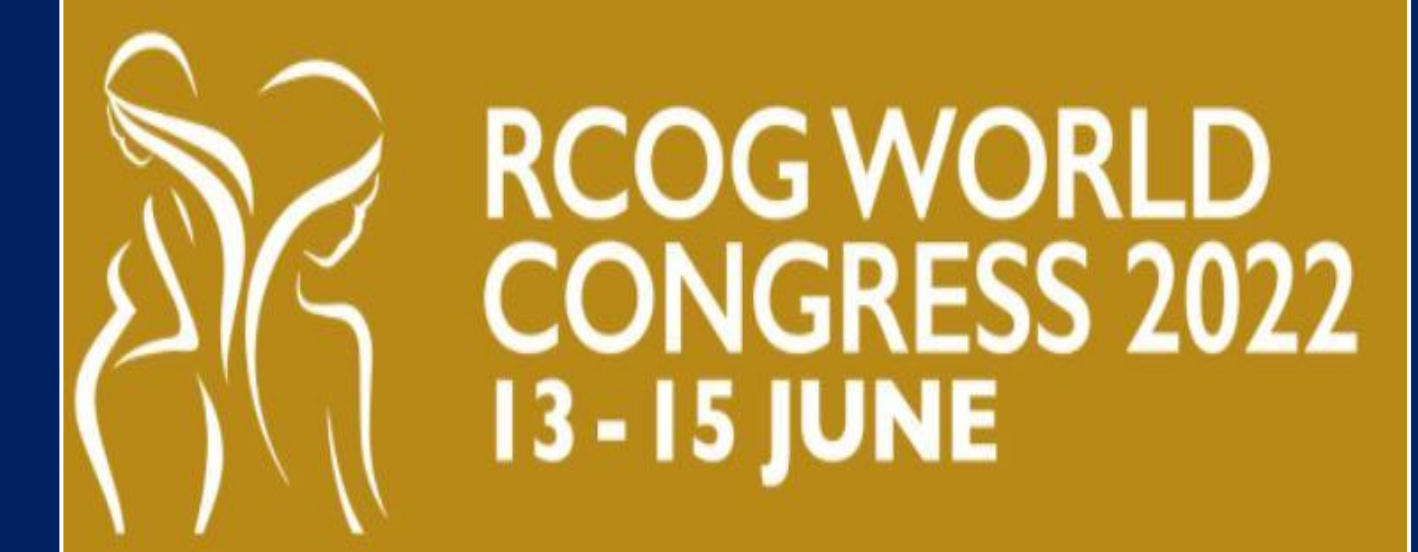




CONCOMITANT ARTERIO-VEIN THROMBOSIS AND FLARE UP OF PLEURAL TUBERCULOSIS FOLLOWING COVID-19 INFECTION IN PREGNANCY

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Different manifestations of COVID-19 are being reported as the pandemic progresses. Here, we report an unusual case of arterial - venous thrombosis and pleural tuberculosis in the puerperium following COVID 19 infection in pregnancy.

History

- Primigravida, aged 22, COVID-19 positive
- Presented with pancytopenia at 38 weeks of gestation, **Hgm+PS**

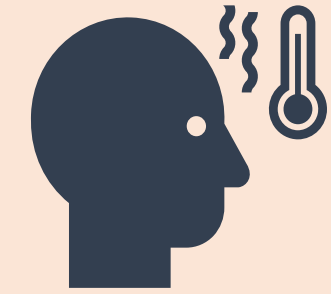
Hemoglobin : 4.7 g/dl
Total leucocyte count: 2150/ μ L
Platelets: 20000/ μ L
PS: Dimorphic anemia

- Received blood products, Vitamin B12
- She underwent emergency LSCS for pathological cardiotocograph
- Thromboprophylaxis

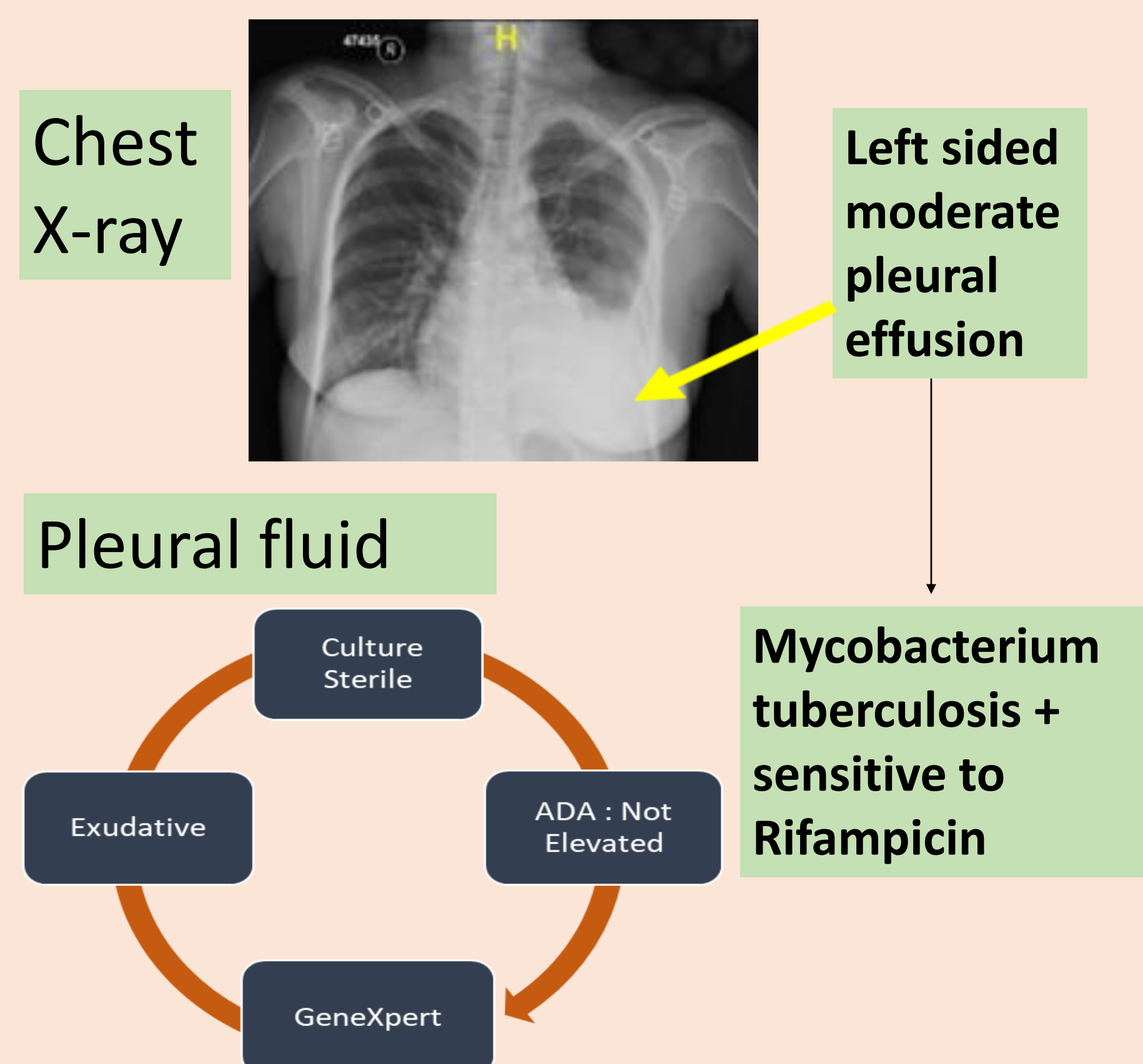
From day 5 postpartum-High fever spikes and nonproductive cough

Examination

- Fever - 105° F
- Persistent tachycardia
- Tachypnea
- Room air saturation - 98 %
- RS- Decreased breath sounds on the left side



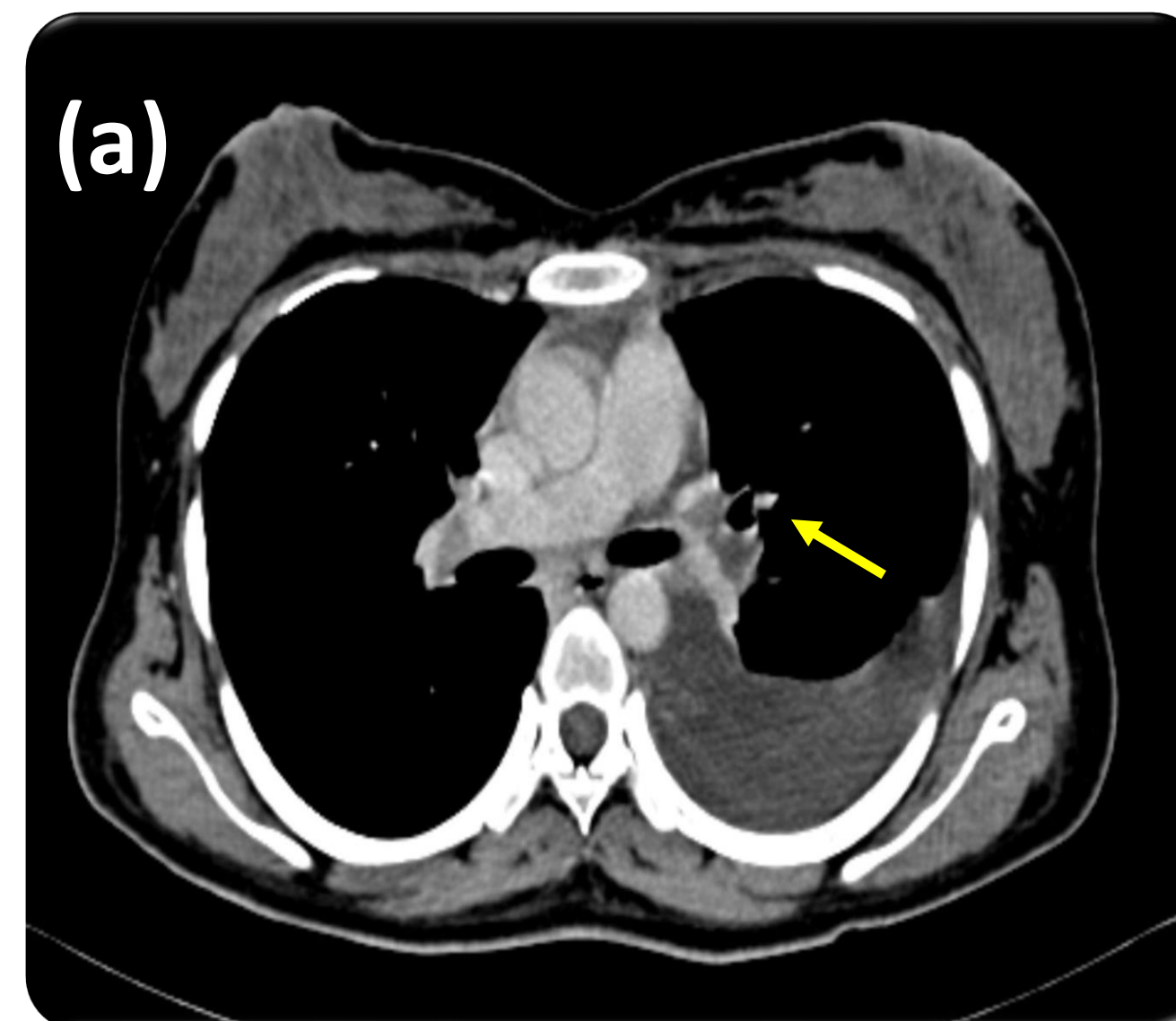
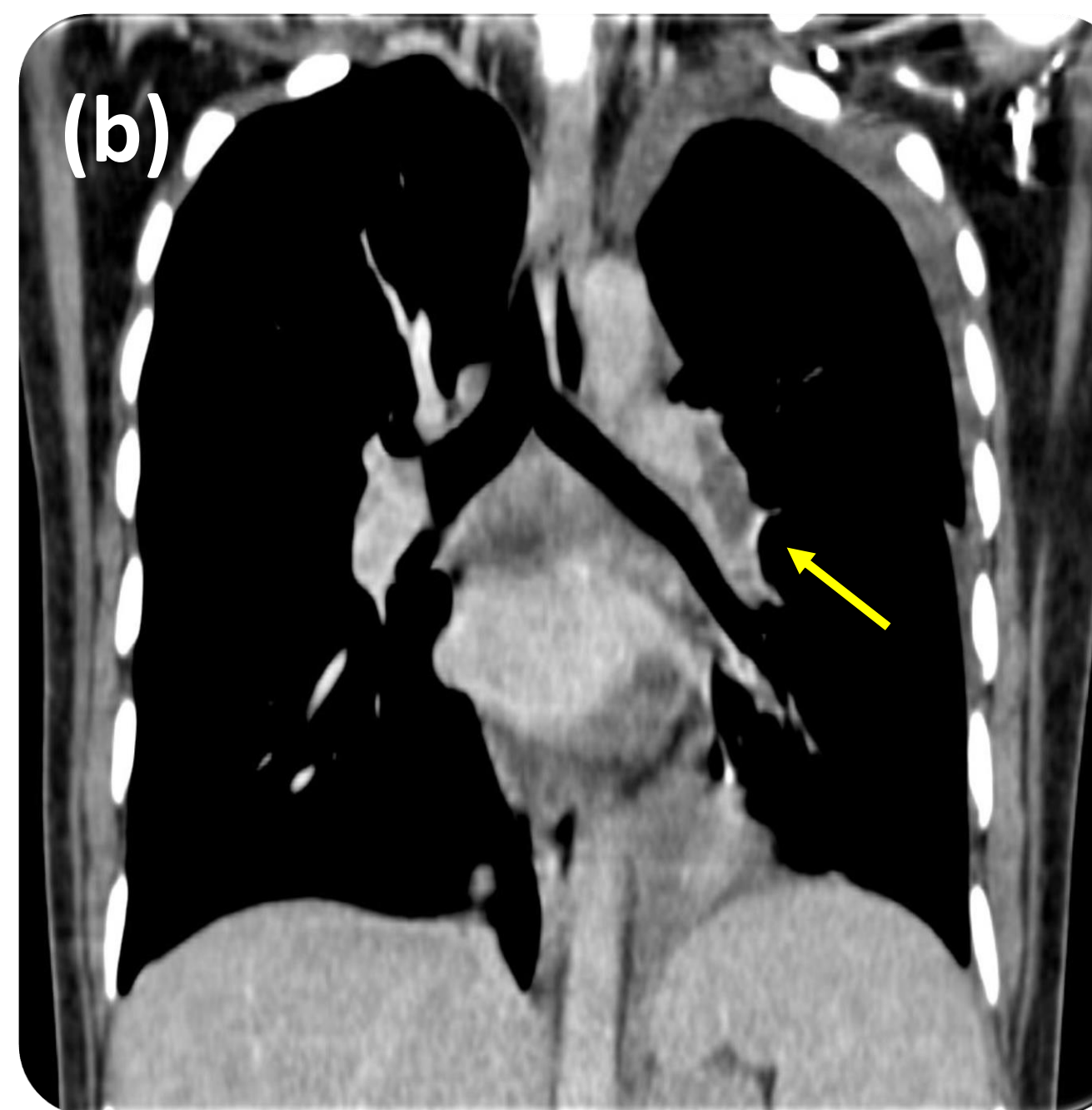
Investigations



Imaging

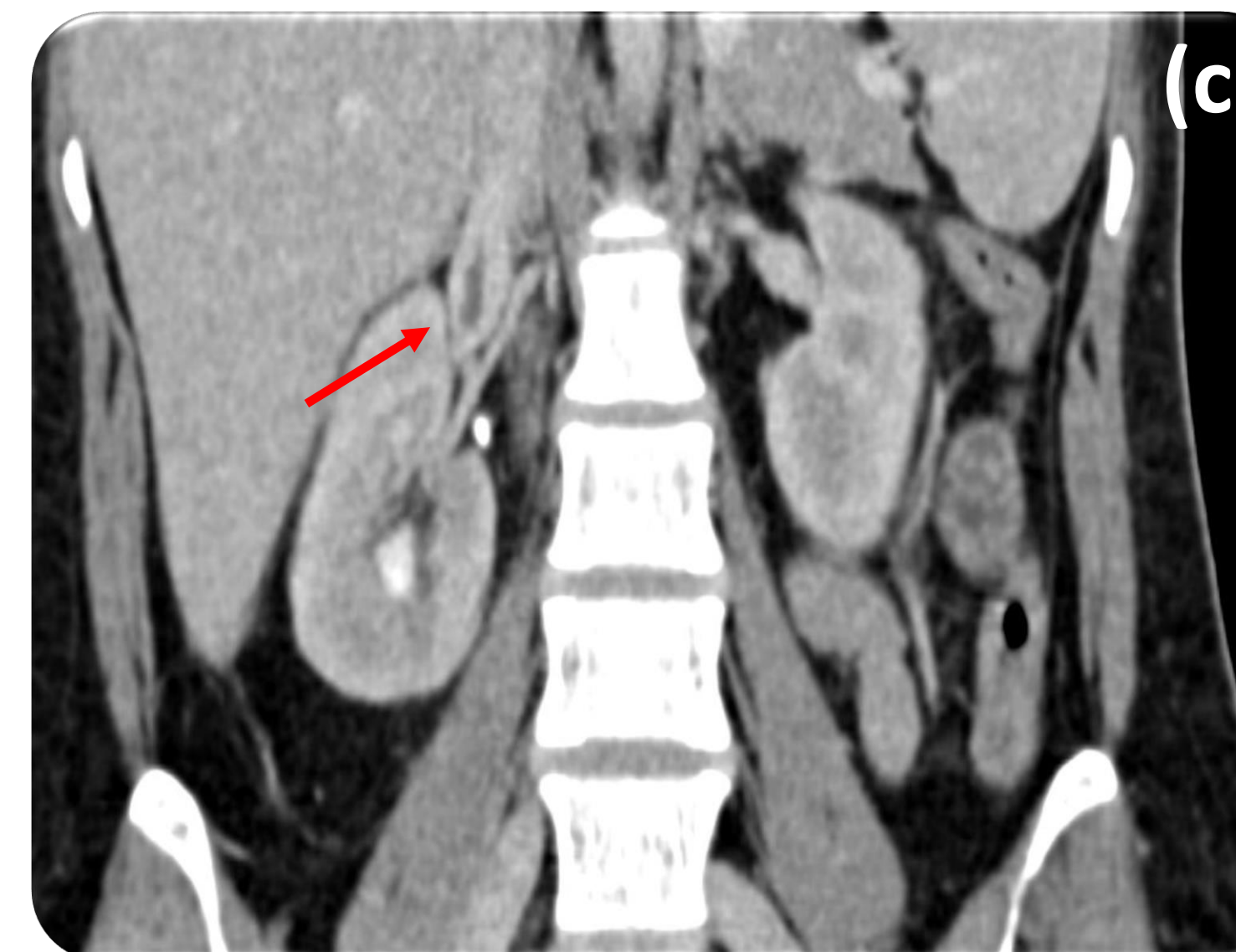
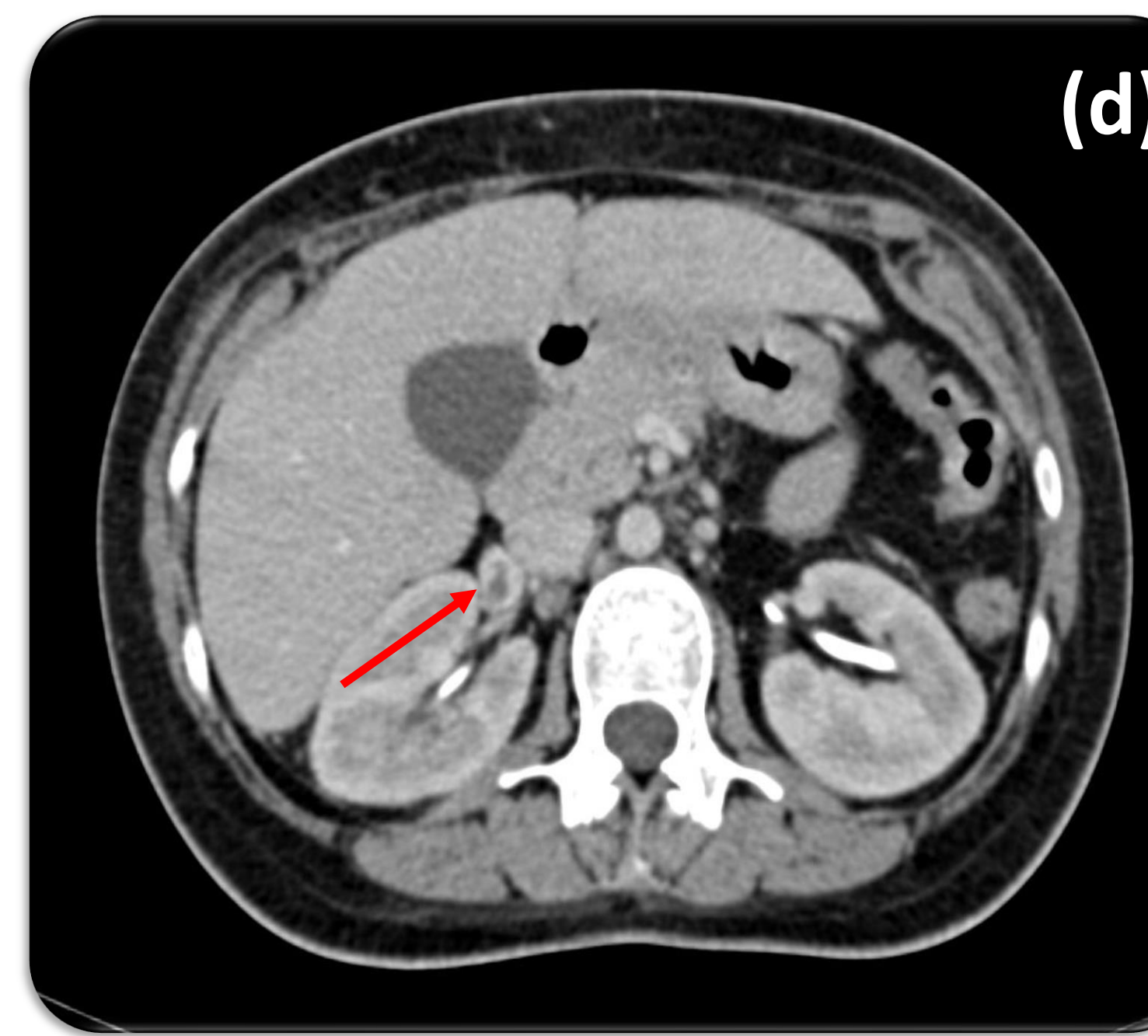
CT thorax

Showing a **partial filling defect in the left main pulmonary artery** suggestive of thrombosis (a, b)



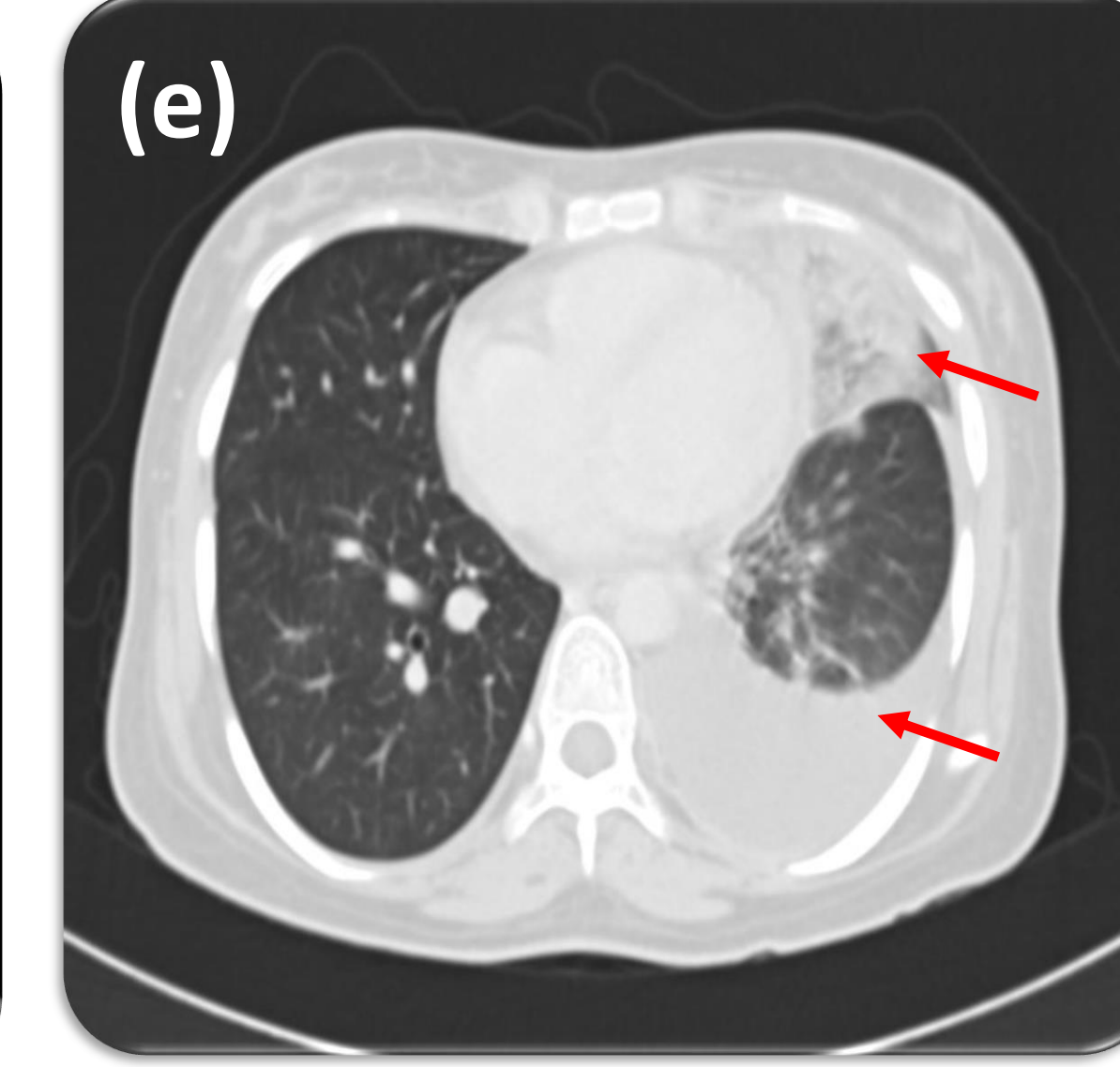
CECT abdomen

Showing a **partially occluding thrombus in the right renal vein** (c, d)



CECT thorax

Showing **left sided pleural effusion and a consolidation in the lingular segment** (e)



Management

- Therapeutic anticoagulation
- Antitubercular treatment was started
- Her fever subsided and she was discharged home on anti coagulants and antitubercular treatment

Discussion

- Multisite thrombosis can occur in hypercoagulable states like Anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome, hyper - homocysteinemia, COVID-19 infection etc.
- Arterio-venous thrombosis is a rare manifestation of tuberculosis.
- Pleural involvement is an uncommon form of tuberculosis and can manifest after COVID 19 infection.
- Being a paucibacillary disease, diagnosis is difficult, which can further be confused by lung changes in COVID 19.
- The present case was complicated by multisite thrombosis – perhaps by the combined pro-thrombogenic effects of puerperium, COVID-19, latent tuberculosis infection and hyper - homocysteinemia secondary to vitamin B12 deficiency.

Conclusion

- A high index of suspicion of tuberculosis is necessary among the developing counties in COVID 19 context.
- Timely diagnosis and management will prevent the risk of life-threatening events such as thromboembolism.