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Title: Hereditary α 1-antitrypsin deficiency in children and its clinical consequences

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Body: α1-antitrypsin deficiency (AATD) is a genetic disorder that manifests as pulmonary emphysema, liver cirrhosis and rarely skin panniculitis. The prevalence is estimated at 1: 2500 - 5000 newborns. Most common deficiency alleles are PI Z and PI S, and majority of pts with severe AATD are PI ZZ. Clinical manifestations may widely vary, ranging from asymptomatic to fatal liver or lung disease. The aim of the study is to present clinical observation in children with AATD. Methods: A retrospective review of case reports of AATD children population was undertaken. Age, genotypes, reasons for clinical investigation, hepatic and respiratory symptoms and functions were recorded. Results: 44 children were observed (28/PI ZZ, 12/PI MZ, 2/PI SZ, 1/PI MM and 1/PI FZ). All pts were diagnosed and enrolled because of liver disease. Majority pts presented increased serum transaminase level (96% PI ZZ pts, 50% PI MZ pts). In PI ZZ group 3 pts presented liver cirrhosis, one of them had already undergone liver transplantation. As far as the respiratory system is concerned the incidence of recurrent infections and pneumonia in AATD pts was comparable to healthy population. PFTs and CXRs were within normal range. Asthma was found only in 3 PI MZ and 3 PI ZZ pts.

Pts characteristics

Genotype	iNo/gender						mean FEV1%VC
PI ZZ	21/M 7/F	11.3 SD 4.7	1.0 SD 1.1	26.7 SD 7.4	99.3 SD 9.0	96.6 SD 9.2	82.8 SD 4.0
PI MZ	7/M, 5/F	8.6 SD 3.7	2.5 SD 1.8	50.5 SD 13.6	108.3 SD 13.3	106.9 SD 9.3	84.4 SD 5.0

AAT - plasma levels of α 1-AT

Conclusions: In AATD in children acute or chronic liver disease development is observed, whereas respiratory system is not involved.