

A case of neonatal hemochromatosis

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Objective

To report de efficacy of human inmunoglobullins in the treatment of neonatal hemochromatosis in a public hospital at Santiago de Chile.

Methods

In a patient with previous new-born diagnosed with Neonatal Hemochromatosis, was administered 1gr per kilogram of human inmunoglobulin weekly from week 18 to 38. Ultrasound follow up was made every 15 days to look for oligohydroamnios and intra uterine growth restriction.

Results

Delivery was scheduled at 38 weeks of pregnancy, obtaining a male new-born, 3200gr, Apgar score 9-9. With a favorable neonatal evolution. Periodic follow up didn't show signs of hepatic injury, and with normal development, was discharged from follow up at 3 moths of age. At 1 year 6 months of age, patient was reconrolled with a normal developement and no signs of hepatic injury.

Conclusion

High-Dose Human inmunoglobullins ccould prevent the event of a new case of neonatal hemochromatosis if administered from week 18 till delivery.