A 50 Years Old Lady with Prolong Fever & Low Back Pain

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Particulars of the patient

- Name : Shamima Begum
- Age: 50 years
- Gender : female
- Religious : Islam
- Address: Mohakhali, Dhaka

Chief Complaints

- 1. Fever for 2 months
- 2. Low back pain for 1 month

History Of Present Illness

- According to the statement of the patient ,she was reasonably well 2 months back. Then she gradually developed low grade, irregular, intermittent fever & highest recorded temperature was 101°F.
- Fever was not associated with headache, vomiting, abdominal pain, chest pain, cough or hemoptysis, altered level of consciousness or any urinary complaints.

► For last 1month she developed non radiating low back pain. Which was initially mild but worsen over time, and now unable to do her daily physical activities.

■ There was no definite inactivity or morning stiffness

There was no preceding diarrhoeal illness or urethral discharge

She denied any other joint pain, red eye, skin rash or patch, mouth ulcer or any features suggestive of enthesitis .

Family history

■ There was no history of such type of illness in her family.

There was no significant personal history, past history or recent significant travel history.

No contact history with any active TB patient

On query, she had anorexia & unintentional weight loss about 5kg in last 2 months

General Examination

- Appearance : ill looking
- Body built : Average
- Co-operation : Co operative
- Decubitus: On choice
- Pulse: 94 beats/min
- Blood Pressure: 110/80 mmhg

- Temperature : 100°F
- R/R: 18 breaths/min
- Anaemia, Jaundice, Koilonychia, Leukonychia, Clubbing, Cyanosis, Edema, Dehydration, Bony tenderness, Skin pigmentation – All are absent

Systemic Examination

Respiratory system & Gastrointestinal system examination revealed nothing significant

- **■** Locomotor system examination :
- SLR test : Negative
- Sacroiliac joint compression & destruction test :
 Positive
- Local lower lumber-spinal tenderness : Present
- Examination of both hip joint (Patrick test): no abnormality

Provisional Diagnosis

Sero-negative spondyloarthritis

Initial Investigations

■ Complete Blood Count :

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Hb - 10.5 g/dl
WBC -20\times10^3 (4-11×10<sup>3</sup>) 1
      Neutrophil – 70%
      Lymphocyte – 30%
RBC - 4.5M/mcg
     MCV 89.1fl,
     MCH 28.8pg
Platelet- 170×10<sup>3</sup> /uL
ESR-95 mm in 1st hr 1
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- C reactive protein : 320 mg/l (up to 5 mg/l)
- S. creatinine: 0.75 mg/dl
- ► ALT: 26 U/I
- S. uric acid: 3.5 mg/dl
- **■** CXR P/A view: Normal
- X-ray Lumbosacral spine : Mild Degenerative change

S. electrolyte: Na- 136 mmol/l, K- 3.7mmol/l,

CI- 100 mmol/l

■ S.TSH: 4.5 U/L

■ Blood Culture: No growth

■ Urine R/E: Normal

■ Urine C/S : No growth

► HLA-B27 : Negative

Hospital Course

Started treatment with systemic corticosteroid & muscle relaxant therapy

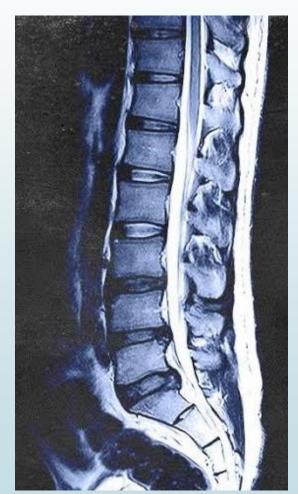
On 4th day of starting treatment, there was no clinical improvement of the patient ,rather low back pain worsen & patient become bed bounded

So, MRI of Lumbo-sacral spine with both SI joint including both hip joint was advised.

MRI of Lumbo-sacral spine & both SI joint including both hip joint

- Mild thecal sac indentation at L4/5 & L5/S1
- SI joint revealed no features of sacroilitis





As the patient remain febrile & there was no evidence of spondylo arthritis, corticosteroid therapy was stopped.

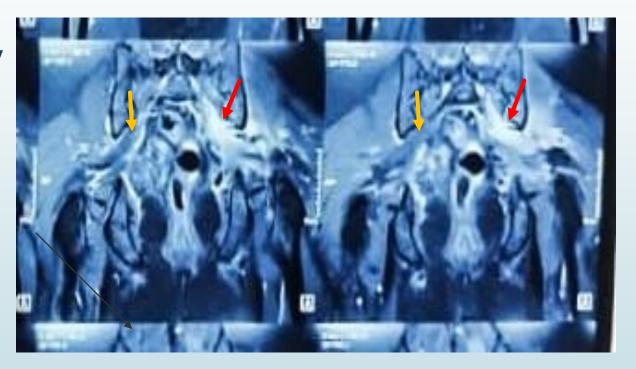
She was empirically started with MEROPENEM & LINEZOLID, assuming any underlying occult infective pathology.

Despite treatment with antibiotic for 5 days, there
was no significant clinical improvement as evidenced
by persistent fever & no improvement of CRP
(320mg/dl to 280 mg/dl).

 After proper counselling with patient's attendant, MRI of Pelvis was planned.

MRI of Pelvis

Diffuse T2 hyper intensity over left Ilio-coccygeus muscle. Features suggestive of infective myositis



■ S.CPK: 200 u/l (35 – 170)

►MT : Positive (10mm after 72 hour)

■ Both surgery & Orthopedics consultations were sought.

■ There was a plan to do muscle biopsy for histopathology and Gene Xpert TB, but patient party was refused to do so.

Considering prolong febrile illness & non responded to broad spectum antibiotic thearapy, empirical anti tubercular treatment was started according to body weight with oral prednisolone (1 mg/kg/day)

■ After 10 days of starting anti tubercular treatment, Fever was subsided & mild improvement of low back pain.

So, we planned to discharge her with anti tubercular medications & oral prednisolone.

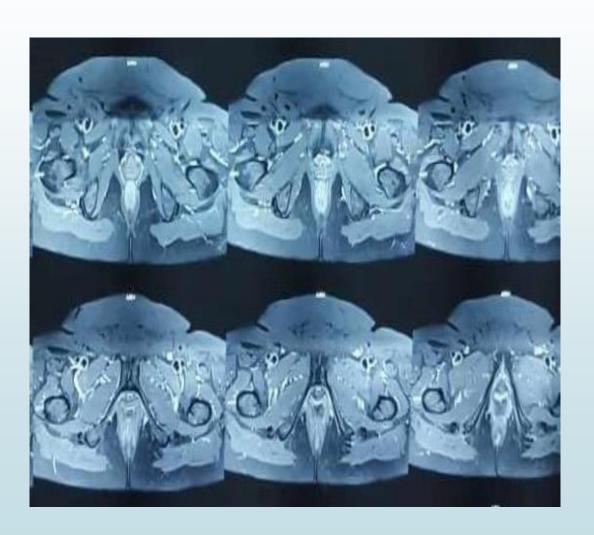
Advised her for OPD follow-up after 1month.

OPD Follow-up

- During her follow up visit after 1month, there was no fever & significant improvement of low back pain.
- So ,we planed to continue anti tubercular drug for 9 months & oral steroid for 8 weeks.
- Advised her for second follow up after 6month with repeat MRI of Pelvis.

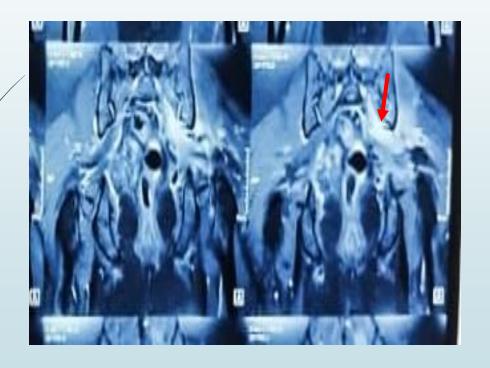
Follow-up MRI of Pelvis

■ Normal findings



Before treatment

After treatment







Final diagnosis

Iliococcygeal Tubercular Myositis





A Young Man
With Acute
Bilateral Lower
Limb Weakness

Dr. Sobnom Jarin Mim
HMO
Department of Medicine

Particulars of the patient:

- Name : Ashiquor Rahman
- **→** Age:27
- Occupation:Student
- Address: Demra
- ate of admission:15 November 2023

Chief Complaints:

- 1. Fever for 3 days.
- 2. Generalized body ache, runny nose for 3 days.
- 3. Loose motion for several times for 2 days.

H/O Present Illness:

■ My patient Ashiquor rahman, age 27 years, hailing from Demra admitted to our hospital with the complaints of fever for 3 days. It was high grade and intermittent in nature, highest recorded temp. was 1,04°F.

 Fever was associated with runny nose, dry cough, headache and generalized body ache and not associated with chills & rigor and subsided temporarily after taking anti pyretics.

• He also complained of loose motion for 2 days'.it was watery, not mixed with blood and about 3-4 times in a day.

- •He had no H/O vomiting, abdominal pain, cough, chest pain or headache.
- •There was no H/O altered level of consciousness, convulsion or hemoptysis.
- His urine output was normal.
- He had no significant travel history.

He is not a known case of DM, HTN, Bronchial Asthma.

General Examination:

- Appearance: Ill looking
- Body built: Average
- Co-Øperation: Co operative
- Decubitus : On choice
- Mutritional status: Average
- Anemia: absent

- Jaundice: Not found
- Cyanosis: Not found
- Clubbing: Not found
- ► Koʻlonychia: Not found
- Leukonychia: Not found
- Pulse: 90 b/m
- BP: 120/70 mm Hg

■ Temp: 99°F

RR: 18 breath / mins

■ Edema : Absent

Dehaydration:Not found

Skin pigmentation: Not found

Bony Tenderness: Not found

■ JVP: Not raised

■ Thyroid gland : Not enlarged

Lymph Node : Not Palpable

■ Other systemic examination revealed no abnormalities.

Investigation:

1. CBC:

- Hb 11.7 g/ml (MCV 80 fl, MCH 28 pg)
- WBC 9×10^3/uL(Neutrophil-70%, Lymphocyte-21%)
- RBC 4.5 M/uL
- Platelet 160×10³/uL
- 2. ØRP: 40 mg/l

■ 3. S. Electrolyte:

Na-139 mmol/l,

► K-4.5 mmol/l,

CI- 100 mmol/l,

HCO3-25 mmol/L

► 4. SGPT: 15 U/L

■ 5. Dengue NS1: Negative

■6./S. Creatinine: 0.92 mg/dl

► 7/ Blood C/S: no growth

8.Chest X-Ray:Normal

Hospital Course:

- We treated the patient symptomatically.
- Planned to discharge him as a case of viral Fever.

 The night before discharge he developed severe symmetrical bilateral thigh and calf muscle pain without any weakness.

 Repeated clinical examination revealed no definite muscle or joint tenderness. Thinking of viral myositis serum CPK was sent and CPK report came normal.

On the very next day he developd weakness of both lower limb along with pain without any focal neurological defecit.

• He also develops nocturnal urinary incontinence.

Clinical examination revealed muscle power 3/5 with normal deep tendon reflex with equivocal bilateral planter response.

Upper limb and cranial nerve examination revealed no abnormalities.

 On the very next day weakness progressed to such level that the patient became bed bound. The muscle power was 0/5 with bilaterally brisk knee and ankle jerk with sustained ankle clonus. Planter response were bilaterally extensor.

Sensory examination revealed no definite sensory level.

 There was no history of visual impairment, speech difficulty, swallowing difficulty, no history of nasal regurgitation and breathing difficulty.

Fundoscopy revealed no feature suggestive of optic neuritis.

Repeat upper limb and cranial nerve examination revealed no abnormalities.

Provisional Diagnosis:

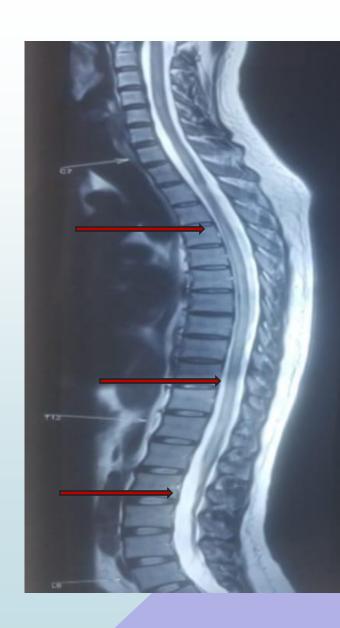
Acute Transverse Myelitis

Differential Diagnosis:

- ■1.Multiple Sclerosis.
- ■2. Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis

- MRI of dorsal spine
- With screening of whole spine:

T2 W sagittal image showing a long-segment T2
hyperintense signal extending from T4 upto conus
medullaris



- For supportive investigation CSF study was done.which revealed
- Protein: 77 mg/dl
- Glucose: 71 mg/dl
- WBC: 80/cmm with
- (Lymphocyte:98%, Neutrophil:2%)
- •\\ ADA: 2.8 U/L (Ref. Range: <10 U/L)

Final Diagnosis:

Acute Longitudinal ExtensiveTransverse myelitis (LETM)



Treatment:

Inj. Methyl prednisolone(1gm/day) for 5days

After giving injectable methyl prednisolone for 5 days He showed significant improvement with muscle power MRC grade from 0/5 to 3/5 in both lower limbs.

As there is long segment Transverse Myelitis with involvement of conus, so, MOGAD (Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody disease) was suspected and anti-MOG antibody was sent.

We discharged the patient with tab. Prednisolone 1 mg/kg/day for next 10 days. He was adviced to follow up after 10 days with report of anti MOG antibody and repeat MRI of dorsal spine.

 On OPD follow up there was no urinary incontinence, Muscle power was MRC garde 5/5 in both lower limb, and patient can walk well without any support.

Anti/MOG antibody was positive in high titre [1:100]

Repeat MRI of dorsal spine revealed normal cord Intensity.

Follow up MRI of Dorsal spine with Screening of whole spine: (After 10 days):

T2 W sagittal Image showing significant reduction in the T2 hyperintensities Within the spinal cord.



■ Before Treatmen

After
Treatment:



► FINAL DIAGNOSIS:

Post viral acute longitudinal extensive transverse myelitis (LETM): MOGAD

Thank You