Ostry zez zbieżny jako objaw idiopatycznego nadciśnienia śródczaszkowego u 6-letniego dziecka leczonego rekombinowanym ludzkim hormonem wzrostu

Acute Acquired Esotropia Secondary to Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension in a Child Receiving Recombinant Human Growth Hormone

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Abstract:

Recombinant human growth hormone (rhGH) has been used for treatment of growth hormone deficient children over 30 years. The rhGH has been demonstrated to have a relatively wide safety margin, but therapy requires strict monitoring. Headaches, especially in the first few months of therapy, require close evaluation as idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH) is found infrequently.

Purpose: To present acute esotropia secondary to idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH) in the course of recombinant human growth hormone (rhGH) therapy.

Material and methods: A 6-year-old girl, treated for growth hormone deficiency, developed acute esotropia and headache 2 months after starting rhGH therapy. IIH with bilateral papilloedema was diagnosed. The rhGH was discontinued.

Results: Papilledema resolved with the discontinuation of rhGH, and treatment with acetazolamide. Visual acuity was unchanged. The patient's strabismus resolved after 7 weeks. Two months later rhGH therapy was restarted at a lower dose and gradually increased. Treatment continued for nine years, without any side effects.

Conclusion: Acute onset esotropia can be the first sign of a intracranial hypertension in a child receiving rhGH. Children treated with rhGH should have a complete ophthalmic evaluation and should be carefully monitored, if they report headache or visual disturbances.

Key words: Słowa kluczowe:

idiopathic intracranial hypertension, recombinant human growth hormone, esotropia, papilledema.

idiopatyczne nadciśnienie śródczaszkowe, rekombinowany ludzki hormon wzrostu, zez zbieżny, tarcze zastoinowe.