

2021

A Case of Elevated Anion Gap

Ritambhara Pandey

Rochester General Hospital, ritambharamd@gmail.com

Devesh Rai

Rochester General Hospital, deveshraiMD@gmail.com

Stephen Silver

Rochester General Hospital, stephen.silver@rochesterregional.org

Jonathan Bress

Rochester General Hospital, jonathan.bress@rochesterregional.org

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholar.rochesterregional.org/advances>

Recommended Citation

Pandey R, Rai D, Silver S, Bress J. A Case of Elevated Anion Gap. *Advances in Clinical Medical Research and Healthcare Delivery*. 2021; 1(2). doi: 10.53785/2769-2779.1015.

ISSN: 2769-2779

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by RocScholar. It has been accepted for inclusion in *Advances in Clinical Medical Research and Healthcare Delivery* by an authorized editor of RocScholar.

A Case of Elevated Anion Gap

Keywords

Pseudoacidosis, Elevated Anion Gap

The Clinical Dilemma

A 56-year-old woman with a past history of cerebrovascular accident, hypertension, and hypothyroidism was referred for persistent metabolic acidosis. Medications included aspirin, atorvastatin, famotidine, levothyroxine, and lisinopril. She was a chronic smoker but denied alcohol or illegal drugs. She rarely used analgesics. She was asymptomatic, and the physical exam was unremarkable. For six years, multiple outpatient chemistries showed serum CO₂ between 10 and 17 mmol/L with an elevated anion gap (Table 1). Glucose, calcium, renal function, glucose, and calcium were normal throughout each year. Most recently, CO₂ was 10mEq/L, and anion gap 23 mEq/L. She was referred to the Nephrology clinic for further evaluation. The questions to be solved for are: 1.) What can cause a high anion gap metabolic acidosis?; 2.) What other tests are indicated?; and 3.) What explains these findings?

Table 1. Trend of the laboratory work up from 2014-2020.

	Normal value	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sodium, mEq/L	135-145	136	141	141	141	142	139	138
Potassium, mEq/L	3.5-5.1	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.7
Chloride, mEq/L	98-108	103	110	114	110	109	110	105
CO ₂ , mEq/L	20-31	15	13	17	11	10	11	10
Anion Gap mEq/L	4-16	18	18	10	20	23	18	23
BUN, mg/dL	8-20	12	10	11	14	17	16	18
Creatinine, mg/dL	0.5-0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	0.8	0.83
Glucose, mg/dL	65-100	85	92	125	93	120	98	95
Calcium, mg/dL	8.5-10.4	9.2	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.3
Phosphorus, mg/dL	2.5-4.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	3
Total Protein, g/dL	6.4-8.5	8.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	8	7.8
Albumin, g/dL	3.2-4.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.4	3.9	4	4.3
Globulin, g/dL	2.4-4.3	5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.5	
Magnesium, mg/dL	1.6-2.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2	2.1	1.9	1.8

Discussion

What can cause a high anion gap metabolic acidosis? The primary difference between measured cations (sodium and potassium) and anions (chloride and bicarbonate) is defined as anion gap. Causes of elevated anion gap is shown in Table 2.¹ Toxic alcohols, severe salicylate intoxication, lactic acidosis, d-lactic acidosis, and ketoacidosis are unlikely causes of persistent acidosis in an asymptomatic outpatient; tests for these were negative. Pyroglutamic acidosis can occur in malnourished women who habitually take acetaminophen, but urine pyroglutamate was negative.

Table 2. Etiology of high anion gap metabolic acidosis

GOLDMARK
Glycols (ethylene glycol, propylene glycol)
Oxoproline (pyroglutamic acid, the toxic metabolite of excessive acetaminophen or paracetamol)
L-Lactate (standard lactic acid seen in lactic acidosis)
D-Lactate (exogenous lactic acid produced by gut bacteria)
Methanol (this is inclusive of alcohols in general)
Aspirin (salicylic acid)
Renal Failure (uremic acidosis)
Ketones (diabetic, alcoholic, and starvation ketosis)

What other tests are indicated? High anion gap acidoses increase urine ammonium excretion, resulting in a high urine osmolar gap. When our patient's urine osmolar gap was nil, blood gases were obtained. Serum CO₂ and calculated bicarbonate should agree closely, given the relationship of pH, pCO₂, HCO₃, in the Henderson-Hasselbach equation. When the CO₂ measured by autoanalyzer was 10 mmol/L, concurrent venous blood gas analysis revealed pH 7.37, PCO₂ 53 mm Hg, and calculated bicarbonate 24 mmol/L. We concluded that our patient did *not* have metabolic acidosis.

Conclusion

What explains these findings? The anion gap is used to detect pathological concentrations of acid anions. Spurious CO₂ or abnormal concentrations of other charged particles in the serum can misleadingly increase or reduce the gap (Table 3).² In our patient, an artifactually low CO₂ concentration spuriously raised the anion gap. CO₂ is measured enzymatically in autoanalyzers, and severe hypertriglyceridemia causes interference with the assay and has been reported as causes of pseudoacidosis.^{3,4} Our patient's paraproteins and triglycerides were normal. The serum CO₂ remained low after ultracentrifugation of the serum to extract interfering lipids or proteins. Like one previously reported patient,⁵ the cause of the spuriously low serum CO₂ in our patient remains unknown. The final diagnosis is Idiopathic pseudoacidosis.

Table 3. Etiology and mechanism of increased anion gap not associated with acidosis

Etiology	Spurious elevation (Yes/No)	Mechanism
Hypertriglyceridemia	Yes	Interference of the enzymatic reaction used in the autoanalyzer by the lipid particles spuriously decreases the CO ₂ levels.
Pseudoacidosis	Yes	Idiopathic substances interfering with the autoanalyzer assay can lead to change in the anion gap.
IgA Paraproteinemia	No	IgA paraproteins behave as anions as they have isoelectric points below physiologic pH, leading to the increased anion gap
Metabolic alkalosis	No	Alkalosis leads to albumin releasing hydrogen ions and thereby increasing the net negative charge on each albumin. Alkalosis increases the generation and accumulation of organic acids.
Hyperalbuminemia	No	Excess accumulation of anions on albumin can lead to pseudoelevation of the anion gap
Hyperphosphatemia	No	Excess accumulation of phosphate anions can lead to pseudoelevation of the anion gap

References

1. Brubaker RH, Vashisht R, Meseha M. High Anion Gap Metabolic Acidosis. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK448090/>. Accessed on May 25, 2020.
2. Gabow PA. Disorders associated with an altered anion gap. *Kidney Int* 1985; 27:472-83.
3. Goldwasser P, Manjappa NG, Luhrs CA, Barth RH. Pseudohypobicarbonatemia Caused by an Endogenous Assay Interferent: A New Entity. *American Journal of Kidney Diseases* 2011; 58:617-620.
4. Kimura S, Yamanishi H, Iyama S, Yamaguchi Y, Kanakura Y. Enzymatic assay for determination of bicarbonate ion in plasma using urea amidolyase. *Clinica Chimica Acta* 2003; 328:179-184.
5. Navaneethan SD, Mooney R, Sloand J. Pseudo-anion gap acidosis. *NDT Plus* 2008; 1:94-96.