Gaucher’s disease: a rare genetic disorder

Dr. Avinash Narayan More
Junior Resident Doctor at Maharashtra PGIMER & Civil Hospital, Nashik

DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.12.10.2022.p13044
http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.12.10.2022.p13044

Paper Received Date: 4th September 2022
Paper Acceptance Date: 5th October 2022
Paper Publication Date: 13th October 2022

Abstract- Gaucher’s disease caused by beta glucocerebrosidase deficiency, being the commonest lysosomal storage disorder, is a rare genetic disorder. Presenting features vary depending on the types classified by neuronal involvement.

Treatment mainly is symptomatic. Specific therapy includes enzyme replacement, substrate reduction and bone marrow transplant.

I. INTRODUCTION

Gaucher’s disease is the most common lysosomal storage disorder. Mode of inheritance being autosomal recessive, It is caused by deficiency of beta-glucocerebrosidase enzyme (present on chromosome 1) which leads to deposition of glucocerebroside in cells of macrophage-monocyte system in various organs.

It is extremely rare in India and commonly found in Ashkenazi jews.

There are three types of Gaucher's disease depending on CNS (central nervous system) involvement as follows -

Type 1: Non-neuronopathic form, most common type, seen in childhood or early adulthood

Type 2: Acute neuronopathic form, presents in childhood, Rapidly progressive and fatal

Type 3: Chronic non-neuronopathic form, slowly progressive

Other types
-Perinatal lethal form
-Cardiovascular form

Individuals with gauchers have clinical features viz bruising, lethargy, anemia, skeletal involvement, hepatosplenomegaly, Interstitial lung disease, pulmonary arterial hypertension. CNS involvement is in the form of cognitive decline, ataxia, gaze abnormalities and seizures.

II. CASE PRESENTATION:

9 year old female child, hindu by religion, born to parents of non-consanguineous marriage was admitted to tertiary care hospital with predominant clinical presentation of abdominal distension, loss of muscle strength, short stature & conjunctival hemorrhage in Right eye. Milestones were normal. The parents also gave history of repeated blood transfusions in the past since the child was 6 month old. On examination the child was pale, cachexic, abdomen was distended (liver was 5cm palpable below right costo-chondral margin and spleen was 20cm palpable below left costo-chondral margin). CNS examination was normal.

Peripheral blood smear was s/o pancytopenia and bone marrow biopsy was showing histiocytes with abundant granular and fibrillar cytoplasm (characteristic crumpled tissue paper appearance).

Screening was done by enzyme levels which surprisingly turned out to be normal and the diagnosis was confirmed by genetic testing.

Considering the scenario and findings patient was diagnosed type 1 Gaucher’s.

Treatment given: multiple blood transfusions f/b splenectomy.

III. IMAGES:
Image 1: Muscle wasting with short stature with distended abdomen.

Image 2: Massive splenomegaly crossing the umbilicus.

Image 3: Massive Hepatosplenomegaly.
Image 5: Gene sequencing & deletion/duplication analysis of the GBA gene s/o Gauchers disease.

Image 4: Large subconjunctival hemorrhage in Right eye.

Image 6: Gross specimen of massively enlarged spleen of around 1.5 to 2 kg.
IV. DISCUSSION

Gauchers disease is a rare genetic disorder due to deficiency of beta-glucocerebrosidase enzyme levels which leads to deposition of beta-glucocerebroside in various organs eventually causing interference with normal functioning of cells. It has varied and multi-organ presentation.

Gold standard for diagnosis is genetic testing and enzyme levels can be used for screening. Treatment is mainly supportive. Specific treatment includes enzyme replacement therapy. Bone-marrow transplant may be beneficial only in type 3. Substrate reduction therapy might be done in few cases only.

REFERENCES


AUTHORS

First Author – Dr. Avinash Narayan More (Junior Resident Doctor at Maharashtra PGIMER & Civil Hospital, Nashik)