# Pelvic Congestion Syndrome Enter The Rabbit Hole

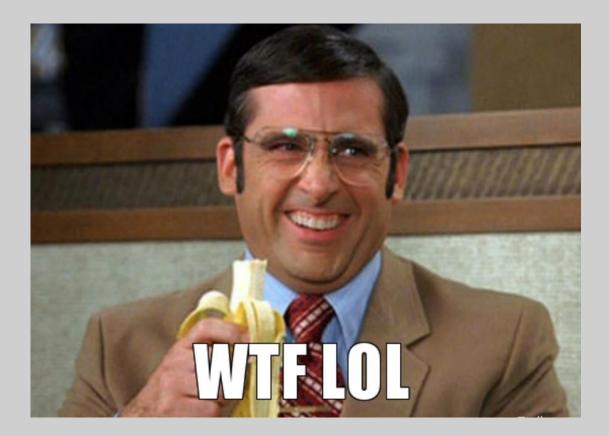
Blake Parsons, DO





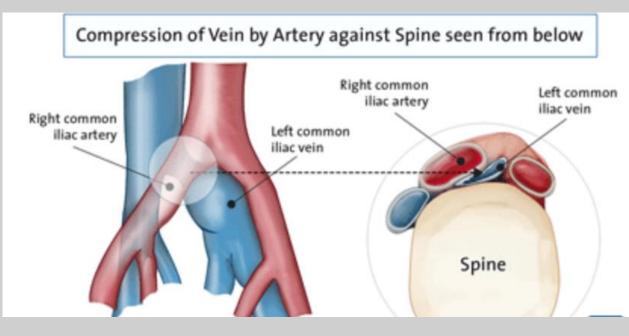


- aka Pelvic Venous Insufficiency
- What is it??
- Is this made up???



# May-Thurner Syndrome

- What the heck is May-Thurner??
- Iliac vein compression syndrome
- Left CIV compressed under Right CIA



Varicose Veins Within The Pelvis

- 1 in 6 reproductive age women
- 15-40% of women with CPP
- Morbidity: work, family, relationships
- Cost: > \$3 Billion/year in the US



 Chronic pelvic pain (CPP) is a major cause of disability in women. The differential diagnosis is extensive and it has been estimated that up to 40% of CPP is secondary to pelvic venous insufficiency (PVI), also known as pelvic congestion syndrome (PCS).

Phillips D, Deipolyi AR, Hesketh RL, Midia M, Oklu R. Pelviccongestion syndrome: etiology of pain, diagnosis, andclinical management. J Vasc Interv Radiol 2014;25:725-33.

Definition (ACOG) Chronic Pelvic Pain (CPP)

- Noncyclic pelvic pain for >6 Months
- Pain within
  - Anatomic pelvis
  - Anterior abdominal wall at or below umbilicus
  - Lumbosacral back or buttocks

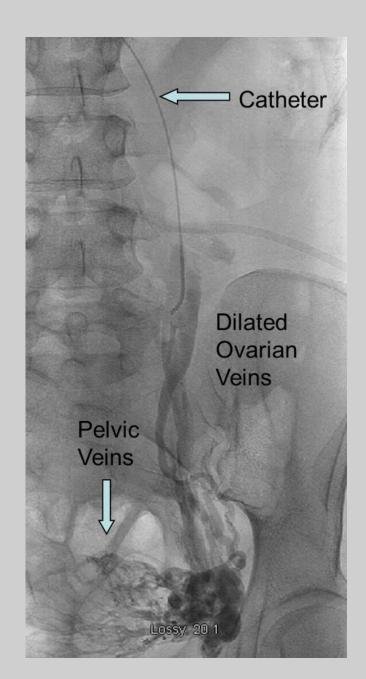
Differential Diagnosis Chronic Pelvic Pain

- Bowel Pathology
- Cancer
- Fibroids
- Endometriosis
- Fibromyalgia
- Ovarian cyst
- Pelvic inflammatory disorder
- Urologic pathology
- Uterine prolapse
- Neuropathic pathology

- Ovarian or Pelvic Varicosities
  - Similar to venous insufficiency of the legs

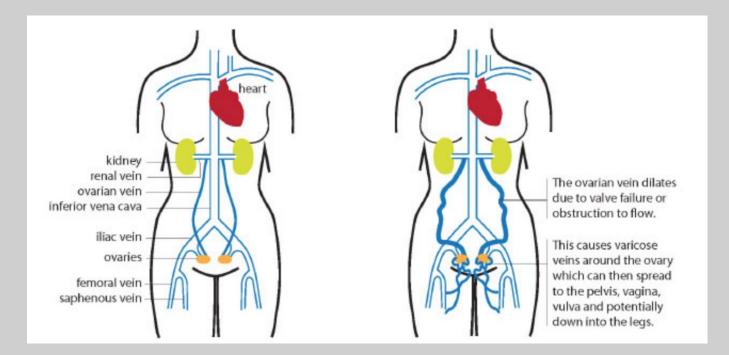
Risks

- Increase risk in multiparous women
- Weight gain
- Obstructing anatomic anomaly
  - May-Thurner
  - Nutcracker phenomenon
    - Compression of left renal vein by SMA



### • Symptoms

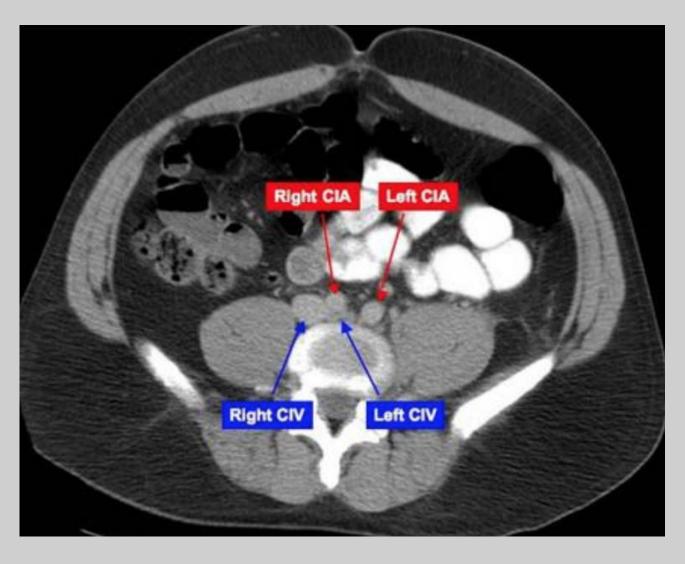
- Dull ache, sharp or throbbing
- Worse at the end of the day (after sitting or standing a long time)
- Relieved by lying down
- Pain during or after sex
- Low back pain
- Aches in the legs

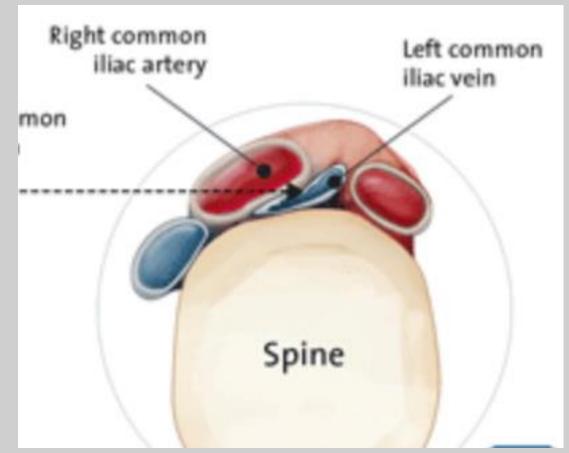


Work Up

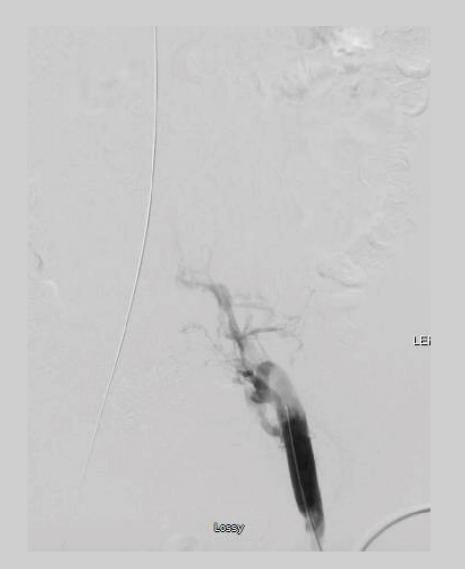
- Gynecologic, Urologic, GI evaluation to rule out other associated causes of CPP
- Diagnosis of exclusion
- No great diagnostic criteria
- Transvaginal US
- CT Pelvic Venogram

# Evaluation for PCS



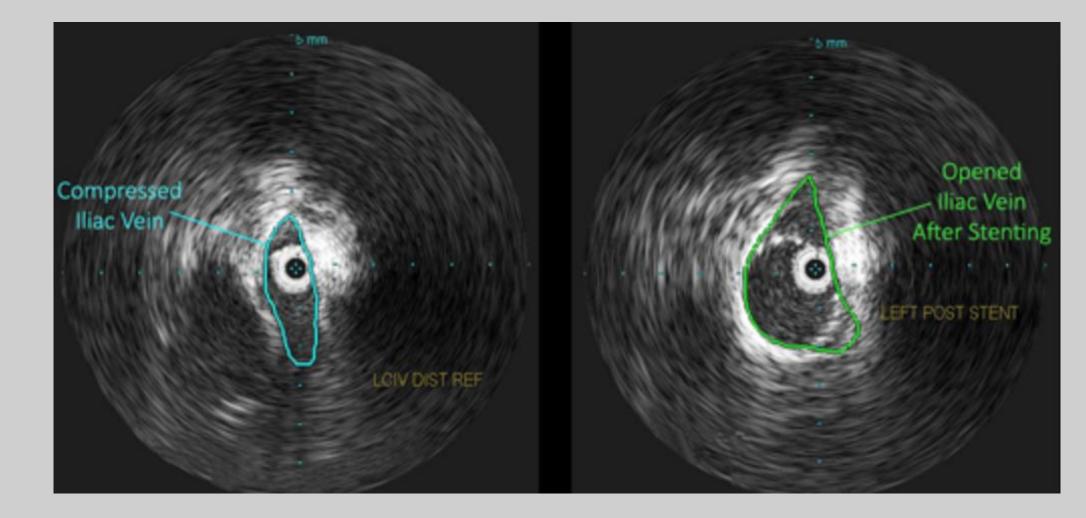


# Pelvic Venogram





## Intravascular Ultrasound



**Treatment Options** 

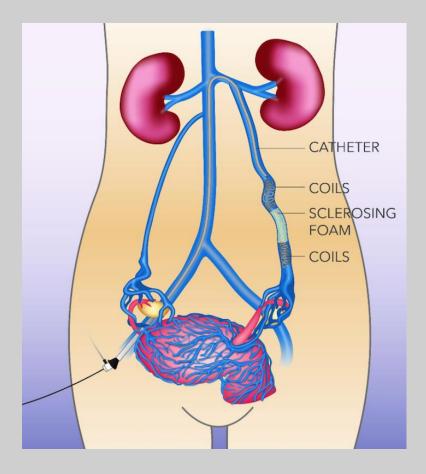
- Gonadal Vein Embolization
- Iliac Venous Stenting





**Gonadal Vein Embolization** 

- First reported in 1993
- Gonadal venogram to demonstrate venous insufficiency within the pelvis.
- Sclerotherapy and Coil embolization
- Left iliac venogram and intravascular US with possible stenting



Success?

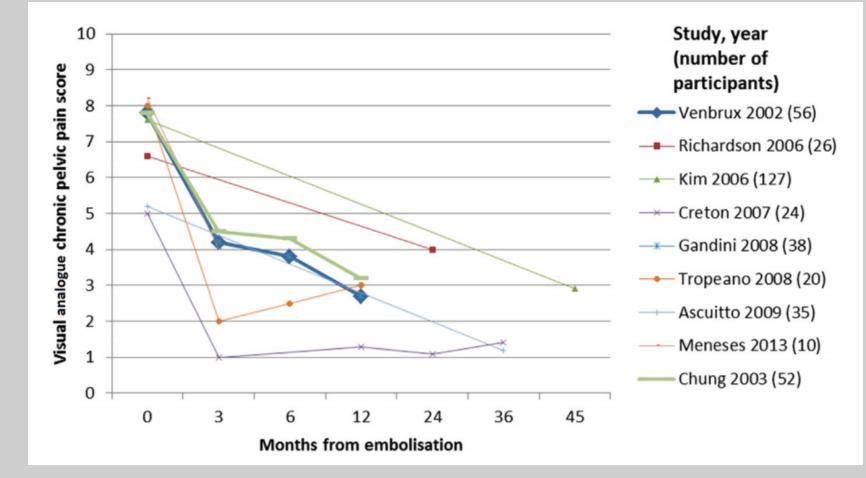
- 1,308 women
  - 21 prospective series
  - 1 poor quality randomized trial



Effectiveness of Embolization or Sclerotherapy of Pelvic Veins for Reducing Chronic Pelvic Pain: A Systematic Review

Jane P. Daniels, PhD, Rita Champaneria, MPhil, Laila Shah, MSc, Janesh K. Gupta, FRCOG, Judy Birch, BSc, and Jonathan G. Moss, FRCS, FRCR

- Early substantial relief
- Sustained



# Pelvic Congestion Syndrome Treatment

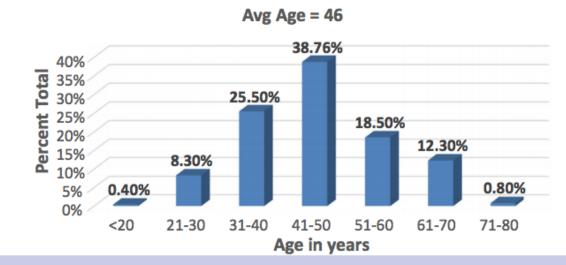
Is embolization the best initial treatment option?

- Retrospective review of 227 women with diagnosis PCS
- 80% had >50% iliac vein stenosis by intravascular ultrasound
  - OVE 39
  - OVE with staged stenting 94
  - OVE with simultaneous stenting 33
  - Stenting alone 50
  - OVE with venoplasty 8
  - Venoplasty alone.

# lliac vein stenosis is an underdiagnosed cause of pelvic venous insufficiency

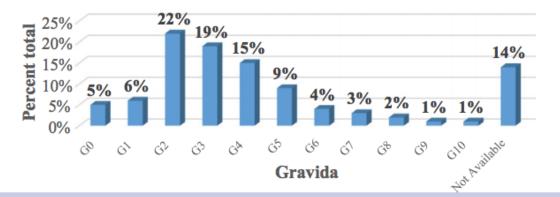


Ratnam K. N. Santoshi, MD,<sup>a</sup> Sanjiv Lakhanpal, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> Vinay Satwah, DO,<sup>a,b</sup> Gaurav Lakhanpal, MD,<sup>b</sup> Michael Malone, MD,<sup>b</sup> and Peter J. Pappas, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> Greenbelt, Md



**Fig 1.** Age distribution of women treated for pelvic venous insufficiency (PVI).

Avg=3.36±1.99



**Fig 2.** Number of pregnancies at the time of initial intervention for the entire cohort.

## Iliac vein stenosis is an underdiagnosed cause of pelvic venous insufficiency



Ratnam K. N. Santoshi, MD,<sup>a</sup> Sanjiv Lakhanpal, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> Vinay Satwah, DO,<sup>a,b</sup> Gaurav Lakhanpal, MD,<sup>b</sup> Michael Malone, MD,<sup>b</sup> and Peter J. Pappas, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> Greenbelt, Md

Treating iliac vein seems to be the biggest factor in symptom improvement.

#### Table IV. Visual analog scale (VAS) pain scores by treatment type

			Stenting		Venoplasty	
	OVE	OVE + stenting	alone	OVE + venoplasty	alone	P value
Initial pain score on presentation	7.41 ± 1.33ª	8.62 ± 0.96	8.78 ± 0.83	8.75 ± 0.83	8.67 ± 0.47	<.006ª
Pain score 3 months after intervention	3.15 ± 3.10	1.63 ± 2.36ª	1.48 ± 2.57ª	1.89 ± 2.20	1.33 ± 1.25	<.01ª
Preintervention vs postintervention pain score	P < .001	P < .001	P < .001	P < .001	P = .25	

OVE, Ovarian vein embolization.

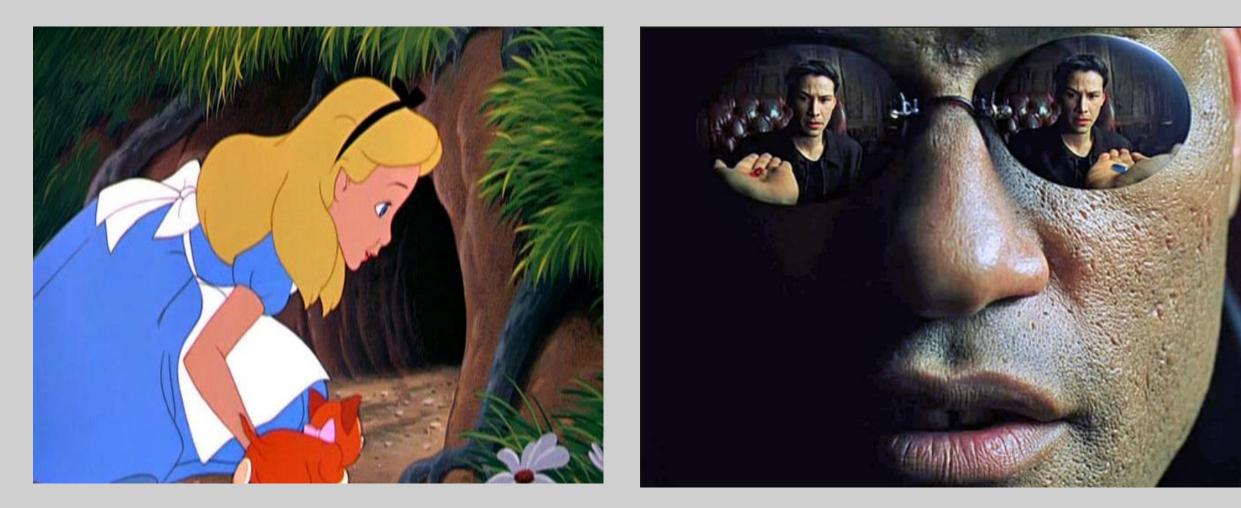
<sup>a</sup>The OVE group was utilized as the control group. Initial assessment VAS scores in the OVE group were significantly less that the other four groups. After intervention, the OVE + stenting and the stenting groups demonstrated a significant improvement in VAS compared to OVE. Compared to initial VAS scores, all postintervention scores demonstrated an improvement except for venoplasty.

Iliac vein stenosis is an underdiagnosed cause of pelvic venous insufficiency

(E) CrossMark



# Down The Rabbit Hole



# What other potential symptoms

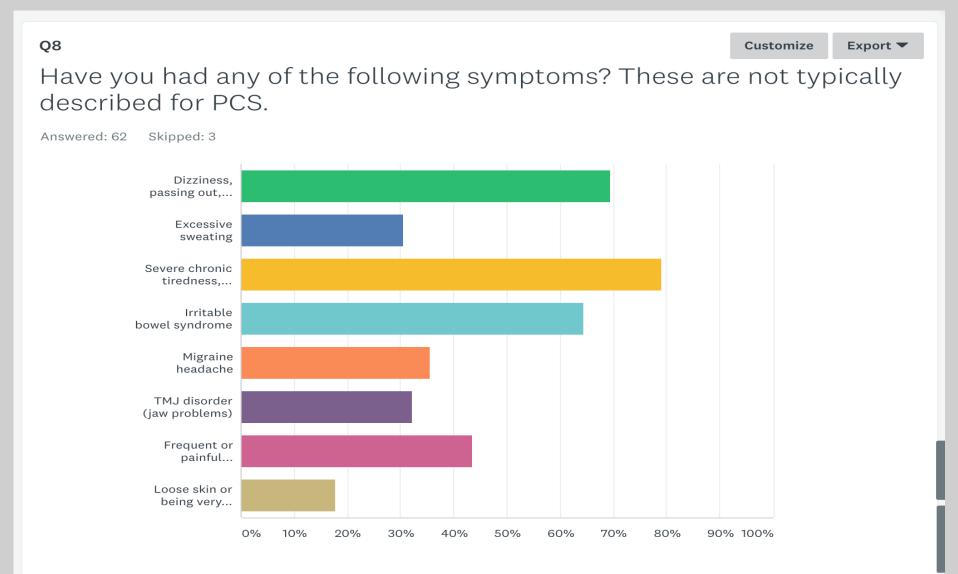
- Hip Pain
- Back Pain
- Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS)
- Migraines
- Interstitial Cystitis
- Irritable Bowel
- Chronic Fatigue
- Fibromyalgia

# How????

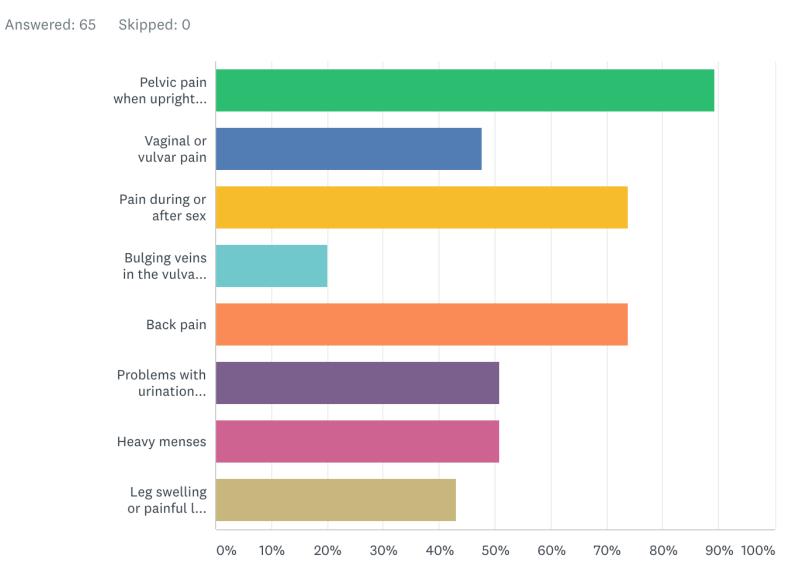
### **Dysautonomia symptoms**

- Syncope
- Tachycardia
- Chest pain
- IBS
- Anxiety
- Tachypnea
- Pain all over
- Brain Fog
- Mastocytosis

# Survey of PCS Facebook group



#### What were your symptoms of PCS (check all that apply)



# Interstitial cystitis

- Poorly understood. Incurable, pelvic floor dysfunction is blamed. May develop ulcers. Nocturia (>2 voids/night), frequency (>8 voids/day) "a diagnosis of exclusion"
- High correlation with IBS, Lupus, CFS, Fibromyalgia
- Vulvodynia in 85% of IC patients
- IC in 82% of vulvodynia patients.
- 4-12 million women may have IC. Median age **47** years.
- IC/PBS patients have links to autonomic neuropathy
- Dyspareunia very common in IC patients
- 38% of CPP patients have Interstitial Cystitis

# Chronic Bladder Pain Syndrome (CBP)

- Cause unknown.
- Pelvic pain or discomfort during bladder filling for 6 months
- May also have LUTS frequency, Nocturia,
- High urine catacholamines. Higher blood norepinephrine levels than healthy conterols.
- Associated with mastocytosis (sensitive skin, sympathetic link), IBS,
- Higher resting heart rate than controls. It's IC with pelvic pain

# Hit the literature, nothing in English language on curing I.C., but...

#### Urologiia. 2012 Jul-Aug;(4):20-4.

### [Endovascular treatment of persistent dysuria and chronic pelvic pain in women with pelvic varicose veins].

[Article in Russian] <u>Neĭmark Al</u>, <u>Shelkovnikova NV</u>.

#### Abstract

The results of the examination and treatment of 16 patients aged from 26 to 46 years with persistent urinary disorders and chronic pelvic pain due to severe pelvic varicose veins are presented. Using ultrasound with color Doppler mapping and venography of renal and ovarian vein for evaluation of condition of the venous system of the pelvis, the significant dilation of the internal iliac, ovarian and uterine veins with a pronounced decrease in blood flow in veins up to the stasis of blood, accompanied by flow turbulence and powerful backflow of renal blood through ovarian veins were found in all patients. According to uroflowmetry, there was a decrease in detrusor tone and a violation of evacuation capacity of the bladder. Evaluation of microcirculation using LDF allowed to diagnose congestive hemodynamic type of microcirculation. Scleroembolization for varicose ovarian vein with Gianturco coil and ethoxysclerol was performed in all patients. Positive therapeutic effect in the form of eliminating varicose pelvic veins, pain relieve, disappearance of persistent dysuria, and the remission of chronic cystitis was achieved in 86% of women. This intervention provided the normal outflow of blood from the pelvic veins, contributed to the normalization of uroflowmetry data and restoration of normal microcirculation in the urinary bladder.

PMID: 23116017 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

# Wow, I didn't know about this

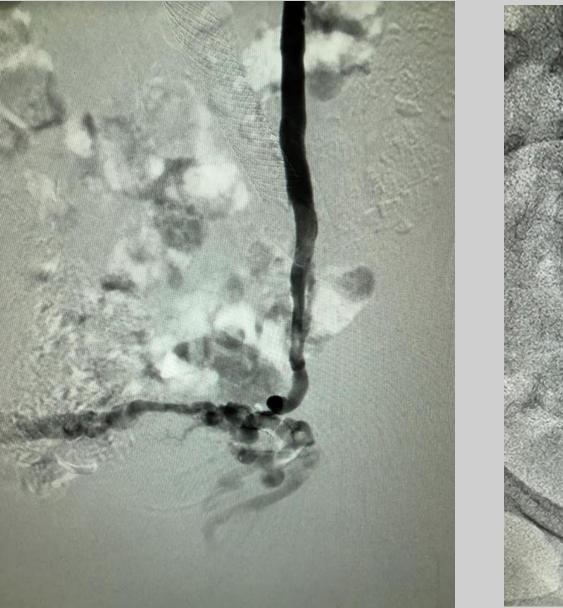
# the remission of chronic cystitis was achieved in 86% of women.

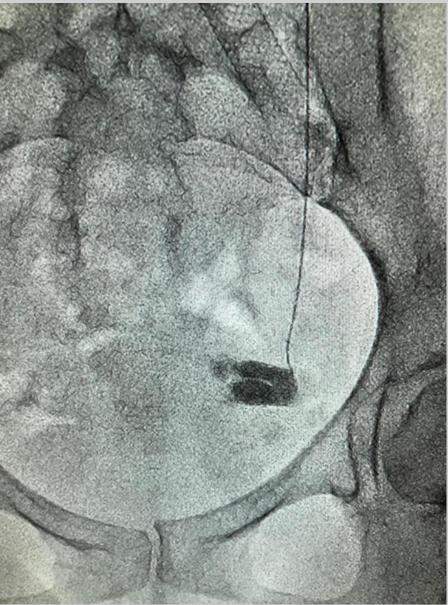
- 24 yo female with chronic 10/10 pelvic, hip and back pain since birth of her second child.
- PCP, gynecologist, and pain management told her she is a pain seeker and nothing is wrong with her.
- Buying Lortab off the street illegally









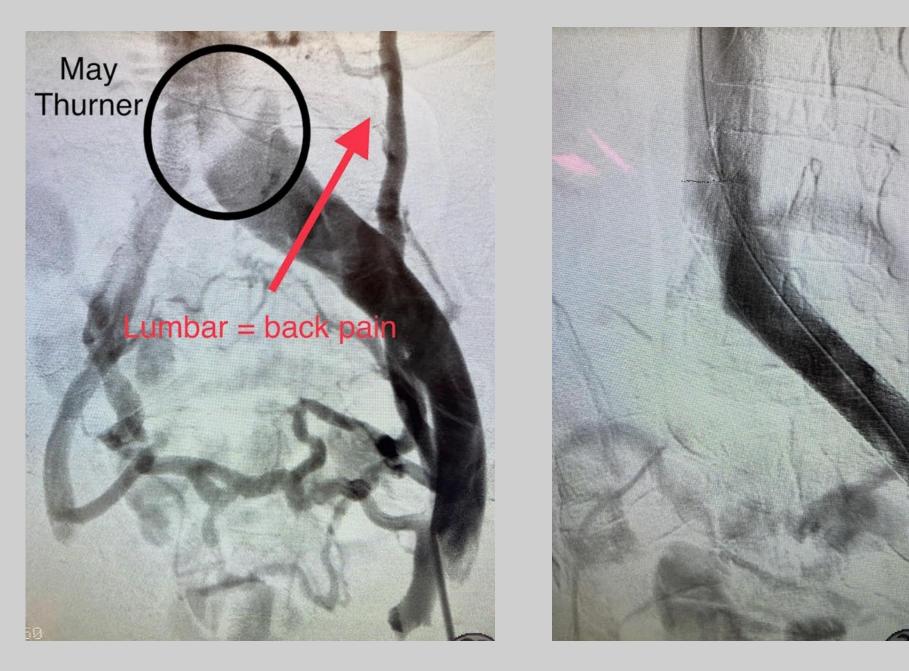


Patient now doing well. Able to sleep on sides and back. Decreasing narcotics.



 43 yo female with nutcracker syndrome and chronic pelvic and back pain. History of 2 pregnancies. Numerous evaluations with no definitive diagnosis.

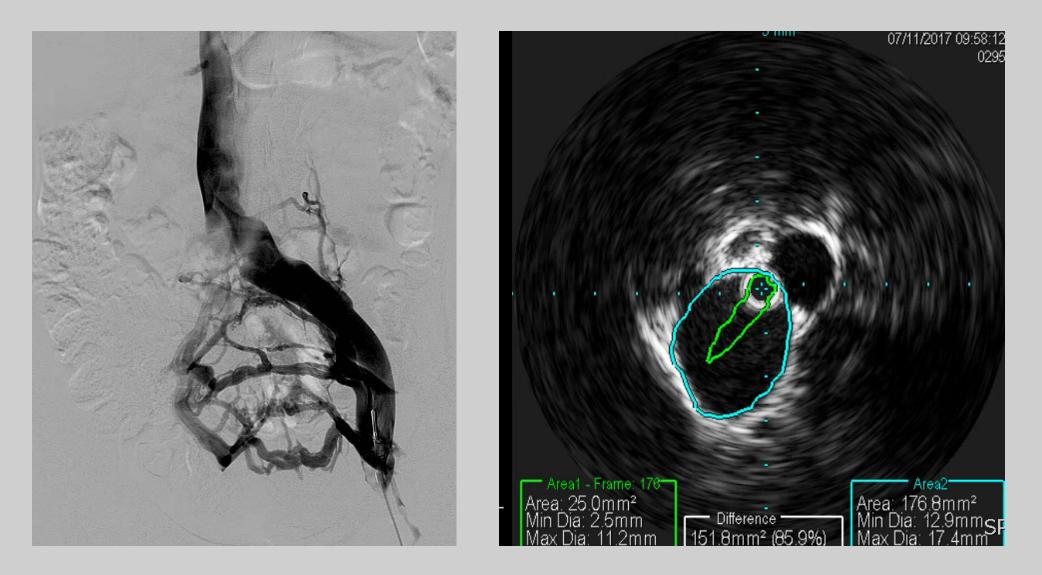




35 Y/O female

- Has severe pelvic and vaginal pain when upright.
- W/U, nothing found. Asks about this "Pelvic Congestion" thing, told "there's no such thing".
- Gets put on gabapentin, makes her sleepy
- Also has daily crushing chest pain. Gets cardiac W/U: normal coronaries. Put on Xanax by the cardiologists.
- Still has daily crushing chest pain "like someone is standing on my chest."

# Iliac vein compressed 86%, stented.



# Gonadal reflux too,

SO

Bilateral CIV stents

Embo Lt Gonadal vein with coils, slurry

Patient does well, goes back to housecleaning.

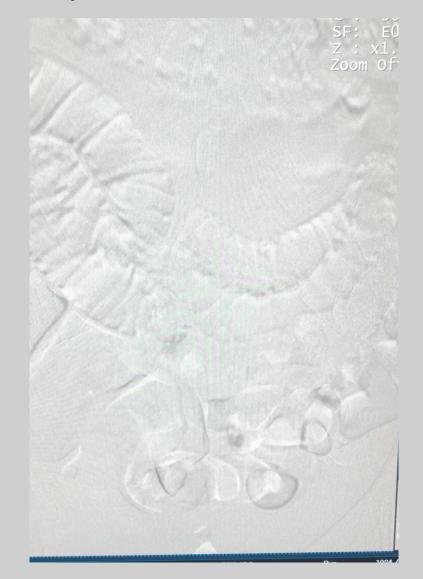
Comes back for 3 month follow up



# 3 Month Follow up in IR Clinic

- Chronic pelvic pain totally gone. Off of Gabapentin, can work all day. No pain after sex.
- Crushing chest pain totally gone. Off of Xanax.
- Feels much more calm. Can't thank us enough!
- What the heck did we do????

# 45 yo female with Pelvic Pain, POTS, IC





# Thank You

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