

Magnetic resonance imaging correlates of bee sting induced multiple organ dysfunction syndrome: A case report

Sushant K Das, Li-Chuan Zeng, Bing Li, Xiang-Ke Niu, Jing-Liang Wang, Anup Bhetuwal, Han-Feng Yang

Sushant K Das, Li-Chuan Zeng, Xiang-Ke Niu, Jing-Liang Wang, Anup Bhetuwal, Han-Feng Yang, Department of Radiology, Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College, Nanchong 63700, Sichuan Province, China

Bing Li, Han-Feng Yang, Department of Interventional Pain Management, Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College, Nanchong 63700, Sichuan Province, China

Author contributions: Das SK and Niu XK designed the report; Wang JL, Zeng LC and Bhetuwal A collected the patient's clinical data and radiological images; Das SK, Niu XK and Yang HF analyzed the data; and Das SK wrote the paper; all authors contributed to this work and wrote the paper

Correspondence to: Han-Feng Yang, MD, PhD, Department of Radiology, Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College, 63 Wenhua Road, Nanchong 63700, Sichuan Province, China. hanfengyang168@163.com

Telephone: +86-817-2262089 Fax: +86-817-2262236

Received: March 13, 2014 Revised: July 6, 2014

Accepted: August 27, 2014

Published online: September 28, 2014

Abstract

Occasionally systemic complications with high risk of death, such as multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS), can occur following multiple bee stings. This case study reports a patient who presented with MODS, i.e., acute kidney injury, hepatic and cardiac dysfunction, after multiple bee stings. The standard clinical findings were then correlated with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings, which demonstrates that MRI may be utilized as a simpler tool to use than other multiple diagnostics.

© 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Key words: Bee sting; Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; Magnetic resonance imaging; Rhabdomyolysis; Acute kidney injury; Myocarditis

Core tip: Multiple bee stings can cause multiple organ

dysfunction and lead to a clinical picture that can be accurately depicted by magnetic resonance imaging alone, which thus prevents several imaging tests being administered for evaluating the extent and range of the disease.

Das SK, Zeng LC, Li B, Niu XK, Wang JL, Bhetuwal A, Yang HF. Magnetic resonance imaging correlates of bee sting induced multiple organ dysfunction syndrome: A case report. *World J Radiol* 2014; 6(9): 737-740 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1949-8470/full/v6/i9/737.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4329/wjr.v6.i9.737>

INTRODUCTION

Cases of multiple bee stings are reported from all parts of the world as accidents or after occupational exposure, especially in rural areas^[1]. Sting may result in a wide range of clinical spectra ranging from localized pain to systemic anaphylaxis reactions, organ dysfunction and multiple organ failure^[2]. Bee venom contains histamine-like active amines, serotonin, quinines, phospholipase A2, hyaluronidase, melittin, and apamin^[3,4] which have hemolytic, neurotoxic, and vasoactive characteristics that may cause intravascular hemolysis and rhabdomyolysis as well as other rare severe conditions like myocardial necrosis and infarction, centrilobular necrosis of the liver, and thrombocytopenia due to direct platelet toxicity^[3,5,6]. Herein presented is a case of multiple organ dysfunction secondary to multiple bee stings, which has a clinical picture correlating with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings.

CASE REPORT

A female patient, 56 years of age, was accidentally stung multiple times by bees on her head, neck, face, and upper limbs while working in her farmyard. She complained of pain and mild swelling over the stung areas along with

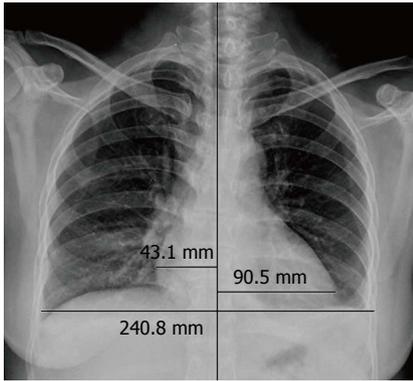


Figure 1 Posteroanterior chest radiograph showing an increased cardiothoracic ratio [(43.1+90.5)/240.8 > 0.5] demonstrating enlargement of the heart. Bilateral pleural effusion is also evident.

small amount of bleeding. She was taken to the local hospital where her condition deteriorated. She developed nausea, watery vomiting and several bouts of loose stool and was referred to our hospital where, by the next day, her symptoms were further aggravated. Her urine output progressively decreased and was pale yellow in color. Her medical history was unremarkable with no known allergies. Upon examination, she was conscious, cooperative and had approximately 20+ bee sting wounds on her head, neck and upper limbs. The pulse rate was 64 beats/min, the respiratory rate was 20/min, and the blood pressure 182/93 mmHg. Her ECG was recorded as normal sinus rhythm. Hematological studies revealed the following: a total RBC count of 2.50 million/ μ L (2.80-5.10 million/ μ L) and a hemoglobin level of 8.70 g/dL (11.50-15.00 g/dL). The levels of biochemical parameters were as follows: serum creatinine 533.30 μ mol/L (33.0-96.00 μ mol/L), blood urea 15.99 mmol/L (2.1-7.15 μ mol/L), creatine kinase 27.80 ng/mL (0-3.8.00 ng/mL), B-type natriuretic peptide 1578.30 pg/mL (0.00-100.00 pg/mL), troponin I 0.229 ng/mL (0.000-0.033 ng/mL), potassium (K) 3.18 mmol/L (3.5 0-5.30 mmol/L), sodium (Na) 136.00 mmol/L (137.00-147.00 mmol/L), myoglobin 1200.00 ng/mL (0.00-116.30 ng/mL), aspartate aminotransferase 55.40 U/L (5.00-35.00 U/L), and alanine aminotransferase 42.50 U/L (5.00-40.00 U/L).

The patient was diagnosed with multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) (acute kidney injury, myocarditis, hepatic dysfunction, and rhabdomyolysis) and was managed accordingly.

She received alternate-day hemodialysis for two weeks. During this period, her urine output improved gradually, and she became dialysis independent. At the time of discharge, her serum creatinine had stabilized at 88.00 μ mol/L.

Imaging findings

Ultrasonography of the kidneys showed bilaterally hypoechoic enlarged kidneys. Chest X-ray revealed bilateral pleural effusion, along with an enlarged one dimensional cardio-thoracic ratio (Figure 1) demonstrating the en-

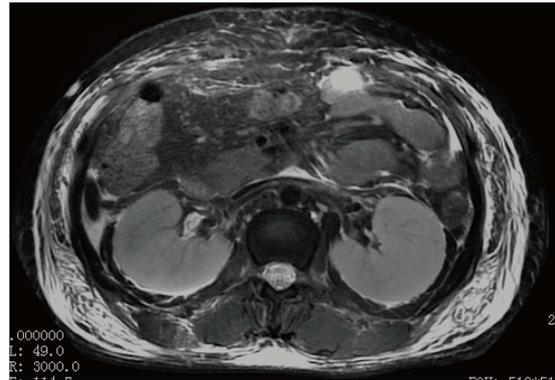


Figure 2 Axial Fat Suppressed T2 Weighted Periodically Rotated Overlapping Parallel Lines with Enhanced Reconstruction FSE image of the abdomen shows bilaterally enlarged kidneys with loss of corticomedullary differentiation. Anterior, posterior renal fascia along with lateral conal fascia is thickened. High signal intensity within the abdominal cavity represents ascites and those in abdominal soft tissue represent soft tissue edema.

largement of the heart. Head CT was normal. The patient also underwent abdominal MRI, obtaining images in the axial and coronal planes using both T1 and T2 weighted images. The Periodically Rotated Overlapping Parallel Lines with Enhanced Reconstruction (PROPELLER) sequence was used for T2 weighted images, and in and out-of-phase Axial LAVA Flex sequences were used for T1 weighted images. The bilaterally enlarged kidneys with loss of cortico-medullary differentiation were seen on the T2 weighted images (Figure 2). Septal thickening in the perinephric space along with anterior, posterior renal and lateral conal fascia thickening was also noted (Figure 2). Fluid collection in the peritoneal space around the liver and bilateral pleural space was evident. Soft tissues around the peritoneal and pelvic cavity showed increased signal on T2 weighted image (Figure 2). Low signal intensity was seen in the splenic parenchyma on LAVA-Flex in-phase sequences as compared to out-phase image (Figure 3). On PROPELLER T2 weighted image the spleen, as well as liver signal intensity was decreased as compared to para-spinal muscle. This represented an iron overload (Figure 4).

DISCUSSION

It was evident from the hematological and biochemical markers observed in the patient that multiple organ dysfunction was secondary to rhabdomyolysis and hemolysis. The MRI findings were accurately concordant with the clinical picture.

The sensitivity of MRI in detecting abnormal muscles is higher than that of CT or ultrasound (100%, 62% and 42%, respectively)^[7-9]. While the affected muscles show an increased signal intensity on T2 weighted spin echo images and decreased signal intensity on T1 weighted images^[7,8,10], STIR images display good contrast between normal and abnormal muscles and better differentiation of the damaged muscles from the adjacent fat due to its fat suppression (at our hospital, ROPELLER sequence

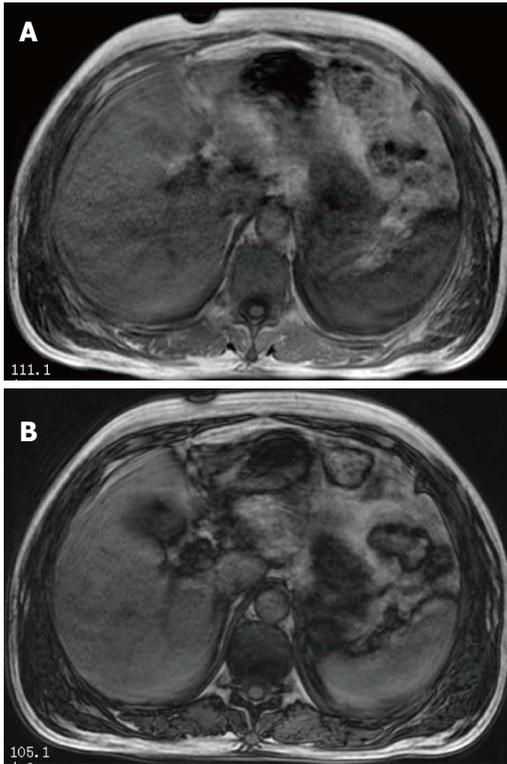


Figure 3 Axial LAVA-Flex T1 Weighted In-Phase image (A) and gradient echo T1 Weighted Out-of-Phase image (B) of the abdomen show decreased signal intensity of the spleen on In-Phase image (A) as compared to Out-of-Phase image (B).

T2 is used to measure fat suppression). At the same time, gradient-echo images are helpful in the detection of hemosiderotic rests in case of hemorrhagic transformation, not in the acute stage, but in chronic long standing disease^[11]. Kakuda *et al*^[12] described that gadolinium enhanced post-contrast T1 weighted imaging demonstrated lesions more definitively than T2 weighted imaging in the chronic phase of rhabdomyolysis.

In case of acute kidney failure, globular swelling of the kidneys, good cortico-medullary differentiation on T1 weighted images, and loss of cortico-medullary differentiation on T2 weighted images can be observed^[13]. In this case study, bilaterally enlarged kidneys with loss of cortico-medullary differentiation on T2 weighted image (Figure 2) were correlated with acute kidney injury as evidenced by increased blood urea and creatinine.

During the last decade, MRI techniques have been developed which allow safe, noninvasive detection and quantitation of iron in body tissues such as the liver, heart, pancreas, and spleen. MRI-based methods for assessing iron overload can be classified into: (1) relaxometry methods measuring absolute T2; (2) relaxometry methods measuring T2*, which is also an absolute value but measured with gradient echo sequences; and (3) signal intensity ratio measurement; where methods A and B show low signal intensity of organs overloaded with iron, and method C measures signal intensity ratio between the iron deposited organs and other tissues in which

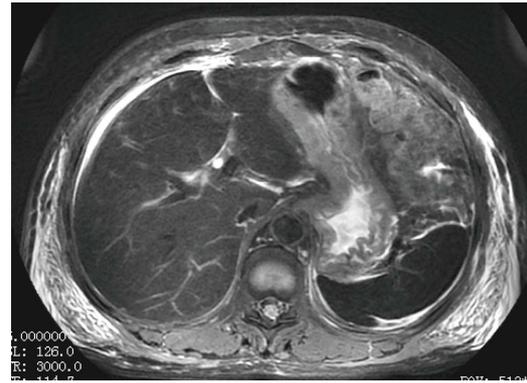


Figure 4 Axial Fat Suppressed T2 Weighted Periodically Rotated Overlapping Parallel Lines with Enhanced Reconstruction FSE image of the abdomen shows decreased signal intensity of the spleen as well as the liver as compared to that of paraspinal muscle.

iron is not generally deposited, usually in the paraspinal muscles^[14]. Myoglobin, an iron-containing protein that is released from muscle into the circulation in rhabdomyolysis, is metabolized by the liver and spleen^[15], and thus is deposited on them as a result of an overload. In our patient, while LAVA Flex T1 weighted in-phase image showed decreased splenic signal as compared to LAVA Flex T1 weighted out-phase image (Figure 3), the liver signal intensity was decreased on PROPELLER T2 weighted images as compared to its signal intensity with para-spinal muscles (Figure 4). These findings correlated with iron deposition in these organs secondary to hemolysis as evident by the hematological tests.

Cardiac MRI (CMRI) has emerged as a sensitive modality for confirming the myocarditis as well as differentiating acute from chronic. CMRI includes several techniques that can be used in various combinations to assess left ventricular (LV) functional parameters, morphology, myocardial perfusion, and myocardial disorders within one examination^[16,17]. In our patient, cardiac dysfunction was confirmed by elevated cardiac enzymes. Apart from chest radiography, neither CMRI nor echocardiography was performed. Chest radiography showed enlargement of the cardio-thoracic ratio which could be due to LV wall thickening secondary to acute myocarditis. Left ventricular hypertrophy can be ruled out when considering the patient's negative history of long term hypertension. Moreover, Hiramitsu *et al*^[18] in their study described 25 cases of biopsy proven acute myocarditis with transient thickening of both the interventricular septum and left ventricular wall which was associated with the presence of histologically confirmed interstitial edema. CMR T2-weighted images are sensitive in detecting interstitial edema^[17].

Thus, from the presented case, it is concluded that MRI is to be a preferable imaging modality for assessing a patient who presents with multiple organ dysfunction. The MRI only requires one setup, thereby avoiding several imaging procedures which would expose the patient to unnecessary radiation and inconvenience in order to

get a clear picture of the extent of the disease.

COMMENTS

Case characteristics

A 56-year-old female with a history of multiple bee stings presented with mild swelling and pain over the stung area.

Clinical diagnosis

Multiple bee stings along with progressive decrease in urine output and hypertension.

Differential diagnosis

Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, *i.e.*, acute kidney injury, myocarditis, liver dysfunction, and rhabdomyolysis.

Laboratory diagnosis

Serum creatinine 533.30 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, blood urea 15.99 mmol/L, creatine kinase 27.80 ng/mL, B-type natriuretic peptide 1578.30 pg/mL, troponin I 0.229 ng/mL, potassium (K) 3.18 mmol/L, sodium (Na) 136.0 mmol/L, myoglobin 1200.0 ng/mL, aspartate aminotransferase 55.4 U/L, alanine aminotransferase 42.5 U/L.

Imaging diagnosis

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed bilaterally enlarged kidneys with loss of cortico-medullary differentiation, and iron overload in the liver parenchyma with increased signal intensity of the muscles and soft tissues around the peritoneal and pelvic cavity on T2 weighted image.

Treatment

The patient received alternate-day hemodialysis for two weeks.

Experiences and lessons

The case report shows that MR findings are concordant with lab findings and can be preferably used as a single imaging modality to assess multiple organ dysfunction syndrome.

Peer review

It is a well written study for a patient who presented with multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, after multiple bee bites, with acute kidney injury, hepatic and cardiac dysfunction, and had clinical findings correlating with MRI findings.

REFERENCES

- Diaz JH. Recognition, management, and prevention of hymenopteran stings and allergic reactions in travelers. *J Travel Med* 2009; **16**: 357-364 [PMID: 19796109 DOI: 10.1111/J.1708-8305.2009.00316.X]
- Sharmila RR, Chetan G, Narayanan P, Srinivasan S. Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome following single wasp sting. *Indian J Pediatr* 2007; **74**: 1111-1112 [PMID: 18174648]
- Habermann E. Bee and wasp venoms. *Science* 1972; **177**: 314-322 [PMID: 4113805]
- Sakhuja V, Bhalla A, Pereira BJ, Kapoor MM, Bhusnurmath SR, Chugh KS. Acute renal failure following multiple hornet stings. *Nephron* 1988; **49**: 319-321 [PMID: 3412546]
- Bhatta N, Singh R, Sharma S, Sinnha A, Raja S. Acute renal failure following multiple wasp stings. *Pediatr Nephrol* 2005; **20**: 1809-1810 [PMID: 16222551]
- Ferreira DB, Costa RS, De Oliveira JA, Muccillo G. An infarct-like myocardial lesion experimentally induced in Wistar rats with Africanized bee venom. *J Pathol* 1995; **177**: 95-102 [PMID: 7472785]
- Lamminen AE, Hekali PE, Tiula E, Suramo I, Korhola OA. Acute rhabdomyolysis: evaluation with magnetic resonance imaging compared with computed tomography and ultrasonography. *Br J Radiol* 1989; **62**: 326-330 [PMID: 2653546]
- Restrepo CS, Lemos DF, Gordillo H, Odero R, Varghese T, Tiemann W, Rivas FF, Moncada R, Gimenez CR. Imaging findings in musculoskeletal complications of AIDS. *Radiographics* 2004; **24**: 1029-1049 [PMID: 15256627]
- Zagoria RJ, Karstaedt N, Koubek TD. MR imaging of rhabdomyolysis. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1986; **10**: 268-270 [PMID: 3005381]
- Shintani S, Shiigai T. Repeat MRI in acute rhabdomyolysis: correlation with clinicopathological findings. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1993; **17**: 786-791 [PMID: 8370836]
- Moratalla MB, Braun P, Fornas GM. Importance of MRI in the diagnosis and treatment of rhabdomyolysis. *Eur J Radiol* 2008; **65**: 311-315 [PMID: 17482406]
- Kakuda W, Naritomi H, Miyashita K, Kinugawa H. Rhabdomyolysis lesions showing magnetic resonance contrast enhancement. *J Neuroimaging* 1999; **9**: 182-184 [PMID: 10436762]
- Kim SH, Han MC, Kim S, Lee JS. Acute renal failure secondary to rhabdomyolysis. MR imaging of the kidney. *Acta Radiol* 1992; **33**: 573-576 [PMID: 1449883]
- Alústiza Echeverría JM, Castiella A, Emparanza JI. Quantification of iron concentration in the liver by MRI. *Insights Imaging* 2012; **3**: 173-180 [PMID: 22696043 DOI: 10.1007/s13244-011-0132-1]
- Siegelman ES, Mitchell DG, Rubin R, Hann HW, Kaplan KR, Steiner RM, Rao VM, Schuster SJ, Burk DL, Rifkin MD. Parenchymal versus reticuloendothelial iron overload in the liver: distinction with MR imaging. *Radiology* 1991; **179**: 361-366 [PMID: 2014275]
- Olimulder MA, van Es J, Galjee MA. The importance of cardiac MRI as a diagnostic tool in viral myocarditis-induced cardiomyopathy. *Neth Heart J* 2009; **17**: 481-486 [PMID: 20087452]
- Friedrich MG, Sechtem U, Schulz-Menger J, Holmvang G, Alakija P, Cooper LT, White JA, Abdel-Aty H, Gutberlet M, Prasad S, Aletras A, Laissy JP, Paterson I, Filipchuk NG, Kumar A, Pauschinger M, Liu P. International Consensus Group on Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance in Myocarditis. Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance in Myocarditis: A JACC White Paper. *JACC* 2009; **53**: 1475-1487 [DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2009.02.007]
- Hiramitsu S, Morimoto S, Kato S, Uemura A, Kubo N, Kimura K, Sugiura A, Itoh T, Hishida H. Transient ventricular wall thickening in acute myocarditis: a serial echocardiographic and histopathologic study. *Jpn Circ J* 2001; **65**: 863-866 [PMID: 11665789 DOI: 10.1253/jcj.65.863]

P- Reviewer: Passadakis PS, Shou ZF S- Editor: Song XX
L- Editor: Wang TQ E- Editor: Lu YJ





Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**

8226 Regency Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA

Telephone: +1-925-223-8242

Fax: +1-925-223-8243

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

Help Desk: <http://www.wjgnet.com/esps/helpdesk.aspx>

<http://www.wjgnet.com>

