Limb Hypertrophy and Urinary Retention in Parkes Weber: A Case Report

Abstract

Vascular malformations are developmental abnormalities of the vascular system, which may involve any part of the vascular tree: arteries, veins, or capillaries. Patients with Parkes Weber have been found to have large arteriovenous malformations (AVM).

We present a rare case of spinal AVM in a patient newly diagnosed Parkes Weber syndrome. A 21-year-old male presented with worsening back pain with urinary retention and hypertrophied right lower limb. He was found to have a large spinal AVM with multiple AVMs in his right lower extremity. He was treated with surgical resection of his spinal AVM. Intraoperative angiography confirmed gross total resection of AVM. The patient was discharged from an acute rehab facility postoperative day fifteen without complications. The patient had two follow up since discharge and was found to have full strength and no urinary retention.

It is important to recognize this rare disorder for prompt treatment to prevent further progression of symptoms.

Keywords: Parkes weber; Spinal avm; Arteriovenous malformation; Limb hypertrophy

Introduction

Vascular malformations are developmental abnormalities of the vascular system, which may involve any part of the vascular tree: arteries, veins, or capillaries. Arteriovenous malformations (AVM) are the most common among these types [1]. High flow arteriovenous malformation lead to shunting of arterial blood into the venous system.

These can cause hemodynamic instability and manifest with arteriolarization with large venous engorgement, organomegaly, or high output cardiac failure.

Parkes Weber syndrome usually presents with varicose veins, single limb hypertrophy, and port-wine stain with clinical evidence of AV fistula. Patients with Parkes Weber Syndrome can have large arteriovenous malformations that can lead to organomegaly involving usually one of the lower extremities [2]. They can also have associated spinal AVMs that can cause significant compression of the spinal cord, which in turn can lead to lower extremities myelopathies [3]. The presence of arteriovenous (AV) fistulas differentiates this high-flow disorder from Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome (KTS). Once thought to be a purely sporadic disorder, Parkes Weber syndrome with multifocal capillary malformations has been found to be associated with RASA1 mutation [4]. This mutation is has not been seen in KTS.

Case presentation

A 21-year-old male patient presented with worsening right lower extremity edema and urinary retention. He reported unprovoked intermittent low back pain that was aggravated prior to presentation by heavy lifting. He also described a shooting pain that radiated down both legs, with left greater than right along with weakness and numbness of his right leg. He stated that his right leg has always been larger compared to the left, but that it became progressively more swollen over the past 3 weeks (Figure 1). Then, over the past week prior to presentation, he developed urinary retention, which worsened over the past couple days, and prompted his visit to the ED. He reported normal bowel movements and denied saddle anesthesia.

On examination, his entire right lower extremity was noted to be circumferentially much larger than the left. He had mild right lower extremity weakness in hip flexion, knee flexion, dorsiflexion, and plantar flexion. There was also patchy hypoesthesia of the right lower extremity. Additionally, there was a large port wine
Hypertrophy of right lower extremity with associated papules consistent with lymphangioma.

Figure 1

Figure 2
Magnetic resonance image of the spine. A. T1 contrast sagittal view of thoracic spine showing 2 foci of intramedullary gadolinium enhancement associated with cord expansion at the levels of T11 and T12 may conceivably represent cord infarctions. B. T2 fat saturated sagittal view of lumbar spine showing intradural vascularity along the dorsal thoracic spinal canal extending to the conus medullaris highly suspicious for an underlying AV fistula.

Figure 2

Hypertrophied anterior spinal artery directly feeding a spinal AVM at the level of the conus extending distally with tangle of vessels consistent with MRI findings. There is evidence of early venous drainage of serpiginous perimedullary veins visualized throughout thoracolumbar spine.

Figure 3

dissection and resection of the AVM (Figure 4). After achieving apparent gross total resection of the visualized AVM (Figure 5), intraoperative indocyanide green (ICG) videoangiography was performed to ensure no evidence of early venous drainage (Figure 6A). A subsequent intraoperative spinal angiography was then performed which confirmed complete angiographic obliteration of the spinal AVM (Figure 6B).

Postoperatively, the patient continued to have urinary retention and mild weakness of the right lower extremity, however, slightly
malformations. At the time, there was no vascular imaging, and vascular malformations were an unknown entity. The syndrome is rare and characterized by high-flow AV fistulas, vascular malformations, and soft tissue and bone hypertrophy [6]. Due to the rarity of the disease, no epidemiological studies have been done and the incidence is unknown. Most cases are sporadic, however they are usually associated with RAS1 gene mutation [7]. Prompt recognition of this rare disorder is essential to the appropriate diagnosis and treatment to prevent further progression of symptoms.

Treatment usually involves repeated endovascular embolism or surgical obliteration of the malformation [4]. The disease, however, is a progressive disease with continued development of AVMs requiring regular follow-ups with repeat imaging. If this syndrome is not caught early enough, it can lead to limb amputation and death from cardiac failure [8].

In our case, the patient’s symptoms may have been prevented had this syndrome been recognized and treated earlier. He may not have progressed to developing urinary retention. While the resection is not curative, it is expected to prevent progression of his myelopathy. Furthermore, prompt recognition will also obviate the need for superfluous imaging and consultations.

**Conclusion**

In this article, we report a case of Parkes Weber syndrome involving a spinal arteriovenous malformation that required surgical resection. The patient was safely treated with full recovery of lower extremity weakness and resolution of his urinary retention at six weeks postoperative. The patient will continue to follow up with repeat imaging periodically.

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**Discussion**

Parkes weber syndrome was first described in 1907 by a dermatologist, Dr. Fredrick Weber [5]. He reported a syndrome involving proportionate hemi-hypertrophic limb with vascular malformations. At the time, there was no vascular imaging, and vascular malformations were an unknown entity. The syndrome is rare and characterized by high-flow AV fistulas, vascular malformations, and soft tissue and bone hypertrophy [6]. Due to the rarity of the disease, no epidemiological studies have been done and the incidence is unknown. Most cases are sporadic, however they are usually associated with RAS1 gene mutation [7]. Prompt recognition of this rare disorder is essential to the appropriate diagnosis and treatment to prevent further progression of symptoms.

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References


