovoked VTE should only undergo cancer screening for occult malignancy.



# Our case

- The trio of pericardial effusion, thrombophlebitis, and pleural effusion were the manifestation of pancreatic cancer.





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[Ann Med Surg \(Lond\)](#). 2024 Apr; 86(4): 2277–2280.

Published online 2024 Feb 28. doi: [10.1097/MS9.0000000000001870](#)

PMCID: PMc10990354

PMID: [38576945](#)

## A rare case of pancreatic adenocarcinoma accompanied by venous thrombosis, pleural and pericardial effusions

[Husam Shawakh](#), MS,<sup>a</sup> [Hassan Bdeawi](#), MS,<sup>a</sup> [Rashed Aljundi](#), MS,<sup>a</sup> [Fateh Kashkash](#), MD,<sup>b</sup> and [Abdullah Khoury](#), MD<sup>b</sup>

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# A rare case of pancreatic adenocarcinoma accompanied by venous thrombosis, pleural and pericardial effusions

Husam Shawakh, MS<sup>a,\*</sup>, Hassan Bdeiwi, MS<sup>a</sup>, Rashed Aljundi, MS<sup>a</sup>, Fateh Kashkash, MD<sup>b</sup>, Abdullah Khoury, MD<sup>b</sup>



# HIGHLIGHTS

- In cancer patients Anticoagulants is indicated primary and secondary prevention of venous thromboembolic disease and that improves outcomes.
- In patients with unprovoked VTE ,it is recommended to undergo cancer screening for occult malignancy.





THANK  
YOU