

Abstract

- Intranasal cocaine is known to potentially lead to midline destructive lesions
- two distinct vasculitic syndromes have been described due to cocaine:
 - cocaine-induced midline destructive lesion, secondary to a direct vasoconstrictor effect of cocaine, inducing ischemic necrosis of the septal cartilage and perforation of the nasal septum, mimicking findings of granulomatosis with polyangiitis in the upper airways
 - The other is ANCA-associated vasculitis

Objectifs

We report a case of Cocaine Induced Midline Destructive Lesions (CIMDL) for which a diagnosis of granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA) and ANCA-associated vasculitis, were discussed

Méthodes et Matériels

- we report a case

Résultats

- **age and genre:** A 28-year-old female
- **lifestyle habit:** cocaine consumer,
- complaining of **bilateral nasal obstruction** .
- **Endonasally**, a large septum perforation was noted. she had no extra ear, nose and throat (ENT) involvement.

Résultats

- She lacked a history of any nasal septum surgery, or long-term nasal spray.
- **Endoscopic surgery** was performed and our patient's symptoms rapidly diminished after the surgery.
- **Pathology analysis** showed Nonspecific ulceration and chronic inflammation .

The diagnosis of Cocaine induced midline lesions was made

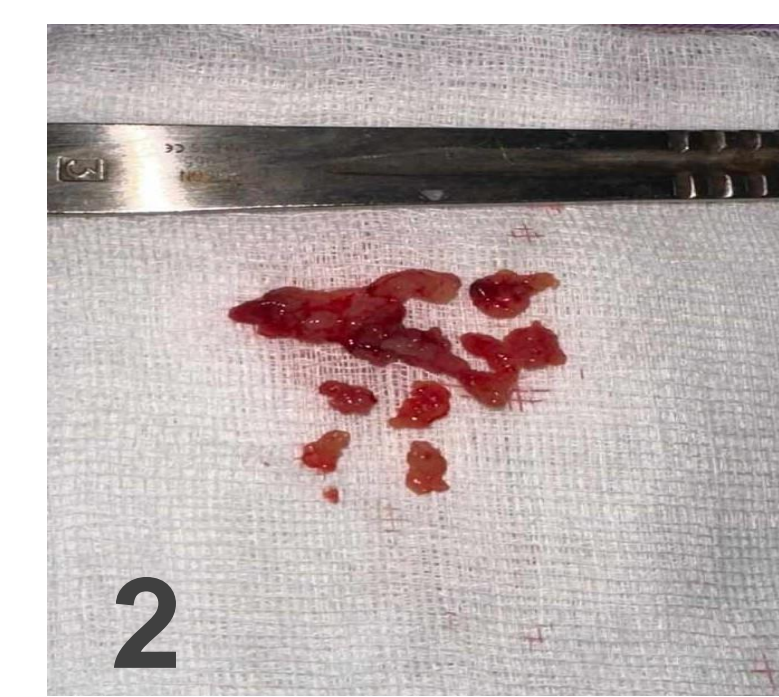
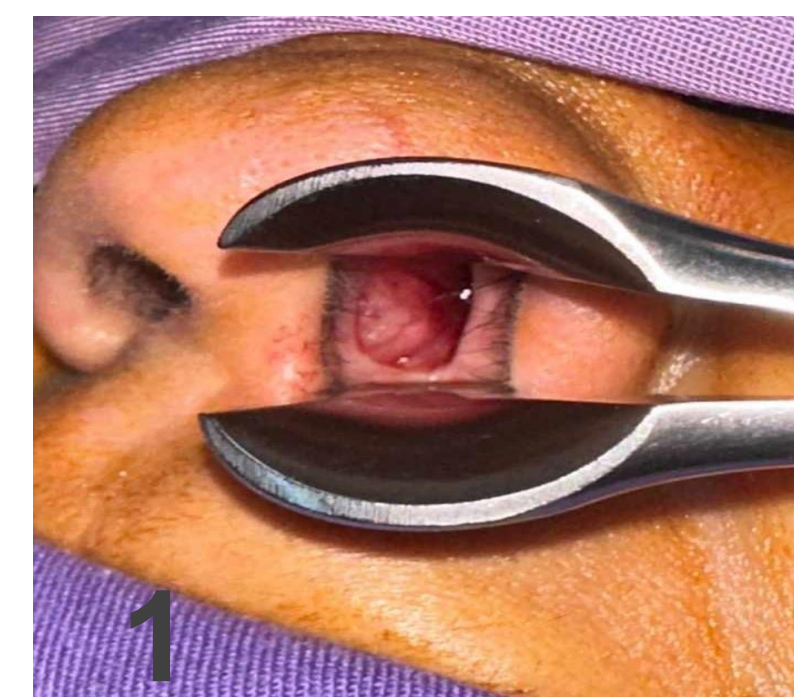


fig 1:intraoperative photo showing a nasal septal perforation .

fig2:Biopsy curettage of inflammatory tissue around the nasal perforation

Conclusion

- ✓ Cocaine induced midline lesions must be readily recognized by clinicians to provide appropriate treatment.
- ✓ Two different vasculitic syndromes associated with cocaine use have been identified. One is cocaine-induced midline destructive lesion, which occurs due to the direct vasoconstrictor effect of cocaine. This effect can lead to ischemic necrosis of the septal cartilage and result in perforation of the nasal septum, mimicking the symptoms of granulomatosis with polyangiitis in the upper airways. The other syndrome is ANCA-associated vasculitis.
- ✓ Only abstinence can interrupt the progression of the disease.

Références

- Cocaine-induced midline destruction. Veerle Ide et al. Oxf Med Case Reports. 2021 Feb; 2021(2): omaa135. Published online 2021 Feb 15.