


Distal Deep Vein Thrombosis in a Patient Cured of Severe COVID-19 Pneumonia at Jimma, Oromia, Ethiopia 2021: A Rare Case Report

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Background: Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is commonly identified and diagnosed in the emergency department. Factors including sedentary life (immobility), pregnancy in women, cancer, postoperation, admission to ICU, smoking, and obesity are identified risks for thrombosis development. We report a case of a 35-year-old man who presented to the emergency department developing left lower leg swelling and pain, low-grade fever, and headache after he was treated and discharged, cured of severe COVID-19. Then venous and arterial Doppler ultrasound of the lower leg revealed dilated, absent flow and luminal thrombus in the distal popliteal, anterior and posterior tibial veins and perforator vessels were diagnosed as leg DVT.

Conclusion: DVT is a hematological emergency that needs serious consideration in prevention as well early diagnosis in patients with possible risk factors. This case report aims to arouse the clinician's awareness of the occurrence of deep vein thrombosis during and after COVID-19.

Keywords: post-COVID-19, thromboembolism, hypercoagulability, antithrombotic drugs

Introduction

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is the formation of one or more blood clots in one of the body's large veins, most commonly in the lower limbs.¹ Several risk factors have been specifically studied and associated with venous thrombotic events.² DVT is high in postoperative patients,³ older ages,⁴ hypertensive,⁵ admitted to ICU, and insertion of central venous catheters.⁶ Increases in the inflammatory response, hypoxia, immobilization, and disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) caused by COVID-19 are suggested mechanisms of thrombus formation.⁷ But no data are available regarding the time of occurrence of thromboembolism after recovering from severe COVID-19.

The complications of DVT are pulmonary embolism and adverse impact on the limb motor function of patients.⁸ In this report, we present a patient with DVT after recovery from COVID-19.

Case Presentation

A 35-year-old man was admitted to the emergency department of our hospital complaining of left lower leg pain and swelling, difficulty moving, headache, and low-grade fever within the last two days. He was discharged from our hospital four

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days before after being treated recovering from severe COVID-19. The patient was admitted and treated with the hospital standard of care (vancomycin 1 g iv BID; ceftazidime 1g iv BID; dexamethasone 8 mg iv daily; oxygen; antithrombotic prophylaxis unfractionated heparin 5000 iu SC BID) for 10 days. He had no past medical history of diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, cigarette smoking, or previous deep venous thrombosis. He denied any family history of thromboembolism, bleeding, or clotting disorders. The patient did not take any other medications other than vancomycin, ceftazidime, and dexamethasone. After taking history thoroughly the patient was examined and investigated by all available laboratories and imaging. The vital signs at admission were pulse rate of 80 beats per minute, respiratory rates of 22 breaths per minute, and temperature of 36.9°C, oxygen saturation of 93–96% with atmospheric air.

On musculoskeletal examination, the relevant physical finding was swelling of the left calf with decreased range of movement, hot to touch, and moderate tenderness and absent distal pulses. The patient was investigated with the following results. Complete blood test showed leukocytosis (17,500/mm³, normal range <11,000/mm³) with lymphocytosis (4.24/mm³, normal range: 1.3–4), and normal platelet count (241,000, normal range: 156,000–342,000); Coagulation profile results were prothrombin time (10.3 seconds, normal range: 10–14 seconds), activated partial thromboplastin time (21.9 seconds, normal range: 26.1–36.3 seconds), and international normalized ratio (0.88, normal range: 0.9–1.6). Renal function was in normal range (creatinine 1.21 mg/dL, normal range: <1.3 mg/dL), fasting blood sugar (FBS 105.7 mg/dL, normal range: 75–115 mg/dL), liver function was in the normal range (ASAT/GOT 48, normal range: 0–47 U/L, ALAT/GPT 37 U/L, normal range: <50 U/L). Due to the clinical suspicion of acute arterial thrombosis, an urgent venous and arterial Doppler ultrasound of the lower leg was done and revealed dilated, absent flow seen and filled with luminal thrombus in the distal popliteal, anterior, and posterior tibial veins and perforator vessels. Emergency chest X-ray was also done to rule out pulmonary infection, but revealed normal lung parenchyma (Figure 1). An echocardiogram was performed and reported a normal left ventricle with preserved ejection fraction (62%), right cavities with normal size and function, no relevant valve disease, and no pulmonary hypertension signs seen. Immediately, at the emergency department, the patient was initiated with unfractionated heparin (UFH) loading dose of 5000 IU iv, then 12,500 IU subcutaneous BID, and then



Figure 1 Chest X-ray on admission showed normal lung parenchyma.

transferred to the inpatient medical ward. After five days of admission, the patient was improved clinically and blood flow of the left lower leg was restored. The patient could be discharged then with warfarin 5 mg PO daily without any complications.

Discussion

Our case report described DVT in a patient who had recovered from severe COVID-19 one week earlier without thromboembolism risk factors. To the best of our knowledge, no similar presentation has been reported yet. Doppler ultrasound of the lower limb showed DVT after the patient presented with typical clinical feature of DVT. Our case report result showed that DVT can develop in patients that have recovered from severe COVID-19 and given possible prophylaxis. The patient was constantly mobile before this illness and had no trauma to his leg. Many reports showed that patients with COVID-19 complication of thromboembolism and organ failure leads to higher death rate⁹ but there are few reports of DVT in patients with COVID-19. In a study by Davoudi et al, the patient presented with typical symptoms of DVT, such as swelling, redness, and tenderness and was diagnosed to have COVID-19 confirmed by RT-PCR testing.¹⁰ 1111 In our case, DVT was suspected due to leg swelling and pain, fever, decreased limb mobility, and tenderness, which was

then confirmed by color Doppler ultrasound in the distal popliteal, anterior and posterior tibial veins and perforator vessels. One study done on 128 critically ill ICU patients with COVID-19 showed DVT was also diagnosed in three patients which occurred after the diagnosis of COVID-19 due to hospitalization¹¹ supports the results of our patient. Even though the exact cause of DVT after COVID-19 is still being studied, the possible mechanism may be that coronavirus attacks the human body through 2-angiotensin-converting enzyme.¹² The problems of blood clotting will be increased due to cytokine storms by the virus leading to DVT development.¹³

Conclusion

Thromboembolic events are common during and after the recovery from COVID-19 which is associated with a poor outcome. So, diagnosing DVT requires a high level of clinical suspicion and careful management with therapeutic doses of LMWH should be considered in severe COVID-19 patients.

Abbreviations

COVID-19, Coronavirus disease 2019; DVT, deep vein thrombosis; EOPD, emergency outpatient department; FBS, fasting blood sugar; TE, thromboembolism; UFH, unfractionated heparin.

Ethical Approval

We conducted the case report in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki, good clinical practices, institutional regulatory requirements. Fromsis Primary Hospital Ethical Committee approved it.

Consent for Publication

The patient signed informed consent forms for the use of case details and images for publication and scientific purposes.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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