



9/27/22 Morning Report with @CPSolvers



Case Presenter: Dr. Sanjay A. Patel (@buckeye_sanjay) Case Discussants: Ravi Singh (@rav7ks) and Nikitha Crasta (@NikithaCrasta)

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| <p>CC: 44yF after passing out</p> <p>HPI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Started running, felt lightheaded - Lost consciousness for a few sec, - Running late for work, no head injury - ROS: normal, denies N/V, fever, chills and diarrhea - Intermittent headache for couple weeks, anxiety, stressed at work - Not able to walk as far as she used to - A few episodes of passing out in her 20s | <p>Vitals: T: 98.3 °F HR: 70 BP:149/93 RR:16 SpO₂: 90% room air</p> <p>Exam: BMI 41</p> <p>Gen: comfortable, no acute distress</p> <p>HEENT: no icterus or pallor, normal oropharynx, eyes+CN normal, no thyromegaly, no LAD</p> <p>CV: JV distention, normal S1+S2, 2/6 holosystolic murmur L lateral sternal border,</p> <p>Pulm: clear to auscultation</p> <p>Abd: soft, non tender, no obvious hepatosplenomegaly</p> <p>Neuro: alert, oriented x3</p> <p>Extremities/Skin: (pedal?) edema, no clubbing, cool to touch</p> | <p>Problem Representation: 44 y/o obese Female presenting with repeat Syncope, signs of right ventricular strain on ECG and Echo. Lab remarkable for Polycythemia.</p> |
| <p>PMH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety Iron def. anemia Depression Sinus node dysfunction (pacemaker) h/o IDA <p>Meds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sertraline Alprazolam | <p>Notable Labs & Imaging:</p> <p>Hematology:</p> <p>WBC: Hgb: 19 MCV 91 Plt:137</p> <p>Chemistry:</p> <p>Electrolytes normal</p> <p>Trop 37, NT-proBNP 9100, Bili 1.7, ALT+AST moderately elevated, no cirrhosis</p> <p>HIV neg, ANA (ENAs) negative</p> <p>Imaging:</p> <p>EKG: HR 70, L + R atrial enlargement, RVH</p> <p>CXR: lung fields clear, cardiomegaly</p> <p>Polysomnography: mild OSA</p> <p>V/Q scan: small symmetrical perfusion defects,</p> <p>RH catheter: mean PAP: 67 mmHg, Wedge 13, no vasoreactivity, PVR 21</p> <p>TTE:</p> <p>PLAX: L atrial dilation, RV Dilation;</p> <p>PSAX: RV enlargement (D-sign), flattening of IV septum, small pericardial effusion,</p> <p>A4C: RV dilation; IVC dilated</p> <p>Moderate tricuspid regurgitation; slight hypokinesis of RV, but was not felt to be ischemic, rather more a global dysfunction</p> <p>CT-Angio: no PE, PA dilated, small pericardial effusion</p> <p>Final dx: Pulmonary HTN Type 1 (idiopathic)</p> | <p>Teaching Points (Lea):</p> <p>Syncope: Cardiac, Orthostatic, Reflex/vasovagal. -> look for associated Sx. (Exertional, low Volume, prodrome, trigger). PE!</p> <p>Mimics: Stroke, Seizure, Sugar</p> <p>Arrhythmia + repeat Syncope:</p> <p>Ictal Bradycardia: Seizure associated, treat epilepsy.</p> <p>Brugada, Long-QT, Infections (Lyme, Chagas), Infiltrative (Sarcoidosis).</p> <p>Previous ECG, examinations, lab values</p> <p>Systolic Murmur: TR, MR, AST, PST</p> <p>Isolated Right heart, vs left->right heart failure</p> <p>Congestive state -> high NT-proBNP</p> <p>Polycythemia: chronic hypoxia, Polycythemia Vera</p> <p>PLAX-Rule of 3s: RVOT, Aorta, Left Atrium (should be same size)</p> <p>PSAX: D Sign (flat interventricular Septum) = elevated RV pressure</p> <p>4 CV: normal: left apex 'higher'/prox to probe than right one.</p> <p>Right VE is max 2/3 of left VE (right VE Dilation?)</p> <p>JVP on clinical exam -> IVC on echo</p> <p>Pulmonary HTN: 5 Groups. ECG signs of RV Strain. Echo. <u>Right heart catheter:</u> PAP, Wedge, PVR.</p> |