

Abstract Form

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Project Title:	Unusual Presentation of Cholangitis in a Patient with IgG4-RD and Extreme Hypereosinophilia						
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Abstract

Introduction: Cholangitis is an inflammation of the bile ducts that can be caused by a variety of factors, including infections, obstructions, and autoimmune conditions. IgG4-related disease is a chronic inflammatory condition that can affect multiple organs, including the bile ducts, and is characterized by elevated serum IgG4 levels and histological features of inflammation and fibrosis. Hypereosinophilia is the presence of an abnormally high number of eosinophils in the blood, and can be associated with various conditions, including autoimmune disorders. Here we describe a case of a patient presenting with right upper quadrant pain found to have IgG4- positive and marked eosinophilia on serum studies.

Methods: IRB approval was obtained. Single patient chart review was conducted.

Case Report: A young male in his late 30’s presented with right upper quadrant pain. Laboratory testing revealed hypereosinophilia with absolute eosinophil count of 43,000 and positive serum IgG4 levels. He underwent ultrasound abdomen which demonstrated no acute pathology within gallbladder, and normal caliber bile duct. A HIDA scan demonstrated evidence of acalculous cholecystitis. Additionally he underwent magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography and was found to have multiple luminal irregularities. He underwent liver biopsy which revealed histological evidence of IgG4-related disease and hypereosinophilia on liver biopsy. Before any further intervention patient decided to leave against medical advice and would state he would follow up for workup including bone biopsy.

Conclusion: There is some evidence to suggest that there may be a relationship between hypereosinophilia and IgG4-related disease in patients with cholangitis. Eosinophilia is the presence of an abnormally high number of eosinophils (a type of white blood cell) in the blood, which can be associated with various conditions, including parasitic infections, allergic reactions, and autoimmune disorders. In some cases, hypereosinophilia has been reported in patients with IgG4-related disease, which is a chronic inflammatory condition that can affect multiple organs, including the bile ducts. Cholangitis is an inflammation of the bile ducts, which can be caused by various factors, including infections, obstructions, and autoimmune conditions. In some cases of cholangitis, patients may have hypereosinophilia and also exhibit histological features of IgG4-related disease. While the relationship between hypereosinophilia and IgG4-related disease in cholangitis is not fully understood, some researchers suggest that eosinophils may play a role in the pathogenesis of IgG4-related disease by releasing cytokines and other inflammatory mediators. Additionally, some studies have reported that patients with IgG4-related disease and hypereosinophilia may have more severe disease and a higher risk of relapse compared to those without hypereosinophilia. Overall, further research is needed to fully understand the relationship between hypereosinophilia and IgG4-related disease in patients with cholangitis.