

# World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

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## Contents

Thrice Monthly Volume 10 Number 24 August 26, 2022

## EDITORIAL

- 8432 Evolution of *World Journal of Clinical Cases* over the past 5 years  
*Muthu S*

## OPINION REVIEW

- 8436 NF- $\kappa$ B: A novel therapeutic pathway for gastroesophageal reflux disease?  
*Zhang ML, Ran LQ, Wu MJ, Jia QC, Qin ZM, Peng YG*

## MINIREVIEWS

- 8443 Obligate aerobic, gram-positive, weak acid-fast, nonmotile bacilli, *Tsukamurella tyrosinosolvens*: Minireview of a rare opportunistic pathogen  
*Usuda D, Tanaka R, Suzuki M, Shimozawa S, Takano H, Hotchi Y, Tokunaga S, Osugi I, Katou R, Ito S, Mishima K, Kondo A, Mizuno K, Takami H, Komatsu T, Oba J, Nomura T, Sugita M*
- 8450 Diffusion tensor imaging pipeline measures of cerebral white matter integrity: An overview of recent advances and prospects  
*Safri AA, Nassir CMNCM, Iman IN, Mohd Taib NH, Achuthan A, Mustapha M*
- 8463 Graft choices for anterolateral ligament knee reconstruction surgery: Current concepts  
*Chalidis B, Pitsilos C, Kitridis D, Givissis P*
- 8474 Overview of the anterolateral complex of the knee  
*Garcia-Mansilla I, Zicaro JP, Martinez EF, Astoul J, Yacuzzi C, Costa-Paz M*
- 8482 Complication of lengthening and the role of post-operative care, physical and psychological rehabilitation among fibula hemimelia  
*Salimi M, Sarallah R, Javanshir S, Mirghaderi SP, Salimi A, Khanzadeh S*

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Clinical and Translational Research

- 8490 Pyroptosis-related genes play a significant role in the prognosis of gastric cancer  
*Guan SH, Wang XY, Shang P, Du QC, Li MZ, Xing X, Yan B*

## Retrospective Study

- 8506 Effects of propofol combined with lidocaine on hemodynamics, serum adrenocorticotrophic hormone, interleukin-6, and cortisol in children  
*Shi S, Gan L, Jin CN, Liu RF*
- 8514 Correlation analysis of national elite Chinese male table tennis players' shoulder proprioception and muscle strength  
*Shang XD, Zhang EM, Chen ZL, Zhang L, Qian JH*

- 8525** Clinical value of contrast-enhanced ultrasound in early diagnosis of small hepatocellular carcinoma ( $\leq 2$  cm)

*Mei Q, Yu M, Chen Q*

- 8535** Identification of predictive factors for post-transarterial chemoembolization liver failure in hepatocellular carcinoma patients: A retrospective study

*Yuan M, Chen TY, Chen XR, Lu YF, Shi J, Zhang WS, Ye C, Tang BZ, Yang ZG*

- 8547** Clinical significance of half-hepatic blood flow occlusion technology in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma with cirrhosis

*Liu D, Fang JM, Chen XQ*

- 8556** Which octogenarian patients are at higher risk after cholecystectomy for symptomatic gallstone disease? A single center cohort study

*D'Acapito F, Solaini L, Di Pietrantonio D, Tauceri F, Mirarchi MT, Antelmi E, Flamini F, Amato A, Framarini M, Ercolani G*

### Clinical Trials Study

- 8568** Computed tomography combined with gastroscopy for assessment of pancreatic segmental portal hypertension

*Wang YL, Zhang HW, Lin F*

### Observational Study

- 8578** Psychological needs of parents of children with complicated congenital heart disease after admitting to pediatric intensive care unit: A questionnaire study

*Zhu JH, Jin CD, Tang XM*

### Prospective Study

- 8587** Quantitative differentiation of malignant and benign thyroid nodules with multi-parameter diffusion-weighted imaging

*Zhu X, Wang J, Wang YC, Zhu ZF, Tang J, Wen XW, Fang Y, Han J*

### Randomized Controlled Trial

- 8599** Application of unified protocol as a transdiagnostic treatment for emotional disorders during COVID-19: An internet-delivered randomized controlled trial

*Yan K, Yusufi MH, Nazari N*

- 8615** High-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy during anesthesia recovery for older orthopedic surgery patients: A prospective randomized controlled trial

*Li XN, Zhou CC, Lin ZQ, Jia B, Li XY, Zhao GF, Ye F*

### SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 8625** Assessment tools for differential diagnosis of neglect: Focusing on egocentric neglect and allocentric neglect

*Lee SH, Lim BC, Jeong CY, Kim JH, Jang WH*

## CASE REPORT

- 8634** Exome analysis for Cronkhite-Canada syndrome: A case report  
*Li ZD, Rong L, He YJ, Ji YZ, Li X, Song FZ, Li XA*
- 8641** Discrepancy between non-invasive prenatal testing result and fetal karyotype caused by rare confined placental mosaicism: A case report  
*Li Z, Lai GR*
- 8648** Paroxysmal speech disorder as the initial symptom in a young adult with anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis: A case report  
*Hu CC, Pan XL, Zhang MX, Chen HF*
- 8656** Anesthetics management of a renal angiomyolipoma using pulse pressure variation and non-invasive cardiac output monitoring: A case report  
*Jeon WJ, Shin WJ, Yoon YJ, Park CW, Shim JH, Cho SY*
- 8662** Traumatic giant cell tumor of rib: A case report  
*Chen YS, Kao HW, Huang HY, Huang TW*
- 8667** Analysis of two naval pilots' ejection injuries: Two case reports  
*Zeng J, Liu XP, Yi JC, Lu X, Liu DD, Jiang YQ, Liu YB, Tian JQ*
- 8673** Beware of the DeBakey type I aortic dissection hidden by ischemic stroke: Two case reports  
*Chen SQ, Luo WL, Liu W, Wang LZ*
- 8679** Unilateral lichen planus with Blaschko line distribution: A case report  
*Dong S, Zhu WJ, Xu M, Zhao XQ, Mou Y*
- 8686** Clinical features and progress of ischemic gastritis with high fatalities: Seven case reports  
*Shionoya K, Sasaki A, Moriya H, Kimura K, Nishino T, Kubota J, Sumida C, Tasaki J, Ichita C, Makazu M, Masuda S, Koizumi K, Kawachi J, Tsukiyama T, Kako M*
- 8695** Retinoblastoma in an older child with secondary glaucoma as the first clinical presenting symptom: A case report  
*Zhang Y, Tang L*
- 8703** Recurrent herpes zoster in a rheumatoid arthritis patient treated with tofacitinib: A case report and review of the literature  
*Lin QX, Meng HJ, Pang YY, Qu Y*
- 8709** Intra-abdominal ectopic bronchogenic cyst with a mucinous neoplasm harboring a *GNAS* mutation: A case report  
*Murakami T, Shimizu H, Yamazaki K, Nojima H, Usui A, Kosugi C, Shuto K, Obi S, Sato T, Yamazaki M, Koda K*
- 8718** Effects of intravascular photobiomodulation on motor deficits and brain perfusion images in intractable myasthenia gravis: A case report  
*Lan CH, Wu YC, Chiang CC, Chang ST*

- 8728** Spontaneous acute epidural hematoma secondary to skull and dural metastasis of hepatocellular carcinoma: A case report  
*Lv GZ, Li GC, Tang WT, Zhou D, Yang Y*
- 8735** Malignant melanotic nerve sheath tumors in the spinal canal of psammomatous and non-psammomatous type: Two case reports  
*Yeom JA, Song YS, Lee IS, Han IH, Choi KU*
- 8742** When should endovascular gastrointestinal anastomosis transection Glissonean pedicle not be used in hepatectomy? A case report  
*Zhao J, Dang YL*
- 8749** VARS2 gene mutation leading to overall developmental delay in a child with epilepsy: A case report  
*Wu XH, Lin SZ, Zhou YQ, Wang WQ, Li JY, Chen QD*
- 8755** Junctional bradycardia in a patient with COVID-19: A case report  
*Aedh AI*
- 8761** Application of 3 dimension-printed injection-molded polyether ether ketone lunate prosthesis in the treatment of stage III Kienböck's disease: A case report  
*Yuan CS, Tang Y, Xie HQ, Liang TT, Li HT, Tang KL*
- 8768** High scored thyroid storm after stomach cancer perforation: A case report  
*Baik SM, Pae Y, Lee JM*
- 8775** Cholecystitis-an uncommon complication following thoracic duct embolization for chylothorax: A case report  
*Dung LV, Hien MM, Tra My TT, Luu DT, Linh LT, Duc NM*
- 8782** Endometrial squamous cell carcinoma originating from the cervix: A case report  
*Shu XY, Dai Z, Zhang S, Yang HX, Bi H*
- 8788** Type 2 autoimmune pancreatitis associated with severe ulcerative colitis: Three case reports  
*Ghali M, Bensted K, Williams DB, Ghaly S*
- 8797** Diffuse uterine leiomyomatosis: A case report and review of literature  
*Ren HM, Wang QZ, Wang JN, Hong GJ, Zhou S, Zhu JY, Li SJ*

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

- 8805** Comment on "Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome in a patient with metastatic breast cancer: A case report"  
*Kunić S, Ibrahimagić OČ, Kojić B, Džananović D*

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## Discrepancy between non-invasive prenatal testing result and fetal karyotype caused by rare confined placental mosaicism: A case report

Zhen Li, Guang-Rui Lai

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### Abstract

#### BACKGROUND

Confined placental mosaicism (CPM) is one of the major reasons for discrepancies between the results of non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) and fetal karyotype analysis.

#### CASE SUMMARY

We encountered a primiparous singleton pregnant woman with a rare CPM consisting of 47,XY,+21; 47,XXY; and 46,XY, who obtained a false-positive result on NIPT with a high risk for trisomy 21. Copy-number variation sequencing on amniotic fluid cells, fetal tissue, and placental biopsies showed that the fetal karyotype was 47,XXY, while the placenta was a rare mosaic of 47,XY,+21; 47,XXY; and 46,XY.

#### CONCLUSION

The patient had a rare CPM consisting of 47,XY,+21; 47,XXY; and 46,XY, which caused a discrepancy between the result of NIPT and the actual fetal karyotype. It is important to remember that NIPT is a screening test, not a diagnostic test. Any positive result should be confirmed with invasive testing, and routine ultrasound examination is still necessary after a negative result.

**Key Words:** Non-invasive prenatal testing; Confined placental mosaicism; Copy-number variation sequencing; Karyotype analysis; Case report

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**Core Tip:** We identified that the patient had a rare confined placental mosaicism consisting of 47,XY,+21; 47,XXY; and 46,XY, which caused a discrepancy between non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) and fetal karyotype. Although NIPT has high sensitivity and specificity, false negatives and false positives are still possible. It is important to remember that NIPT is just a screening test, and any positive results need to be confirmed with invasive testing. Patients with negative NIPT results still require follow-up ultrasound examination.

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## INTRODUCTION

Currently, non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) using next-generation sequencing on a sample of cell-free fetal DNA (cffDNA) from maternal plasma is widely used as a screening test for common fetal aneuploidies (*e.g.*, trisomy 21, 18, and 13; sex chromosome aneuploidies)[1]. This method of aneuploidy screening is not only non-invasive, but also highly accurate, with the sensitivity and specificity for pooled common aneuploidies as high as 99% [1,2]. NIPT offers higher accuracy when compared with serologic screening tests[3], thereby reducing the use of invasive diagnostic procedures that may result in miscarriage or intrauterine infection. However, NIPT is still a screening test and not a diagnostic test. As the cffDNA in maternal plasma originates from apoptotic placental trophoblast cells, it mainly consists of placental DNA[4,5], and the results may not represent the actual fetal karyotype. One of the most common reasons for false results on NIPT is a confined placental mosaicism (CPM)[6]. We report our experience with a patient whose NIPT result indicated a high risk for trisomy 21, but in whom the actual fetal karyotype was 47,XXY. The reason for this discrepancy was the presence of a CPM; the placenta was a rare mosaic of 47,XY,+21; 47,XXY; and 46,XY.

## CASE PRESENTATION

### Chief complaints

The patient was a 26-year-old primiparous woman with a singleton pregnancy. At 15 + 1 wk, the second-trimester serologic screening showed an elevated risk for Down's syndrome, at 1 in 146 [alpha-fetoprotein: 0.67 multiples of the median (MoM); free  $\beta$  human chorionic gonadotropin: 3.18 MoM; unconjugated estradiol: 0.76 MoM]. The patient requested further testing.

### History of present illness

The patient has no present illness.

### History of past illness

The patient has no past illness.

### Personal and family history

The patient denied any personal or family history.

### Physical examination

The patient's basic vital signs were within normal limits. She requested NIPT before amniocentesis.

### Laboratory examinations

Maternal plasma was collected for NIPT at 15 + 3 wk. We followed the standard method for performing NIPT, which has been described previously[7]. The NIPT results showed a high risk for trisomy 21, with a Z-score of 16.21 for chromosome 21; however, there was a low risk for sex chromosome aneuploidy (the Z-score of chromosome X and Y was -12.88 and 79.64, respectively).

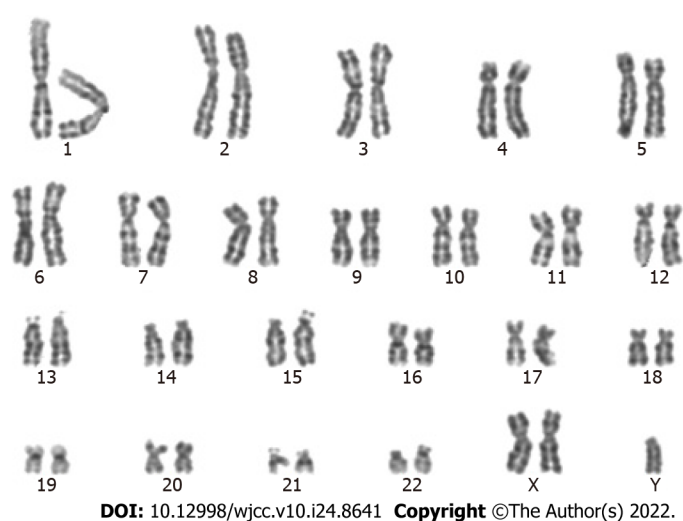
To confirm the positive NIPT results, amniocentesis was performed at 19 + 2 wk. Copy-number variation sequencing (CNV-seq) and karyotype analysis performed on amniotic fluid cells suggested that the fetal karyotype was XXY, as shown in Figures 1 and 2 and Table 1. The patient underwent genetic counseling and decided to terminate her pregnancy. After written informed consent for the procedure and further testing was obtained, she underwent an induced abortion at 22 + 5 wk. Samples



**Table 1 Results of copy-number variation sequencing**

Sample type	Sample	Result of CNV-seq
Amniotic fluid	Amniotic fluid cells	47,XXY
Fetal tissue	Fetal muscle tissue	47,XXY
Umbilical cord	Middle segment of umbilical cord	47,XXY
Placenta	Center of fetal face	47,XY,+21[65%]/46,XY[35%]
	Margin of fetal face	47,XY,+21[65%]/46,XY[35%]
	Margin of maternal face	47,XY,+21[65%]/46,XY[35%]
	Center of maternal face	47,XY,+21[60%]/47,XXY[20%]/46,XY[20%]
	Placental center	47,XY,+21[65%]/47,XXY[10%]/46,XY[25%]

CNV-seq: Copy-number variation sequencing.

**Figure 1** The fetal karyotype performed on cultured amniotic fluid cells.

from the fetus were collected after delivery - including fetal muscle tissue, the middle segment of the umbilical cord, and placental tissue - and sent for CNV-seq. The placental samples included a mid-thickness section from the center of the placenta and samples from the center and margin of the maternal face, and the center and margin of the fetal face. As shown in [Table 1](#) and [Figure 2](#), the fetal muscle tissue and umbilical cord tissue had a karyotype of 47,XXY - matching that of the amniotic fluid cells. However, the center and margin samples from the fetal face and the margin of the maternal face of the placenta had a mosaic karyotype of 47,XY,+21 (65%) and 46,XY (35%), respectively. The mid-thickness sample from the placental center and the sample from the center of the maternal face of the placenta demonstrated a mosaic of 47,XY,+21; 47,XXY; and 46,XY with different proportions in each sample. In brief, the placenta was a mosaic of 47,XY,+21; 47,XXY; and 46,XY.

### Imaging examinations

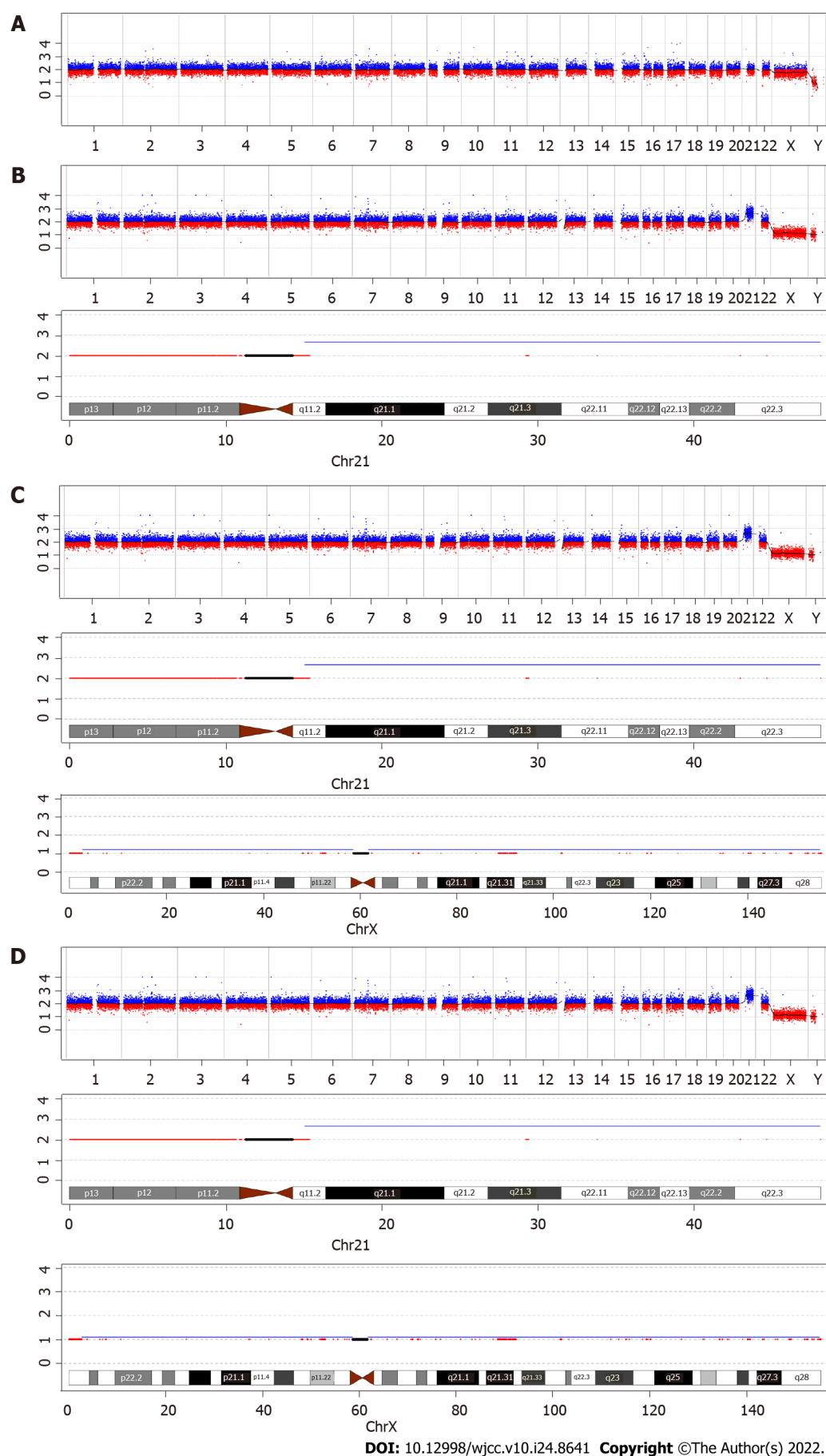
No obvious abnormality was detected upon fetal ultrasonography.

## FINAL DIAGNOSIS

The fetal karyotype was 47,XXY; whereas the placenta was a mosaic of 47,XY,+21; 47,XXY; and 46,XY.

## TREATMENT

Amniocentesis was used to determine the karyotype of the fetus. A placental sample was collected



**Figure 2** The copy-number variation sequencing results in different samples. A: Amniotic fluid cells, fetal muscle and umbilical cord suggested the fetal karyotype was 47,XXY; B: The placenta of fetal face (both center and margin) and margin of maternal face showed a 47,XY,+21/46,XY mosaic; C and D: The

center of placenta and maternal face demonstrated a 47,XY,+21/47,XXY/46,XY mosaic. X-axis: Chromosome; Y-axis: Copy number.

following induced abortion and was tested to determine the cause of the discrepancy between the NIPT results and the fetal karyotype.

## OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

The patient underwent an induced abortion after genetic counseling. The timeline is shown in [Table 2](#).

## DISCUSSION

The patient had a rare CPM consisting of 47,XY,+21; 47,XXY; and 46,XY, which caused a discrepancy between the results of NIPT and the actual fetal karyotype. The cfDNA in maternal blood has a dominant peak size of 143 base pairs, which is shorter than the free DNA fragments typically found in maternal plasma (around 166 base pairs)[8]. cfDNA can be detected as early as 4.5 wk of pregnancy[9], is present throughout pregnancy, and disappears from the maternal circulation within hours after delivery[10]. The proportion of cfDNA to total free DNA (fetal and maternal) is referred to as the fetal fraction, and it increases throughout pregnancy. At 10-20 wk of gestation, the average fetal fraction in maternal plasma is 10%-15%; however, it may range from less than 3% to over 30%[11].

The introduction of NIPT in the late 2000s was revolutionary for aneuploidy screening, and it is now a commonly used screening method. The sensitivity and positive predictive value of serologic screening for trisomy 21 is only about 80% and 5%, respectively[3]; while the sensitivity of NIPT can reach up to 99%, with a positive predictive value of 94.5%[1]. Thus, the expanded use of NIPT can greatly reduce the use of invasive diagnostic procedures, thereby avoiding the resulting complications of miscarriage or intrauterine infection. The sensitivity and specificity of NIPT for other common aneuploidies, including trisomy 18, trisomy 13, and sex chromosome aneuploidy, are as high as 99%[1]. However, false positive and false negative results for NIPT occur at a rate of 0.3% and 1.1%, respectively[1]. There are four factors that affect the results of NIPT: (1) A low fetal fraction, which can be present in overweight mothers, usually leading to a false negative result[12]; (2) Maternal conditions, such as the presence of a tumor, mosaicism, or chromosomal abnormalities, are often associated with false-positive results[13]; (3) Fetal chimerism and vanishing twin syndrome can affect the results[14]; and (4) CPM, which is also a very common cause of incorrect results[6,15]. In our patient with CPM, the results of NIPT were falsely positive for trisomy 21 and falsely negative for 47,XXY.

The mosaicism involved in CPM occurs only in the placenta, not in the fetus. In most situations, the fetal outcome is normal if the fetal chromosomes are normal[16]. However, 10% of pregnancies that involve a placenta with CPM are affected by fetal growth restriction, even after constitutional fetal chromosomal abnormalities are excluded[17,18]. According to a large-scale evaluation of chorionic villus sampling, the prevalence of CPM is about 0.6% to 1.0%[18,19]. Although the genetic makeup of placental and fetal tissue is usually identical, clinicians should be mindful of the possibility of CPM, especially as it accounts for a high proportion of incorrect results on NIPT[6]. Wu *et al*[20] found that CPM was present in 6 of 10 placentas from pregnancies in which there was a false-positive result on NIPT[20]. Our group identified three false negative NIPT results in a total of 34311 pregnancies, and all fetuses had structural abnormalities detected on follow-up ultrasound screening. Placental biopsies were collected from 2 of the 3 patients with false-negative NIPT results; both were confirmed to have CPM. One was the patient described in this report, and the other patient had a fetus with trisomy 21 and a placental mosaic of 47,XY,+21 and 46,XY.

There are two key elements that should be noted for NIPT. While its sensitivity and specificity are high, the positive predictive value varies from 94.5% for trisomy 21[21], to 82.1% for trisomy 18, 46.2% for trisomy 13, and 46.7% for sex chromosome aneuploidies[1]. A positive result on NIPT should always be confirmed with invasive testing (*e.g.*, amniocentesis, umbilical cord blood sampling, chorionic villus sampling) before any irreversible procedure is performed, as the results on NIPT may not correlate with the true fetal genotype[16]. The other key element is that false-negative results on NIPT are associated with more serious consequences than false-positive results and cause more stress to pregnant women and their families. Majorly, the false-negative result can be proven when abnormalities are detected on routine follow-up ultrasound screening which is still necessary, even when the results of NIPT are normal. Attention should also be paid to low fetal fractions. The quality threshold for the fetal fraction is commonly accepted as 4%, and samples with values below this are often reported as having inconclusive results[11].

Table 2 Timeline for the care

Gestational age (wk)	Examination items	Results
15 + 1	Serum Down's screening	High risk for trisomy 21
15 + 3	NIPT	High risk for trisomy 21, low risk for sex chromosome aneuploidy
19 + 2	Amniocentesis (CNV-seq and karyotype analysis)	47,XXY
22 + 5	Abortion, collected fetal muscle tissue, umbilical cord and placental samples	Fetal muscle tissue and umbilical cord: 47,XXY placenta: A mosaic of 47,XY,+21; 47,XXY; and 46,XY

NIPT: Noninvasive prenatal testing; CNV-seq: Copy-number variation sequencing.

## CONCLUSION

We describe our experience with a rare discrepancy between NIPT and karyotype testing. It is important to remember that NIPT is just a screening test, and any positive result should be confirmed with invasive testing. Patients with negative results on NIPT still require follow-up ultrasound examination.

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## FOOTNOTES

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