

# Mucopolysaccharidosis

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# Outline

- Characteristics of MPS
- Diagnosis
- Management



- The mucopolysaccharidoses (MPS) are heterogenous group of lysosomal storage disorders
- MPS I result from deficiency of α-L- iduronidase



• α-L-iduronidase degrades GAGs in the lysosomes.

Deficiency of this enzyme lead to accumulation of partially degraded GAGs in the lysosomes, resulting in cellular dysfunction and clinical abnormalities



#### Autosomal recessive inheritance

- Both parents must be carriers of MPS
- 25% chance with each birth that the child will have MPS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DISEASE

# Progressive disease



#### Multi-Systemic disease

Corneal clouding Coarsening of facial features Chronic rhinitis, otitis Enlarged tongue

Hepatosplenomegaly — Umbilical, inguinal hernia

Knock-knees

Cognitive impairment
Microsomia, hydrocephalus
Obstructive airway disease
Kyphosis, gibbus deformity
Restrictive of joint mobility
Carpal tunnel syndrome
Chronic diarrhea
Abnormal gait due to hip deformity

Toe-walking

# DIAGNOSIS

# Dysostosis multiplex...



J-shaped sella

Wedging of vertebrae





Thickened ribs

Bullet-shaped phalanges & metacarpals

# Vaculated Lymphocyte



# Urine MPS Screening Test

•Screening test for excess acidic mucopolysaccharide in urine.

•In the presence of excess MPS, the positive charge of the dye ion pairs with the negative charge of the MPS changing the color of solution from blue/purple to pink



#### **Thin-layer chromatography**



1- Clinical Presentation: History and Physical examination Presumptive Diagnosis

2- Screening test: Skeletal survey Blood film Urine MPS

3-Enzymology: α-L-Iduronidase

4- Molecular genetic testing: *IDUA*  Presumptive Diagnosis





# MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENI



### Management:

Supportive treatment
 Enzyme replacement therapy
 Bone Marrow Transplant

## In General

 Hurler patient should be managed at tertiary center by multidisciplinary team with MPS I experience

#### Supportive Management

Symptoms	Management
Hydrocephalus	Ventriculoperitoneal shunt
Learning disabilities	Standard interventions
Spinal cord compression, cervical instability	Surgical intervention
Corneal clouding	Corneal transplant
Deafness	Ear tubes, hearing aids
Otitis media	Eartubes
Sleep apnea/ Airway obstruction	Tonsillectomy, adenoidectomy Continuous positive pressure ventilation (CPAP or BiPAP) with oxygen enrichment Tracheotomy
Cardiac valve disease	Valvular replacement
Umbilical and inguinal hernias	Hernia repair surgery
Bone and joint manifestations	Physical therapy, corset, orthopedic surgery
Carpal tunnel syndrome	Neurosurgical decompression

Muenzer et al. Pediatrics 2009;123:19-29

#### Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT)

• HSCT is employed as a vehicle for delivering missing enzyme to other tissues in the body.

- HSCT donor cells can be:
  - HLA-matched bone marrow (better results)
  - Umbilical cord blood cells

# Disadvantages of HSCT:

- Finding HLA- compatible donor in case of BMT
- Graft versus host disease.
- Cost.
- Morbidity and mortality (> 15–20% mortality) because of the toxicity of the conditioning regimen, bone marrow ablation.

## Criteria for HSCT:

• Age less than 18-24 months OR

• Development score  $\geq 70$ 

#### Treatment algorithm for MPS I



From Muenzer et al. Pediatrics 2009;123:19-29

## Management

#### Supportive Management

(e.g., hernia repair, tonsillectomy, orthopedic surgery, CPAP) Enzyme replacement therapy

(Aldurazyme)

Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

### In conclusion...

• Early diagnosis is the key for better prognosis

• Pediatrician are the frontier...

# THANK YOU