

Aseptic Necrosis of the Femoral Head Developing After Covid-19 Disease

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Abstract: Long COVID-19' can affect different body systems. At present, avascular necrosis (AVN) as a sequelae of 'long COVID-19' has yet not been documented. By large-scale use of life-saving corticosteroids in COVID-19 cases, we anticipate that there will be a resurgence of AVN cases. We report a series of three cases in which patients developed AVN of the femoral head after being treated for COVID-19 infection. The mean dose of prednisolone used in these cases was 758 mg (400–1250 mg), which is less than the mean cumulative dose of around 2000 mg steroid, documented in the literature as causative for AVN. Patients were symptomatic and developed early AVN presentation at a mean of 58 days after COVID-19 diagnosis as compared with the literature which shows that it generally takes 6 months to 1 year to develop AVN post steroid exposure. This article is made freely available for use in accordance with BMJ's website terms and conditions for the duration of the covid-19 pandemic or until otherwise determined by BMJ. You may use, download and print the article for any lawful, non-commercial purpose (including text and data mining) provided that all copyright notices and trade marks are retained.

Keywords: COVID-19, symptoms, body, infection, syndrome, health.

Introduction

A novel coronavirus named 'COVID-19' by the WHO is the cause of the current pandemic that began in December 2019 in Wuhan city, Hubei province, China. By 28 January 2021, more than 100 200 107 individuals had been infected with COVID-19, of which 2 158 761 were fatal.¹ Emerging evidence suggests that COVID-19 adversely affects different human body systems as a part of 'long COVID-19', such as Guillain-Barré syndrome, lung fibrosis, pulmonary thromboembolism, cardiomyopathy, sensory dysfunction and stroke.² Long COVID-19 is a term used to describe the long-term effects of COVID-19 infection that continue for weeks or months after the patient has recovered from COVID-19.³ National Institute for Health and Care Excellence defines 'long COVID-19' as lasting for more than 12 weeks. Symptoms of long COVID-19 can include fatigue, breathlessness, anxiety and depression, palpitations, chest pains, joint or muscle pain and not being able to think straight or focus ('brain fog').³ Since the outbreak, many agents that could have efficacy against COVID-19 have been used including various antivirals; angiotensin receptor blockers; chloroquine phosphate and corticosteroids. The efficacy of angiotensin receptor blockers and chloroquine phosphate has not been well established.^{4,5} Corticosteroids are life-saving in the management of COVID-19, however it is a predisposing factor for the development of avascular necrosis (AVN).⁶ Based on this premise, in view of the large-scale use of life-saving corticosteroids, there could be a resurgence in the number of AVN cases. An early diagnosis of AVN is important to arrest the disease's progress and prevent subsequent femoral head collapse.⁷ If diagnosed early in Ficat-Arlet stage I or II,

92%–97% of the patients do not require surgery and can be managed with bisphosphonate therapy. Hence, it is crucial to diagnose AVN early to decrease the morbidity and the requirement of surgery. Here, we report three cases of symptomatic AVN of the femoral head after being treated for COVID-19. This is the first case report of AVN as sequel of ‘long COVID-19’.

Method and analyze

A 36-year-old male patient was diagnosed with COVID-19 on 6 September 2020, for which the patient was admitted in intensive care at another hospital because of dropping saturation. During his hospitalization, the patient was administered intravenous methylprednisolone 80 mg per day for 9 days (totaling—720 mg of methylprednisolone equivalent to 900 mg prednisolone) and intravenous remdesivir and intravenous tocilizumab. The patient was discharged on oral prednisolone in tapering dose over 28 days (total—350 mg). Total steroid received by the patient was 1250 mg of prednisolone equivalent. Forty-five days after the COVID-19 diagnosis, the patient developed pain in the right groin. The patient had no history of hip pain prior to this. Radiograph and MRI of hip done (67 days since COVID-19 diagnosis) showed bilateral hip AVN (Ficat-Arlet stage II on both hips).

Case 2

A 39-year-old male patient was diagnosed with COVID-19 on 8 September 2020, the patient was given oral dexamethasone in tapering dose over 10 days (total—60 mg equivalent to 400 mg of prednisolone) along with oral favipiravir 200mg. Fifty-seven days later, the patient developed pain in the left groin region. Radiograph and MRI of the hip done showed left hip AVN (Ficat-Arlet stage II).

Case 3

A 37-year-old male patient was diagnosed with COVID-19 on 15 November 2020, for which intravenous methylprednisolone (500 mg) was given equivalent to 625 mg prednisolone. Forty-five days post COVID-19 detection, the patient developed pain in the bilateral groin. The patient had no history of hip pain in the past. Radiographs and MRI were done 55 days post COVID-19 detection that showed bilateral hip AVN (Ficat-Arlet stage II). The mean dose of prednisolone equivalent steroid taken by the patient in our series was 758 mg (400 mg–1250 mg). The time duration for the development of AVN post COVID-19 diagnosis in our series was 62 days in the first case, 67 days in the second case and 45 days in the third case, with a mean duration of 58 days (range 45–67 days). All the three patients were started on oral alendronate 70 mg weekly dosages along with intravenous zoledronic acid 5 mg annually.⁸ At the last mean follow-up of 70.7 days (30–84 days), none of the patients required surgery and were comfortable pairwise. Mean Visual Analogue Score for pain reduced from 8 (6–9) to 2.7 (1–4) at the mean follow-up of 70.7 days.

Conclusion

Corticosteroid use is considered to be one of the most common cause for the development of AVN. The pathogenesis of steroid-induced AVN is not well established, but postulated mechanisms include fat emboli, fat hypertrophy, condition, vascular endothelial dysfunction and abnormality of the bone marrow stem cell.⁹ There is a lack of consensus about the dosage and duration of steroids required to develop AVN. Some authors have reported that a cumulative dose of 2000 mg prednisone (or its equivalent) was required for AVN development.¹⁰ Some studies have shown that 700 mg is the minimum dose required to develop AVN.¹¹ However, McKee *et al* have shown that in their series of 15 patients who developed AVN, mean steroid dose in prednisone equivalents was 850 mg with a range of 290 mg–3300 mg.¹² The mean dose of prednisolone equivalent steroid taken in our series was 758 mg (range 400–1250 mg). Controversy exists about the time after the steroid administration to the development of AVN symptoms. In a case report of a 23-year-old male patient who developed shoulder AVN after

receiving oral dexamethasone (equivalent to 700 mg of prednisolone), the authors have reported that the patient developed symptoms 2 years after the administration of steroids.¹¹ McKee *et al*, in their study, have reported a mean time of 16.6 months (range 6–33 months) from the administration of corticosteroids to the development of AVN.¹² Literature review shows that the interval between corticosteroid intake and development of symptomatic AVN is usually 6 months to 1 year.¹³⁻¹⁴ The mean time duration for the development of AVN post COVID-19 diagnosis in our series was 58 days (range 45–67 days). In our case series, AVN occurred with a low mean steroid dosage of 758 mg with a minimum dose of 400 mg compared with the literature which shows that a mean cumulative dose of 2000 mg steroid is required for the development of AVN. Further, the patient developed AVN very early with a mean range of 58 days after COVID-19 diagnosis compared with the literature which shows that it generally takes 6 months to 1 year to develop AVN post steroid exposure.

Post COVID-19, there is a greater propensity to develop AVN, mainly if the patient has been on steroids. The literature suggests the mean dose of steroid in prednisone equivalents of 2000 mg is required to cause AVN, but we feel that due to the COVID-19 virus, the sensitivity to develop AVN is higher and to a smaller cumulative dose of steroids. Steroids are life-saving and have to be administered. However, AVN, being picked up early, may decrease the patient's morbidity by bisphosphonate combination therapy. The most sensitive and least invasive test to diagnose early AVN is an MRI of the hips. Hence, it is recommended that on early suspicion, early MRI should be advised.

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