

A Double Dose Of Triples

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Adrenal disorders and delayed puberty are a not uncommon presentation in the Endocrine Out Patient Department. However, a child presenting with both disorders simultaneously is rather uncommon and requires extensive evaluation and out-of-the box thinking to reach a valid diagnosis. Here we report a girl who presented with both primary adrenal insufficiency and delayed puberty, who on subsequent evaluation was found to have **Allgrove's syndrome** and **Triple X Syndrome**, leading to this rare presentation.

14 year, 6 month old girl, presented to the endocrinology OP with:

H/o hyperpigmentation of face, lips and palms since the past 8 years.

H/O weakness of both upper and lower limbs since the past 2 years.

H/o pain in calves noticed since 2 years, gradually associated with walking difficulty and climbing stairs

On follow up with neurologist and being evaluated for sensory and motor neuropathy.

On follow up with gynecologist for delayed puberty.

Past History

H/O poor scholastic performance – developmental delay.

H/o occasional dysphagia and features s/o reflux esophagitis.

No H/O seizures in past.

No H/S/O anosmia

3rd degree consanguinity for 2 generations

No H/O similar problems in family.

Examination

Height – 148 cm -25th centile

Weight – 25 kg - <3rd centile

BP – 90/70 mm Hg supine

80/58 mm Hg standing

SMR –A1P1B1.

Pallor present. No goitre

Hyperpigmentation over face, lips, palms,

buccal mucosa and gingivae

No Turner's phenotype.

Power decreased in all limbs- 4/5

Hypotonia

Sensory and Motor neuropathy

Ataxia

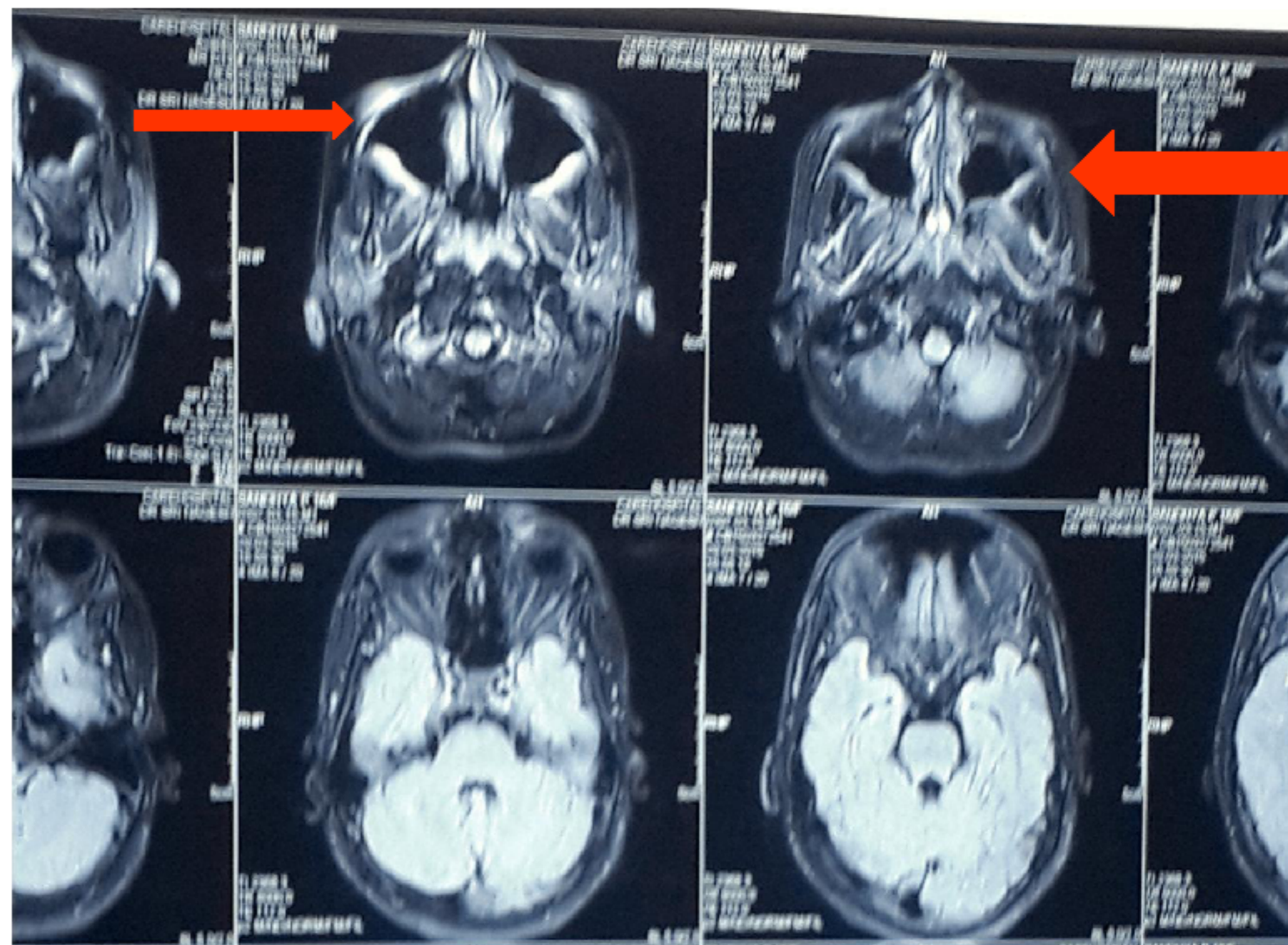
Amyotrophy

Dysautonomia.

Started on hydrocortisone and fludrocortisone

Thyroxine not replaced

Asked to review



Review

General Condition improved

BP -110/70 mm Hg

2 cm ht gain

No development of secondary sexual characters

FSH – 38.58mu/ml

LH – 17 mu/ml

E2 – 34 pg/ml

TSH – 4 mciu/ml

Anti-TPO antibodies - negative

Anti-thyroglobulin antibodies – negative

Started on estrogen

Ovaries not visualised on ultrasound.

Subsequent CT abdomen –

Infantile uterus and ovaries visualised

Achalasia cardia noticed incidentally

Co-incidentally MRI brain showed atrophy/agenesis of lacrimal glands

TRIPLE A +TRIPLE X

Adrenal insufficiency

GERD and achalasia cardia ALLGROVE'S

Alacrimia

Autonomic Features

Delayed Puberty

Hypergonadotropic Hypogonadism TRIPLE X

Sensory and Motor Neuropathy

TRIPLE X SYNDROME

Incidence – 1 in 1000 females

Most common female chromosomal abnormality.

Epicanthal folds, hypertelorism, upslanting palpebral fissures, clinodactyly, overlapping digits, pes planus, and pectus excavatum, hypotonia and joint hyperextensibility.

POF, unilateral kidney, AITD.

ALLGROVE'S SYNDROME – TRIPLE A

Less than 100 reported cases since 1978.

Adrenal insufficiency, achalasia of the cardia, alacrima, autonomic abnormalities. Abnormal pupillary reflexes, poor heart rate variability, and orthostatic hypotension.

Mutations of the ADRACALIN (or AAAS) gene encoding the ALADIN protein of the NPC.

No unifying pathologic hypothesis.

Progressive loss of cholinergic function.

May represent a dysfunction of melanocortin receptor signaling.

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