

**Abstract**

**A Case of Exercise-induced Rhabdomyolysis with Hepatitis**

Seong-Ah Kim, Sang Je Jung, Chae-Yong Lee, Bong Goo Ha, Ki Soo Park

*Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Kumi CHA Hospital, and Pochun CHA University*

**Background:** Rhabdomyolysis is a relatively rare disease caused by various factors and is characterized by skeletal muscle damage. While crush injury is the most common cause in Korea as well as other countries, overexertion is an important common cause among young men in daily life. Although exercise-induced rhabdomyolysis is already well published among athletes or military persons, there have been few reports in workers.

**Case report:** We observed a 28-year-old male worker who had elevated liver transaminases during a periodic workers' health checkup. Although he did not exhibit the typical pattern of toxic hepatitis, we had to exclude any possibility of dimethylacetamide-induced hepatitis (DIH) because he had worked in a spandex-producing factory, which already had a history of many DIH cases over several years. We performed careful history taking, several laboratory tests, liver ultrasonography and liver biopsy. We also investigated the results of biological monitoring and air concentrations of dimethylacetamide. The findings from these examinations supported the clinical diagnosis of exercise-induced rhabdomyolysis with hepatitis.

**Conclusion:** This case demonstrates that exercise can induce rhabdomyolysis and hepatitis. This disease must be treated by prompt and appropriate management because it might develop more serious complications such as acute renal failure.

**Key Words:** Exercise, Rhabdomyolysis, Hepatitis

(Gabow et al, 1982). 1941 Bywaters 2

creatinine phosphokinase( CPK), aspartate aminotransferase( AST), lactic dehydrogenase( LDH), aldolase (heme pigment), (myoglobin), (purine),

가 (Gabow et al, 1982).

25%

(Akmal & Massry, 1990),

(12~24 ) 15% 가

(Sauret et al., 2002).

가

가 24.5 Kg/m<sup>2</sup>

: 1

Moon (1995) Kim (2002)

150/85 mmHg , 16.0 g/dl,

48% , 76 mg/dl .

AST 725 IU/L, alanine aminotransferase(

ALT) 268 IU/L, gamma-glutamyl transferase(

-GT) 25 IU/L , (1+),

(4+), 264 mg/dl . 2 2

AST 944 IU/L, ALT 424 IU/L

가 가 , -GTP 25 IU/L

, LDH 2,371 IU/L

가 , BUN,

. 3 AST 742

IU/L, ALT 398 IU/L, LDH 2277 IU/L, CPK

52,240 IU/L 가

: 000, 28

3~5/hpf

:

:

HAV-Ab IgM(-), HBs Ag(-), HBs

Ab(+), HBc Ab IgG(-), HCV Ab(-), EBV VCA

IgM(-), CMV IgM(-)

, 6

(lobular hepatitis)

20 (pulling)

40 ,

7

. 8

. 4

가가

AST ALT 35 IU/L, 44 IU/L

3

20 AST ALT 32

:

가

IU/L, 27 IU/L

, CPK 362 IU/L 가

CPK

isoenzyme CK-MM 100%

LDH isoenzyme 370 IU/L

, LD1/2/3/4/5가 17.2/31.7/21.9/12.8/16.4

6

(Table 1).

1

:

: 가

6

DMAC 3 ( 3 ) 2000

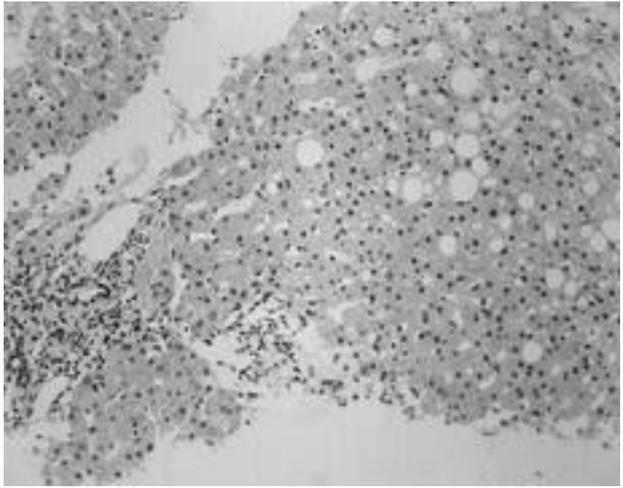
(take-up)

DMAC

N-methy

lacetamide ( MMAC)

2003 1 DMAC 2 (Kim et al, 1998)가  
 1 MMAC Kim (2002)  
 MMAC 5.08 mg/gCr , 6 PT 6 , 4  
 MMAC 14.19  
 mg/gCr  
 가 가 CPK가  
 MMAC . 1  
 MMAC 15 가  
 43.0±23.0 mg/gCr  
 2 30.7±16.1 mg/gCr  
 0.5 g/L  
 3.0 g/L  
 flame thermionic detector 가  
 (GC-2010, Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan)  
 DMAC  
 3.8±1.4 ppm  
 2.9±1.0 ppm  
 Kim (1994)  
 250  
 154 가  
 1  
 1  
 (Moon et al, 1995),  
 1 (Choi et al, 1998),



**Fig. 1.** Liver biopsy specimen shows mild hepatitis and fatty changes (200x, H&E stain). The hepatic lobules show moderate macrovesicular fatty change with a few foci of focal necrosis (Right upper part of this figure). Many hepatocytes show nuclear glycogenosis. The portal zones show focal minimal inflammation (Left lower part of this figure).

**Table 1.** Laboratory changes

	Reference value	09-22	09-24	09-25	09-30	10-06	10-13	10-17	10-31
AST <sup>†</sup> (IU/L)	10 ~ 40	725	944	742	57	35	32	27	38
ALT (IU/L)	5 ~ 35	268	424	398	129	44	27	26	48
ALP	96 ~ 254		193	185		200	191		
-GT (IU/L)	0 ~ 50	25	25	26		41	31	28	
T-bilirubin (mg/dℓ)	0.2 ~ 1.2		0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.6		
D-bilirubin (mg/dℓ)	0 ~ 0.4		0.2			0.1	0.2		
LDH (IU/L)	218 ~ 470		2,371	2,277		419	432		
CPK (IU/L)	43 ~ 244			52,240			362		
BUN (mg/dℓ)	8 ~ 20		17.7	13.8	12.2	12.1			
Creatinine (mg/dℓ)	0.5 ~ 1.3		0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9			
Na (mEq/L)	135 ~ 145			142		142			
K (mEq/L)	3.5 ~ 5.1			3.7		3.7			
Cl (mEq/L)	96 ~ 110			103		110			

<sup>†</sup>AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; -GT, gamma-glutamyl transferase; T-bilirubin, total bilirubin; D-bilirubin, direct bilirubin; LDH, lactic dehydrogenase; CPK, creatinine phosphokinase; BUN, blood urea nitrogen

B

DMAC

(Yim et al, 2003).

DMAC

가 (Kim et al, 2003), DMAC

가

. Kim

(2003)

, 7

6

가 가

MMAC

, DMAC

MMAC

IU/L

가

CPK가 6  
AST, LDH

1,000

15

5.08 mg/g Cr

30 mg/g Cr

CPK

가

MM

, 6

가  
가 1.5

가 가  
가

CPK

MMAC 14.19 mg/g Cr

DMAC  
가 3.8±1.4 ppm

2.9±1.0 ppm,  
10 ppm

1~6

40%

가  
가 1.5 mg/dL

MMAC 가  
20 mg/g Cr

Nomiyama

(Kim et al, 1994; Kim et al, 2002).

(2000)

가 가

가 52,000 IU/L

(lobular hepatitis)

. 52,000

(microvesicular)

IU/L

CPK

(macrovesicular)

3

362 IU/L

가

MM

100%

, Reye

가

(Park, 2001).

12~24

, 3~4

1

DMAC

(Disseminated intravascular  
coagulation, DIC)

(Compartment syndrome)

(Sauret et

25%

al, 2002).

(Akmal & Massry, 1990).

AST/ALT 가 2

Roth (1988)

가

, Akmal Massry (1990)

(proteases)가  
 가 . Senert  
 (1994)  
 가  
 가

가  
 가  
 가

가  
 0~40%  
 (Fernandez et al, 2005; Rosen et al, 1999;  
 Sinert et al, 1994; Ward, 1988). Fernandez  
 (2005) 97 17.5%

kayex-  
 alate,  
 (Sauret  
 Medrinides, 2002).

29 (29.9%) 3 10.3%  
 . Sinert (1994) 35  
 . Ward(1988)

ryan-  
 odine receptor (RYR1)  
 (Wappler et al., 2000; Wappler  
 et al, 2001; Davis et al, 2002).

157 2 16.5%

. Kim (1994)  
 73% 가

25~36%  
 10%

가  
 가

가  
 (Sauret et al, 2002).

가

가 가 가  
 CPK

16,000 IU/L  
 Ward(1988)  
 Rosen (1999) CPK  
 et al.(2005) CPK  
 가 1.7 mg/dL

: 28 가

CPK가 52,000 IU/L

가

:

가

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