

The Liver and Cryoglobulinemia: A Relationship Beyond Hepatitis C

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Introduction

- Cryoglobulinemia is a small and medium vessel vasculitis with varied clinical manifestations (1)
- The most common etiology is hepatitis C virus
- Other hepatotropic viruses, including hepatitis A, have been rarely associated, with a very few cases reported (2)
- Here we present a unique case of cryoglobulinemia associated with hepatitis A

Case presentation

- A 58-year-old female with a past medical history of diabetes mellitus II, hypothyroidism, and hypertension presented with bloating, abdominal pain, and fullness for about a week
- In the ED she was afebrile and hemodynamically stable. Initial lab workup showed AST/ALT of 5228/4792, total bilirubin of 7.9 with a direct bilirubin of 6.1
- Further workup for showed positivity for hepatitis A, including IgM and positive type II cryoglobulins
- The rest of the autoimmune workup was negative for rheumatoid factor, ANA, SS/Ro, SS/La, anti-smooth muscle antibody, and anti-mitochondrial antibody

• She also had acute renal failure requiring hemodialysis. Management included supportive therapy with significant improvement in her symptoms.

Discussion

- Cryoglobulinemia is a condition where abnormal immunoglobulins precipitate in serum at temperatures below 37° C (5)
- They can deposit in blood vessels and cause obstruction or vasculitis, with involvement of various organs
- Type I cryoglobulinemia is usually associated with hematologic malignancies
- Mixed cryoglobulinemia (type II, III) is usually associated with hepatitis C, but is uncommon with hepatitis A
- Extrahepatic features with hepatitis A virus is rare (4)
- Literature review shows very few case reports of cryoglobulinemia occurring with hepatitis A
- To our knowledge, this association has not been investigated in the recent years

References

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