From: "ROOT" <root@sctimst.ac.in> **To:** "ROOT" <root@sctimst.ac.in>

Date: 03/09/2025 03:35 PM

Subject: CPC Clinical Protocol 03.09.2025

Dear All,

The next Wednesday CPC will be held tomorrow, **September 03, 2025** at **08.00 hours** (IST) in **Lecture Theatre 1**, Nehru Hospital, PGIMER, Chandigarh under the Chairmanship of **Prof. Sanjay Jain.**

The session will also be available on the Webex platform. Kindly follow the link below to join.

https://pgitelemed.webex.com/pgitelemed/j.php?MTID=md00288711fdbf94321a0819943e426a2

In case you join in thru WebEx, kindly ensure that your microphone and camera are switched off and PLEASE DO NOT SHARE YOUR SCREEN.

The Clinical handout of the case to be discussed is attached herewith.

The clinical protocol will be discussed by *Dr. Pankaj C Vaidya, Department of Pediatrics*. Radiology will be presented by *Dr. Anmol Bhatia*. Autopsy pathology will be presented by *Dr. Animesh Saurabh*.

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Yours sincerely,

Regional Resource Centre, North Department of Telemedicine PGIMER, Chandigarh

STAFF CPC (03/09/2025)

D,5 months/ Mch; DOB: 24.08.2024; R/OJind, Haryana
CR No.:202501240659; Adm no.: 2025006280

Clinical Discussant: Dr Pankaj C Vaidya

DOA: 22.01.2025 Radiologist: Dr Anmol Bhatia
DOD: 22.02.2025 (Hosp. stay 1 month) Pathologist: Dr Animesh Saurabh

Presenting Complaints: 1. Yellowish discoloration of skinsince 2 month of age, 2. Abdominal distension since 2 month of age, 3. Breathing difficulty x 15 days, 4. Lethargy, poor feeding x 15 days, 5. Altered sensorium x 2 days.

HOPI: The child was apparently well till 2 months of age when parents noticed yellowish discoloration of skin. At 3 months of age, went for normal f/u, local doctor who also noticed yellowish discoloration and mild abdominal distension, told to have some problem in liver and referred to higher centre. Child then had gradually progressing abdominal distention-insidious in onset, generalized. On enquiring h/o passage of pale stools and diaper staining since birth. Parents noticed breathing difficulty since last 15 days in the form of fast breathing and subcostal retractions along with noisy breathing. Child also was lethargic and not feeding well for last 15 days. Also noticed to have altered sensorium for 2 days prior to presenting to PGI.No h/o fever, pruritis, feed intolerance/vomiting/loose stools, seizures/excessive irritability, CAM intake. No h/o melena/any bleeding manifestations.

Treatment history: Admitted twice before admission to PGI – jaundice, liver problem, sepsis (had resp. distress), anemia infantile cholestasis/early CLD/portal cavernoma – received symptomatic treatment IVAB, IVF, npO2, 1 PRBC → referred to PGI as decompensated COI (ascites+, coagulopathy+).

Past history: Nothing significant

Birth history: Antenatal: H/o 1 abortion, h/o pruritis since 6thmonth of gestation.Natal: Child was born at Civil hospital, Jind–36wk late Preterm/NVD/1.5kg/CIAB/no h/o NNJ/no h/o NICU admission/smooth perinatal transition/no h/o delayed passage of meconium. Discharged on DOL 3.Postnatal: Uneventful. Family history: 2nd born to a non-consanguineously married couple. No h/o jaundice or similar illness. Immunization: only Birth dose taken. Dietary history: On exclusive breast feeding. No h/o top feed.

Anthropometry: Weight: 5kg (-3.51z), Length: 54cm (-5.61z), OFC: 36cm (-5.41z)

G/E: Conscious, GC-sick, Temperature: 98.6°F, HR-70-85/min, RR-52/min, BP 137/74 mmHg. CP/PP - ++/++, CRT - <3seconds, SpO2 - 98% on npO2, Icterus +, Moderate-severe pallor/icterus+/ no cyanosis/ no rashes/ no lymphadenopathy, AF open at level - 1.5x2cm memberanous, rachiatic rosary+. RBS 35 → bolus → 132.

P/A: Inspection: Grossly distended, yellowish discoloured, umbilicus inverted, grossly dilated tortuous veins+ over abdomen, no prominent veins on back, left hemi-scrotum swelling. Palpation: Soft, non-tender, Liver 1 cm below right costal margins in MCL line, 2 cm in midline, firm-hard in consistency, sharp margins, irregular edges, granular surface. Spleen 3 cm below LCM, firm non reducible swelling Lt inguinal/scrotal region. Percussion: shifting dullness+. Auscultation: BS+

RS: B/L air entry present, equal. B/L crepts and conducted sounds present. CVS: S1, S2, continuous murmur present at interscapular region. CNS: GCS: E4M6V5, AF – 1.5x2cm memberanous.

Investigations:

Date	24/01	25/01	28/01	29/01	03/02	06/02	10/02	13/02	17/02	20/02
Hb	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.7	8.5	8.1	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.5
TLC	23480	17940	17380	18260	10670	15000	5860	5860	7060	7620
DLC		50/38	55/35		34/49		49/39		49/40	46/45/2.2/6.6
Plat	1.48L	1.18L	1.18L	1.03L	1.1L	1.03L	75k	90k	59k	71k
MCV	83.2	81.9	77.3	78	79	78.3	78.4	81	87	94
MCH	25.8	26	25.8	25.9	26	27.4	27	32.4	27.5	28.5
MCHC	31	31.8	33.4	33.1	33	35	35	40	31.7	30.4
DRE	fragmenter	d calle								

Date	01/01	25/01	27/01	28/01	29/01	04/02	06/02	09/02	13/02	17/02	20/2	22/02
Na/K/CI	143/4.60/ 112	139/4.6/ 108	132/4.36 /95	127/5.22 /94	123/4.9 /90	123/3.63 /76	116/4.56 /69	111/3.79 /70	132/5.12 /97	140/3.56/ 102	140/4.55/ 108	138/4.57/ 108
Urea/cr eat	34/0.20	31/0.25	37/0.12	36/0.18	23/0.16	26/0.19	31/0.1	35/0.22	20/0.02	29/0.26	31/0.23	31/0.21
Ca/PO 4	8.2/2.5	9.3/3				9.3/3.8						
Tb/cb	19/9.3	18.7/8.8	17/9	17.7/7.2	20.6/9. 6	25/10	24.3/12. 7	23.24/15	26.56/12 .35	26.42/16. 62	29/19	28.6/13.3
TP/Alb	4.5/2	4/1.8	4.2/1.6	4.5/2.6	3.8/1.8	3.8/2.9	4.6/3.68	3.4/3.0	3.7/3.3	4.2/3.8	4.5/4.1	4.6/4.2
AST/AL T	414/264	301/230	260/204	282/188	231/15 5	421/150	350/135	325/97	246/94	329/121	246/128	230/122
ALP		348		380	407	344	295	239	188	233	252	286
CRP	7.4	6.8			10							9.6

Procal	2.6			0.8		1.5		2.5		1.8	
PT/PTI	25.7/44	26.7/42		30.2/37	31.1/36	38.3/29	44.5/25	42.4/26	37.5/30		>2min
INR/aP TT	2.29/45.9	2.38/54		2.70/78 .1	2.78/82. 6	3.42/>2 min	3.97/>2 min	3.78/>2 min	3.35/>2 min		>2min
Fib/d-		0.52/437		0.89/30	0.83/323		0.32/230		0.351/29		
dimer		0		96	7		7		33		

TC/TG/HDL/LDL	53/77/13.8/72
Uric acid	3.4
ABG (admission)	pH 7.29, PCO2 50.8, HCO3 23.6
Ammonia (23/01)	59
Lactate (23/01)	2.8
AFP (23/01)	239
DCT	Negative
Gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT)	30 ↓ (>125 U/L [2.0 µkat/L])
G6PD	Normal
Plasma Hb/urine Hb	98/nil
TFT	T3 0.380 J, T4 1.91 J, TSH 2.28 N
LDH	861→670
Urine non-glucose reducing substance	Positive
(NGRS) (27/01)	
Bile acids (27/01)	64 ↑ (19.6 +/- 5.2 mumol/l)
CK-NAC	112
GALT (galactose-1 phosphate	couldn't be done as child had received BT outside a
uridultraneforaço) aceau	week prior

Blood culture (24/01)	Sterile
10/02	Sterile
22/02	Sterile
Resp. viral panel (24/01)	Neg
RSV, hMPV, Adeno	

Ascitic fluid	25/01	27/01	05/02	09/02
Cells (N/L)	453 (N69/L39)	4	10 (10/90)	81 (N38 L62)
S/P	60/0.3	105/0.3	-/0.5	96/0.4
Gram stain	Neg	Neg		
Culture	Sterile	Sterile	Sterile	Sterile
SAAG	0.7			

Urine RME	RBC-189, WBC-12
UP:UC	0.56
Urine Culture (27/01)	Growth of yeast
Urine Culture (03/02)	Growth of yeast
Urine culture (07/02)	Sterile
Urine osmolarity	209
Serum osmolarity	246
Spot Urine electrolytes	Na: 6 mmol/L, K: 12mmol/L, Creat: 42.05mg/dL

Imaging:

ECG	Normal
ECHO (29/01)	Small PDA (3-4mm), L → R shunt, PFO 3mm, Trivial TR, mild PR, normal biventricular function
Rotational	Increased clotting time
thromboelastometry	
(ROTEM)	
USG Abdomen	Gross ascites, Liver heterogenous echotexture, irregular outline, no focal lesion, HV normal colour/flow/direction,
with doppler	Spleno-portal confluence patent, multiple collaterals joining to form main portal vein at porta. Multiple collaterals along
(12/02)	the fissure of ligamentumteres. Kidneys raised echotexture, mild HDN right kidney.
CXR (24/01, 12/02)	Bilateral infiltrates – viral pneumonia
NCCT Head	Normal (PG 448278)
(10/2/25)	

UGIE (14/02)	E: leash of vessels+, S: severe PHG+, altered blood + in pylorus (?NG trauma) → after wash 50% clot dislodged, 50% adherent clot still +
Fundus	No cataract, No TORCH stigmata

Course and Management:

Admitted as decompensated cholestasis of infancy with SBP and pneumonia. Multiple therapeutic ascitic taps (to alleviate the respiratory distress) and repeated episodes of hypoglycemia. Coagulopathy continued to worsen - received FFP transfusion. Also on supplements, rifaximin, lactulose, udiliv, carvedilol. Also daily albumin infusions, diuretics, salbutamol nebulization. Hyponatremic - transient encephalopathy, ?seizure → symptomatic management and oral sodium supplementation. Started fluconazole → worsening LAMB. Preterminal events: D30 RD → CXR b/l diffuse infiltrates → CPAP and Colistin. D31 child found unresponsive, in arrest, AF tense bulging → Laryngoscopy vocal cord edema, but no blood oozing from airway → CPR as per protocol → could not be revived.

Cause of death: Intracranial bleed secondary to coagulopathy and thrombocytopenia in a child with Decompensated CLD.

Units Final Diagnosis: Cholestasis of infancy (Decompensated - Ascites); Co-morbidities: PDA 3-4mm; Complications: Sepsis (SBP, pneumonia, fungal UTI), Symptomatic hyponatremia, Portal cavernoma, Thrombocytopenia, Coagulopathy, Anemia