

HLA-A, Bw37 which appears to be different from that found in the family described by Pines *et al.*

Emory University School of Medicine, N. A. TILIAKOS
Thomas K. Glenn Memorial Building, D. A. RAJAPAKSE
69 Butler Street SE, C. H. WILSON
Atlanta,
Georgia 30303,
USA.

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Spontaneous rupture of the spleen in RA

SIR. We read with interest the article by Haskard *et al.*¹ describing two cases of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in which spontaneous rupture of the spleen occurred. We should like to report two additional cases: one of which was classical RA without splenomegaly or Felty's syndrome, the second presenting a somewhat unusual Felty's syndrome.

The first case was that of a 63-year-old man with an 11 year history of classical seropositive RA. Apart from subcutaneous nodes no other extra-articular manifestations were observed, nor was there evidence of vasculitis, splenomegaly, or Felty's syndrome. In January 1983 he complained of sudden pain in the left hypocondrium and developed tachycardia and falling blood pressure. At laparotomy a splenic subcapsular haematoma with rupture into the peritoneum was found. He denied any history of precipitating factors. Splenectomy was performed and the patient made a good recovery. Pathological examination of the spleen showed no significant abnormality, nor was there any evidence of granulomas, vasculitis, or capsular fibrosis.

Our second case was a 33-year-old women referred to us in September 1981 because of massive splenomegaly and pancytopenia. Haematocrit was 32%, white cell count $1 \times 10^9/l$, and platelets $73 \times 10^9/l$. She gave a one-year history of assymetrical and erratic articular pain in shoulders and knees, without tenderness, morning stiffness, or subcutaneous nodules. Three latex tests proved negative, an ANA test was weakly positive (1:80) with homogeneous staining, and fluorescent antigranulocyte antibodies were

positive at low titre (1:20). Other serological tests were negative. A ^{99m}Tc uptake scan, upper gastrointestinal x-ray, ultrasound examination, coeliac angiography, and bone marrow biopsy were non-contributory. Four weeks after admission she complained of sudden abdominal pain, and hypovolaemic shock followed. At laparotomy a splenic rupture was found. Pathological examination showed a spleen 30 cm in diameter and 2950 g in weight. The splenic pulp showed no significant abnormality. Following splenectomy, granulocyte and platelet counts returned to normal and to date have continued stable. Two months later a clinical picture of RA evolved with positive rheumatoid factor (1:1280) and aggressive articular involvement two years after follow-up.

In the first of these two cases splenic rupture appeared as a belated complication in a classical seropositive RA of 11 years' standing. We were unable to find the splenic capsular involvement described by Haskard *et al.*,¹ although this was specifically looked for. This therefore appeared to be a spontaneous rupture. The second case commenced as a massive splenomegaly and pancytopenia. Felty's syndrome appeared unlikely because neutropenia and splenomegaly very rarely precede the stage of joint involvement,² which generally tends to be severe.³ Splenic size in Felty's syndrome is moderate in 90% of cases, with an average weight of 710 g.³ The degree of splenomegaly in this case exceeded previously described limits and appeared to be the cause of the spontaneous rupture. This occurrence in Felty's syndrome, which is not uncommon in other types of massive splenomegaly, has only once been reported.⁴ On the evidence of this case we believe that Felty's syndrome should be considered in the differential diagnosis of pancytopenia and splenomegaly with spontaneous rupture even in the absence of rheumatoid factor and articular disease.

Servicios de *Medicina Interna y
†Reumatología,
Ciudad Sanitaria 'La Paz',
Madrid,
Spain

J. M. PEÑA*
J. GARCIA-ALEGRIA*
M. CRESPO†
J. GIJÓN†
J. J. VAZQUEZ*

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