

[PICTURES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE]

Raccoon Eye Sign in Amyloid Light-chain Amyloidosis

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Picture.

A 65-year-old man with proteinuria and a poor appetite with weight loss was admitted to our hospital. A physical examination revealed hypotension and left periorbital ecchymosis (Picture). There were no abnormalities on coagulation tests, including D-dimer, prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, fibrinogen, and fibrinogen degradation products. Serum and urine immunoelectrophoresis detected no M-protein, but serum free light-chain evaluations showed a significant increase in λ chain; the κ chain was 17 mg/L, and the λ chain was 296 mg/L. Gastric mucosa and skin biopsies showed amyloid deposits. Only λ chain deposits were observed by light-chain staining. We diagnosed the patient with amyloid light-chain (AL) amyloidosis. AL amyloidosis is a rare disease in which light-chain-derived amyloid proteins are deposited in multiple organs, causing organ dysfunction. Amyloid deposits in the blood vessels of the skin

may be found as purpura. Periorbital ecchymosis is known as raccoon eye sign. The problem with this disease is that it takes a long time to be diagnosed and tends to be found in an advanced state. Clinicians should also consider amyloidosis as a differential diagnosis when they encounter raccoon eye sign.

The author states that he has no Conflict of Interest (COI).

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The author is grateful to the patient for providing the picture. Informed consent was obtained from the patient.

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