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A Cough May be Just the Tip of the Iceberg

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infusion and fibrate prior to discharge. Elevated triglycerides should always be considered when determining the etiology of acute pancreatitis, even in patients who consume alcohol as excessive alcohol consumption can lead to a state of hypertriglyceridemia. This case also illustrates the interesting relationship between elevated serum lipids and measured serum electrolytes. The presence of elevated lipids

increases the non-aqueous components of the serum with a concomitant decrease in the fraction of serum composed of free water and electrolytes. This phenomenon, termed the “electrolyte exclusion effect”, is common with the use of flame photometry or indirect potentiometry, the methods utilized by many hospital laboratories. However, this artifact does not occur with the use of direct potentiometry, as this method directly

measures the concentration of electrolytes in the water phase of serum. Point-of-care-testing is more accurate in the setting of severe hypertriglyceridemia as it utilizes direct ion-selective electrodes. This can be used in the setting of hypertriglyceridemia or hyperproteinemia to obtain more precise results. ■

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A Cough May be Just the Tip of the Iceberg

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Program: Internal Medicine

Pyogenic liver abscesses (PLAs) can be diagnostically challenging, as they may present with non-specific symptoms and are less frequently encountered than other types of infections. PLAs caused by atypical organisms may be rare and can be associated with a variety of other underlying pathologies including occult malignancy.

A middle-aged patient presented with two weeks of productive cough, dyspnea, subjective fevers and chills. The patient was started on antibiotics for community acquired pneumonia but decompensated with signs of sepsis. Computed tomography (CT) of the

chest, abdomen and pelvis revealed multiple bilateral pulmonary nodules with early cavitation concerning for septic emboli and a large multiloculated hepatic hypodensity in the right lobe of the liver concerning for a liver abscess. Anaerobic cultures from an aspirate of the lesion grew *Fusobacterium nucleatum*. The patient was discharged on intravenous antibiotics along with an outpatient colonoscopy to evaluate for occult malignancy. PLAs, which are typically polymicrobial, are the most common type of liver abscess in the U.S. Many PLAs result from portal vein pyemia, usually related to bowel leakage and peritonitis. Biliary infection and hematogenous spread are other common etiologies. *Fusobacterium* spp. are

anaerobic gram negative rods that occur as normal oral flora and have been associated with periodontal infections. However, they are uncommon causes of pyogenic liver abscesses. PLAs have a known association with GI malignancies and *Fusobacterium nucleatum* has recently been shown to promote colorectal carcinogenesis by affecting genes associated with the adenoma-carcinoma sequence. The oral cavity could be a potential source of infection for this patient. However, occult GI malignancy must be ruled out, as there is an association between PLAs and malignancy of the gastrointestinal tract. ■

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Efficacy of Endoscopic Ultrasonography Guided Gastroenterostomy in Gastric Outlet Obstruction

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Introduction: Gastric outlet obstruction (GOO) is the complication of benign and malignant diseases. Laproscopic gastrojejunostomy and enteral stenting has been the standard of care. Endoscopic ultrasonography guided gastroenterostomy (EUS-GE) has emerged as a newer technique in patients with GOO. Thus, we conducted systematic review and meta-analysis to report the overall technical success, clinical success and adverse events.

Methods: Multiple electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE and Google

Scholar) and conference abstracts were comprehensively searched to identify studies reporting EUS-GE in patients with GOO. References from identified studies were then manually searched for any additional studies. Primary outcome of our meta-analysis was to see the overall pooled technical and clinical success of the procedure. Secondary outcome was to look at the total adverse events of the procedure. The meta-analysis was performed using Der Simonian and Laird random effect model.

Results: 10 studies were included in the final meta-analysis reporting a total of 263 patients (males 135 and females 128) with median age of 61.2 years. The median follow up was 110

days. Overall pooled technical and clinical success rates of the procedure were 92.4% (95% CI= 89-95, I2=0) and 88.5% (95%CI= 84.5-92.5, I2 =0). The total adverse events were 8.1% (95%CI= 4.1-11.9, I2 =23%) mainly as stent migration (n=2) and peritoneal stent deployment (n=15).

Conclusion: EUS-GE is a safe and effective technique in patients with GOO with overall high technical and clinical success rates (92.4%, 88.5% respectively). However, further randomized control trials are needed to validate these findings. ■

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Environmental Exposures and Respiratory Health

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Background and Objectives: Chronic respiratory diseases lead to co-morbid conditions, including osteoporosis, and environmental exposures are risk factors for

respiratory disease development and severity. We evaluated the relationship between environmental exposures and respiratory health in postmenopausal women to better understand how this relationship might impact postmenopausal health outcomes.

Methods: A cross-sectional, sub-study of participants of the Heartland Osteoporosis Prevention Study was conducted whereby questionnaires that included information on agriculture exposures and respiratory health symptoms and diagnoses were mailed and