

of pheochromocytoma should be performed prior to treatment of MTC. All patients with pheochromocytoma should be adequately prepared before surgery, including blood pressure control. Patients with pheochromocytoma and MTC should be given a high index of suspicion for the diagnosis of MEN2A. Screening may include CEA, 24-hour urine metanephrine and neck ultrasound. Adrenalectomy and lifetime replacement of adrenal hormones should be given. Ideally, genetic testing for RET mutation should be done.

EP_A070

CHRONIC HYPONATREMIA: RESET OSMOSTAT, CHALLENGES IN DIAGNOSIS

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Nur Hidayah Hamdi, Azraai Bahari Nasruddin, Zanariah Hussein

Endocrine Department, Institute Endocrine Putrajaya, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

Hyponatremia remains one of the most common electrolyte imbalances encountered. Hyponatremia has many causes, and it requires systematic investigation. SIADH is one of the most common causes. Reset osmostat is a rare and poorly recognised cause of mild to moderate hyponatraemia, with a presentation similar to SIADH.

CASE

We present the case of a 69-year-old male with a history of cerebrovascular disease who had been diagnosed with SIADH after extensive workup for chronic hyponatremia. He had been on fluid restriction and oral salt for years but with little effect on his serum sodium. Given his stable mild hyponatraemia, he was investigated for possible reset osmostat. Patient underwent an oral water loading test in daycare. He was given 1000 ml (15 ml/kg) of water to drink within 30 minutes and then monitored for 4 hours. Serum and urine osmolality, serum electrolytes and urine output were obtained at baseline, then hourly for 4 hours. Urine volume was also measured hourly.

His baseline serum sodium was 125 mmol/L, which dropped to 122 mmol/L at 2 hours, then returned to baseline (125 mmol/L) at 4 hours. The serum osmolality was 266 mOsm/kg, which dropped to 259 mOsm/kg and returned to baseline (266 mOsm/kg) after 4 hours. The urine osmolality at baseline was 233 mOsm/kg and dropped to 123 mOsm/kg midway through the test. Urine volume was greater than 300 ml/hour throughout the test, and the patient excreted more than 1000 ml of urine in total.

CONCLUSION

The results showed that the patient successfully excreted the water load, diluted his urine, and maintained serum sodium levels at the end of 4 hours. Although there is no consensus guideline, the findings in this case would be consistent with reset osmostat. Patients with reset osmostat usually do not require treatment. It is worthwhile to consider this diagnosis in a small subset of patients with a prior diagnosis of SIADH.

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SEVERE HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA-INDUCED ACUTE PANCREATITIS COMPLICATED WITH PERIPANCREATIC COLLECTION IN PREGNANCY

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Nanthinee A/P Sundaraj, Hwee Ching Tee, Jin Hui Ho

Hospital Queen Elizabeth II, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

Acute pancreatitis in pregnancy is rare and may result in severe complications and high mortality. Elevated oestrogen levels and insulin resistance during pregnancy may lead to raised triglyceride levels, which can precipitate acute pancreatitis. We report a case of severe hypertriglyceridemia-induced acute pancreatitis complicated with peripancreatic abscess in a pregnant patient.

CASE

A 35-year-old female, G3P0+2 at 28 weeks period of gestation (POG), with a strong family history of dyslipidaemia, was admitted due to acute onset of epigastric pain and vomiting associated with shortness of breath for two days. She was electively intubated due to worsening metabolic acidosis. Initial blood results revealed elevated serum amylase at 840 IU/ml. Abdominal CECT demonstrated a bulky pancreas with free fluid at the peripancreatic region, suggesting acute pancreatitis. Further workup revealed severe hypertriglyceridemia of >32.1 mmol/L, and her capillary blood sugar ranged from 9 to 11 mmol/L. She was kept Nil by mouth and was initiated on an intravenous insulin infusion with dextrose solution. She had preterm labour on day 2 of admission. She was started on a low-fat diet and fenofibrate postpartum. Her triglyceride level reduced significantly and finally normalized on day 6 of admission. She was discharged well until nine days after discharge; she presented with right flank pain and low-grade fever. CT of the abdomen revealed extensive multiloculated rim-enhancing peripancreatic collection suggestive of

pancreatic abscess. She proceeded with image-guided drainage and started on empirical antibiotic coverage. Her symptoms improved after six days of drainage, and she was discharged well.

CONCLUSION

Hypertriglyceridemia-induced pancreatitis in pregnancy is associated with high maternal and foetal morbidity and mortality. A multidisciplinary approach, including an obstetrician, endocrinologist, surgeon and radiologist, is needed to provide the best supportive care for the patient to reduce triglyceride levels rapidly to ensure good outcomes.

EP_A072

A COMPREHENSIVE 12-MONTH ANALYSIS: REAL-WORLD ASSESSMENT OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR RISK REDUCTION CLINIC (CRRIC) AT HOSPITAL PULAU PINANG, MALAYSIA

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Haseena Munawara MJ,¹ Zarina Banu A,² Priscilia Foo JW,² Nur Jawahir H,² Yeong J,³ Nurul Aishah AA,² Rubendiran P,² Mohamed Jahangir AW²

¹Centre for Foundation Studies in Science, University Malaya, Malaysia

²Cardiology Department, Penang General Hospital, Georgetown, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

³Medical Affairs, Novartis, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD) remains the primary driver of cardiovascular disease (CVD)-related mortality, responsible for a staggering 80% of CVD-related deaths. The consistent association of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) with CVD and coronary heart disease (CHD) underscores the potential of reducing LDL-C levels in mitigating atherosclerotic plaque progression and lowering ASCVD incidence. This has elevated lipid-lowering therapies (LLT) as pivotal interventions to curtail ASCVD-related mortality and morbidity.

METHODOLOGY

This single-arm, observational study, enrolled patients aged 18 years and above with established ASCVD or ASCVD-risk equivalent conditions and LDL-C levels exceeding 1.8 mmol/L.

RESULTS

A cohort of 58 patients, with a mean age of 57.5 (SD 11.0), predominantly male (86%), were included. Almost all patients had prior ASCVD (98.6%), 67.1% had a

history of cardiac surgery/intervention and 71.4% had multivessel disease. Hypertension was common (74.3%), followed by diabetes (35.7%). Only 4.3% had familial hypercholesterolemia. Most patients were Malay (41.4%) and Chinese (38.6%). Fifty-seven (81.4%) had follow-ups at month 6 and thirty-four patients (48.6%) followed up at month 12. Analysis of patients who returned for follow-up showed that compared to baseline, mean LDL-C reduced by 1.7 mmol/L (44.0%) at month 6 ($P < 0.0001$) and 1.20 mmol/L (38.3%) at month 12 ($P < 0.0001$). However, none of the patients attained LDL-C < 1.8 mmol/L and < 1.4 mmol/L at baseline, 52.6% and 44.1% achieved LDL-C < 1.8 mmol/L at month 6 ($P < 0.0001$) and month 12 ($P = 0.0003$), respectively. Similarly, 26.3% and 20.6% attained < 1.4 mmol/L at month 6 ($P = 0.0003$) and month 12 ($P = 0.023$) post-CRRIC, respectively.

CONCLUSION

This pilot study provides substantial real-world evidence supporting the effectiveness of the Cardiovascular Risk Reduction Clinic in reducing mean LDL-C levels within 12 months. The findings underscore the positive influence of physician-prescribed lipid-lowering therapy strategies and patient counselling on LDL-C management.

EP_A073

NON-ISLET CELL TUMOR HYPOGLYCAEMIA IN A FRAIL ELDERLY PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

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Marisa Masera Marzukie, Wei Zhi Chia, Mohd Fauzan Salleh, Shu Teng Chai, Jamie Hong Im Teoh, Norhaliza Mohd Ali

Endocrine Unit, Department of Medicine, Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

Non-islet cell tumor hypoglycemia (NICTH) is a rare paraneoplastic phenomenon, representing the second most common aetiology of spontaneous hypoglycemia in non-diabetic patients after insulinoma. It is seen in patients with extra-pancreatic tumors, usually of mesenchymal, vascular, or epithelial origin. The underlying mechanism involves tumor over secretion of incompletely processed insulin-like growth factor-2 (pro-IGF-2), leading to the activation of insulin receptors and thereby hypoinsulinaemic hypoglycaemia. We report an elderly female, who presented with recurrent spontaneous hypoglycaemia, following which subsequent workup confirmed the diagnosis of NICTH secondary to a left lung mitotic lesion.