



4/20/20 Morning Report with @CPSolvers



Case Presenter: Fernand Bteich (@fernandbteich) Case Discussants: Zoya Qureshy (@zoyaqureshy) and Max Kelsten (@MaxKelsten)

<p>CC: Lower extremity edema</p> <p>HPI: 60 F presents to ED with 2 weeks edema</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Symmetric bilateral lower extremity edema - Progressive over 2 weeks - Difficulty with “deep breath”, no chest pain, orthopnea - Similar episode in 2017 treated with lasix 	<p>Vitals: T: 98.1, HR:77, BP: 120/60, RR: 20, SpO₂: 99% RA</p> <p>Exam:</p> <p>Gen: well appearing, no acute distress</p> <p>HEENT: unremarkable, non-icteric sclera</p> <p>CV: systolic ejection murmur at RUSB (transient), hepatojugular reflux</p> <p>Pulm: scattered wheezing</p> <p>Abd: +BS, mildly distended, dull to percussion, +fluid wave, no organomegaly or masses, no caput or hernia</p> <p>Neuro: wnl</p> <p>Extremities/Skin: bilateral 2+ pitting edema to knees</p>	<p>Problem Representation:</p> <p>60yo F with HTN and prior heavy alcohol use presenting with 2 weeks of progressive bilateral lower extremity edema, found to have hepatojugular reflux, fluid wave with elevated liver chemistry tests, protein gap and kidney injury, found to have elevated IgG, ANA and ASMA , as well as a liver Bx c/w autoimmune hepatitis.</p>	
<p>PMH:</p> <p>HTN</p> <p>GERD</p> <p>Meds:</p> <p>Losartan</p> <p>Metoprolol</p> <p>Omeprazole</p> <p>Miralax?</p> <p>ASA</p>	<p>Fam Hx:</p> <p>HTN</p> <p>Diabetes</p> <p>Soc Hx:</p> <p>Current smoker</p> <p>Alcohol use (stopped 3 months ago, previously 6 beers/day)</p> <p>No drugs</p>	<p>Notable Labs & Imaging:</p> <p>CBC: WBC 7.7 (normal diff), Hgb 11.7 (MCV 99.1), Plt 159</p> <p>CMP: Na 129, K 4.3, Cl 103, CO2 17, BUN 29, Cr 1.4, gluc 74, Ca 8.5, Mg 1.7, Phos 3.3, ALP 170, ALT 189, AST 274, T prot 8.4, Alb 1.8, T bili 1.3. BNP 109</p> <p>Lipase wnl, HBV neg, HCV neg. A1AT nl. Ceruloplasmin NI., AMA: NI</p> <p>INR 1.6</p> <p>UA: normal. Urine protein to creatinine ratio: normal</p> <p>SPEP: polyclonal gammopathy</p> <p><u>Imaging:</u></p> <p>CXR: borderline cardiomegaly, chronic interstitial changes, no pleural effusion</p> <p>CT a/p: moderate ascites, nodular liver</p> <p>Ascitic fluid: 591 WBC (3% Neutrophils, 32% lymphs), 1,000 RBC, alb 0.6 (SAAG: 1.2), protein 2.0</p> <p>Liver U/S: Dysmorphic liver. No portal or Hep. Vein Thromb. TTE: Unremarkable</p> <p>IgG 4,500. ANA 1:1280, ASMA: Positive</p> <p>Liver Bx: Lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate c/w AIH</p>	<p>Teaching Points (Moses):</p> <p>Edema “big 3”: heart liver, kidney. Physical exam can help: <i>jaundice, JVD, periorbital edema</i></p> <p>Edema above knee, rarely venostasis</p> <p>Asymmetric bilateral LE edema: L often > R given vascular anatomy</p> <p>EtOH/Edema overlap: liver pathology & cardiomyopathy</p> <p>Systolic murmur: AS, HCM, VSD. Maneuvers can help, Valsalva ↓ venous return, louder murmur in HCM</p> <p>Non-cirrhosis mediated portal HTN: think pre-hepatic (exp: portal vein thrombosis), intrahepatic (infiltrative, EtOH hepatitis etc.) and post-hepatic (exp: CHF)</p> <p>Hidden clue for congestive hepatopathy: indirect Bili elevation. Total protein > 2.5 g/dL also suggestive</p> <p>Albumin <2 should prompt search for answer beyond acute illness: kidney wasting, synthetic dysfunction etc.</p> <p>Protein gap: search for immunoglobulins - monoclonal vs. polyclonal (exp. HIV, HCV, Sjogren, IgG4-RD, Castleman)</p> <p>Common causes of cirrhosis: NASH, EtOH-related</p> <p>Autoimmune hepatitis: AZA can be used, and is steroid-sparing.</p>