Penile prosthesis implant for primary erectile dysfunction in patient with Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome complicated by consumptive coagulopathy

A case report

Carlo Bettocchi, MD*, Marco Spilotros, MD, Giuseppe Lucarelli, MD, PhD, Emanuele Utano, MD, Francesco Sebastiani, MD, Lukas Bittner, MD, Pasquale Ditonno, MD, Michele Battaglia, MD

Abstract

Rationale: Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome (KTS) is a congenital disorder characterized by cutaneous port wine capillary malformations, varicose veins with hemihypertrophy of soft tissue and bone.

Pelvic and retroperitoneal vascular malformations have been described up to the 30% of patients with KTS while hemangiomas of the urinary tract have been reported in 6%

Patient concerns: A 30-year-old man with KTS was referred to our center for primary erectile dysfunction (ED) associated with varicosities of unusual distribution and asymmetry of the lower limbs. Furthermore, he suffered from hypertension and autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease.

During penile prosthesis implantation, a significant intraoperative bleeding (1 liter) due to large scrotal venous malformations and profuse bleeding from both corpora was recorded. One month later, the day after the first prosthesis training session, the patient returned with swelling in the penoscrotal region. A large inguino-scrotal hematoma was drained. There was a complete bilateral dehiscence of corpora cavernosa with a spread venous bleeding in the scrotum.

Diagnoses: CT scan showed hypertrophy of the right hypogastric artery with severe vascular malformations: the right pudendal artery was massively dilated with early visualization of venous drainage without evidence of arteriovenous fistulae; regular bulbocavernous capillary blush; right upper gluteus artery hypertrophic and dilated. Multiple twisting and aneurysms of the right internal pudenda artery were bleeding from multiple points. Cystoscopy showed a fistula between the proximal urethra and the penoscrotal darts. Coagulation tests revealed the presence of factor XIII deficiency.

Interventions: The patient underwent several procedures including percutaneous scleroembolization of the internal pudendal arteries, removal of the penile implant, recombinant factor XIII (FXIII) administration, and cord blood platelet gel application.

Outcomes: The patient was discharged after almost 3 months in hospital, hemodynamically stable.

Lessons: Experience regarding management of ED in KTS patient is limited and in case of concomitant factor XIII deficiency, the clinical scenario can be life-threatening. A multidisciplinary approach including a urologist, an interventional radiologist and a hematologist in our experience represented the key approach in case of severe bleeding following surgery for ED.

Abbreviations: CBPG = cord blood platelet gel, ED = erectile dysfunction, FXIII = factor XIII, KTS = Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome.

Keywords: Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome, erectile dysfunction, penile prosthesis, consumptive coagulopathy

1. Introduction

Erectile dysfunction (ED) secondary to an abnormal veno-occlusive mechanism is the most common cause of ED. Venogenic ED is represented by the loss of an adequate venous blood storage in the penis during erection secondary to venous leakage[1]. Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome (KTS) is a congenital disorder characterized by cutaneous port wine capillary malformations, varicose veins with hemihypertrophy of soft tissue and bone. It is a rare vascular condition with an incidence of 1 in 30,000; the 75% of patients develop symptoms before 10 years of age[2,3]. Abnormalities of mesodermal tissue are considered to be responsible of altered angiogenesis during embryologic development with different clinical scenarios: 63% of patients affected will present with all the features while the 37% will develop only 2 aspects of the disease[4]. From a urological point of view, pelvic and retroperitoneal vascular
malformations have been described up to the 30% of patients with KTS while hemangiomas of the urinary tract have been reported in 6%.[2] In patients with KTS and genito-urinary bleeding from a vascular abnormality, a conservative management is initially recommended while in case of intractable bleeding open surgical resection with partial or complete excision of the involved organ is advocated[3].

2. Case report

A 30-year-old man was referred to our hospital for primary ED associated with varicosities of unusual distribution and asymmetry of the lower limbs. He was affected by Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome. Furthermore, he suffered from hypertension and autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. After an assessment of the first level coagulation blood tests (prothrombin time [PT]: 1.13 sec; international normalized ratio [PT-INR]: 1.21; activated partial thromboplastin time [APTT]: 1.10 sec; thrombin time [TT]: 1.01 sec), there were no contraindications for surgery as per hematologist suggestion.

The patient developed mild postoperative peno-scrotal hematoma. A CT scan of abdomen and pelvis did not show active bleeding. We opted for a conservative management with compressive medication. It was successful, and the patient was discharged 8 days after surgery in good condition (last blood exams: RBC 3.25 × 10^6/mμL; WBC 6.06 × 10^3/mμL; Hb 9.9 g/dL-in growing ; PLT 186 × 10^3/mμL; HCT 28.5%).

One month later, the day after the first prosthesis training session, the patient returned with swelling in the peno-scrotal region (Fig. 1). He was admitted to hospital for further monitoring. Blood exams showed anemia (Hb: 8.5 g/dL).

Conservative management with compressive medication was the initial treatment; however, painful swelling returned on the 5th-day post-admission, so revision surgery was deemed necessary. A large inguino-scrotal hematoma was drained. There was a complete bilateral dehiscence of corpora cavernosa with a spread venous bleeding in the scrotum (Fig. 2). A meticulous hemostasis of the whole area was performed without active bleeding documented at the end of the procedure. Both cylinders were repositioned and the corpora cavernosa were closed with heterologous graft to reduce the pressure into the corporas and the risk of further erosion (Fig. 3). There was no evidence of infection at this stage. On the first postoperative day, a CT scan was performed due to the recurrence of inguino-scrotal pain and swelling with profuse bleeding around the exit of the scrotal drain. Imaging showed hypertrophy of the right hypogastric artery with severe vascular malformations: the right pudendal artery was massively dilated with early visualization of venous drainage without evidence of arteriovenous fistulae; regular bulbocavernous capillary blush; right upper gluteus artery hypertrophic and dilated. Multiple twisting and aneurysms of the right internal pudenda artery were bleeding from multiple points. The patient received a blood transfusion (2U) due to anemia (Hb 7.5 g/dL) and underwent to percutaneous scleroembolization of the right internal pudendal artery to stop the bleeding. Seven hours later, massive bleeding persisted from both drains (200 mL) and surgical wound (Hb 8.0 g/dL after transfusion and scleroembolization). Further emergency revision was required at this stage.

The penile implant and the corporal graft were removed. More than 2.5 hours were necessary to achieve a complete hemostasis of the surgical site. Corporontomies were sutured with Prolene 3/0 stitches and sealed with a hemostatic matrix (TachoSil: Human
Fibrinogen+ Thrombin). The scrotal incision was sutured with Vicryl 3/0. After 2 days wound bleeding apparently stopped, so both drains were removed and Hb remained stable (9.5 g/dL). The following day, hemoglobin level continued to drop without any signs of bleeding, so second level coagulation blood tests were required despite the fact that the first level was normal (PT, APTT, and TT): factor XIII (FXIII), vWF, clotting time, specific inhibitors for suspected acquired coagulopathy. Bleeding from the wound and urethra started again 3 days after the removal of penile implant and scleroembolization of the right pudendal artery. Continuous bladder irrigation was required and cystoscopic inspection was performed. We observed a fistula between the proximal urethra and the penoscrotal dartos (Fig. 4); neither a urethral stenosis nor a bladder lesion were evident (only slight bleeding from the bladder neck due to catheterisation).

Anemia and bleeding began to worsen despite the administration of fresh frozen plasma and blood transfusions. After a couple of days, coagulation tests revealed the presence of factor XIII deficiency (= 17%), also known as the “fibrin-stabilizing factor,” which plays a crucial role in clotting cascade and wound healing so we administrated human-FXIII[5].

Despite this treatment, the patient showed little improvement and persistent anemia (Hb 7.0 g/dL) due to recurrent scrotal and urethral bleeding; the wound dressing had to be rewrapped once every 2 hours, and the patient required blood transfusions. Another contrast-enhanced CT scan was necessary to exclude a new source of bleeding. The scan indicated a dysplastic left internal pudendal artery and hypervascularization of the bulbocavernous scrotal area on both sides through abnormal collateral circulations. A percutaneous scleroembolization of the left internal pudendal artery was performed to reduce the blood supply to the scrotal area and related bleeding.

Since all the attempts to stop the bleeding were unsuccessful, a new experimental approach was proposed. We applied the cord blood platelet gel (CBPG) to the scrotal wound and also endoscopically in the urethra to close the bleeding fistula. CBPG has been widely used in the treatment of diabetic ulcers with excellent results[6].

This approach improved the situation: the bleeding stopped, urine became clear less than 24 hours after the endoscopic procedure, and hemoglobin increased. The patient was sent home 2 weeks later, after almost 3 months in hospital. He was discharged with a Foley catheter 18 Ch/3 ways and the catheter has not been removed yet. He is currently awaiting a urethroplasty to correct the urethral fistula.

The patient has provided informed consent for publication of the case.

3. Discussion

The implantation of penile prosthesis is the third-line therapy for ED and treatment of choice in cases of severe ED[7]. This surgery is a valid therapeutic alternative, emphasized by the high rate of patients and partner’s satisfaction emerged in literature[8]. The implantation is a safe procedure with low complication rate, especially in high volume centers. Despite that, it is necessary to identify potential risks[9].

ED in men with Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome may be due to venous drainage anomalies caused by vascular malformations of the lower abdomen and external genitalia, as well as an abnormality of the veno-occlusive mechanism of the erection[10]. Congenital FXIII deficiency is a rare hereditary bleeding disorder estimated to affect between 1 in 1 million and 1 in 5 million live births, and it occurs more frequently in consanguineous families.
FXIII has also a role in wound repair and healing. Combination of KTS and FXIII deficiency represent an explanation for the clinical scenario observed in our patient. Replacement therapy for FXIII deficiency can be provided through fresh frozen plasma (preferably virus-inactivated) in doses of 10mL/kg at 4 to 6 week intervals, cryoprecipitate provided in doses of 1 bag per 10 to 20 kg of bodyweight every 3 to 4 weeks, and pasteurized FXIII concentrates (about 240 units/vial). Virus-inactivated fresh-frozen plasma (FFP) and particularly pasteurized concentrates are the most preferred among these agents. The first FXIII from a human source that was used in replacement therapy was produced from placenta (Fibrogammin HS); however, this product was later replaced by plasma extracted FXIII concentrates [Fibrogammin P (CSL Behring, Marburg, Germany) and FXIII-BLP (Bio-Product Laboratory, Elstree, United Kingdom)]. In addition, recombinant FXIII (Novo Nordisk, Bagsvaerd, Denmark) is currently available for use in the treatment of similar cases.

4. Conclusions
Experience regarding management of ED in KTS patient is limited and in case of concomitant factor XIII deficiency the clinical scenario can be life-threatening as demonstrated by this case report. A multidisciplinary approach including a urologist, an interventional radiologist and a hematologist in our experience represented the key approach in case of severe bleeding following surgery for ED.

Author contributions
Conceptualization: Carlo Bettocchi.
Data curation: Marco Spilotros, Emanuele Utano, Francesco Sebastiani, Lukas Bittner, Pasquale Ditonno, Michele Battaglia.
Investigation: Carlo Bettocchi, Marco Spilotros, Giuseppe Lucarelli, Francesco Sebastiani, Lukas Bittner, Pasquale Ditonno, Michele Battaglia.
Methodology: Marco Spilotros, Emanuele Utano, Francesco Sebastiani.
Resources: Emanuele Utano.
Supervision: Carlo Bettocchi, Michele Battaglia.
Writing – original draft: Carlo Bettocchi, Marco Spilotros.
Writing – review & editing: Giuseppe Lucarelli, Pasquale Ditonno.

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