
**Demographic:** Male, 79 yrs, North America

**Clinical features extracted from the case and entered into the query box:**
- joint pain and swelling
- urticarial lesions
- angioedema
- scleritis
- abdominal pain
- hypocomplementemia

**Synonyms used by Isabel for the above query:**
- angioedema
- scleritis
- abdominal pain

STOP!

**Before you read further you might want to construct your own:**
- Complete differential diagnosis
- Final diagnosis

**In the following section you will find:**
- The differential diagnosis constructed by the MGH panel
- The final diagnosis of the case
- Which of the MGH panel differential diagnoses did Isabel contain
- Did Isabel suggest the final diagnosis

**Differential Diagnoses considered by the MGH panel:**
Henoch-Schonlein Purpura

**Final Diagnosis of the case according to NEJM:**
Hypocomplementemia urticarial vasculitis syndrome

**Differential Diagnoses of the case as given by Isabel:**
Henoch-Schonlein Purpura in Rheumatic

**Was the final diagnosis given by Isabel:**
Yes, Urticarial vasculitis under Urticaria in Allergy
Isabel Checklist Differential:

Enter clinical features:
- Age: geriatric (05yrs-over)
- Gender: female, male
- Refine search:
  - Travel history: North America

Enter clinical features, no negatives, no numbers:
- Joint pain and swelling
- Urticarial lesions
- Angioedema
- Scleritis
- Abdominal pain
- Hypocomplementemia

Results:
- Sort by: most relevant
- Action: select

Show: 10 / all
- Relapsing Polychondritis
- Anaphylaxis
- Microscopic Polyangiitis
- Urticaria / Angioedema
- Hereditary Angioedema / C1
- Esterase Inhibitor Deficiency
- Pressure-Induced Urticaria and Angioedema

Why did this diagnosis come up?
We matched the terms: abdominal pain | abdominal pains | abdominal pain diffuse | pain | pain in the abdomen | pain in abdomen | pain in the abdomen | pain in abdomen | pain in stomach | pain abdomen | pain belly | urticarial | urticaria | hypocomplementemia | lesions | lesion

Degree of match between query entered and Isabel database (net clinical probability): 40%
- Eosinophilic Lung Disease
- Henoch-Schonlein Purpura
- Wegener's Granulomatosis
- Encephalitis
- Endocarditis

Feedback: submit