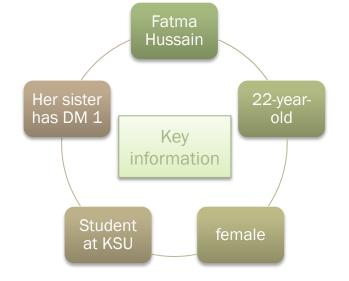
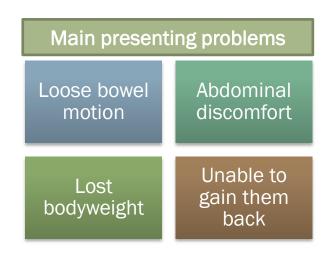


CASE1: Looking for a solution







| NEW TERMS | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Loose bowel motion | Approximately such as diarrhea | Offensive | Unpleasant smell | | | | |
| Bowel habit | the time, amount of bowel movements throughout the day. | bulky | large | | | | |
| Dull-ache | Mild pain, which may not prevent the patient from daily routine | Bruise | an area of swollen and discolored skin on the body | | | | |
| Malabsorption | Problem with the absorption of nutrients | shivering | Shaking due to cooling to understand | | | | |



History and new problems:

She used to stool once or twice daily, but for the last 4-5 months she tend to pass stools 5-6 times a day

- Her stools are loose, but show NO mucous or blood
- Sometimes show undigested food
- Sometimes are bulky and offensive
- She describes her abdominal discomfort as dull ache sensation (all over her abdomen with no localization)
- Her menstrual periods are regular, and not related to abdominal discomfort
- NO history of fever, shivering, night sweating or urinary trouble
- Three years ago she was diagnosed with <u>iron-deficiency anemia</u> and was treated with iron tablets. But she stopped these tablets due to her abdominal pain
- Her sister has diabetes mellitus type 1
- NO medication and allergy
- NO alcohol and smoking

Clinical examination

- Fatma has a body mass index 20 kg/m (underweight)
- She looks pale
- She has NO skin bruises or palpable lymph nodes
- Normal vital signs

Abdominal examinations

- Her abdomen is soft and not rigid or tender
- Her liver, spleen and kidneys are not palpable
- No palpable masses

CVS and Respiratory examinations

Normal

Investigations needed 1- Blood

2- Biopsy

| Iron studies Antik | | tibodies test | | Other nutrients (biochemical tests for blood) | | Gastroscopy with duodenal/jejunal biopsies. | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------------|---|---|---|-------------------|--|
| 31 | | To confirm the diagnosis | | To give the patient the supplements | | To confirm the diagnosis | | |
| | Investigations' results | | | | | A APPA contributions | | |
| | Test | | Fatm's results | | Normal range | A B | | |
| | Haemoglobin (CBC) MCV (CBC) | | 9.7 | | 11.5-13.5 | | | |
| | | | 69 🗸 | | 80-96 fl | | | |
| | MCHC (CBC) | BC) | | | 300-350 g/L | 100 | | |
| | Fat globules (stool analysis) | | +++ | | Nill | Pathology report: Fatma's biopsy | | |
| Undigested food fiber (stool analysis) | | ++ | | Nill | sample shows: 1. Diffuse severe atrophy of villi | | | |
| | Serum iron (iron studies) | | 6 √ | | 9-30 µmol/L | | Blunting of villi | |
| Serum ferritin (iron studies) Serum transferrin (iron studies) Folic acid-RBC (iron studies) Serum albumin (biochemical tests of blood) | | 7 🗸 | | 10-120 μg/L | 3. Chronic inflammatory cells infiltrating the lamina propria | | | |
| | | 6 1 | | 2.0-4.0 g/L | | | | |
| | | 340 | | 450-1400 nmol/L | | | | |
| | | 29 √ | | 35-48 g/L | | | | |
| Vitamin D (biochemical tests of blood) | | 17 | | 20-95 nmol/L | | | | |
| Total calcium (biochemical tests of blood) Anti-tissue transglutaminase antibodies (tTG) (antibodies test) | | 1.9 ↓ | | 2.1-2.5 mmol/L | | | | |
| | | High titre | | Absent | | | | |
| | Deamidated gliadin peptide (DGP) IgA (antibodies test) | | High titre | | Absent | | | |
| | Deamidated gliadin peptide (DGP) IgG (antibodies test) | | High titre | | Absent | | | |

Diagnosis: coeliac disease

An <u>autoimmune</u> disease, Which causes <u>malabsorption</u> of nutrients such as iron, folic acid, vitamin D, calcium, and fats. Her low serum albumin is due to a loss of albumin from damaged villi.

Management:

- 1. Restrict diet and avoid foods containing gluten (wheat, rye and barely)
- 2. Iron tablets 3 times a day. (after meals)
- 3. Folic acid tablets.
- 4. Vitamin D supplements

Prognosis: This disease has a good prognosis. By avoiding foods rich in wheat, rye and barely (any food which contain GLUTEN). Adhering to this diet will result in lowering the level of antibodies, and allowing lining small intestine to grow back and hence improving the absorption of nutrients.

Questions

Q5: Mention 3 food that aggravate her symptoms

Q7: What could we see in fatma's biopsy sample?

| <u></u> | |
|--|--|
| Coeliac disease | Food that contains <u>gluten</u> like: Wheat, rye and barely. |
| Q2: What are the investigations we could do FIRSTLY? | Q6: What is the type of fatma's anemia? |
| | gor macio dio gpo or iddina o anomia i |

Gastroscopy with duodenal/jejunal biopsies 1. Diffuse severe atrophy of villi 2. Blunting of villi 3. Obverie inflormmeters calls

Q1: What is the diagnosis in fatma's condition?

Q3: Mention one confirmatory investigation?

Q4: What is the information we got from stool analysis that help us in diagnose this case?

3. Chronic inflammatory cells

Q8: Her low body weight, her anemia and the presence of fat globules in her stools are due to:

1/ fat globules
2/ undigested foods
3/ semi solid stool

Tat globules in her stools are due to:

Malabsorption

| Q9: What did Dr.Ali prescribes for her? | Q13: Why did Fatma should avoid foods that rich in wheat, rye and barely? |
|---|---|
| - Iron tablets 3 times a day (after meals) - Folic acid - Vit.D supplements | Because in her condition her body reacts to GLUTEN present in these foods and produce antibodies attack the lining of her small intestine. |
| Q10: important result from the full blood count? | Q14: Why did Dr.ali suggest that she Has a malabsorption disease? |

1/Low hemoglobin Because of 1/ loss bowel motion 2/ present of fat globules and undigested food

2/ low MCV 2/low MCHC → indicates iron deficiency anemia 3/ iron deficiency anemia Q15: Why the doctor advised fatma to take the iron tablets Q11: What can cure coeliac disease?

after meals? Free gluten diet 1.

For absorption Iron tablets are very irritable to stomach

Q16: Word refers to the present of fat in stool?

Steatorrhea

1/ T-cell lymphoma (major one) 2/ small bowel and esophageal cancer





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