Interdigitating dendritic cell sarcoma of tonsil: A case report

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Interdigitating dendritic cell sarcoma (IDCS) is an extremely rare malignancy derived from antigen-presenting cells, with approximately 55 cases being reported thus far. And their best treatment modality is still on debates. We report a case of a 56-year-old woman presented with right tonsilar enlargement and right submandibular area swelling for 6 months. Empiric antibiotics could not improve her symptom. Fine needle aspiration of tonsil did not reveal the malignant cells. But since the persistent symptom, tonsilectomy was performed eventually. Based on careful examination of microscopic findings, immunohistochemical features and review of several literatures, the present case was diagnosed as IDCS of tonsil with lymph node metastasis, finally. The patient received three cycles of CHOP chemotherapy and obtained partial response.

The clinical effectiveness of early goal-directed therapy protocol for septic shock in Korea

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**Background:** Early goal-directed therapy (EGDT) has been shown to decrease mortality in patients with severe sepsis or septic shock. We evaluated the efficacy of EGDT in septic shock. **Methods:** This is a retrospective cohort study comparing EGDT cases to historical control cases. EGDT was implemented as a collaborative effort among emergency medicine, critical care clinicians, and division of infectious disease. 129 patients were analyzed: 63 consecutive patients fulfilling criteria for diagnosis of septic shock, treated from December 2007 until May 2009 after implementation of EGDT protocol; and 66 patients with septic shock treated from March 2006 until October 2007 in the same unit, who served as controls. **Results:** There were no significant differences between the groups with respect to baseline characteristics. During the initial six hours, EGDT-enrolled patients received significantly more fluid than pre-EGDT patients (1.9 vs. 1.5L crystalloid, p=0.001) and earlier antibiotics (71% vs. 48.5%, p=0.012), whereas similar proportions of patients in the two groups required vasopressor, red-cell transfusion, corticosteroid supplement and mechanical ventilation. EGDT has shortened hospital length of stay and ED length of stay. However, no statistically significant decrease in mortality (22.2% vs. 27.2%) was demonstrated. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), neutropenia, increased APACHE II scores and appropriateness of empirical antibiotics are predictive factors of mortality in septic shock patients. **Conclusion:** Despite some clinical benefits, EGDT did not provide significant benefit with respect to mortality in this study. Further studies are needed to determine subpopulation which could be saved by EGDT.