Figure 1.

A long-term follow-up of an Imerslund-Grasbeck syndrome patient with proteinuria
Nefrologia 2013;33(1):147-8

Dear Editor,

Imerslund-Grasbeck syndrome (IGS) is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by megaloblastic anemia due to selective vitamin B12 malabsorption and asymptomatic proteinuria.1 IGS occurs in the first 1-2 years of life, and megaloblastic anemia is responsive to parenteral vitamin B12 treatment.2 It is thought that proteinuria is benign in IGS; however, there is no sufficient number of follow-up series in IGS.

Case report
A 22-year-old woman had been referred to our pediatric outpatient clinic with the complaints of pale skin, loss of appetite, ataxia and diarrhea-constipation periods when she was 2-year-old. The clinical examination and laboratory studies revealed pallor of conjunctiva, megaloblastic anemia with vitamin B12 deficiency (serum vitamin B12 level <150pg/ml, hemoglobin: 6.5g/dl, MCV: 104fl and peripheral blood smear with hypersegmented neutrophils) and mild proteinuria (less than 0.5g/day) with absence of kidney function abnormality.

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Conflict of interest
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest associated with this manuscript.

Two renal biopsies were performed because of persistent proteinuria, however, there was no remarkable histologically changes. She was diagnosed with IGS in the light of this clinical picture. Anemia and neurological symptoms were improved with vitamin B12 therapy in the next few weeks. Mild proteinuria remains persist with normal kidney function and she is being still followed-up with periodically for proteinuria.

IGS was firstly described in 1960 by Olga Imerslund and more than 300 cases have been published to date. In IGS, vitamin B₉ is completely abolished and if untreated with parenteral therapy the disease is fatal. A recent study revealed a biallelic mutation either in cubulin or amnions less genes cause IGS. Both proteins act as a receptor for intrinsic factor-vitamin B₁₂ complexes as well as cubulin is an albumin binding protein important for renal tubular albumin reabsorption. Because of absence of glomerular damage in kidney biopsies progressive kidney disease is not usual. Broch et al enrolled 14 patients to a long term follow-up study and exhibited no deterioration in kidney function. Limited numbers of cases have been observed almost 50 years and renal prognosis is excellent. We aimed to announce our case with IGS who has a good renal prognosis over 20 years follow-up.

Conflict of interest
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Reacción adversa por la administración intravenosa de hierro: ¿hipersensibilidad o efecto secundario?

Señor Director:

La reposición de hierro es necesaria en los pacientes de hemodiálisis debido a las pérdidas hemáticas crónicas que se producen con la técnica. La administración de hierro intravenoso (hierro dextramaltosa) a pasar por vía intravenosa en una hora poshemodiálisis. A los 15 minutos de iniciada la infusión, la paciente refiere prurito generalizado y sensación de quemazón lingual y de hipersensibilidad peribucal. La tasa de efectos adversos relacionados con la administración de diversos preparados de hierro intravenoso (hierro dextran en el 1/100-1000 de los pacientes);