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Refractory hepatic encephalopathy in a patient with hypothyroidism: Another element in ammonia metabolism

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Abstract

Hepatic encephalopathy (HE) remains a diagnosis of exclusion due to the lack of specific signs and symptoms. Refractory HE is an uncommon but serious condition that requires the search of hidden precipitating events (*i.e.*, portosystemic shunt) and alternative

diagnosis. Hypothyroidism shares clinical manifestations with HE and is usually considered within the differential diagnosis of HE. Here, we describe a patient with refractory HE who presented a large portosystemic shunt and post-ablative hypothyroidism. Her cognitive impairment, hyperammonaemia, electroencephalograph alterations, impaired neuropsychological performance, and magnetic resonance imaging and spectroscopy disturbances were highly suggestive of HE, paralleled the course of hypothyroidism and normalized after thyroid hormone replacement. There was no need for intervention over the portosystemic shunt. The case findings support that hypothyroidism may precipitate HE in cirrhotic patients by inducing hyperammonaemia and/or enhancing ammonia brain toxicity. This case led us to consider hypothyroidism not only in the differential diagnosis but also as a precipitating factor of HE.

Key words: Hepatic encephalopathy; Hypothyroidism; Cognitive impairment; Cirrhosis; Portosystemic shunt; Magnetic resonance spectroscopy

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Core tip: Hepatic encephalopathy (HE) remains a diagnosis of exclusion due to the lack of specific signs and symptoms. Refractory HE requires the search of hidden precipitating events and alternative diagnosis. We describe a patient with refractory HE who presented with large portosystemic shunt and post-ablative hypothyroidism. Her cognitive impairment, hyperammonaemia, electroencephalograph alterations, impaired neuropsychological performance and magnetic resonance imaging and spectroscopy disturbances suggestive of HE paralleled the course of hypothyroidism and improved after thyroid hormone replacement. The case findings support that hypothyroidism may precipitate HE in cirrhotic patients by inducing hyperammonaemia and/or enhancing ammonia brain toxicity.

Díaz-Fontenla F, Castillo-Pradillo M, Díaz-Gómez A, Ibáñez-Samaniego L, Gancedo P, Guzmán-de-Villoria JA, Fernández-García P, Bañares-Cañizares R, García-Martínez R. Refractory hepatic encephalopathy in a patient with hypothyroidism: Another element in ammonia metabolism. *World J Gastroenterol* 2017; 23(28): 5246-5252 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/full/v23/i28/5246.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v23.i28.5246>

INTRODUCTION

Hepatic encephalopathy (HE) is a brain dysfunction that frequently affects patients with chronic liver failure. Its symptoms and signs are not specific and may also be present in other causes of brain dysfunction^[1]. In cirrhotic patients, an episode of HE is usually triggered

by a clinical event that exacerbates the toxic effects of ammonia and other substances on the brain. The search and adequate treatment of such precipitating factors are fundamental to revert the HE of these patients. Refractory HE is an uncommon but serious condition that requires the search of alternative diagnosis and non-identified precipitating factors.

Hypothyroidism shares clinical manifestations with HE, such as disturbances in memory and attention, and is considered in the differential diagnosis of HE. However, little is known on whether hypothyroidism coexists with or precipitates HE. Herein, we describe a patient with a large portosystemic shunt who developed refractory HE during post-ablative hypothyroidism. The case's clinical manifestations, electroencephalographic pattern and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and spectroscopy (MRS) findings were consistent with HE. Treatment with thyroid hormone normalized ammonia levels and improved clinical alterations and electroencephalograph (EEG). MRI and MRS showed an improvement in markers of ammonia toxicity, suggesting that hypothyroidism might increase brain exposition to ammonia and precipitate HE. This case led us to consider hypothyroidism not only in the differential diagnosis, but also as a precipitating factor of HE.

CASE REPORT

A 58-year-old woman with the diagnosis of chronic and refractory HE in the setting of liver cirrhosis and large portosystemic shunt was referred to our Liver Unit from a secondary hospital. Her liver disease was diagnosed in 2011 when she presented her first episode of overt HE (type C, grade II). Due to a history of alcohol abuse for years and other causes of liver disease being ruled out, a diagnosis of alcoholic cirrhosis Child-Pugh B7 was established. The patient had no ascites nor hepatocellular carcinoma, and primary prophylaxis with propranolol because of oesophageal varices grade II-III/IV was started. At that time, the patient abandoned alcohol consumption, and remained asymptomatic and compensated from the liver point of view.

As comorbidities, the patient had diabetes mellitus, arterial hypertension and multinodular goitre diagnosed in 2011 in a pre-toxic state. In January 2012, she started carbimazole and received radioiodine therapy in February 2012 because of hyperthyroidism. Carbimazole was stopped after 4 mo, and treatment with levothyroxine (October 2012-April 2013) was subsequently started because of post-ablative hypothyroidism. In August 2013, carbimazole was restarted due to recurrent toxic multinodular goitre, and a second session of radioiodine was administered in November 2014. Carbimazole was stopped at the end of November 2014 and levothyroxine was again prescribed in middle of January 2015 because of

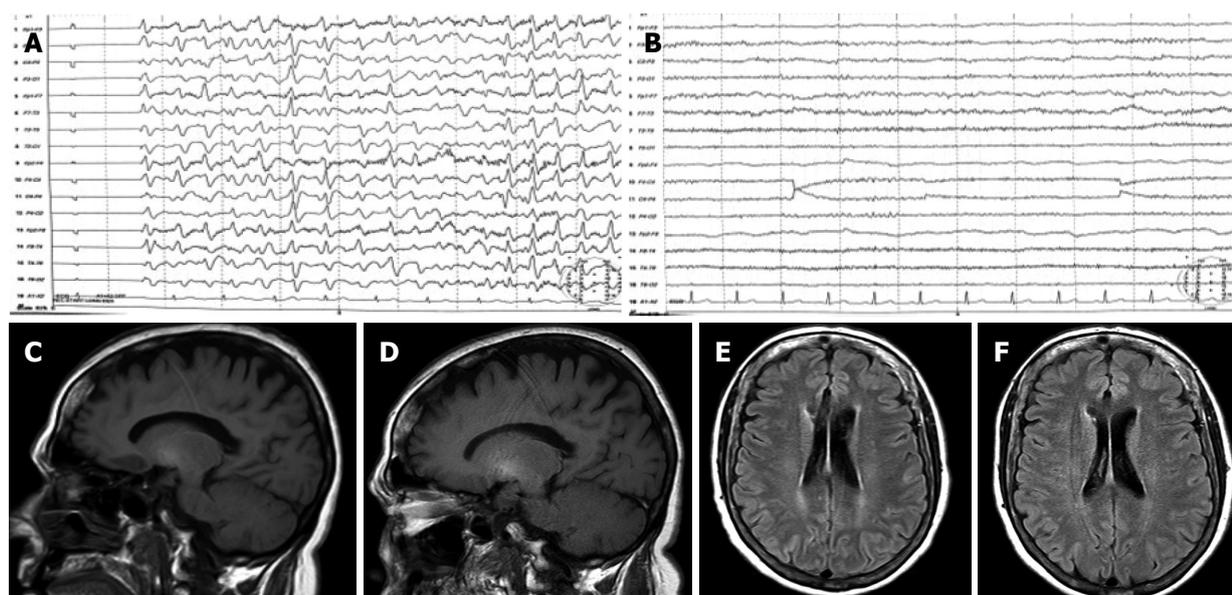


Figure 1 Electroencephalograph and magnetic resonance findings at baseline and after treatment with thyroid hormone. A: EEG at baseline showing slow activity and generalized triphasic waves; B: EEG after treatment showing normalization of brain activity; C: T1-weighted MRI showed high-signal in basal ganglia at baseline; D: T1-weighted MRI performed after thyroid hormone replacement showed non-significant changes; E: FLAIR MRI sequence at baseline demonstrated subtle periventricular white matter hyperintensities; F: FLAIR MRI image after thyroid hormone replacement demonstrated a normalization of periventricular white matter signal abnormalities. EEG: Electroencephalograph; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging.

subclinical hypothyroidism (thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) 8 mUI/L, normal range: 0.5-4.5 mUI/L).

In February 2015, the patient was admitted to another hospital because of a subacute neurological syndrome consistent with daily hypersomnia, dysarthria, mental slowness, bizarre behaviour ("she wanted to turn on the TV with her keys") and diminished voluntary movements. At the physical exam, she was conscious and oriented, although she presented mental slowness and slow speech rate, shortened attention span and irritability. The patient had asterixis, with no other evident motor or neurological alterations. Laboratory test showed mild macrocytosis, with no other abnormalities and the brain computed tomography (CT) scan was also normal. Precipitating factors were not found (no infection, gastrointestinal bleeding or recent alcohol abuse was documented) and oral and rectal lactulose was started, producing adequate laxative response. However, rifaximin was added because of lack of clinical efficacy.

An EEG was performed and showed slow activity with the presence of generalized triphasic waves (Figure 1A). Because of persistent neurological impairment consistent with HE, an abdominal CT scan searching for portosystemic shunts was performed and revealed a large shunt communicating portal and left renal veins. The patient was then referred to our tertiary hospital for shunt embolization.

At admission, the patient showed similar neurological status with hypersomnia, mental slowness, shortened attention span, and memory difficulties, but was oriented in time and space. Asterixis and temporal disorientation was occasionally present but other

neurological abnormalities were not observed. She reported pronounced constipation and gained weight of 3 kg within the last weeks. During her stay in the hospital, she remained neurologically stable despite high doses of oral lactulose (with adequate daily bowel movements) and rifaximin, developing occasionally confusion, disorientation and asterixis without clear precipitating factor and with partial response to lactulose intensification.

Laboratory testing (Table 1) showed macrocytosis without anaemia and hyperammonaemia and thyroid test demonstrated hypothyroidism (TSH 70 mUI/L and T4 0.6 ng/dL; normal range: 0.6-1.4 ng/dL). A Psychometric Hepatic Encephalopathy Score (PHES) was performed and showed a pathological performance with a score of 9 SD below the reference population (Table 1). MRI and MRS were performed using 1.5T equipment (Figure 1C-F). T1-weighted hyperintensity in basal ganglia (Figure 1C) and periventricular white matter high signals on FLAIR sequence were shown (Figure 1E).

A therapeutic decision of treating and resolving first hypothyroidism and re-evaluating the patient afterwards was based on three aspects: (1) time course (neurological impairment is coincident with the progression of thyroid disturbance); (2) lack of previous neurological impairment attributable to portosystemic shunt (completely asymptomatic over the past 4 year); and (3) although many symptoms of the patient could be attributable to either hypothyroidism or HE, some others (constipation and weight gain) were highly indicative of thyroid dysfunction that could potentially contribute to the clinical syndrome.

Table 1 Anthropometric, laboratory, neuropsychological and spectroscopic data of the patient at hospital admission and 1 year after discharge

	March 2015	May 2016
Anthropometric		
Weight in kg	75	72
BMI	28.2	27.7
Laboratory		
Hb in g/dL	12.7	15.3
MCV	103.8	98.8
Leucocytes as 10 ³ /μL	3.9	5.7
Platelets as 10 ³ /μL	120	165
INR	1.18	1.14
AST in U/L	33	31
ALT in U/L	41	34
GGT in U/L	145	165
AP in U/L	90	116
Albumin in g/dL	3.3	4.3
Bilirubin in mg/dL	1	1.3
Creatinine in mg/dL	0.59	0.5
Na in mmol/L	139	144
Child-Pugh	B (7)	A (6)
MELD	8	9
Ammonia in μmol/L	62	23
Thyroid function		
TSH in mIU/L	69.86	2.66
T4free in ng/dL	0.6	
PHES		
Symbol digit test as points	8	34
Number connection test A in s	78	25
Number connection test B in s	514	73
Serial dotting test in s	79	37
Line tracing test as seconds + errors	200	100
Final score	-9	1
Magnetic resonance spectroscopy		
Glx/Cr	1.884	0.439
Cho/Cr	0.934	1.204
mI/Cr	0.064	0.529

ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AP: Alkaline phosphatase; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; BMI: Body mass index; Cho/Cr: Choline/creatinine; GGT: Gamma-glutamyl transferase; GLx/Cr: Glutamate-glutamine/creatinine; Hb: Haemoglobin; INR: International normalized ratio; MCV: Mean corpuscular volume; MELD: Model for end-stage liver disease; mI/Cr: Myo-inositol/creatinine; T4free: free thyroxine; TSH: Thyroid-stimulating hormone.

Increasing levothyroxine dose resulted in steady clinical and laboratory improvements. At 1 wk later, the patient was discharged under levothyroxine 75 μg/d, rifaximin 600 mg/12 h, lactulose and carvedilol 6.25 mg/12 h leading to clinical improvement and restoration of thyroid function in the following 4 wk. She had no admission or decompensations during the next months, rifaximin was removed and lactulose was used occasionally.

The patient was re-evaluated 1 year later. She was completely asymptomatic, fully active, back to work without mental complaints, as reported by her and her relatives. She had stable liver disease (Table 1), normal thyroid function and venous ammonia levels. Her performance at PHES improved dramatically in all the tests, with a final score within the reference population. Similarly, an improvement in her EEG

was observed (Figure 1B). MRI showed no changes in the hyperintensity in basal ganglia on T1-weighted images (Figure 1D) but it showed an improvement in periventricular white matter hyperintensities on FLAIR images (Figure 1F). Single voxel proton MRS located in the right centrum semiovale (Table 1) showed a decrease in the glutamate-glutamine/creatinine peak (Glx/Cr), together with an increase in the myo-inositol/creatinine (mI/Cr) and choline/creatinine (Cho/Cr) peaks at short echo-time (23 ms).

We considered that currently there was no need for an intervention over the porto-systemic shunt. Her routine follow-up showed that she is clinically stable and asymptomatic under medical treatment (carvedilol 6.25 mg/12 h, levothyroxine 112 μg/d, sitagliptin 50 mg/d and lactulose occasionally).

DISCUSSION

Since hypothyroidism shares symptoms with HE, it is considered within the differential diagnosis of HE. However, there is scarce information on whether hypothyroidism may coexist and even precipitate HE and on how to attribute brain dysfunction to one or the other entity. The present report supports the role of hypothyroidism as a precipitating factor of HE by inducing hyperammonaemia and illustrates the difficulties in diagnosing HE when it coexists with other causes of brain dysfunction.

The lack of specific symptoms or laboratory tests that ensure the diagnosis of HE make therapeutic decisions sometimes difficult. A practical approach would be treating all the potential aetiologies of brain dysfunction, but this may not be the optimal strategy if it involves aggressive treatments with high risk of serious complications. Shunt embolization may be a good option in patients with HE secondary to portosystemic shunts, but such patients should be carefully selected since a rise in portal pressure with risk of variceal bleeding and ascites may occur.

The question, whether the neurological impairment was caused by the hypothyroidism or was attributable to the large portosystemic shunt, was very important to make further therapeutic decisions. Although both hypothyroidism and HE may present with mental slowness and memory impairment^[1], asterixis and disorientation are more commonly observed in HE. Our patient's EEG pattern (slow activity and generalized triphasic waves) is characteristic of, although not specific for, HE^[2] and has seldom been reported in hypothyroidism^[3]. Furthermore, MRI depicted on T1-weighted images high signal in basal ganglia, which is frequently seen in patients with cirrhosis or portal-systemic shunts. Besides, FLAIR sequences showed high signal intensity in hemispheric white matter. This finding has been shown to improve after resolution of episodic HE or liver transplantation (LT) and has been attributed to mild brain oedema^[4]. All these findings

Table 2 Clinical cases of patients with hypothyroidism and hyperammonaemia reported in the literature

Year	Ref.	Clinical presentation	Thyroid disease	Liver disease	Evolution
1992	Hitoshi <i>et al</i> ^[6]	Mild dementia, slow speech, hyperreflexia, dysmetria, asterixis with hyperammonaemia. Progression to coma despite lactulose treatment.	Hypothalamic hypothyroidism	Cirrhosis and portal hypertension	Thyroid hormone replacement improved: Hypothyroidism Hyperammonaemia NRL disturbances
1999	De Nardo <i>et al</i> ^[7]	Hoarseness, fatigue, tongue swelling, myopathy. Hyperammonaemia.	Primary hypothyroidism	none	Thyroid hormone replacement improved: Hypothyroidism Hyperammonaemia Systemic symptoms and myopathy
2000	Thobe <i>et al</i> ^[8]	Coma, hyperammonaemia. Unresponsive to lactulose.	Primary hypothyroidism	Compensated cirrhosis	Thyroid hormone replacement improved: Hypothyroidism Hyperammonaemia NRL disturbances
2001	Yamamoto <i>et al</i> ^[9]	Dysarthria, disorientation.	Primary hypothyroidism	Decompensated cirrhosis	Thyroid hormone replacement improved: Hypothyroidism Hyperammonaemia NRL disturbances
2007	Rimar <i>et al</i> ^[10]	Coma, hyperammonaemia. Unresponsive to lactulose.	Primary hypothyroidism	Compensated cirrhosis	Thyroid hormone replacement improved: Hypothyroidism Hyperammonaemia NRL disturbances
2007	Khairy <i>et al</i> ^[11]	Grade III hepatic encephalopathy.	Primary hypothyroidism	Decompensated cirrhosis	Thyroid hormone replacement improved: Hypothyroidism NRL disturbances
2012	Redkar <i>et al</i> ^[12]	Coma, hyperammonaemia. Unresponsive to lactulose.	Primary hypothyroidism	Decompensated cirrhosis	Thyroid hormone replacement improved: Hypothyroidism Hyperammonaemia NRL disturbances

support the diagnosis of HE. However, the parallelism between the time course of the cognitive impairment and the hypothyroidism, the lack of response to hypoammonaemic measures, and the neurological improvement following normalization of thyroid function implies a relevant role for hypothyroidism.

Ammonia is thought to have an important role in HE. In normal conditions, ammonia is mainly generated in the gut, then is extracted in the liver and eliminated as urea by the kidney. In liver failure and/or in patients with portal-systemic shunts, ammonia reaches the systemic circulation and the central nervous system^[1]. Ammonia is metabolized to glutamine in astrocytes through the glutamine synthetase enzyme and both ammonia and glutamine exert their toxic effects on the brain. Muscle and kidney glutamine synthetase, together with kidney glutaminase, also regulate plasma ammonia levels and they are especially relevant in the context of liver failure. Patients with cirrhosis characteristically show an increase in Glx/Cr peak and a decrease of Cho/Cr and mI/Cr in MRS of the brain. Abnormalities in Glx/Cr have been interpreted as an increase in brain glutamine secondary to the ammonia

detoxification in astrocytes, whereas disturbances in Cho/Cr and mI/Cr have been interpreted as a compensatory response to the increased intracellular osmolality caused by glutamine accumulation. The severity of these disturbances has been associated with HE, and they are reversible following successful LT^[5].

A potential interaction between thyroid status and ammonia metabolism arose in our patient. Hyperammonaemia in patients with hypothyroidism has been seldom described over the last two decades, and only in sporadic cases reports^[6-12] (Table 2). Six out of seven of these patients (86%) are patients with liver cirrhosis. All those cirrhotic patients exhibited clinical manifestations suggestive of HE (grade I to IV), whereas the subject without liver disease had not. A common finding in all these cirrhotic patients with hypothyroidism was that neurological disturbances were refractory to hypoammonaemic therapy and improved with thyroid hormone replacement.

The mechanisms by which hypothyroidism may induce hyperammonaemia are not identified. In a rodent model, hypothyroidism was associated with increased urea cycle enzyme activity and decreased

glutamine synthetase in the liver^[13]. However, a decreased urea synthesis rate was found in women with hypothyroid^[14], suggesting a decrease in ammonia clearance *via* urea synthesis during hypothyroidism. We are not aware of data regarding a potential effect of thyroid hormone on muscle glutamine synthetase or gut glutaminase, which could also influence ammonia metabolism. A potential mechanism could involve thyroid hormone impact on glutamine synthetase activity not only in liver but also in muscle and kidney. A decrease in glutamine synthetase activity during hypothyroidism could contribute to hyperammonaemia that might revert with thyroid function restitution.

Hashimoto's encephalopathy, an autoimmune disease of the thyroid gland, may manifest as a wide range of neurological symptoms. It could lead to hypothyroidism and should be considered when evaluating patients with neurological disturbances refractory to standard therapy.

As in previous reports, our patient exhibited clinical manifestations suggestive of HE as well as hyperammonaemia refractory to hypoammonaemic measures, both of which reversed with thyroid hormone. Additionally, thyroid hormone replacement was also linked to an improvement in the periventricular white matter hyperintensities on FLAIR images and in MRS results, with a decreased in the Glx/Cr peak and an increase in the mI/Cr and Cho/Cr peaks. This novel observation supports that neurological disturbances were concomitant with hyperammonaemia and higher brain exposition to ammonia consistent with HE.

In conclusion, this clinical case shows that hypothyroidism is associated with hyperammonaemia and enhanced ammonia brain exposition. In agreement with the few cases previously reported, these data support that hypothyroidism may precipitate HE in cirrhotic patients by inducing hyperammonaemia and/or enhancing ammonia brain toxicity. Therefore, patients with cirrhosis and refractory HE should be evaluated for hypothyroidism, particularly if aggressive treatments are being considered.

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COMMENTS

Case characteristics

A 58-year-old woman with cognitive impairment consistent with persistent hepatic encephalopathy (HE) and portosystemic shunt refractory to standard treatment was referred to our hospital.

Clinical diagnosis

Refractory cognitive impairment consistent with HE that paralleled the course of

post-ablative hypothyroidism.

Differential diagnosis

The main differential diagnosis was neurological disturbances secondary to hypothyroidism vs refractory HE secondary to portosystemic shunt. The clinical, laboratory, electroencephalograph (EEG) and magnetic resonance imaging findings, together with the clinical resolution following thyroid replacement, support the role of hypothyroidism as a precipitating event of HE.

Laboratory diagnosis

Laboratory tests demonstrated hypothyroidism, hyperammonaemia and alterations consistent with cirrhosis.

Imaging diagnosis

T1-weighted hyperintensities in basal ganglia and periventricular white matter high signals on FLAIR sequence, together with markers of brain ammonia exposition in magnetic resonance, supported the diagnosis of HE.

Treatment

The patient was refractory to standard HE treatment. Thyroid hormone replacement was associated with clinical resolution of the syndrome, together with normalization of plasma ammonia levels, neuropsychological performance, EEG and magnetic resonance markers of brain ammonia exposition.

Related reports

Very few case reports linked refractory neurological impairment in cirrhotic patients with hypothyroidism. This case shows an improvement in hyperammonaemia and brain ammonia exposition following thyroid hormone replacement, which was associated with clinical resolution of neurological impairment.

Term explanation

HE is a brain dysfunction that frequently affects patients with chronic liver failure. Its symptoms and signs are not specific and may be present in other causes of brain dysfunction.

Experiences and lessons

In cirrhotic patients, hypothyroidism may precipitate HE by enhancing ammonia brain toxicity.

Peer-review

This is an excellent case report describing an incidence whereby hypothyroidism was a precipitating factor that contributed to a recurrence of HE in a patient with liver cirrhosis. Overall, the report was very well written, with a clear description of the time line of events followed by a thorough discussion of the literature and known interactions between hypothyroidism and HE.

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