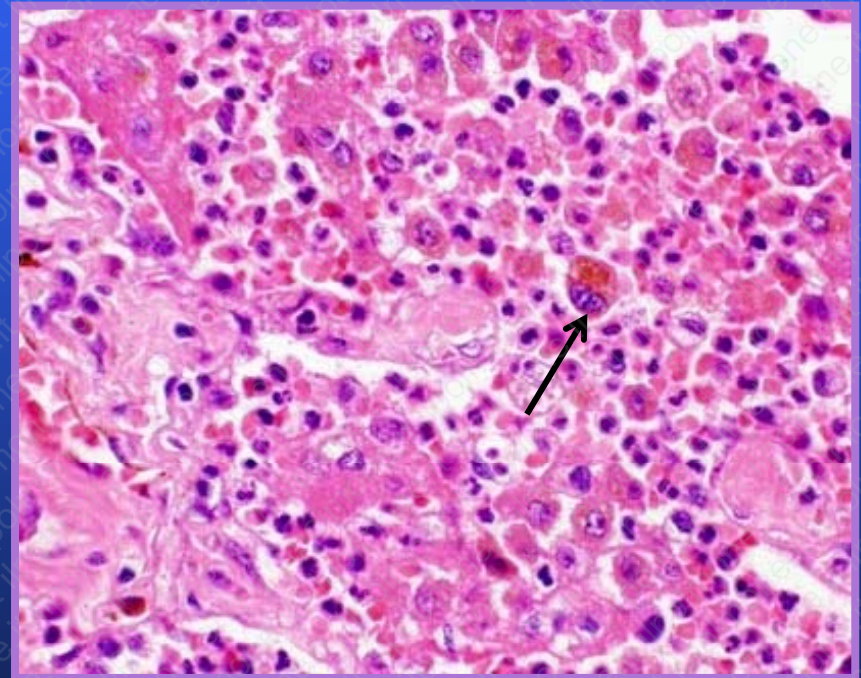
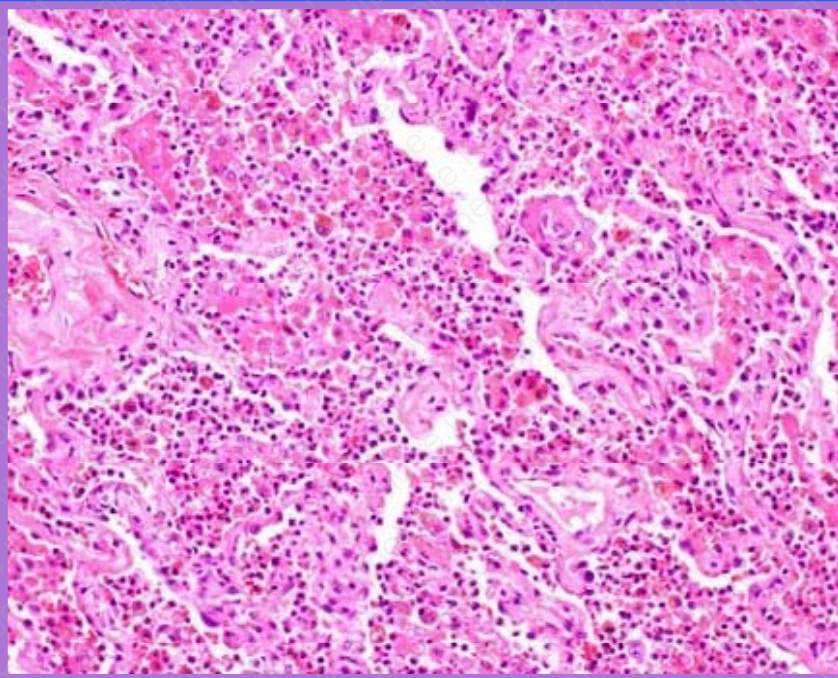
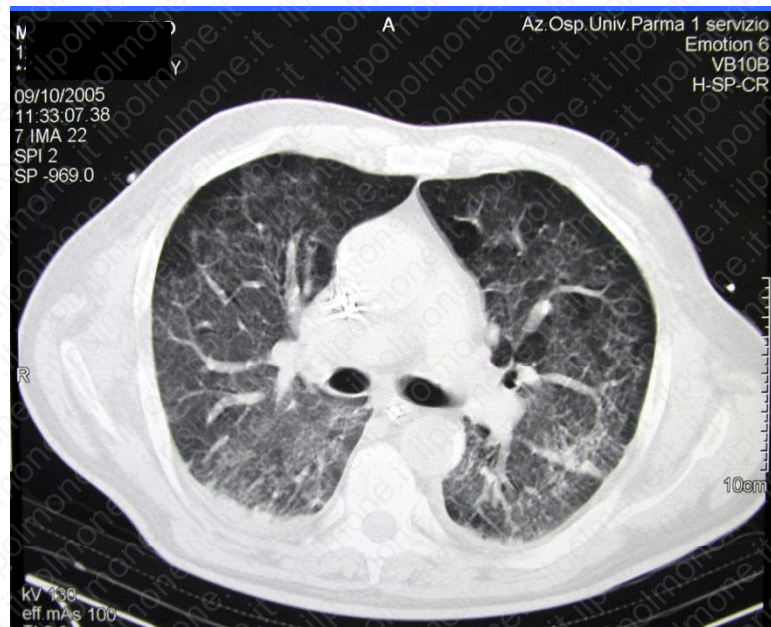


Diffuse Alveolar Haemorrhage



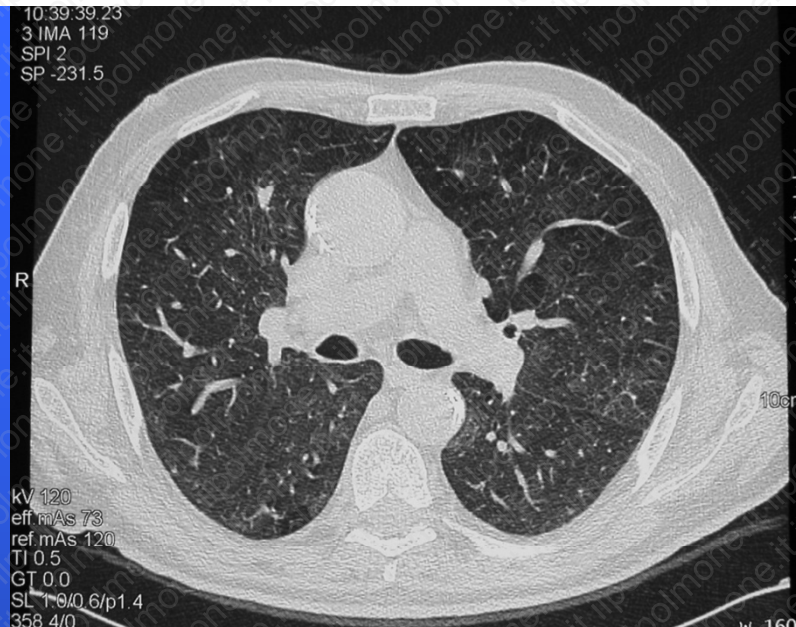
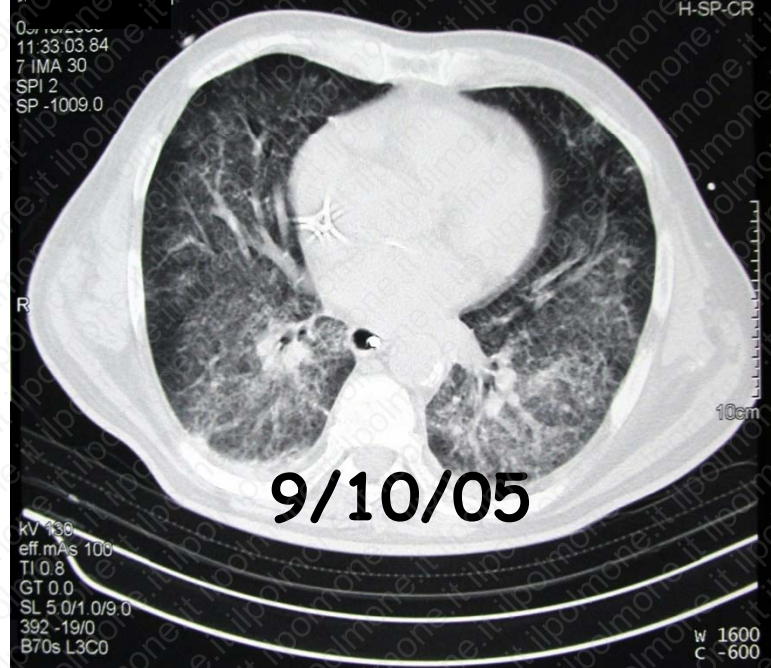
Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage



kv 130
 eff. mAs 100
 TI 0.8
 GT 0.0
 SL 5.0/1.0/9.0
 392 -19/0
 B70s L3C0

MOSCA, ANGELO
 1
 09/10/2005
 11:33:03.84
 7 IMA 30
 SPI 2
 SP -1009.0

Az. Osp. Univ. Parma 1 servizio
 Emotion 6
 VB10B
 H-SP-CR



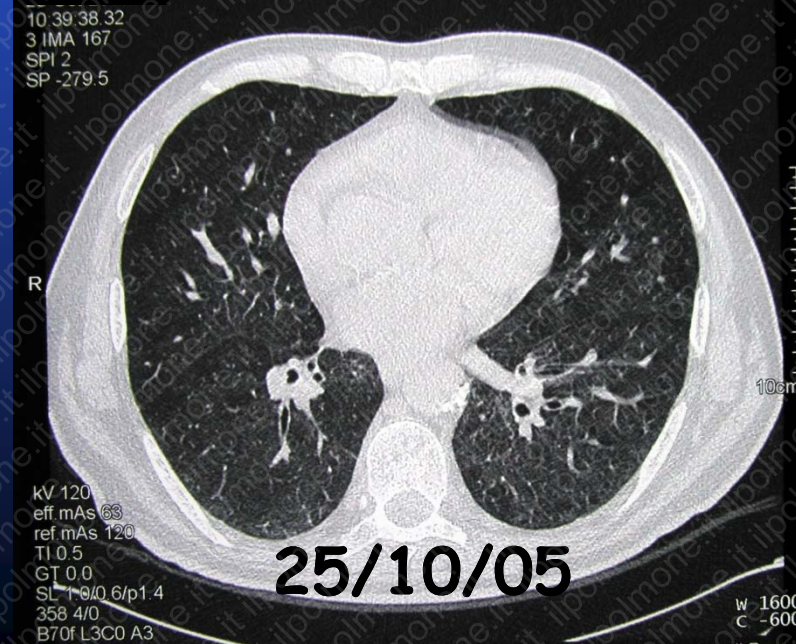
kv 120
 eff. mAs 73
 ref. mAs 120
 TI 0.5
 GT 0.0
 SL 1.9/0.6/p1.4
 358 4/0
 B70f L3C0 A3

MOSCA, ANGELO
 5/5393
 *12-Sep-1937, M, 68Y
 25 Oct 2005

AZ. Osp. Università di Parma
 Sensation Cardiac 64
 CT 2005A
 H-SP-CR
 CT 2005A
 H-SP-CR

68Y

w 1600
 C -600

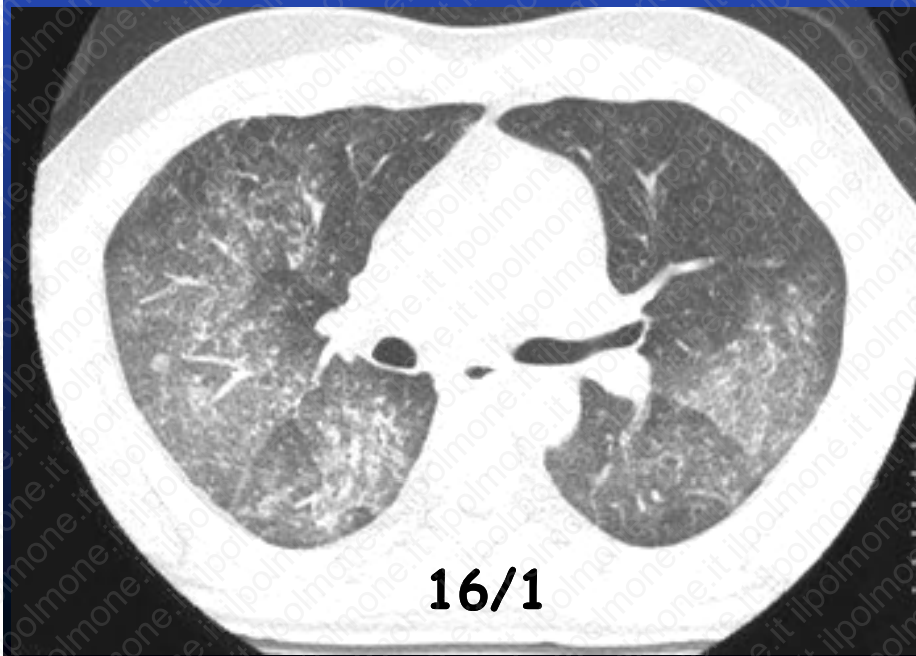


Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage

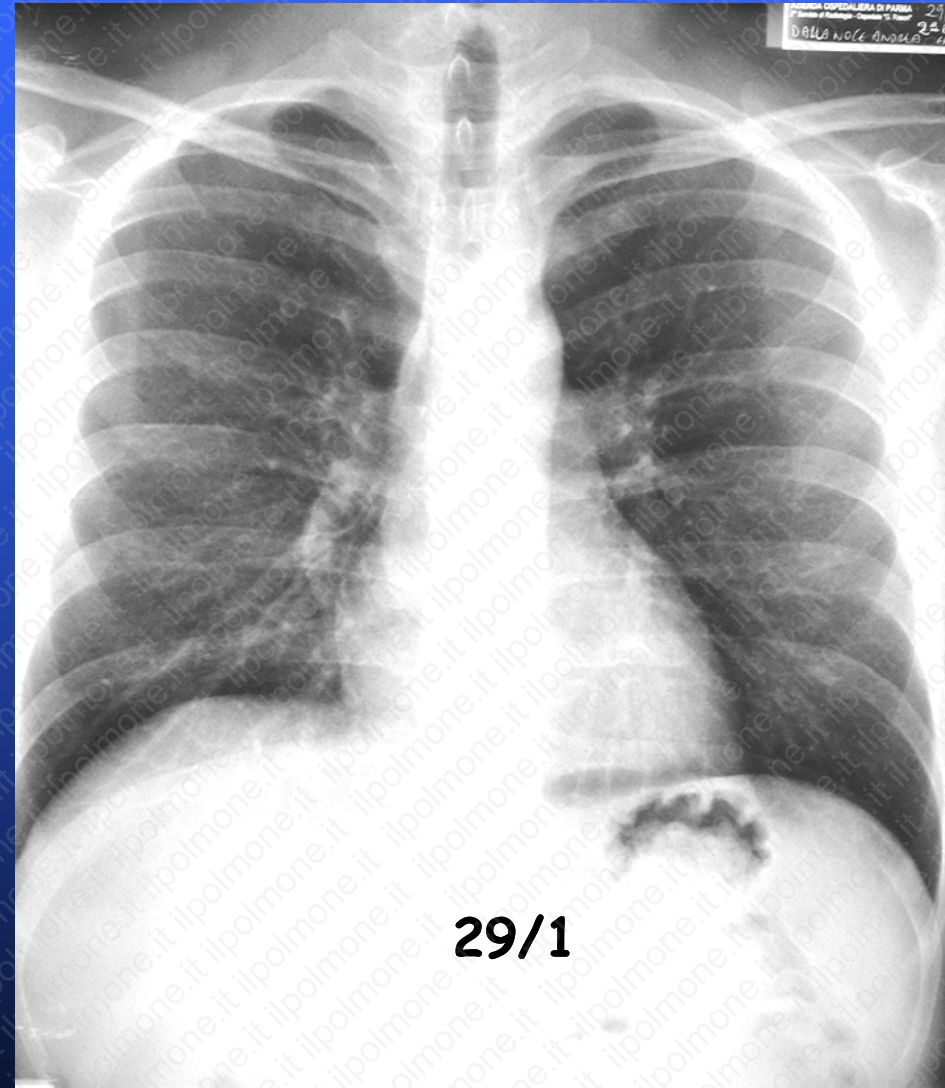


15/1

13%



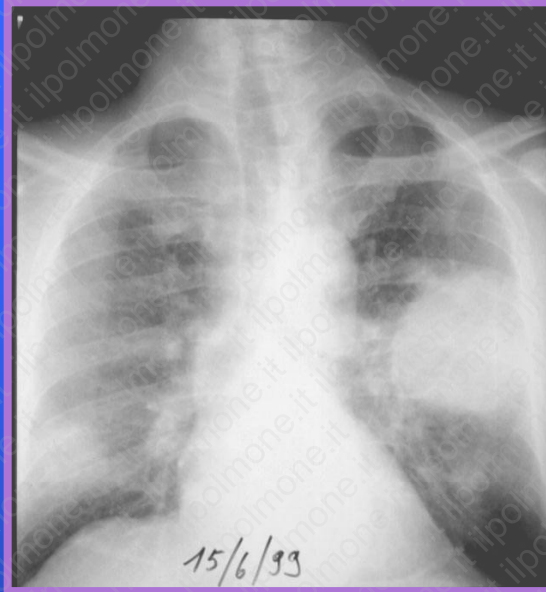
16/1



29/1

Comments

- DAH can be the *presenting* manifestation of WG
 - DAH is the result of *alveolar capillaritis*
 - DAH can cause *acute respiratory failure* requiring *mechanical ventilation*
 - A rapid Hb drop and *alveolar-interstitial pulmonary infiltrates* on a chest radiograph should heighten suspicion of DAH, even in absence of hemoptysis or dyspnoea
-



Wegener's Granulomatosis

Reversibility
after treatment

Wegener's Granulomatosis

Renal involvement

Renal involvement

- ◆ *Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis*
 - ◆ *Isolated urinary abnormalities*
 - ◆ *Chronic renal failure*
-

Renal biopsy

- ◆ *Pauci-immune crescentic GN*
-

Wegener's Granulomatosis

Renal involvement

Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis

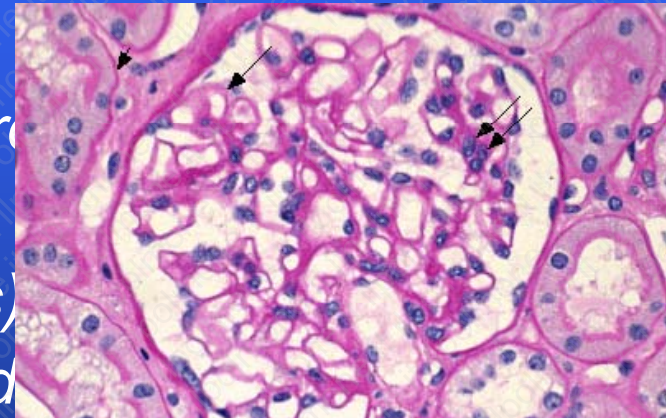
- ◆ *active urinary sediment*
 - ◆ *serum creatinine ($\uparrow$ 0.7-1 mg%/die)*
 - ◆ *microscopic or macroscopic hematuria*
 - ◆ *Proteinuria*
 - ◆ *oligo-anuria*
 - ◆ *Renal ultrasoud (enlargend and hyperechoic kidneys)*
-

Wegener's Granulomatosis

Renal biopsy

Glomerulonephritis

- ◆ *Crescentic (crescents in different stages: fibrin, cellular and sclerotic)*
- ◆ *Necrotising (fibrinoid necrosis)*
- ◆ *pauci-immune (rare immune deposits)*



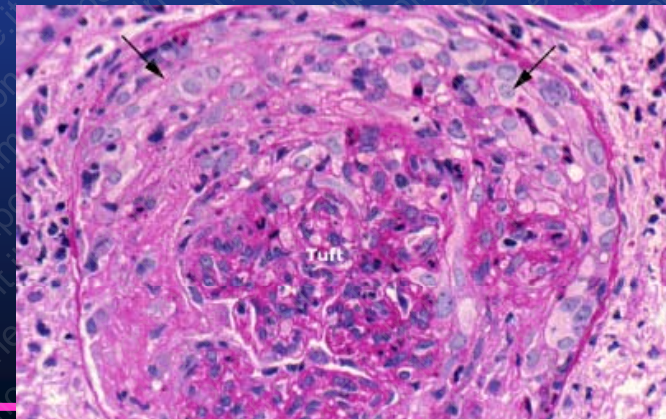
Normal glomerulus

Vasculitis (less frequent)

- ◆ *Interlobular arteries*
- ◆ *Arterioles*

Granuloma (rare)

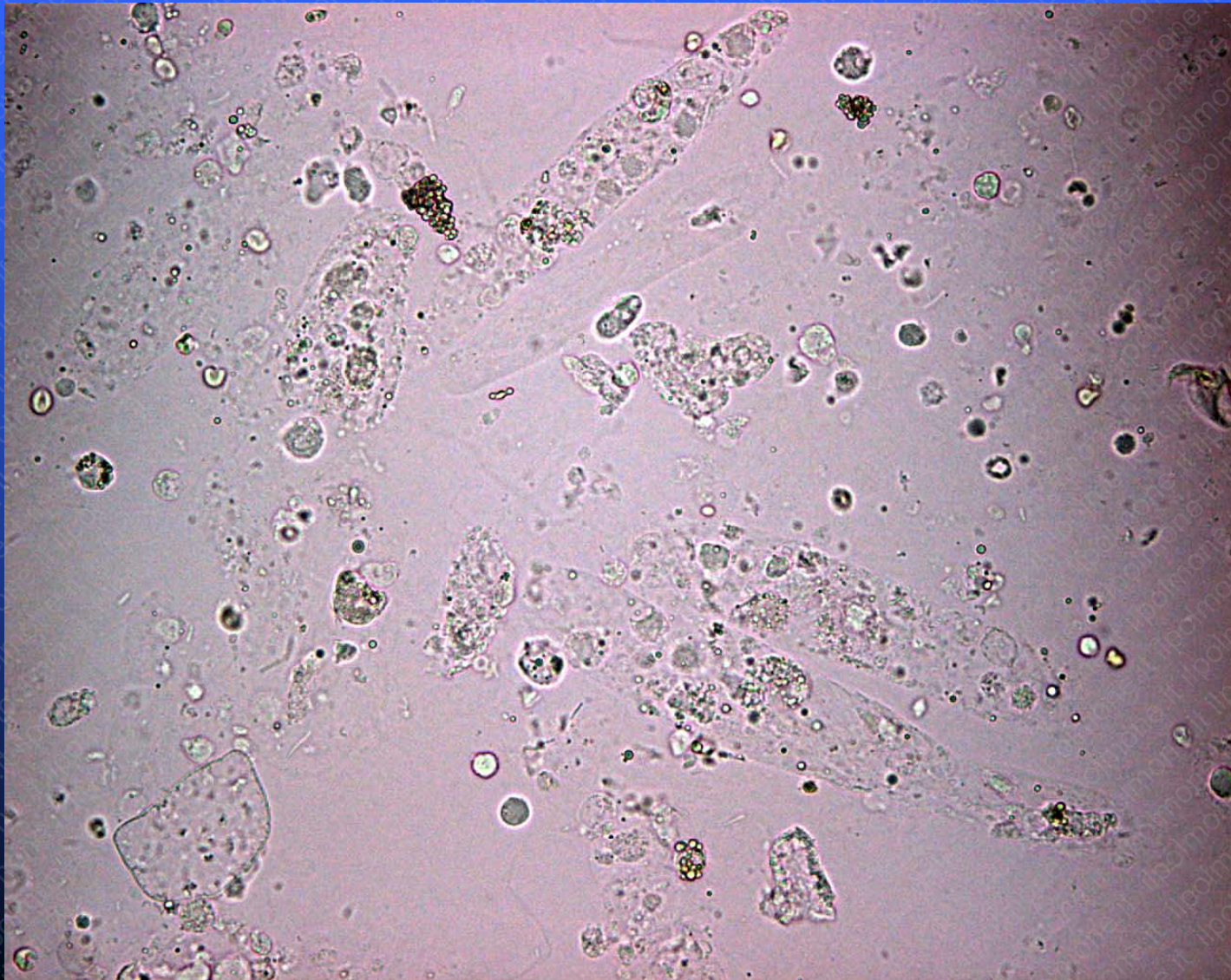
RPGN/Crescentic GN

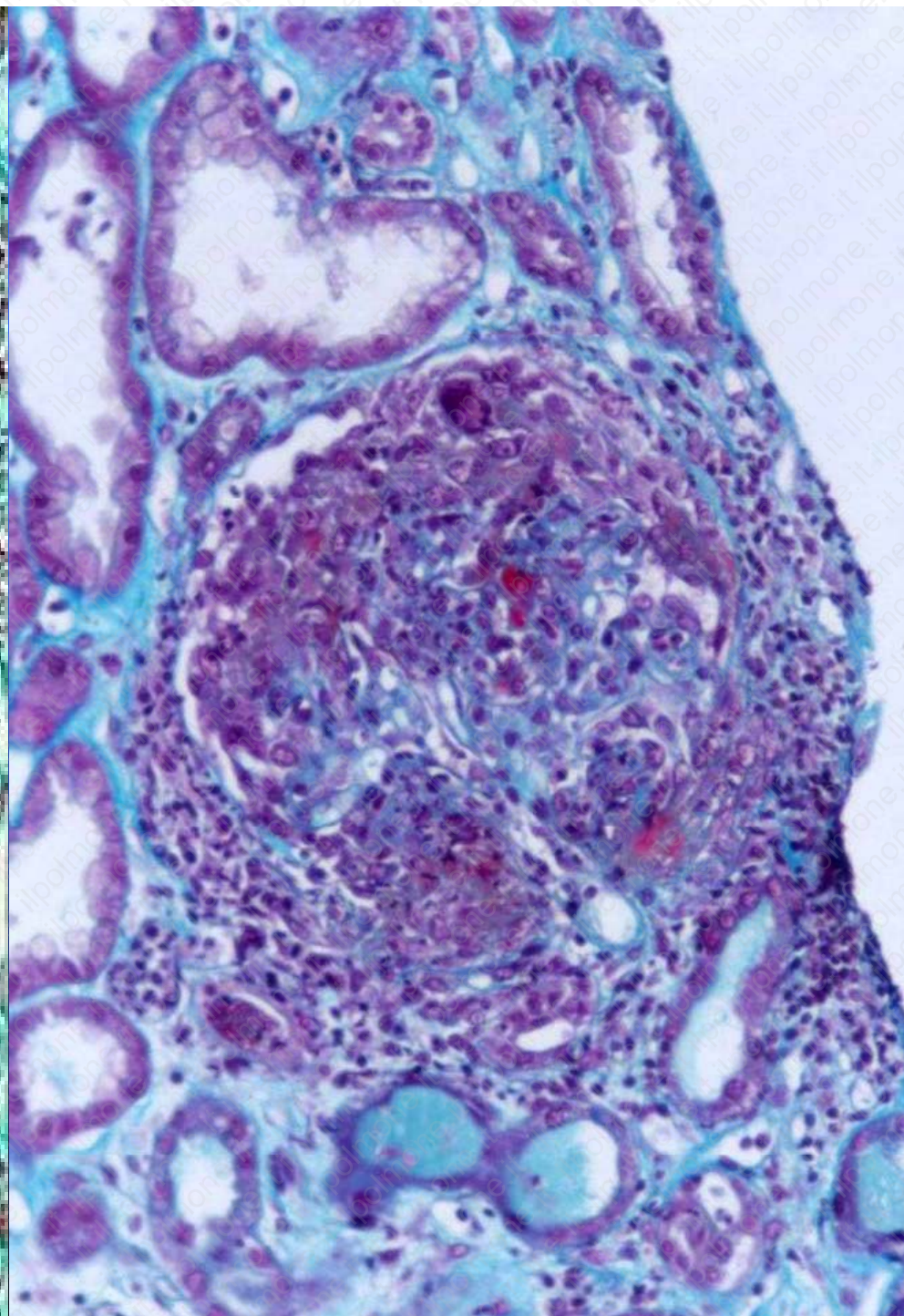
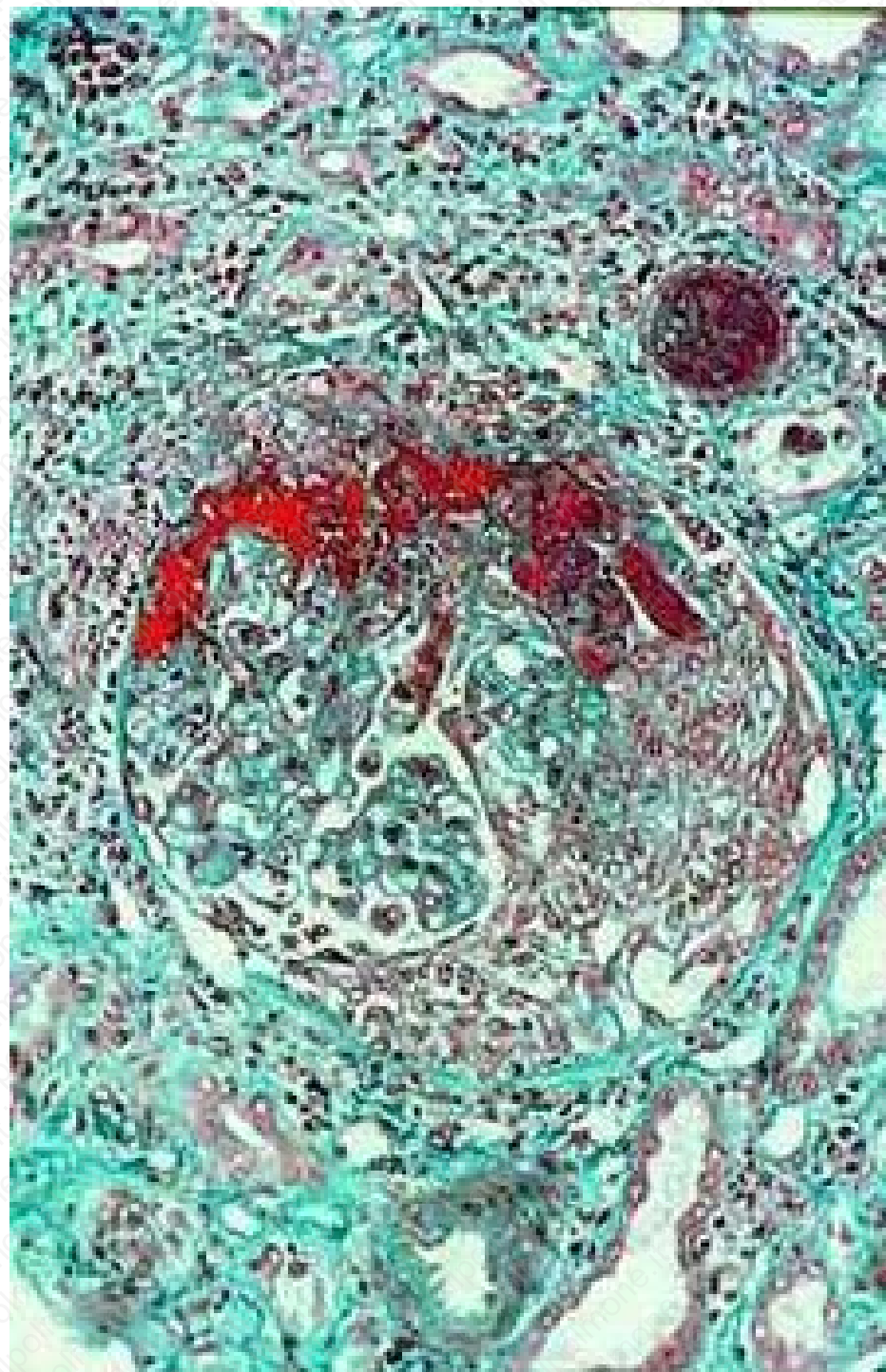


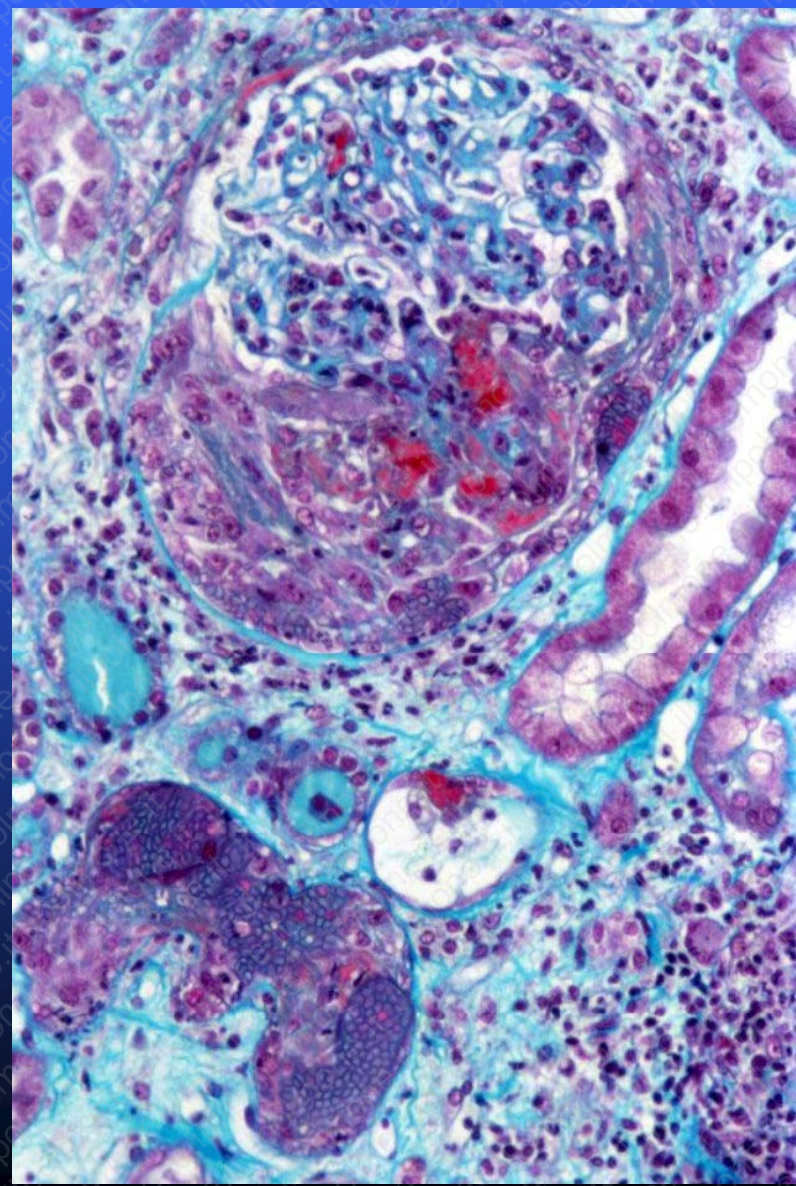
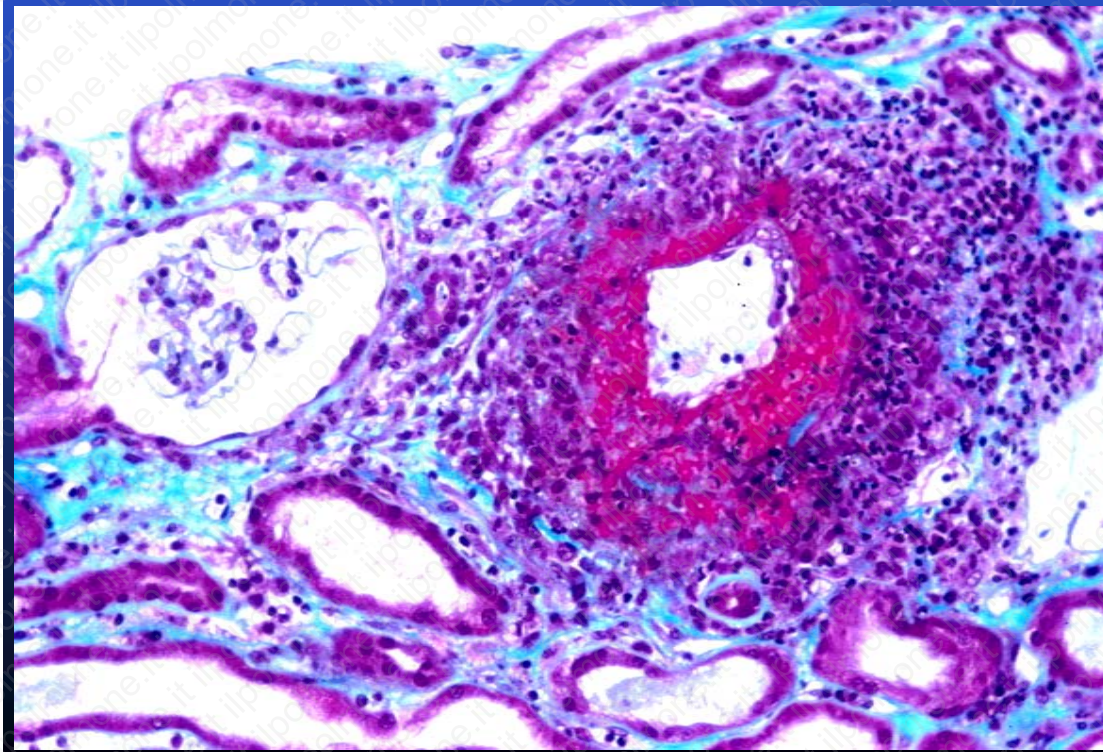
Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis

Active urine sediment

Pauci-immune crescentic glomerulonephritis

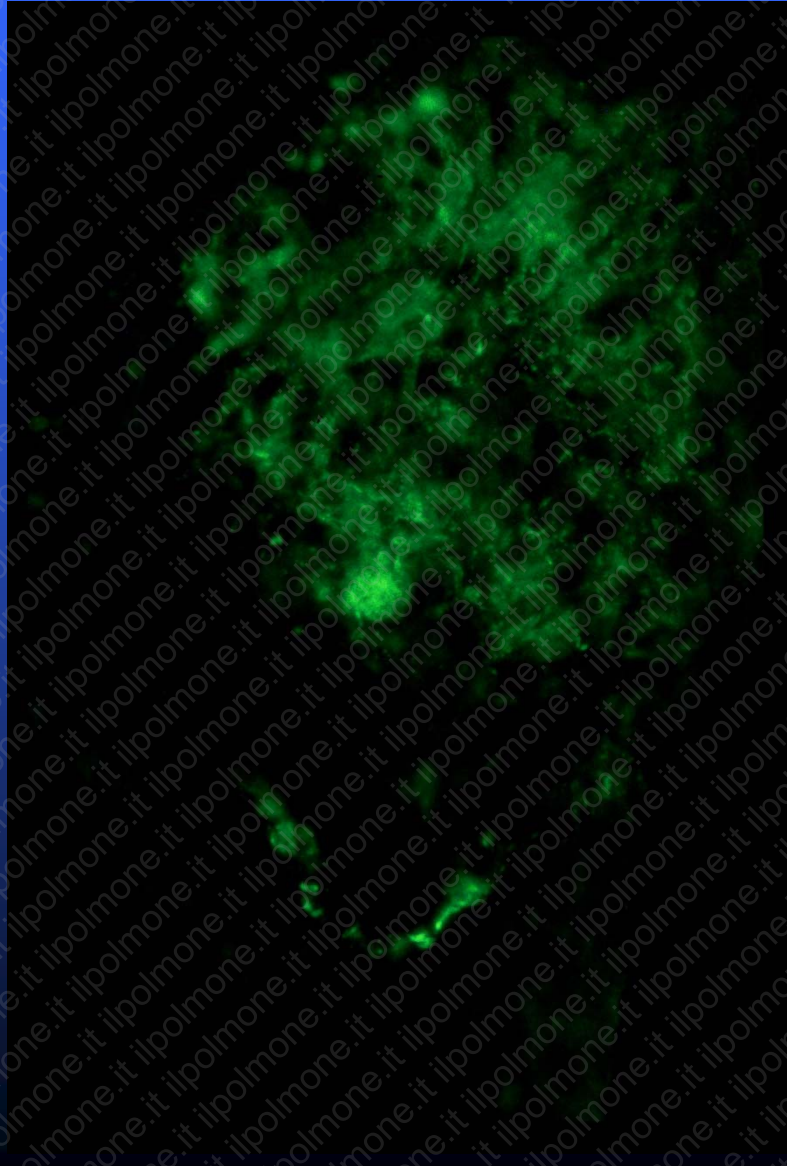




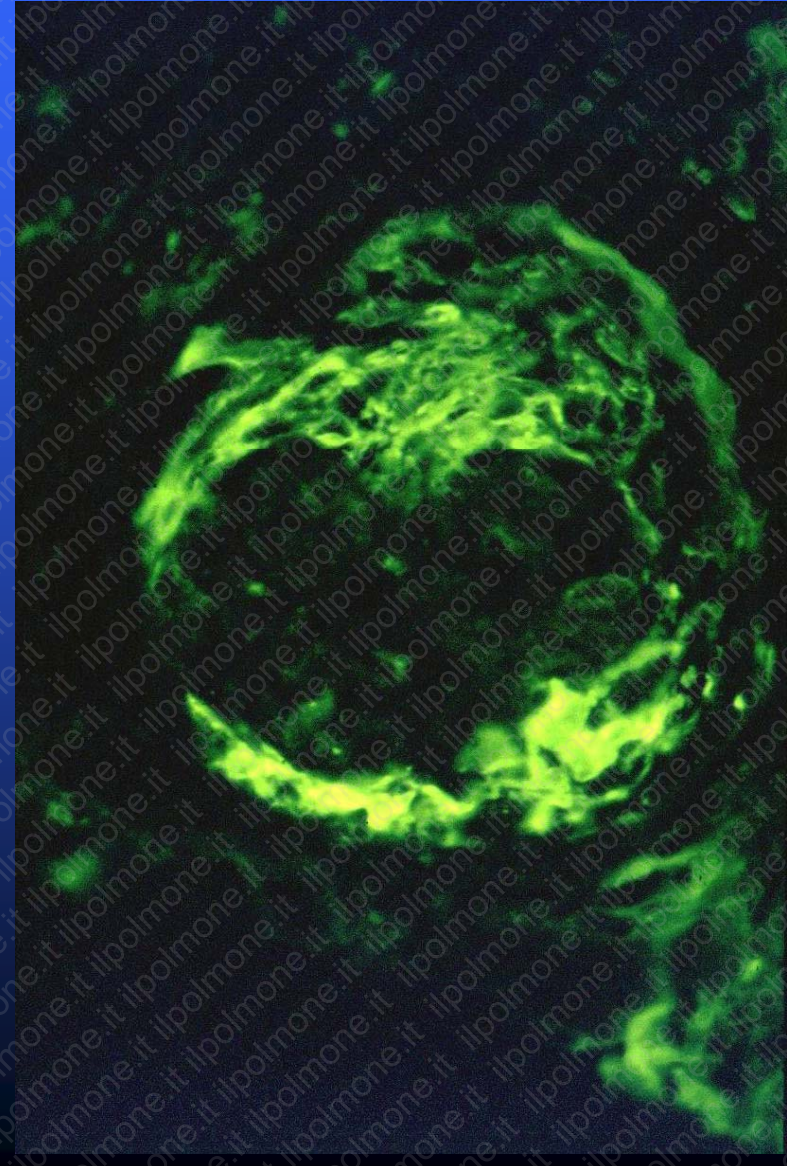


"Pauci-immune" crescentic glomerulonephritis

*Mild IgG deposits
mesangial*



*Fibrinogen deposits predominantly
in the urinary space*



Wegener's Granulomatosis

Prognosis

- ❖ Poorer outcomes with advanced age, severe renal impairment, DAH
- ❖ Mortality >75% if untreated with median survival of 5 months. Drastic improvement since 1970s in mortality
- ❖ Permanent morbidity:
 - CKD 42%
 - Hearing Loss 35%
 - Nasal Deformity 28%
 - Tracheal Stenosis 13%
 - Severe Infection 50% (Treatment)

Microscopic Polyangiitis

clinical manifestations

Clinical manifestations	Frequency (%)
Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis	100
Pulmonary (hemorrhage, hemoptysis)	10-30
Constitutional symptoms (fever, chills, weight loss, arthralgias/myalgias)	70-80
Cutaneous (purpura, urticaria, subcutaneous nodules, exanthem)	50-65
Nervous system (mononeuritis multiplex)	15-50
GI (pain, GI bleeding, infarction, perforation)	30-45
Ocular (conjunctivitis, uveitis)	0-30
Cardiac	10-20
Upper airway	0-15

Microscopic Polyangiitis

■ Clinical Presentation:

- ◆ Systemic, multi-organ complaints along with constitutional symptoms
- ◆ Pulmonary involvement in approximately 30-50%
- ◆ Milder upper respiratory disease than pts with WG
- ◆ Necrotizing glomerulonephritis is common (79%)

■ Laboratory Findings:

- ◆ ANCA: + p-ANCA in 50-75% and + c-ANCA in 10-15%

■ Diagnosis:

- ◆ Biopsy reveals necrotizing vasculitis and non-granulomatous inflammation