

Chediak-Higashi syndrome: pathognomonic feature

Henedina Antunes, Ângela Pereira, Isabel Cunha



A 2-year-old girl presented to us with recurrent infections, hepatosplenomegaly, and photophobia. On examination she had blond hair with a metallic sheen. The blood smear showed giant lysosomes in the white blood cells (figure) and we diagnosed Chediak-Higashi syndrome, a rare autosomal recessive disease (gene *CHS1/LYST* at 1q42.1-2). There have been around 200 cases reported, and giant cytoplasmic granules are pathognomonic. Death often occurs before the age of 7 years because of the so-called accelerated phase, with hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, and pancytopenia or severe recurrent bacterial infections.

The laboratory diagnosis was supported by partial oculocutaneous albinism and typical microscopic granules in hair shafts.

A new mutation was identified and our patient was found to be homozygous for a sequence change in the *LYST* gene: p.G3583R:c.10747G>. She currently waits for a compatible haemopoietic cell transplantation donor. Her parents and brother are not HLA-identical.

Our patient is now 7 years old, and is well, without serious infections, and with normal neurological function, which might be related to a milder clinical phenotype.

Published Online

March 29, 2013

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(13\)60020-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60020-3)

Paediatrics Department, Hospital de Braga, Braga, Portugal (Prof H Antunes PhD, Â Pereira MD, I Cunha MD); Life and Health Sciences Research Institute (ICVS), School of Health Sciences, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal (Prof H Antunes); and ICVS/3B's—PT Government Associate Laboratory, Braga/Guimarães, Portugal (Prof H Antunes)

Correspondence to: Prof Henedina Antunes, Paediatrics Department, Hospital de Braga, Sete Fontes, S Victor, Apartado 2056, 4701-901, Braga, Portugal henedinaantunes@gmail.com

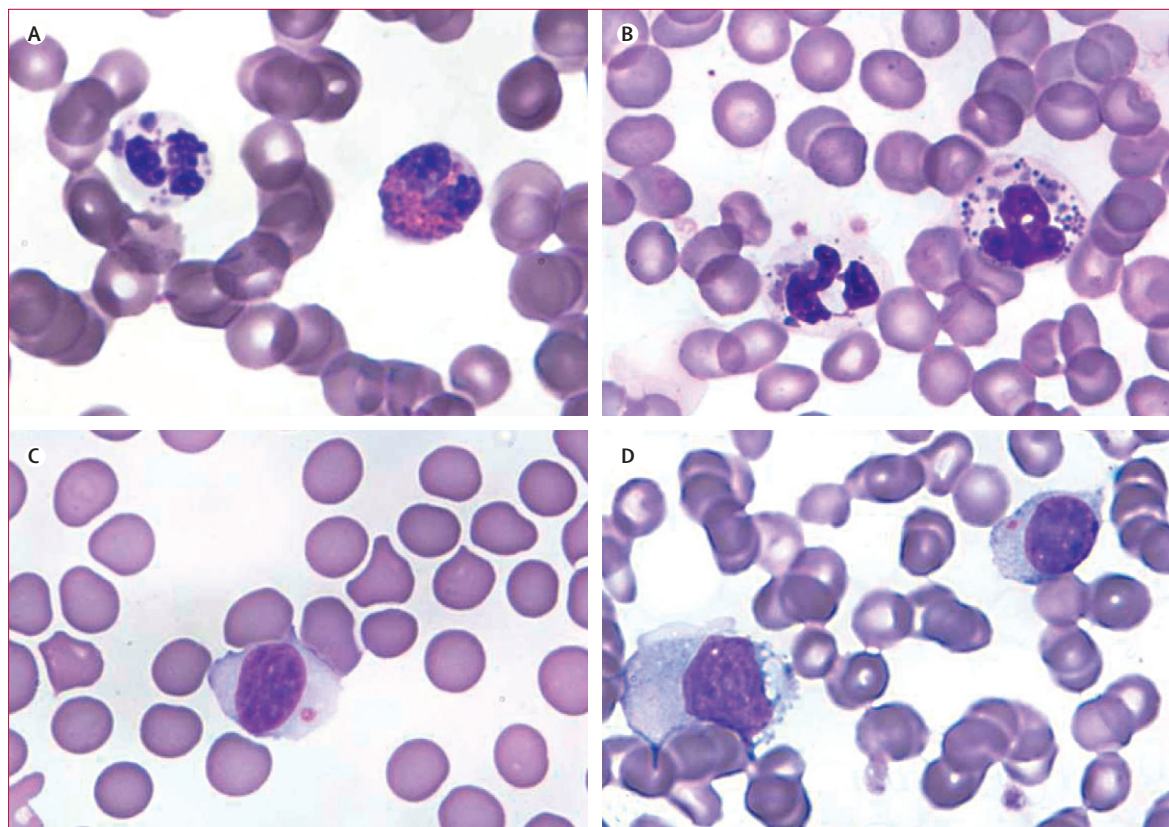


Figure: Chediak-Higashi syndrome

Blood film showing pathognomonic giant cytoplasmic granules in neutrophils and eosinophils (A), neutrophils (B), and lymphocytes (C, D).