

Please read this bit first

The HPCSA and the Med Tech Society have confirmed that this clinical case study, plus your routine review of your EQA reports from Thistle QA, should be documented as a "Journal Club" activity. This means that you must record those attending for CEU purposes. Thistle will **not** issue a certificate to cover these activities, nor send out "correct" answers to the CEU questions at the end of this case study.

The Thistle QA CEU No is: **MT00025**.

Each attendee should claim **THREE** CEU points for completing this Quality Control Journal Club exercise, and retain a copy of the relevant Thistle QA Participation Certificate as proof of registration on a Thistle QA EQA.

September 2007

Liver disease

The following plasma analyte values were those of a jaundiced, unwell, 14-year-old boy. On the day prior to the development of jaundice he noticed that his urine was dark and frothy.

Plasma			Urine		
TProt	77 g/L	(60-85)	Bili	+ve	(-ve)
Alb	44 g/L	(30-50)			
ALP	150 U/L	(30-120)			
ALT	4000 U/L	(<35)			
Bili	98 µmol/L	(<20)			

Comment:

These are the typical clinical and biochemical features of acute infectious hepatitis (jaundice associated with very high plasma resident of a boarding school where there were a number of proven cases of hepatitis A.

CPD Questions:

1. Why was the boy's urine 'dark and frothy'?
2. What further investigations can be performed to confirm the diagnosis?