



Tumor syndrome, hepatic and hematological features revealing undiagnosed early rheumatoid arthritis

Background: Extra-articular manifestations in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) are rare and generally occur in an advanced stage of the disease. We report a case of an unusual onset of early RA.

Case presentation: A 21 year old male complains of polyarthritits involving small and large joints, associated with fever, asthenia, anorexia and weight loss. The temperature was up to 38.8°. There was a left cervical adenopathies, hepato-splenomegaly and there were synovitis in all joints sparing distal interphalangeal joints. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate was accelerated; the C-reactive protein was up to 222 mg/l. The number of white blood cells were 9000/mm³ with monocytosis, lymphocytosis and thrombocytosis at 986000/mm³. There was cholestasis with cytolysis. Rheumatoid factor (RF) and anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies (ACCP) were positive. The hands X-ray didn't show any RA specific signs. The chest X-Ray showed a left pleurisy. The CT scan showed multiple axillar and mediastinal lymphadenopathies, hepato-splenomegaly with multiple coelio-mesenteric and retroperitoneal lymph nodes. The pleural biopsy as well as the biopsy of the adenopathy and the salivary glands didn't show any specific abnormalities or signs of lymphoma. The hepatic biopsy revealed an inflammatory lymphohistiocytic infiltrate with rare foci of necrosis and a dilatation of the hepatic sinusoids. The diagnosis of RA was suspected and confirmed by the MRI of the hands.

Conclusion: RA may have an unusual onset such as hematologic, hepatic, pleuropulmonary features or tumor syndrome, but it is rarely reported. The diagnosis in this case is difficult.

KEYWORDS: rheumatoid arthritis ■ fever ■ lymphadenopathy ■ hepatomegaly ■ hepatic biopsy ■ pleurisy

Introduction

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic autoimmune inflammatory disease, characterized by a severe joint involvement [1]. It can involve other organs and tissues as well as synovial joints [2]. Extra-articular manifestations are all systemic features which are indirectly related to the locomotors system [3], and there is no clear classification for these manifestations [2]. In RA, extra-articular manifestations are present in about 40% of cases in the course of their disease [4] and generally occur in an advanced stage of the disease [1]. But in rare cases, they can be present in early RA [5,6]. These events can affect both sexes and can occur at any age [2]. Patients with high levels of rheumatoid factor (RF), are more exposed to develop extra-articular manifestations in the course of RA such as rheumatoid nodules, rheumatoid vasculitis and pleuropulmonary, cardiovascular, neurologic, digestive, cutaneous, hematologic and ocular complications [7-9]. The most frequently observed are rheumatoid nodules, osteoporosis, Gougerot's syndrome, pleuropulmonary, hepatic and renal manifestations. We reported a case of an early diagnosed RA patient with very rare extra-articular manifestations: axillar, mediastinal and intra-abdominal lymphadenopathies and hepato-splenomegaly, with hematological features.

■ Case presentation

A 21 year old male who was referred to our department for exploration of polyarthritits since one month, involving small and large joints (all joints except the distal inter-phalangeal joints of hands), in a context of high fever, asthenia, anorexia and weight loss. On physical examination, the temperature was up to 38.8°, there was a left cervical adenopathies, hepato-splenomegaly and there were synovitis in all joints sparing distal inter-phalangeal joints. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate was accelerated; the C-reactive protein was up to 222 mg/l. The number of white blood cells were 9000/mm³ with monocytosis, lymphocytosis and thrombocytosis at 986000/mm³. The hepatic biology showed a cholestasis (eight times the normal value) and a cytolysis (three times the normal value) (TABLE 1) with negative antibodies anti smooth muscle, anti LKM1 and anti-mitochondrial antibodies. Rheumatoid factor (RF) found by the Latex and Rose-Waller reaction (IgG, IgA, IgM) and anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies (ACCP) measured by ELISA were positive (160,110,330 and 719 UI/L, respectively). Anti-nuclear antibodies are negative. Infectious endocarditis was eliminated by normal cardiac ultra-sound and negative blood cultures. Wright serology

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Table 1. Showed the evolution of biological findings.

	First biological results	3 months after	6 months after
White cells (elements/ml)	9000	17700	11300
Lymphocytes (elements/ml)	1600	5000	4600
Monocytes (elements/ml)	1100	1300	900
Platelets (elements/ml)	986000	293000	370000
C-Reactive protein (mg/L)	222.2	7.8	5.5
ASAT (U/L)	21	13.4	22
ALAT (U/L)	139	32.2	18
Gamma glutamyl transaminase (GGT) (U/L)	382.2	30.9	33
Alcalin Phosphatase (U/L)	92.5	27.6	24

and the card test were negative. Viral serology (hepatitis B and C) was negative, anti EBV was positive to IgM and IgG, anti CMV was positive to IgG and parvovirus serology was negative. Tuberculosis explorations were all negative. The hands X-Ray didn't show any RA specific signs. The chest X-Ray showed a left pleurisy (FIGURE 1). The CT scan showed multiple axillar and mediastinal lymphadenopathies, hepato-splenomegaly (FIGURE 2) with multiple coelio-mesenteric and retroperitoneal lymph nodes (FIGURE 3). The pleural biopsy as well as the biopsy of the adenopathy and the salivary glands didn't show any specific abnormalities or signs of lymphoma. The hepatic biopsy revealed an inflammatory lymphohistiocytic infiltrate with rare foci of necrosis and a dilatation of the hepatic sinusoids. After eliminating malignant haemopathy essentially lymphoma, connective tissue disease, chronic tuberculosis and viral infection, the diagnosis of RA was suspected. The MRI of the hands was practiced and showed evident synovitis of the fingers with bone edema of the phalanges (FIGURE 4). The patient was diagnosed with RA basing on ACR 1987/EULAR 2010, Rheumatoid Arthritis



Figure 2. The CT scan showed hepato-splenomegaly.

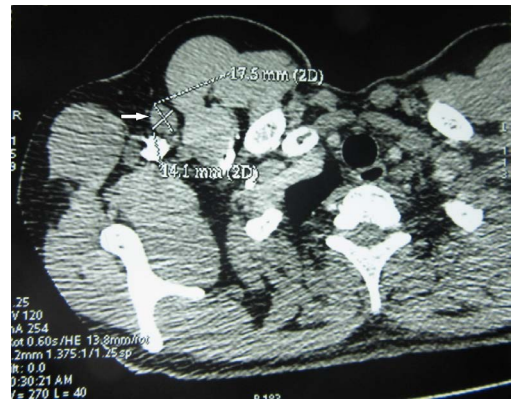


Figure 3. The CT scan showed multiple coelio-mesenteric and retroperitoneal gonglia.

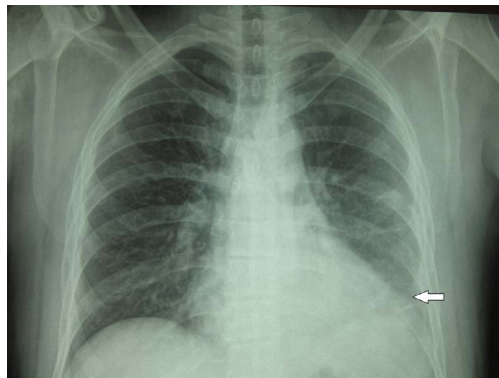


Figure 1. The chest X-Ray showed a left pleurisy.

Classification Criteria [10,11] and was treated with corticosteroids at a dose of 1 mg/Kg. The evolution was marked by the absence of fever in two days, the regression of the inflammatory biological syndrome, the disappearance of cytotoxicity, the reduction of cholestasis and the improvement of synovitis. After six months, we obtained a normalization of the hematologic and liver balance (TABLE 1), the regression of the tumor syndrome and the disappearance of the pleurisy in the CT-scan. The hands X-Ray



Figure 4. MRI of the hands showed synovitis at the 5th finger metacarpophalangeal and proximal interphalangeal sites at the 2.3 and 4th fingers. There was also a bone edema of all the proximal interphalangiennes and the metacarpophalangeal of the 5thfinger. The tendons are of signal and morphology preserved.



Figure 5. The hands x-ray showed bilateral radio-carpian and inter-carpian pinching and two geodes in the fifth right metacarpophalagian.

showed bilateral radio-carpian and inter-carpian narrowing and two geodes in the fifth right metacarpophalagian (FIGURE 5). The patient was treated with methotrexate at a dose of 15 mg/week, but, he still complaining with many synovitis and high disease activity. So, a biological treatment with anti-TNF alpha is recommended.

Discussion

Extra-articular manifestations in RA generally occur in advanced stage of the disease, contrarily of our patient whose many unusual features were present at the moment of RA diagnosis. He presented exceptional signs like the cervical,

axillary and mediastinal lymphadenopathies, which suggested a lymphoma or other tumor. In fact, the bilateral mediastinal and hiliar adenopathies have also been reported in RA. However, if there are peripheral adenopathies, palpable ones are found in 30% of RA cases. Intrathoracic lymphadenopathies, in particular mediastinal, have been very rarely described in the literature [12,13]. In the study of Remy-Jardin et al. [14], the thoracic CT revealed intrathoracic adenopathies in nine of 84 patients with RA. In a series of 46 patients, Despaux [15] found intrathoracic lymphadenopathy revealed by CT in 13 patients. Marilier et al. [12] reported the observation in of an elderly woman aged of 83 years with a rheumatoid pleurisy, pericardial effusion and mediastinal and axillary adenopathies. All these signs have been linked to rheumatoid arthritis, which was reinforced by the good evolution under specific treatment of RA. However, the discovery of mediastinal adenopathies in a patient with RA causes fear above all malignant cause justifying an exhaustive etiological investigation [16].

Concerning gastrointestinal complications in RA, in most cases, they are caused by mediations [17]. Exceptionally, the affection of the gastrointestinal system can be caused by mesenteric vasculitis [17]. Our patient presented an hepato-splenomegaly with multiple coeliomesenteric and retroperitoneal ganglia, which wasn't reported in the literature. Hepatic manifestations in RA can be observed with hepatomegaly which is seen in 22% of patients by scintigraphic scanning and correlates with the elevation of RF [18,19]. Massive hepatomegaly can occur in juvenile RA, and is associated with fever and mild perturbation of liver function [19]. Transaminases and bilirubin are usually normal in RA. But serum alkaline phosphatase (AP) is increased in 18-46% of cases and is correlated with the activity of RA in some studies [19]. Gamma glutamyl transaminase (GGT) is elevated in 23-77% of patients and correlates with active disease. The liver histologic abnormalities were found in 92% of patients with RA in an autopsy study [20] and 65% in a clinical study [21]. They are usually mild and can be correlated with the disease activity [21]. The most frequent are congestion, periportal fibrosis, portal tract inflammation, fatty liver [21], sinusoidal dilatation [22], amyloid, and, rarely, cirrhosis [20].

Hematological manifestations in RA such as anemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, thrombocytosis and eosinophilia, can occur either at the moment of diagnosis or during the disease course [23]. Thrombocytosis is frequent in active RA and is correlated with the number of active inflamed joints [24].

Extra-articular manifestations in RA are serious and they should be aggressively treated and monitored [2]. There aren't specific treatments and generally they stabilize with optimized treatment of the RA.

Conclusion

Extra-articular manifestations in RA are dominated by cardiac, pulmonary, hepatic, ocular ones and Sjogren syndrome. Unusual features like tumor syndrome and hematological perturbations should be seriously considerate. In all cases, an exhaustive investigation is necessary to eliminate infectious or malignant causes.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interest.

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