Superior vena cava (SVC) syndrome is a medical emergency not an uncommonly observed occurrence in patients with malignancy. Malignancies and it is often described as a medical emergency. In most majority of the cases, SVC syndrome occurs due to the mechanical obstruction of blood flow through the SVC by extraluminal compression caused by a primary intrathoracic malignancy, tumor. However, intraluminal obstruction due to thrombosis can result in intraluminal obstruction in some cases, can also produce leading to the symptoms and signs of SVC syndrome. Clot-related SVC obstruction syndrome due to thrombosis is mostly associated with indwelling central venous catheters and or pacemaker leads, although such type of thrombosis can occur spontaneously in a background of under hypercoagulable state conditions, such as, e.g., those associated with malignancies.

Here, we present an unusual case of sudden-onset SVC syndrome has been reported, which on initial radiologic evaluation in which the initial radiologic evaluation was found to have showed a lung nodule without any significant mediastinal mass or adenopathy compressing the SVC. Subsequent investigation by Doppler ultrasonography of the neck showed revealed thrombosis in the right internal jugular, right subclavian, and right brachiocephalic veins, which was responsible for caused SVC syndrome. Histopathological evaluation of the lung nodule confirmed the presence of an adenocarcinoma. Therefore, This case highlights that venous thromboembolism as a paraneoplastic syndrome should be kept in mind considered as a paraneoplastic syndrome while evaluating a case of SVC obstruction in a cancer patients. Management of the underlying disease is of prime very important in such cases, and anticoagulation is the mainstay of therapy. Ability to identify diagnose paraneoplastic syndromes may have a significantly effect impact on clinical outcomes by ranging from contributing to early diagnosis, leading to earlier treatment and in potentially improved quality of life of the patients.