Table:



Tab. 1: Patients characteristics.

Figures:



Fig. 1: Digital subtraction angiography (DSA) of the superior vena cava (cavography) with evidence of a high-grade lumen reduction (in accordance with type 2 of the Stanford classification).



Fig. 2: DSA in the area of the superior vena cava at the time of the stent release with the guide wire in place.



Fig. 3: Cavography after stent placement. A regular flow of contrast medium via the stentend superior vena cava with correct stent position and a regression of the venous collateral circulations can be seen.

A BC

Fig. 4 A-C: (A) Imaging of a right-central, small cell lung carcinoma in the upper mediastinum with encasement of the mediastinal structures, especially of the superior vena cava, this is impressed in the shape of a slit. In the area of the chest wall an increased vein pattern at the skin level can be seen. (B) Follow-up chest CT (3 months) after stent implantation. The stent in the superior vena cava shows a regular position with a freely perfused lumen. (C) Follow-up chest Ct (6 months) after stent implanation. Re-stenosis of the superior vena cava as a result of progressive tumour growth.