

Idiopathic Calcification of Infancy-Case Report and Review of Literature

Introduction

Idiopathic Infantile Arterial calcification of Infancy (IIAC) is one of the rare causes of hypertension in newborns. It is characterized by extensive arterial calcification of large and medium sized arteries and is generally associated with poor prognosis [1]. It is important that physicians be aware of this condition because it can be suspected prenatally and early diagnosis is associated with improvement in survival rates.

We present a case of a preterm infant with pericardial effusion and systemic hypertension along with calcifications detected on prenatal ultrasound (US) and echocardiogram (ECHO).

Case Presentation

A 2.37 kg female was born to a G2P2 female at 33 weeks gestation via cesarean section due to fetal decelerations. Infant was appropriate for gestational age. Initial prenatal US showed polyhydramnios, (Amniotic fluid index of 27.9 cm with the largest pocket measuring 10.1 cm) an echo dense aorta and an isolated pericardial effusion measuring 1.7 cm with no evidence of cardiac structural defects, and a normal middle cerebral artery doppler. Maternal viral serologies were negative for toxoplasmosis, parvovirus, CMV and HSV. Coxsackie antibodies were 1:32 indicative of current or past infection, however no follow up titers were done to establish rising titers.

Infant had APGARS of 2 and 6 at 1 and 5 minutes and was intubated soon after delivery. She received surfactant, umbilical catheters were placed, cultures were drawn and she was started on intravenous fluids and antibiotics (Ampicillin and Gentamicin). Physical exam was significant for low set ears, muffled heart sounds and a 3/6 systolic ejection murmur. Chest X-ray was significant for an enlarged heart occupying majority of the left hemi-thorax and a circular hyper-density (Figure 1) present over the mediastinum. The infant was also noted to be hypertensive (systolic blood pressures ranging from 97-104 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressures between 30-41 mm Hg; \geq 95th percentile for age, [2] (measured via umbilical artery catheter). There was no difference noted in the upper and lower extremity blood pressure. Our workup revealed elevated aldosterone 465 ng/dl (normal: 5-102 ng/dl) and renin 253 ng/ml/hour (normal: 2-35 ng/ml/hour), normal renal US and doppler, normal abdominal US, normal thyroid function test (TSH 3.50, free T4 1.63), normal 17- hydroxy progesterone 175 ng/dl (normal: 26-568 ng/dl) and normal Urinary VMA assay with VMA/Creatinine ratio ratio 8mg/gm (normal 0-27 mg/gm). Chromosomal microarray was sent due to dysmorphic features associated with cardiac anomalies and it revealed 2 variants of unknown significance (VUS): A gain of 586 kbp (0.586 mbp) on chromosome 20q11.21 and another gain of 1,937 kbp (1.937 mbp) on chromosome 16p11.2.



Vasudha Mahajan¹, Mitali Sahni¹, Soham Dasgupta¹, Jiwani Aryn² and Sunil K. Jain^{3*}

¹Department of Pediatrics, University of Texas Medical Branch Hospital, 300 University Boulevard, Galveston, Texas 77555, USA

²Department of Pediatric Cardiology, University of Texas Medical Branch Hospital, 300 University Boulevard, Galveston, Texas 77555, USA

³Department of Neonatology, University of Texas Medical Branch Hospital, 300 University Boulevard, Galveston, Texas 77555, USA

***Address for Correspondence:**

Sunil K. Jain, MD, Department of Neonatology, University of Texas Medical Branch, 300 University Boulevard, Galveston, Texas 77555, USA, Tel: 713-305-9772; Fax: 409-772-0747; E-mail: skjain@utmb.edu

Submission: 10 November, 2015

Accepted: 06 January, 2016

Published: 11 January, 2016

Copyright: © 2016 Jain SK. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ECHO done immediately after birth, confirmed the presence of a pericardial effusion and an US guided pericardiocentesis was done with removal of 2-3 cc of serous pericardial fluid. Follow up ECHO showed persistence of pericardial effusion, paradoxical septal movement, pulmonary hypertension (estimated right ventricle pressure 60 mmHg), large patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), mild mitral regurgitation, mild tricuspid insufficiency and a small secundum atrial septal defect. The left ventricle size and function was normal with no hypertrophy noted. In addition, the entire aorta appeared echo dense however the z scores were normal. The aortic annulus measured 5.5-6.0 mm, ascending aorta 6 mm, transverse arch 3 mm and descending aorta 3 mm. The z score was at the 26th



Figure 1: Circular hyper density present over left mediastinum representing calcifications

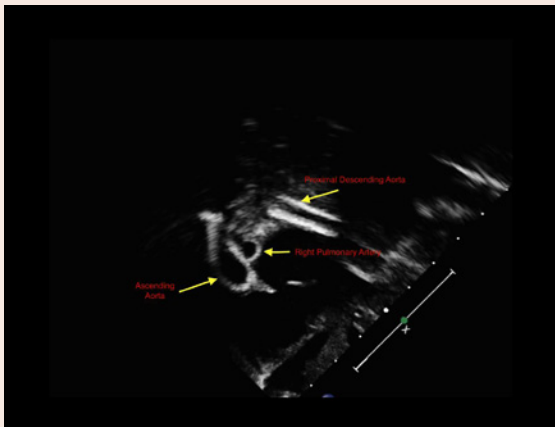


Figure 2: Intraluminal calcification of the ascending aorta, right pulmonary artery and proximal descending aorta

percentile at -0.64 (normal 0.52 to 0.77) [3]. These findings were consistent with aortic wall calcification (Figure 2). These findings, in the setting of hypertension were concerning for IIAC. Repeat Chest X-ray continued to show a ring shaped calcified area at the origin of the ascending aorta, consistent with our diagnosis. On day 2 of life, a pericardial window was created, 30 cc of serosanguineous fluid was drained and a pericardial drain was left in place. The infant was treated with bisphosphonates but unfortunately died secondary to cardiac failure. Autopsy was denied by the family.

Pericardial Effusion in Idiopathic Infantile Arterial Calcification

Case discussion

Our patient was noted to have systolic hypertension associated with calcifications noted on prenatal US, postnatal ECHO, and chest X-ray. Based on her presentation, she was worked up for the common causes of hypertension. Absence of microscopic hematuria and a normal renal Doppler US ruled out renal artery stenosis. An abdominal US and normal VMA assay ruled out pheochromocytoma. Thyroid function tests and 17-hydroxy progesterone levels were within normal limits making hyperthyroidism and congenital adrenal hyperplasia less likely. The renin and aldosterone levels were increased. This could be due to renal ischemia secondary to hypertension or renal artery calcifications. The congestive heart failure could also have contributed to decreased renal perfusion subsequently stimulating the renin angiotensin system.

Based on our review of literature, her clinical presentation and imaging findings were consistent with the diagnosis of IIAC. Our patient also had pericardial effusion noted prenatally which progressively increased after birth. The pathogenesis of pericardial effusion in IIAC is unclear however we presume that in our patient, it was secondary to pulmonary artery hypertension. One of the leading hypotheses suggests, that in pulmonary hypertension, there is impaired fluid reabsorption of pericardial fluid via the venous or lymphatic channels draining into the right atrium [4]. Therefore, a high right atrial pressure compromises the pericardial fluid drainage, which results in its accumulation. Although pulmonary hypertension has been described many times in previously reported cases of IIAC,

the pathogenesis behind it has not been described.

In our patient, VUS were located on chromosome 20q11.21 and 16p11.2, which have not previously been reported in association with IIAC. Micro duplication of 16p11.2 is known to be associated with problems of development, speech, behavior and learning in addition to birth defects. No particular defect has been reported multiple times, but this is partly because very few cases with this mutation have been described in the medical literature. The birth defects reported with this variant include congenital diaphragmatic hernia, cleft palate, horseshoe kidney, PDA, syringomyelia, pectus carinatum and excavatum, hypospadias and malrotation. (<http://www.rarechromo.org/html/home.asp>)

Idiopathic Arterial Calcification of infancy-Review of Literature

IIAC is a rare autosomal recessive genetic disorder, characterized by extensive arterial calcification and stenosis of large and medium sized arteries. It presents in infancy as refractory hypertension or cardiac failure and is associated with a poor prognosis [1]. The dystrophic calcification in IIAC leads to decreased vessel compliance and hypertension. This eventually causes cardiac failure and hypertrophy of the chambers which can present as polyhydramnios, fetal hydrops and rarely death during the third trimester. The stenosis and occlusion of the coronary arteries due to calcification also causes myocardial ischemia resulting in heart failure in infancy [5].

On review of literature, 200 cases have been reported so far with approximately 85% infants dying within the first 6 months secondary to cardiopulmonary complications [1]. The clinical presentation of this disease can be early (diagnosed in utero or immediately after birth) or late (diagnosed during the first 3-4 months of life) [1]. Early diagnosis is done based on prenatal US findings and is associated with a higher survival rate. However limited awareness of this disease and low suspicion by physicians makes the early diagnosis rare. Serial US starting at 20 weeks are highly recommended to follow up the disease in the presence of risk factors or a positive family history [6]. Prenatal US are the modality of choice for diagnosis and may be significant for polyhydramnios, pleural and pericardial effusion, and non-immune fetal hydrops. US and CT scans are more sensitive in detecting the



Figure 3: Figure showing calcification of the transverse arch of aorta

Table 1: Reported cases of IAC with pericardial effusion

SI No	Presenting age	Presenting symptoms	Confirmation of diagnosis	Clinical Course	Reference
1.	In utero (28 wk)	Prenatal US showed scalp and skin edema, bilateral hydrocele, ascites with pleural and pericardial effusion. Fetal ECHO showed that both ventricles were dilated with severely depressed contractility. The aortic annulus, ascending aorta, aortic arch, descending aorta, common iliac arteries, main pulmonary artery, tricuspid valve, and mitral chordae tendinae were hyperechogenic. Right ventricular outflow tract was narrow with decreased blood flow.	US and histology at the time of autopsy	Pregnancy terminated due to unfavorable prognosis	[13]
2.	In utero (22 weeks)	Twin B with polyhydramnios, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and large pericardial effusion. Fetal Echo revealed hyperechogenicity suggestive of calcification of ascending and upper descending thoracic aorta and central pulmonary arteries. Systemic hypertension dueing first month of life	Congenital ECHO with aortopulmonary calcifications, neonatal hypertension and progressive cardiomyopathy	Patient died at 4.5 months of age	[14]
3.	In utero (29 weeks)	Prenatal US showed fetal hydrops (hydrothorax, skin edema, ascites, pericardial effusion and polyhydramnios), echogenic great arteries and pathological Doppler findings	Postmortem and genetic testing confirmed a mutation in the ENPP1 gene	Early neonatal death due to primary intracranial hemorrhage	[15]
4.	In utero (30 weeks)	Prenatal US showed polyhydramnios, pericardial and pleural effusion and abdominal ascites. Fetal Echo showed hyperechogenicity of right and left cardiac outflow tract with idiopathic cardiomyopathy	Molecular genetic testing was negative. Parents declined histological testing	Neonate died at 10 days of life due to heart failure	[16]
5.	In utero (28 weeks)	Prenatal US showed hyper echogenicity of aortic wall, heart walls, common iliac arteries and kidneys. Also showed ascites, pericardial effusion and biventricular hypofunction	Molecular genetic testing was negative. Parents declined histological testing	Fetal demise at 32 weeks	[16]
6.	In utero (33 weeks)	Prenatal US revealed polyhydramnios, IUGR, pericardial effusion, increased renal cortical echogenicity with sparing of corticomedullary differentiation, and diffuse arterial calcifications involving the aorta, pulmonary artery, common iliac arteries, renal arteries, and common carotid arteries.	N/A	Death at 4 months of life	[17]
7.	In utero (33 weeks)	Prenatal US notable for hydropsfetalis with polyhydramnios, a pericardial effusion and echogenic cardiac outflow tracts. Fetal echocardiography revealed cardiomegaly with hypertrophy and decreased biventricular function.	Calcifications confirmed with post mortem CT scans and autopsy	Neonatal demise on day 1 of life	[18]
8.	In utero (33 weeks)	Prenatal US shows severe polyhydramnios, echogenic aortic wall and cardiac outflow tracts, pericardial effusion, a large atrial septal defect, bilateral pleural effusion, ascites, subcutaneous edema and echogenic kidneys	Histology at autopsy	Intrauterine fetal demise at 34 weeks	[19]
9.	In utero (29 weeks)	Prenatal US at 29 weeks showed Intracardiac calcifications and pericardial effusion. At 32 weeks there was aortic calcifications along with diffuse abdominal and placental calcifications	Chorionic villus sampling showed ENPP1 mutations	Delivered at 32 weeks and died in 12 hours due to myocardial infarction	[20]
10.	In utero (27 weeks)	Prenatal US showed polyhydramnios, pleural effusion, pericardial effusion scalp edema, abdominal wall edema, right ventricle dilation along with hyperechogenic aortic wall, common iliac arteries, main pulmonary artery, bilateral renal arteries and echogenic renal parenchyma	Autopsy not done	Stillbirth at 29 weeks	[21]
11.	In utero (32 weeks)	Prenatal US showed polyhydramnios . Fetal ECHO revealed echodense aortic annulus, ascending aorta, transverse arch, descending aorta, main pulmonary artery, and coronary arteries. Biventricular dilatation with depressed function and a small pericardial effusion.	Histopathology at autopsy	Fetal demise	[22]
12.	In utero (29 weeks)	Prenatal US showed fetal hydrops with pericardial effusion. Congenital ECHO done showed cardiomegaly, hyperechogenic ascending and descending aorta	Histopathology on autopsy	Died on day 24 of life due to heart failure.	[23]
13.	In utero (29 2/7 weeks)- sibling of previous case	Fetal ECHO revealed severe myocardial dysfunction, pericardial effusion, regurgitation of AV valves along with hyperechogenicity of atria walls, AV valves and ascending aorta	Histopathology on autopsy	Died at 1 hour of life due to heart failure.	[23]

14.	In utero (28 4/7 weeks)	Prenatal US showed polyhydramnios, Pericardial effusion, intracardiac calcifications, poorly contracting right ventricle along with hyperechogenic aorta and pulmonary arteries	Histopathology on autopsy	Died at 33 days of life due to heart failure	[24]
15.	In utero (32 5/7 weeks)	Prenatal US showed fetal hydrops, pericardial effusion, decreased myocardial contractility and hyperechoic arteries.	Histopathology on autopsy	Died at 34 min after birth	[25]
16.	In utero (33 weeks)	Fetal ECHO showed hyperechogenicity of great vessels, pericardial effusion along with polyhydramnios noted on prenatal US	Parents denied autopsy	Died at 5 weeks of life due to heart failure	[26]
17.	In utero (33-34 weeks)	Prenatal US showed polyhydramnios, large pleural and pericardial effusions along with possible calcification of aorta and its branches. Follow up imaging after birth confirmed widespread generalized calcification	N/A	Died at day 16 of life due to heart failure	[27]

calcifications in the vessels due to the higher contrast resolution. Calcifications of the long bones may be visible on plain radiographs and a high suspicion of IIAC should be maintained in an infant presenting with calcifications associated with persistent refractory hypertension or cardiac failure [6]. Table 1 lists all the reported cases of IIAC with pericardial effusion at the time of presentation. Increased echogenicity of the aorta and outflow tract (representing calcifications) along with narrowing of the coronary artery may be noted on ECHO and warrant closer follow up and monitoring. Late onset IIAC presents with non-specific findings such as respiratory distress, cyanosis, poor feeding, vomiting, and failure to thrive [1].

A definite diagnosis of IIAC involves identification of bi-allelic pathogenic variants in ENPP1 or ABCC6 or typical histologic findings on arterial biopsy if molecular genetic testing is not diagnostic [7]. The commonly associated gene, ENPP1 (Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase) is located on chromosome 6q22-23 [8]. Pyrophosphate is one of the inhibitors of physiological calcification. Its production is regulated by enzyme activity controlled by the ENPP1 gene. Therefore, a mutation in this gene leads to decreased pyrophosphate levels which in turn cause unregulated production and deposition of hydroxyapatite crystals within the vessel walls [9]. Histology which is the gold standard [10], may reveal hypertrophy of the myocardium and subendocardial fibrosis. Histologically, hydroxyapatite crystal deposition with calcification and proliferation is seen in the internal elastic lamina of the large and medium vessels leading to arterial stenosis and subsequent organ failure secondary to ischemia. This process has been known to involve the coronary and renal arteries. Although the cerebral arteries are usually spared [6], there have been documented cases of cerebral artery involvement resulting in seizures, recurrent transient ischemic attacks and strokes [7]. Coronary artery involvement is considered to be a poor prognostic factor [1].

Treatment

Bisphosphonates are the treatment of choice for IIAC. Resolution of calcifications on CT scans/US has been documented at 4 months to 2 years after starting therapy without further recurrence. Peritoneal dialysis as a treatment for refractory hypertension has been reported and is thought to work by eliminating renin in the dialysate [11]. Cardiac surgery and [12] transplantation have been suggested as alternative modes of therapy for infants in cardiac failure.

Conclusion

IIAC should be suspected in infants presenting with hypertension

and evidence of generalized calcification in blood vessels on imaging. Early diagnosis and treatment improves prognosis. This condition however remains a diagnosis of exclusion after ruling out more common causes of hypertension. A lot remains to be known about the management of this rare condition. Elucidating possible genes involved in this condition may lead to newer approaches towards therapy.

References

- Bolster F, Ali Z, Southall P, Fowler D (2015) Generalized arterial calcification of infancy--Findings at post-mortem computed tomography and autopsy. *Forensic Sci Int* 254: e7-e12.
- Pejovic B, Peco-Antic A, Marinkovic-Eric J (2007) Blood pressure in non-critically ill preterm and full-term neonates. *Pediatr Nephrol* 22: 249-257.
- Colan SD, McElhinney DB, Crawford EC, Keane JF, Lock JE (2006) Validation and re-evaluation of a discriminant model predicting anatomic suitability for biventricular repair in neonates with aortic stenosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 47: 1858-1865.
- Sahay S, Tonelli AR (2013) Pericardial effusion in pulmonary arterial hypertension. *Pulm Circ* 3: 467-477.
- Glatz AC, Pawel BR, Hsu DT, Weinberg P, Chrisant MR (2006) Idiopathic infantile arterial calcification: two case reports, a review of the literature and a role for cardiac transplantation. *Pediatr Transplant* 10: 225-233.
- Nasrallah FK, Baho H, Sallout A, Qurashi M (2009) Prenatal diagnosis of idiopathic infantile arterial calcification with hydrops fetalis. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 34: 601-604.
- Ferreira C, Ziegler S, Gahl W (1993) Generalized arterial calcification of infancy. In: Pagon RA, Adam MP, Ardinger HH, et al. (Eds). *GeneReviews*® [Internet]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington, Seattle.
- Nitschke Y, Rutsch F (2012) Genetics in arterial calcification: lessons learned from rare diseases. *Trends Cardiovasc Med* 22: 145-149.
- Numakura C, Yamada M, Ariyasu D, Maesaka A, Kobayashi H, et al. (2006) Genetic and enzymatic analysis for two Japanese patients with idiopathic infantile arterial calcification. *J Bone Miner Metab* 24: 48-52.
- Shaireen H, Howlett A, Amin H, Yusuf K, Kamaluddeen M, et al. (2013) The mystery of persistent pulmonary hypertension: an idiopathic infantile arterial calcification. *BMC Pediatr* 13: 107.
- Stojanovic V, Doronjski A, Milakb G, Barisic N (2013) Idiopathic arterial calcification of infancy-peritoneal dialysis for treatment of hypertension. *Fetal Pediatr Pathol* 32: 443-447.
- Samyn MM, Bick D, Humphrey JA, Gandy KL (2010) Successful congenital heart surgery for a toddler with idiopathic infantile arterial calcification. *Pediatr Cardiol* 31: 1096-1099.
- Corbacioglu Esmer A, Kalelioglu I, Omeroglu RE, Kayserili H, Gulluoglu M, et al. (2015) Prenatal ultrasonographic diagnosis of generalized arterial calcification of infancy. *J Clin Ultrasound* 43: 50-54.

14. Samon LM, Ash KM, Murdison KA (1995) Aorto-pulmonary calcification: an unusual manifestation of idiopathic calcification of infancy evident antenatally. *Obstet Gynecol* 85(5 Pt 2): 863-865.
15. Reitter A, Fischer D, Buxmann H, Nitschke Y, Rutsch F, et al. (2009) Fetal hydrops, hyperechogenic arteries and pathological doppler findings at 29 weeks: prenatal presentation of generalized arterial calcification of infancy - a novel mutation in ENPP1. *Fetal Diagn Ther* 25: 264-268.
16. Mastrolia SA, Weintraub AY, Baron J, Sciaky-Tamir Y, Koifman A, et al. (2015) Antenatal diagnosis of idiopathic arterial calcification: a systematic review with a report of two cases. *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 291: 977-986.
17. Cansu A, Ahmetoglu A, Mutlu M, Guven S, Osmanagaoglu MA (2010) Idiopathic infantile arterial calcification: prenatal diagnosis and postnatal presentation. *Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol* 37: 73-75.
18. Heuser CC, Puchalski M, Kennedy A, Sangle N, Manuck T, et al. (2010) Radiographic and pathologic evaluation of idiopathic infantile arterial calcification. *Obstet Gynecol* 115(2 Pt 2): 465-468.
19. Nagaraj BR, Jain P, Thomas DA, Raghu M (2009) Sonological appearance of idiopathic arterial calcification in fetus: A rare case. *Indian J Radiol Imaging* 19: 248-251.
20. Dlamini N, Splitt M, Durkan A, Siddiqui A, Padayachee S, et al. (2009) Generalized arterial calcification of infancy: phenotypic spectrum among three siblings including one case without obvious arterial calcifications. *Am J Med Genet A* 149A: 456-460.
21. Nagar AM, Hanchate V, Tandon A, Thakkar H, Chaulbal NG (2003) Antenatal detection of idiopathic arterial calcification with hydrops fetalis. *J Ultrasound Med* 22: 653-659.
22. Levine JC, Campbell J, Nadel A (2001) Image in cardiovascular medicine. Prenatal diagnosis of idiopathic infantile arterial calcification. *Circulation* 103: 325-326.
23. Eronen M, Pohjavuori M, Heikkilä P (2001) Fatal outcome of two siblings with idiopathic arterial calcification of infancy diagnosed in utero. *Pediatr Cardiol* 22: 167-169.
24. Crade M, Lewis DF, Nageotte MP (1991) In utero appearance of idiopathic infantile arterial calcification: ultrasound study of a 28-week fetus. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 1: 284-285.
25. Spear R, Mack LA, Benedetti TJ, Cole RE (1990) Idiopathic infantile arterial calcification. In utero diagnosis. *J Ultrasound Med* 9: 473-476.
26. Stuart G, Wren C, Bain H (1990) Idiopathic infantile arterial calcification in two siblings: failure of treatment with diphosphonate. *Br Heart J* 64: 156-159.
27. Tschumper B, Dietrich RB, Pais MJ, Crade M (1994) Pediatric case of the day. Idiopathic infantile arterial calcification (IIAC). *Radiographics* 14: 675-677.