

#MADEEASY



VASCULITIS





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Vasculitis refers to the inflammation of blood vessels.

Pathogenesis

- ***If there is any damage in the endothelium, its collagen is exposed.***
- ***That leads to coagulation and healing through fibrin deposition.***
- ***This fibrin hardens the blood vessel and makes it stiff.***
- ***There can also be an autoimmune cause for the damage of the vascular endothelium.***

Vasculitis explained in tabular form to make it easy to remember and compare. All information is concise and important according to exam perspective. This is an important, frequently repeated previous year topic.



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Temporal arteritis/ Giant cell arteritis	Large vessel	Temporal artery (branch of carotid a.)	MC vasculitis in adults Very high ESR seen Granulomatous Giant cells seen in biopsy.	Temporal headache Jaw claudication Visual disturbance (if ophthalmic a. affected)
Takayasu arteritis		Aortic arch	Pulseless disease Granulomatous	Hypertension Neurological symptoms Weak pulse
Polyarteritis nodosa	Medium vessel	Can affect any organ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin • Kidney • GIT • Joints 	Immune complex of HBsAg with anti HBs antibody Fibrinoid necrosis Transmural involvement	Nodules/ ulcers on skin Hypertension Abdominal pain/ melena Arthralgia
Buerger's disease/ Thromboangiitis obliterance		Thrombi in arteries of upper and lower limb	Seen in smokers Can involve arteries>veins>nerves Necrotising inflammation	Intermittent claudication (pain on walking, no pain on rest, pain starts again while walking)
Kawasaki disease		Coronary arteries	MCC of myocardial infarction in a child Management: IVIg + Aspirin	CREAM Conjunctivitis Rash (on extensors) Edema of hands and legs Adenopathy of cervical LN Mucosal ulcers



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				Seen with prolonged high fever
Granulomatosis with angiitis (Wegener's granulomatosis)	Small vessel	Nasopharynx Lungs Kidneys	Granulomatous Necrotising c-ANCA/ PR 3 positive	Saddle nose deformity Septal perforation Strawberry gums Cough Haemoptysis Decreased urine with RBC cast (causes rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis)
Microscopic polyangiitis		Lungs Kidneys	p-ANCA/ MPO ANCA positive Associated with infection, SLE	Glomerulonephritis Fever Weight loss Nerve damage Sinusitis
Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Churg Strauss syndrome)		Heart Lungs Kidneys	Necrotising Granulomatous Eosinophilia (type 1 hypersensitivity) p-ANCA/ MPO ANCA positive Associated with Asthma	
Immunoglobulin A vasculitis (Henoch Schoenlein purpura)		Skin GIT Joints Kidney	MC vasculitis in children Type 3 hypersensitivity reaction	Purpura (rash on buttocks and legs) Abdominal pain Arthralgia Glomerulonephritis
Behcet's syndrome	All vessels	All vessels	Mucocutaneous manifestations Autoimmune	Recurrent Oral ulcers Genital ulcers Decreased vision (uveitis) Swollen joints like knees, ankles, wrist

