

Acute Airway Obstruction in Rheumatoid Arthritis

Ana María Maeso-Plaza*, Francisco Jose Maria Salgado and Ignacio Aristegui

Department of ENT, Hospital Universitario de Mostoles, Móstoles, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author: Ana María Maeso-Plaza, Department of ENT, Hospital Universitario de Mostoles, Móstoles, Madrid, Spain, Tel: 0034670675269; E-mail: anammaeso@hotmail.com

Received date: December 15, 2016; Accepted date: December 20, 2016; Published date: December 27, 2016

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Abstract

Rheumatoid arthritis is cause of laryngeal stridor. This symptom may occur as a result of the upper airway edema or adduction defects of the vocal folds (with/without cricoarytenoid joint involvement). Others manifestations of this inflammatory disease in the laryngeal level are hoarseness, cough, respiratory distress, foreign body sensation, dysphagia orodynophagia.

Introduction

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) is a systemic disease. When RA affects the cricoarytenoid joint, this may lead to acute stridor or dyspnoea, and potentially life-threatening complications. We report a case of RA patient with acute laryngeal stridor [1].

Case Presentation

A 46 year old woman who was previously diagnosed with RA (and treated with Methotrexate), came to the Emergency Department of our hospital for hoarseness, dysphagia, foreign body sensation dyspnoea and stridor of 2 days. No fever.

On the clinical examination, there were no lesions or edemas in the oropharynx or oral cavity. Endoscopy showed fixed adduction of the left vocal cord and paresia of the right vocal cord, besides edema and redness of the arytenoids, posterior commissure and subglottic area (Figure 1).

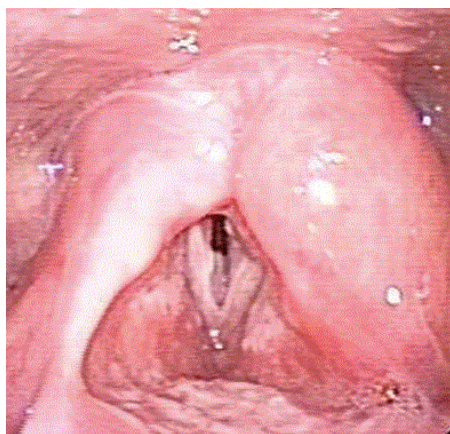


Figure 1: Endoscopy.

A Computed Tomography (CT) scan was performed. The imaging showed sclerotic fragments and erosion the left cricoarytenoid joint

(CAJ) displaced anteromedially (Figure 2), swollen of falses and trues vocal cords and narrowed subglottic area (Figures 3A and 3B).



Figure 2: CT show sclerotic fragments and erosion the left cricoarytenoid joint (CAJ) displaced anteromedially.

After IV steroids, the endoscopic examinations two days later showed an improved movility of the vocal cords and absence of edema or laryngeal swelling.

Discussion

RA is a chronic multisystemic disease characterized by inflammation and damage in the sinovial and joint tissues. It can affect all joints in the body. RA occurs in 0.5% to 3% of population [1] and women tend to be affected 3 times more often than men [2]. Peak onset of RA is in the fourth and fifth decades [3].

There are extra-articular features (20% of the cases including eyes, lungs, cardiovascular and nervous systems...). Rheumatoid arthritis can affect the ear, nose, and throat, and involve the larynx (from 13 to 75% in different series and between 45 and 88% in postmortem studies [3,4] and 15% of patients are having laryngeal involvement as unique manifestation of the RA. Laryngoscopic examination shows edema, myositis of intrinsic laryngeal muscle, hyperemia, inflammation and swelling of the arytenoids, interarytenoid mucosa, aryepiglottic folds

and epiglottis, and impaired mobility or fixation (in the median, paramedian or lateral position of one or both vocal cords) and ankylosis of cricoarytenoid joint (the cricoarytenoid joint is a diarthrosis with a sinovial membrane. When the joint is involved, the inflammation starts with a sinovial lining and spreads through the articular surface producing fibrosis and ankylosis), rheumatoid nodules and Bamboo nodes (in submucosal space of the middle portion of the vocal cords) [1,5].

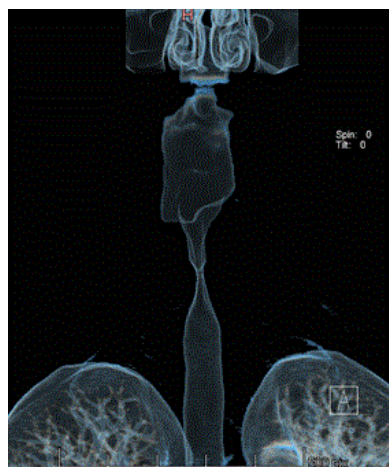


Figure 3a: 3D image reconstruction of the airways: show narrowed glottic-subglottic area.

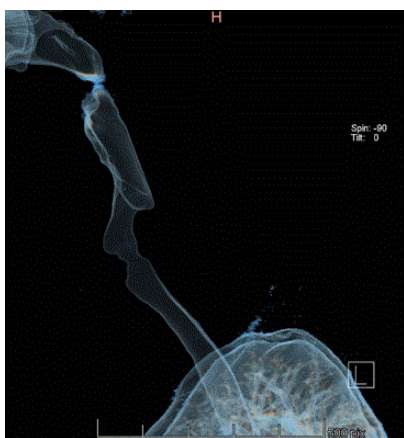


Figure 3b: 3D image reconstruction of the airways: Show narrowed glottic-subglottic area.

Common symptoms are hoarseness, sensation of a foreign body in the throat, dyspnoea, throat pain radiating to the ears, stridor or odino-dysphagia [6,7]. There are others causes of dyspnoea in a patient with rheumatoid arthritis: for systemic manifestations (pericardial or pleural effusion, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary nodules, interstitial disease, bronchiolitis obliterans-organizing pneumonia BOOP, Caplan's syndrome, atlantoaxial subluxation) or for the treatment (Metotrexate fibrosis, asthma or pneumonitis induced by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or penicillamine bronchiolitis). It could also be entirely incidental [8-10].

Others causes of stridor in RA are: Ischemic neuropathy (for vasculitis) cervico-medullar compresión, laryngeal amiloidosis or atrophy of the laryngeal muscle associated to demyelination and degeneration of recurrent and vagus nerves [4,6].

Radiologic signs can precede clinical symptoms [3]. The first radiological sign in CT is the thickening and increased space of the articular cartilage (for the increase of synovial liquid and/or the apposition of sinovial membrane). Brazeau-Lamontagne [11] proposed a CT staging:

Level I: There is thickening of the CAJ

Level II: There is erosion of the CAJ

Level III: There is luxation of the CAJ

Level IV: There is luxation of the larynx

Others radiologic findings are narrowing in the piriform sinuses, decrease in the CAJ space, narrowing and/or increase in the CTJ density (of the cricothyroid joint) and/or CAJ [3]. There has been described also inflammatory subglottic mass [12].

The treatment in the acute phase consists of administration of steroids systemically or locally into the joint (alone or with parenteral treatment) [2]. When there is a compromise of the upper airway and in cases with bilateral CJ involvement, the traqueotomy should be performed [1].

Acknowledgement

Laryngeal manifestation of RA are several: edema or fixation of cricoarytenoid joint, mucosal eritema and edema, myositis, rheumatoid nodules and Bamboo nodes. When the RA involvement the CAJ may be cause of vocal folds paralysis.

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