Anaphylactic Shock Diagnosed with Bedside Abdominal Ultrasoundography and Computerized Tomography

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Abstract

Aim: The utility of ultrasound in assisting with the presentation of undifferentiated shock is becoming widely accepted as an invaluable tool with triaging both etiology and treatment. We believe this case highlights the utility of ultrasound in assisting with the clinical care of patients with anaphylactic shock.

Case: Here, we present a 29-year-old man with no medical history, who was brought to our emergency department (ED) as intubated due to unconsciousness, hypotension, severe dyspnea and pruritus. On arrival to our ED, his pulse was filiform, and his extremities were cold and cyanotic. FAST examination to rule out trauma revealed anechoic cysts in liver. His abdominal CT revealed ruptured pouch of a hydatid cyst. He was admitted to ICU after 2-day follow up in the surgery clinics. He was discharged with full recovery.

Conclusion: In conclusion, when critically ill patients with undifferentiated shock present in areas where animal husbandry is common, anaphylaxis due to hydatid cyst rupture should be kept in mind. Given the age, local agricultural practices, and presentation of distributive shock with concomitant liver cysts on ultrasonography we were able to triage the patient to abdominal computerized tomography scan and ultimately to definitive treatment.

Keywords: Anaphylactic Shock; Severe Dyspnea; Hydatid Cyst Rupture

Introduction

A wide range of diseases including severe infections, intracranial pathologies, drug overdose and many other reasons should be ruled out, in the presence of shock signs. The utility of ultrasound in assisting with the presentation of undifferentiated shock is becoming widely accepted as an invaluable tool with triaging both etiology and treatment.

Focused abdominal sonography in trauma (FAST) has settled down as a routine emergency practice. However, it may also help physicians to guide the diagnosis in cases of severe shock with unknown cause.

Here, we present a 29-year-old man with no known medical history who was brought to our emergency department (ED) intubated due to unconsciousness, hypotension, severe dyspnea and pruritus. Bedside ultrasonography guided us for possible diagnosis. Computerized abdominal tomography gave detailed information.

Case

A 29-year-old male patient was brought to our ED as intubated in ambulance. His relatives told that he had complained of non-specific symptoms such as malaise, fatigue, tiredness, inappetence, pruritus and abdominal pain for three days. After he had woken up at night, he became unconscious and there was drool at mouth accompanying with jerks and urinary incontinence. Paramedics found the patient with a Glasgow Coma Scale score of 5. He had flexor response to painful stimuli and prominent wheezing. He was intubated on scene.

On arrival to our ED, he was unconscious, his pulse was filiform, and his extremities were cold and cyanotic. His pupils were isochoric with intact light reflexes. His vitals were as follows: Blood pressure: 70/40 mmHg, pulse 77/min, saturation of oxygen: 92 % despite being intubated, body temperature: 36.1°C. FAST examination to rule out trauma showed anechoic cysts in liver (Figure 1). There was no free fluid in abdomen. His brain and chest computerized tomography (CT) were normal. However, his abdominal CT revealed ruptured pouch of a hydatid cyst (Figure 2).

He was treated with epinephrine (0.3 mg IM) given 5 times approximately 10-15 minutes apart with excessive fluid treatment (4 liters in 1.5 hours). Dexamethasone 8 mg, antihistaminic and H2 receptor blockers were also given to the patient intravenously. His hemogram showed white blood cell count of 22,300/µL.
systemic hypersensitivity reaction occurring immediately after exposure to allergen [6]. Cutaneous symptoms occur in 90% of the cases and comprise of hives, angioedema, flushing and itching. In our patient, cutaneous symptoms were not predominant possibly due to the exposure occurred in the inner part of the body without direct contact to mucous membranes. Besides, patient’s recognition about what happened also helps physicians, but our case was unconscious. Thus, to make the diagnosis was complicated for us. This is why FAST and CT are so valuable in making decision. The rates of respiratory, gastrointestinal and cardiovascular symptoms are 70%, 40% and 35%, respectively [7]. Our patient had severe dyspnea, wheezing, hypotension and collapse. We suggest that hydatid cyst rupture may have a higher probability of not having skin symptoms.

Rupture of hydatid cyst may cause a wide spectrum of allergic reactions from simple urticarial rash to severe anaphylactic shock [8]. Hofstetter et al. reported just one anaphylactic shock case, operated in Spain, among 29 patients with hydatid cyst [9]. In Turkey among the group of 32 hydatid cyst patients, the only anaphylaxis case was a hydatid cyst of the lung occurred during thoracotomy in the last five years [10]. Our case differs from them as anaphylaxis developed with spontaneous rupture of the cyst without any known trauma.

In conclusion, when patients with severe shock signs apply to EDs in areas where animal husbandry is common, anaphylaxis due to hydatid cyst rupture should be kept in mind. Bedside abdominal ultrasonography can give clues about cysts in the liver. Furthermore, computerized tomography can give definitive diagnosis. Emergent surgery can be lifesaving. Training for diagnosis of hydatid cyst by using FAST can be provided to emergency physicians, especially in animal husbandry regions.

**Highlights**

1. **Patients with hydatid cyst rupture may present with atypical anaphylactic shock signs such as pruritus, dyspnea and fatigue in endemic areas.**

2. **If bedside ultrasonography of the liver in such patients indicates cysts, immediate anaphylaxis treatment with epinephrine is recommended. Second line therapies should also be given.**

3. **Best diagnostic approach is abdominal computerized tomography.**

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**Discussion**

Hydatid cyst is endemic in populations busy with animal husbandry where the environmental health and preventive medicine services are inadequate [1]. The most common pathogen is *Echinococcus granulosus*. It is seen frequently in rural areas, especially when uncontrolled slaughter does occur [1,2].

The pathogen lives in dogs and the intermediate hosts are often sheep and cattle. Human is affected by taking orally the ovum spread by dog feces. Embryos get into blood stream crossing the mucosa of intestines. They are transformed to cysts with single pouches when they enter to the liver via portal vein. Most of the embryos are held in sinusoids. For that reason hydatid cyst is seen mostly in the liver with a rate of about 70% [2,3].

Imaging procedures are essential in diagnosis and evaluation of the extent of liver hydatidosis; ultrasound (US) and computed tomography (CT), can depict hydatid cyst disease. US is used for most commonly testing of hepatic hydatid cysts lesions in the evaluation and typing [4]. CT scan was performed in patients preoperatively to clarify the relationship with primary organs. Hydatid cyst disease is classified into four types based on the CT Features.

**Type I:** Water attenuation cyst

**Type II**

**Type II A:** Peripherally lined round lesions with fluid in the center; on CT, daughter cysts may show higher attenuation values.

**Type II B:** High-density fluid surrounding the daughter cysts appears as radiating spokes in a rosette pattern.

**Type II C:** High-attenuation round or oval masses with occasional cysts daughter cysts.

**Type III:** Peripheral calcification.

**Type IV:** Various features depending on site of rupture [5].

Anaphylaxis is the most severe and life threatening multi-neutrophils as 12,500 / uL, monocytes as 6,000 / uL and basophils as 1,000 / uL. His liver enzymes were mildly elevated (aspartate aminotransferase 63 U/L and alanine aminotransferase 78 U/L). Emergent abdominal surgery after consultation confirmed and treated the pathology. He was admitted to ICU after 2-day follow-up in the surgery clinics. He was discharged with full recovery.

**Figure 2:** Simultaneous abdominal tomography demonstrates ruptured hydatid cyst in both axial and coronary views.
References


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