

World Journal of *Hepatology*

World J Hepatol 2019 May 27; 11(5): 412-488



REVIEW

- 412 Roles of hepatic stellate cells in acute liver failure: From the perspective of inflammation and fibrosis
Li J, Zhao YR, Tian Z
- 421 Hepatitis C virus cure with direct acting antivirals: Clinical, economic, societal and patient value for China
Xie Q, Xuan JW, Tang H, Ye XG, Xu P, Lee IH, Hu SL

ORIGINAL ARTICLE**Basic Study**

- 442 Hepatitis C virus antigens enzyme immunoassay for one-step diagnosis of hepatitis C virus coinfection in human immunodeficiency virus infected individuals
Hu KQ, Cui W, Rouster SD, Sherman KE

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

- 450 Expanding etiology of progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis
Henkel SA, Squires JH, Ayers M, Ganoza A, Mckiernan P, Squires JE

META-ANALYSIS

- 464 Carvedilol *vs* endoscopic variceal ligation for primary and secondary prevention of variceal bleeding: Systematic review and meta-analysis
Dwinata M, Putera DD, Adda'i MF, Hidayat PN, Hasan I

CASE REPORT

- 477 Neonatal cholestasis and hepatosplenomegaly caused by congenital dyserythropoietic anemia type 1: A case report
Jaramillo C, Ermarth AK, Putnam AR, Deneau M
- 483 Successful treatment of noncirrhotic portal hypertension with eculizumab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria: A case report
Alexopoulou A, Mani I, Tiniakos DG, Kontopidou F, Tsironi I, Noutsou M, Pantelidaki H, Dourakis SP

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The *WJH* covers topics concerning liver biology/pathology, cirrhosis and its complications, liver fibrosis, liver failure, portal hypertension, hepatitis B and C and inflammatory disorders, steatohepatitis and metabolic liver disease, hepatocellular carcinoma, etc. Priority publication will be given to articles concerning diagnosis and treatment of hepatology diseases. The following aspects are covered: Clinical diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis, etc.

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Neonatal cholestasis and hepatosplenomegaly caused by congenital dyserythropoietic anemia type 1: A case report

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia type 1 (CDA1) is an autosomal recessive disorder of ineffective erythropoiesis, resulting in increased iron storage. CDA1 is usually diagnosed in children and adolescents but can rarely present in the neonatal period with severe anemia at birth. There are no prior reports of neonatal liver histologic findings of CDA1. We report a case of CDA1 in a newborn presenting with severe anemia, cholestasis and liver failure, where liver biopsy helped confirm the diagnosis.

CASE SUMMARY

A term infant, born *via* emergency Cesarean section, presented with cholestasis, hepatosplenomegaly, multiorgan failure and severe anemia at birth. A prior pregnancy was significant for fetal demise at 35 wk without autopsy or known etiology for the fetal demise. Parents are both healthy and there is no history of consanguinity. On further evaluation, the patient was found to have severe ferritin elevation and pulmonary hypertension. An extensive infectious and metabolic work-up was negative. Salivary gland biopsy was negative for iron deposition. At 2 wk of age, a liver biopsy showed findings consistent with CDA1. A genome rapid sequencing panel revealed novel variants in the *CDAN1* gene. The patient's liver dysfunction, cholestasis and organomegaly resolved, however she remains transfusion-dependent.

CONCLUSION

We report liver pathology findings of CDA1 with a novel genetic mutation for the first time in a newborn.

Key words: Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia; Hemochromatosis; Pulmonary hypertension; Jaundice; Case report

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Core tip: Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia type 1 (commonly known as CDA1) is an autosomal recessive disorder of ineffective erythropoiesis, resulting in increased iron storage. We report a rare case of CDA1 with novel genetic mutations in a newborn presenting with severe anemia, cholestasis and liver failure. This case highlights how liver histology helped confirm the diagnosis.

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INTRODUCTION

Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia type 1 (CDA1) is an autosomal recessive disorder of ineffective erythropoiesis, resulting in increased iron storage, and considered a form of secondary hemochromatosis^[1]. Most CDA1 patients have a mutation in the CDAN1 gene^[2]. CDA1 is usually diagnosed in children and adolescents with moderate to severe macrocytic anemia. However, it can rarely present in the neonatal period with severe anemia at birth^[2]. Additional clinical findings include hepatosplenomegaly (HSM), jaundice, cholestasis, liver dysfunction, transient thrombocytopenia and persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn^[3]. The diagnosis is based on hematologic abnormalities and positive genetic testing^[3]. Bone marrow biopsy findings include spongy heterochromatin, enlargement of nuclear pores and invagination of cytoplasm into the nuclear area^[4].

Prior reports have described liver biopsy findings of extramedullary hematopoiesis and iron accumulation in autopsies and adult patients^[5-8]. There have been no prior reports of neonatal liver histologic findings of CDA1. We report a case of CDA1 in a newborn presenting with severe anemia, cholestasis and liver failure, where liver biopsy helped confirm the diagnosis.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

This is a former 37 wk and 3 d old female transferred to our institution due to respiratory failure.

Birth history

The patient was delivered by emergency Cesarean section due to non-reassuring fetal heart rate tracings at an outside hospital to a 28-year-old, Caucasian, gravida 4, para 2, 0, 1, 2 with an unremarkable pregnancy. A prior pregnancy was significant for fetal demise at 35 wk without autopsy or known etiology for the fetal demise. Parents are both healthy and there is no history of consanguinity. Perinatal laboratory results included maternal blood type O (+) with negative antibody screen, negative venereal disease research laboratory, hepatitis B, and human immunodeficiency virus and rubella. Apgar scores were 7 and 8. Birth weight was 3070 g (21st percentile), length 18 inches (16th percentile), occipital frontal circumference 32.5 cm (3rd percentile).

Physical examination upon admission

At birth, this patient had no facial or limb dimorphism. She was started on supplemental oxygen due to duskiess 10 min after birth. Subsequently, she required endotracheal intubation and initiation of inhaled nitric oxide. She was then transferred to our institution due to respiratory failure on day of life (DOL) 1. On arrival, she was found to have HSM.

Laboratory examinations

On admission to our institution, she was found to have liver dysfunction with an International normalized ratio (commonly referred to as INR) of 2.1, total bilirubin of 9 mg/dL, direct bilirubin of 2.1 mg/dL, aspartate aminotransferase 655 U/L and

alanine aminotransferase 65 U/L. Partial thromboplastin time was within normal limits, with mildly low fibrinogen and elevated D-dimers. Anemia and thrombocytopenia were also present. The anemia was present since birth with a hemoglobin of 7.4 g/dL and hematocrit of 23.7%. Her platelets were initially normal but soon started to decline, with a nadir of 54 k/ μ L on DOL 1. She was also found to have pulmonary hypertension, right ventricular hypertrophy and required high frequency oscillator ventilation due to hypoxemic respiratory failure.

Additional laboratory work-up included serum ferritin of 40664 ng/mL and normal soluble interleukin 2 receptor. Initially her gamma-glutamyltransferase (commonly referred to as GGT) was normal and then peaked at 390 U/L on DOL 25. Infectious studies included negative herpes simplex virus, Epstein-Barr virus, cytomegalovirus, adenovirus, parvovirus, enterovirus, echovirus, parechovirus and human herpesvirus 6 PCR. Multiple blood cultures and urine cultures were also negative. She also had negative work-up for inborn errors of metabolism: normal serum plasma amino acids, urine organic acids, ammonia and very long/branched-chain fatty acids.

Imaging examinations

Imaging studies included an initial echocardiogram on DOL 1, which showed a large patent ductus arteriosus, small patent foramen ovale and dilated and hypertrophied right ventricle with suprasystemic pressures. An abdominal ultrasound showed HSM with minimal ascites, and a liver Doppler was normal.

Further diagnostic work-up

A salivary gland biopsy performed on DOL 5 did not show any evidence of iron deposition. On DOL 15, a liver biopsy was performed, which showed iron deposition (Figure 1) and erythroblasts with spongy appearance (Figure 2). Immunohistochemical staining for cytomegalovirus and HSV were negative. A genome rapid sequencing panel of over 4500 genes was performed (ARUP Laboratories, Salt Lake City, UT, United States) and revealed novel compound heterozygous variants in *CDAN1*, c.2174G>A (p.Arg725Gln) and c.1003C>T (p.Arg335Trp), each variant inherited from an asymptomatic parent.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

The final diagnosis of the presented case is *CDAN1* resulting from c.2174G>A (p.Arg725Gln) and c.1003C>T (p.Arg335Trp) mutations.

TREATMENT

The infant remained on broad spectrum antibiotics, antivirals and required multiple packed red blood cell, fresh frozen plasma and platelet transfusions. She also received intravenous immunoglobulin. She was weaned off mechanical ventilation on DOL 16 and was discharged from the neonatal intensive care unit (known as the NICU) at DOL 43.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Her INR normalized by DOL 2. Her ferritin levels remained elevated but were declining with a level of 4133 ng/mL at NICU discharge. She had improving liver enzymes, bilirubin and thrombocytopenia throughout her NICU stay. At discharge, she was on nasal cannula and sildenafil for persistent pulmonary hypertension. By 7 wk of age, her bilirubin had normalized, and by 4 mo of age, her liver enzymes and GGT had normalized. At her first gastroenterology follow-up 4 wk after discharge, her organomegaly had resolved. At 1 year of age, her ferritin level had decreased to 1139 ng/mL and had 9.3 mg of iron/g of liver tissue determined by magnetic resonance hepatic iron quantification, still consistent with iron overload^[5]. She remains transfusion-dependent.

DISCUSSION

CDAN1 is a rare disorder of ineffective erythropoiesis that leads to severe anemia^[6]. It has been mainly described in European countries and in the Bedouin Israeli

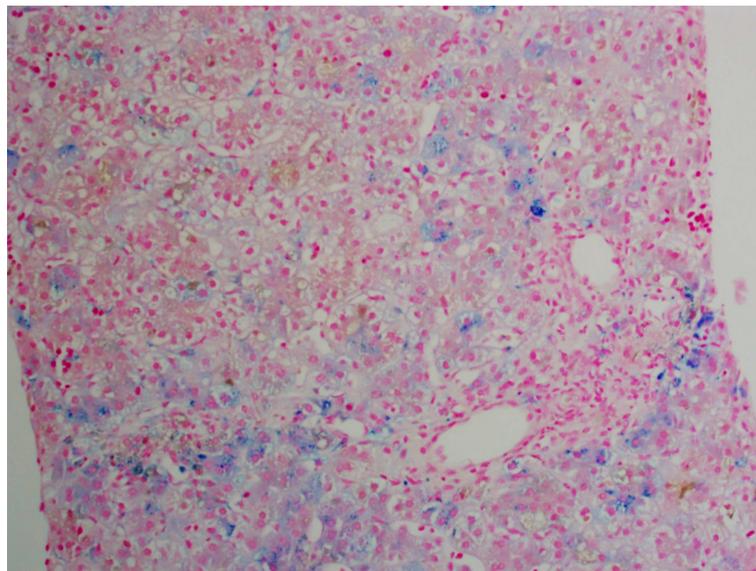


Figure 1 Approximately 10%-15% of the hepatocytes contained iron granules. Iron deposition was identified in all three zones of the liver.

population^[2]. The diagnosis is more commonly suspected in patients presenting with hematologic abnormalities such as moderate-severe macrocytic anemia (MCV > 90), inappropriately low reticulocytes for degree of anemia, macrocytosis, elliptocytes and basophilic stippling on peripheral blood smear, bone marrow aspirate findings of erythroid hyperplasia with interchromatic bridges on light microscopy and erythroblasts with spongy appearance of heterochromatin and invaginations of the nuclear membrane on electron microscopy^[3]. Other common findings may include jaundice, splenomegaly, limb dimorphism, hypoplastic nails and syndactyly^[3].

Diagnosis in the newborn period is rare^[2]. The patient described above presented with multiple clinical characteristics previously described in the literature. HSM and early jaundice are commonly encountered (65% and 53%, respectively). Neonates can also present with direct hyperbilirubinemia in up to 20% of cases. Thrombocytopenia has been described as transient, which is consistent with this patient's presentation^[2]. Persistent fetal circulation/pulmonary hypertension has also been reported in up to 15% of patients; the reported cases have had pulmonary hypertension without any underlying cardiopulmonary abnormalities requiring high pressure ventilation^[2,7]. It is also reported that patients who have clinical manifestations of CDA1 in the neonatal period have severe intrauterine anemia at birth, and there have been cases of hydrops fetalis^[8,9].

In this case, a liver biopsy supported evidence for the diagnosis of CDA1 before genetic testing was performed, with identification of typical siderosis and extramedullary hematopoiesis^[6,10]. Both of these findings are consistent with prior adult liver pathology reports. Most recently in 2016, Salihoglu *et al*^[10] reported a case of CDA1 in an adult in whom a liver biopsy was performed to exclude Wilson's disease and was found to have extramedullary hematopoiesis. Another case report describes a 28-year-old diagnosed with CDA1 with a liver biopsy that showed massive siderosis and early cirrhosis^[6]. Autopsy reports have also been described with findings of extramedullary hematopoiesis of the liver and spleen^[8].

The initial therapeutic modality for this disease is intermittent blood transfusions, however if patients become transfusion-dependent, there have been cases of successful treatment with interferon alpha^[6,11,12]. Up to 80% of affected neonates require blood transfusions in the first month of life, with reported transfusion independence by 4 mo of age in 88% of patients^[2]. There are also three reported cases of bone marrow transplantation in patients resistant to interferon therapy^[3,13]. Our patient is currently receiving intermittent blood transfusions approximately every 4 wk.

From a gastrointestinal and hepatology standpoint, CDA1 patients have a future risk of gallstones (reported in patients as young as 4 years of age)^[4] and secondary hemochromatosis; the latter develops with age due to increased iron absorption even in patients who are not chronically transfused^[3]. Hence, it is suggested that patients are periodically monitored (every 3 mo) for iron overload starting at age 10^[3].

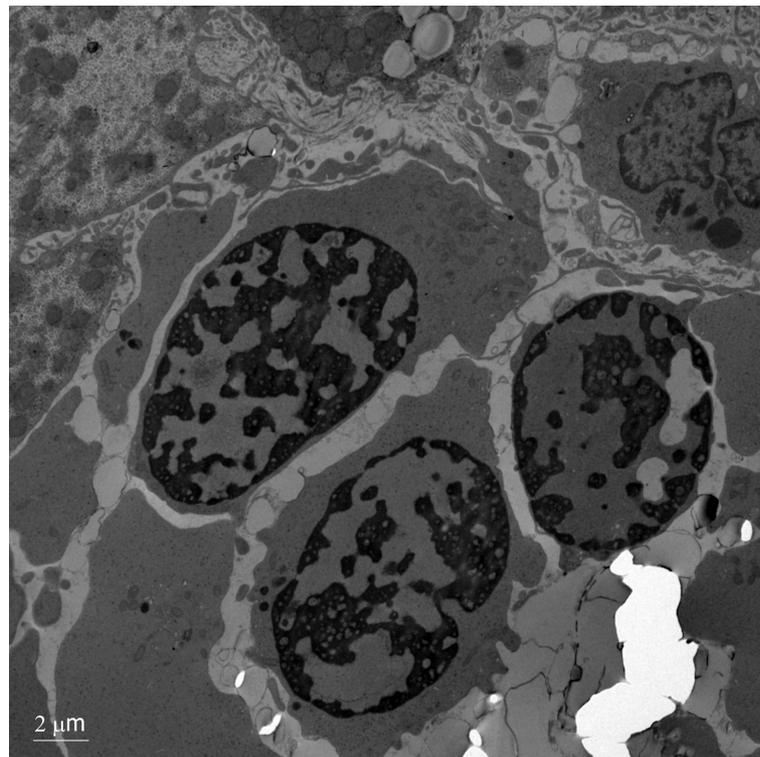


Figure 2 Electron microscopy showing erythroblasts with dense heterochromatin and translucent vacuoles. There is widening of the nuclear pores with invagination of cytoplasm.

CONCLUSION

Liver biopsy can be a helpful tool in the diagnosis of infants with unexplained liver dysfunction. This case report describes the liver histopathology and electron microscopy findings of CDA1 caused by a novel genetic mutation in the pediatric age group. CDA1 is in the differential diagnosis of infants with unexplained anemia, hyperbilirubinemia and HSM.

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