

Fibrin Clot Mistook as a Worm in the Intravenous Line

Jun Hyun Kim, Ji Yeon Kim, Yeon Soo Park, Kyung Tae Kim, Sang Il Lee, and Min Hee Heo

Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine, Inje University Ilsan Paik Hospital, Inje University College of Medicine, Goyang, Korea.

There have been several reports of foreign bodies being discovered in the intravenous set. In this case, the patient complained that he found a worm in his intravenous line. It was later confirmed as a long, white fibrin deposit by pathologic examination. This happened even though there was a non-return valve in the intravenous line. Also, since there were few red blood cells in the deposit, it did not look like a blood clot. In cases like this, we suggest that physicians keep this possibility in mind to reassure their patients.

Key Words: Fibrin clot, foreign body, intravenous line, non-return valve, patient-controlled analgesia

INTRODUCTION

To date, the known sources of foreign bodies found in intravenous (IV) lines are drug ampoules, syringes, or the IV set.^{1,2} Therefore, if some foreign body is found in IV line, we usually assume that it came from one of these sources.

If we fortunately find a foreign body in IV line before connecting it to the patient, we can retrieve it. However, if the foreign body is found after IV line is connected to the patient, this would cause some anxiety for the patient.

Here we report a case of a worm-like foreign body found in the patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) line, which was later identified as a fibrin clot by pathologic examination.

CASE REPORT

A 22-year-old man (45 kg, 171 cm) with a recurring spontaneous pneumothorax presented for elective surgery. Video-assisted thoracoscopic wedge resection was performed under general anesthesia. General anesthesia was induced with propofol that

was administered through an intravenous line inserted in the right antecubital vein. A non-filter intravenous line, a non-return valve, and a 25-cm extension line were used (Fig. 1). An automated blood pressure cuff was placed on the patient's right arm, along with an IV line. The patient was in the right lateral decubitus position with his right arm abducted 90 degrees alongside his body. The operation ended without any incident. Since the patient wanted PCA, we connected PCA to intravenous line in the post-anesthesia care unit (PACU). Two 3-way stopcocks were used near the patient's body, and PCA was connected to the one on the distal side (Fig. 1). We used 100 mL of PCA (AUTOMED® 3200 module, ACE Medical. Co., Seoul, Korea) with a regimen of fentanyl 2500 mcg, nefopam 60 mg, ramosetron 0.6 mg, and normal saline 40 mL at settings of 0 mL continuous flow, bolus of 1 mL, and lockout time of 5 minutes. After PCA connection, no further drugs were administered to the patient via IV line. After confirming full recovery from anesthesia and adequate pain control, the patient was sent to the ward.

The next day, the patient complained that there was a worm in PCA line (Fig. 1). A white material about 5 mm in length was seen in the patient's PCA line (Fig. 2). No other foreign material was found in IV line. PCA was disconnected immediately, and the material was retrieved. The foreign body was sent to the pathology department of our institute for examination. Pathological examination of the foreign material revealed that it was a fibrin clot. The patient agreed and signed informed consents for the case report.

DISCUSSION

Recently, there have been several reports of foreign bodies be-

Received: November 14, 2019 **Revised:** December 19, 2019

Accepted: December 24, 2019

Corresponding author: Ji Yeon Kim, MD, PhD, Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine, Inje University Ilsan Paik Hospital, Inje University College of Medicine, 170 Juhwa-ro, Ilsanseo-gu, Goyang 10380, Korea.
Tel: 82-31-910-3464, Fax: 82-31-910-7184, E-mail: jy925@paik.ac.kr

• The authors have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

© Copyright: Yonsei University College of Medicine 2020

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ing discovered in the IV line. The cases reported finding glass, plastic, rubber, and dissolved solids.^{1,2} If even a small particle contained in IV line or fluid enters the body through the patient's vessels, the patient may experience complications, such as phlebitis or pulmonary embolization, depending on the type of foreign body.³⁻⁵

In this case, a foreign body was found in the PCA line connected to the main IV line. It was a long, white deposit that looked just like a worm. However, pathology test result confirmed that it was actually a fibrin deposit (Fig. 3). There was a non-return valve on the IV line connected to the patient's body. Non-return valve is designed to prevent the backflow of blood from the patient's body. Therefore, no one thought that this would be a fibrin clot from the patient's blood. However, even with a non-re-

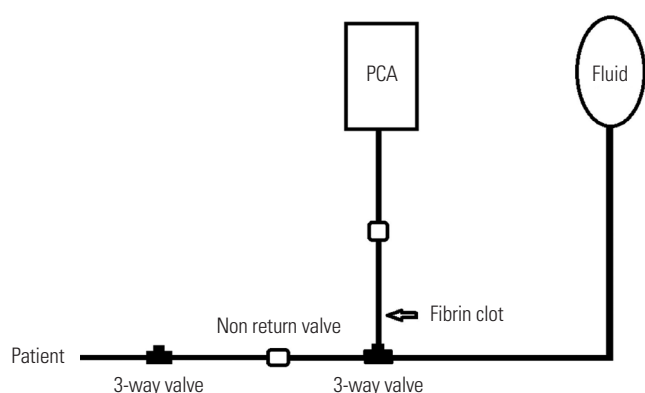


Fig. 1. The IV line pattern that was connected to the patient's body. White arrow indicates the location of fibrin clot. PCA, patient-controlled analgesia.

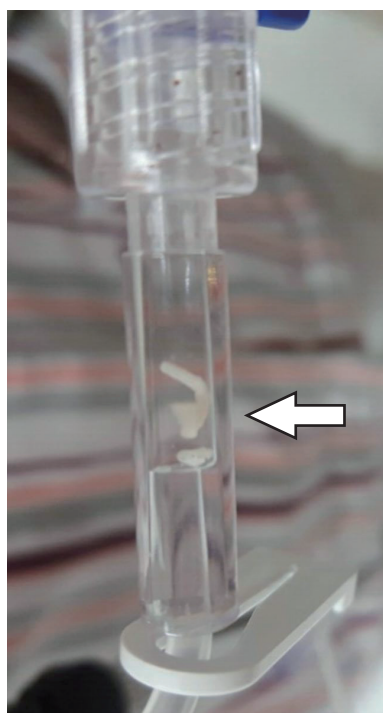


Fig. 2. White arrow indicates the fibrin clot found in the patient-controlled analgesia line.

turn valve, regurgitation is not always prevented.⁶⁻⁸ It is possible that the non-return valve did not work when air was lodged in the disc.⁸ In this situation, if there is excessive backflow pressure on IV line, such as measuring blood pressure in an arm with IV line, or moving the patient excessively or changing the elevation of IV fluid bag lower than the patient, the patient's blood can be regurgitated, even if there is a non-return valve.^{8,9} In this case, a fibrin deposit formed 10 cm proximal to the non-return valve, which means that the blood regurgitated by more than 10 cm. If a significant amount of RBCs remained in the clot to make it look more like a blood clot, the patient and caregivers would have been less upset. However, since there were few RBCs, it was not suspected to be a blood clot. We attempted to reproduce this phenomenon using discarded PCA set and blood, and confirmed that white fibrin clot could be made under certain conditions. Usually, when something is seen in the IV set, it is easy to think that it is a foreign body that came from the fluid, IV line, drugs, and so on. However, it may not be a foreign body, as in this case. Therefore, this case demonstrates two important points. First, blood clots can be formed in IV line due to unexpected blood regurgitation, even when a non-return valve is present; and second, RBCs in the blood clot can be almost washed out,

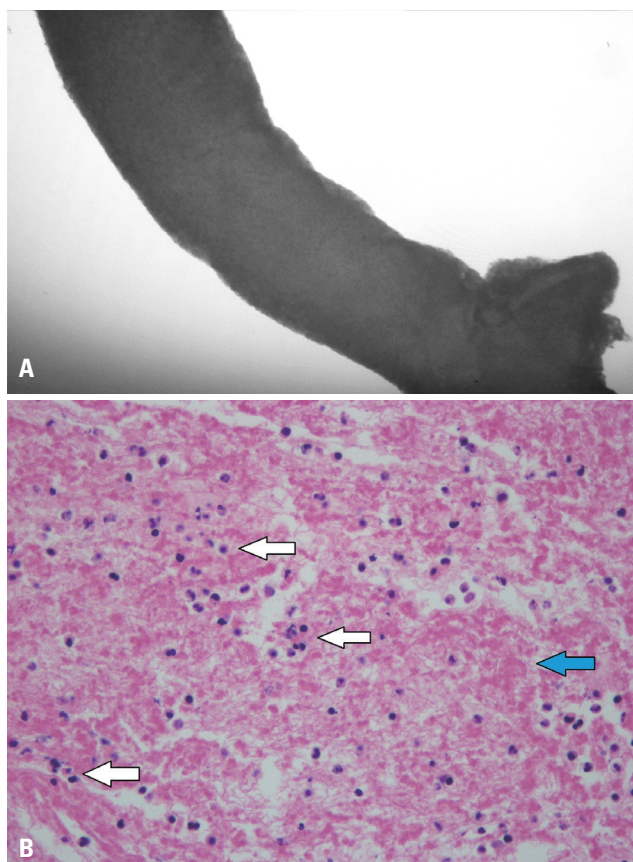


Fig. 3. (A) Microscopic finding of specimen before staining, $\times 40$. (B) Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining of a fibrin clot, $\times 400$. Blue arrow shows dark pink amorphous material of fibrin. White arrows are indicating white blood cells such as leukocytes and lymphocytes. There are no red blood cells found in this view.

leaving only the fibrin network, which may resemble a worm or a larva. To our knowledge, this case was the first to report the possibility of a white fibrin clot. If caregivers keep this possibility in mind, the patients can be reassured until pathological findings are reported.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization: Jun Hyun Kim and Yeon Soo Park. **Data curation:** Yeon Soo Park. **Formal analysis:** Min Hee Heo. **Investigation:** Ji Yeon Kim and Sang Il Lee. **Project administration:** Kyung Tae Kim. **Resources:** Jun Hyun Kim. **Supervision:** Jun Hyun Kim and Ji Yeon Kim. **Validation:** Jun Hyun Kim. **Visualization:** Min Hee Heo. **Writing—original draft:** Yeon Soo Park. **Writing—review & editing:** Jun Hyun Kim. **Approval of final manuscript:** all authors.

ORCID iDs

Jun Hyun Kim	https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9466-8399
Ji Yeon Kim	https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4686-5638
Yeon Soo Park	https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0412-5826
Kyung Tae Kim	https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3032-8109
Sang Il Lee	https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0315-1659
Min Hee Heo	https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6740-9519

REFERENCES

1. Madsen H, Winding O. Release of foreign bodies (particles) by clinical use of intravenous infusion sets. *Biomaterials* 1996;17:663-6.
2. Yorioka K, Oie S, Oomaki M, Imamura A, Kamiya A. Particulate and microbial contamination in in-use admixed intravenous infusions. *Biol Pharm Bull* 2006;29:2321-3.
3. Pathak K, Yadav D. Percutaneous removal of intracardiac and intravascular foreign bodies. *Med J Armed Forces India* 2011;67:367-9.
4. Gschwind CR. The intravenous foreign body: a report of 2 cases. *J Hand Surg Am* 2002;27:350-4.
5. Song M, Wei M, Song Z, Li L, Fan J, Liu M. A foreign body in the cephalic vein: a case report. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2018;97:e11144.
6. Ellger B, Kiski D, Diem E, van den Heuvel I, Freise H, Van Aken H, et al. Non-return valves do not prevent backflow and bacterial contamination of intravenous infusions. *J Hosp Infect* 2011;78:31-5.
7. Rutherford J, Patri M. Failure of antireflux valve in a Vygon PCA set. *Anaesthesia* 2004;59:511.
8. Crosby E. Intravenous infusions and one-way valves. *Can J Anaesth* 1991;38:799-800.
9. Ambesh P, Ambesh SP. A simple technique to prevent reverse flow of blood from intravenous line in ipsilateral arm with noninvasive blood pressure cuff. *J Clin Diagn Res* 2015;9:UL01.