

THE STUDIES ON LYMPHATIC VENOUS ANASTOMOSIS IN LVMPHEDEMA*

YUKIO YAMADA

1st Department of Surgery, Nagoya University School of Medicine
(Director: Prof. Yoshio Hashimoto)

ABSTRACT

Although a considerable number of publications about the treatment of lymphedema has been appeared in recent years, an effective method for surgical treatment has not yet been established.

In legs of adult mongrel dogs the author made a lymphatic venous end-to-end anastomosis with 4 to 6 evenly-spaced, interrupted sutures of No. 10-0 black tetroon monofilament. All branches of the saphenous vein were ligated and cut off to prevent venous blood inflow. Consequently the saphenous vein was transformed into a lymphatic channels.

At the site of the anastomosis, the author amputated the lymphatic venous anastomosed leg and the control leg except their bones, arteries, veins and nerves and resutured them respectively for formation of lymphedema. The author examined the relationship between lymphatic and venous pressure at rest or in the manual pumping procedures.

In the present study, lymph pressure ascended abruptly during manual pumping more than venous pressure. In the amputated leg having an end-to-end anastomosis, the author succeeded to demonstrate the passage of a contrast medium through the anastomosis by indirect lymphangiography, and circumferences of the lymphatic venous anastomosed leg were less than those of the control leg.

The main cause of failure of anastomosis was presence of excess granulation tissue at the anastomotic site and anastomotic disruption. By using No. 10-0 black tetroon monofilament, however, the granulation was not prominent histologically. Therefore, the author applied this method to a patient with lymphedema clinically, and obtained considerable effects.

INTRODUCTION

Hitherto considerable number of studies on treatment of lymphedema have been reported, but an effective surgical method has not yet been established. During the past several years, the understanding of the role played by the lymphatic system has been increased, and lymphedema, chyluria and certain forms of protein-losing enteropathies are now considered by most observers to be forms of lymphatic insufficiency¹⁾²⁾³⁾⁴⁾. Our knowledge of lymph circulation

山田 行男

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however remains incomplete, and mechanisms that determine lymph transport, flow and pressure are still obscure and subject to debate.

It is evident that lymphatic venous communications in the periphery may play a part as alternative pathways for lymph flow⁵⁾⁶⁾⁷⁾⁸⁾, but any flow of lymph into the venous system which may occur at the node is not great enough to meet the needs of the part⁹⁾.

Lymph flow is hindered by a mechanical factor. The mechanical factors may be of anatomical, organic nature, *e.g.* the occlusion of the lymphatics by obstructive lymphangitis, thrombosis of the lymphatics, filariasis, etc¹⁰⁾. When obstruction of the normal channels prevents lymph from reaching the venous circulation through the large trunks at the base of the neck, alternative paths become important.

Clinical and experimental observations place most of these communications at the level of the lymph nodes⁵⁾¹¹⁾. In man, though these channels may exist, they are apparently unable to compensate for the loss of the major lymphatic trunks in the extremities. In dog, the subcutaneous lymphatics may be able to compensate for the loss of the deeper trunks, but if they are also destroyed, then edema will result.

For the formation of alternative paths, the author considered that an artificial lymphatic venous anastomosis would be effective in lymphatic obstruction. The experience with direct surgery using the lymphatics and the saphenous vein forms the basis of this study.

Masai has published a paper on the direct lymphatic venous implantation, but it had a tendency to occlusion after a long term¹²⁾ (Fig. 1). Since the author has taken a different approach toward the problem of creation of

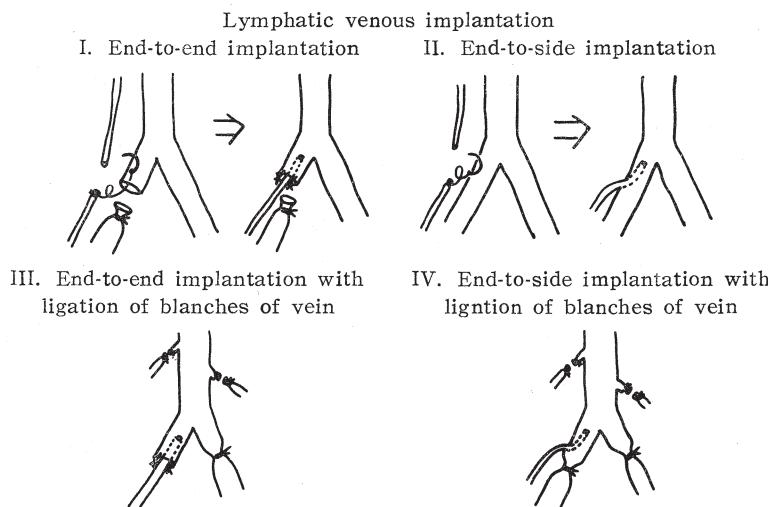


FIG. 1. Method of lymphatic venous implantation.

a lymphatic venous shunt.

The present study was undertaken in the hope that the technical precision afforded by the microsurgical techniques and the trial of various anastomotic methods might be successful in creating a long term diversion of lymph into the saphenous vein^{13) 14)}.

Lymphatic vessels are too fragile for formal suturing, but have a regenerative capacity which renders a precise approximation unnecessary¹⁵⁾.

Low concentration of coagulation proteins in peripheral lymph makes the likelihood of intraluminal clotting remote, even under circumstances of surgical manipulation¹⁶⁾.

Peripheral lymph flow is very slow and under low pressure, so that local extravasation of lymph from a loose approximation in anastomosis is not a limiting problem¹⁷⁾.

From these considerations, it appeared that it would be possible to create a lymphatic venous anastomosis without the need of water-tight suture by ligating and cutting off of all branches of the saphenous vein.

To this end the following experiments were performed on 4 groups of 80 adult mongrel dogs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Adult mongrel dogs weighing 8 to 15 kg were used. Patent Blue dye in 10% solution was injected into the palmar surface of the paw to aid visualization of the lymphatics. After 10 to 15 minutes a skin incision was made along the saphenous vein of the hind leg in an anesthetized dog. One of two lymphatics accompanying the saphenous vein was carefully isolated from the surrounding connective tissue for a distance of about 2 cm. One small polyethylene tube was inserted into the lymphatic vessel through a single incision in the wall of the lymphatics, and directed peripherally as a splint, and the lymphatic vessel was cut off at the site of incision (Fig. 2 and 3).

The saphenous vein was carefully isolated from the surrounding connective tissue for all distance, and all branches were ligated and then blood flow of the saphenous vein was intercepted.

Experiment A: End-to-end anastomosis

The isolated saphenous vein was cut off adjacent to the site of cannulation in the lymphatic, and the free end of a splint was inserted into the saphenous vein centrally. A end-to-end anastomosis was carried out between the saphenous vein and the lymphatic. The nearby lymphatics were blocked to increase lymphatic pressure.

No. 10-0 black teflon monofilament was used for suture of the anastomosis with an operating microscope. After suturing, the splint was removed through the wall of the vein (Fig. 2). Consequently, the saphenous vein was transformed

Lymphatic venous end-to-end anastomosis with ligation of all branches of the vein

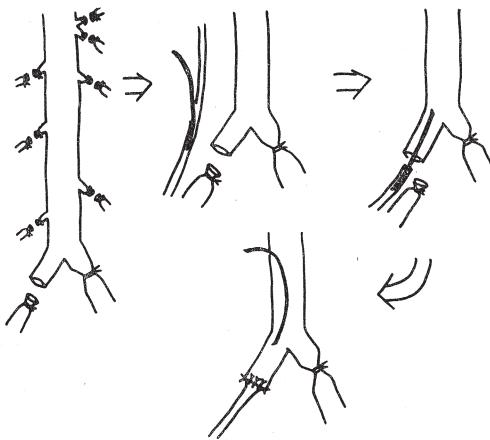


FIG. 2. Method of lymphatic venous end-to-end anastomosis.

Lymphatic venous end-to-side anastomosis with ligation of all branches of the vein

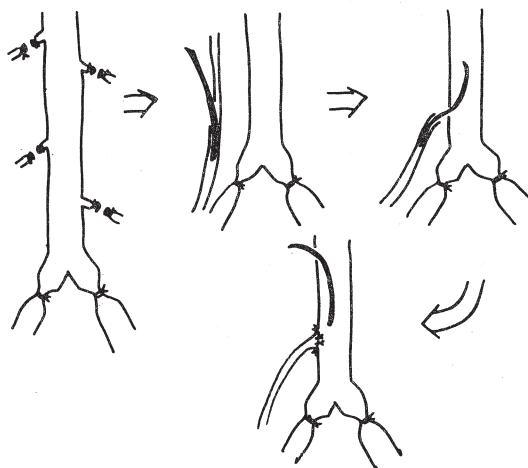


FIG. 3. Method of lymphatic venous end-to-side anastomosis.

into a lymphatic channel. Long term behaviour of the anastomosis was followed up by direct lymphangiography and histological examination. Direct lymphangiography was done by intralymphatic injection of about 2 cc of 60% Urografin. Histologically the author examined the specimens by Hematoxylin-Eosin staining and Elastica-Van Gieson staining.

Experiment B: End-to-side anastomosis

A small incision on the wall of the saphenous vein was made adjacent to

the site of cannulation into the lymphatic, and the free end of a splint was inserted into the vein through the incision (Fig. 3).

A end-to-end anastomosis was carried out with 4 to 6 evenly-spaced interrupted sutures of No. 10-0 black tetron monofilament (Fig. 3). After completing the anastomosis, the site of the anastomosis was covered with subcutaneous tissue and skin, and left for 1 week to 6 months.

Experiment C: Formation of lymphedema by amputation

For alling to lymphedema clinically the author made lymphedema in the legs of dogs. In order to test the functional capacity of such anastomosis, blockage of the normal lymphatic drainage of the legs was performed after the manner described by Danese and Howard⁶⁾.

The author amputated the hind legs of dogs by a circumferential incision, except their bones, arteries, veins and nerves, and resutured the muscles and skin (Fig. 4). In one of the two hind legs the author created a lymphatic venous end-to-end anastomosis, and the opposite hind leg was observed as control (Fig. 4). One to two weeks after the operation indirect lymphangiography was performed by intrasubcutaneous injection of 5 cc of 60% Urografin in the palmar surface of the paw.

Experiment D: Relationship between lymphatic and venous pressure

Two small polyethylene tubes were inserted through a single incision in the wall of lymphatic. One tube was directed centrally past the next valve and the other was directed peripherally. The free ends of the cannulae were connected to the two arms of a polyethylene T-tube (Fig. 5). The entire system had previously been filled with physiological saline solution containing 1 mg heparin per ml.

The saphenous vein was cannulated with a polyethylene tube adjacent to the site of cannulation of the lymphatic. Both lymphatic and venous pressures

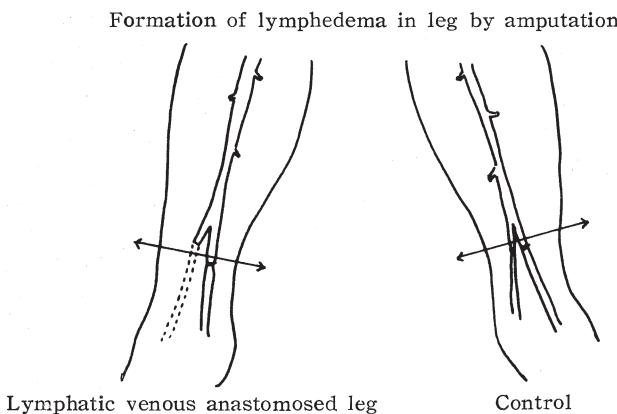


Fig. 4. Method of formation of lymphedema by amputation.

Apparatus for measurement of lymphatic pressure

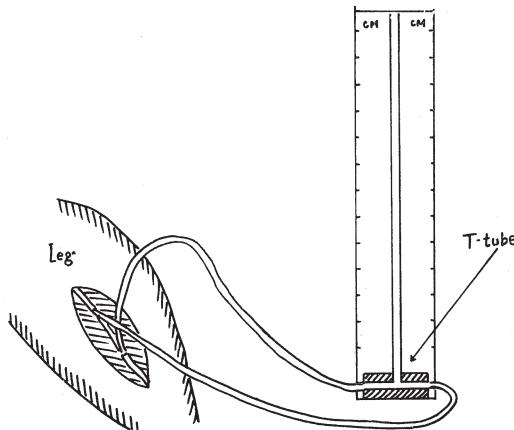


FIG. 5. Cannulation method of measurement of lymphatic pressure.

were read directly in the polyethylene tube which served as a water manometer. After series of normal readings had been taken, manual pumping procedures were attempted by squeezing the paw, moving a joint or tapping the paw. In the same manner lymphatic pressure in lymphedema was measured.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Experiment A:

In the legs having an end-to-end anastomosis of the lymphatic and vein, the author succeeded to demonstrate passage of a contrast medium roentgenographically through the anastomosis (Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10). Few early failures to demonstrate were due to surgical technical failure in suturing and in intralymphatic injection of a contrast medium. Following nearby lymphatic blockage, all legs became edematous a little in spite of the lymphatic venous anastomosis. But 1 week after the operation light edema of the leg subsided, and the author was encouraged to think that this might be due to the function of the anastomosis.

Direct lymphangiography done 1 week after the operation demonstrated the anastomosis, the saphenous vein and femoral



FIG. 6. Direct lymphangiography showing passage of a contrast medium through the anastomosis taken 1 week following (white arrow).



FIG. 7



FIG. 8

FIG. 7. Picture taken 2 weeks following the anastomosis (white arrow).

FIG. 8. Lymphangiography taken 2 weeks following anastomosis. White arrow points to the anastomosis.



FIG. 9

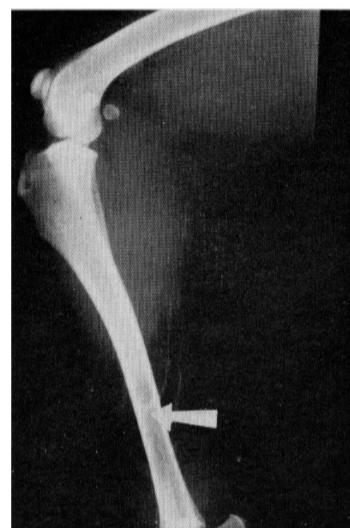


FIG. 10

FIG. 9. Lymphangiography taken 8 weeks following the anastomosis (white arrow).

FIG. 10. Picture taken 6 months following anastomosis.

vein, patent fully (Fig. 6), and when repeated 2 weeks later, the saphenous vein was demonstrated fully by a contrast medium (Fig. 7 and 8). When repeated 8 weeks later, the vein showed narrowing of the lumen (Fig. 9). About 6 months after the operation direct lymphangiography demonstrated the lymphatic channel transformed by the saphenous vein, but narrowing of the lumen at the site of the anastomosis and at the vein was observed relatively much (Fig. 10). External and internal appearances of the anastomosis were showed in Fig. 11 and 12. The patency rate in this group was obtained 1 week, 8 weeks and about 6 months after the operation (Table 1 a). Histologically the author examined the area of anastomosis, and obtained that the lumen had been kept fully 2 weeks later the anastomosis (Fig. 13). When

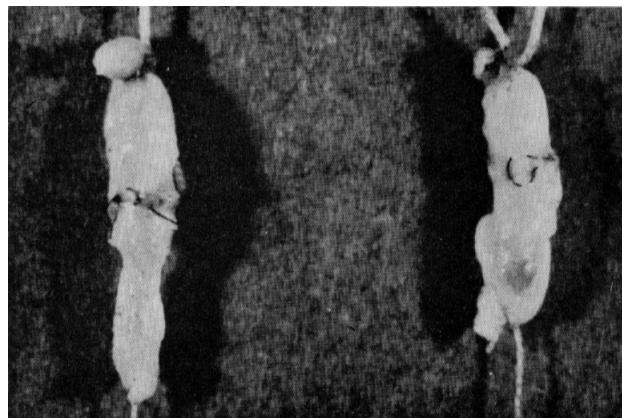


FIG. 11. Picture shows the external appearance of lymphatic venous anastomosis.

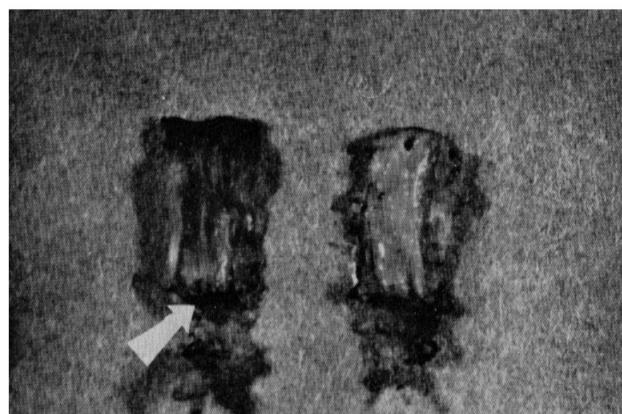


FIG. 12. Picture shows the internal appearance of lymphatic venous anastomosis.

TABLE 1 a and 1 d. Patency Rate
Lymphatic venous end-to-end anastomosis in legs of dogs

Days after anastomosis	Lymphangiography		% of success
	Success	Failure	
1 week	20	2	90.9
8 weeks	16	6	72.7
6 months	8	10	44.4

Lymphatic venous end-to-side anastomosis in legs of dogs

Days after anastomosis	Lymphangiography		% of success
	Success	Failure	
1 week	18	3	85.7
8 weeks	10	8	55.6
6 months	5	9	35.7

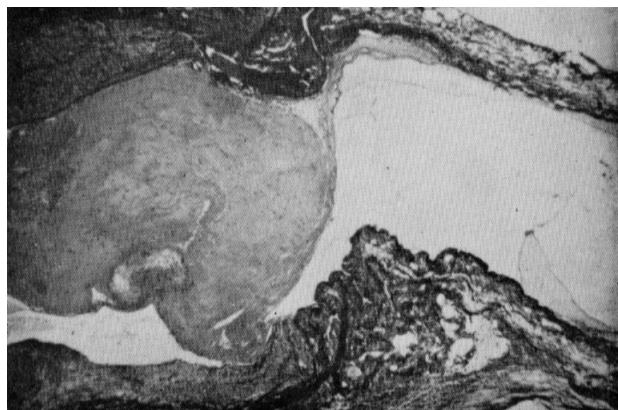


FIG. 13. Microphotograph showing a longitudinal section of the site of lymphatic venous anastomosis, 2 weeks after the anastomosis. The lumen at the anastomosis is kept fully.

examined 8 weeks later, the lumen was narrowed slightly, and thickening of the wall of the vein was observed (Fig. 14). But about 6 months after the operation, granulation at the site of the anastomosis was relatively much, but the lumen was kept patent (Fig. 15). The blood clot was not seen in the lumen entirely in a long term.

Experiment B:

In the legs having an end-to-side anastomosis of the lymphatic and vein, the author succeeded to show passage of a contrast medium by indirect

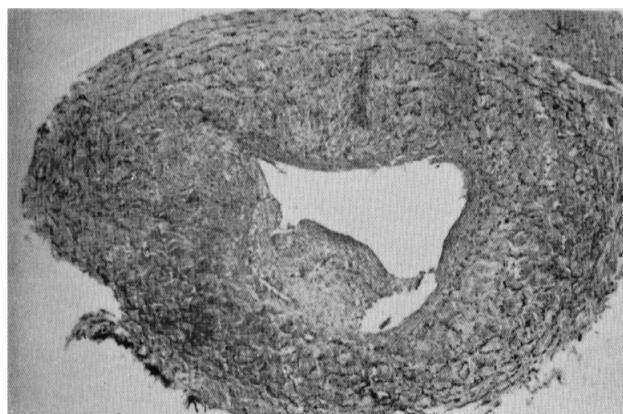


FIG. 14. Microphotograph of the cross section of the vein transformed into a lymphatic channel, showing thickening of the wall.

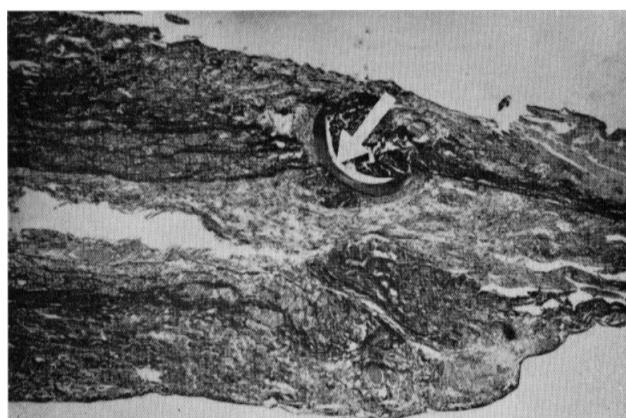


FIG. 15. Microphotograph of the longitudinal section of the site of lymphatic venous anastomosis 6 months after anastomosis, showing narrowing of the lumen. White arrow points to No. 10-0 black tetron monofilament.

Lymphangiography through the anastomosis (Fig. 16). The surgical technique was more difficult than that in Experiment A, and so technical failure became frequent (Fig. 17). The patency rate in this group was poorer than that of Experiment A (Table 1 b). In others, inflammatory changes due to anastomotic disruption were noted frequently in this group.

Experiment C:

In the hind legs of dogs the lymphedema appeared 3 to 7 days after the amputation. The circumferences of the lymphatic venous anastomosed leg were about 1 to 3 cm less than those of the opposite leg used as control. The



FIG. 16



FIG. 17

FIG. 16. Direct lymphangiography taken 2 weeks after lymphatic venous end-to-side anastomosis.

FIG. 17. Local extravasation caused by technical failure.



FIG. 18. Appearance of the hind legs (lymphatic venous anastomosed leg and control leg).

appearance of the hind legs was showed in Fig. 18. One week after the amputation indirect lymphangiography showed lymph flow into the saphenous vein through the lymphatic venous anastomosis (Fig. 19). When repeated 2 weeks later, lymphangiography showed good lymph flow into the vein similarly (Fig. 20).



Fig. 19. Indirect lymphangiography taken 1 week after amputation. Contrast medium is seen in the vein. White arrow shows the lymphatic venous anastomosis.



FIG. 20. Indirect lymphangiography taken 2 weeks after amputation. Contrast medium is seen in the vein. White arrow shows the lymphatic venous anastomosis.

Experiment D:

Immediately after cannulation both lymphatic and venous pressures were unstable, presumably consequent on the manipulations incident to the operation. At rest lymphatic pressure ranged from 2.0 to 8.2 cm of water, while the range of venous pressure was from 8.0 to 20.6 cm of water (Table 2). Pressure levels in the lymphatic and vein were generally very similar (Fig. 21). Knee joint movement increased lymphatic pressure as high as 2 or 3 times the average control level, and caused a slight increase or slight decrease of venous pressure (Table 2). Tapping of the paw raised lymphatic pressure (Fig. 21).

TABLE 2. Lymphatic and Venous Pressure in Legs of Dogs

No. ↓	At rest		Knee joint movement		Tapping		Squeezing	
	L. P.	V. P.	L. P.	V. P.	L. P.	V. P.	L. P.	V. P.
1	3.5	10.4	9.8	10.2	13.8	14.0	21.2	18.0
2	4.8	12.0	14.0	13.0	19.0	17.4	23.8	21.2
3	3.2	8.5	9.4	10.0	12.2	13.0	20.4	18.0
4	5.0	10.3	14.8	14.0	18.8	17.5	24.4	21.6
5	8.0	12.2	16.6	17.8	20.5	20.0	26.0	24.0
6	2.5	8.0	9.0	8.0	12.8	12.0	19.2	17.0
7	7.2	20.6	20.0	18.0	23.0	22.0	27.0	26.0
8	4.8	10.0	16.0	15.4	23.0	18.7	26.2	23.0
9	5.0	11.3	15.8	15.0	18.8	19.0	26.0	24.0
10	6.0	10.8	18.0	18.0	20.6	21.0	26.8	25.3
11	2.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	13.6	12.0	19.8	18.0
12	5.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	19.5	20.0	25.8	24.0
13	5.2	13.7	15.4	12.8	18.8	16.8	24.6	20.5
14	4.3	12.0	17.0	15.2	20.4	20.0	27.4	23.0
15	4.5	12.2	15.0	15.0	19.8	18.0	26.6	23.0
16	4.6	11.8	14.8	13.6	19.6	17.0	25.2	21.0
17	4.2	10.0	15.0	13.0	20.0	18.0	25.4	22.0
18	7.4	17.0	18.5	18.0	22.5	22.0	27.0	26.0
19	8.2	18.2	17.0	18.0	20.8	23.0	27.6	27.0
20	4.0	12.0	15.8	14.4	19.0	18.0	26.8	23.0
Average	4.9	12.2	14.8	14.1	18.7	18.0	24.9	22.2

Relationship between lymphatic and venous pressure in legs of dogs (average)

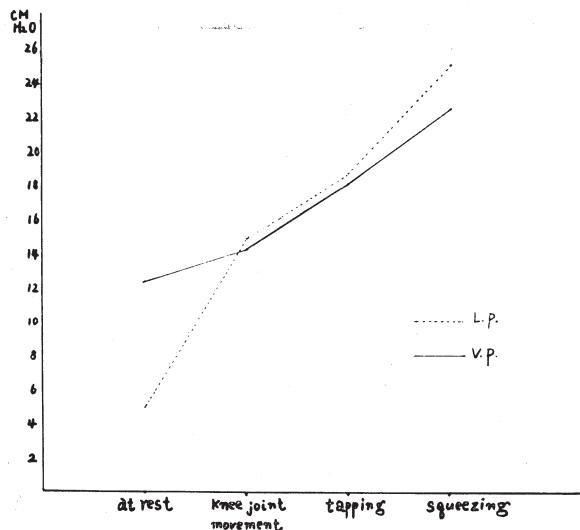


FIG. 21. Relationship between lymphatic and venous pressures.

Repetitive squeezing of the paw caused lymphatic pressure to rise up as high as 3 or 7 times the control level (Fig. 21). In the present experiment lymph pressure rose up about 5.0 to 14.0 cm of water at rest in the legs with lymphedema.

CASE REPORT

Case 1:

A woman, aged 37, underwent an operation for the right hip joint tuberculosis about 10 years before. This patient remarked swelling of the right leg 5 years before. Physical activity was markedly and increasingly limited,

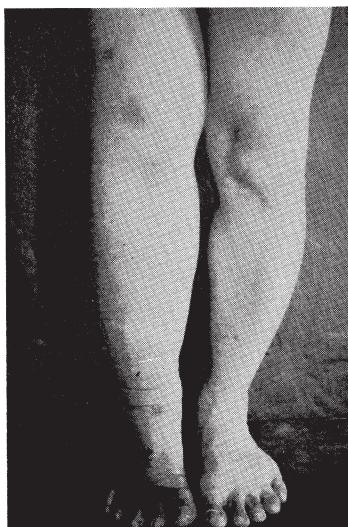


FIG. 22



FIG. 23

FIG. 22. Secondary lymphedema of the right leg. showing preoperative appearance.

FIG. 23. Lymphangiography showing the varicose, hyperplastic lymphatics with some dermal backflow.



FIG. 24. Saphenous vein with anastomosed lymphatics.

but the leg was painless (Fig. 22). She pressed for operative treatment for this reason. Lymphangiography disclosed hyperplasia with varicosity of the subcutaneous lymph trunks (Fig. 23). At operation we made 4 lymphatic venous anastomoses and 1 lymphatic venous implantation in the leg (Fig. 24). The saphenous vein was used, and 3 months after the operation the circumferences of the leg markedly decreased by about 2 to 8 cm (Fig. 25). As showed in Fig. 25, the appearance of the leg became better, and the author believes that it is due to functional artificial lymphatic venous shunts.

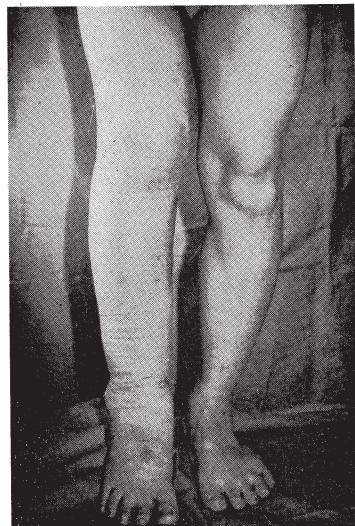


FIG. 25. Right lower extremity, showing appearance 3 months after operation.

DISCUSSION

The desirability to create a new pathway for lymph flow by passing the area of lymphatic obstruction is obvious to all physicians. Since the lymphatics embryologically originate from the developing venous network, lymphatic venous communications may be expected¹⁸⁾. It is well documented that lymphatic tissue regenerates rapidly with restoration of normal function after manipulation, partial excision and other trauma¹⁹⁾²⁰⁾²¹⁾.

On the other hand, it has been both experimentally and clinically demonstrated that the thoracic duct can be successfully implanted into a vein with maintenance of lymph flow²²⁾²³⁾²⁴⁾. Therefore, it is clear that there is no fundamental incompatibility of anastomosis between the lymphatic and venous systems. There is some evidence that lymphatic venous communications in the area of the lymph nodes normally exist in the periphery, but significance of these connections has not been firmly established⁵⁾⁶⁾⁷⁾⁸⁾.

Although there is disagreement among investigators as to intralymphatic pressures and gradients across any lymphatic venous communications¹⁾²⁵⁾²⁶⁾, several have reported intermittent high pressure within the lymphatics in the extremities²⁶⁾⁴⁾. Yoffey and Courtice¹⁸⁾ presented ample evidence of the presence of lymphatic venous communications which shunt lymph from efferent channels directly into the veins prior to reaching the larger lymphatic ducts. Glenn and associates²⁷⁾ have demonstrated that, when a peripheral lymphatic channel is injected with dye, the latter will appear in blood even if the thoracic

duct is tied. It is considered that this occurs by way of accessory lymphatic venous communications.

Drinker²⁸⁾ has similarly described the presence of accessory channels between the thoracic duct and the right lymphatic duct of doge. When the main channels are obstructed or lymph flow and lymph pressure are greatly increased, the accessory channels become enlarged and activated. Similarly, the experimental demonstration of lymphatic venous communication under conditions of lymphatic obstruction has been successfully achieved in rats²⁹⁾. Rusznyak¹⁰⁾ concludes tnat, although lymphatic venous communications can be demonstrated in anatomic preparations, they are functionally negligible under normal conditions. Malek²⁸⁾ concluded that damage to a lymph node by infection or trauma may lead to the formation of local lymphatic venous communications. In addition, actual demonstration of flow across these communications has been made under experimental conditions by isotope dilution methods²⁹⁾.

It would appear justifiable to conclude that lymphatic venous communications may well exist in all mammals but function only in the presence of increased lymphatic pressure or volume resulting from lymphatic obstruction.

Higher pressure on the venous side of the communications, as compared to the lymphatic side, could be a major factor interfering with lymph flow. Available imformation points the existence of lymphatic venous lymph flow in certain areas despite an apparent differential pressure gradient, and this gradient could be overcome with muscular contraction.

On Starling's³⁰⁾ hypothesis, the extracellular fluid originates from the blood stream by filtration across the capillary membranes, and is largely the result of the balance achieved between blood pressure which tends to force the fluid outwards and osmotic pressure of plasma proteins which tends to retain it.

Since blood pressure is higher at the arterial end of the capillary and plasma protein osmotic pressure constant throughout, movement of electrolyte across the capillary membrane is towards the tissues at the arterial end and into the lumen at the venous end of the capillary. Peripheral edema may result from disturbance of flow of these fluids.

Muscular activity is a very important factor in lymph flow. Funaoka³¹⁾ observed that radio-paque material, when injected into a lymphatic, remained immobile for a considerable lapse of time if the animal was at rest, but was quickly propelled on as soon as active or passive movement of the organ concerned was provoked. Kubik's²³⁾ experiments may be regarded as an important contribution towards elucidating the question of how lymph flow is affected by passive movement. He found that there are ampullar dilatations all over the lymphatic system. The ampullae are compressed when the muscles contract, while their walls are drawn apart when the muscles relax, so that ampullae play the part of a sort of pressure pumps.

It is not merely in the thoracic duct and the large lymph trunks that lymph flow is influenced by arterial pulsation. To prove the correctness of this statement was the object of the experiments performed by Clark and Clark³³⁾, Henry³⁴⁾, McMaster and Parsons³⁵⁾. Making their experiments on the ear of rabbits, Clark and Clark found that lymph in the lymphatics moved to and fro in synchronism with arterial pulsation. Heller³⁶⁾ gave evidence for the fact that the mesenteric lymphatics of guinea pigs perform about ten rhythmical contractions per minute. But Folorey³⁷⁾ denied the existence of lymphatic pulsation.

Horstman³⁸⁾ described that the contraction of valvular segment propels lymph to the next segment. When the segment is filled, its muscles contract and force its contents to move in the proximal direction.

The role of pulsatile arterial flow in promoting lymphatic flow has been the subject of discussions for many years, and is considered by some observers to be one of the factors producing lymph flow³⁹⁾. The volume of lymph flow under these circumstances might be insufficient in lymphatic obstruction to keep lymph circulation normal. Therefore, by creating of artificial lymphatic venous anastomosis the volume of lymph flow might be increased.

Pressure gradient is generally against lymphatic to venous flow, and by ligating all branches of the saphenous vein the author expected the situation to change at the site of anastomosis. Minimization of technical errors provided by the microsurgical technique has proved to be a significant factor in the long term patency of vascular anastomosis⁴⁰⁾.

It seemed worthwhile to apply this technical refinement to the construction of lymphatic venous anastomosis. Most probably an inflammatory action on the vascular endothelium leads to early occlusion by granulation tissue and eventual fibrosis of the vessel itself. Toti and associates⁴¹⁾ have showed by Thorotrast uptake in rabbits that there was a dilatation of lymphatics and an increase in lymph flow following the occlusion of the femoral vein. Danese and associates²⁴⁾ showed that after occlusion of the greater saphenous vein by septic thrombophlebitis the popliteal lymph node enlarged up to several times its original size, and that the increase in lymph pressure was smaller in that study. Reichert⁴³⁾, using direct exposure and injection of dye, demonstrated that regeneration of the lymphatic capillaries began a few days after section. Regeneration of the larger lymphatics required more time.

Many empirical surgical procedures have been tried for the relief of lymphedema. The introduction of lymphangiography by Kinmonth⁴⁴⁾ in 1955 resolved. It is of interest to consider the various operations which have been devised for the treatment of lymphedema. Lymphangioplasty was introduced by Handley⁴⁵⁾, Ransohoff⁴⁶⁾ and Hogeman⁴⁷⁾, but no convincing evidence on the efficiency of these procedures was available. Fascia excisional procedure was performed by Kondoleon⁴⁸⁾ and Sistrunk⁴⁹⁾ to make a communication between

the superficial and deep lymphatic channels, but the regeneration of a fascial barrier has been repeatedly observed. Subcutaneous tissue excisional procedure was practised by Charles⁵⁰⁾ and Homans⁵¹⁾. Thompson^{52) 53) 54)} performed the transposition of the superficial lymphatics into the deep subfascial compartment of the limb by means of a buried skin flap. Danese¹⁷⁾ succeeded to create an anastomosis by reimplantation of severed lymphatics into the lymph node. Cockett⁵⁵⁾ performed an end-to-side anastomosis between the lumbar lymphatic vessel and spermatic vein, in chyluria, and the patient no longer had chyluria after the operation. In experimental procedures on dogs, the hind leg subcutaneous lymph trunks have with occasional success been anastomosed to the adjacent femoral vein⁵⁶⁾, to inguinal lymph nodes⁵⁷⁾, and even transplanted as an autograft to the contralateral thigh to restore continuity in a second lymphatic trunk from which a corresponding segment had been removed, with subsequent restoration of lymph flow⁵⁸⁾.

In human being, Nielubowicz and Olszewski⁵⁹⁾ have claimed a single initial success in a patient with secondary lymphedema by anastomosing a transected inguinal lymph node with intact afferent superficial lymph trunk, into the lumen of the femoral vein. In the present experiment venous pressure was higher than lymphatic pressure, but the differences were not great. Since the lymphatics are believed to be highly distensible⁶⁰⁾, lymphatic pressure may not rise significantly until these vessels are distended. Drinker and his associates⁶¹⁾ found that lymph flow was increased by extrinsic factors such as massage, passive motion, muscular activity and respiration. This mechanism may facilitate lymphatic drainage of the peripheral lymphatics under some conditions.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The main causes of failure in lymphatic venous anastomosis are considered as follows:

1) Surgical technical failure, 2) Disruption of anastomosis by infection, 3) Excess granulation, and 4) Occlusion by blood clot. The tissue reaction at the site of anastomosis was diminished markedly by using a fine No. 10-0 black tetron monofilament, and so histologically the granulation decreased prominently. Consequently the patency rate increased by using an operating microscope. End-to-end anastomosis was better than end-to-side anastomosis similarly to those of the blood vessels.

Ligation of all branches of the saphenous vein prevented occlusion by blood clot and promoted lymph flow through the anastomosis.

In the leg of lymphedema by indirect lymphangiography the author succeeded to demonstrate flow of a contrast medium through the lymphatic venous anastomosis, and circumferences of the leg decreased remarkably than those of control. In a clinical case applied this procedure, lymphedema in the leg

has been reduced for several months, and hereafter it should be applied to secondary lymphedema and hyperplasia following primary lymphedema.

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