Abstract

Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN) is a systemic necrotizing vasculitis predominantly targeting medium sized arteries with negative immunological markers. It's a rare form of vasculitis of which the exact frequency of the disease being difficult to determine and the pathogenesis remains largely idiopathic, but has shown to be associated with hepatitis B infection as the major environmental factor. It mainly affects elderly population with a peak in the 6^{th} decade of life with slight male predominance. It has a wide spectrum of presentation ranging from single to multiorgan involvement but interestingly for unknown reasons, having a striking tendency to spare the lungs. characteristic clinical, angiographic and biopsy findings aid the diagnosis. we describe a case of a 60-year-old female patient presented with constitutional symptoms followed by rapid development of a mononeuritis multiplex involving the upper and lower limbs with later progression to fairly symmetric distal polyneuropathy. We treated the patient with aggressive immunosuppressants and concomitant supportive care and rehabilitation therapy. Patient showed a satisfactory response to treatment. Untreated PAN is usually fatal within weeks to months. Therefore, early diagnosis and treatment is critical to prevent grave consequences.