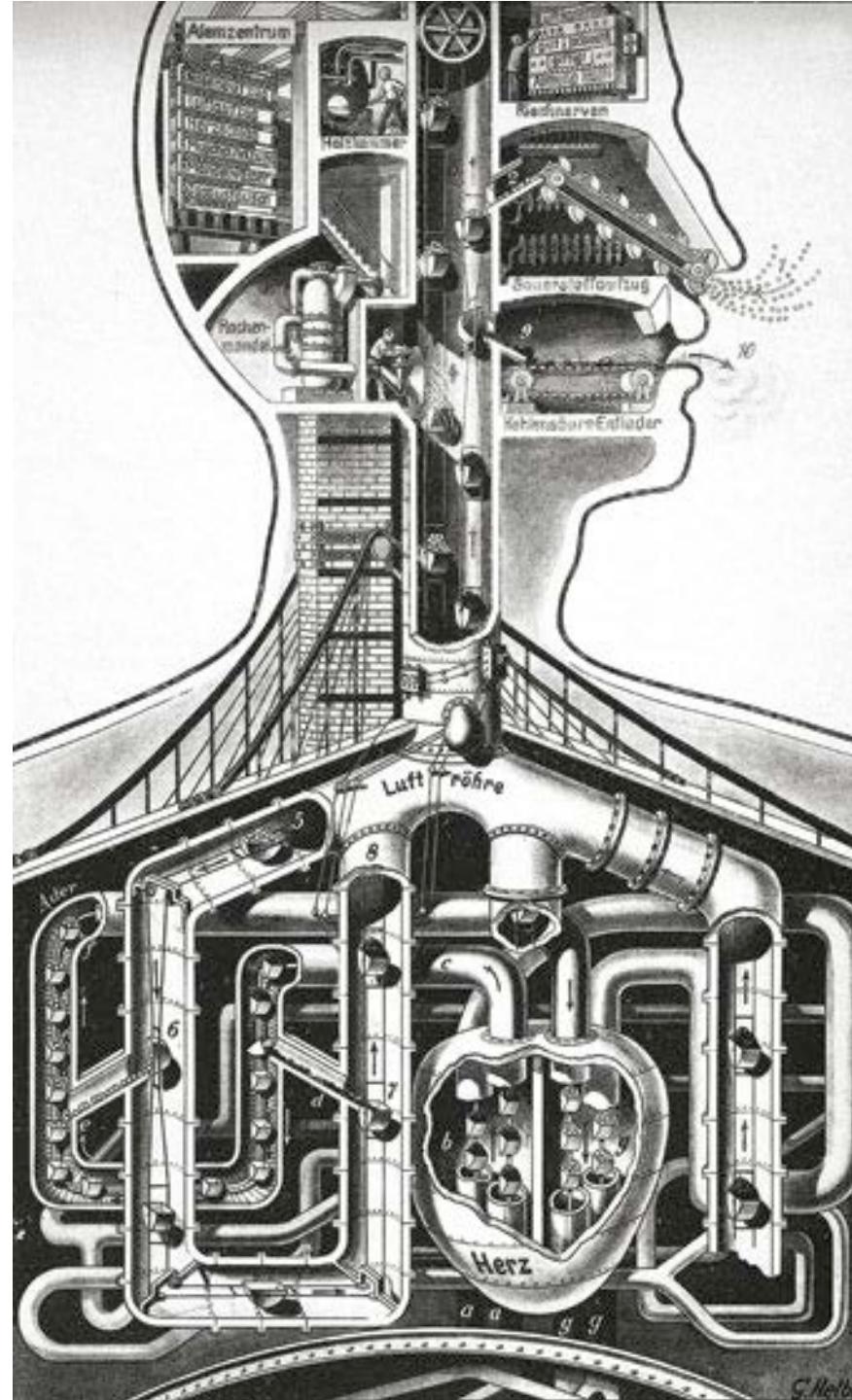


# Clinical Case Presentation ESIM Congress

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# Case History

- A 74 year old lady, non-smoker
- Assigned by the family doctor
- Symptoms:
  - Fatigue, exhaustion, cough without sputum, dyspnea since several weeks
  - Chill, fever (max. 39.5° ), night sweat since 4 days, without response on antibiotics

## Personal medical history

- Arterial hypertension
- Chronic renal failure
- Coxarthrosis
- No allergy sufferer

## Current drugs

- acetylsalicylic acid 100 mg 1-0-0
- antihypertensiva (ace-inhibitor, calcium-antagonist)
- ciprofloxacin 250 mg 1-0-1 since 4 days

# Physical examination

- RR: 140/70 mmHg, HR: 76/min, BR: 18/min, afebrile
- Normal first and second heartbeat, no heart murmur
- Vesicular respiratory sound, normal displaceable lung boundaries

# Basic diagnostic

- ECG:  
inconspicuous
- Arterial blood gas analysis:  
pH 7.4, pO<sub>2</sub> 8.9 kPa, pCO<sub>2</sub> 4.5 kPa, HCO<sub>3</sub> 25.2 mmol/l, BE 0.6 mmol/l

# Haemogram

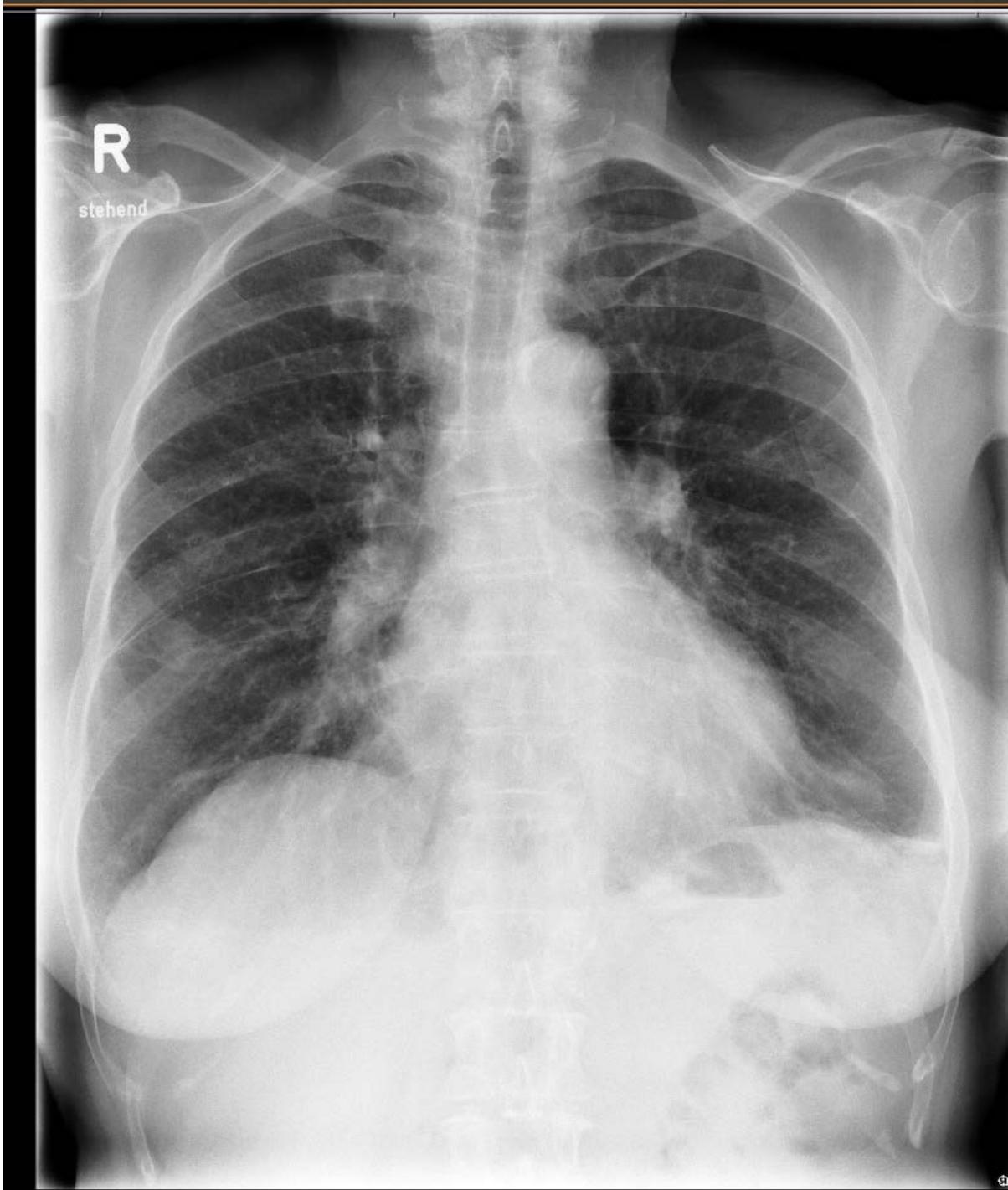
Leucocytosis  $26 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$   
(range  $4-10 \times 10^3$ )

-> 45% eosinophilia  
(range 0-7%),  
 $11 \times 10^3$  (range  $0-0.7 \times 10^3$ )

		28.09.2011 15:30	28.09.2011 15:16	28.09.2011 11:12
<b>Hämatologie</b>				
Blutsenkung	6-11 mm		44	
CRP	<10 mg/l		41.4	
Hämoglobin	12.0-14.7 g/dl		11.9	
Hämatokrit	34-42 %		35.8	
Erythrozyten	$4.5 \cdot 10^6/\mu\text{l}$		4.04	
MCV	83-94 fl		88.6	
MCH	28-33 pg		29.4	
MCHC	32-36 g/dl		33.2	
EVB	%		13.3	
Thrombocyten	$150-350 \cdot 10^3/\mu\text{l}$		262	
Leucocyten	$4-10 \cdot 10^3/\mu\text{l}$		26.1	
<b>Maschinelle Differenzierung</b>	$150-350 \cdot 10^3/\mu\text{l}$			
Neutrophile	42.2 - 75.2 %		40.2	
Eosinophile	0.0 - 7 %		45.7	
Basophile	0.0 - 4 %		0.5	
Monocyten	2 - 14 %		2.3	
Lymphozyten	20.5 - 51.1 %		11.3	
Neutrophile	$1.4-8.0 \cdot 10^3/\mu\text{l}$		10.5	
Eosinophile	$0.0-0.7 \cdot 10^3/\mu\text{l}$		11.9	
Basophile	$0.0-0.15 \cdot 10^3/\mu\text{l}$		0.1	
Monocyten	$0.2-1.0 \cdot 10^3/\mu\text{l}$		0.6	
Lymphozyten	$1.5-4 \cdot 10^3/\mu\text{l}$		2.9	
<b>Manuelle Differenzierung</b>	$0.2-1.0 \cdot 10^3/\mu\text{l}$			
<b>Gerinnung</b>	$1.5-4 \cdot 10^3/\mu\text{l}$			
Quick	70 - 100 %		72	
INR	0.7 - 1.5		1.17	
<b>Diverses</b>	30-50 %			
<b>Ec-Transfusion</b>	2-4 %			
<b>Lymphozyten</b>	0-1 %			
<b>Hämoglobine</b>	2-8 %			
<b>Malarianachweis</b>	25-40 %			
<b>Eiweiss Elektrophorese</b>	0-1 %			

# Chest X-ray

Bihilar  
lymphadenopathy,  
solitary pulmonary  
nodule apical  
upper lobe of the  
right lung  
(diameter 2cm)



1. Eosinophilia
2. Anormal chest x-ray

And now?

# Differential diagnosis of the eosinophilia

- Primary eosinophilia:  
Hematologic malignancies (acute leukemias, chronic myeloid disorders)
- Secondary eosinophilia:  
Infections (parasitic, fungal, hiv, tuberculosis), allergic disorders (asthma, atopic dermatitis), medications, autoimmune diseases (vasculitis) and endocrine disorders (e.g. M. Addison)
- Eosinophilic inflammation of specific organs:  
Respiratory, gastrointestinal, genitourinary tracts

# Work up of eosinophilia

- Anamnesis:  
allergic symptoms, international travel, medications, constitutional symptoms
- Analysis:  
manual haemogram, three stool specimens for ova and parasites, serologic test in case of international travelling, nasal smear in case of allergic rhinitis, biopsy of the specific organ of concern

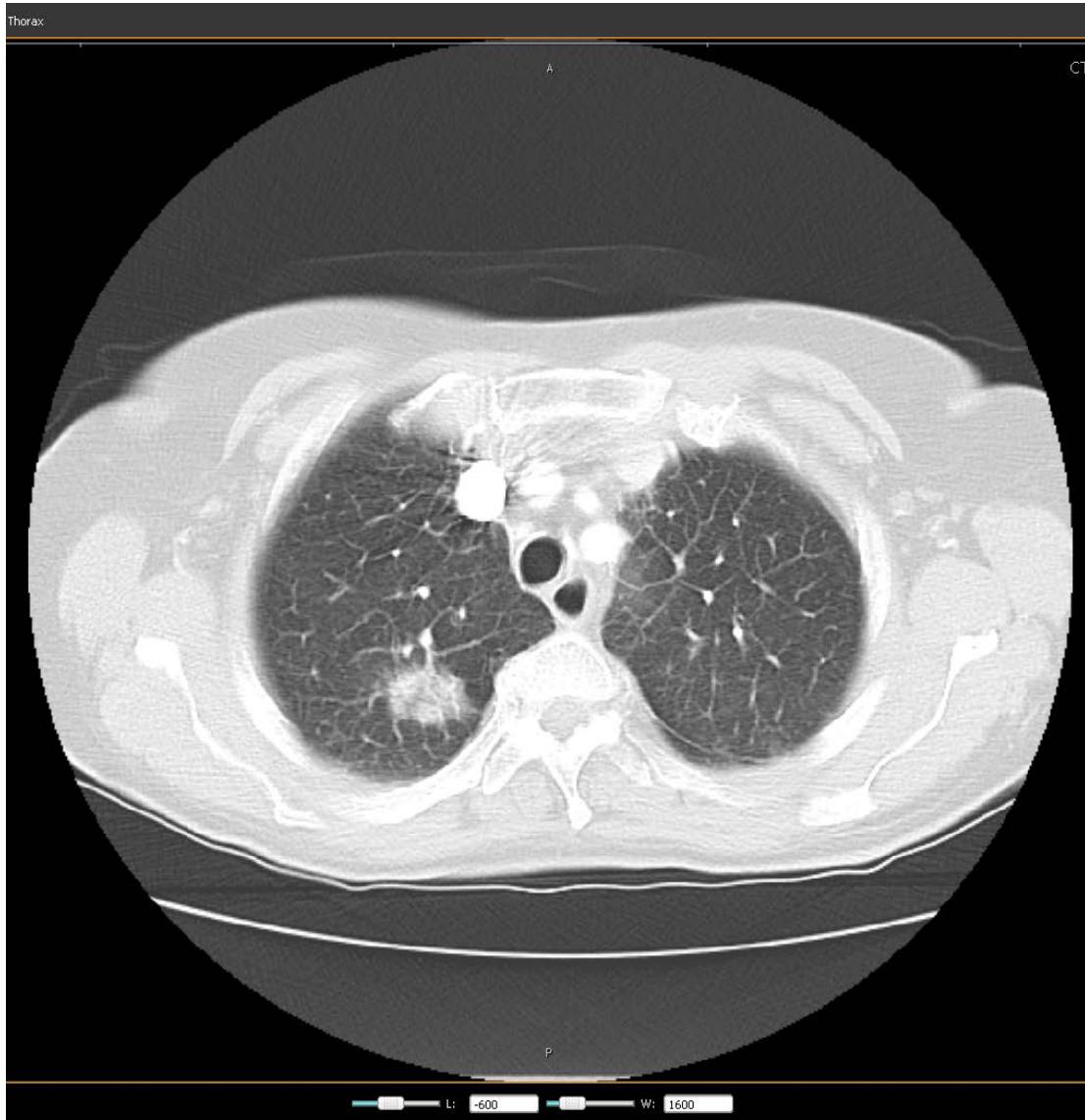
# Differential diagnosis of the bihilar lymphadenopathy

- Infectious: tuberculosis
- Neoplasia: lymphoma, lymph node metastasis
- Autoimmune: sarcoidosis

# Results

## CT Thorax

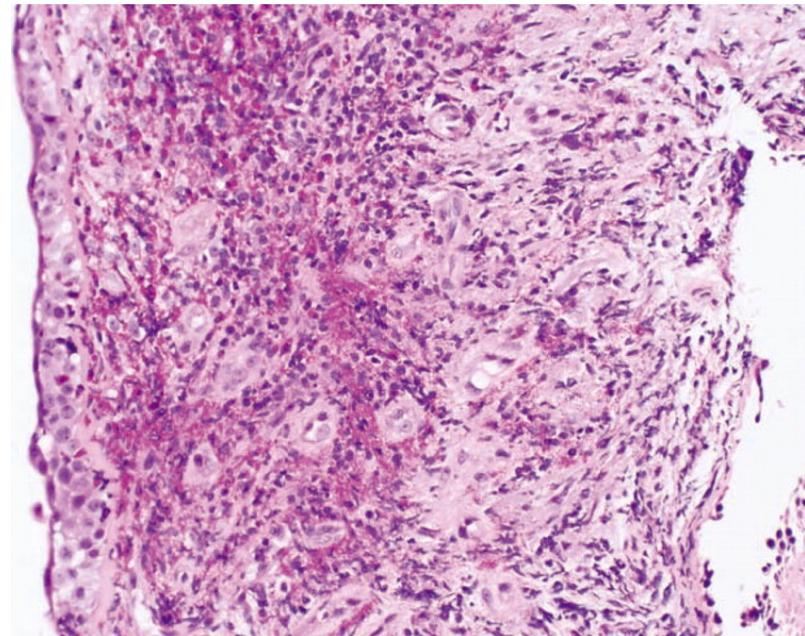
- Bihilar lymphadenopathy,  
pulmonary nodule  
upper lobe of the right  
lunge



# Results

## Bronchoscopy

- Biopsy of the lymph node: increased eosinophil granulocytes



- Biopsy of the solitary pulmonary nodule: increased eosinophil granulocytes
- Bronchoalveolar lavage: 19.5 % eosinophil granulocytes (range < 1%)

Bronchoalveolare Lavage (BAL)				
Z11.11383	Ergebnis		Normalwerte	
Volumen	30.0	ml		
Gesamtzellzahl	240.0	$\times 10^6/l$	bis 300	$\times 10^6/l$
Differential-Zellbild				
Makrophagen	17.5	%		%
	42.0	$\times 10^6/l$	N-R 30-100 R bis 300	$\times 10^6/l$
Lymphozyten	2.5	%	bis 13	%
	6.0	$\times 10^6/l$		$\times 10^6/l$
Neutrophile	60.5	%	bis 3	%
	145.2	$\times 10^6/l$		$\times 10^6/l$
Eosinophile	19.5	%	bis 1	%
	46.8	$\times 10^6/l$		$\times 10^6/l$
Mastzellen	0.0	%	<1	%
	0.0	$\times 10^6/l$		$\times 10^6/l$
Plasmazellen	0.0	%	<1	%
	0.0	$\times 10^6/l$		$\times 10^6/l$

## Diagnosis:

- chronic eosinophilic pneumonia

## Definition:

- Peripheral blood eosinophilia with radiographically or tomographically identified pulmonary abnormalities
- Lung tissue eosinophilia demonstrated in transbronchial or open lung biopsies
- Increased eosinophils in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid
- Exclusion of any known cause of eosinophilic disease
- Response to therapy

## Causes:

- Idiopathic disorder, occurs predominantly in women and nonsmokers

## Treatment:

- Oral or intravenous glucocorticoide for six to nine months

# Course of disease

# Thank you!

