



6/5/20 Morning Report with @CPSolvers



Case Presenter: Brian Rosenberg Case Discussants: Reza Manesh (@DxRxEdU) and Rabih Geha (@rabihmgeha)

<p>CC: Itchy red rash on both legs</p> <p>HPI: 68F p/w itchy red rash in both legs. Rash started 4 d ago around her ankles and went up. Similar rash in upper extremities forearm, palm and wrists. No difficulty of breath, no fever, no night sweats, no dysuria, no exposure to new cleaning products, no exposure to outdoors. Joint pain in knees and wrists (long standing history of OA). The pain is worse in the morning less intense as she went through the day.</p> <p>12 hours after admission: Severe abdominal pain</p>	<p>Vitals: T: af HR: 99 BP:130/89 RR:20 SpO₂: 98</p> <p>Exam:</p> <p>Gen: Well appearance, no distress</p> <p>HEENT, CV, Pulm: wnl</p> <p>Abd: Skin over abdomen periumbilical bruising</p> <p>Neuro: nl</p> <p>Extremities/Skin: UPPER Ext: scattered palm lesions, non tender, dusky center</p> <p>LOWER Ext: 1+ pitting edema mild calf both legs.</p> <p>Large palpable purpura with bullae and ulcerative lesions, negative nikolsky sign bullae ashang? sign negative. No mucosal involvement</p>	<p>Problem Representation:</p> <p>68F p/w itchy red rash on both legs, abdominal pain with periumbilical bruising and palpable purpura in the lower extremities, bilateral arthralgias, colitis, GN, with renal biopsy consistent with Henoch Schonlein Purpura</p>	
<p>PMH: OA longstanding Hypertension</p> <p>Meds: Losartan Chlorothiazide Metoprolol Naproxen</p>	<p>Fam Hx: Non contributory</p> <p>Soc Hx: No outdoor exposure Born and raise Dominican Republic</p> <p>Health-Related Behaviors: Nonsmoker, no drugs</p> <p>Allergies:</p>	<p>Notable Labs & Imaging:</p> <p>Hematology: WBC: 12.3 (75% neutrophils, 20% lymphocytes, 10% monocytes, no eosinophils) Hgb: 10.2 MCV: 78 Plt: 304</p> <p>Chemistry: Na: 139 K: 3.9 Cl:94 CO2:22 BUN:81 (base line: 30) Cr:2.63 (baseline: 1.27 glucose: 127 Ca:8 Phos: 3.9 Mag: 1.7 Anion gap: 23 AST:51 ALT: 44 Alk-P:232 T. Bili: 0.5 Albumin: 2.5; total protein: 5.4 Coagulation panel: wnl</p> <p>UA: gravity 1.74, 2+ protein, no ketones, 48 WC, 51 RBC</p> <p>Imaging: CT: Diffuse pericolonic inflammation and thickening of ascending colon concerning for colitis</p> <p>Blood cultures, HIV, Hepat B, Hep C, Cryoglobulinemia: Negative PR neg ESR: 43, ANA 1:4, Serum Ig A negative, ANCA ELISA: neg, RF: 49 C3,C4: wnl</p> <p>Renal biopsy: immunofluorescence positive staining for IgG focal endocellular necrotizing tissue consistent with Henoch Schonlein purpura</p>	<p>Teaching Points (Elena Vasti):</p> <p>Approach to Rash: (1) Time course (2) Associated symptoms (ex: itchiness, pain) (3) distribution (ex: diffuse vs localized, centripetal, top-down, palms/soles) Inside job (multisystemic) vs outside job? (4) Epidemiology</p> <p>Purpura: maps onto blood vessels; ask if palpable vs nonpalpable. Palpable tells you this could be a small vessel vasculitis like leukocytoclastic vasculitis. Necrosis (“dusky” center) suggestive of rapidly progressive cell death. Bullae is secondary to another process - will track that in parallel</p> <p>Blanchable rash: vasodilatory process. Nonblanchable: extravasated blood cells.</p> <p>4 itis’s in GI tract: infection, inflammation (IBD), ischemia, infiltrative disease. Ischemic dz least likely to cause diarrhea.</p> <p>Intrarenal schema: Glomerulus, tubule, interstitium, surrounding vascular. GN: ANCA (GPA, MPA, EGPA, drug), Anti-GBM, immune complex (SLE, IE). Infection-associated GN is no-miss diagnosis. HSP can be genetic, LCCV on derm bx.</p>