Disappearance of a Gouty Nodule after Hemodialysis Initiation

Suzuki T¹,²*, Murasawa M¹, Shibagaki Y² and Kawarazaki H¹

¹Department of Nephrology and Hypertension, Inagi Municipal Hospital, Tokyo, Japan
²Division of Nephrology and Hypertension, Department of Internal Medicine, St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Kanagawa, Japan

*Corresponding author: Suzuki T, M.D., PhD, Division of Nephrology and Hypertension, Department of Internal Medicine, St. Marianna University School of Medicine, 216-8511, 2-16-1, Sugao, Miyamae-Ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa, Japan, Fax/Tel: +81-44-977-8111, E-mail: t2suzuki@marianna-u.ac.jp


Case Study

A 51-year-old Japanese male received hemodialysis due to chronic kidney disease (CKD) due to nephrosclerosis and gout. When he was 47-year-old, he was visited to our hospital for gouty attack. Laboratory tests showed serum creatinine level to be 3-4 mg/dl while serum uric acid level fluctuated (9-15 mg/dl). A prominent gouty nodule of the thumb joint appeared (Figure 1). In addition, uric acid crystals were found in his synovial fluid. Therefore, we started him on a treatment regimen of losartan, febuxostat, allopurinol, and benz bromarone. However, he still had frequently recurring gout attacks. His condition gradually progressed to CKD and hemodialysis was eventually started approximately 3 years ago. After hemodialysis initiation, his pre-dialysis serum uric acid level was slightly elevated (7-8 mg/dl). Subsequently, his gout attacks stopped. Furthermore, surprisingly, his gouty nodule disappeared 1 year after hemodialysis initiation (Figure 2). We suggest that gouty nodule is treatable.

Keywords: Gouty Nodule; Hemodialysis

Figure 1: Gouty nodule before initiation of hemodialysis
Secondary prevention of stroke with recommendation for carotid endarterectomy for internal carotid artery stenosis (ICA)

Figure 2: Disappearance of gouty nodule after initiation of hemodialysis