

Calciophylaxis in a patient affected by rheumatoid arthritis, chronic renal failure, and hyperparathyroidism: a case report

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Abstract: Calciophylaxis, or calcific uremic arteriopathy, is the tissue and vascular calcification that occurs mainly in chronic kidney disease. However, it can be secondary to parathyroid dysfunction and it has been described in rheumatic patients. We present a case of calciophylaxis in a woman with inactive rheumatoid arthritis, acute renal failure, and hyperparathyroidism.

Keywords: calciophylaxis, rheumatoid arthritis, renal failure, hyperparathyroidism

Introduction

Calciophylaxis, or calcific uremic arteriopathy (CUA), described for the first time by Selye,¹ is increased tissue sensitivity to calcification affecting the small and medium vessels (especially in the skin); it leads to ischemia and then to cutaneous necrosis.² It primarily affects 1%–4% of patients with renal failure, but it can also be secondary to parathyroid dysfunction and, less frequently, it has been reported in patients with lymphoma, leukemia, and multiple myeloma.^{3–5} There are only a few cases that have been described in patients with rheumatic diseases, such as in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) without renal insufficiency and hyperparathyroidism, as well as in patients affected by systemic lupus erythematosus, giant cell arteritis, or antiphospholipid antibody syndrome.⁵ As for other rheumatic diseases, the systemic inflammatory state due to RA often involves microcirculation and becomes a possible predisposing factor to calciophylaxis.^{6–8} We present a case of calciophylaxis in a woman with inactive RA, acute renal insufficiency, and hyperparathyroidism, as well as with long-term steroid therapy and immunosuppressive drugs.

Case report

In November 2014, an 80-year-old female affected by RA and who was seropositive for anticyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies and rheumatoid factor was admitted to the rheumatology division of our hospital for the appearance of acute renal failure and some painful skin lesions on her lower limbs while taking the disease-modifying antirheumatic drug, leflunomide, and low doses of prednisone (5 mg/day as long-term therapy). Other comorbidities included osteoarthritis, dorsal vertebral osteoporotic fractures, arterial hypertension during pharmacological treatment, and bowel diverticulosis. RA was diagnosed in August 2010 and therapy with methotrexate was started at a dose of 15 mg/week with low doses of prednisone. Therapy with methotrexate yielded a good clinical response, but after some months it was stopped because of alopecia. We then decided to start treatment with leflunomide 20 mg/day.

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Laboratory tests performed in September 2014 showed a creatinine level of 0.6 mg/dL (normal range: 0.1–1.02 mg/dL), an erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) of 55 mm/hour (cut-off value: ≤ 20 mm/hour), a C-reactive protein level of 3.17 mg/dL (normal range: 0–5 mg/dL), serum total calcium levels of 8.72 mg/dL (normal range: 8.4–10.4 mg/dL), a 25-hydroxy vitamin D level of 32.31 ng/mL (normal range: ≥ 30 ng/mL), a phosphorus level of 4.6 mg/dL (normal range: 2.2–4.5 mg/dL), and a parathyroid hormone (PTH) level of 394 pg/mL (normal range: 12–72 pg/mL). Low urine total calcium, low urine total phosphorus, and low urine total magnesium levels were observed equal to 9.84 mg/24 hours (normal range: 100–300 mg/24 hours), 189 mg/24 hours (normal range: 400–1,300 mg/24 hours), and 26.4 mg/24 hours (normal range: 73–122 mg/24 hours), respectively.

During hospital admission, the patient reported only rachialgia associated with oliguria (diuresis < 500 mL/24 hours). The patient presented with livedo reticularis and she had many painful, erythematous, necrotic skin lesions on her lower limbs (Figure 1). Laboratory tests showed the following: a creatinine level of 2.21 mg/dL (normal range: 0.1–1.02 mg/dL); a blood urea nitrogen level of 89.4 mg/dL (normal range: 20–45 mg/dL); creatinine clearance of 41 mL/minute; an ESR of 11 mm/hour (cut-off value: ≤ 20 mm/hour); and a C-reactive protein level of 0.29 mg/dL (normal range: 0–5 mg/dL). The kalium potassium level was 2.63 mEq/L (normal range: 3.5–5.20 mEq/L), the magnesium level was 1.22 mg/dL (normal range: 1.4–2.6 dL), and the serum calcium level was 7.7 mg/dL (normal range: 8.4–10.4 mg/dL). Serum sodium bicarbonate was normal (23 mEq/L with a normal range of 21–30 mEq/L). The serum total phosphorus level was 4.76 mg/dL (normal range:

2.2–4.5 mg/dL), 25-hydroxy vitamin D was 21.35 ng/mL (normal range: ≥ 30 ng/mL), and the PTH level was 531.4 pg/mL (normal range: 12–72 pg/mL). Doppler ultrasound of the lower limbs ruled out deep vein thrombosis. Renal echography did not show parenchymal involvement. Skeletal X-ray of the lower limbs showed diffuse vascular calcifications. A skin biopsy of the lesions showed calcific sclerosis and microthrombi within a small artery with calcium deposition. A final diagnosis of calciphylaxis was made (Figures 2–4). Daily antibiotic treatment of the local cutaneous lesions was performed. Bisphosphonate treatment with sodium clodronate was given at a dose of 300 mg/day intravenously for 10 days, together with a low dose of calcitriol (2,500 U/weekly) with tight control of calcium and phosphorus hematic levels. Slow but progressive improvement was also observed.

Discussion

Calciphylaxis can be regarded as a vasculopathy that affects the small and medium vessels. Skin lesions consist of non-healing ulcers that are accompanied by livedo reticularis. Other forms of vasculitis have to be excluded. Skin ulcers evolve into skin necrosis with secondary infections, leading to sepsis. Other rare systemic manifestations are aortic valve involvement, pulmonary calciphylaxis, recurrent digital ischemia, gangrene, weakness, cardiomyopathy, and mesenteric ischemia.⁹ The pathogenesis of calciphylaxis is still unknown and it is probably multifactorial. In the majority of patients, it is secondary to a dysregulation of the calcium–phosphate–parathyroid axis.¹⁰ It is well known that patients with an elevated calcium–phosphate product, particularly when the



Figure 1 Skin lesions in calciphylaxis.

Note: Livedo reticularis and erythematous, necrotic, nonhealing skin lesions of the lower-right limb.

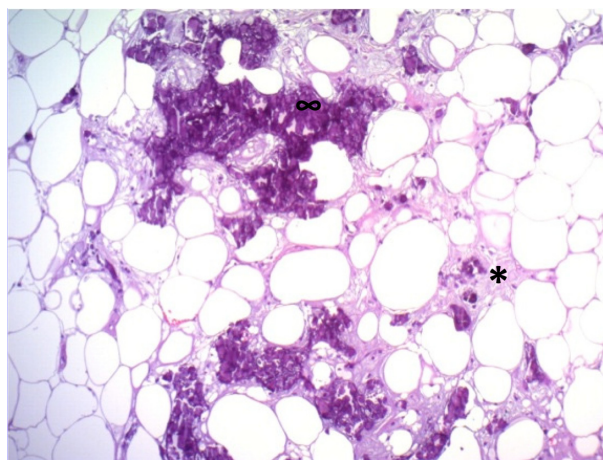


Figure 2 Hematoxylin and eosin stain, magnification 100 \times .

Note: Hematoxylic calcification of the tunica media of the small vessels (*) and interstitium (∞).

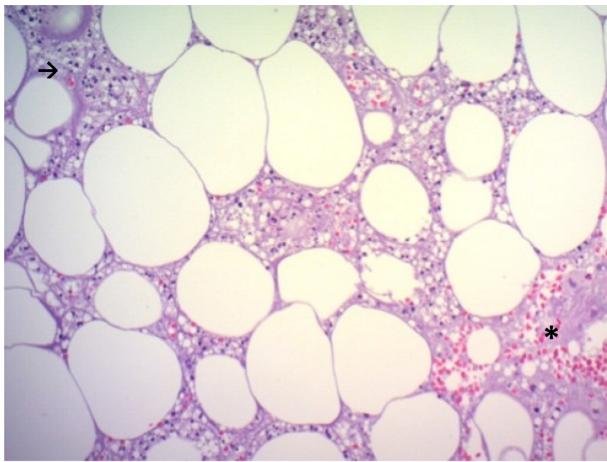


Figure 3 Hematoxylin and eosin stain, magnification 200×.
Note: Lipid hemorrhagic necrosis (*) and lymphohistiocytic infiltrate (arrow).

level is $>60 \text{ mg}^2/\text{dL}^2$, are at high risk of developing CUA.⁹ However, in a significant proportion of patients, calcium and phosphorus levels are normal. It has been suggested that in such patients, the calcification develops as a direct response to excess PTH or vitamin D.¹¹

Many factors can alter the prognosis of calciophylaxis. Lo Monte et al¹² described a case report of hemolytic uremic syndrome in a 60-year-old female patient who was also affected by secondary hyperparathyroidism in end-stage renal failure. This showed that the existence of these comorbidities makes the prognosis poor. Moreover, the authors also showed that in this case, therapy – which counteracts calcium crystal precipitation – has no effect. Preventive parathyroidectomy can

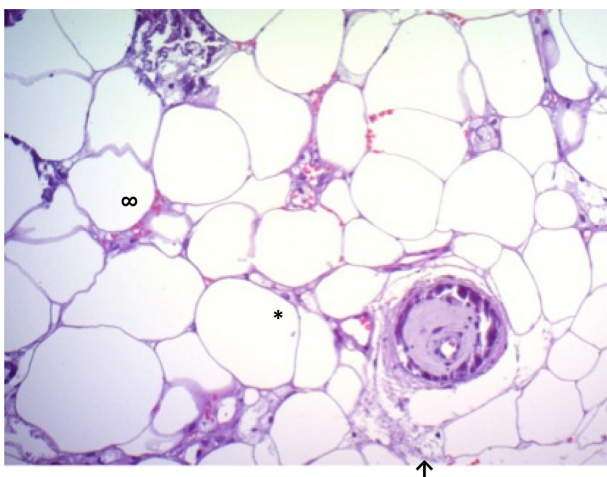


Figure 4 Hematoxylin and eosin stain, magnification 200×.
Notes: Schematic representation of calciophylaxis. On the lower-right side: (↑) transverse section of a small vessel with edema of the tunica media and the tunica intima without any lesions; (*) perivascular and interstitial lymphohistiocytic infiltrate; and (∞) perivascular and interstitial calcifications on the upper-left side. All of these elements were surrounded by adipocytes with hemorrhagic lipid necrosis.

be considered as the only possible treatment.¹² The calcium deposits on small vessels during secondary hyperparathyroidism can induce a complex hypersensitivity reaction that could precipitate the pre-existing vascular alteration in hemolytic uremic syndrome-related thrombotic microangiopathy, explaining the ineffectiveness of sodium thiosulfate therapy.¹³ Extra-articular RA manifestations can include alterations in microcirculation, such as small-vessel vasculitis, which can induce calciophylaxis in the presence of other factors. Histologically, the characteristic feature is calcification of the small- to medium-sized arterioles and arterioles involving both the tunica media and tunica intima. Calcified debris may sometimes be present within the lumen and occasionally the vessels are thrombosed. Intimal fibroblastic proliferation with luminal narrowing has also been described. Hemorrhages within the subcutaneous fat may be seen, and fat necrosis accompanied by a lobular lymphohistiocytic infiltrate has been documented in a number of cases.^{12,13} Disease should be suspected clinically in those patients with altered calcium–phosphate product or elevated levels of PTH, and laboratory tests should be performed to exclude autoimmune disease or infections (including antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody, hepatitis B and C serologies, complement levels, and cryoglobulin levels). Skin biopsy is the gold standard for diagnosis.⁹ Our patient presented only with skin involvement. In our case report, the pathogenesis of calciophylaxis was multifactorial (RA, chronic renal failure, and secondary/tertiary hyperparathyroidism). The gold standard of treatment is supportive care with electrolytic corrections, hydration, and nutrition.¹³ It is very important that local care is provided and that antibiotic agents are used immediately after the infection is detected (considering that the mortality of CUA relates to the development of sepsis). Debridement of necrotic tissue is generally effective and improves the healing of skin ulcers. It is recommended that risk factors for CUA are eliminated, such as diabetes and obesity. As such, a diet without calcium–phosphate is necessary so that the calcium–phosphate product can remain $<55 \text{ mg}^2/\text{dL}^2$, and serum phosphorus can remain between 2.7 mg/dL and 4.6 mg/dL.

It is useful to prescribe a phosphate binder, such as sevelamer and lanthanum carbonate, thus eliminating binders that contain calcium salts.¹⁴ Cinacalcet is a possible therapeutic option for CUA. It is a calcimimetic and it helps to down-regulate PTH levels and normalize calcium and phosphorus metabolism. It is currently used mainly in patients with secondary hyperparathyroidism resulting from chronic renal insufficiency. In CUA, cinacalcet (starting at a dose of 30 mg daily and eventually titrated to 60 mg daily) has

been reported in a few case reports to decrease pain, reduce PTH levels, correct significantly elevated calcium–phosphate product levels, and dramatically heal cutaneous ulcers.^{13,15} In several case reports, bisphosphonates, such as intravenous pamidronate, clodronate, and oral etidronate, have also shown a significant decrease in pain, and these agents have been implicated in the healing of cutaneous ulcers.^{14–19} Finally, hyperbaric oxygen is a possible treatment, as it increases the quantity of oxygen that arrives to the peripheral tissues, thus increasing the healing of skin ulcers.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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