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Royal Palm Hall Campinas - SP **Brazil**

MALIGNANT HYPERTENSION IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT: CASE REPORT

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✓ Report a case of Malignant Hypertension in a pediatric patient



METHODS→

- This is a case report study that was developed with a male child patient treated at the Hospital das Clínicas da Unicamp in March, 2023.
- ✓ For the preparation of this research, we used the data collected during the anamnesis and detailed ophthalmological examination, including multimodal evaluation.

• CASE REPORT						
	Right eye	Left eye				
BVCA	0,1	0,2				
Pupillary reflexs	Normal	Normal				
Biomicroscopy	Without anormalits					

- 10-year-old male patient was admitted to the emergency room with headaches and vomiting that had started 30 days ago, accompanied by bilateral low visual acuity of the same duration.
- He denied comorbidities or ophthalmological history.

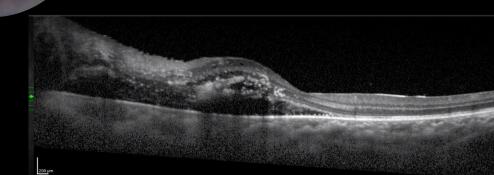
Fundoscopy

 On fundoscopy, he presented bilateral hyperemic disc edema, numerous cotton wool spots, hard exudates and candle flame intraretinal hemorrhages.

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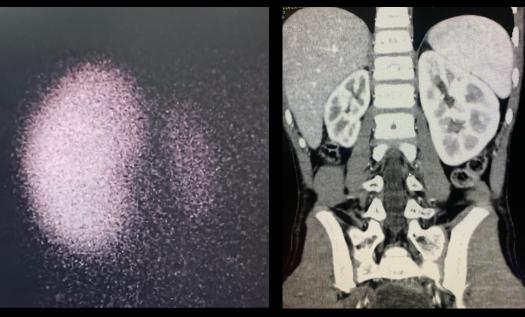
200 µm

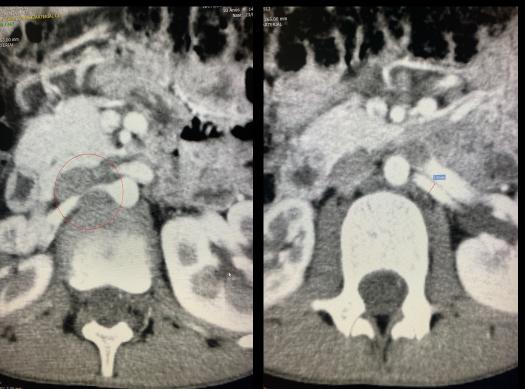
✓ Showed
serous detachment and
hard exsudates



✓ To clarify the diagnosis, infectious and inflammatory screening (negative), CT of the skull and orbits were then carried out, which did not show signs of intracranial hypertension and measurement of systemic arterial pressure, whose value obtained was 180 x 90 mmHg, concluding that it was if you have Malignant Hypertension.

 We then proceeded to investigate the secondary cause of hypertension. Given the finding of hyperreninemic hyperaldosteronism, renovascular origin was suspected.
The investigation was complemented with abdominal CT and DMSA scintigraphy, in which the right kidney showed reduced dimensions and markedly reduced tubular function, respectively, confirming the diagnosis.





 \checkmark After adequate blood pressure control, the condition resolved.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

 Malignant Hypertension. constitutes a medical emergency and must be promptly recognized and treated

