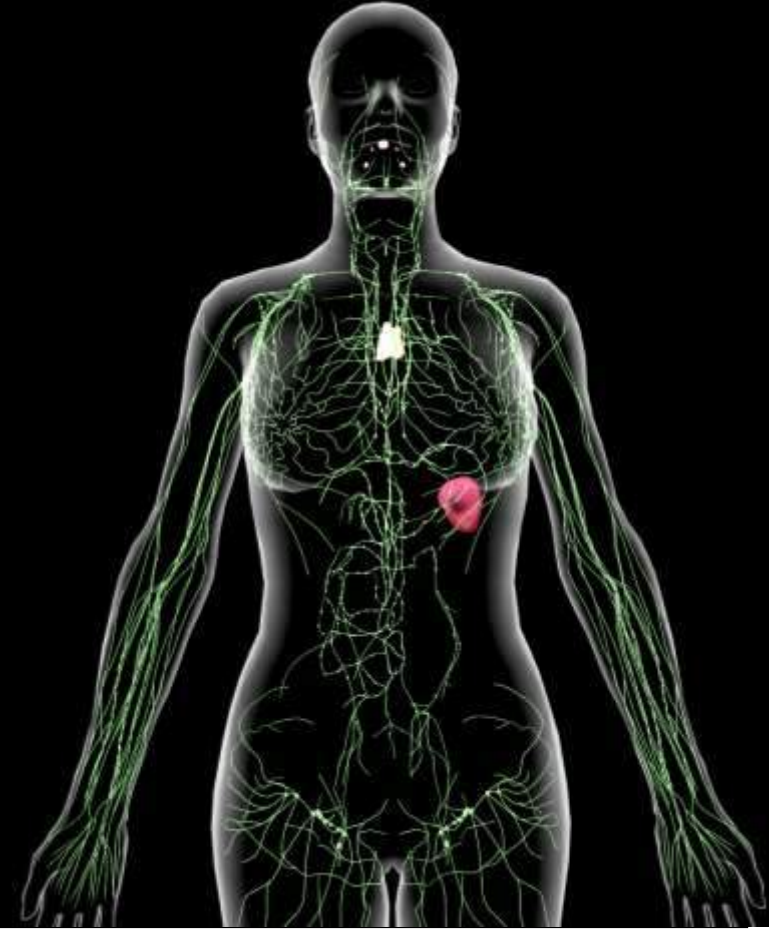
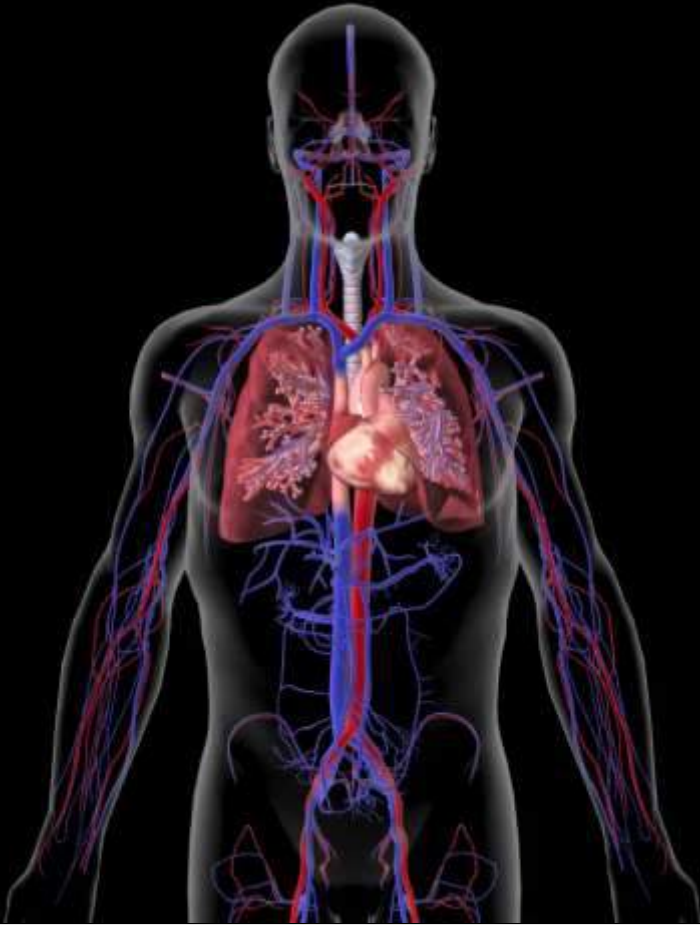


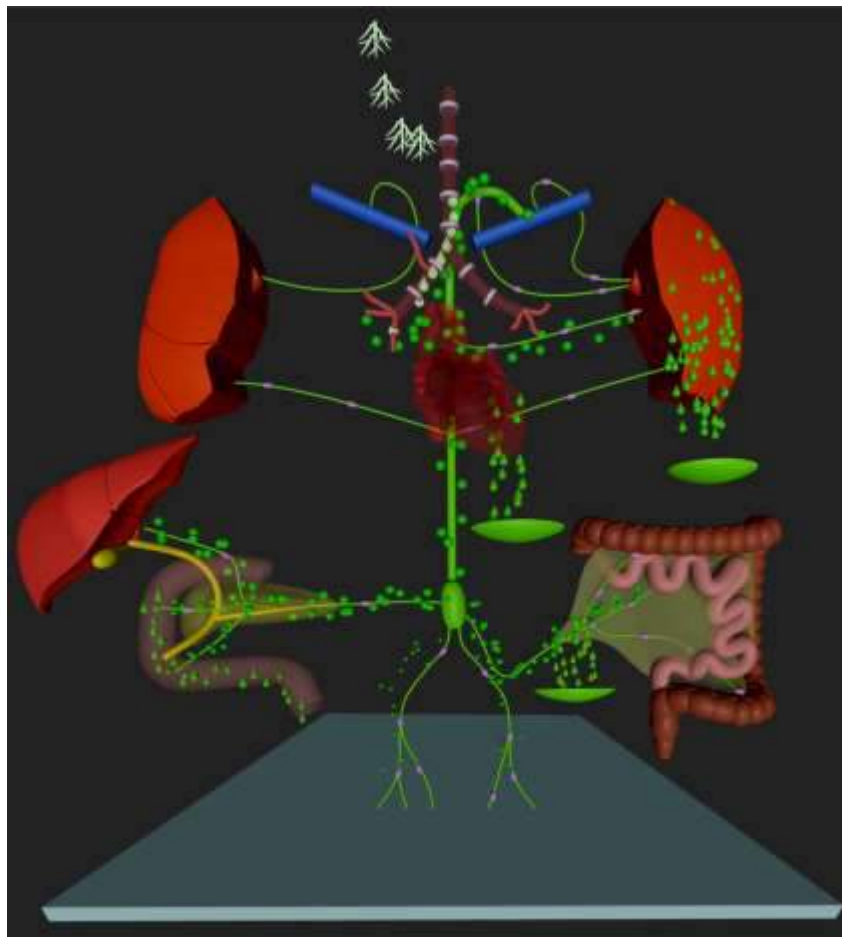
Multicompartment Lymphatic Failure

Christopher L. Smith MD PhD

Jill and Mark Fishman Center for
Lymphatic Disorders
Children's Hospital of
Philadelphia



Multicompartment lymphatic failure



T2 Space



IM-DCMRL

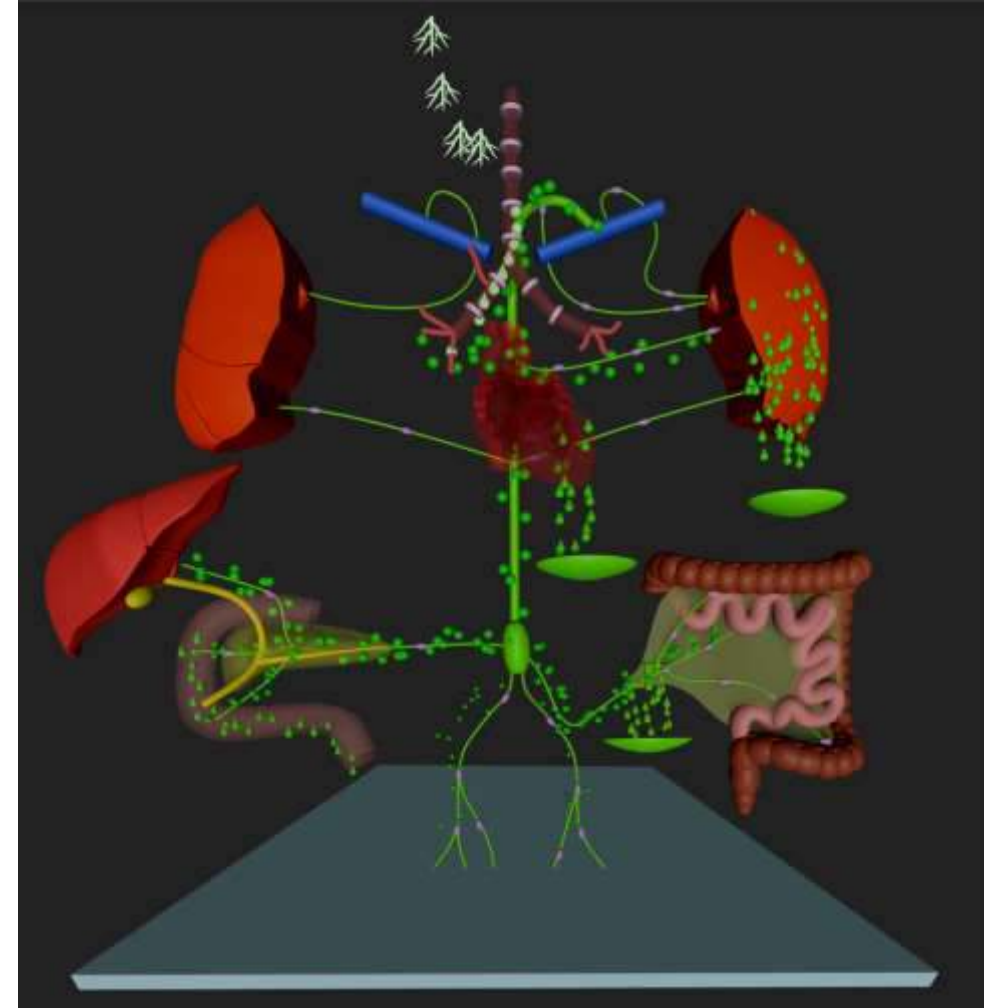


IH-DCMRL

Multicompartment Lymphatic Failure: Initial Treatment

Initial evaluation

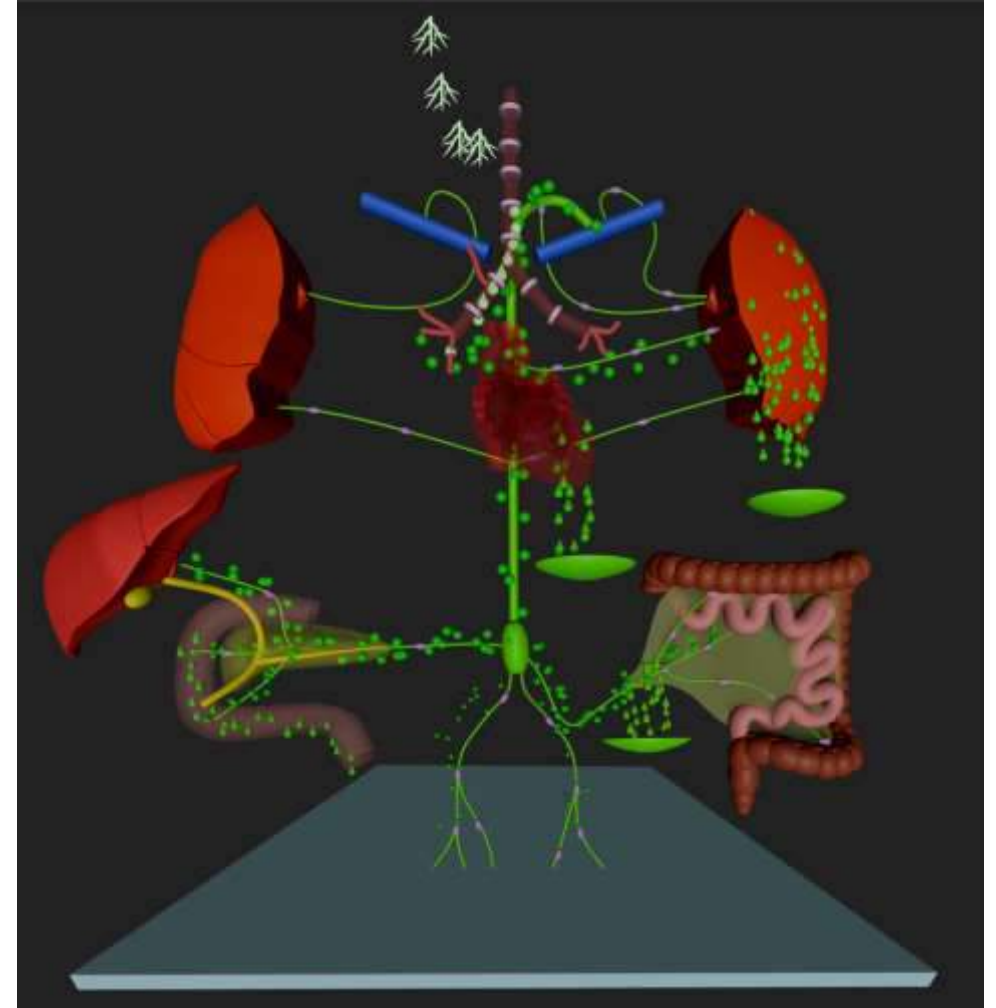
- Cardiac Catheterization
 - Hemodynamic assessment
 - Relief of anatomic obstruction
- Medical optimization
 - Sildenafil, pulmonary vasodilators
 - Aldactone
 - Diuretics
 - Compartment specific therapies
 - Additional HF management



Multicompartment Lymphatic Failure: Imaging

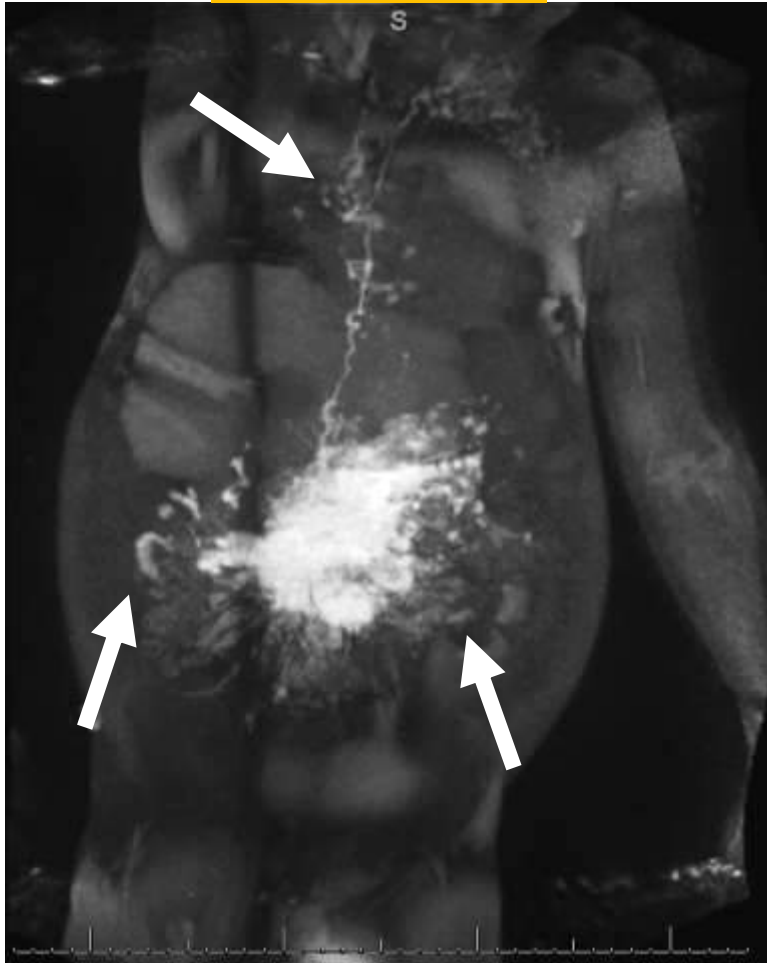
Imaging:

- Lymphatic Imaging
 - IN-DCMRL
 - IH- DCMRL
 - IM-DCMRL
 - Assess TD patency



Multicompartment Imaging

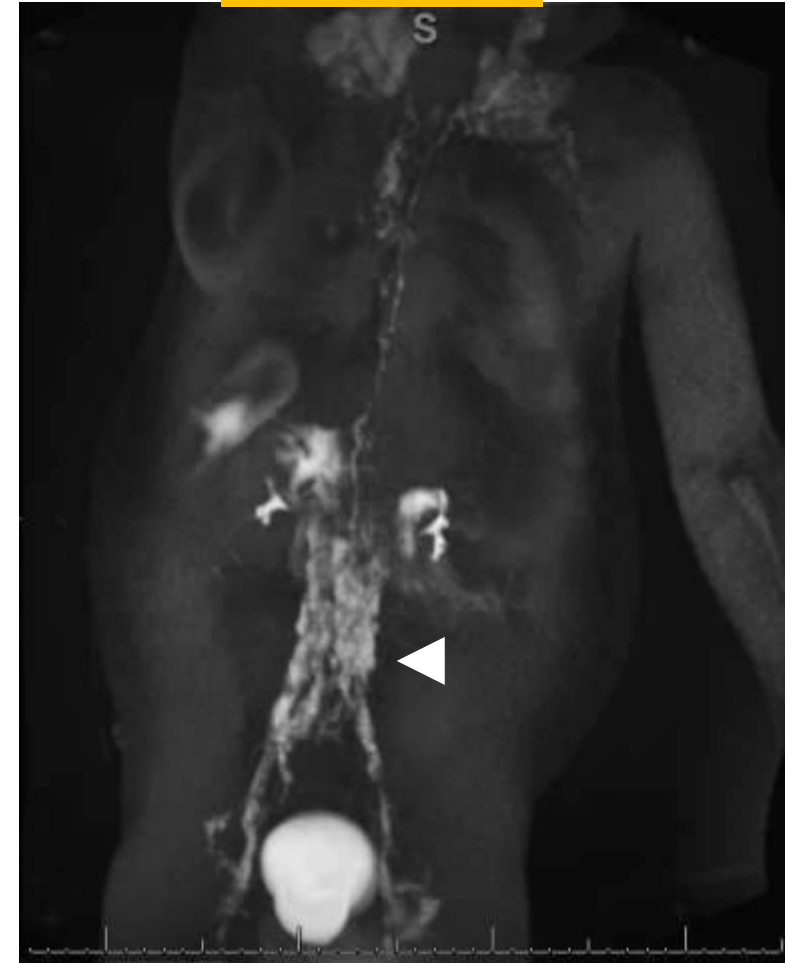
IM-DCMRL



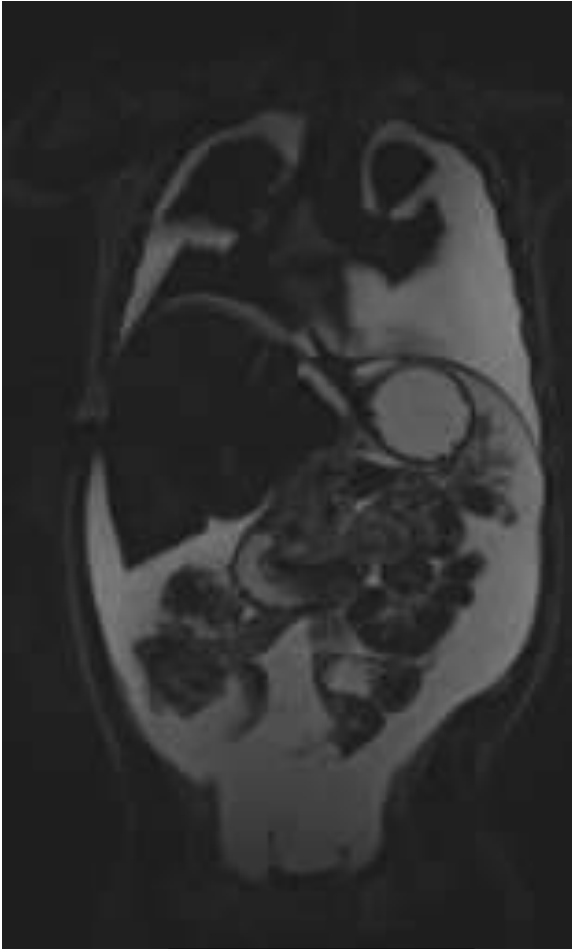
IH-DCMRL



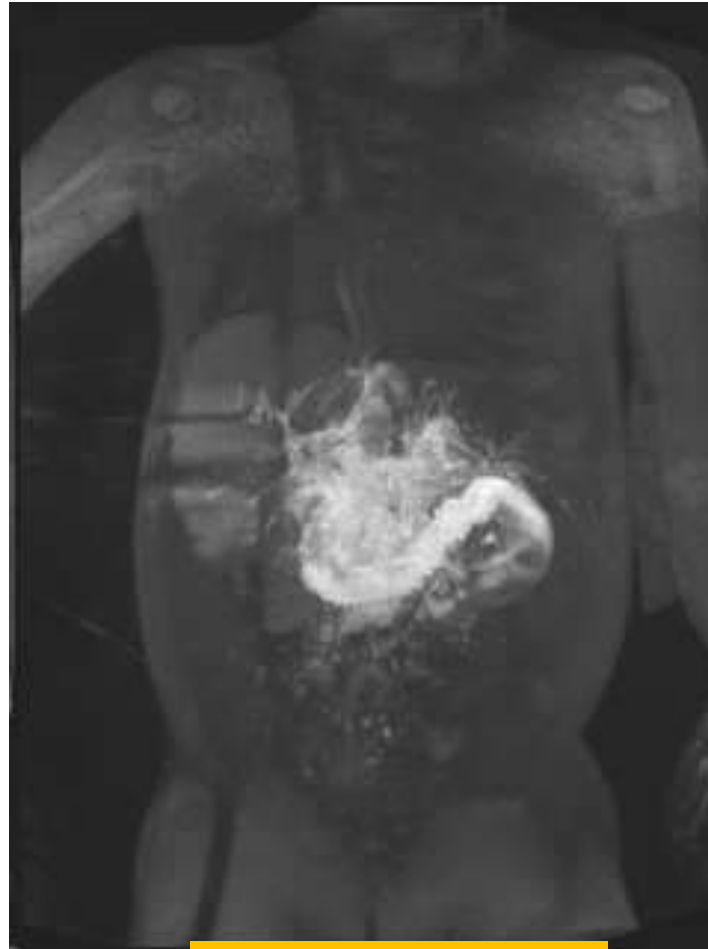
IN-DCMRL



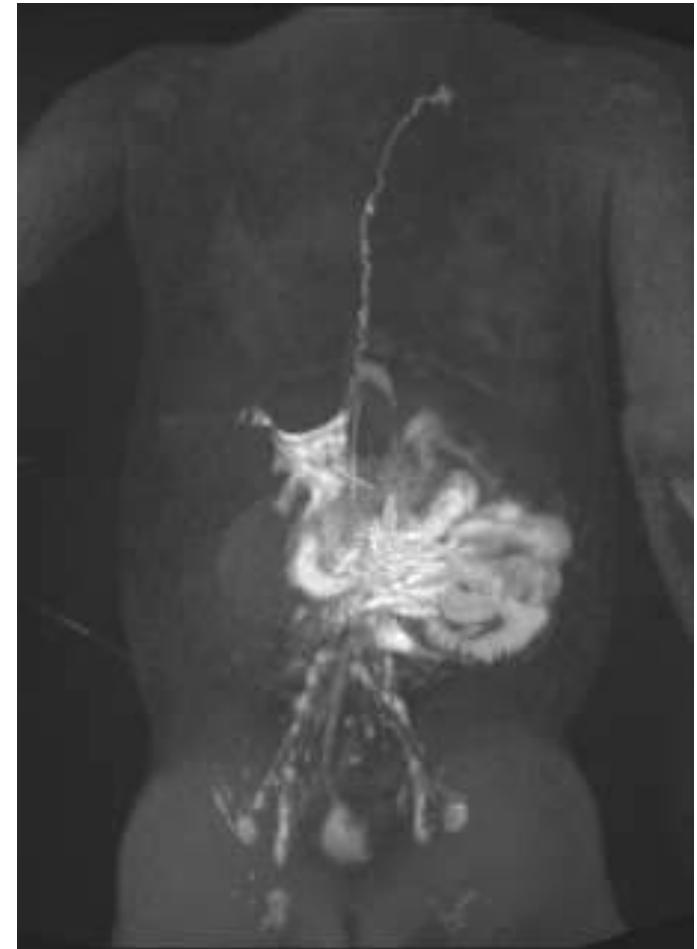
Multicompartment Failure: More than a sum of leaks?



T2 Space

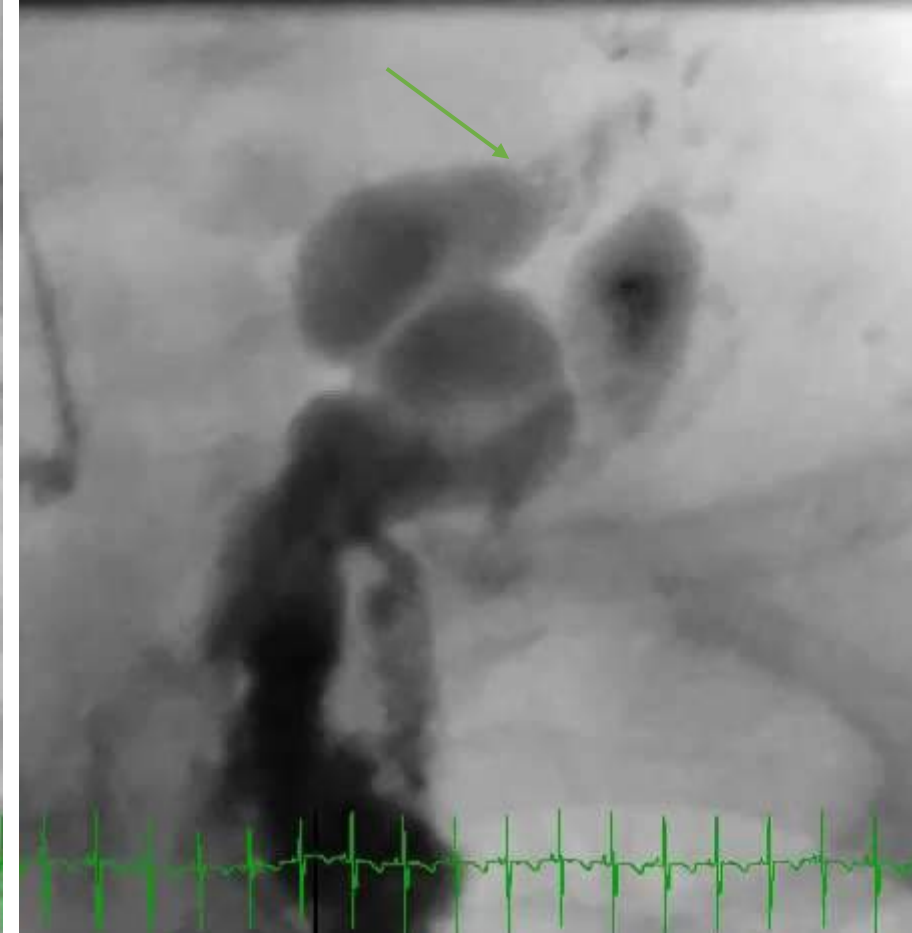
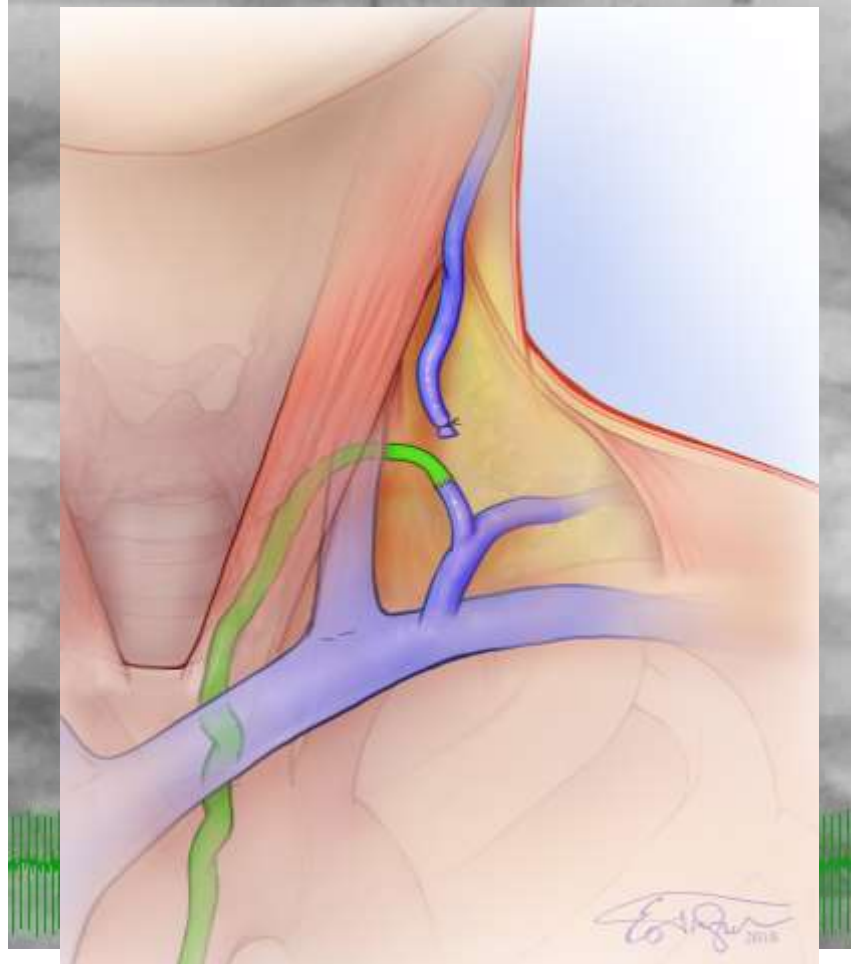
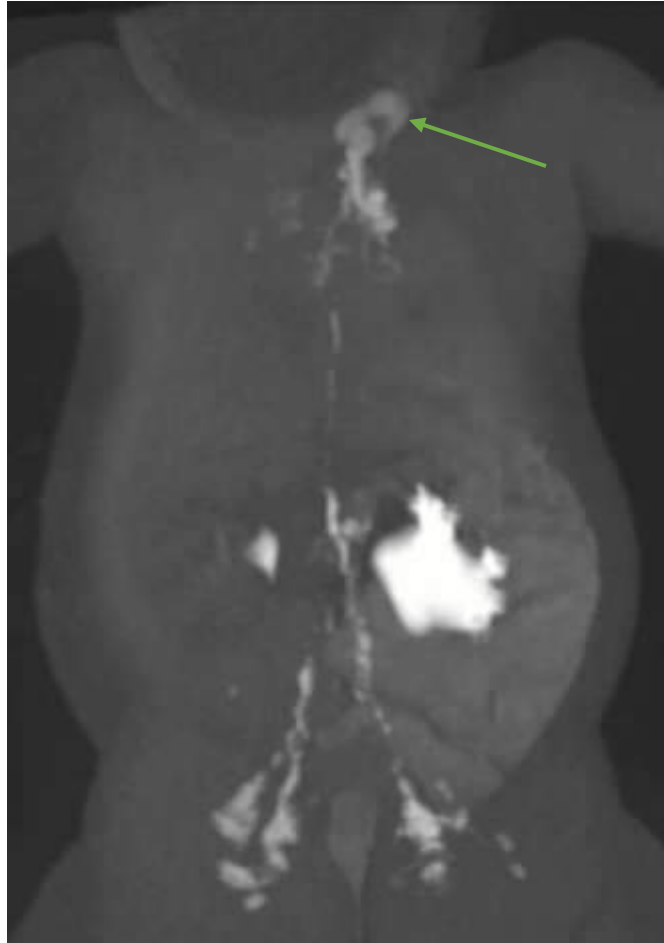


IH-DCMRL



IN-DCMRL

5 mo T21 with CTX, Ascites



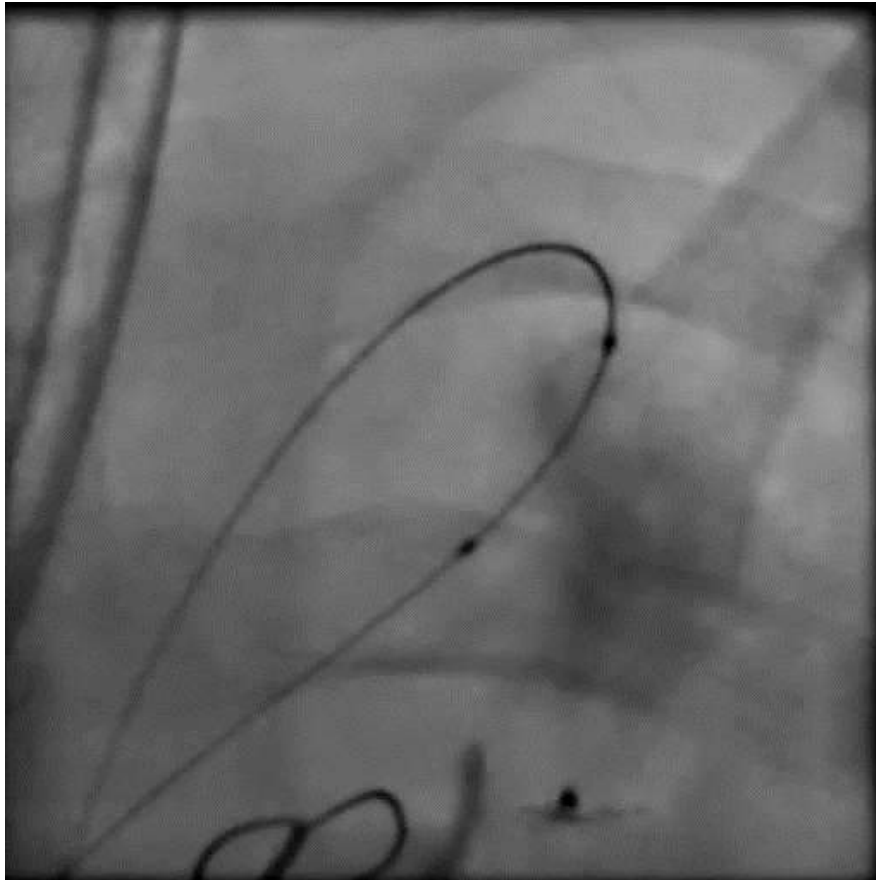
IN DCMRL

Lymphovenous Anastomosis

11 y/o Fontan with PLE and Ascites



IN DCMRL



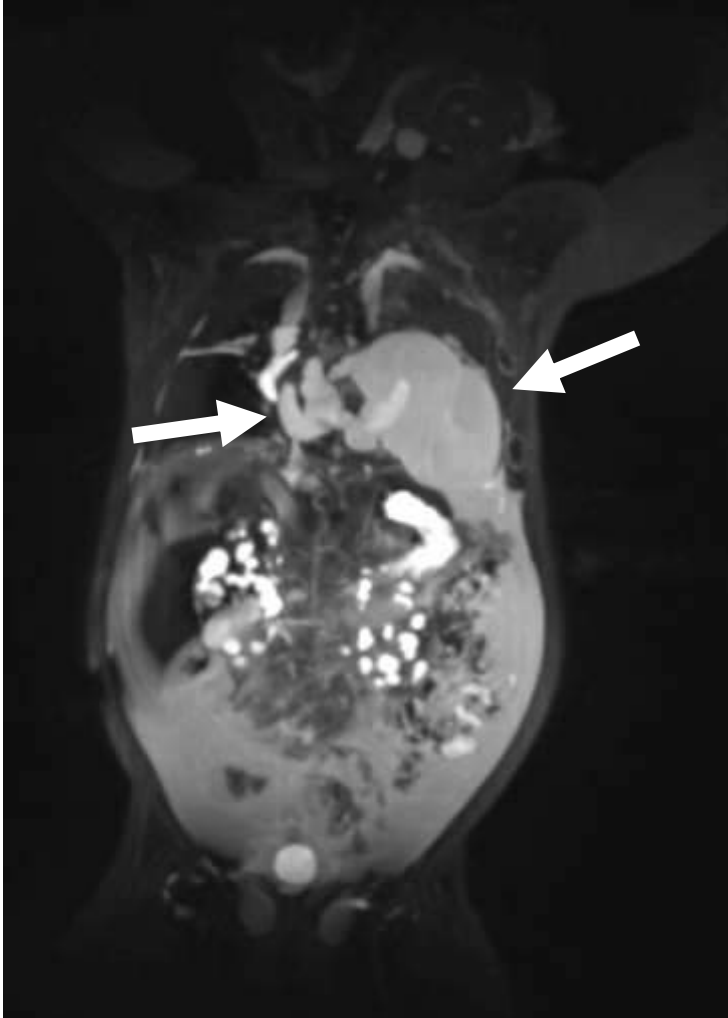
TD = 35 mmHg
InnV = 18mmHg



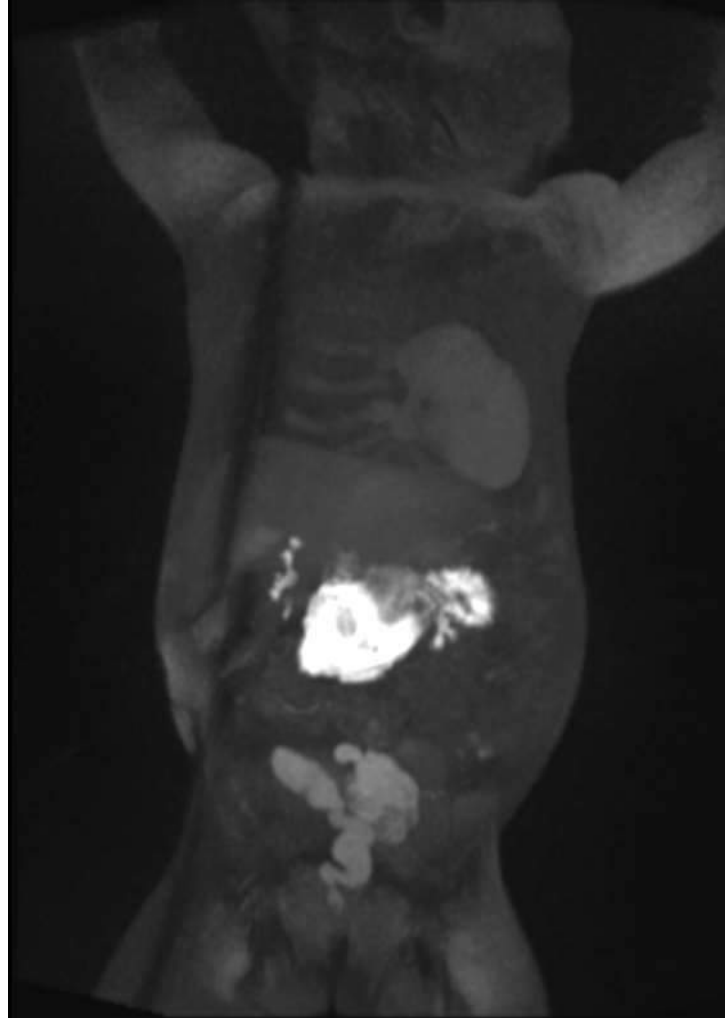
TD = 22 mmHg
InnV = 20mmHg

11 mo With GLA PLE and Ascites

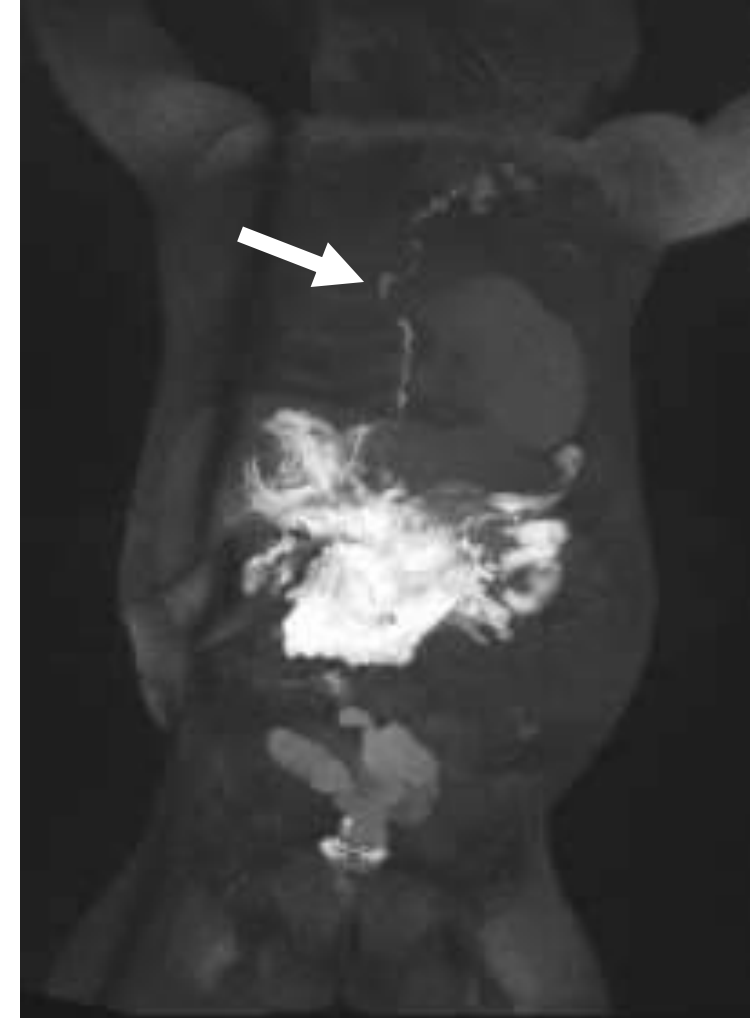
T2-MRI



IM-DCMRL

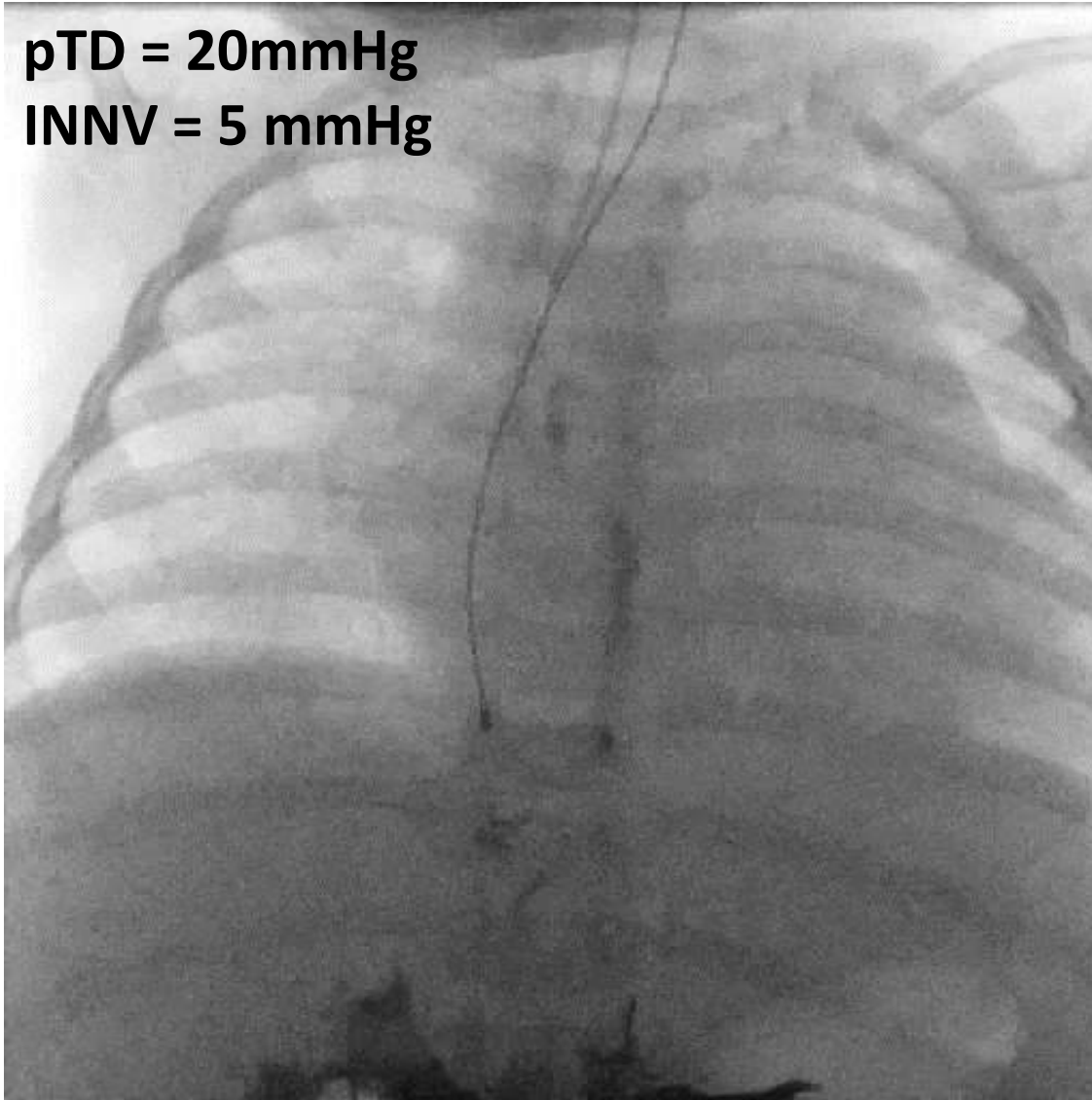


IH-DCMRL

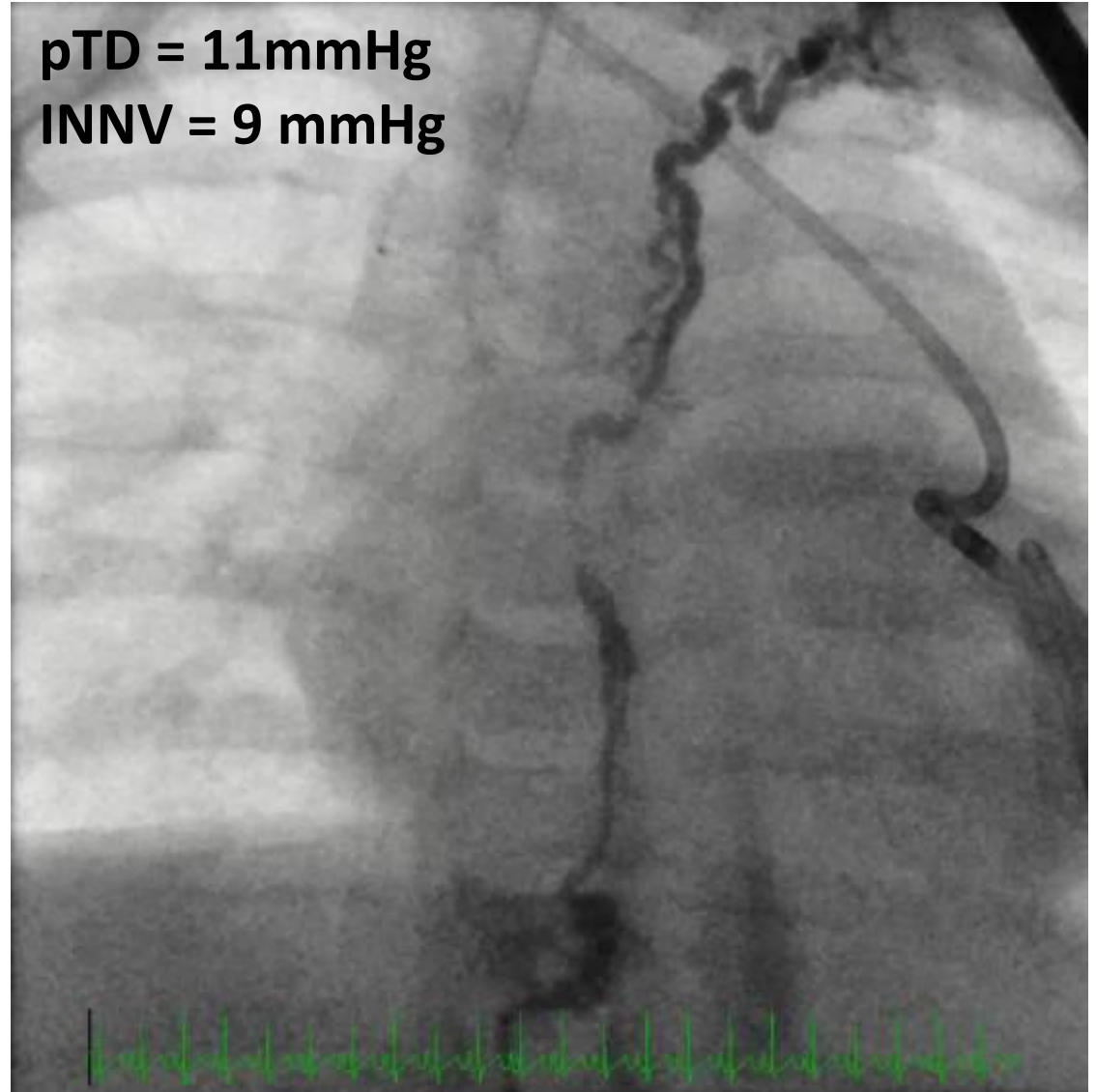


11 mo With GLA PLE and Ascites

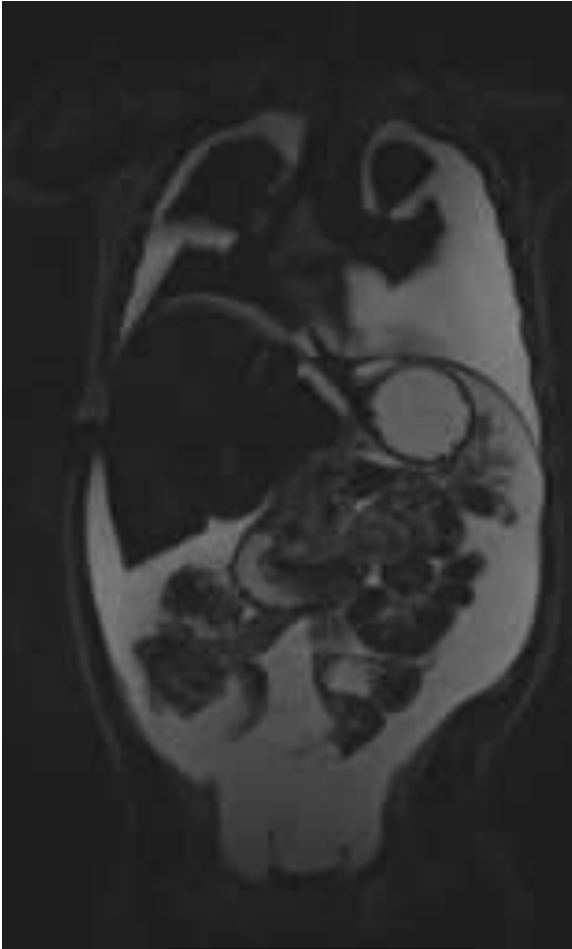
pTD = 20mmHg
INNV = 5 mmHg



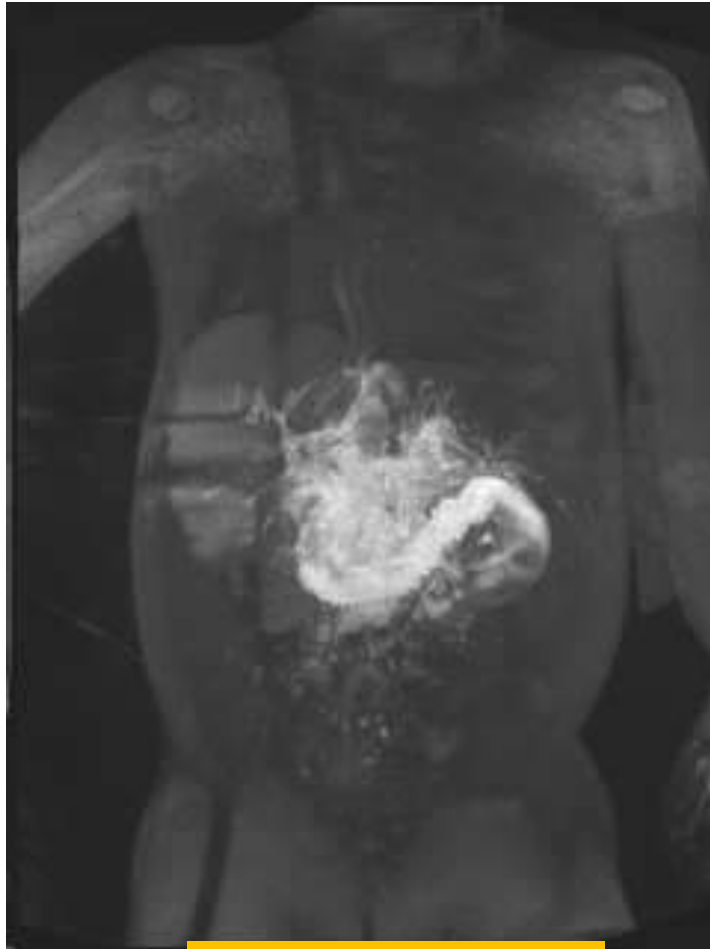
pTD = 11mmHg
INNV = 9 mmHg



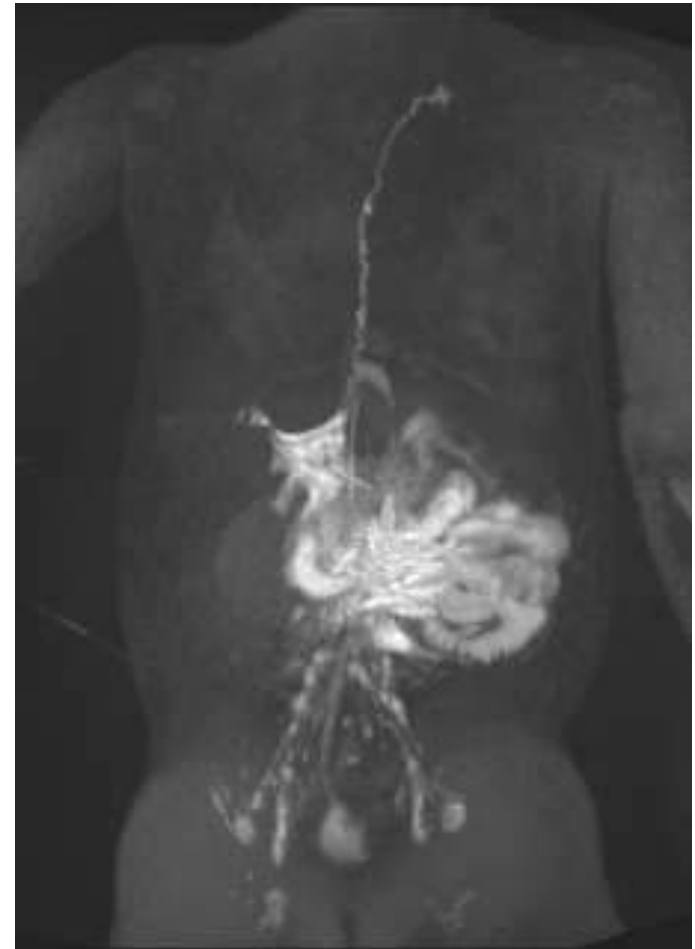
Multicompartment Failure: More than a sum of leaks?



T2 Space

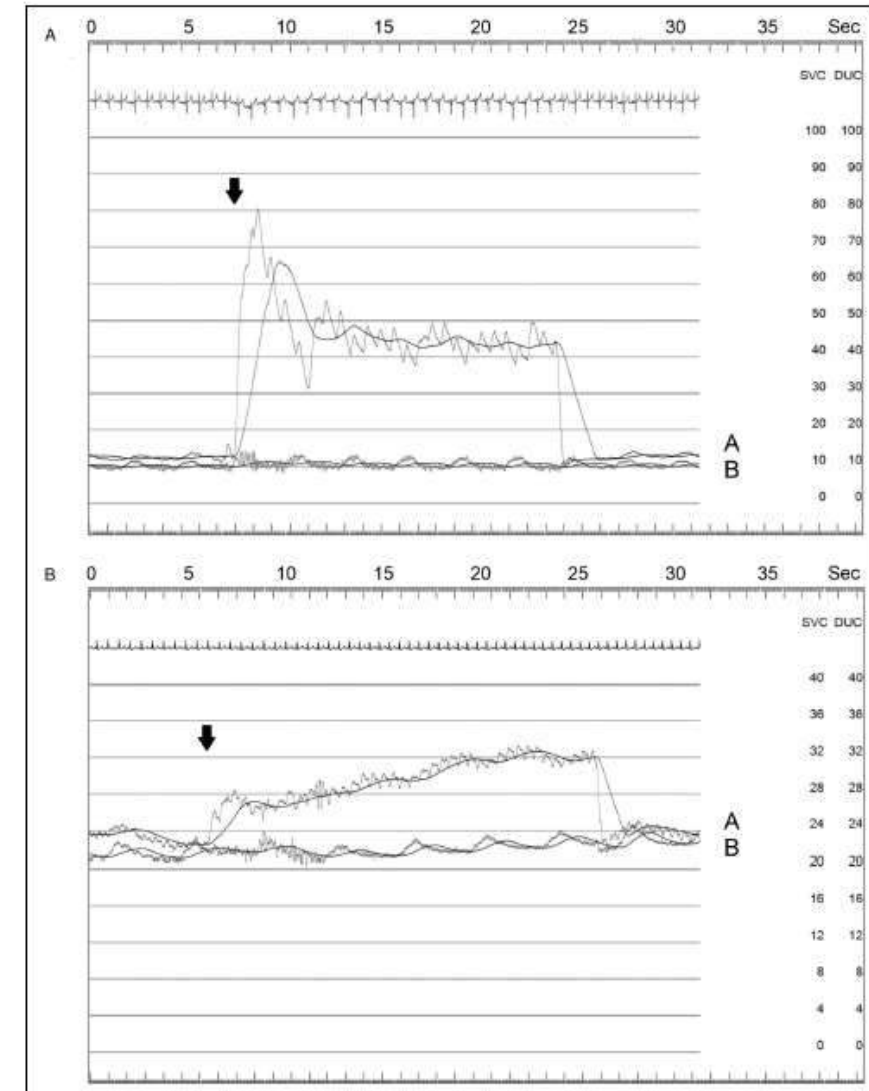
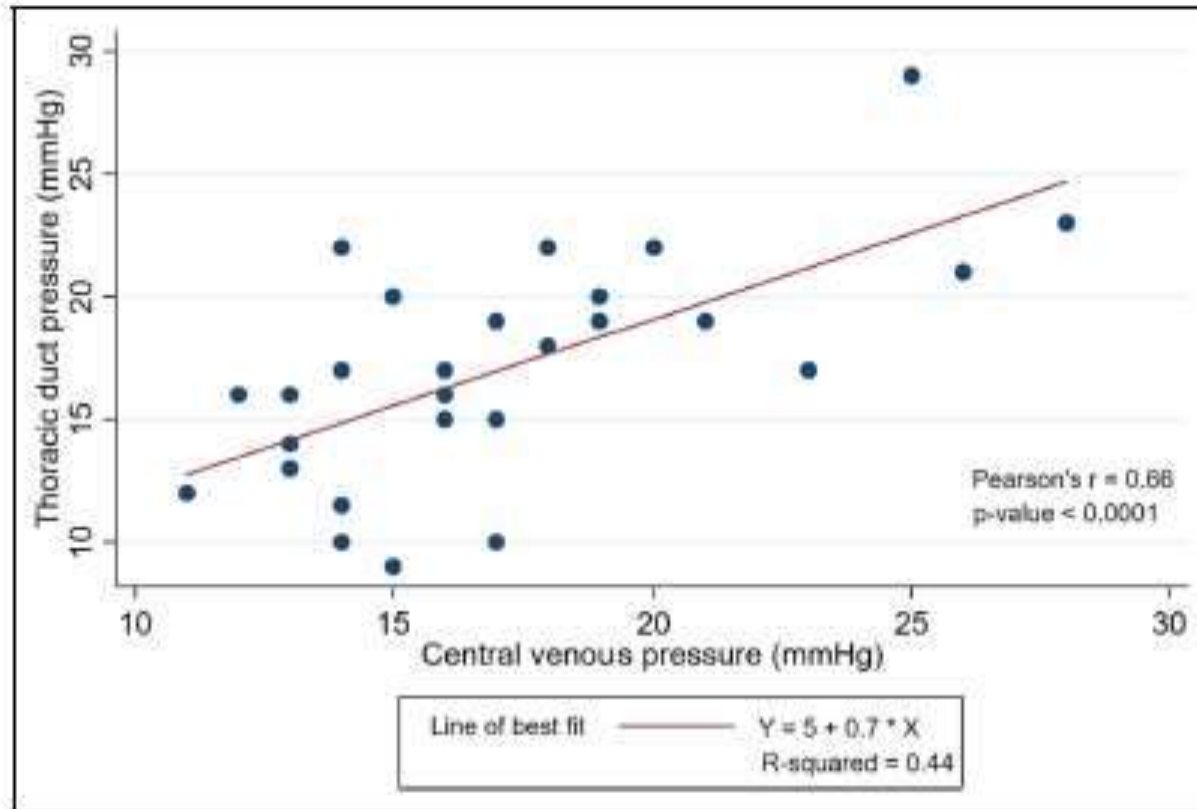


IH-DCMRL

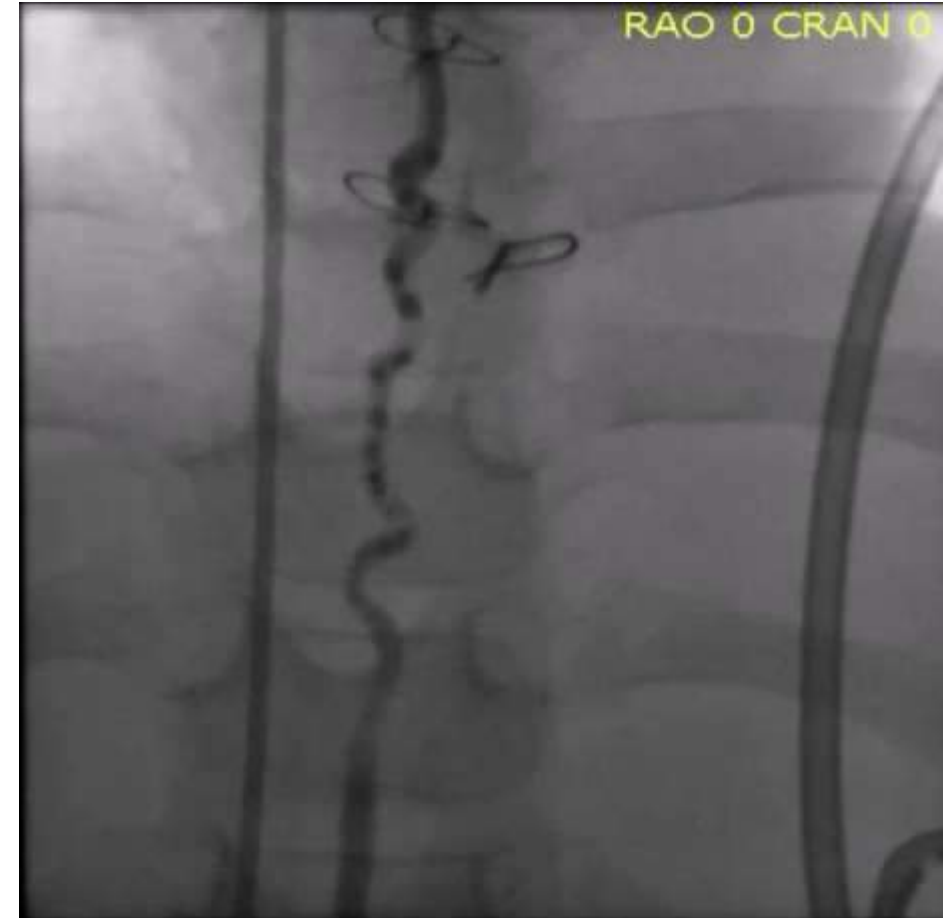
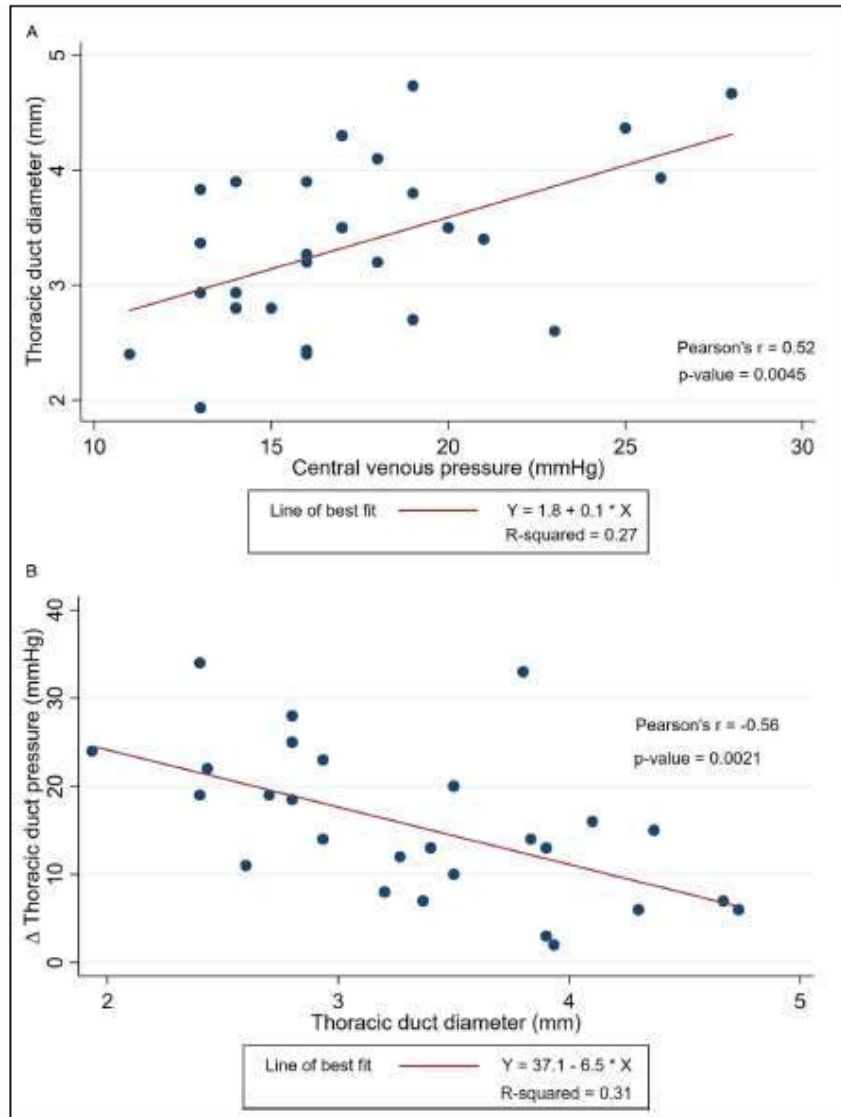


IN-DCMRL

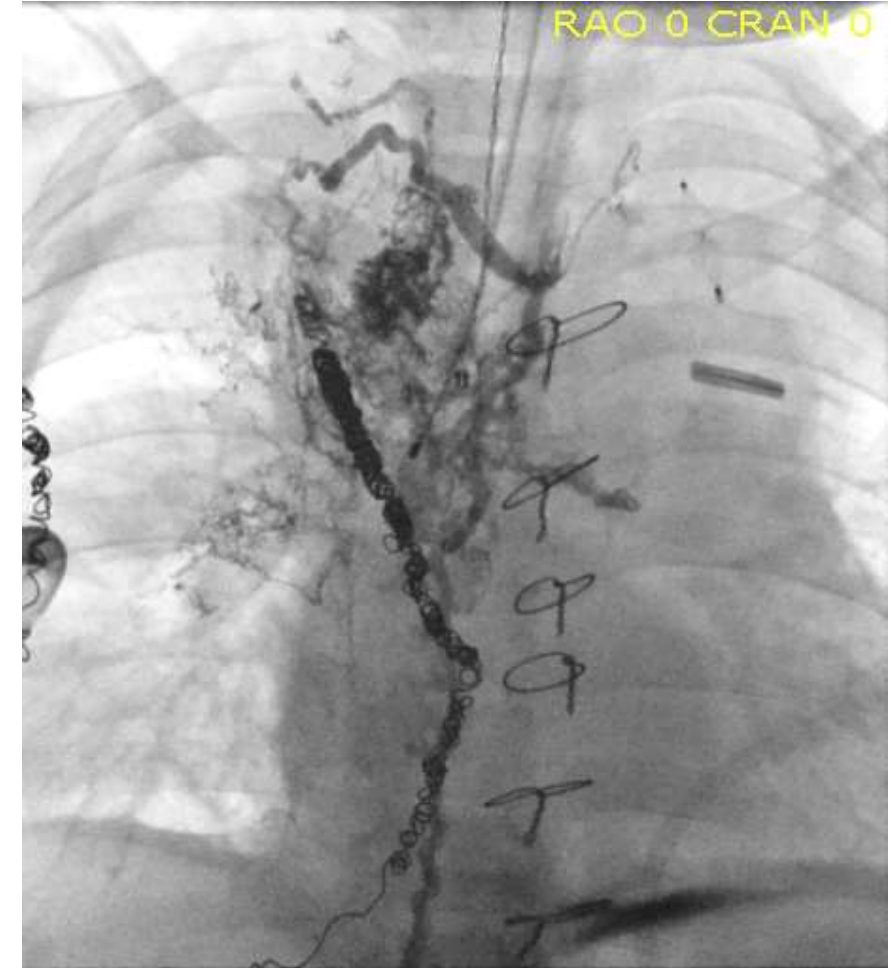
Multicompartment Failure: More than a sum of leaks?



Multicompartment Failure: More than a sum of leaks?



Multicompartment Failure: More than a sum of leaks?



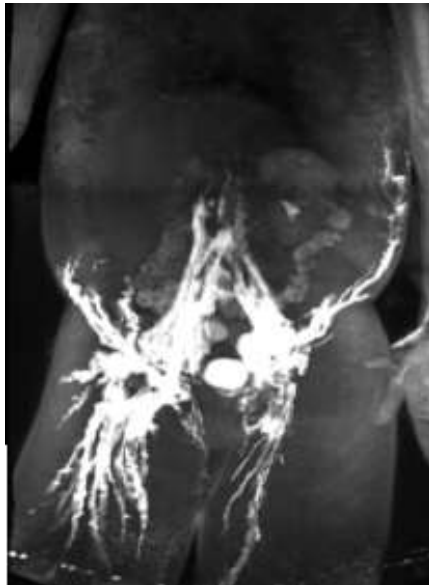
Patient 1: 12 yo with CCLA and ARAF Mutation

Outcome after 3 mo on Trametinib:

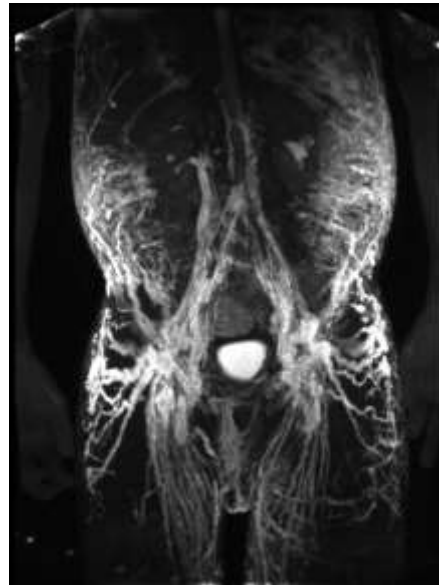
- Doubling of respiratory parameters
- Complete remodeling of central lymphatic system
- Improvement of lymphedema and symptoms

Respiratory Parameter	Baseline (% predicted)	Post Treatment (% predicted)
FEV1 (L)	23	42
FVC (L)	23	40
TLC (L)	29	56
O2 Sat (%)	92	100

DCMRL pre



DCMRL post



Lymphedema pre



Lymphedema post



Patient 2: 18 yo with KLA and CBL Mutation

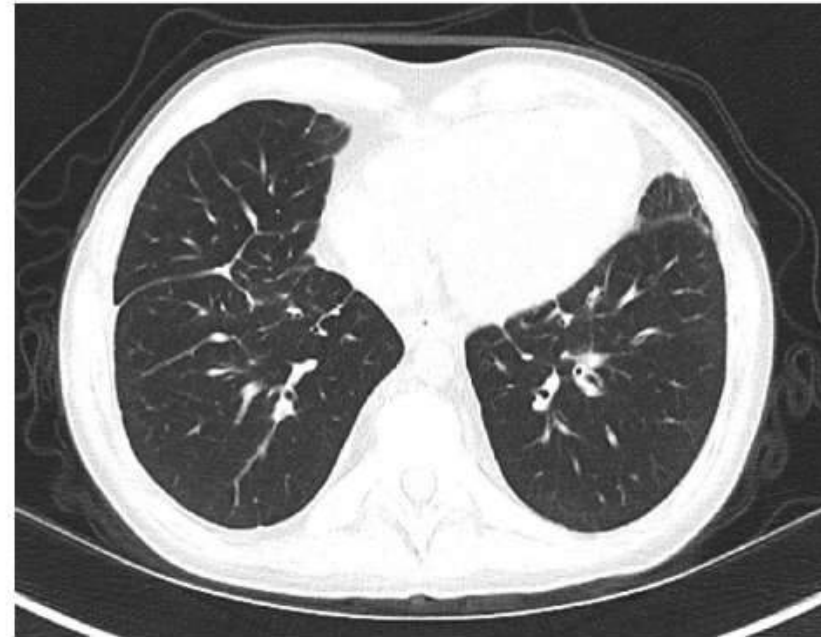
Outcome after 3 mo on Trametinib :

- Normalization of respiratory and clotting parameters
- Complete remodeling of central lymphatic system
- Normalization of chest CT and resolution of effusion

Parameter	Baseline	Post Treatment
FEV1 (% predicted)	53	89
FVC (% predicted)	56	81
TLC (% predicted)	67	87
D-dimer ($\mu\text{g/mLFEU}$)	9.17	<0.27

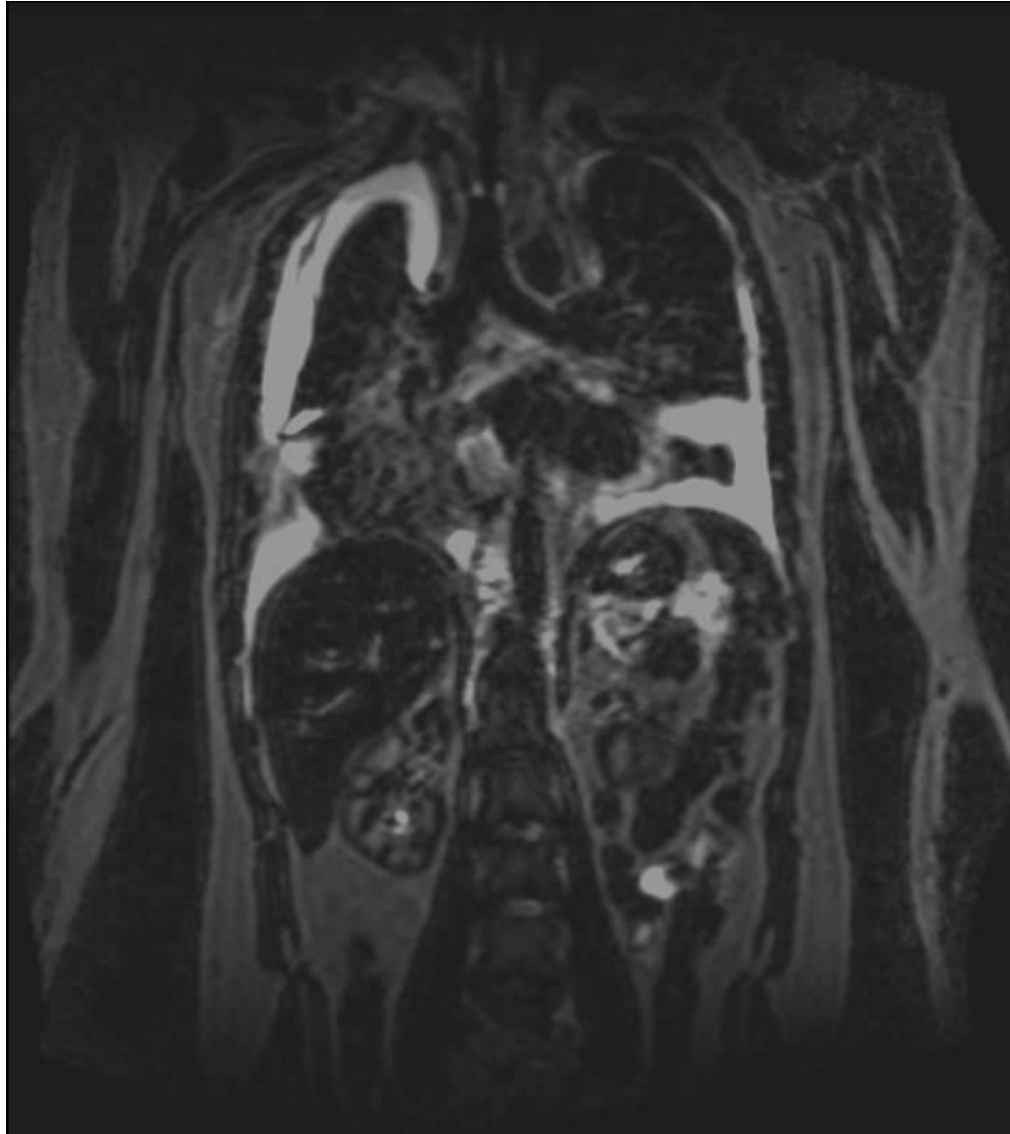


CT pre

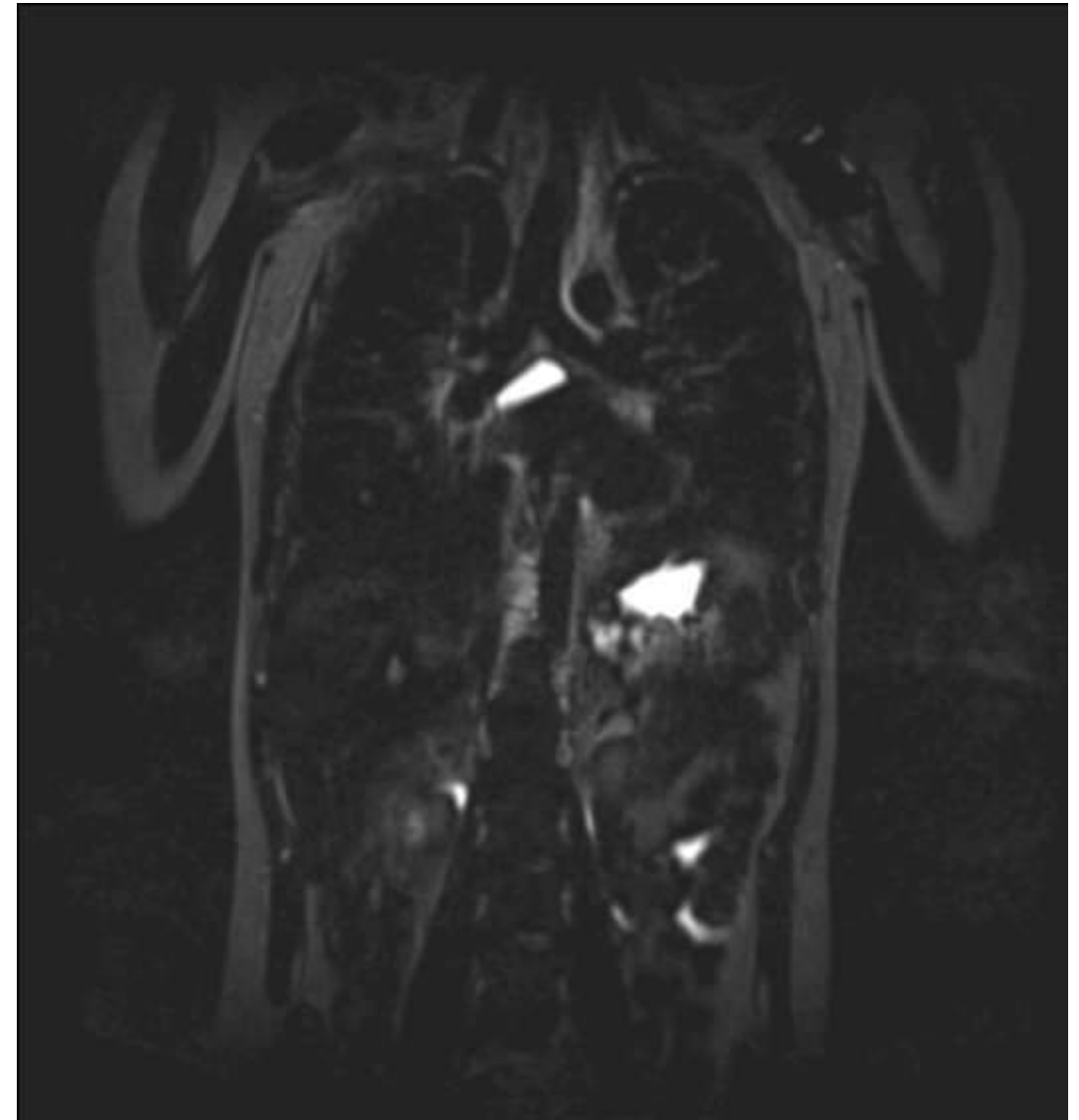


CT post

Resolution of Pulmonary Edema and Mediastinal Thickening

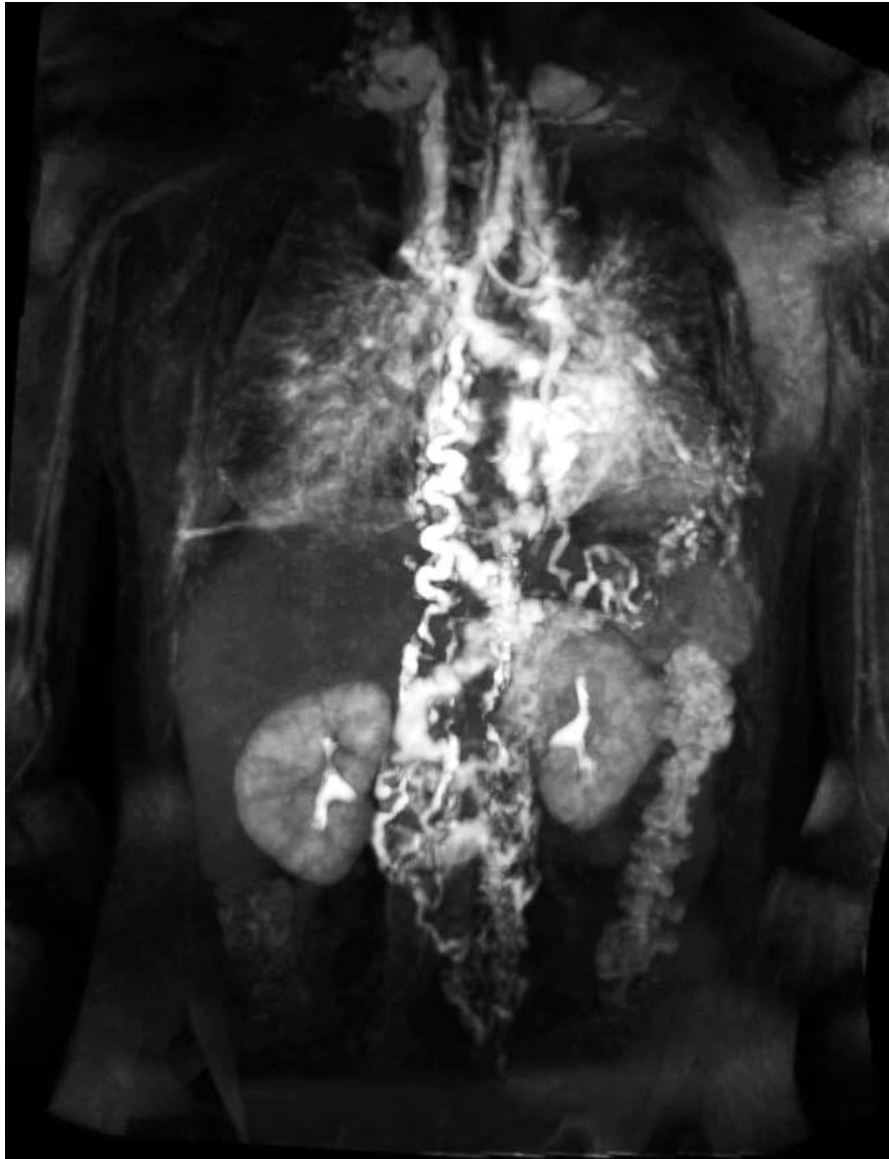


T2 pre



T2 post

Patient 2: 18 yo with KLA and CBL Mutation



DCMRL pre

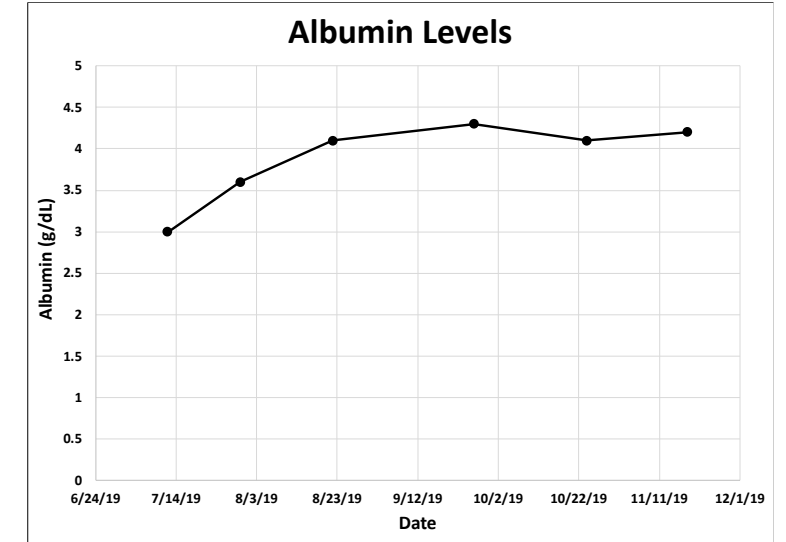
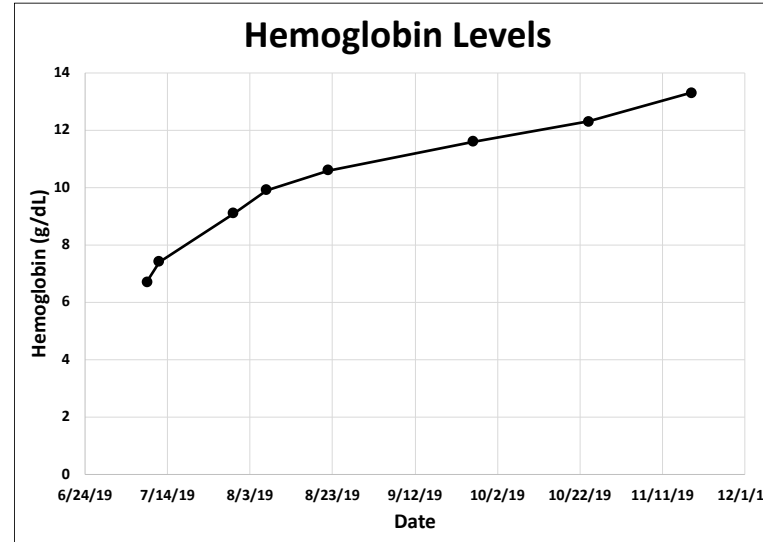


DCMRL post

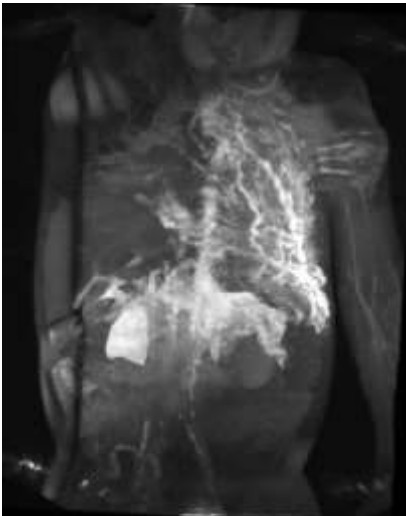
Noonan with SOS1 Mutation and CTx, PLE and UGIB

Trametinib outcome:

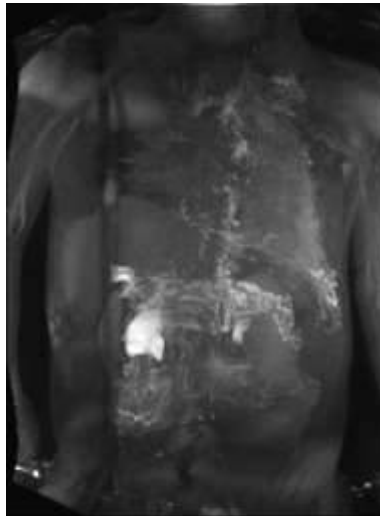
- Normalization of Hgb and Albumin
- Complete remodeling of central lymphatic system
- Normalization of duodenal mucosa



DCMRL pre



DCMRL post



EGD pre



EGD post



Summary

Keys to diagnosis and treatment of multicompartment failure

- Multicompartment imaging is necessary
- Evaluate for global causes (i.e. obstruction)
- Focus on selective embolization, but recognize other compartments may worsen
- Not all multicompartment failure is the same
- Consider targeted medical therapies if underlying genetic cause
- **Do not ligate the thoracic duct** in patients with multicompartment failure
 - Advanced therapies to modify underlying lymphodynamics