Diabetes insipidus as an atypical presentation of acute myeloid leukemia

Diabetes insipidus como forma de presentación atípica de leucemia mieloide aguda

Introduction

The association of central diabetes insipidus (CDI) and acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is uncommon, occurring in less than 2% of all patients with DI and less than 1% of patients with AML with a variable time sequence. It may precede or occur at the same time or after clinical evidence of hematological disease.

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We report a case where CDI clinically preceded any other symptom or sign of AML and its diagnosis.

A 37-year old with an unremarkable history was admitted to the endocrinology department for urinary frequency, polydipsia, and nicturia of approximately 5 L of water daily. Symptoms had started one week before admission. A systemic-oriented history was negative except for headache of mixed characteristics and increasing severity for several weeks that had been treated with corticosteroids for 4 days preceding the patient’s attendance at the clinic.

Physical examination revealed no fever, BP of 128/87 mmHg, heart rate of 69 beats per minute, good general condition, and normal hydration. Cardiac and pulmonary auscultation was normal, abdomen was soft and non-tender, and there was no hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, or lymphadenopathy. No focal neurological deficits were found.

Laboratory tests results included glucose 97 mg/dL (71–110), urea 15 mg/dL (16–47), creatinine 0.66 mg/dL (0.66–1.10), protein 8.15 g/dL (6.6–8.0), albumin 4.37 g/dL (3.40–4.80), aspartate aminotransferase 33 IU/L (10–30), alanine aminotransferase 43 IU/L (7–34), gamma-glutamyltransferase 33 IU/L (6–40), alkaline phosphatase 52 IU/L (20–90), sodium 147 mmol/L (136.6–143.8), potassium 4.1 mmol/L (3.68–4.86), chloride 110 mmol/L (99–109), plasma osmolality 305 mOsm/kg (280–295), urinary osmolality 60 mOsm/kg (500–800), urinary sodium less than 10 mequiv./L, Hb 15.6 g/dL (11.8–14.7), WBC 7.3 × 10^9/L (4.1–9.9 × 10^9/L) with 21.7% blasts, 0.9% metamyelocytes, 24.3% segmented neutrophils, 31.3% lymphocytes, 21.7% monocytes. Hormone study results were normal: TSH 0.98 mU/L (0.4–4.0), free T4 0.93 ng/dL (0.7–1.6), LH 5.2 U/L (follicular phase: 1.1–11.6; ovulation peak: 17–77; luteal phase: 0.1–14.7; menopause: 11.3–39.8), FSH 3.3 U/L (follicular phase: 2.8–14.4; ovulation peak: 5.8–21; luteal phase: 2–10; menopause: 21.7–153), prolactin 11.5 ng/mL (1.9–25.0), progesterone 3.58 ng/mL (follicular phase: 0.2–1.2; luteal phase: 0.95–21.0; menopause: 0.20–1), estradiol 130 pg/mL (follicular phase: 20–100; periovulatory: 40–400; luteal phase: 30–250; menopause: <30), ACTH 44 pg/mL (5–46), cortisol 22 mcg/dL (9–25), androstenedione 4.3 ng/mL (0.5–4.7), DHEAs 314 mcg/dL (35–430), somatotropin 2.2 ng/mL (less than 8.0), and IGF-I 102 ng/mL (94.0–307.0).

In a 6-h water deprivation test (the Miller test), the patient showed a urine output of 3400 mL, with serum sodium elevation from 147 to 158 mmol/L and urinary osmolality of 120 mOsm/kg. Subcutaneous administration of desmopressin 4 mcg induced a progressive decrease in urine output, with normalization of natremia and a maximum urinary osmolality of 622 mOsm/kg, findings consistent with CDI. Magnetic resonance imaging of the pituitary gland demonstrated the absence of the characteristic hypersignal of the neurohypophysis in T1. After diagnosis of CDI, treatment was started with desmopressin with initial persistence of high urine output, consistent with heavy hyperhydration during the days of chemotherapy administration. Urine output normalized after the chemotherapy cycle was completed, and standard desmopressin doses were subsequently used.

Bone marrow aspiration confirmed AML. Examination of cerebrospinal fluid was negative for infiltration of the central nervous system (CNS). A cytogenetic study showed trilineal dysplasia, 45XX, inv (3) (q21;26), −7, with no rearrangement of the MLL gene, no tandem duplication of the FLT3 gene, and no mutation in the NPM1 gene. Based on the diagnosis of AML subtype M2 of the French-American-British Cooperative Group (FAB) classification, the

Metabolic surgery: Report of three cases

Cirugía metabólica: a propósito de 3 casos

Diabetes mellitus has been treated as a chronic disease, but may now be considered as a condition where remission is possible. In this regard, we would define remission as the achievement of glycemic goals below the diabetic range in the absence of active pharmacological or surgical treatments. A distinction may be made between partial remission (glycosylated hemoglobin [HbA1c] less than 6.5% and fasting blood glucose ranging from 100 to 125 mg/dL) and complete remission (HbA1c in the normal range and fasting blood glucose less than 100 mg/dL for longer than one year without active drug treatment).

For remission of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) there are two possibilities: metabolic/bariatric surgery or an effort by the patient to implement lifestyle changes consisting of weight loss and physical exercise.1

Treatment goals for comorbidities (high blood pressure or dyslipidemia) should be the same in a patient who achieves partial or complete remission as in a patient with diabetes,