



5/6/20 Morning Report with @CPSolvers



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<p>CC: weakness and recurrent syncope</p> <p>HPI: 76F h/o CAD p/w prog weakness and recurrent syncope while sitting in wheelchair, felt lightheaded, slouched head back and became unresponsive. Responded to cold water to her face. ROS: no confusion on awakening but some nausea, no bowel/bladder incontinence</p> <p><u>Preceding month:</u> Well without wheelchair >1 mo ago Dyspnea → NSTEMI with PCI to LAD & Started on metop, imdur, statin IST 4 days later (had stopped ASA), angioplasty 5 days later → palpitations + syncope with NSVT, newly reduced EF 45% and apical akinesis, increased metop, started on lisinopril and plavix Discharged from SNF in a wheelchair</p>	<p>Vitals: T: 98.1 HR: 78 BP: 97/61 RR: 18 SpO₂: 100% RA</p> <p>Exam: CV: nl heart sounds no mrg, no JVD, no LE edema Pulm: CTAB Abd: WNL Neuro: unable to lift arms above head, LE not antigravity, DTRs unable to elicit Extremities/Skin: WNL</p>	<p>Problem Representation: Older woman with extensive cardiac history and recent intensification of medical management p/w proximal weakness and syncope, found to have e/o myopathy with rhabdomyolysis, muscle necrosis on bx, and anti-HMG CoA Reductase Ab dx with autoimmune necrotizing myositis 2/2 statin medication</p>	
<p>PMH: CAD, HTN, HLD, NSTEMI</p> <p>Meds: ASA Atorva Imdur Metop tart 25 BID Mirtazapine Ticagrelor</p>	<p>Fam Hx: Breast CA</p> <p>Soc Hx: From Haiti</p> <p>Health-Related Behaviors: Prior tobacco use No EtOH</p> <p>Allergies: none</p>	<p>Notable Labs & Imaging: Hematology: WBC: 6.3 Hgb: 10.2 Plt: 341</p> <p>Chemistry: Na: 137 K: 4.1 Cl: 101 CO2: 22 BUN: 15 Cr: 0.55 glucose 90</p> <p>AST: 574 ALT: 387 Alk-P: 104 T. Bili: 0.6 Albumin: 2.9 Phos 3.7 TSH 3.8</p> <p>ESR 34 CRP 19.1 CK 10865 Trop 1961 HIV/RPR/lyme/ANA → Neg</p> <p>ECG: NSR CXR: LLL atelectasis CT: w/atelectasis, 12 mm irreg RLL nodule Muscle bx: necrosis of skeletal muscle Anti-Jo, Anti-SRP: both neg Anti-HMG CoA Reductase positive</p>	<p>Teaching Points (Moses): Syncope: Physiology: decreased CO vs. decreased resistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vasovagal syncope → can have myotonic jerks & urinary incontinence. - Remember mimics (exp: seizure, stroke, hypoglycemia) <p>Myopathy: DDx includes drugs, metabolic/endocrine, inflammatory, neoplasm-related etc. Absence of DTR suggests LMN involvement. Can see reduced DTR in myopathies.</p> <p>Clues to help work up a myositis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronicity: rapidly progressive, think autoimmune necrotizing. Polymyositis/inclusion body tend to be more chronic - Level of muscle destruction: severe rhabdo (e.g. CK > 10,000 in this case) suggested autoimmune necrotizing, although bad rhabdo can occur with chronic polymyositis - Physical exam: often symmetrical and proximal in poly/autoimmune vs. tends to be distal & not symmetrical in inclusion body myositis - Statin-induced: can be 2/2 dose increase or decreased metabolism (exp: CYP inhibitor). Stopping drug often doesn't stop damage → immunosuppression <p>Rhabdo: can mask antecedent hypokalemia</p> <p>AST/ALT elevation: both found in muscle ~ 4:1 ratio. AST half-life is quicker, and the ratio can approach 1:1 in a myopathic process, so a CK can be informative!</p>