



12/4/21



Morning Report with @CPSolvers

Case Presenter: @MayoMN_IMRES Case Discussants: @CPSolvers family :)



CC: 41yo M w/ a hx of SCC of the larynx diagnosed 1 year ago s/p chemoradiation now presenting for 8 weeks of fevers.

HPI: P/w 8 weeks of recurrent cyclical fevers to 102F, fatigue, cough, night sweats, weakness and 10lb of unintentional weight loss. He had developed a sore throat 8 weeks ago and d/t his SCC hx of the larynx he underwent direct laryngoscopy w/ biopsy to evaluate for recurrence of malignancy. This demonstrated an ulcerated area but pathology was negative for malignancy. The fevers started a few days after his biopsy and he also developed stridor requiring hospitalization after the biopsy. He was placed on dexamethasone 4 mg daily for management of stridor and had been continued on it since then; any time he would try to stop it he said he felt awful. His only other medication was acetaminophen PRN.

Social History: Originally from Boston, Massachusetts but has lived in Minnesota for the last 10 years. He has never visited the SW United States.

Health Related Behaviours: Previously worked as a construction supervisor but has been on long-term disability since his cancer dx. He does have a healthy cat at home. He has a 20 pack year smoking history but quit at the time of SCC diagnosis 1 year ago. 1-2 alcoholic beverages each week and does not use any illicit drugs.

Vitals: T: febrile 39.13 HR:110 BP: 90/60 SpO₂: 98

Exam:

Gen: appeared ill but not in acute distress

HEENT: biopsy showing ulcerated lesion with tenderness in exam

CV: RRR, tachycardia

Pulm: dry crackles in the right base with no wheezes

Abd: non tender soft with splenomegaly

Neuro: no FND, **Extremities/Skin:** no rashes or lesions

Notable Labs & Imaging:

Hematology: WBC: 1.3 Hgb:7.0, MCV 92 Plt: 70 Haptoglobin 96 , reticulocytes 0.75%, peripheral smear w/o hemolysis, no platelet clumping and no schistocytes. LDH 329 (high). Fibrinogen 177 (low) Ferritin 8700 (high)

Chemistry: Na:135 K3.4: Cl:102 CO2:20 BUN: 10 Cr:1.26 AST:27 ALT:51 Alk-P: 160 T. Bili:0.6 , HIV/CMV/Hep neg, Pneumo neg, Sputum PCR neg, blood urine & culture: neg Haptoglobin: 96, TSH 0.5, CRP 38.5, ESR 40, AM cortisol was obtained due to his hypotension & hyponatremia and was low at 3.7. Triglycerides 246

Imaging: CT neck neg for signs of recurrent neoplasm, 10x7 mm soft tissue nodule along the right major fissure & mild ground glass opacities in the right middle lung.

Micro: Blastomyces ag was negative, cryptococcus Ag negative, coccidioides antigen POSITIVE, histoplasma urine and serum antigen POSITIVE

Bone marrow biopsy: slightly hypercellular bone marrow w prominent histiocytic infiltrate a/w budding yeasts w occasional hemophagocytic forms. Findings were c/w involvement by the patient's disseminated histoplasmosis hx.

Final Dx: Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis/ HLH

Treatment: Itraconazole for 1 year after a 10 day course of combined therapy with amphotericin B.

Problem Representation:

ENG: 41yM w/ PMH of SCC s/p chemoradiation p/w 8w of fevers. Found to have oral ulcers and pancytopenia. Labs c/w HLH.

POR: Paciente c/ histórico de carcinoma de células escamosas pós quimio apresentando-se com febre, pancitopenia. Ao EF com esplenomegalia e úlceras bucais.

Teaching Points (Andrea):

- Cancer patient with chronic fever:
- D Dx - Fever of Unknown Origin (FUO) IMADE mnemonic: Infection (Brusella, coxiella, blastomyces, melioidosis, tick borne illness), Malignancy, Autoimmune (Rheumatologic), Drug-induced and Everything else
- Fever:, TEV (more acute)
- Look for treatment given:
- 4WS: who, what is the syndrome, when, where
- CT scan while ID labs are being taken.
- Type B systomps: malignancy vs ID
- Pancytopenia: HLH secondary to infection, related to treatment
- Immunosuppressed: TB, MAC,
- Lung disease + splenomegaly: lymphoma (but tends to spare the lung), infections
- Before sending something to pathology be sure they already do not have other tissue
- Cocci and histo have cross reactivity in antigenic tests
- HLH: 9 criteria fever, splenomegaly, citopenia, hiperTriGliceridemia, hypofibrinogenemia, elevated ferritin, hemophagocytosis in spleen and node, low natural killer, elevated IL 2, ferritin greater than 500
- Low BP: think about hypoadrenalism