



04/07/21 Morning Report with @CPSolvers



Case Presenter: Han Nguyen (@Flower_Freeland) Case Discussants: Amanda Barreto (@amandabarreto2) and Kaitlyn Thomas (@smalltownOMS)

<p>CC: epistaxis</p> <p>HPI: 13F presents to ED w/ spontaneous, unremitting epistaxis No recent injury or trauma. ROS: No fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain, hematuria</p>	<p>Vitals: T: HR: BP: RR: SpO₂: nl Ht: 152 cm, Wt: 40 kg</p> <p>Exam: Gen: awake, well appearing HEENT: pale conjunctiva, smooth tongue w/loss of papillae CV, Pulm, Abd, Neuro: nl Extremities/Skin: Dystrophic nails in both hands & feet, hyperpigmented macules, ecchymosis in arms & legs</p>	<p>Problem Representation: 13F w/skin pigmentation, nail dystrophy, thrombocytopenia p/w epistaxis. Found to be pancytopenic.</p>
<p>PMH: 7 yo: skin pigmentation & nail dystrophy Thrombocytopenia on unknown tx NI menses</p> <p>Meds: None</p>	<p>Notable Labs & Imaging: Hematology: WBC: 2.1 (ANC 580) Hgb: 9.1 MCV: 90.4 MCH 28.3 pg RI: 1.68 Plt: 7000 Imm frax 12.2%</p> <p>Chemistry: Na, K, Cl: nl BUN: 8.57 Cr: 0.69 glucose: 95 AST: 25 ALT: 51 GGT 35 T. Bili: 0.94 D Bili 0.18 LDH 265 Haptoglobin 0.12 Iron: 125.6, Transferrin: 303.3, TSat: 29.5%, Ferritin: 45.86 B9: 3.3, B12: 249 Coags: PT 13.6, PTT 33.4, Fibrinogen 144.9 TSH: 0.92, fT3: 3.09, fT4: 0.95 Smear: hypochromic, anisocytosis, thrombocytopenia ANA, anti-dsDNA, LE cell, AntiSm, APLS, Direct/Indirect Coombs: (-) HBV, HCV, HIV: (-) EBV IgM(-)/IgG (+), CMV IgM (-)/IgG (+) CD55/59: nl Hb electrophoresis: A: 94.4%, A2:2.5%, F: 3.1%</p> <p>BMBx: Aspirate: Hypercellular, erythropoiesis increased, metamyelocytes incr. 1st: Cellularity: 70%, M/E ratio=0.5, Trilineage hematopoiesis w/nl maturation & no dysplasia Others: abnormalities in nuclei of some erythrocytes, presence of histiocytes PERLS stain: Grade 0, Sideroblast <5% 2nd: 8 samples w/2% cellularity, 3 samples w/40-50% cellularity, M/E: 0.5 Decreased trilineage hematopoiesis w/nl maturation FISH: no abnormalities in 5p15.2, 5q31, 7q31 TERT, TERC, DKC1, TINF2 gene: pending</p> <p>Final Dx: Dyskeratosis Congenita</p>	<p>Teaching Points (@gabifpucci):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approach to etiology of epistaxis: predisposition (hereditary e.g. hemophilia), diseases that increase fragility of the vessels (vit C deficiency), cancers (leukemia), infections, trauma (e.g.inhalation-cocaine use). ● Investigate important associated factors: other types of bleeding, systemic symptoms, time course (acute, subacute, intermittent), other skin lesions, headache, meningeal signs ● Approach to any bleeding: primary or secondary problems with hemostasis or blood vessel problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platelet problem: low platelets X increased sequestration X malfunctioning (e.g. vWD) X destructive process - Coagulation factor problem: check APT and PT - Vessel problem (decreased integrity): vitamin deficiency ● Approach to a hypoproliferative process (low platelets + RBC + WBC) -> look at vitamins levels + peripheral smear (destructive process X leukemia + lead deficiency + B12/Folic acid deficiency) -> Bone marrow biopsy ● Approach to low platelets: sequestration: splenomegaly, destruction: elevation of LDH, bone marrow failure: leukemia, aplastic anemia, myelodysplastic syndrome, PNH, granulomatous diseases (TB/fungal infections), storage diseases (especially in children), medications, vitamin deficiency (B12, folate acid), autoimmune diseases, infections (HIV, hepatitis, CMV, EBV)
<p>Fam Hx: None</p> <p>Soc Hx: Student, lives in Vietnam, no recent travel</p> <p>Health-Related Behaviors: No tobacco, alcohol, other drugs</p> <p>Allergies: NKA</p>		