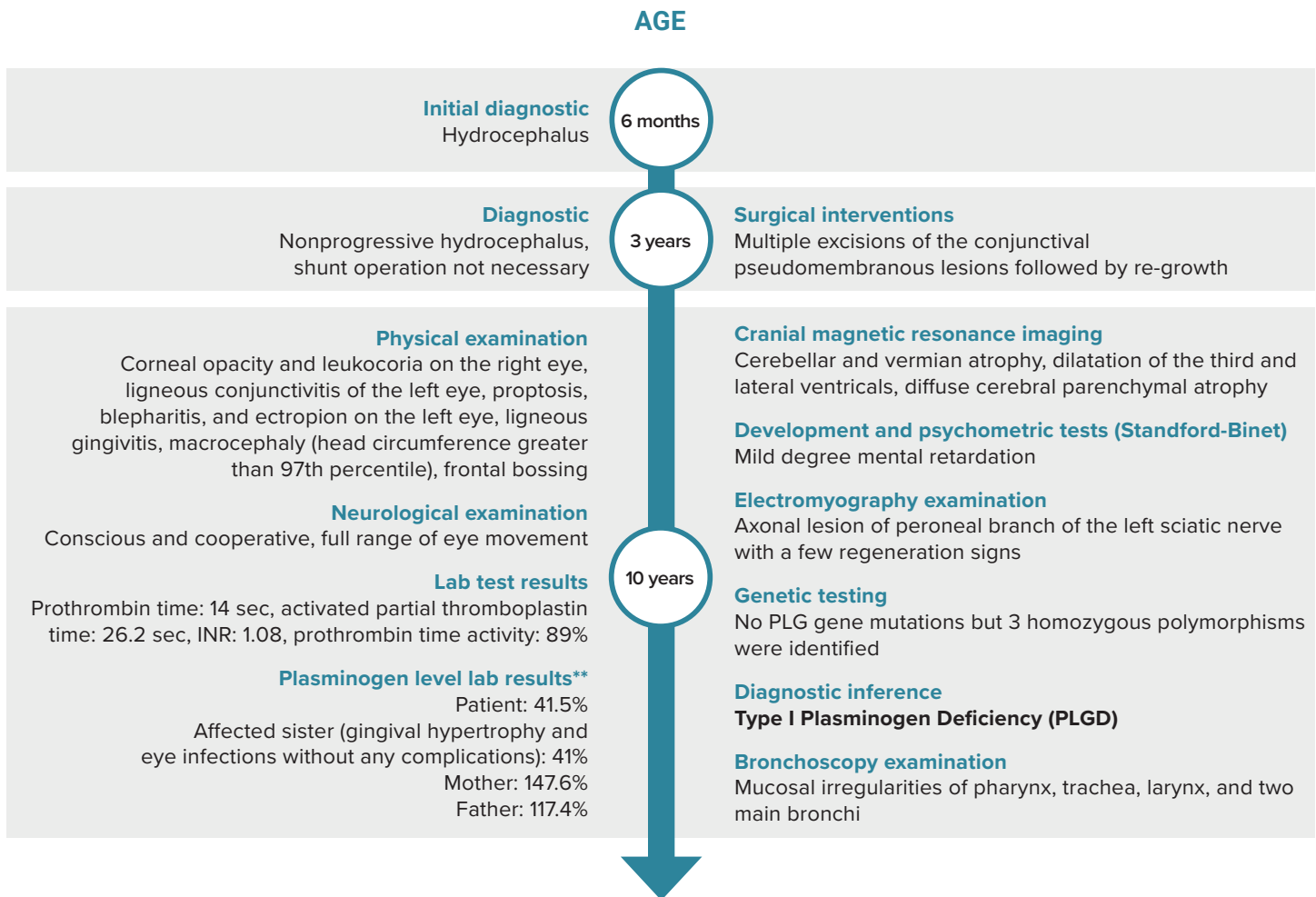


Literature-Based Case Study: 10-year-old female child (plasminogen activity, 41.5%)[§]

This child had a history of chronic liginous conjunctivitis with multiple surgical interventions followed by pseudomembrane regrowth. Hydrocephalus was initially identified at 6 months of age and was thought to be nonprogressive by 3 years of age. Hospital admission at 10 years of age revealed serious systemic manifestations. The patient was the third child of first degree consanguineous parents.



References:

[§] Aslan et al. Neuropediatrics. 2005;36(2):108-111.

^{*} Rare bleeding disorders. <http://www.rarecoagulationdisorders.org/diseases/plasminogen-deficiency/laboratory-evaluation>. Accessed April 21, 2017.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Hydrocephalus is a potentially life-threatening complication of Plasminogen Deficiency (PLGD).
- PLGD is an ultra-rare genetic disease that can have devastating effects on multiple organ systems.
- Authors recommend to test for PLGD in patients with hydrocephalus as obstruction of the ventriculoperitoneal shunts is possible when such condition is overlooked.