## PRIMARY SYSTEMIC AMYLOIDOSIS - THE NEED FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS

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Amyloidosis is a group of rare but serious diseases caused by deposits of amyloid substance in tissues and organs throughout the body. It can be classified in primary or Amyloidosis AL, usually with no evidence of preceding or coexisting disease; associated with multiple myeloma; or secondary with evidence of coexisting previous chronic inflammatory or infectious conditions. Our aim is to demonstrate the importance of considering amyloidosis as a diagnosis in a patient with multiple organ failure of undetermined etiology.

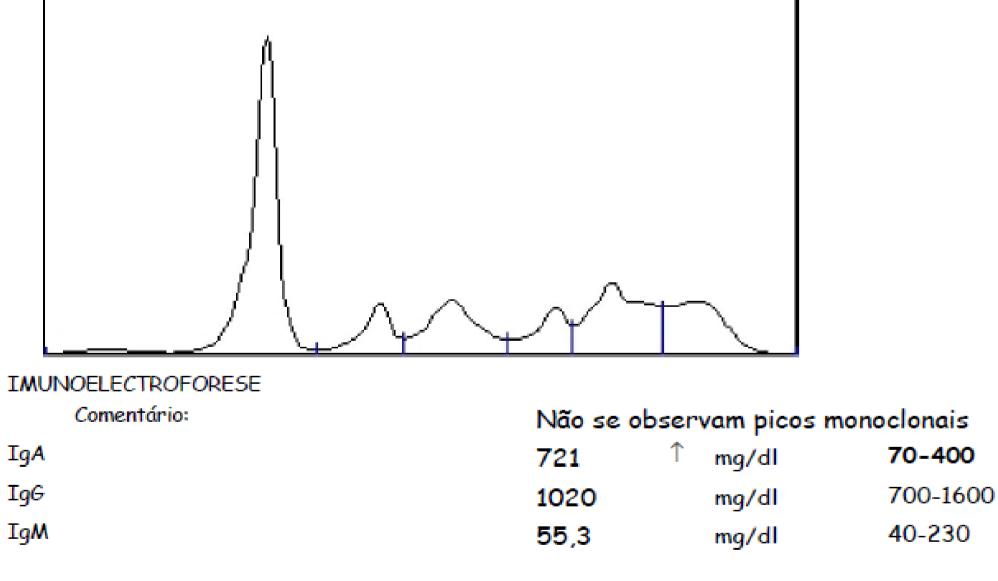
## **Clinical Case**

Sixty-six year's old male with one year history of chronic liver and kidney disease (stage 3) of undetermined etiology was admitted, to our Ward, for declined renal function with hyperkalemia and right heart failure signs.

Physical examination was remarkable for hepatomegaly, ascites and oedema of the lower limbs.

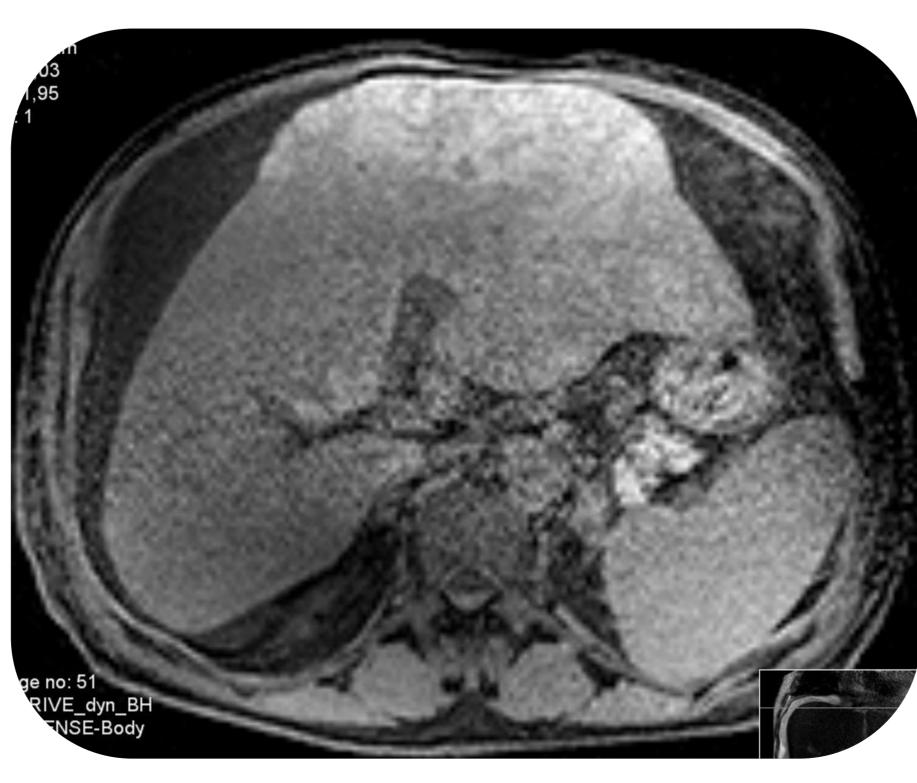
Full Blood Count		
Erythrocites (4-5 10*12/L)	4.35	
Hemoglobin (12-16 g/dL)	12.3	
Leucocytes (4.0-11 10*9/L)	13.80	
Platelets (150-400 10*9/L)	244	
Coagulation		
PT (8.0-14.0 sec)	14.1	
aPTT (25.0-35.0 sec)	31	

Autoimmune panel and viral serologies negative. Bone marrow aspirate: 5% plasmocytes.



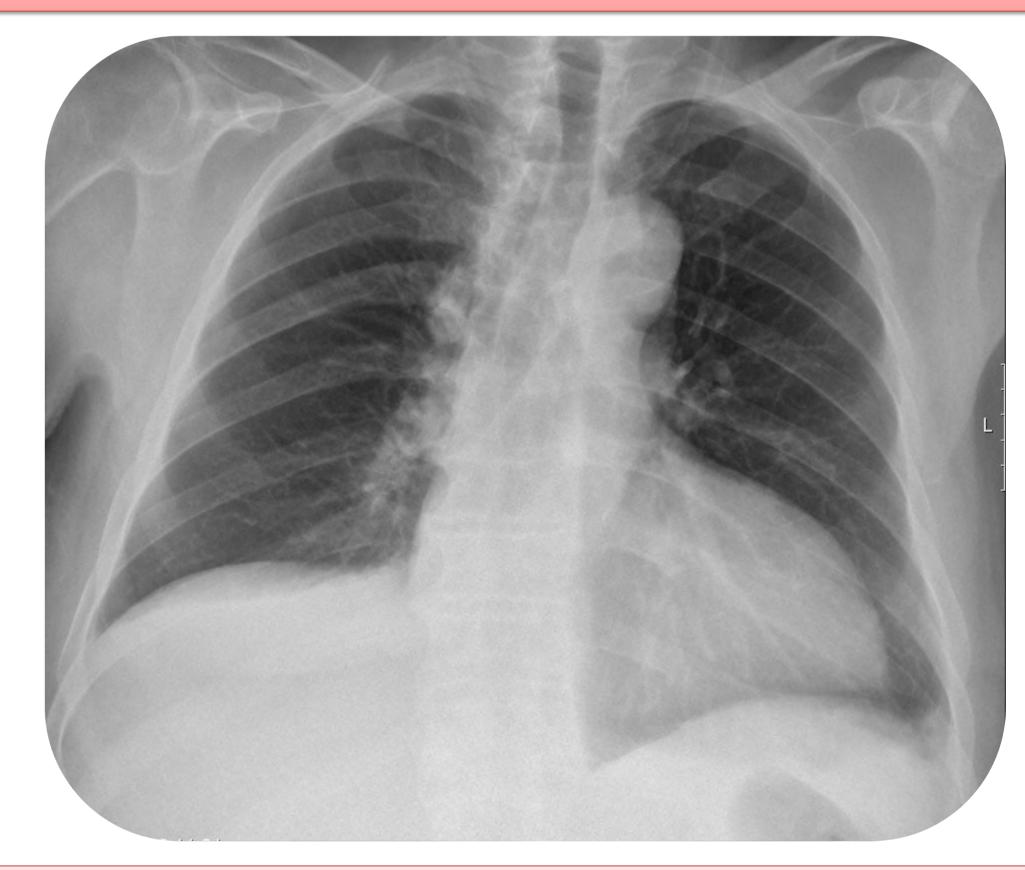
Biochemistry	
Glucose (75-110 mg/dl)	89
Urea (10-50 mg/dl)	135
Creatinine (0.6-1.1 mg/dl)	3.5
Potassium (3.5-5.1 mEq/L)	5.5
Sodium (136-147 mEq/L)	145
Calcium (4.05-5.2 mEq/L)	5
Phosphorus (2.7-4.5 mg/dl)	4.4
Bilirrubin (<1.2 mg/dl)	0.63
AST (10-31 U/L)	33
ALT (10-31 U/L)	23
Ferritin (26-388 ng/mL)	111
ß2 microglobulin (1090-2530 ng/mL)	15007
LDH (135-225 U/L)	234
C-reactive Protein (<3 mg/L)	27.2
Serum proteins (6.4-8.2 g/dl)	5.5
Albumin (3.4 -5 g/dl)	1.9
Creatinine Kinase (39-380 U/L)	69
PBNP (<125 pg/ml)	1357

Proteinuria	
Proteins (<0.15 g/24h)	5.4

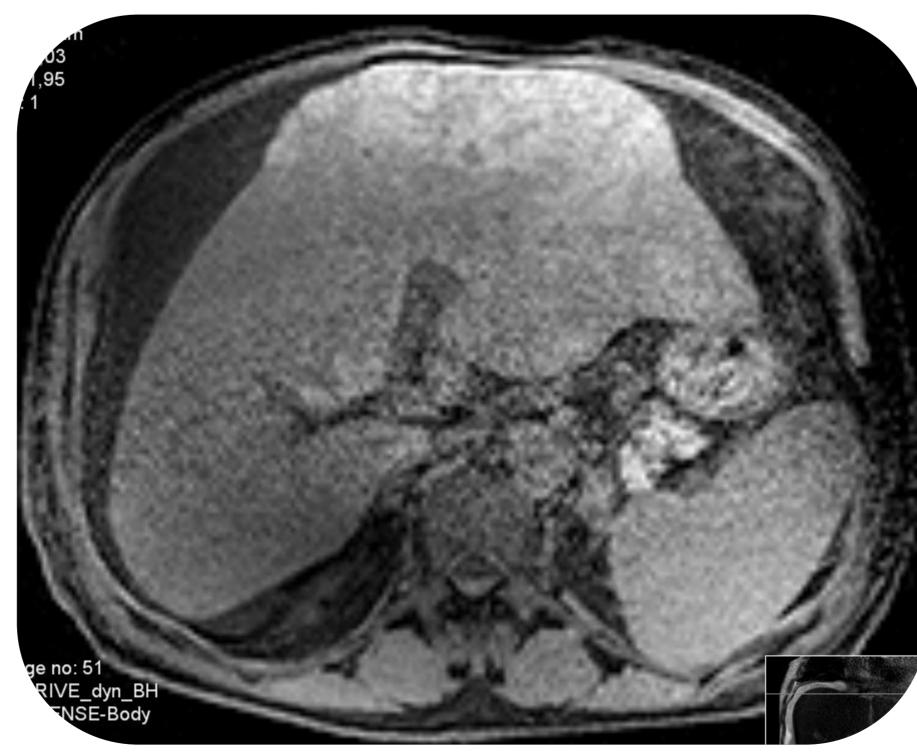


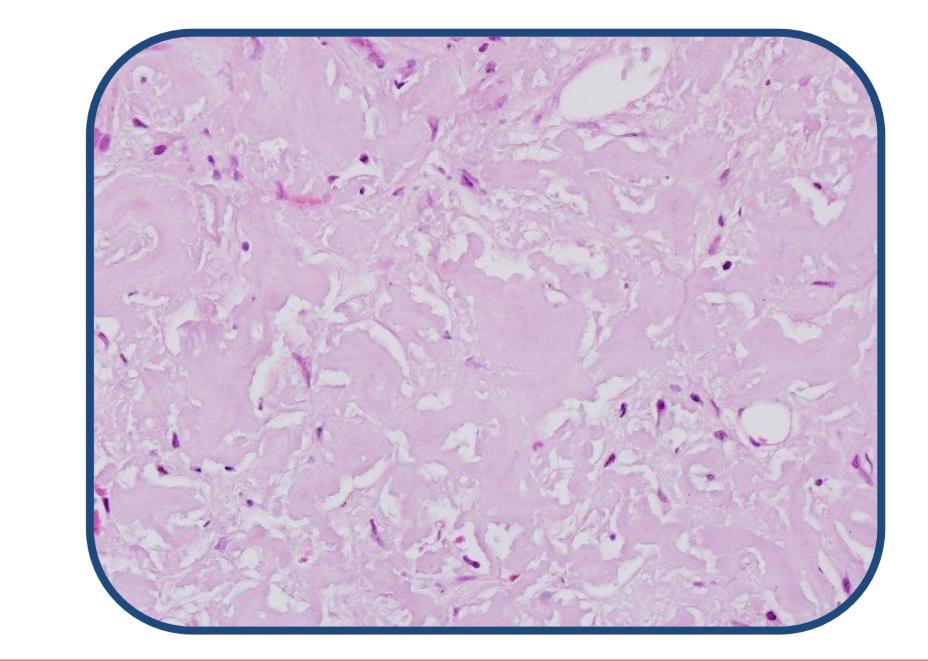


Echocardiogram: left ventricle wall thickned with heterogen tissue aspect in favour of an **infiltrative process**.



Abdominal US: hepatomegaly (23 cm), bosselated and hyperechogenic eco-structure, diffusely derranged with no focal Moderate ascites. Kidneys with diminished alterations. parenchyma volume in favour of chronic nephropathy.





**Liver biopsy** – Hepatic deposition of **AL amiyloid substance**.

For systemic AL amyloidosis with heart, liver and kidney involvement, **Dexamethasone** (100% dose) was started alongside **Cyclophosphamide** (33% dose) **and** Bortezomib (100% dose). Despite prompt action the patient died within days.

The clinical case enhances the importance of early investigation and capacity of integrating combined organ involvement and analytical changes to fit one consistent diagnosis.