Conference Abstract

DAY 2 16th September 2023 (Saturday) | POSTER | 11.00 am-12.00 pm | Scientific Session 8

Congenital Absence of Left common iliac vein and its embryological significance

Khushi, Satish Prasad, Dr Hema N, Seema SR

Department of Radiology and Anatomy, ESIC Medical College and PGIMSR, Rajajinagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka

Email: khushikhandelwal2503@gmail.com

Background: The union of internal and external iliac veins forms common iliac vein. Right and left common iliac vein join to form the inferior vena cava. The external iliac vein acts as the junction between the deep venous system of the leg and the common iliac vein. Anatomical Variations of iliac vein is reported to range from 20% to 27%. Anomalies of the iliofemoral venous system are rare The iliac veins are formed from regression of the distal portion of the posterior cardinal veins after 8 weeks of life.

Aim: To report and document an interesting case of Venous anomaly and to emphasise its clinical and embryological importance

Methodology: Colour Doppler ultrasound and Contrast-enhanced Computed tomography of lower limb and abdomen was the method of examination

Results: A 25 year old male reported with pain in lower limb diagnosed for vericosities on further examination detected with absence of Left common iliac vein and external iliac vein. Colour Doppler ultrasound revealed a dilated, arch-shaped vein over suprapubic region. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography angiogram showed the absence of the left common iliac vein and external iliac vein aberrant venous structure, originating from the left common femoral vein and draining to the right common femoral vein. The anatomical and embryological significance of venous anomaly will be discussed in detail during the presentation. .

Conclusion: A detailed knowledge of Anatomical variations becomes important for managing a surgical case effectively

Keywords: Common iliac vein, anatomical variations, posterior cardinal veins, CT