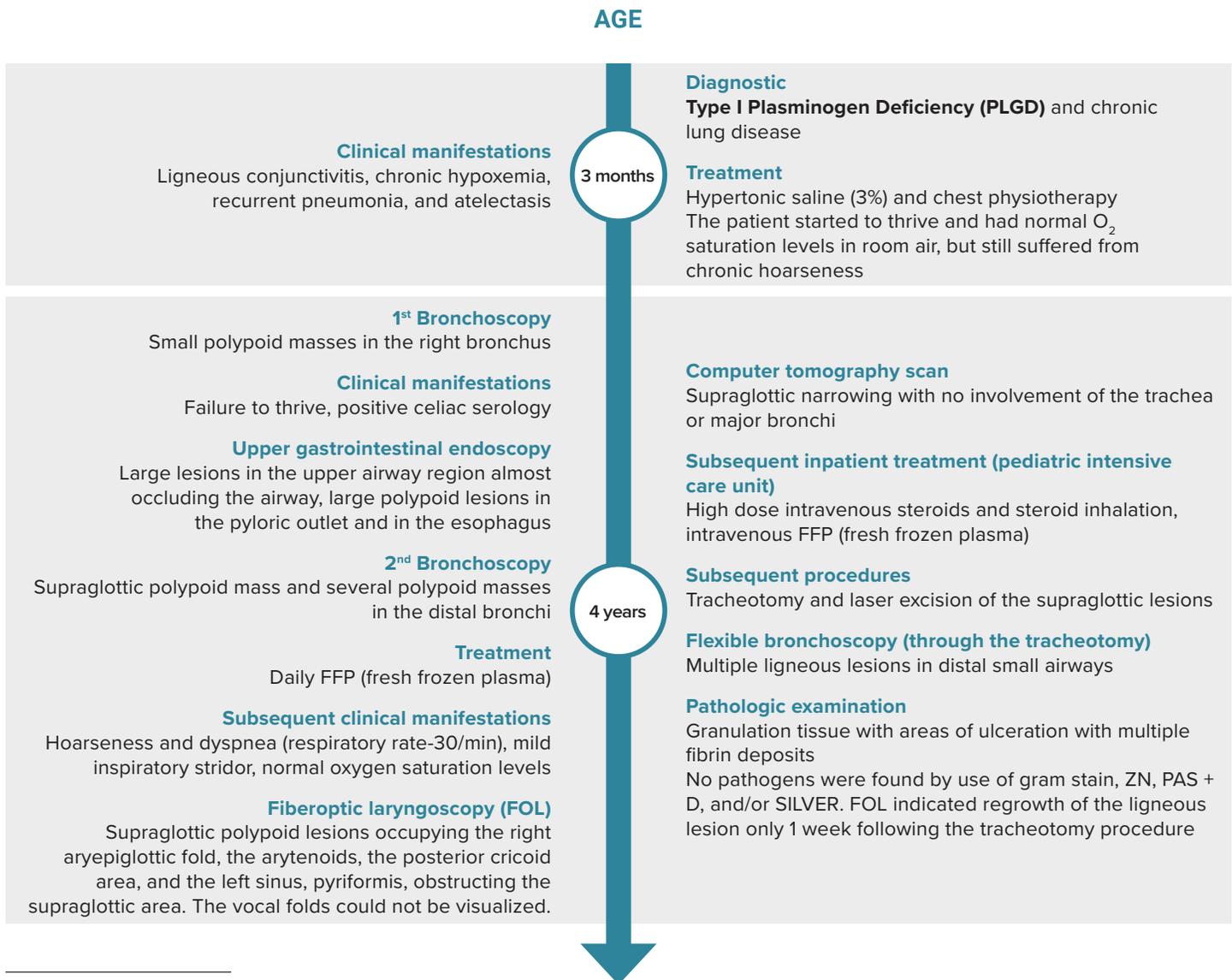


Literature-Based Case Study: 5-year-old male child[§]

Diagnosed with Type I Plasminogen Deficiency (PLGD) at 3 months of age, this patient experienced ligneous conjunctivitis and chronic lung disease characterized by hypoxemia and recurrent pneumonia. Hypertonic saline and chest physiotherapy provided relief from respiratory symptoms. At 5 years of age, patient was referred to the otolaryngology/head and neck surgery department because of laryngeal lesions, then admitted with life-threatening airway obstruction requiring surgical intervention.



References:

[§] Cohen et al. *Pediatr Pulmonol.* 2012;47(9):923-925.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Laryngeal obstruction is a potentially life-threatening complication of PLGD which may result in distortion of the airway anatomy and function.
- PLGD is an ultra-rare genetic disease that can have devastating effects on multiple organ systems.
- When the ligneous lesions develop in the supraglottic area, the vocal folds, or the tracheobronchial tree, dysphonia stridor, and potentially life-threatening airway obstruction and pulmonary disease may occur. Because the clinical course may be complicated by viscous fibrin-rich secretions and recurrent laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial obstructions by ligneous masses, the prognosis in these cases is poor[§].