

## Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome: A Case Report

TAHSINUL AMIN<sup>1</sup>, SYED ZAHID HOSSAIN<sup>2</sup>, ASIM KUMAR SAHA<sup>3</sup>, SAIFUL HASAN<sup>4</sup>, M FAIZUL ISLAM<sup>5</sup>

### Abstract

*Klippel-Trenaunay-weber syndrome is a rare congenital condition usually presenting with port wine stains, excessive growth of bones and soft tissue, and varicose veins. This occurs most commonly in the legs, but it also may affect the arms, face, head, or internal organs. We report a term male neonate presented with port wine stain, varicose veins and excessive growth of soft tissue of lower limbs consistent with Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome.*

### Introduction

Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome is characterized by a triad of port-wine stain, varicose veins, and bony and soft tissue hypertrophy involving an extremity.<sup>1</sup> Mostly, it is idiopathic in origin; however, sometimes it may occur as an autosomal dominant trait.<sup>1,2</sup> Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome is a cutaneous vascular malformation affecting the development of blood vessels, soft tissues and bones.<sup>3</sup> This is a non-heritable disorder which is present at birth and usually involves lower limb but may involve more than one limb and a portion of the trunk and face.<sup>4</sup> Most people with Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome are born with a port-wine stain.<sup>5</sup> The port-wine stain usually covers part of one limb.<sup>6</sup> The affected area may become lighter or darker with age. Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome is also associated with overgrowth of bones and soft tissue beginning in infancy.<sup>5</sup> Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome is estimated to affect at least 1 in 100,000 people worldwide.<sup>7</sup> It affects male and female equally, and not limited to any racial group.<sup>8</sup> Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome is a rare congenital defect; that is why we are reporting this case.

### Case Report

The index case, baby of 'R' aged day 01, a term male neonate of non-consanguinous parents, hailing

from Ujirpur, Barisal, was admitted on April 12, 2010 in Sher-E-Bangla Medical College Hospital, Barisal, with swelling of both the lower limbs, multiple macular, sharply circumscribed, pink colored, varied in size, vascular malformations (i.e. Port-wine stain), tortuous venous swelling in the medial aspect of left leg and near left axilla and a soft irregular movable swelling (i.e. lipoma) in upper back. The mother was 35 years of age; para 01, gravida 01. She was hypertensive and developed swelling of both legs (i.e. signs of pre- eclamptic toxemia of pregnancy) during pregnancy. She was on regular antenatal checkup and the baby was born at term by cesarean section. On examination, the neonate had 4000 gm weight on admission, length 51 cm, OFC 35 cm; multiple port-wine stains were found predominantly on the lower limbs and the trunk, associated with non-pitting hypertrophied lower limbs and tortuous bluish colored varicose venous channels in medial aspect of left leg and near left axilla.

There was a soft ill-defined movable swelling about 7×5 size cm<sup>2</sup>, not fixed with underlying structures or overlying smooth normal skin in upper back. There was microphallus (i.e. penile length 2 cm); there was no cardiac murmur and no bruit in other areas (e.g. gut, vascular channels), ophthalmologic examination was normal. On investigation, complete blood count including the thrombocyte count was normal, x ray babygram was also normal, ultrasonography of abdomen and head were also normal and C-reactive protein was normal. Coagulation screening and echocardiography could not be done due to financial constrain. The neonate was clinically diagnosed as a case of Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome. Verbal consent from parents was taken to report the case in the scientific paper.

1. Assistant Professor (Neonatology), Sher-E-Bangla Medical College, Barisal.
2. Ex Professor, Dept. of Pediatrics, Sher-E-Bangla Medical College, Barisal.
3. Assistant Professor (Pediatrics), Sher-E-Bangla Medical College, Barisal.
4. Assistant Registrar (Pediatrics), Sher-E-Bangla Medical College Hospital, Barisal.
5. Honorary Medical Officer, (Pediatrics), Sher-E-Bangla Medical College Hospital, Barisal.

**Correspondence:** Dr. Tahsinul Amin



**Fig.-1:** Port-wine stain and hypertrophy of soft tissue of lower limb



**Fig.-2 :** Hypertrophy of soft tissue of lower limb and lipoma



**Fig.-3:** Varicose veins in left leg

### Discussion

Port-wine stains may be present at birth.<sup>1</sup> These vascular malformations consist of mature dilated dermal capillaries.<sup>2</sup> These lesions are macular, sharply circumscribed, pink to purple in color and tremendously variable in size.<sup>2</sup> Port-wine stains can occur as a component of Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome associated with soft tissue enlargement (i.e. hypertrophy of an extremity or a part of it).<sup>1</sup> In this syndrome, the vascular malformation generally localized to the hypertrophied area<sup>5</sup>; in this case, the both lower limbs are hypertrophied and stained with port-wine stains which was extending onto the trunk which is consistent with the other study.<sup>5,6</sup> The deep venous system may be absent or hypoplastic.<sup>6</sup> Venous blebs and/or vesicular lymphatic lesions may be present on their surface. Thick walled venous varicosities may be found along with vascular malformations;<sup>6</sup> in this patient, varicose veins were in the medial aspect of left lower leg and near left axilla which is also consistent with the previous report.<sup>6</sup>

Sometimes there may be associated arterio-venous malformations;<sup>9</sup> in this case, no such lesion was found. There may be some rare complications, e.g. thrombophlebitis, dislocation of joints, gangrene of the affected extremities, heart failure, hematuria secondary to angiomatous involvement of urinary tract, rectal bleeding from lesions of gastrointestinal tract, pulmonary lesions and malformation of lymphatic

vessels.<sup>10</sup> No such complication was found in this case. Arteriogram, venogram and CT or MRI scans may delineate the extent of the anomaly but surgical correction or palliation is often difficult.<sup>11</sup> Color echo-Doppler ultrasonography guided percutaneous sclerotherapy is of benefit when a venous component is the dominant vessel in the malformation.<sup>7</sup> The most effective treatment for port-wine stains is the pulsed dye laser (PDL).<sup>6</sup> After such treatment, the texture and pigmentation of the skin are usually normal without scarring. Supportive care includes compression bandages for varicosities; surgical treatment may help.<sup>6</sup> Leg-length discrepancy should be treated with orthotic devices to prevent the development of spinal deformities.<sup>6</sup> Corrective bone surgery may eventually be needed to treat significant leg-length discrepancy.<sup>6</sup> Maffucci syndrome is a close differential diagnosis of Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome;<sup>7</sup> it consists of numerous vascular and occasionally lymphatic malformations with nodular enchondromas in metaphyseal or diaphyseal part of long bones.<sup>7</sup> Vascular lesions are typically soft, compressible, asymptomatic blue-to-purple subcutaneous masses that grow in proportion to a child's growth and stabilize by adult life;<sup>6</sup> no such lesions were found in this particular case. Besides, mucous membranes or viscerae may also be involved and onset occurs during childhood;<sup>7</sup> here, the onset is at birth with the presentation of Port-wine stains, venous varicosities and soft tissue hypertrophy of lower limbs, which is

consistent with Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome.<sup>1</sup> Milroy syndrome may also come into the differential diagnosis if surface vascular lesion i.e. port-wine stain is minimal, however, port-wine stains were widely distributed in this case which was contrary to Milroy syndrome.<sup>1</sup> This case was clinically diagnosed as a case of Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome and was given supportive treatment.

### **Conclusion**

Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome is a very rare developmental vascular anomaly consisting of port-wine stain, excessive growth of bones and soft tissue and varicose veins; diagnosis is mainly clinical, however, sometimes investigations e.g. arteriogram, venogram and CT or MRI may help to determine the extent of anomaly. Treatment usually requires counseling, supportive treatment, laser therapy, compression bandages for varicose veins; Doppler ultrasonography guided percutaneous sclerotherapy and corrective surgery in selective cases. Corrective bone surgery may eventually be needed to treat significant leg-length discrepancy.

### **References:**

1. Cohen MM. Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome. Am. J. Med. Genet 2004;93(3):171-5.
2. Jacob AG, Driscoll DJ, Shaughnessy WJ. Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome: spectrum and management. Mayo Clinical Proceedings 1998; 73(1): 28-36.
3. Mendiratta V, Koranne RV, Sardana K. Klippel trenaunay Parkes Weber syndrome. Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology 2004; 70 (2): 119–122.
4. Hofer T, Frank J, Itin PH. Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome in a monozygotic male twin: supportive evidence for the concept of predominant inheritance. Eur J Dermatol 2005; 15(5): 341-3.
5. Kihiczak GG, Meine JG, Schwartz RA, Janniger CK. Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome: a multisystem disorder possibly resulting from a pathogenic gene for vascular and tissue overgrowth. Int J Dermatol 2006; 45(8): 883-90.
6. Funayama E, Sasaki S, Oyama A, Furukawa H, Hayashi T, Yamamoto Y. How do the type and location of a vascular malformation influence growth in Klippel-Trénaunay syndrome?. Plast Reconstr Surg Jan 2011;127(1):340-6.
7. Barker KT, Foulkes WD, Schwartz CE. "Is the E133K allele of VG5Q associated with Klippel-Trenaunay and other overgrowth syndromes?". Journal of Medical Genetics 2006; 43 (7): 613–4.
8. Darmstadt GL, Sidbury R. The Skin. In: Behrman RE, Kliegman RM, Jenson HB, editors. Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics. 17th ed. Philadelphia: Saunders 2004; p:2167-71.
9. Burrows NP. Disorders of the Skin. In: McIntosh N, Helms P, Smyth R, editors. Forfar & Arneil's Textbook of Pediatrics. 6th ed. London: Churchill Livingstone 1998; 1678.
10. Rogers M. Neonatal Dermatology. In: Rennie JM, editor. Roberton's Textbook of Neonatology. 4th ed. London: Elsevier Churchill Livingstone 2005. p:830.
11. James W, Berger T, Elston D. Andrews' Diseases of the Skin: Clinical Dermatology. 10th ed. Philadelphia: Saunders 2005; p:585.