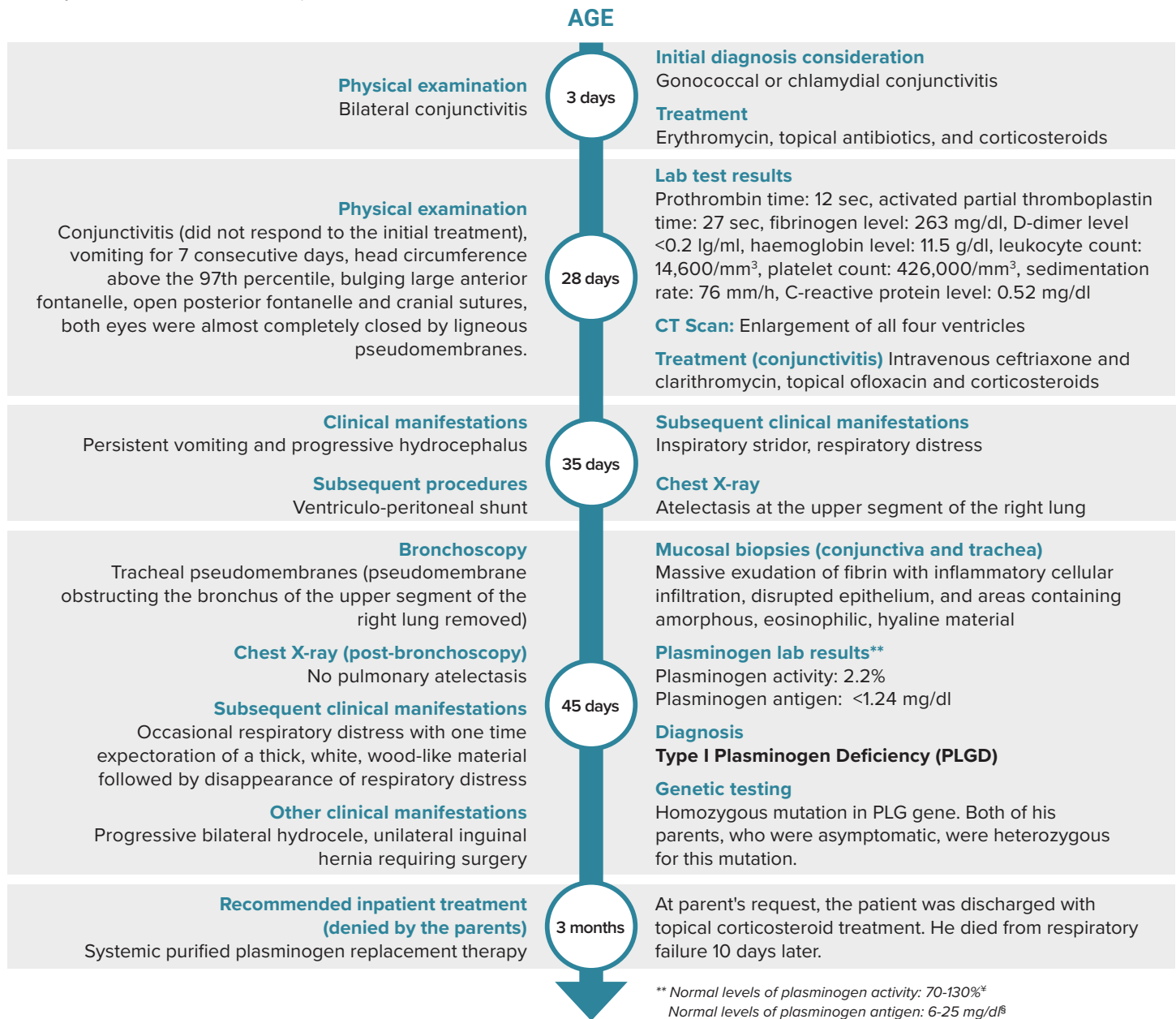


Literature-Based Case Study: 1-month-old male child (plasminogen activity, 2.2%)[§]

This patient was diagnosed with Type 1 Plasminogen Deficiency (PLGD) when hospitalized at 28 days of age based on nonresponse of conjunctivitis to antibiotics, signs of hydrocephalus, and repeated vomiting. During hospitalization, respiratory distress with pseudomembranous obstruction of the bronchi and partial lung collapse occurred, leading to fatal respiratory failure 10 days following discharge. The patient was the only son of first cousin Turkish parents.



References:

[§] Ciftci et al. Eur J Pediatr. 2003;162(7):462-465. [‡] Rare bleeding disorders. <http://www.rarecoagulationdisorders.org/diseases/plasminogen-deficiency/laboratory-evaluation>. Accessed April 21, 2017.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- PLGD is an ultra-rare genetic disease that can have devastating effects on multiple organ systems.
- This patient developed ligneous conjunctivitis, respiratory distress and hydrocephalus, as well as bilateral progressive hydrocele and unilateral inguinal hernia.
- Authors note that various therapeutic approaches for ligneous conjunctivitis including hyaluronidase eye drops, corticosteroids, cyclosporine, and antiviral agents as well as surgical debridement of pseudomembranes yielded disappointing results in multiple cases.