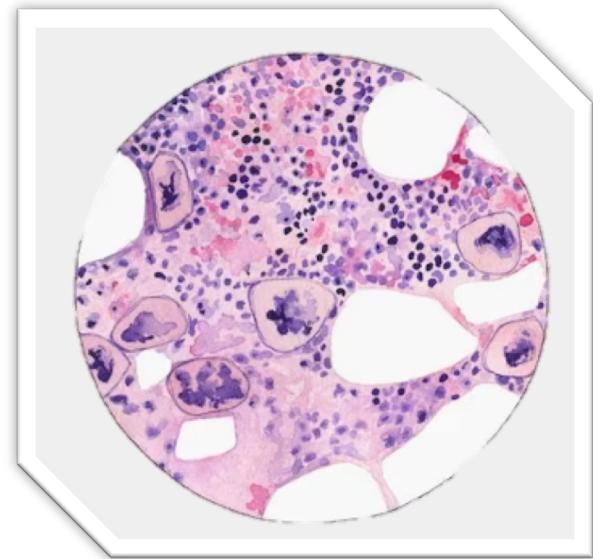


Caso 4: Biopsia de médula ósea en paciente inmunodeprimido

Hospital Arnau de Vilanova de Valencia 28/11/2025

Autores: Paula Tenhaeff Lackschewitz, David Gerónimo, Raquel Marínez Marcos,
Esther Roselló Sastre.



Presentación Clínica

Varón de 28 años, natural de Argentina.

Antecedente: Infección por VIH diagnosticada en 2019 con abandono del tratamiento antirretroviral en 2023.

Manifestaciones Cutáneas

- A-B: Lesiones pápulo-nodulares eritematosas y descamativas, no pruriginosas, distribuidas por cuerpo y cara.
- C-D: Edemas en extremidades inferiores con fóvea.
- E: Muguet oral (Candidiasis orofaríngea).

Síntomas Constitucionales

- Tos seca persistente.
- Pérdida ponderal significativa: 10 kg en un mes.
- Fiebre 39°C.



Exploración física

- Hepatoesplenomegalia

Hallazgos analíticos

- Pancitopenia severa
- Ferritina sérica alta
- Hiponatremia e hipoalbuminemia
- Inmunosupresión extrema (CD4: 1 céls/mm²)
- Beta-D-glucano positivo



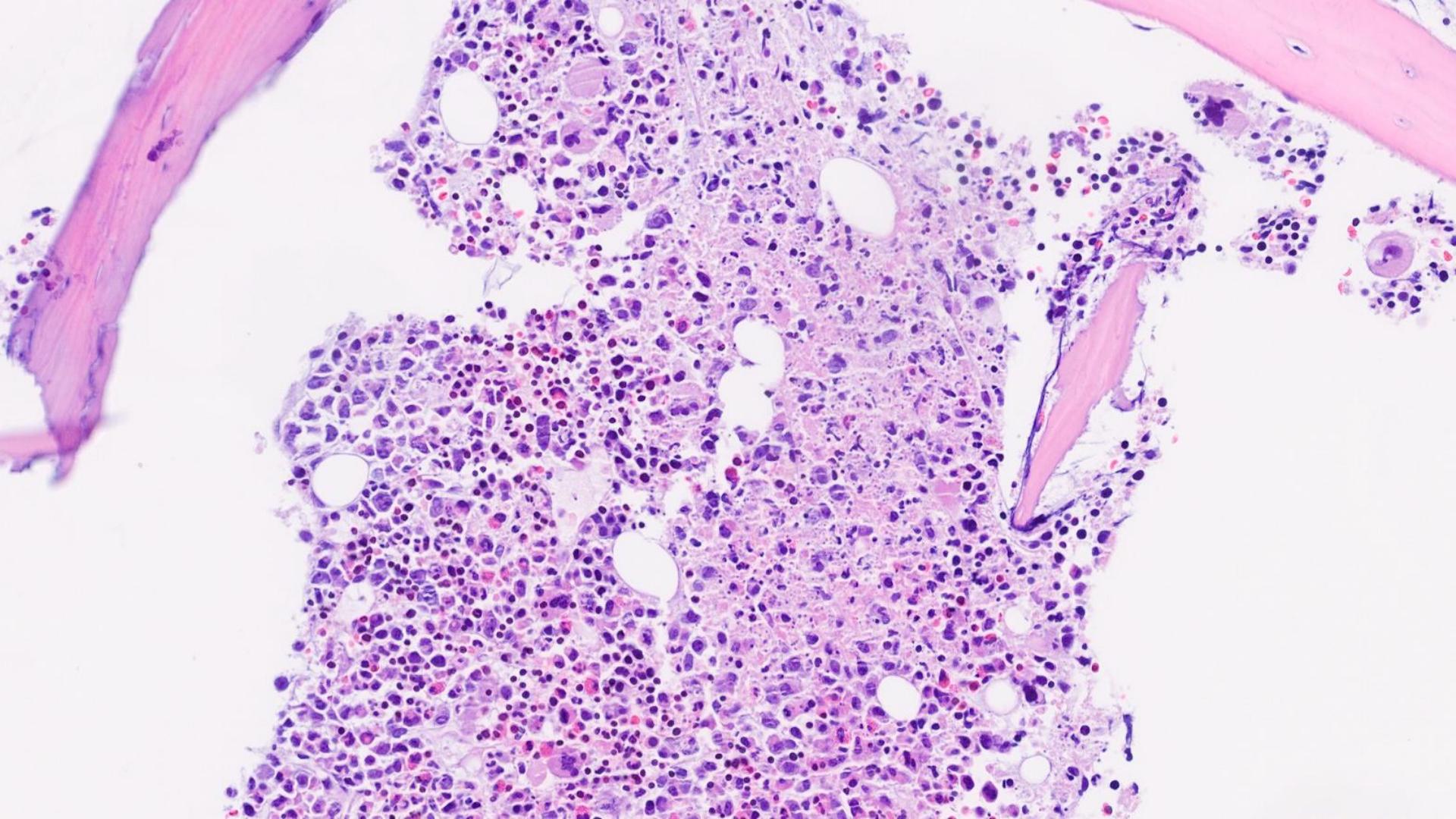
Sospecha clínica:

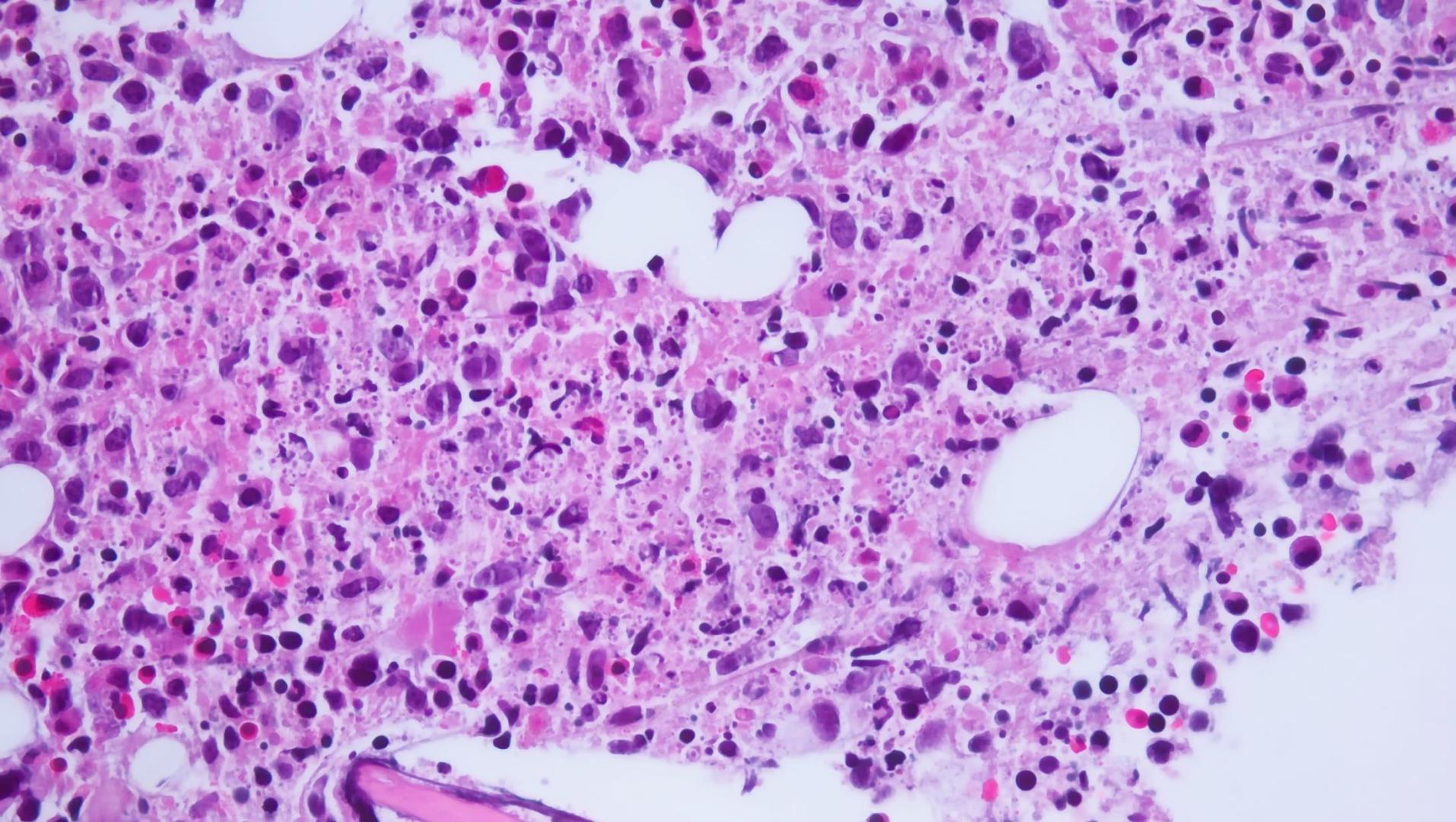
Linfohistiocitosis hemofagocítica
secundaria a infección

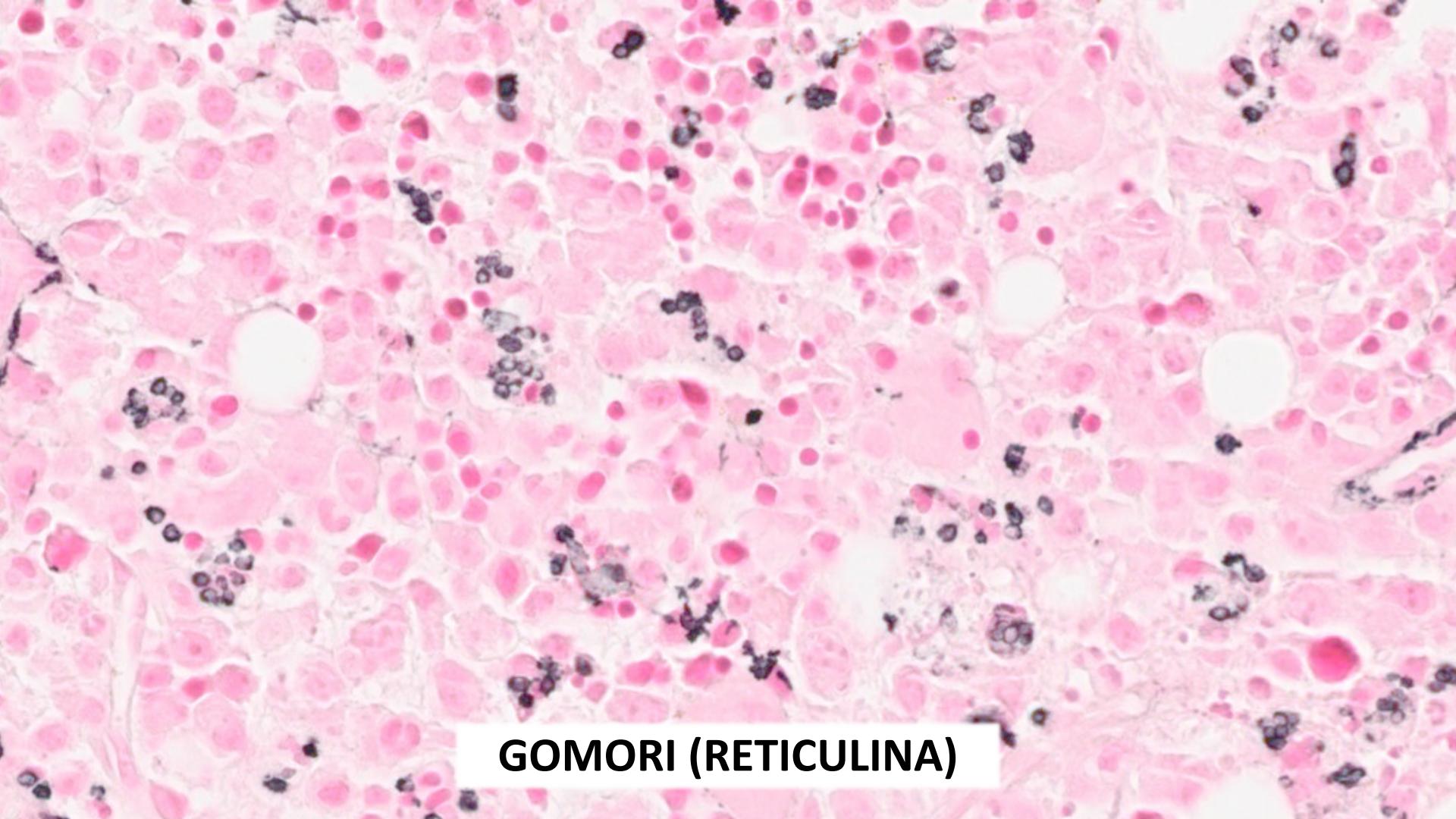
Biopsia de médula

Sospecha clínica: leishmania diseminada vs infección micótica oportunista vs otros.

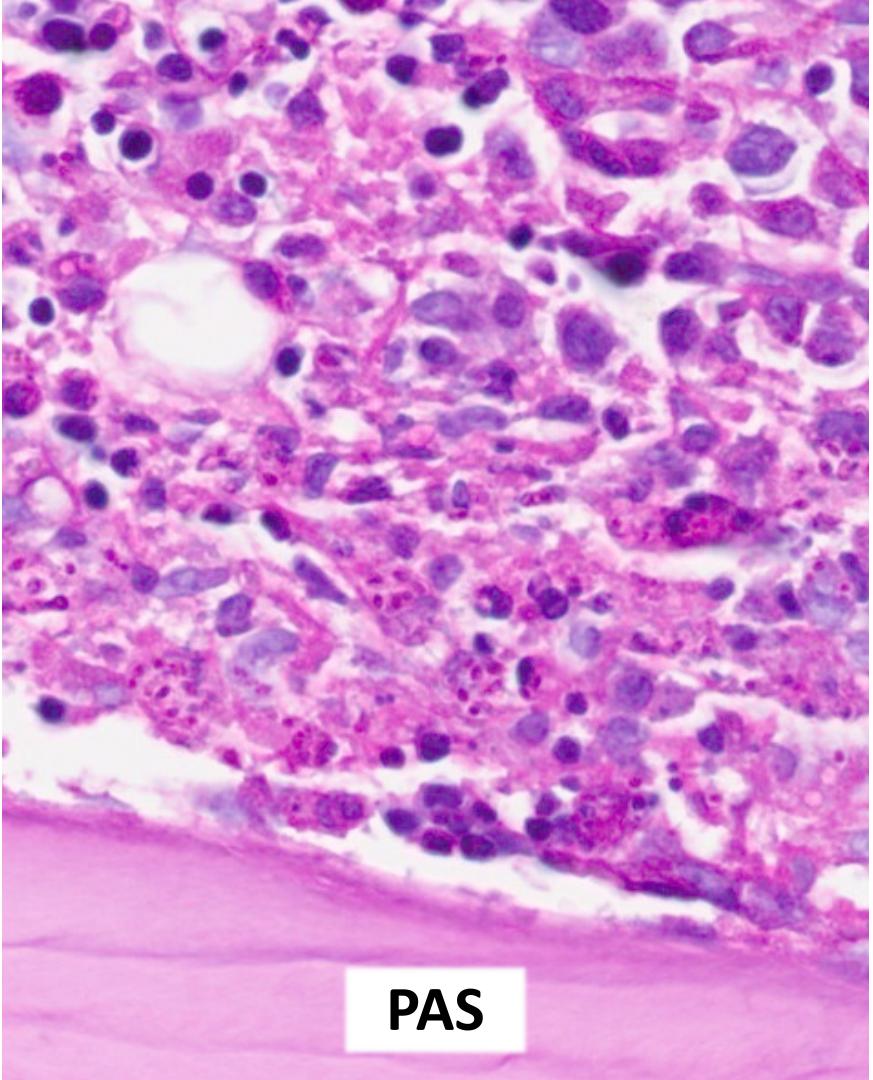




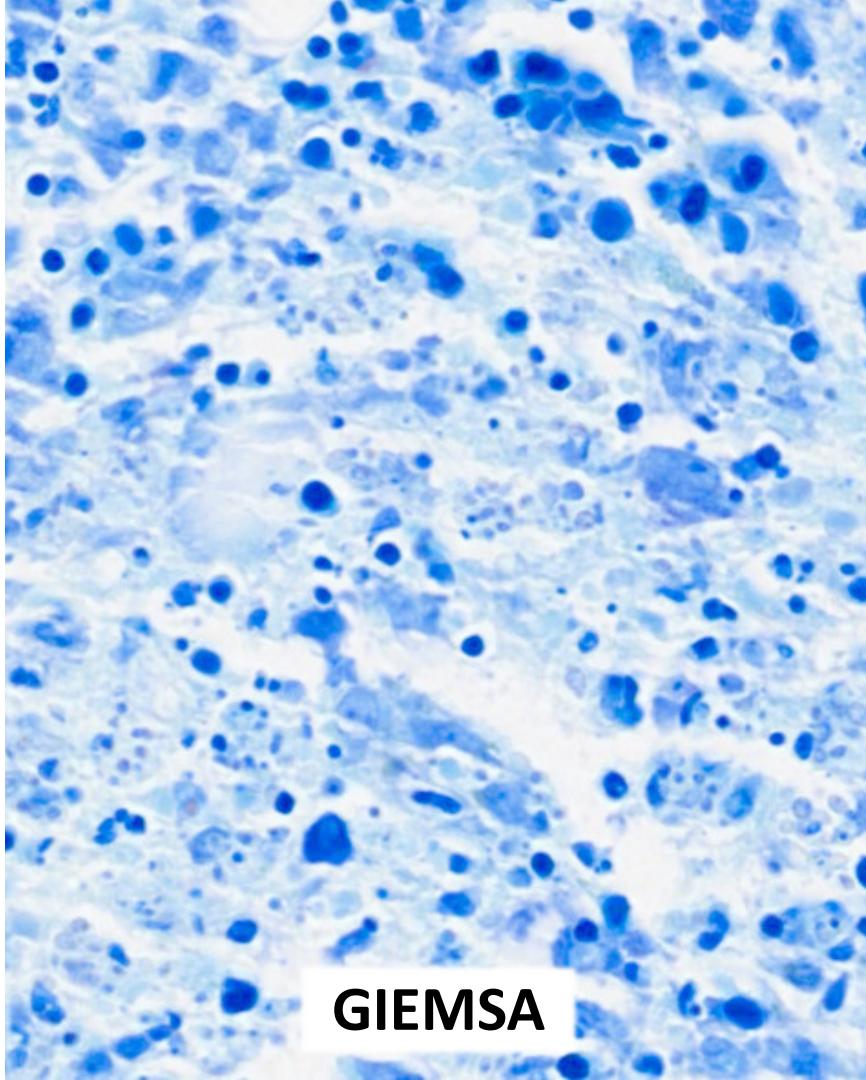




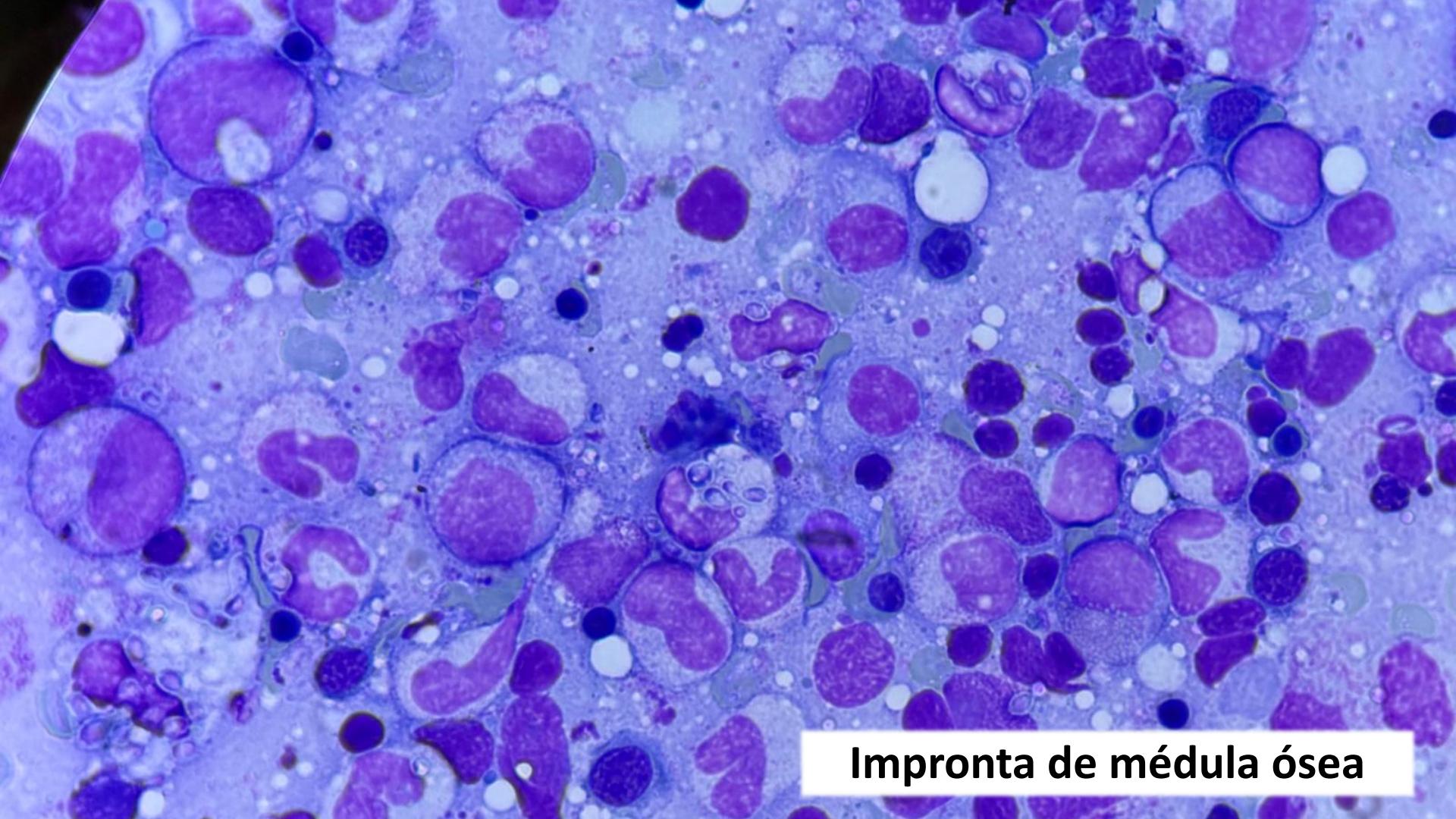
GOMORI (RETICULINA)



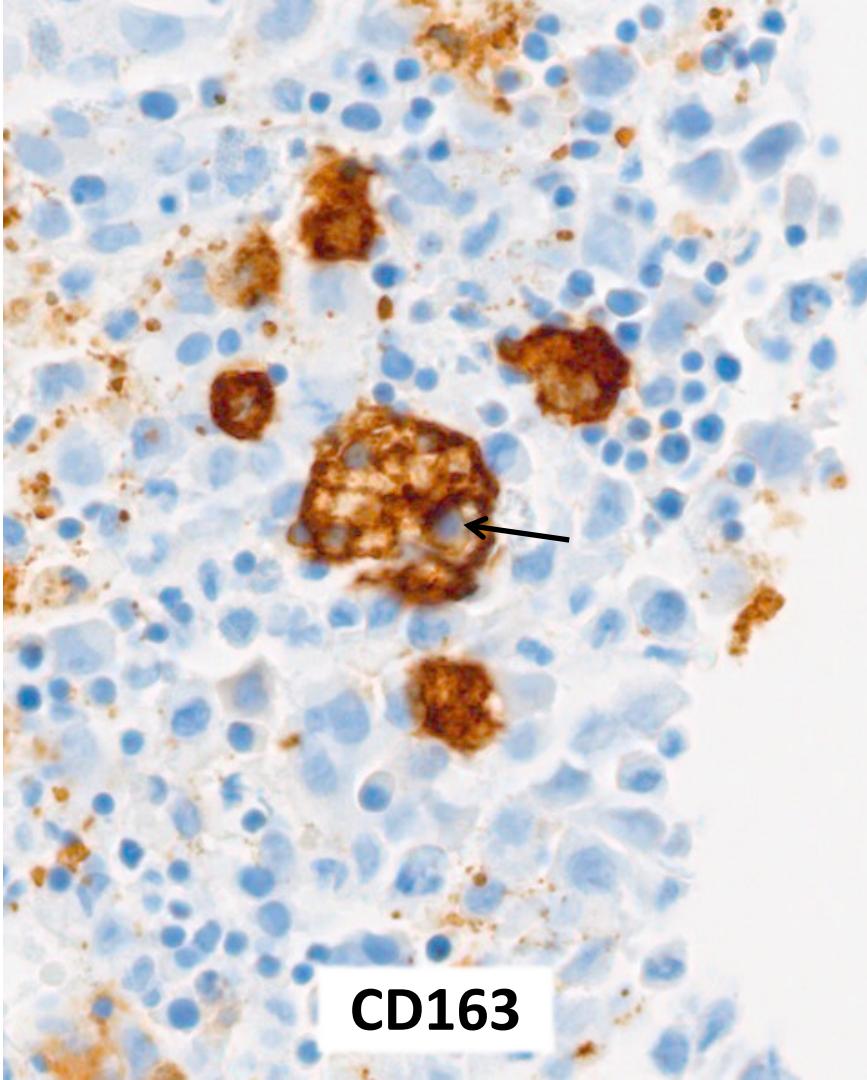
PAS



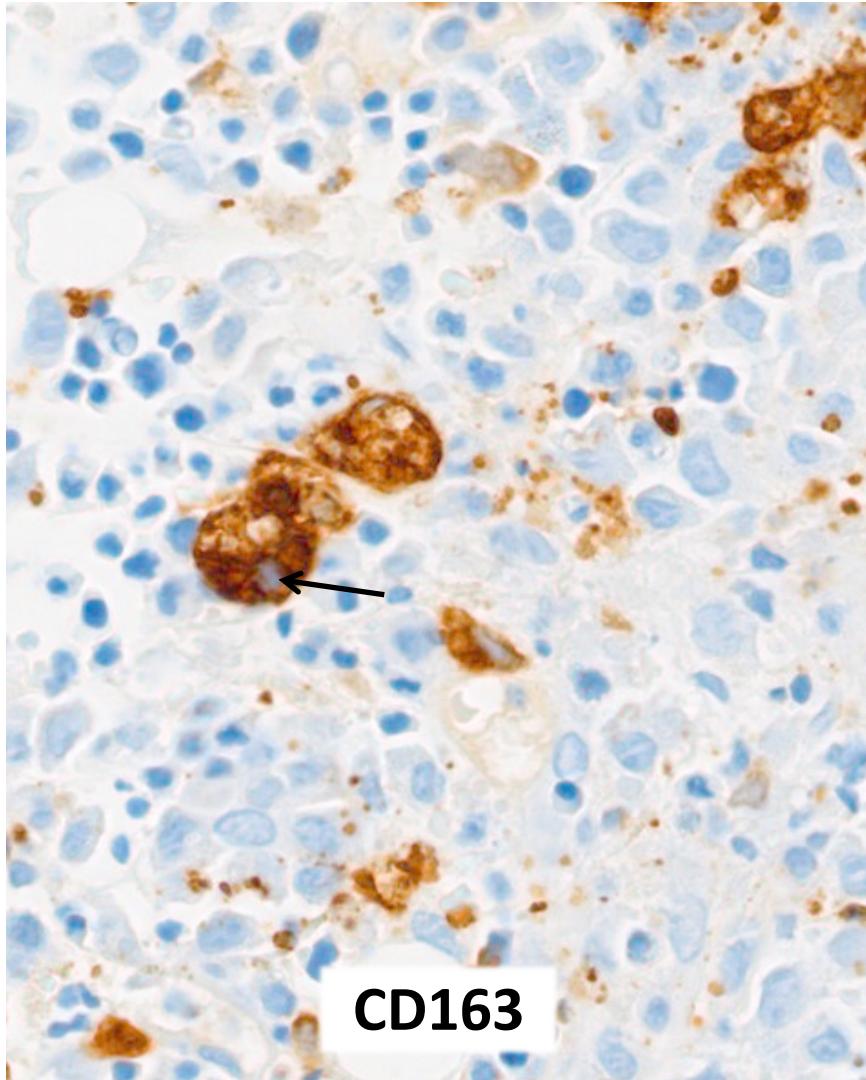
GIEMSA

A high-magnification light micrograph showing a dense population of hematopoietic stem cells in bone marrow. The cells are stained with hematoxylin, appearing dark purple. They vary in size and shape, some being large and multinucleated. The background is a lighter blue-purple color, representing the extracellular matrix and other cellular components.

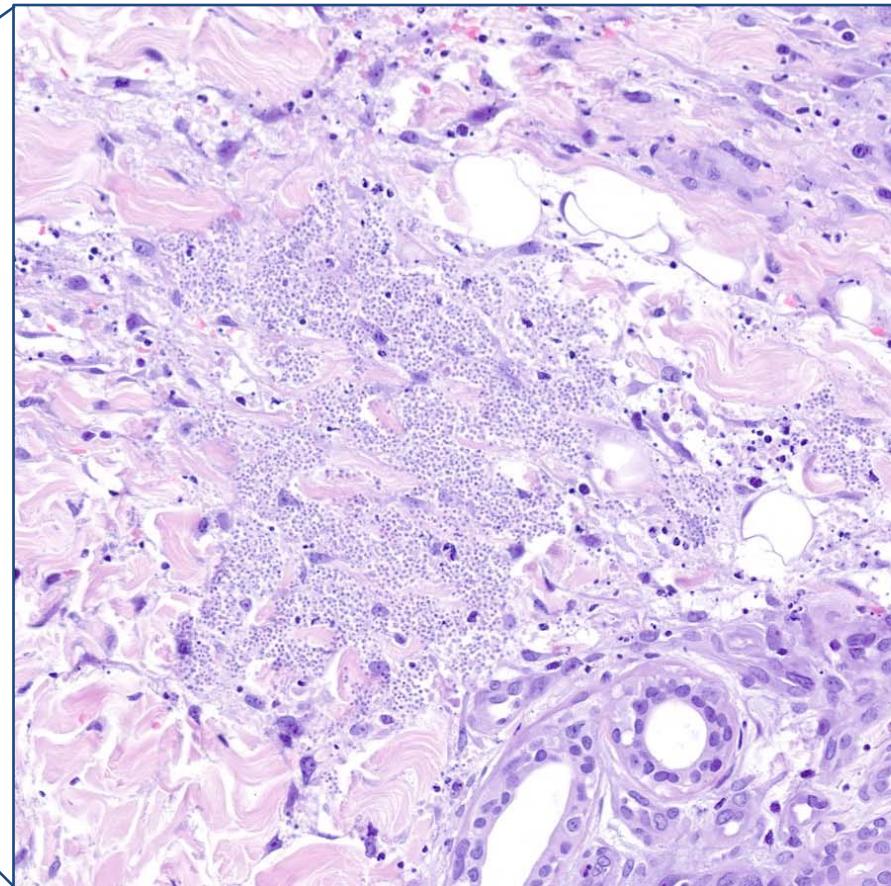
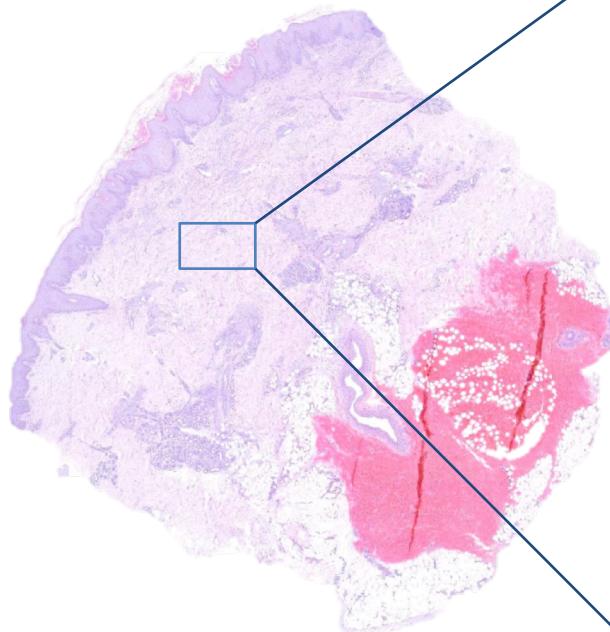
Impronta de médula ósea

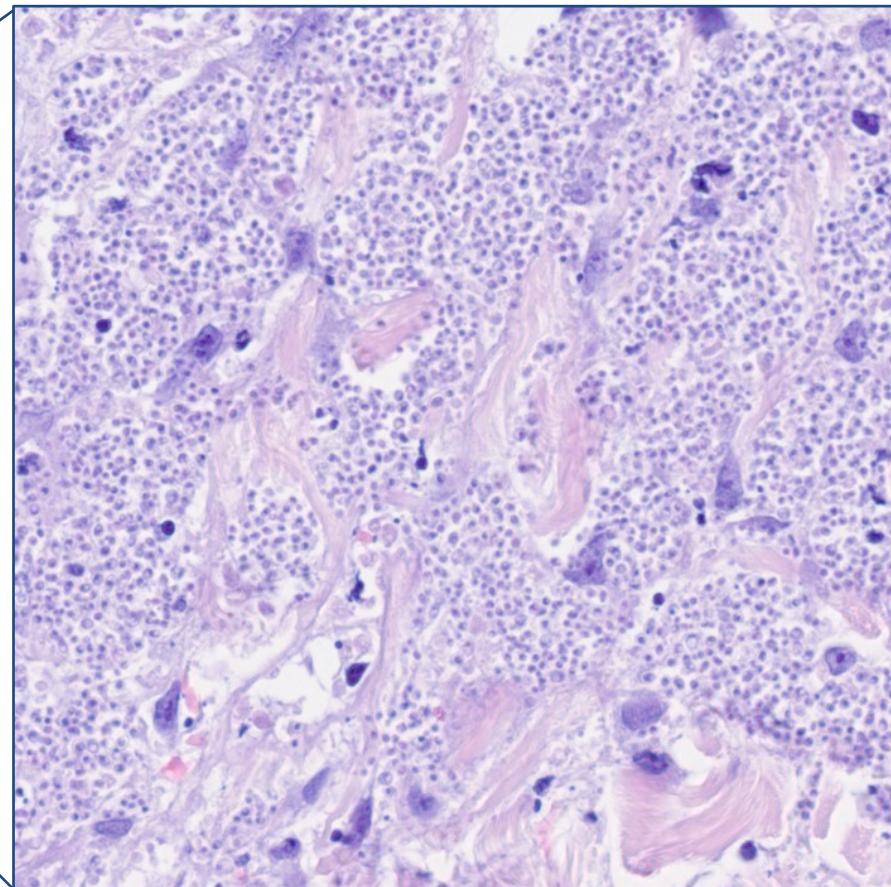
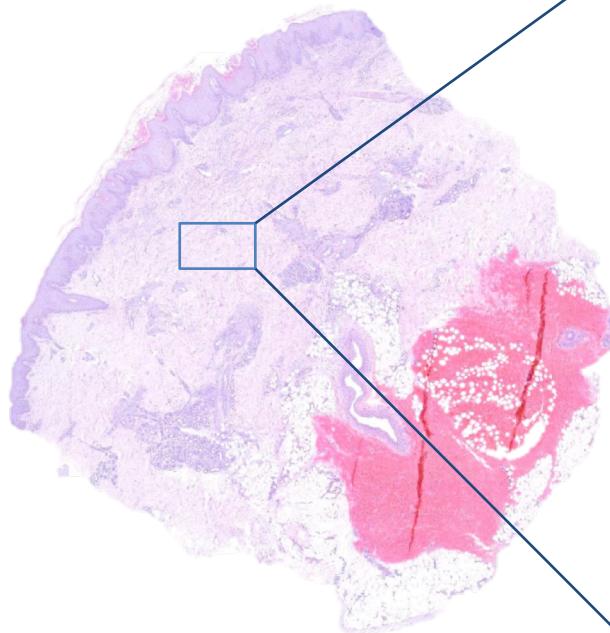


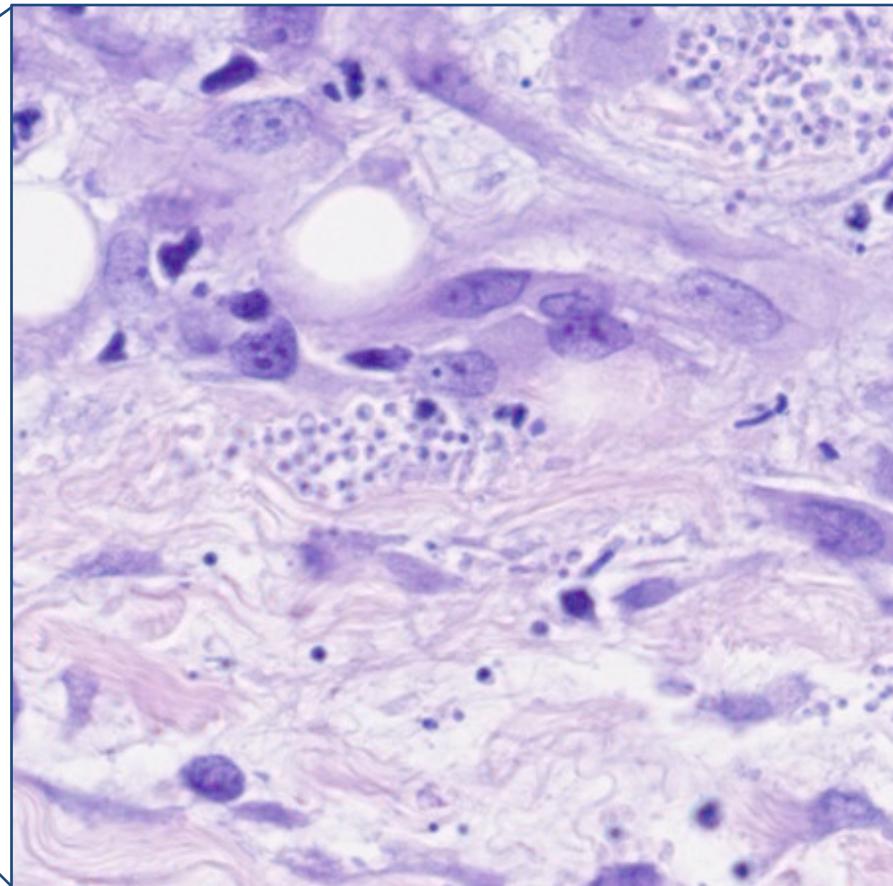
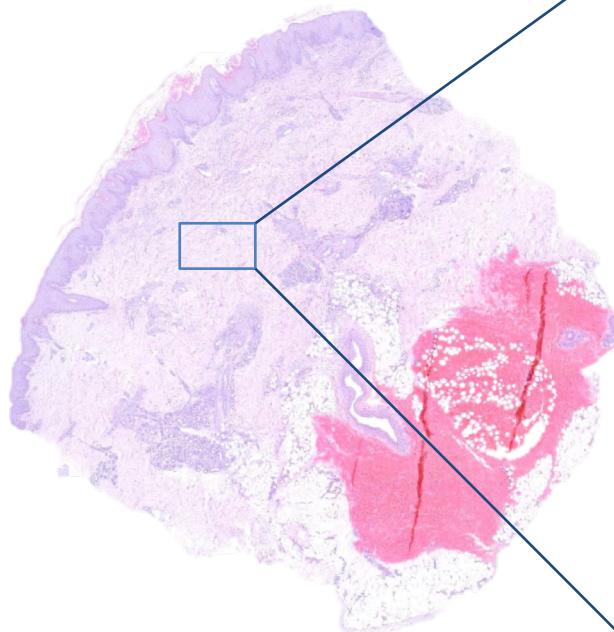
CD163

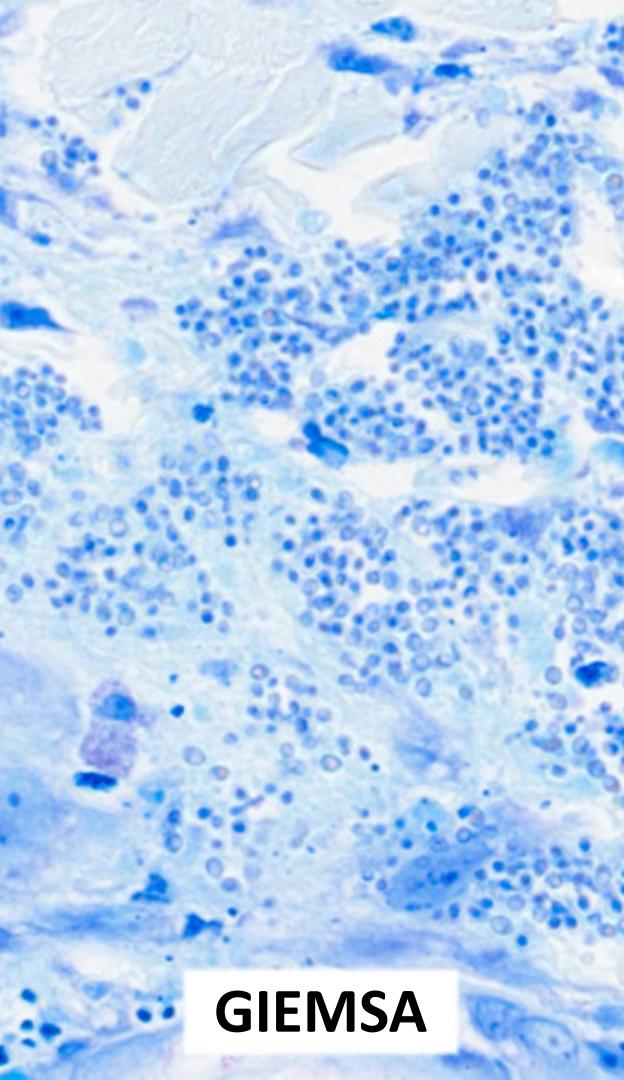
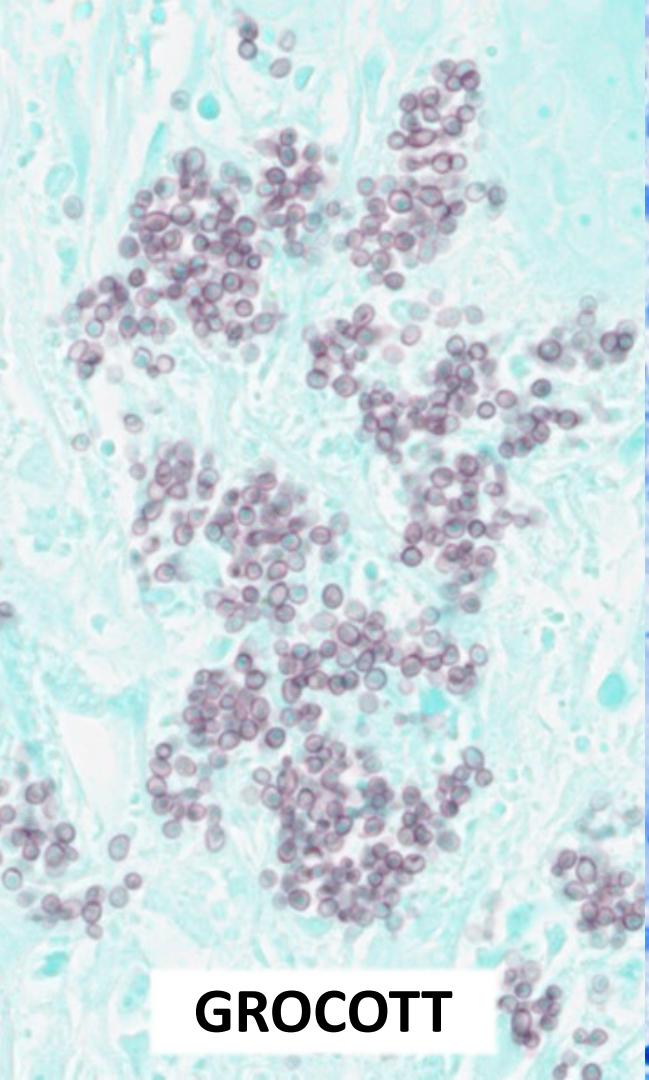
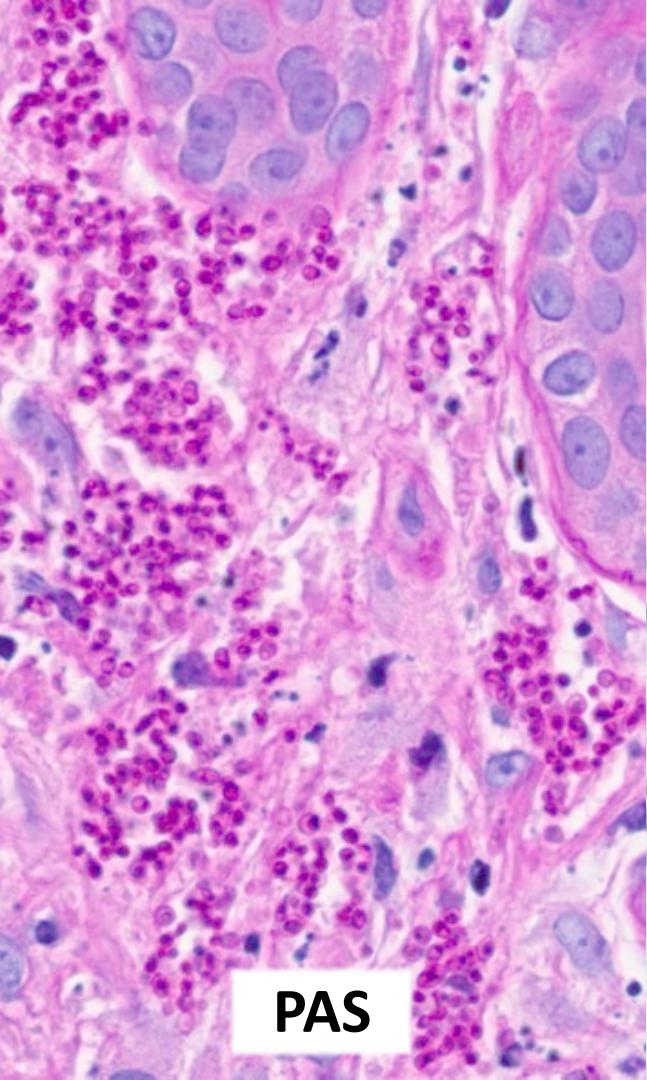


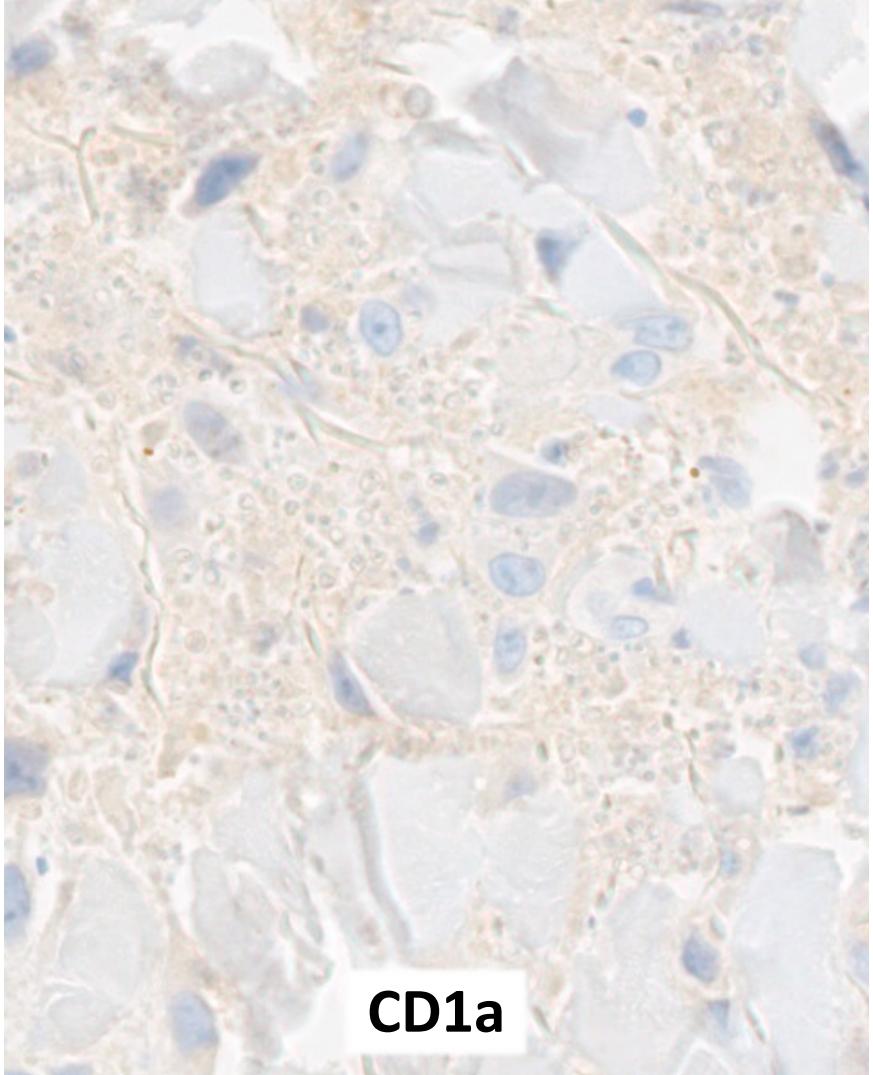
CD163



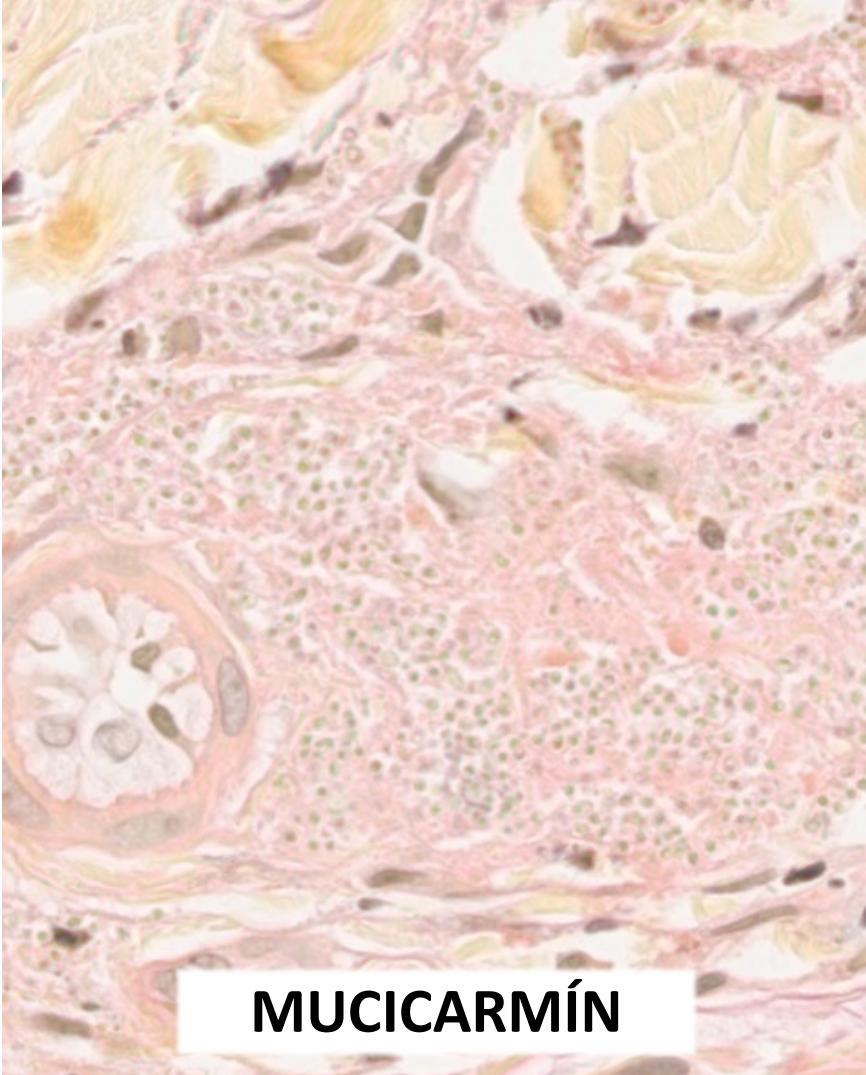








CD1a



MUCICARMÍN

Diagnóstico Final y Evolución Clínica

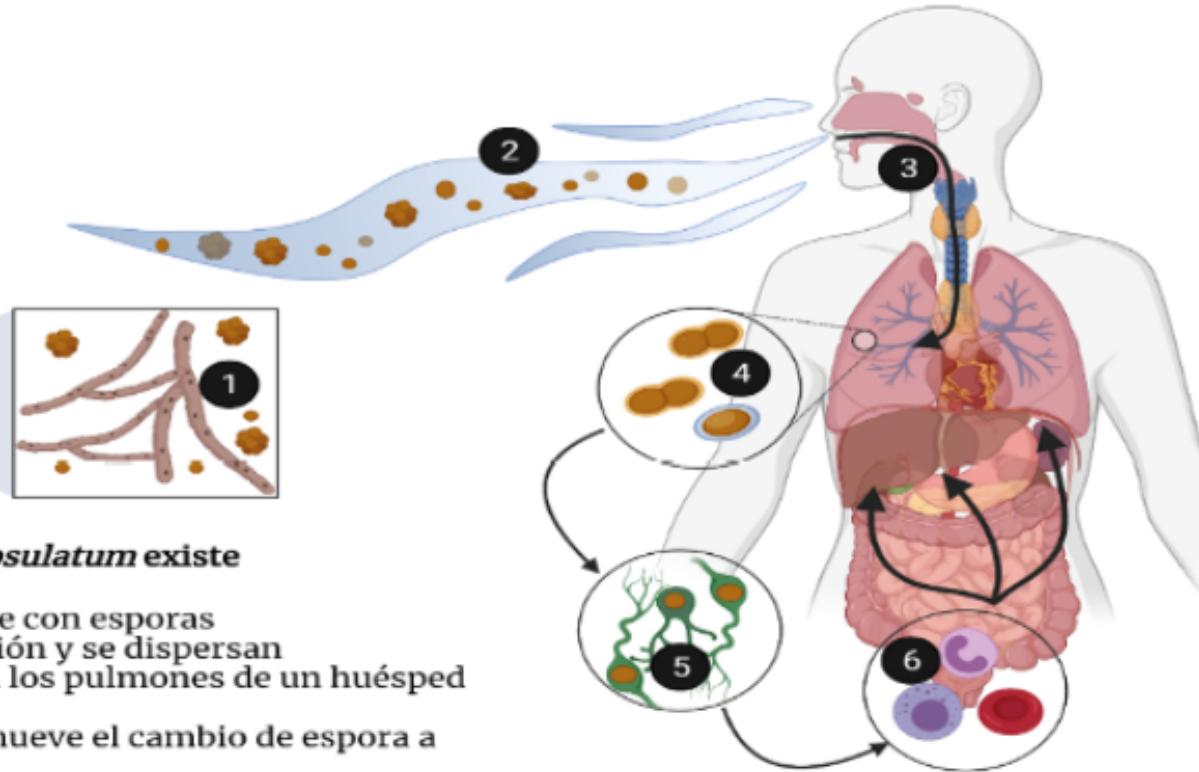


Ciclo de vida de *Histoplasma capsulatum*



En el ambiente, *Histoplasma capsulatum* existe como un moho.

- 1) Fragmentos filamentosos en el aire con esporas
- 2) Las esporas se quedan en suspensión y se dispersan
- 3) Las esporas inhaladas se alojan en los pulmones de un huésped susceptible
- 4) La temperatura del anfitrión promueve el cambio de espora a levadura.
- 5) Las levaduras son atacadas por células del sistema inmune y éstas las transportan a los ganglios linfáticos
- 6) A partir de ahí viajan en la sangre a otras partes del cuerpo.



MUCHAS GRACIAS

