Chronic Primary Chylopericardium

Report of a Case and Review of the Literature

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SUMMARY

The case of a 36-year-old white man who had recurrent milky pericardial effusion and repeated pericardiocenteses over a period of 1 year with minimal disability or symptoms is presented. Surgical management included thoracotomy with ligation of all structures resembling lymphatic channels in the chest in several places and hemi-pericardectomy. Neither the source of chyle in the pericardium nor the etiological agent of this condition could be found. Criteria for successful management of this condition are re-emphasized.

ADDITIONAL INDEXING WORDS:
Pericardiectomy Lymphatics Pericardiocentesis Pericardial effusion

THE ISOLATED accumulation of chyle in the pericardial space has been recognized as a clinical entity only since 1954. At that time a mediastinal hygroma (lymphangiomatous hamartoma) in association with chylopericardium in a 31-year-old woman was reported by Groves and Effler. Although no direct communication between the tumor and either the pericardium or the thoracic duct could be identified at surgery, it was assumed that such communication did exist. Since that time two additional cases of similar tumor and isolated chylopericardium have been reported, as well as four cases of chylopericardium in which no such possible etiological mechanism could be found.

The term “primary chylopericardium” was used by Groves and Effler in the first paper and it seems proper to retain this term until more exact etiological mechanisms can be identified.

The value of single case reports in leading to better management of patients with rare clinical entities is well shown in this condition.

The seven previously reported cases of chylopericardium without chylothorax were all extensively investigated and the correct surgical approach has been fairly well worked out. There is no reason to believe that such cases did not exist in the past. However, the condition is not discussed in standard textbooks prior to 1954, even though Christian’s 1947 edition of Osler’s Principles and Practice of Medicine contains the single sentence, “In rare cases the serum (i.e., pericardial fluid) has a milky character, chylopericardium.” This same sentence appeared in Osler’s first edition in 1892, with no elaboration or references. No other mention of this condition could be found during a search through several other medical and pathological textbooks of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

This report deals with the eighth such case in the English literature. Similar to the previously reported cases, this patient presented a diagnostic problem for many months. Although our follow-up has been brief, surgery has apparently resulted in complete cure. Neither tumor nor abnormal lymphatic communications could be identified at surgery. This case differs somewhat from the other seven in two main respects: (1) the relatively asymptomatic state of the patient, and (2)
the massive amounts of chyle obtained over a period of 13 months. Although the recently reported case by Hudspeth and Miller suggests a possible duration of 6 years without symptoms; severe symptoms developed in their case after the first pericardiocentesis.

Report of Case

W. R., a 36-year-old white man, a machinery salesman, was referred to the Cardiovascular Division of the Department of Medicine, University of Alabama Medical Center, for recurrent pericardial effusion and was admitted October 25, 1965. The patient had been in good health until December 1963, when he noted the onset of epigastric and substernal fullness and discomfort, "as if I had eaten a huge meal," which was not related to meals, time of day, or physical effort. He attributed this symptom to a possible "ulcer" and treated himself intermittently with various antacids and other preparations without benefit. The sensation of fullness became persistent during the following 10 months with only minimal increase in severity. No other symptoms were noted and certainly none suggestive of possible cardiovascular pathology.

He finally consulted his physician in October 1964, for "stomach trouble." A massive pericardial effusion was discovered, the patient was hospitalized, and pericardiocentesis produced 700 ml of fluid which the patient described as being "like vanilla milk shake." The discomfort was promptly relieved with the tap. Within a few days the symptom recurred and reaccumulation of fluid was noted. A repeat tap 2 weeks later produced another 700 ml of similar fluid. Routine cultures and cultures for acid-fast bacilli and fungi of the fluid were negative, and the patient was empirically treated with antituberculous drugs for 4 months, followed by 2 months of steroid therapy without apparent diminution of the rate of fluid reaccumulation. From then until his present admission, the patient was treated symptomatically with repeated taps. Whenever his symptoms recurred and advanced to the stage indicating reaccumulation of a large quantity of fluid, he was admitted to the local hospital, tapped, and discharged the next morning asymptomatic, to return to work. During this entire period, except for his first hospitalization, although he had a total of seven pericardiocenteses yielding as much as 2,900 ml on one occasion, he continued his full-time employment without interruption and continued his normal everyday activities.

On admission to the University Hospital, the patient was essentially asymptomatic except for his usual symptoms of epigastric and substernal fullness and discomfort. His most recent tap was approximately 1 month prior to this admission. He denied fever, chills, joint pains or swelling, weakness, headaches, easy fatigability, exertional dyspnea, orthopnea, fluctuations of weight, peripheral edema, night sweats, or any other symptoms.

The past medical history was remarkable only in that the patient was involved in an automobile accident in January 1963, approximately 11 months before the onset of symptoms. At that time he suffered only a minor whiplash-like injury to the neck resulting in mild stiffness of his neck for a couple of weeks followed by complete recovery. He did not feel then that there were any indications for medical evaluation and none was sought. He denied any memory of blows or other trauma to the chest or any pain or tenderness of the chest or chest wall.

Physical examination revealed a well-developed, healthy-appearing adult male lying flat in bed in no apparent discomfort. Oral temperature was 99 F, pulse was 94 per minute and regular, respirations were 14 per minute, and the blood pressure was 120/95 mm Hg in both arms with no demonstrable paradoxical pulse. The veins of the neck were full but not significantly distended above 30. The Kussmaul sign (inspiratory expansion of the cervical veins) was not elicited. The thyroid was not palpable. The lungs were clear. An apical impulse was not palpable. The left border of the heart was percussed at the left midaxillary line and the right border, at the right midclavicular line. The heart sounds were audible but distant and no murmurs, pericardial friction rubs, or gallops were appreciated.

Figure 1

Chest roentgenogram taken on admission, October 25, 1965.
The peripheral pulses were adequate and equal bilaterally. The liver and spleen were not palpable, and there was no evidence of ascites or peripheral edema.

Fluoroscopic studies revealed a markedly enlarged cardiac shadow with the configuration of a massive pericardial effusion (fig. 1). The electrocardiogram was within normal limits. The white cell count was 8,900 with normal differential. The corrected erythrocyte sedimentation rate was 7 mm per hour and packed cell volume was 50%. Other laboratory findings were transaminase (SGOT) 15 units, 2-hour postprandial blood sugar 80 mg%, serum calcium 4.8 mEq/L, serum phosphorus 3.2 mg%, total serum cholesterol 233 mg%, blood urea nitrogen 12 mg%, serum protein 7.7 g% with normal electrophoretic pattern, and ASO titer 125 Todd units. L. E. cell preparations were negative on three occasions, and skin tests for tuberculosis, histoplasmosis, and coccidioidymycosis were negative. The vital capacity was 2.4, 2.5, and 2.6 L on three occasions which was 60% of the predicted normal. The central venous pressure was 80 mm of saline and there was no change with the Valsalva maneuver to suggest cardiac tamponade. Urinalysis was within normal limits.

On October 26, 1965, a transthoracic pericardiocentesis under local anesthesia was performed without difficulty and 1,100 ml of milky fluid was obtained. No attempt was made to remove all fluid possible. Two hundred milliliters of air was introduced into the pericardial sac and fluoroscopy then revealed a thin pericardium with a large pericardial effusion being still present (fig. 2). The fluid had a specific gravity of 1.036 and a total protein of 5.9 g% with an electrophoretic pattern identical with that of the serum protein. There were 8,000 fresh red blood cells and 280 lymphocytes per cubic millimeter. Values for amylase were 186 U, for cholesterol 104 mg% and for triglycerides 1,640 mg%. When equal volumes of diethyl ether and the fluid were mixed in a tube, almost complete clearing of the milkiness of the fluid occurred. Cultures for acid-fast bacilli, fungi, and bacteria were negative. Histological studies on cell block preparations revealed no tumor cells.

The patient remained afebrile during hospitalization and had an essentially benign course. The diagnosis of primary chylopericardium was made and surgery was recommended. Because of pressing personal business, the patient was discharged on October 29, 1965, to return for readmission and surgery as soon as feasible.

He was readmitted to the Surgical Service on November 8, 1965, and 2 days later underwent exploratory thoracotomy by Dr. Merrill Bradley. Upon opening the chest, the pericardial sac was seen to be filled with a considerable amount of milky fluid (fig. 3). It was opened and evacuated of 2 to 3 L of milky, odorless fluid. The pericardium appeared otherwise normal without significant thickening or any areas of adhesion to the heart, and a hemipericardiotomy was performed. No lymphatic communications with the pericardial space could be found nor could a definite thoracic duct structure be identified at the level of the pericardium even after several injections of methylene blue in the peri diaphragmatic area. No lymphadenopathy, lymphangioma, or apparent malformations were noted. Structures which resembled lymphatic channels in the thorax and the site of entrance of the thoracic duct into the left subclavian vein were ligated in several places and at several levels in the thorax. The postoperative course was uneventful except for an area of atelectasis in the lower lobe of the left lung and partial paralysis of the left hemidiaphragm during the immediate postoperative period. No reaccumulation of fluid (or chyle) was noted 6 months after surgery and the patient was asymptomatic (fig. 4). Microscopic examination of the pericardium showed chronic nonspecific pericarditis with hyalinized nodular areas thought to be sites of previous pericardial taps.

**Discussion**

This case is almost identical to the cases reported by Knight and Hudspeth and Miller which also demonstrated the remarkable

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**Figure 2**

*Pneumopericardium. Roentgenogram taken October 26, 1965, immediately after aspiration of 1,100 ml of fluid and injection of 200 ml of air. Note air-fluid level within thin and enlarged pericardium.*

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lack of symptoms or disability to the patient in the presence of massive pericardial effusion. Although the other five patients whose cases have been reported also presented with relatively mild symptoms early in the course of the disease, they all progressed with time to the state of cardiac tamponade with disabling and serious manifestations. From the date of diagnosis to surgery, a period of 13 months, our patient had undergone eight pericardiocenteses in the following periods: October, November, and December 1964 and January, March, June, September, and October 1965. The last tap was mainly for diagnostic purposes upon his first admission to this hospital and not because of any significant symptoms. The only indication for the taps was the recurrence of the patient’s symptom of epigastric and substernal fullness and discomfort. With each tap this discomfort was completely relieved, and the patient did not lose a single day of work during the year prior to his hospitalizations for definitive treatment. During the periods between pericardiocenteses, the patient enjoyed his normal everyday activities without interruption or significant discomfort. It is interesting to note

**Figure 3**
During surgery, showing chyle-filled pericardium.

**Figure 4**
Chest roentgenogram made approximately 6 months after surgery.
from the approximate dates of these taps that the time intervals between them were becoming longer, yet, according to the patient the amounts of fluid removed were somewhat increased with each succeeding tap. This suggested gradual reaccumulation of the fluid, hence affording time for accommodation of the pericardial sac and allowing it to hold progressively larger volumes of fluid each time before causing recurrence of the symptoms. This probably explains the paucity of symptoms suggestive of tamponade in spite of the presence of such massive amounts of pericardial fluid.

In three of the reported cases lymphangiomatous hamartomas were found, but no causative pathology could be found in the other four. In the case reported by Naef, there was a history of recent trauma and of an inflammatory process but there were no pathological findings on surgery to implicate or suggest either as the cause.

In almost all cases, including this one, no source of chyle in the pericardium could be identified at surgery. The case reported by Miller and associates, however, is an exception. In that case, the author described rapid reaccumulation of chyle in the pericardium at the rate of 50 ml in 10 minutes after the pericardium was initially opened and the fluid removed. The fluid appeared to flow from many areas within the pericardium. There have been two deaths and these occurred in the patients who did not have ligation of the thoracic duct. In both cases frequent recurrent chylothorax and chylopericardium complicated the entire postoperative course appearing almost immediately after surgery and continuing until death about 3 months later in two patients. The other six had ligation of the thoracic duct or all major lymphatic channels in the thorax or both, plus a pericardial window or a partial pericardietomy. Our patient had ligation of all structures in the thorax which resembled lymphatic channels in several places and also hemipericardietomy. No thoracic duct could be identified in our patient even after repeated injections of lipophilic dyes in the peridiasphragmatic region. The patient remains asymptomatic 7 months after surgery, with no evidence of reaccumulation of fluid.

We can only re-emphasize what the other authors have already stated in regard to the management of primary chylopericardium. To assure success, the thoracic duct and all lymphatic channels in the thorax should be ligated in several places, a pericardial window and preferably a partial pericardietomy should be done to ensure adequate drainage and to prevent the possible development of constrictive pericarditis, and a thorough search for any causative factors should be conducted and the elimination of such when encountered. Failure to comply with these requirements in the management of primary chylopericardium will only invite disaster.

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References
Famous Facetiae

In the address, his Baltimore valedictory, delivered on Washington’s birthday, February 22, 1905, Osler spends a good deal of time discussing the intellectual infantilism as well as the precocious senility or progeria which readily besets any teacher whose career is spent too much in one place. Today we are more likely to be corrupted by the Brownian motion of travel than by sessile inertia. Instead of quinquennial brain dusting, our trips and tours occur by month or week, by day or hour. This was not so during Osler’s time. The urge to move, to accept new challenges, and to keep out of the deepening ruts of uniformity, was on Osler’s mind. He had long held that the great and seminal work of the world was and could only be done by youth. In the address, he said, “The teacher’s life should have three periods, study until 25, investigation until 40, profession until 60, at which age I would have him retired on a double allowance. Whether Anthony Trollope’s suggestion of a college and chloroform should be carried out or not, I have come to be a little dubious as my own time is getting short.”—WILLIAM B. BEAN: Osler, the Legend, the Man and the Influence. Canad Med Ass J 95: 1035, 1966.
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