BRAGID 2016

Presentation and Discussion of Clinical Case

Almerinda Rêgo Silva

Clinical Case

Consent form signed by parents with permission to present the clinical case



- > PCAC, male, born in Recife (Jan25,2010)
- Chronic diarrhea started when he was a Iyear and 8 months old. (2011)
- Followed by pediatric gastroenterologist with the following diagnostic hypothesis (2012):
 - > Malabsorption syndrome
 - > Hypoalbuminemia
 - Intestinal lymphangiectasia
 - Allergy to multiple proteins (milk, egg, soy, wheat, fish)

Laboratory data

- Albumin Running from 1,9 g/dl (2013) to 2,3 g/dl (2014)
- Urinalysis normal (protein negative)
- ▶ Fecal fat test positive (Sudan III +++)
- ► Small Bowel Barium Study (2012) intestinal wall thickness (IBD?)
- ▶ UGI Endoscopy (2013):
 - Chronic Esophagitis (Eosinophils < 10 HPF)</p>
 - Chronic gastritis
 - Chronic duodenitis + lymphoid hyperplasia
- ▶ Colonoscopy (2013) Micronodular terminal ileitis
- Cystic Fibrosis negative sweat test
- Celiac disease negative serology and negative histology



Treatment :

Several courses of antibiotic treatments

Antiparasitic medication (3 times a year)

Zinc

Calcium acetate

D vitamin

Multivitamins

Probiotics

Oral corticosteroids (prednisone in 2014 for 2 months)

Diet - Pregestemil + Medium Chain Triglycerides(TCM) – 2014

Diet without milk and soy

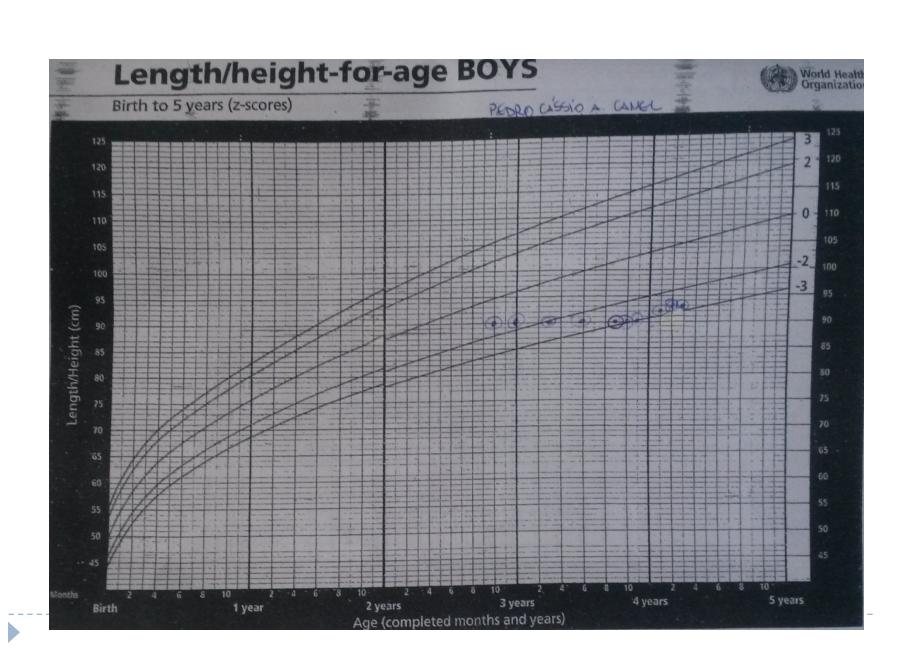
Background

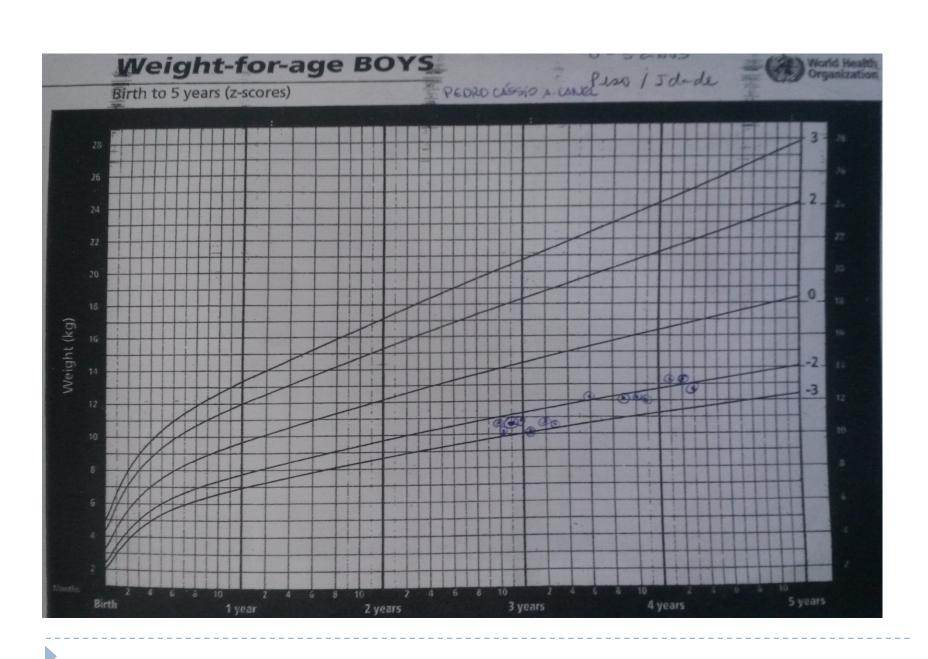
- ✓ Referred to the immunology unit in 2014
- ✓ He was healthy until a Iyear and half old
- √ 4 pneumonia episodes with hospital treatments
- ✓ No other infection diseases in addition to the chronic diarrhea and pneumonia
- ✓ Decreased Growth Curves (weight and height)

Familiar history:

- ✓ Only child
- Nonconsanguineous parents
- There is not sudden death and reports of immunodeficiency in his family







Laboratory data

- ▶ AntiHBs < 2,0
- Pneumococcal serology <0,5 microgramas/ml (4, 6B, 9V, 14, 18C, 19F, 23F)</p>
- ► Complement C3, C4 e CH50 normal
- Cavum radiography (2014)— without visualization of adenoid
- Chest CT (2014) without bronchiectasis

	Sep/13	Feb/14	Sep/14	Jan /15	Mar /16	
	3y8m	4y1m	4y8m	5y	6y2m	
НВ	13,2	13,1	12,5	13,2	13,6	
LEUCO	5900	8400	6000	5480	6900	
SEG	58%	70%	65%	62,5%	59%	
	(3422)	(5880)	(3900)	(3425)	(4071)	
LT	26%	17% (20% (24,5% (28% (1932)	
	(1534)	1428)	1200)	1343)		
IgG	82	83	68	320	320	
IgG IgM	82 26	83 38	6851	320 120	320 53	
IgM	26	38	51	120	53	
IgM IgA	26	38 27	51	120 37	53 50	
IgM IgA CD3	26	38 27 712	51	120 37 48% -453	53 50 38% -734	
IgM IgA CD3 CD4	26	38 27 712 186	51	120 37 48% -453 17,7%-166	53 50 38% -734 16% -309	

Rel CD4/CD8 = 0.76

P<I0

P<10

P=10

P<10

P>90

Evolution

Data	Dose	Туре	Interval	Serum Level IgG	Weight
Jun 16.2014	750mg/Kg	liquid	28/28d	83 (98mg/dl)	13Kg
Sep02.2014	770mg/kg	lyophilized	Anaphilaxis	123mg/dl	12,5Kg
Oct07.2014	714mg/Kg	Liquid (w/prolina)	28/28d	68mg/dl	14Kg
Jan20.2015	675mg/Kg	Liquid (w/ prolina)	28/28d	320mg/dl	14,8Kg
Jul07.2015	633mg/Kg	Liquid (w/prolina)	21/21d	300mg/dl	15,8Kg
Sep15.2015	898mg/Kg	Liquid (w/prolina)	21/21d	280mg/dl	16,7Kg
Jan16.2016	867mg/Kg	Liquid (w/prolina)	21/21d	320mg/dl	17,3Kg



Discussion

- Diagnostic Hypothesis Common Variable Immunodeficiency? Combined Immunodeficiency? Hypogammaglobulinemia secondary to intestinal protein loss?
- Causes of intestinal protein loss:
- Mucosal lesion DII, Infeccions, neoplasia, Eosinophilic gastroenteritis, celiac disease, vasculitis (LES)
- lymphatic changes Intestinal lymphangiectasia primary or secondary



Discussion

- Despite of the absence of the molecular diagnosis the treatment of the hypogammaglobulinemia is: Immunoglobulin Infusion and infection control.
- Treatment should be individualized: immunoglobulin type, dose, infusion interval and route (IV or SC)

Question:

- For this case in particular does anybody have any alternative therapeutic suggestion?
 - Serum level of IgG (Mar 28, 2016): 320mg/dl
 - Current infusion of 870 mg / kg every 21 days IV. (-6 months)
 - Without serious infections

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