Images in Clinical Tropical Medicine

Lymphoscintigraphy in Unilateral Lower Limb and Scrotal Lymphedema Caused by Filariasis

Padma Subramanyam* and Shanmuga Sundaram Palaniswamy
Department of Nuclear Medicine and PETCT, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Cochin, Kerala, India

Abstract. Lymphedema is the edema that results from chronic lymphatic insufficiency. Lymphatic filariasis is caused by the filarial nematodes Wuchereria bancrofti, Brugia malayi, and Brugia timori. Lymphatic filariasis is common in tropical and subtropical regions. Early diagnosis and prompt therapy can be implemented using lymphoscintigraphy. Our patient is a 15-year-old boy presenting with a 3-month history of hydrocele. The patient was referred to us to rule out any lower limb lymphatic obstruction as the patient is from an endemic area. Tc Sulfur colloid (filtered) lymphoscintigraphy showed abnormal tracer collection in the scrotum and penis. There is associated dermal backflow or stasis in the left thigh region extending just above the knee, suggesting partial obstruction of left inguinal lymphatic channels.

Lymphatic filariasis is common in tropical and subtropical regions.1 A 15-year-old boy presented with 3 months of scrotal edema. Although residence in a tropical area raises a high suspicion for lymphatic filariasis caused by Wuchereria bancrofti, which can usually be diagnosed with an antigen detection card test, this patient was evaluated for lymphatic obstruction. Imaging was performed with one millicurie (mCi) of filtered Technetium sulfur colloid (Figure 1). Four intradermal injections were given in the first and second webspaces of each foot in equal divided doses. After a brisk walk, whole body anterior and posterior images were acquired immediately and 2 hours later using a dual head variable angle Gamma camera. Images showed abnormal tracer collection in the scrotum and penis with associated unsuspected dermal backflow/stasis in the left thigh region extending just above the knee. Lymphoscintigraphy was consistent with early partial obstruction of left inguinal lymphatics. A computed tomographic scan of the abdomen (Figure 2) showed soft tissue stranding in the lower anterior abdomen.

*Address correspondence to Padma Subramanyam, Department of Nuclear Medicine and PETCT, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Cochin-6802041, Kerala, India. E-mail: padmas@aims.amrita.edu

Figure 1. Bilateral lower limb lymphoscintigraphy with filtered Tc Sulfur colloid. The initial images of both lower limbs show good progression of colloid particles through bilateral lower limb lymphatic channels. There is normal visualization of the bilateral inguinal group of lymph nodes in initial images. However, there are fewer left inguinal lymph nodes. Liver is visualized normally. Delayed image showed abnormal tracer collection in the scrotum and penis (depicted with annotation “Sc”). There is dermal backflow or stasis in the left thigh region (marked as DB in anterior and posterior views) extending up to the knee. Thus, lymphoscintigraphy was suggestive of early partial obstruction of the left inguinal lymphatics.
abdominal wall and left inguinal region suggestive of inflammatory changes (cellulitis) with bilateral scrotal edema. Microscopic examination of the surgically removed left spermatic cord showed a filarial nematode (*W. bancrofti*) (Figure 3). Although both *W. bancrofti* and *Brugia malayi* exist in Kerala, *B. malayi* rarely produces scrotal involvement or swelling above the knee. Lymphatic filariasis may be acute or chronic by presentation. Acute lymphangitis, often recurrent, is characterized by fever, chills, and erythema. Adult worms (macrofilariae) are usually concentrated in the inguinal and scrotal lymphatics, and thus lower limb and inguinal symptoms are more common, although the upper limbs and breasts may also be affected rarely. Chronicity may manifest as limb lymphedema, hydroceles, and chyluria.

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Authors' addresses: Padma Subramanyam and Shanmuga Sundaram Palaniswamy, Department of Nuclear Medicine and PETCT, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Cochin, Kerala, India, E-mails: padmas@aims.amrita.edu and ssundaram@aims.amrita.edu.

**REFERENCE**