

Case Presentation

E F Post

Introduction

- Case Presentation
- Ideas from audience
- Discuss pathology
- Treatment options

History

- 5 yo male
- SOB }
• Hoarseness } 3/12
• Cough }
- PMHX: Asthma DX 5/12
- TB contact: Father 3 years ago

Presentation

- Insp. + Exp stridor
- RR 54
- Sats 88% (room air)
- Resp. distress
- Chest: decreased A/E
- Pulsus Paradoxus
- RESPIRATORY COLLAPSE --- ETT



What now?

Special Investigations

- Bloods: U+E (N)
FBC wcc 14
LFT (N)
RVD (+)
- Bronchoscopy: polyp/ granuloma VC
- ENT Flexi Scope: Granuloma VC /
- Ball/ Valve effect
- TB investigate Sputum (-)
G.aspirate (+)

Initial Treatment

- AntiTB Rx
- Antibiotics: Zinnat
- Steroids: Prednisone
- Biopsy/ EUA:
 - Pyogenic Granuloma - Continue treatment

Further Management

- Extubate day 4
 - Stridor +
 - Nocte sleep apnoea

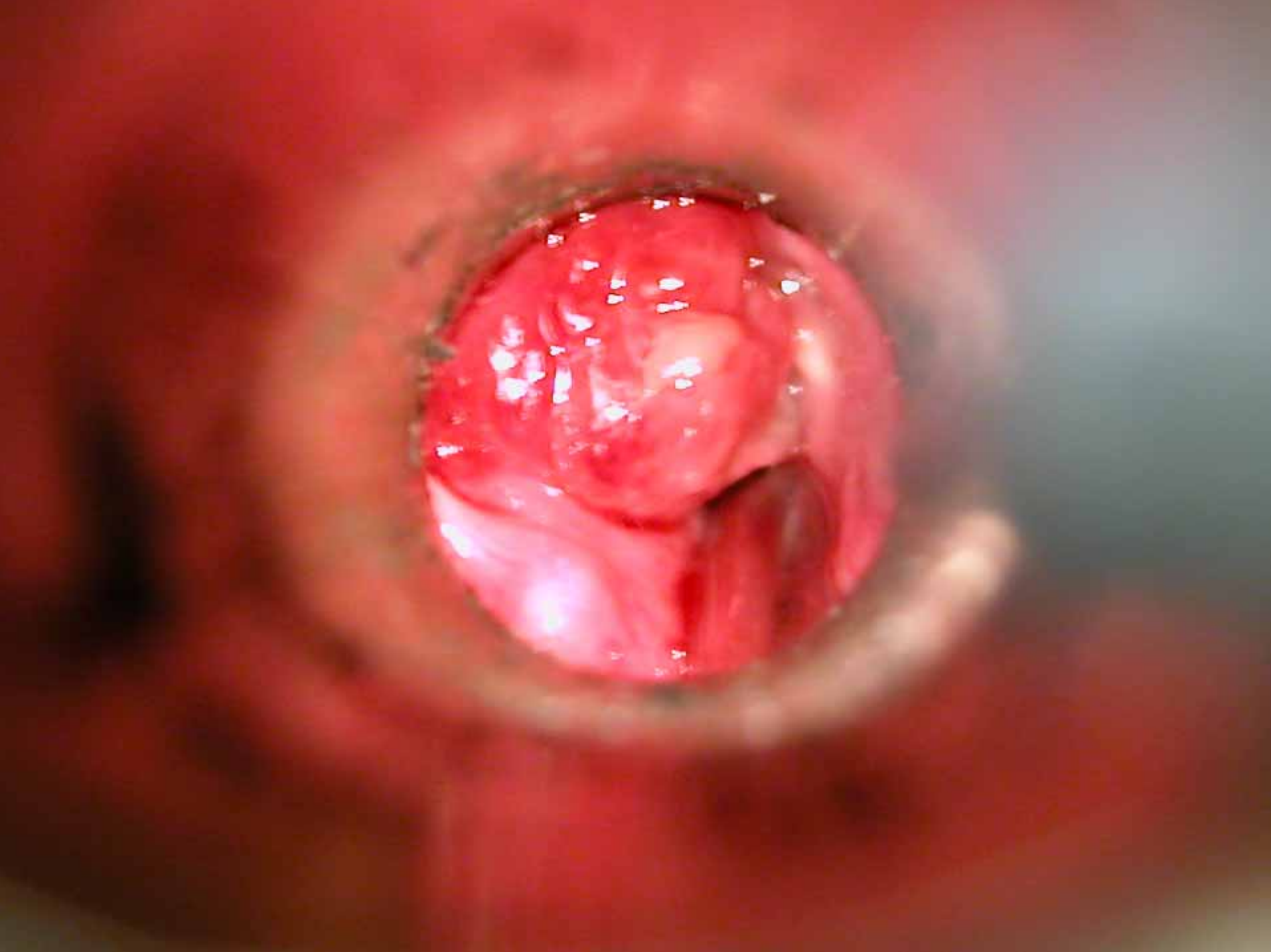
- Rescope ENT:

Nasal mass (dark)

Supraglottic mass

- Plan surgery

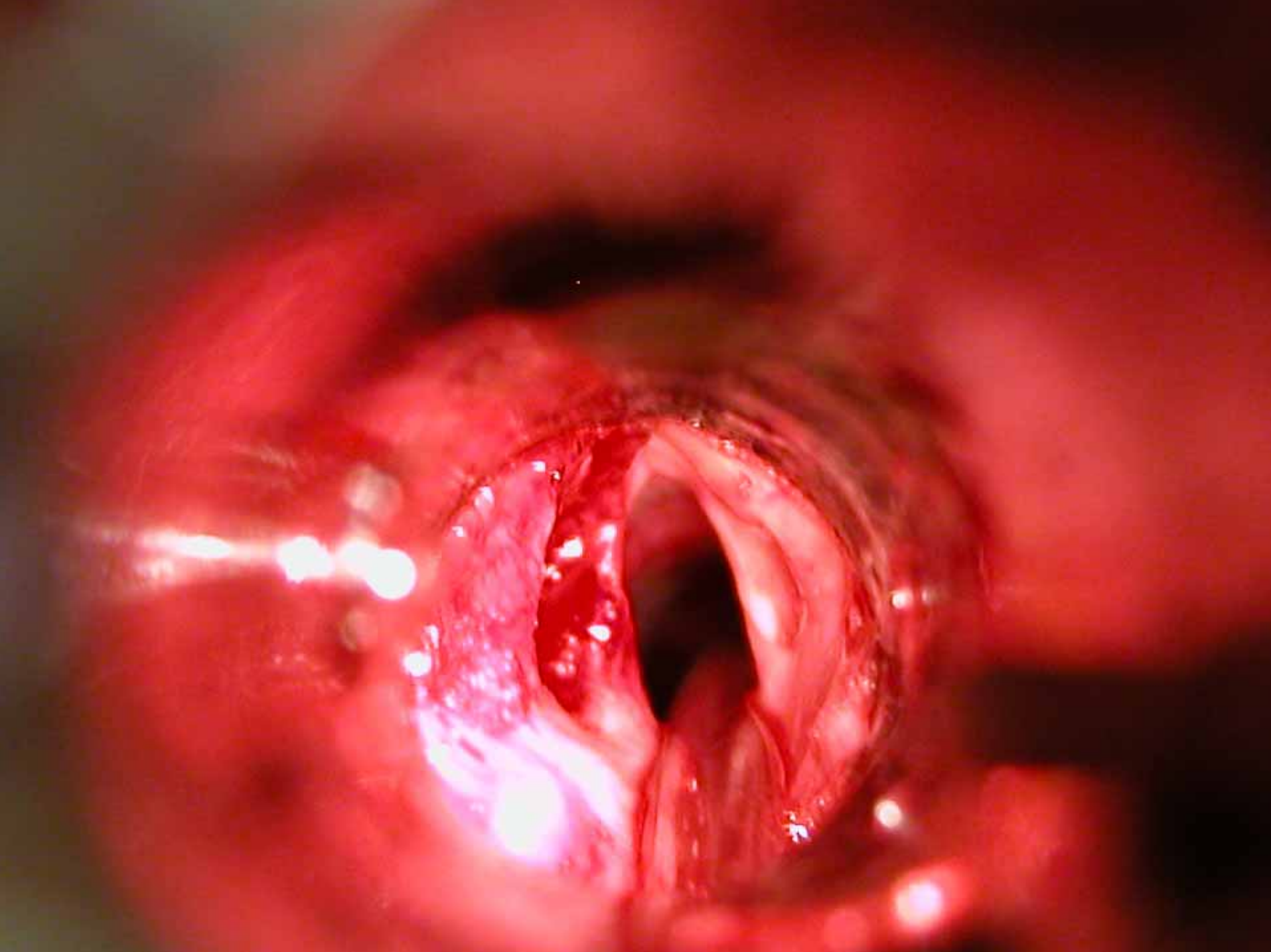
- CD4+ 232 (9%) /CD8+ 1301 (52%)
CD4:CD8 0.17:1











Surgery / Management

- Adenoidectomy : bleed
: 2x 2x3cm purple
- Excise supraglottic mass : bleed
: 1x 1.5 cm
: ventricle
 - Adrenaline topical
 - Mitomycin C 5 min
- Histology / Diagnosis ???
 - histo/ immunohistochemistry



Histology / Microbiology

- AFB Nil
- MCS Haemophilus
- HHV 8
- Kaposi's Sarcoma
- Rx: Zinnat/ Predinosone



Management

- HAART
- Chemotherapy / Oncology
 - Vinkristine 1mg
 - 4 x Vinkristine 1 weekly
- Prednisone (taper)
- F/U ENT rescope 2/52 to E. Cape

Kaposi's Sarcoma

- Clustered cases 1982 L.A. / AIDS
- Past: tumour elderly men, Mediterranean
- KSHV= Human herpesvirus-8
 - co-factor

Clinical

- Pigmented macular-papular lesion
- Solitary nodule / Clusters
- Surround / distal oedema
 - Lymph infiltration
 - Local extravasation (VEGF)

Clinical manifestations

- Mucocutaneous
- GIT: endoscopic
seldom hemorrhage +++
- URT: sinus/ pharynx/ larynx
compromise / dysphagia
- Disfigure: ears / nose
ulcer / 2° infection
nil bone

Clinical manifestation

- Pulmonary:

- Pleural- effusion
- Bronchial- cough/ hemoptysis: bronchoscopy/
Bx
- Parenchyma- resp. failure
CXR: Reticulonodular
CT: Peribr. Cuffing
- Thallium scan (+) vs gallium (-)

Differential

Hematoma

Bacillary angiomatosis

Pyogenic granuloma

Pityriasis rosea

Secondary syphilis

Hemangioendothelioma

Lichen planus

Purpura

Angiosarcoma

Basal cell Ca

Melanoma

Sarcoid plaques

Nevi

Prurigo nodularis

Special investigations

- HIV/ CD4:
 - 1 of the 3 AIDS defining tumour
 - KS
 - Lymphoma
 - Cervix Ca
- HHV-8: 95% of KS
- Punch biopsy / excision biopsy
(CDC clinician Dx, but recommend)

Kaposi's Sarcoma

- **CLASSIFICATION:**
 - Classic / European
 - 1872
 - Elderly men, Jews / Mediteranean
 - “tumor die with, not from”
 - Epidemic / AIDS associated
 - 30% develop lymphoma
 - Endemic / Africa
 - young black / aggressive
 - Organ transplant
 - (Imm. Suppression)

Staging of AIDS-Related KS

POOR RISK

- Immune

Opp. Infx

B symptoms

HIV related: NHL, wasting S

- Illness

CD4 < 200

- Tumour

Large

Oral

GIT / pulmonary

Oedema / ulcer

Treatment

Local / Single lesions:

- Cryotherapy
- Surgical removal
- Vinblastine local: repeated injections
recur
- Radiotherapy: resistance to chemo
slow growth
poor outcome

Treatment

- Systemic / Multiple lesions: CHEMOTHERAPY

- Indications: oedema / lymph infiltration

- visceral

- lung

- cosmetics

- Up to 80% response: BUT repeat/ incurable

- Triple agent:

- » Vinblastine

- » 9-cis retinoic acid

- » Paclitaxel

- » IFN α (CD4 > 100)

- » Kayelex }

- » Taxol }

USA only

Treatment / Complete

- Investigate GIT / Lungs
- HIV: opportunistic organisms
- HHV8: HAART (gancyclovir decr. %)
- Chemo vs Radio etc.