



A Curious Case of Dyspnea

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Introduction

- EV is a patient of Carilion Rheumatology with history of seropositive non-erosive rheumatoid arthritis (RA) on adalimumab and leflunomide
- Medications held after recurrent urinary tract infections
- One month later, patient presented to local ED with shortness of breath and pleuritic chest pain x 5 days
- Computed tomography (CT) chest obtained which suggested cavitory lung lesions
- Transferred to nearby non-Carilion hospital for further evaluation




Initial Differentials and Thoughts?

- Infection (bacterial, fungal, atypical, and viral)
- Malignancy (primary or metastatic)
- Vasculitis (granulomatosis with polyangiitis [GPA])
- Other Inflammatory process (RA, sarcoidosis, etc.)
- Drug reaction




Outside Hospital Work Up:

Laboratory test	Value	Ref range	Units
ESR	69	0-30	mm/hr
CRP, Non-cardiac	89.5	<5	mg/L
ANCA testing	Negative		
Infectious testing	Negative		
Bronchoalveolar Lavage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cell count with predominance of lymphocytes • Bacterial (including TB) and fungal cultures negative • Presence of hemosiderin-laden macrophages 		



On Discharge from Outside Hospital:


- Working diagnosis was GPA
- Discharged on prednisone 50 mg, reduced by 10 mg daily for a total of 5 days
- Advised to follow up with our rheumatology clinic
- Asked to continue to hold RA medications until seen by rheumatology



At the rheumatology office:

- Treated as RA related interstitial lung disease (RA-ILD)
- No improvement with Prednisone after 5 days
- Prednisone 60 mg daily
- Fevers with T_{max} of 100.5 F, chills, and night sweats
- Tests: High resolution CT chest, 2D echocardiogram, and pulmonary function testing
- Now with non-productive cough, SOB and pleuritic chest pain
- Referral to Pulmonology
- Swelling and tenderness of multiple joints

- How would you proceed?



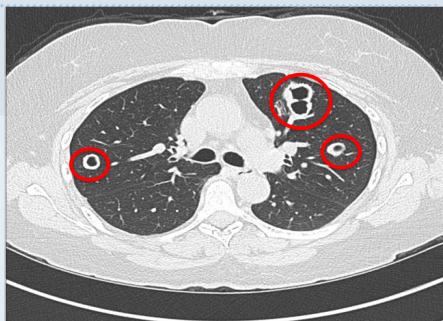
Pulmonology clinic:

- Seen in pulmonology clinic 6 days later
- Respiratory symptoms have worsened
- Pulmonology recommended direct admission to Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital for work up

Carilion Clinic Work Up:

Laboratory test	Value	Previous value	Reference range	Units
ESR	37	69	0-20	mm/hr
CRP	0.42	89.5	<1.0	mg/L
ANCA testing	Negative			
Infectious work up	Negative			
Repeat BAL	Fungal, AFB, and bacterial stains negative			

Imaging



Next Steps?

- Biopsy of cavitary lung lesion obtained

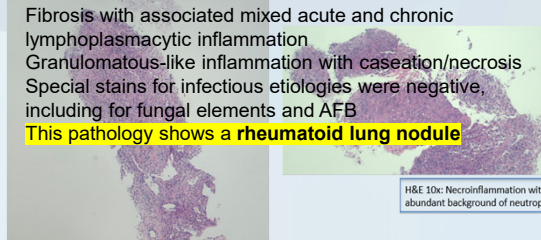
Biopsy

H&E 4x: Interstitial fibrosis with mixed acute and chronic inflammation and granulomatous appearance

Distorted overall architecture

Fibrosis with associated mixed acute and chronic lymphoplasmacytic inflammation
Granulomatous-like inflammation with caseation/necrosis
Special stains for infectious etiologies were negative, including for fungal elements and AFB

This pathology shows a rheumatoid lung nodule



H&E 10x: Necroinflammation with abundant background of neutrophils

RA Lung Nodules

- Smoking, age, high-titer CCP and RF, family history RA, and male sex are risk factors
- Imaging findings can mimic infection or malignancy
- Nodules can be round or lobulated with calcifications or cavitation
- Medication non-adherence is a significant cause
- Can worsen with methotrexate; other medications associated with accelerated nodulosis are leflunomide and anti-TNF-alpha inhibitors

Key points

- RA lung nodules may be related to the course of the disease or drugs that treat RA
- Accurate diagnosis is imperative as infection and malignancy have similar appearance on imaging
- Biopsy confirms the histopathological features of the nodule
- Treatment includes stressing compliance with meds, changing RA meds, or surgery (rare)



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