

# SYMPTOMATIC MANAGEMENT OF PMM2-CDG (CDG-Ia)

## WHAT IS CDG?

**Congenital Disorders of Glycosylation (CDG) are a growing group of diseases among the 8000 known rare diseases.**

They are caused by the incorrect or absent synthesis of sugar antennas (glycans) on proteins and lipids.

## HOW MANY PMM2-CDG PATIENTS ARE KNOWN?

Since many cases are unrecognized or misdiagnosed it is difficult to determine the real number of patients.

The prevalence may be as high as:

**1 in 20.000**

## RECOMMENDED ANNUAL SURVEILLANCE

(or more frequently when indicated)

- Eye examination;
- Complete clinical assessment by a physician;
- Blood examination: liver function tests, thyroid function tests, hematological factors (factor XI, protein C, protein S, antithrombin...)...

## WHAT ABOUT PMM2-CDG TREATMENT?

Currently, there is no specific treatment for PMM2-CDG but research towards this goal is going on in several centers.

## SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENTS

The scheme drawn below summarizes symptomatic treatments for PMM2-CDG. In addition, physical, speech and occupational therapy are very important.

**Note:** before surgery the consultation of a haematologist, familiar with CDG, is indicated.

## CLINICAL FEATURE

**FAILURE TO THRIVE  
(+/- ENTEROPATHY, HYPOGLYCAEMIA)**

**STRABISMUS**

**ACUTE MOTOR EVENT AND/OR  
LOSS OF CONSCIENCE**

**ORAL MOTOR DYSFUNCTION**

**SCOLIOSIS/KYPHOSIS**

**PERICARDIAL EFFUSION**

**TRUE HYPOTHYROIDISM**

## POSSIBLE INTERVENTION BY A PHYSICIAN

**NASOGASTRIC TUBE OR GASTROSTOMY TUBE FEEDING.<sup>①</sup> IN CASE OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA, LACTOSE-FREE OR ELEMENTARY DIETARY FORMULA INSTEAD OF MILK PRODUCTS**

**GLASSES, PATCHING,  
BOTULINUM TOXIN OR SURGERY <sup>②</sup>**

**IS IT A STROKE-LIKE EPISODE,  
EPILEPSY OR A VASCULAR EVENT?**

**CONSULTATION WITH A SPEECH  
THERAPIST/GASTROENTEROLOGIST/NUTRITIONIST <sup>③④</sup>**

**SURGICAL TREATMENT IN SEVERE FORMS <sup>①</sup>**

**CORTICOSTEROIDS AND SALICYLIC ACID,  
PERICARDIAL DRAINAGE <sup>④</sup>**

**L-THYROXINE SUPPLEMENTATION <sup>①</sup>**

<sup>①</sup> S. E. Sparks and D. M. Krasnewich. GeneReviews. 2011.

<sup>②</sup> D. Coman, M. Irving, P. Kannu, J. Jaeken and R. Savarirayan. Clin Genet, 2008, 73, 507-515.

<sup>③</sup> D. Coman, D. Bostock, M. Hunter, P. Kannu, M. Irving, V. Mayne, M. Fietz, J. Jaeken and R. Savarirayan. Am J Med Genet A, 2008, 146, 389-392.

<sup>④</sup> B. J. Feldman and D. Rosenthal. Pediatr Cardiol, 2002, 23, 469-471.