

# Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba Syndrome with PTEN mutation in a patient affected by Congenital Hypothyroidism due to TPO gene alteration



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There are no conflicts of interest

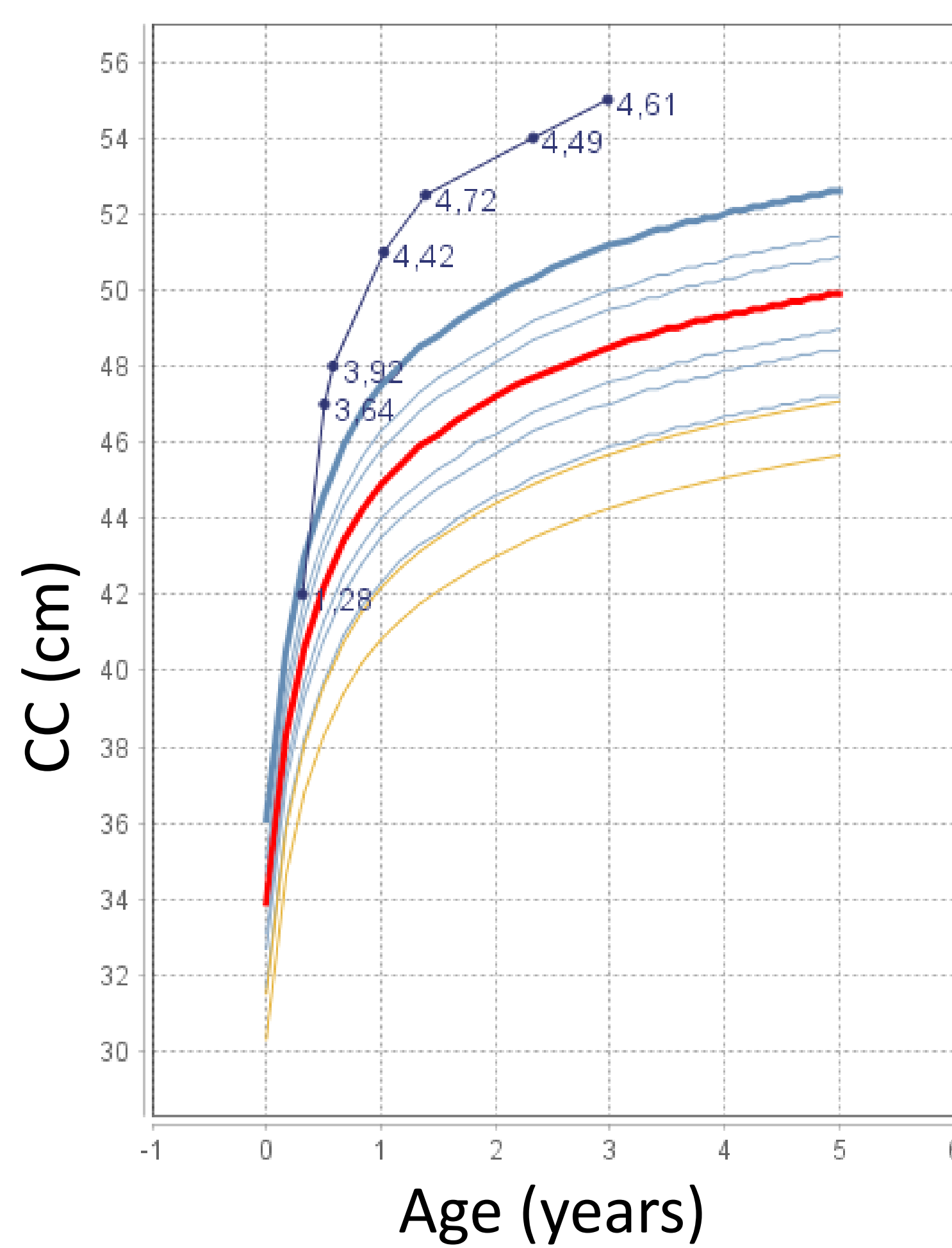
Born at 31+4 GW, because of PROM. BW 1640 gr (0,4 SDS) – BL 44 cm (1,5 SDS) – CC 29 cm (0,6 SDS) – APGAR 5..9  
Neonatal problems: respiratory distress, jaundice, patent ductus arteriosus

## Neonatal screening: bTSH 152 → CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM

TSH (mCu/mL)	FT4 (ng/dL)	Antibodies	Therapy	Ultrasound
1016	<0,4	AbTG, AbTPO, TRAb neg	→ L-T4 13 mcg/kg/die	Hyperplastic, not omogeneous echotexture



### Head circumference >97° ple



**Brain MRI (7 months):** minimal amplification of the subarachnoid space and light reduction of the myelinization signal.

### 7 months – 6 years 6 months, The follow-up:

- Neuromotor delay: first steps 18 months, first words 24 months
- Regular length growth on the 25° ple
- Regular weight growth on the 25° ple
- Persistent macrocrania (CC > 97° ple)
- Adequate thyroid function with L-T4 therapy (2,5-3,5 mcg/kg/die)



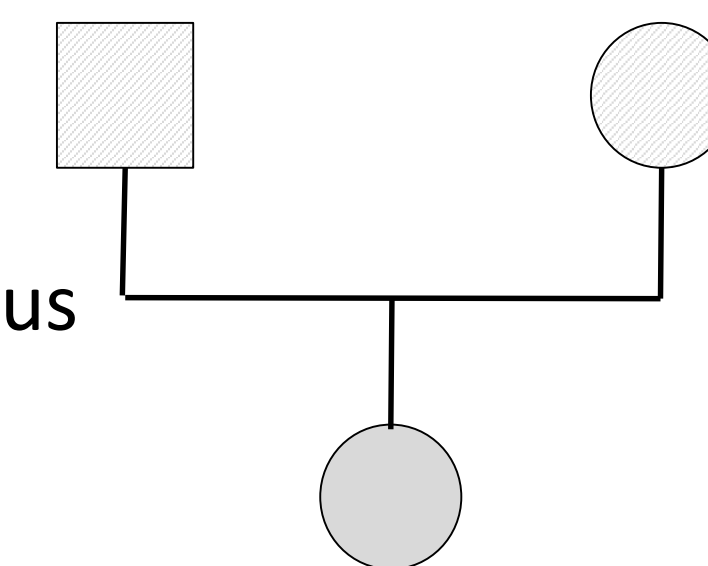
### 6 years 6 months, The follow-up:

- Macrocrania (CC >97° ple)
- Triangular face, frontal bossing, hyperthelormism, horizontal eyelids
- Lipoma in left dorso-lombar region + three lipomas in the dorsal and thoracic region surgically removed
- **THYREOMEGALY**

## NGS: Homozigous variation TPO gene (GGCC395, exon 8)

Familial anamnesis:

- GGCC395 TPO, in heterozigous
- Normal thyroid function



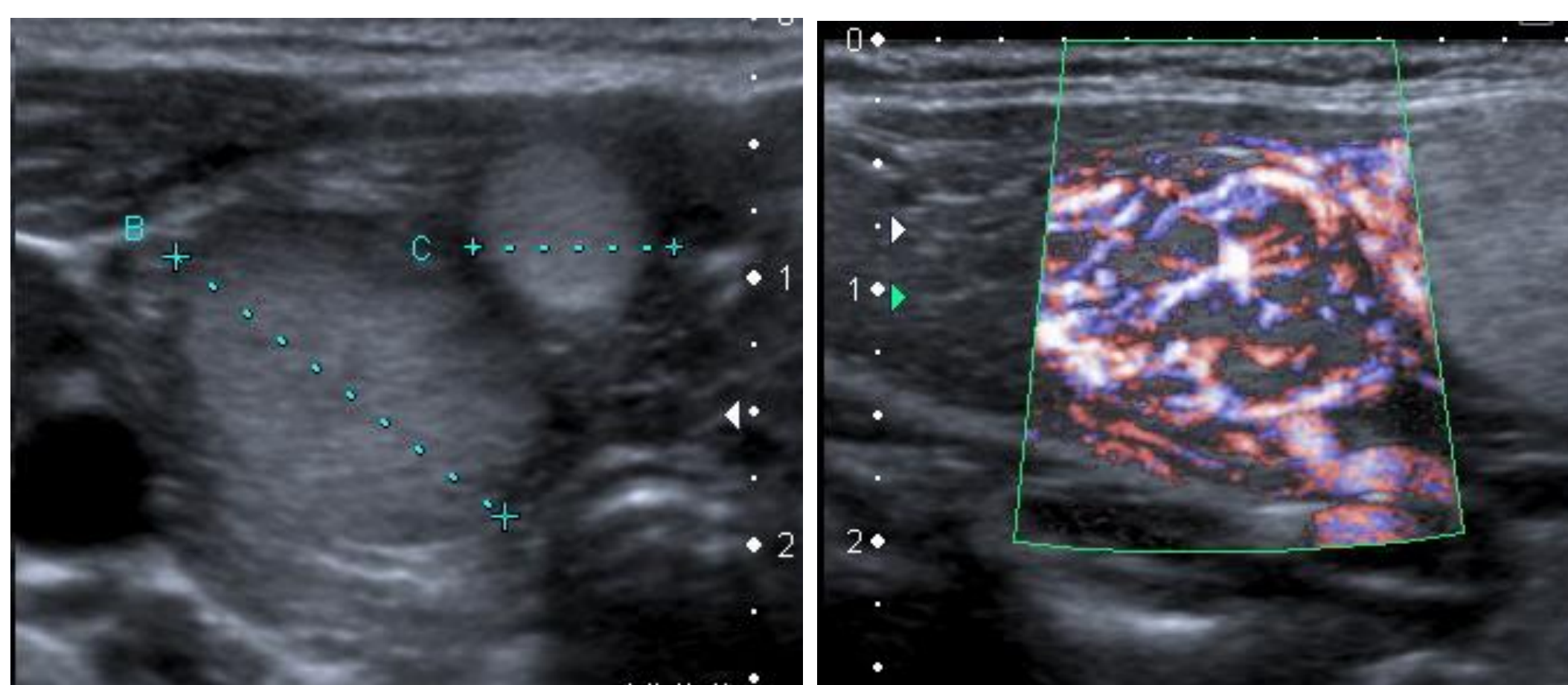
- GGCC395 TPO, in heterozigous
- Hypothyroidism, left lobe hypoplasia
- Celiac disease

### 6 years 6 months, Thyroid ultrasound

- Right lobe: at least 5 nodules (7-16 mm)
- Left lobe: at least 4 nodules (6-15 mm)

### 7 years, Thyroid ultrasound

- Right lobe: at least 6-7 nodules (4-19 mm)
- Left lobe: 6 nodules (6-17 mm)



### 7 years, Neurological follow-up

- **WPPSI-III:** QI 70 (85-115): verbal 80, performance 65, processing velocity 78
- **Brain MRI and CT:** alteration of the orbital roof, hemangioma?



- These clinical features (face abnormalities, macrocephaly, subcutaneous lipomas, hemangiomas and multinodular goiter) represent some of the several phenotypic expressions of BRRs.
- The TPO and PTEN mutations may have had a synergic effect on the thyroid involvement in our patient.
- Mutations in the tumor suppressor gene PTEN cause an increased oncologic risk thus prophylactic total thyroidectomy should be considered in selected patients.

## PTEN: heterozigous c.635-1G>C mutation BANNAYAN-RILEY-RUVALCABA SYNDROME, BRRs (PTEN Hamartoma Tumor Syndrome)

### THYROIDECTOMY:

21 adenomatous nodules, 8/8 loss of PTEN expression

