ER-Infection Combine meeting 20141018

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PATIENT INFORMATION

+ 40歲 男性

+ 初次就診日期: DAY1 09時57分 + 檢傷級數:3 科別:內科

+ 檢傷主訴:病人主訴為噁心嘔吐 + 意識: E4V5M6 血氧: 100% + 體溫: 38.4oC 脈搏: 99次/分 呼吸 21/min 血壓121/68mmHg

+ 過去病史: 良好

病史

主訴: Fever for 1 week, up to 38.7'C

Nausea, 昨晚Vomiting *4次, Vomitus:watery

Headache(+), 漲痛 when 燒退

No URI symptoms, No diarrhea

No abdominal pain, No dysuria

No skin rash, No tea-color urine

TOCC: 無旅遊史, 無動物接觸史, 有接觸到發燒的小孩

職業:服務業

+ 過去病史:

Allergy:NKA Disease: denied

理學檢查:

+ Consciousness: clear

+ Neck: pink-conjuctiva, No LAP, No jaundice

+ Chest: Clear BS, RHB

+ Abdomen: Soft, no rebound, no guarding

+ Four limbs: No skin rash

+ NE: No weakness, no numbness

COURSE

DAY1 10:20

Order→

•F/S (111)

•CBC/DC/PLT

•B/C * 2

•GOT,BUN,Cre,Na,K,Lipase,CRP

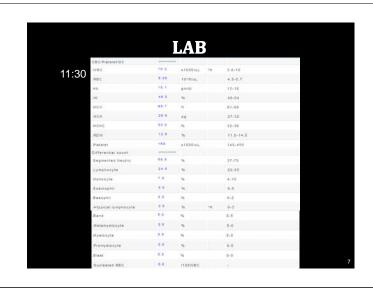
•U/A

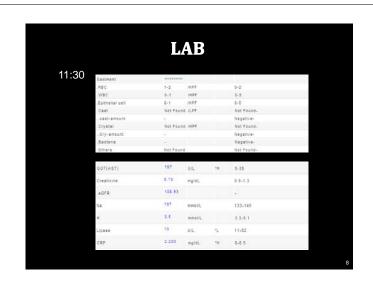
•CXR

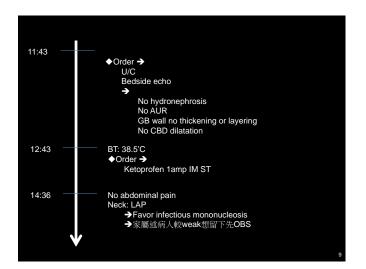
•IV: N/S run 80cc/hr

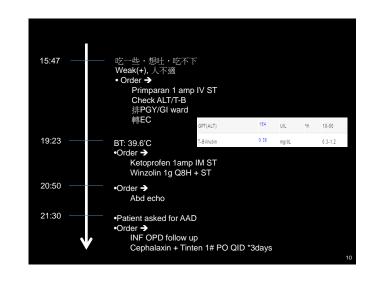
CXR

DAY1





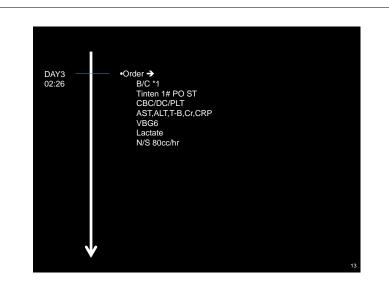




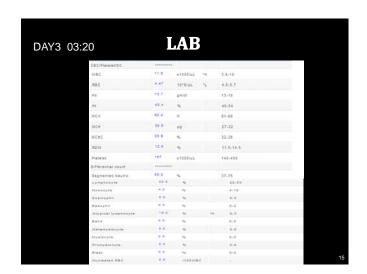
PAY3 01:48 Vital signs: 38.7 / 103 / 20 BP: 114/56mmHg Consciousness: E4V5M6 主訴:病人主訴為頭痛 發燒 病史: Fever for one week Cough(-), Rhinorrhea(-), Sore throat(-), Abdominal pain(-), Dysuria(-), 全身痠痛, intermittent headache(VAS:5) No neck pain但痠 TOCC: as before

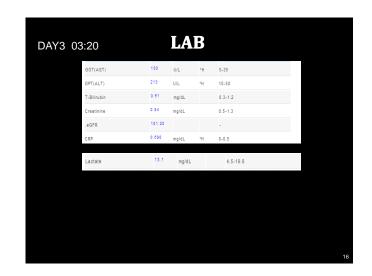
2ND 理學檢查:

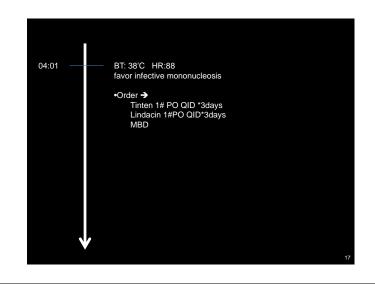
+ Consciousness: E4M6V5
+ Pupil: 3+/3+
+ Neck: LAP(+)
+ Throat: redness, no exudated
+ Chest: Clear BS, RHB
+ Abdomen: Soft, no tender
+ Four limbs: freely movable
+ NE: Babinski sign and Kerning sidn: negative







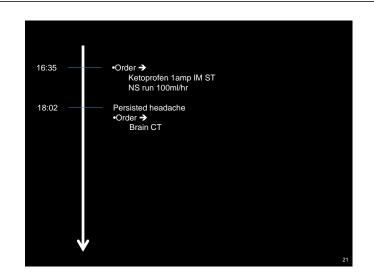


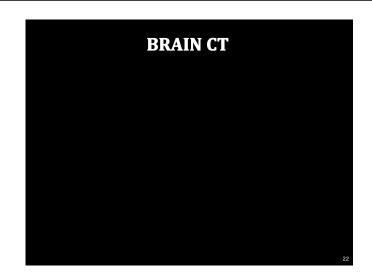


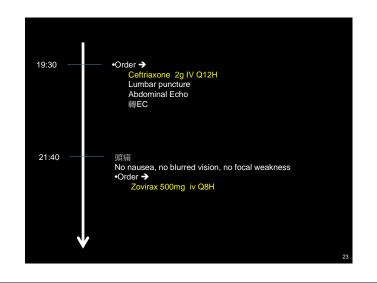


3RD COURSE DAY3 16:05 Vital signs: 38.0 / 97 / 23 BP: 107/64mmHg Consciousness: E4V5M6 主訴:病人主訴為發燒 畏寒 病史: Fever on and off, for 7 days 因為頭很痛、快爆炸所以回急診

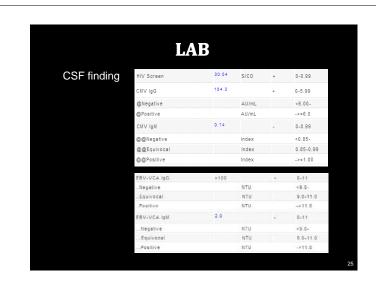


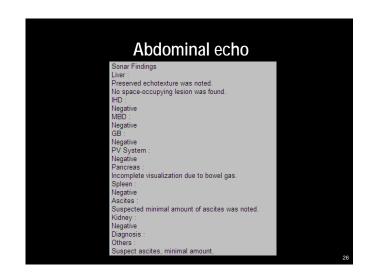


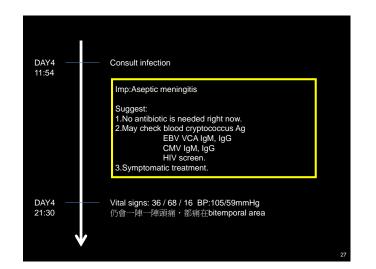


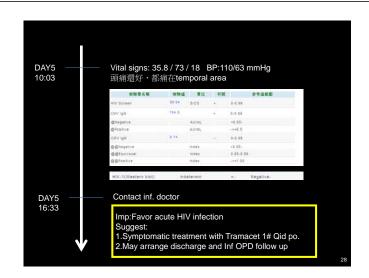


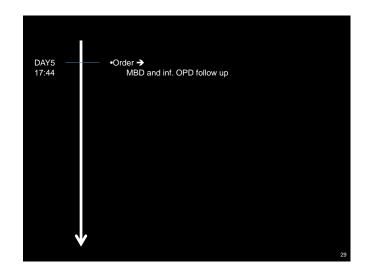


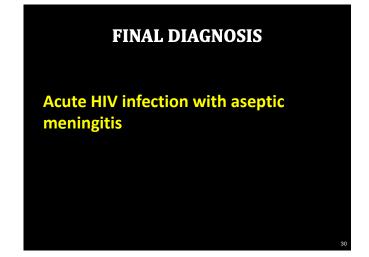


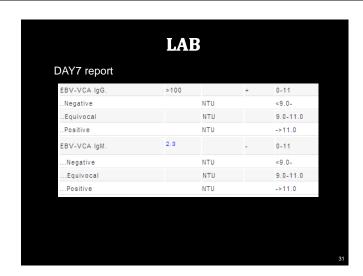


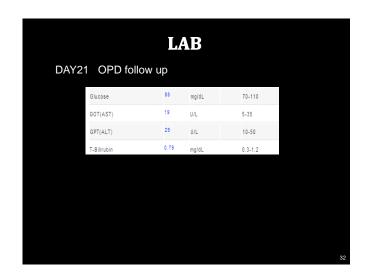
















Infectious mononucleosis

- + characterized by a triad of fever, tonsillar pharyngitis, and lymphadenopathy
- + Contact of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) with oropharyngeal epithelial cells allows replication of the virus, release of EBV into the oropharyngeal secretions, and infection of B cells in the lymphoid-rich areas of the oropharynx

Symptoms and signs	Frequency, percent	
Symptons		
Halaise and fatigue	90-100	
Sweats	80-93	
Sore throat, dysphagia	80-45	
Anoresia	30-40	
Nautea	55-70	
readache	40.70	
Dills	40-60	
Cough	30-50	
Mysigia	12-90	
Ocular muscle pain	10-20	
Chest pain	5-20	
Arthridge	5-10	
Photophobia	5-10	
Signs	H-24-2	
Adenopathy	100	
feser	80-95	
Pharyngitis	63-65	
Splenomegally	50-60	
Bradycardia	35-50	
Periorbital edema	23-40	
Palatal enanthers	25-35	
Liver and spieen tenderness	15-30	
Hepatomegaly	15-25	
Rhinds	10-25	
Jaundos	5-10	
Skin rash	3-6	
Preynantis	4	

Infectious mononucleosis

- + The most common laboratory finding in association with IM is lymphocytosis
- defined as an absolute count or, on peripheral smear, a differential count >50 percent.
- + Supportive evidence of EBV infection is derived from the observation of lymphocytosis and increased circulating atypical lymphocytes along with a positive heterophile antibody test

Am Fam Physician. 2004;70(7):1279.

- + The mainstay of treatment for individuals with infectious mononucleosis (IM) is supportive care.
- → Acetaminophen or NSAIDs are recommended for the treatment of fever, throat discomfort, and malaise.

Am Fam Physician. 2004;70(7):1279.

Infectious mononucleosis

- + Approximately 10 percent of mononucleosislike cases are not caused by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).
- →Other agents that produce a similar clinical syndrome include cytomegalovirus (CMV), HIV, toxoplasmosis, human herpesvirus type 6 (HHV-6), hepatitis B, and possibly HHV-7

Am Fam Physician. 2004;70(7):1279

+ CMV mononucleosis有以下不同的症狀:如不會有posterior cervical adenopathy、有很小的Nonexudative pharyngitis、splenomegaly較少見,且由於肝臟較會受影響,所以CMV mononucleosis的肝炎指數常會持續上升達半年至一年。

Br Med J. 1965;2(5470):1099

- + toxoplasmosis causes a syndrome characterized predominantly by fever and lymphadenopathy
- → It rarely causes pharyngitis or abnormal liver function tests

Am Fam Physician. 2004;70(7):127

Acute HIV infection

TABLE 1. Presentation of acute human immunodeficiency virus infection		
Sign or symptom	Likelihood of presentation (%)	
Fever	53-906,10,25,27	
Weight loss/anorexia	46-766,27	
Fatigue	26-9010,25,27	
GI upset	31-686,27	
Rash	9-806,10,25	
Headache	32-7010,25,27	
Lymphadenopathy	7-7510,25,27	
Pharyngitis	15-706,10,25,27	
Myalgia or arthralgia	18-7010,25,27	
Aseptic meningitis	24 ¹⁰	
Oral ulcers	10-2010	
Leukopenia	4010	

Acute HIV infection

- + Mucocutaneous ulceration is unusual in IM; its presence should heighten the suspicion for acute HIV infection.
- Rash is less common in IM (unless antibiotics have been administered), but is seen frequently in the setting of primary HIV infection within 48 to 72 hours after the onset of fever

[Am J Med Sci 2013;345(2):136-142.

