

A Superficial Varicose Vein Mimicking Soft Tissue Infection on ^{99m}Tc Human Polyclonal Immune Globulin Scintigraphy: Original Image

^{99m}Tc İnsan Poliklonal İmmün Globulin Sintigrafisinde Yumuşak Doku Enfeksiyonunu Taklit Eden Süperfisyal Varikoz Ven

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ABSTRACT ^{99m}TcTechnetium human polyclonal immune globulin (^{99m}Tc-HIG) is a useful radiopharmaceutical in diagnosing infection. A 61-year-old woman with painful left knee prosthesis was investigated for septic loosening. In addition to prosthetic infection which presented as diffusely increased uptake surrounding left knee, a focally increased uptake below the medial side of right knee was noticed on ^{99m}Tc-HIG images. Although background and vascular activity were diminished at 24 hours after injection, the area of activity below the right knee was more apparent. We assumed this finding was due to soft tissue infection, however, a superficial varicose vein was shown by Doppler ultrasound. We conclude that varicose veins may be misinterpreted as a site of infection and thus may cause false positive results on ^{99m}Tc-HIG scintigraphy.

Key Words: Prosthesis failure; radionuclide imaging; varicose veins; soft tissue infections

ÖZET ^{99m}Tc-HIG, enfeksiyon tanısında yararlı bir radyofarmasötiktir. Ağrılı sol diz protezi olan 61 yaşındaki kadın hasta septik ayrılma nedeniyle araştırıldı. ^{99m}Tc-HIG görüntülemesinde sol diz çevresinde yaygın artmış tutulum ile kendini gösteren prostetik enfeksiyona ek olarak, sağ diz medial kesimin alt kısmında fokal artmış tutulum tespit edildi. Enjeksiyondan 24 saat sonra arka plan ve vasküler aktiviteler azalmış olsa da sağ diz altındaki bölgenin aktivitesi daha belirgin hale gelmişti. Bu bulgunun yumuşak doku enfeksiyonuna bağlı olduğunu varsaydık ancak Doppler ultrasonu ile süperfisyal bir varikoz ven görüntüledi. Varikoz venlerin, enfeksiyon yeri olarak yanlış yorumlanabileceği ve bu nedenle ^{99m}Tc-HIG sintigrafisinde yanlış pozitif sonuçlara neden olabileceği sonucuna vardık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Protez yetmezliği; radyonüklid görüntüleme; variköz venler; yumuşak doku enfeksiyonları

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Radionuclide imaging methods are the current imaging modalities in the evaluation of suspected joint replacement infection.¹ ^{99m}Tc Technetium human polyclonal immune globulin (^{99m}Tc-HIG) is a useful approach to evaluate infection sites. It is widely available in kit form and can be used with simple intravenous injection. This agent accumulates in infectious and inflammatory foci by non-specific extravasations, facilitated by locally enhanced vascular permeability.² Unlike monoclonal antibodies, HIG does not induce antibody reactions.³

To avoid unnecessary treatment, it is extremely important to distinguish false-positive reasons of ^{99m}Tc -HIG scintigraphy properly. False positive uptake may be excluded by careful examination and history of the patients. We present an interesting image of varicose vein, which mimics soft tissue infection on ^{99m}Tc -HIG scintigraphy.

A 61-year old woman with painful left knee prosthesis was investigated for differential diagnosis of loosening from prosthesis infection. Diffusely increased uptake surrounding left knee prosthesis was shown on ^{99m}Tc HIG^{4,5} images,

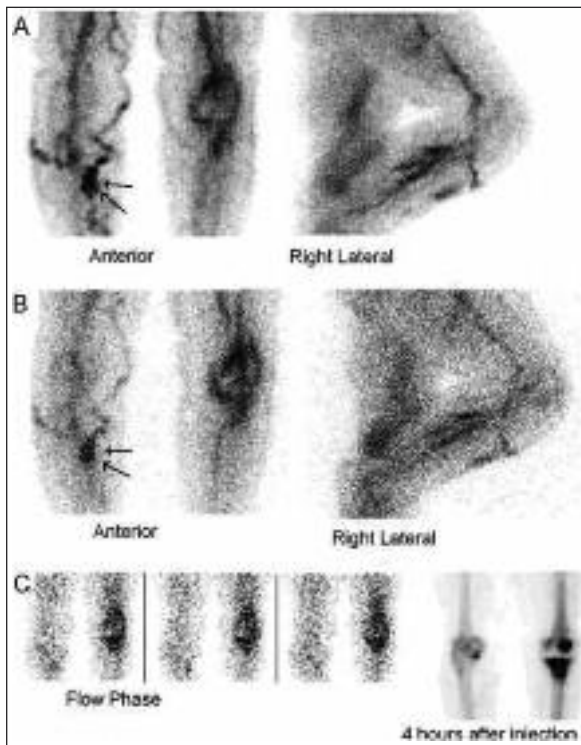


FIGURE 1: Diffusely increased uptake surrounding left knee prosthesis was shown on ^{99m}Tc -HIG images. **A, B** ^{99m}Tc -MDP study also supports the diagnosis of prosthetic infection. **C** Furthermore, a focal area of increased uptake is noted below the medial side of right knee (arrows) at three hours after injection on anterior and right lateral images. **A** Although background and vascular activity are decreased in time, uptake below the right knee becomes more apparent (arrows) at 24 hours after injection. **B** In the area where an increased focal activity is observed with ^{99m}Tc -HIG imaging at the right leg, a mildly increased focal perfusion was also noted in the flow phase of the bone scan. **C**

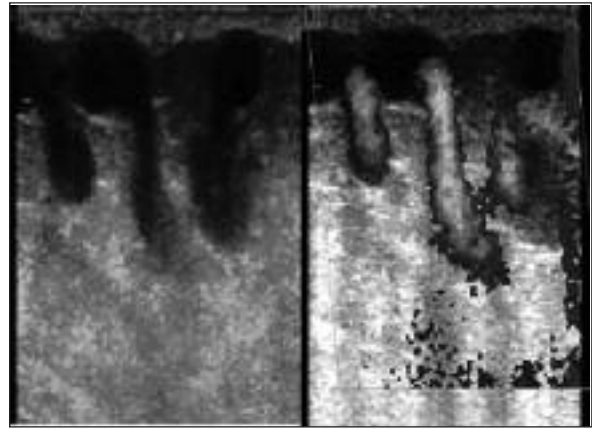


FIGURE 2: A superficial varicose vein is shown by Doppler ultrasound below the right knee corresponding to the site of focal increased persistent abnormal uptake on the ^{99m}Tc -HIG study.

suggestive for diagnosis of infection (Figure 1). Furthermore, a focal area of increased uptake was noted below the medial side of right knee at three hours after injection on anterior and right lateral images. Although background and vascular activity were decreased in time, uptake below the right knee became more apparent at 24 hours after injection. Since ^{99m}Tc -HIG has higher sensitivity to diagnose infection at 24 hours;⁶ we interpreted this finding as a manifestation of soft tissue infection. A superficial varicose vein was shown by Doppler ultrasound⁷⁻⁹ below the right knee, corresponding to the site of focal increased persistent abnormal uptake on the ^{99m}Tc -HIG study (Figure 2).

False positive results in ^{99m}Tc -HIG images may be obtained in the musculoskeletal conditions such as synovial tumors, Charcot joint, subacromial impingement and adhesive capsulitis.^{10,11} Uptake of ^{99m}Tc -HIG was reported in a number of benign and malignant soft tissue tumors such as hemangioma and lymphoma.¹²⁻¹⁴ A malignant histiocytoma of the bone was also reported.¹⁵ In the current images, we conclude that varicose veins can also be misinterpreted as a focus of infection and potentially may cause false positive results in ^{99m}Tc -HIG scintigraphy.¹⁶

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