

College of Osteopathic

Medicine

# A Distinctive Hepatic and Dermatological Manifestation in Cat Eye Syndrome: A Case Report



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## Introduction

- Cat Eye Syndrome can present with variable phenotypes:
- <u>Classic Triad</u> = Iris coloboma, Anal atresia and Periarticular skin tag/pit.<sup>1</sup>
- Down slanting palpebral fissure, Short Stature, and mild developmental delays.<sup>2</sup>
- Renal and Heart Malformations (Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Return).<sup>2</sup>
- · Dx: Karyotyping, FISH, or aCGH.
- Tx: No cure → Symptom Managements



Figure 1: Inverted duplication of the short arm (p) and proximal long arm (q) of chromosome 22 → Three or four times in Chromosome 22.

## **Patient Presentation**

23 y/o M with PMHx of CES with short stature, chronic transaminitis, and recurrent pruritis.

- Review of Systems: +Abdominal distension, +excessive flatulence, +chronic pruritis, -nausea/vomiting/diarrhea/abdominal pain.
- PE:
- **General**: Short stature with dysmorphic facial features.
- Heart: +S1/S2, RRR, no murmurs.
- Lungs: Clear to auscultation, no wheezing.
- **Skin**: Dry skin with generalized scratch marks over his body.
- Abdomen: Soft, non-tender distended abdomen with a 1-cm, palpable hepatomegaly.

## **Disease Course**

## 2013

### Cat Eye Syndrome Diagnosis Established

- . . . . .

- Optho: b/l myopia.Cardiac: Normal EKG.
- Renal: Renal and Bladder ultrasound

normal.

## 2018

## Acute Rash Flare - Multiple plaques on neck, chest, abdomen, back, b/I UE and LE.

- LLE Edema > RLE.
- Diagnosis unclear.

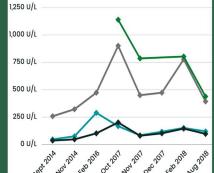
## 2023 Follow up visits

## - Complains of **multiple episodes of pruritis** unresolved with

triamcinolone and antihistamines.

- Dermatology referral given →
  Atopic Dermatitis diagnosed →
  Biweekly **dupilumab** 300 mg
  injections → symptoms improving.
   Abdominal distension MiraLAX
- Abdominal distension MiraLAX given.

## 



## Figure 3: Liver Function Test Trends 2014 -2018

## Discussion

- Importance: Highlights long term problems that may arise in CES patients:
  - Atopic Dermatitis: 2nd case that associates with CES.<sup>3</sup>
  - Possible Autoimmune Hepatitis or AIH-PSC
     Overlap: Score of 15 in the Revised Original
     Scoring System of the International
     Autoimmune Hepatitis Group.<sup>4</sup>
  - o Risk for other Autoimmune Conditions.
- **Future Tests:** MRCP with sedation. Repeat ASMA level.
- Tx Optimization: Corticosteroids + Azathioprine →

  ↓ Relapses and withdrawal to treatment.<sup>5</sup>
  - Adding ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA)<sup>5</sup>

## **Take Home Points**

Renal/bladder US, Cardio and Ophthalmologic evaluation on diagnosis.

Monitor for dermatological problems and LFTs trending earlier.

Higher suspicion for Autoimmune conditions.

## References

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**Elevated LFT Work Up** 

## History:

- No family history of liver disease.
- Denies any alcohol/tobacco/illicit drug use.
- Denies hepatotoxic medication.

## Labs:

- Viral Hepatitis A/B/C Panel: Negative
- Elevated Immunoglobulins
- ANA, Anti Mitochondrial Antibody: Negative
- Anti Smooth Muscle Antibody (ASMA): titer 1:20 (weak positive)

#### Imaging:

- **Abdominal Ultrasound**: Increased echogenicity of the portal triads throughout the liver.
- MRCP: No intrahepatic biliary ductal dilation and no hepatic parenchymal abnormality. Bile duct and common duct morphology not well evaluated due to artifacts due to excessive movement.
- Liver Biopsy: Bile ductular proliferation with mild portal inflammation and bridging fibrosis. Portal areas with mild inflammation composed of lymphocytes and plasma cells