

# 12/06/24 Morning Report with @CPSolvers

"One life, so many dreams" Case Presenter: Kuchal Agadi (@AgadiKuchal) Case Discussants: Rabih (@rabihmgeha) and Reza (@DxRxEdu)

**CC:** presented to ED due to fall on the outstretched hand  
**HPI:** the neighbors called 911 following the fall. She was a 64 yo F, normal 3 months ago. She felt progressively weak and she reports decreased need to sleep. Prior to the fall she had occasional palpitation. She fell despite outstretched hand and complains of a headache, 2-3 in intensity. More at the site of impact temple.

Further course: mirtazapine, propranolol, thiamine, folic acid, D5, LR methimazole was given.

**Vitals:** T: BP: 150/65 (150/80) RR: 32 HR: 135 Sat: 97% BMI: 12 (38kg, 60 kg two years ago)  
**Exam:**  
**Gen:** alert, awake, oriented, emotional lability  
**Neck:** diffusely enlarged thyroid, bruit present, not tender, no lymphadenopathy  
**CV:** tachycardia, irregular, no murmurs  
**Pulm:** decreased breath sounds on right base  
**Abd:** scaphoid, bony prominence  
**MSK:** Multiple skin bruises

**Problem Representation:** 64 y/o F presented with FOOSH. She felt progressive weakness for 3 months & decreased need to sleep. She's tachycardia and hypertensive, with an enlarged thyroid and thyroid bruit. TSH is slow and urine culture showed klebsiella

## Teaching Points (Masah):

**Fall:** Why? Did the patient lose consciousness  
**FOOSH:** patient is able to protect themselves with reflexive mechanism  
**Weakness:** is it a true weakness? Neurologic weakness or fatigue/asthenia?  
 Anatomically: CNS (brain, sp cord), PNS (Ant horn cells, peripheral nerves), NMJ, Muscles.  
 Meds affecting muscle strength?

*Dysfunction in relation to how long the patient has felt discomfort indicates whether this is a neurologic issue.*

**Tachycardia** → EKG to determine if it is sinus?

Increase COP to protect from current or impending hypot

Morbid causes of dramatic onset of sympathetic tone is an abrupt syndrome (eg. abrupt aortic dissection)

Ongoing sympathetic toxicity that is diffuse in nature → hyperthyroid

**Hyperthyroid on exam:** Graves specific: Eyes (exophthalmos), Skin(mixedema), Clubbing, Thyroid bruit

Elevated thyroid state: vitals, tachycardia, HTN with wide PP, tremor, diaphoresis, lid lag

## Sudden onset:

Rupture (aortic dissection, bowel perforation) or Obstruction (ACS, Stroke) or Substance (something they're taking or making)

**Thyroid function tests:** Thyroid gland stores T4, T4→T3 in periphery

*If thyroiditis → T4:T3 ratio increases*

*Graves is T3 predominant so → T4:T3 ratio decreases*

**PMH:**  
 Appendectomy 30 y ago  
 Admitted and treated for anorexia twice during her 20s  
 C-section 35 years ago  
 No medical check up for the past 17 years

Has been out of care for 17 years

**Meds:** none

**Fam Hx:** Unknown  
**Soc Hx:** Dog died 8 months ago  
**Health-Related**  
**Behaviors:** 20 pack years, 1-2 glasses of wine on Friday evenings for 40+ years

**Allergies:** Penicillin

## Notable Labs & Imaging:

### Hematology:

WBC: 10 Hgb: 11.4 > 9 Plt: 93/70/60 Hct: 35.5%

PTT/INR nl

### Chemistry

Na: 137 K: 3.8 Cr: 1.5 BUN: 17 > 18 > 27 > 40 Ca: Ph: 3 Mg: 1.6 Glu: Cl: HCO3: Procalcitonin elevated, AG 17 Lactate 4.6 Trop neg  
 EGFR 25, 14

TSH reflex: 0.002 > 0.000 free T4: 2.9

Cystatin C:

Urine: turbid, pH 6, glucose 100, protein 100, urobilinogen > 8

Urine leuko est: positive, WBC: 5-10, RBC: 4-5, amorphous urate 2+

**Urine culture:** Klebsiella pneumoniae +

### Imaging:

EKG: Afib

ECHO: moderate AI, moderate to severe MR, moderate to severe L/R atrial dilatation, EF, severely elevated pulmonary pressures

CXR: small R pleural effusion and aortic calcific atherosclerosis

**Dx:** Graves disease with thyrotoxic cardiomyopathy. Chronic AF with RVR. With AKI on CKD and anorexia nervosa