HEMATURIA IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA

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Renal involvement occurs in about 50% of cases of Multiple Myeloma, and its clinical manifestations vary greatly from case to case.

The commonest lesion is usually associated with excretion of Bence-Jones protein. Pyelonephritis, chronic uremia, amyloidosis, a syndrome similar to the de Toni-Fanconi syndrome, renal tubular acidosis, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, and gout are other clinical forms of multiple myeloma, with secondary involvement of the kidney. Bleeding tendency due to thrombocytopenia, thromboembolic phenomenon, rupture of vessels are not uncommon in multiple myeloma but microscopic hematuria is quite rare and has never been reported in literature.

The case we are presenting, is an exceptional case of multiple myeloma associated with episodes of microscopic hematuria.

Case report: A 60 years old white female was first admitted on April 10, 1969 because of having episodes of transient, painless hematuria with abrupt onset following no immediate apparent causes. The episodes of hematuria has never been accompanied by bleeding from any external or internal orifices.

Past history: was none contributory except for history of passing a renal stone a year prior to this admission.

On physical and laboratory examinations: Patient was found to be a fairly well nourished, well developed female who was found to be in no apparent distress. On her blood examinations: R. B. C. was 2,400,000, W. B. C. 6,500 Hb: 50% Het: 18% E. S. R. 120 mm. and other blood
Comment and Discussion

Multiple Myeloma with episodes of macroscopic hematuria is quite rare and has never been reported in literature.

Bleeding episodes in multiple myeloma due to thrombocytopenia's thromboembolic phenomenon and rupture of vessels are not uncommon.

The case history we described above is a very exceptional case of multiple myeloma with a very slow but progressing course having episodes of macroscopic hematuria.

Summary

Frequent macroscopic hematuria in multiple myeloma is quite rare and exceptional and no report has been found in the literature.

We have presented a case of multiple myeloma who developed frequent episodes of gross hematuria during her long lasting but slowly progressing course of the disease.

Résumé

Le syndrome hématurique massif chez les malades atteints de myélome multiple est extrêmement rare et à notre connaissance il n'existe aucune mention dans la littérature médicale.

Notre malade souffre de myélome multiple à évolution très lente (depuis 6 ans) associé à un syndrome hématurique massif et intermittent.

References