

Pulmonary Haemosiderosis Secondary to Hereditary Haemochromatosis; a Case Report

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Introduction

Hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) is an autosomal recessive condition of dysregulated iron absorption that may lead to an overload of total body iron with associated secondary tissue damage. The genetic prevalence of this disorder is 0.4% in Northern Europeans; however, it has a much lower clinical prevalence.^[1] Individuals with a homozygous substitution of tyrosine for cysteine at position 282

Abstract

Introduction: Hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) is an autosomal recessive disease of increased intestinal absorption of iron, leading to accumulation in tissues which may progress to organ damage, most commonly in the liver. Iron deposition in the liver can lead to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Other common manifestations of haemochromatosis include diabetes, bronzing of the skin, arthropathy and cardiomyopathy. Here, we describe a case of pulmonary haemosiderosis secondary to HH. **Case Description:** A 49-year-old male with no medical history or family history of iron overload presented with fatigue, shortness of breath and chest pain after a recent finding of elevated ferritin. The patient was found to have biallelic C282Y mutations of the human homeostatic iron regulator protein (*HFE*) protein and after further workup with laboratory tests and imaging was diagnosed with HH with secondary pulmonary haemosiderosis. The patient is receiving twice weekly phlebotomies and has had an overall improvement in his symptoms. **Practical Implications:** The presentation of haemochromatosis can vary widely depending on the severity of iron overload and the presence of conditions that predispose organ dysfunction. Pulmonary haemosiderosis is a very rare manifestation of HH. This report illustrates the various manifestations of this disease and provides insight into this rare presentation to improve the diagnosis of this disease.

Key words: Dyspnoea, ferritins, haemochromatosis protein, haemochromatosis, haemosiderosis, mutation

(C282Y) in the *HFE* protein account for 82-90% of the clinical diagnosis of HH among Northern Europeans descendants.^[2] Elevated serum ferritin and transferrin saturation (TSAT) occur more frequently in males with C282Y homozygosity than females with the same amino acid substitution.^[3-5] European Association for the Study of the Liver defines HH as C282Y homozygosity and increased body iron stores with or without clinical symptoms.^[1]

Iron accumulation associated with HH may present in a variety of ways. Elevated serum alanine aminotransferase levels indicating that hepatic dysfunction is an early manifestation of this disease and may progress to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.^[6,7] Iron may accumulate in the skin, leading to pigmentation as well as in endocrine organs resulting in hypothyroidism, diabetes mellitus and hypogonadism.^[8,9] In a severely iron overloaded state, cardiomyopathy may occur resulting in arrhythmias and heart failure.^[10] Here, we describe HH presenting with pulmonary haemosiderosis which is a rare presenting manifestation of this disease.

Case Report

A 49-year-old White male with no significant medical history or family history of iron overload was referred to haematology oncology for further evaluation of an elevated ferritin. The patient had not seen a medical provider for many years before a recent visit to an urgent care clinic for fatigue and left-sided face and left extremity paresthesia. On further workup including possible Vitamin B12 deficiency, he was found to have elevated haemoglobin of 17.6 g/dl, a ferritin level above 1300 ng/mL with a normal Vitamin B12 level, white blood cell and platelet counts. A referral to haematology oncology department was placed.

Four weeks after the urgent care visit, the patient presented to the emergency room with episodes of shortness of breath and chest pain. His chest X-ray showed fine reticular nodular pattern throughout the entirety of both lungs concerning for pulmonary haemosiderosis [Figure 1]. His electrolytes and liver function test were within normal limits. His workup showed normal Vitamin B12 levels and an elevated ferritin level of 1913 ng/mL. He denied any major issues or problems. On further workup at the haematology clinic, he specifically denied any history of diabetes, chest tenderness, joint pain, shortness of breath, cough, haemoptysis, history of prior lung disease, frequent respiratory illnesses, fever, chills, night sweats and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease. Before diagnosis, he was going to the gym regularly using the treadmill

and light weights without limitation. He endorsed having fatigue and numbness and tingling in his hands and feet. He denied any other joint arthritis or darkening of the skin. He had no family history of iron overload and had no offspring. He was a former smoker and quit 1 week before the visit. He denied any alcohol consumption. His physical examination was completely benign.

The blood haemochromatosis human homeostatic iron regulator protein (*HFE*) gene analysis showed

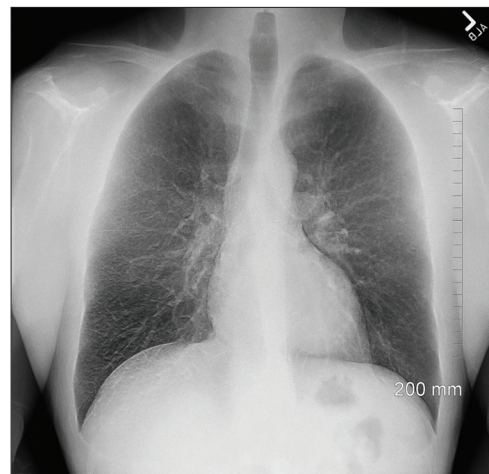


Figure 1: Chest X-ray showing fine reticular nodular pattern throughout the entirety of both lungs concerning for pulmonary haemosiderosis

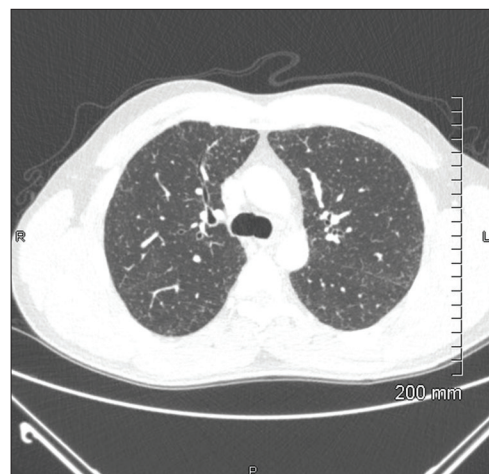


Figure 2: Computed tomography chest showing diffuse reticular nodular opacities consistent with pulmonary haemosiderosis

two copies of the C282Y mutation. This result can take place in patients with HH. However, it does not confirm a diagnosis or predisposition to the development of HH. Computed tomography (CT) chest showed diffuse reticular nodular opacities which are consistent with pulmonary haemosiderosis^[11] [Figure 2]. Likewise, the patient underwent FerriScan (Resonance Health, Burswood, Western Australia, Australia) which showed no focal abnormality on non-contrast sequences and marked T2 hypointensity of the liver which is consistent with iron deposition. FerriScan transverse relaxation rate shows that TSAT was >45% and his liver iron content

per dry liver weight was approximately 29 mg/g (normal is <1.8 mg/g) [Figure 3].

Diagnosis and Management

Differential included interstitial lung disease due to his smoking history as well as pulmonary haemosiderosis. Given the elevated ferritin, two copies of the C282Y mutation and the imaging results, the patient was diagnosed with HH with secondary pulmonary haemosiderosis. He was started on a weekly phlebotomy schedule for the goal ferritin of 50 ng/mL, while holding phlebotomy if haematocrit reached 33%. During follow-up, a laboratory test showed a ferritin of 1223 ng/mL and haemoglobin of 13.4 g/dl. The patient was placed on twice weekly phlebotomy (500 ml) with oral fluid replacement and a course of prednisone 40 mg daily for 2 weeks, tapered down to 30 mg for 2 weeks and then to 20 mg daily, as well as a prophylaxis sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim (800/160 mg tablet) every alternate day, 3 days a week. At 3-month follow-up, he reported an improvement in his fatigue. A repeat chest CT was conducted after 5 months of prior CT [Figure 4] and it showed minimal residual abnormality with a reported improvement in diffuse reticular nodular opacities.



Figure 3: Computed tomography (CT) chest performed 5 months after initial CT scan with minimal residual abnormality with a reported improvement in diffuse reticular nodular opacities

Discussion

The presentation of HH can vary depending on the severity of iron overload, the organ

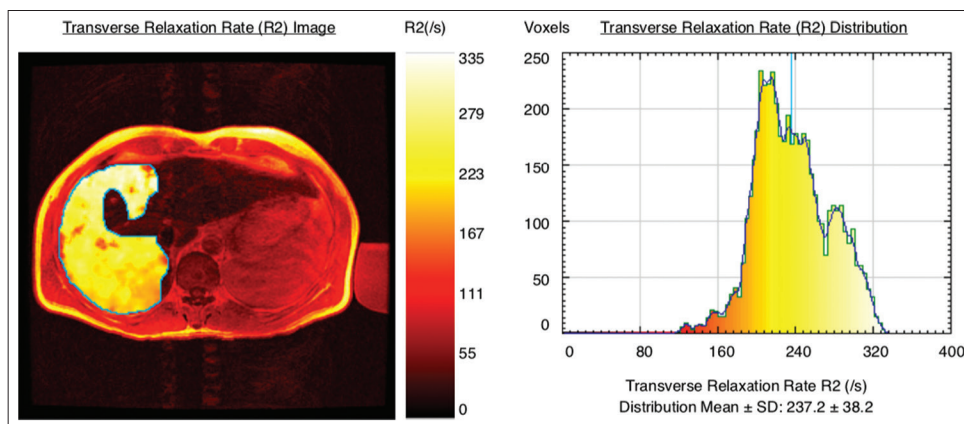


Figure 4: Ferri Scan shows that the transverse relaxation rate transferrin saturation was >45% and his liver iron content per dry liver weight was approximately 29 mg/g (normal is <1.8 mg/g)

involved and the presence of other conditions that may lead to organ dysfunction. Before our understanding of the genetics of HH and the *HFE* gene, the majority of patients presented with symptoms caused by iron accumulation. Analysis of a population of patients from 1959 to 1992 with haemochromatosis concluded that 75% of individuals presented with abnormalities in liver function tests, 74% of patients had weakness and lethargy, 70% of patients presented with hyperpigmentation, 48% of patients had concurrent diabetes mellitus, 44% of patients had arthralgia, 31% of patients presented with electrocardiogram abnormalities and 45% of male patients had impotence at the time of presentation.^[12] While there is a wide array of possible manifestations of HH, pulmonary haemosiderosis is rarely reported.

At present, routine availability of iron studies and genetic testing has led to earlier diagnosis and less severe progression of the disease. A more recent study found that 76% of individuals who were diagnosed with HH were asymptomatic at the time of testing.^[13] Pulmonary haemosiderosis is not a common presenting sign of HH and is more often a result of recurrent episodes of diffuse alveolar haemorrhage. This may be due to infection, rheumatic disease, medications or inhalation exposures; however, the aetiology of pulmonary haemosiderosis is often unknown.^[14]

Pulmonary haemosiderosis secondary to haemochromatosis has been reported once previously in the Spanish medical literature in *Archivos de Bronconeumologia* in 1995.^[15] In this case report, authors performed a transbronchial biopsy, which confirmed iron deposits in alveolar macrophages. Pathognomic feature of pulmonary haemosiderosis is lung biopsy, which should be suggestive for the presence of haemosiderin-laden macrophages. However, this was not conducted in the present case report due to genetic evidence of HH, the imaging findings and the overall improvement in symptoms following repeated therapeutic phlebotomy.

Here, we report a case of a 49-year-old male with an elevated ferritin level who presented with shortness of breath and chest pain. His symptoms were likely due to haemosiderosis secondary to HH which was confirmed with iron studies, genetic testing and FerriScan magnetic resonance imaging. With this report, we hope to illuminate a rare possible manifestation of HH and encourage further research to assess if more patients with HH have pulmonary findings.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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Authorship Contributions

Conceived and designed the analysis: WJ, ADK, ERU; Collected the data: N/A; Performed the analysis: N/A; Wrote the paper: WJ, ADK, ERU.