Wadia Journal of Women and Child Health

Clinical Image

Cutaneous skeletal hypophosphatemia syndrome

R. Keshwani¹, S. Rao Chandrashekhar¹, A. Mehta¹, A. Patil¹

¹Division of Pediatric Endocrinology, Department of Pediatrics, Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

*Corresponding author:

S. Rao Chandrashekhar, Professor, Division of Pediatric Endocrinology, Department of Pediatrics, Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

c_sudha@hotmail.com

Received:17 June 2022Accepted:21 June 2022Published:01 July 2022

DOI

10.25259/WJWCH_2022_12

Described here is a four year three months old girl, born of third-degree consanguineous marriage, birth and developmentally normal, presenting with bowing of legs since one year of age and multiple hairy birth marks. She was short (Height- 85.1 cm, -4 SDS) with features of rickets, genu varus, tibia vara with an intercondylar distance of 10 cm [Figure 1-a], multiple hairy nevi all over the body [Figure 1-b and d] along with a verrucous lesion on scalp [Figure 1-c]. Investigations revealed S. Calcium- 10.1 mg% (8.8-10.8), Phosphorous - 3.4 mg% (3.2-5.5), Alkaline Phosphatase-726 U/L (122-335), Tubular resorption of phosphorus - 93% (85-95%), TmP/GFR- 3.16 (3.25-5.1), S. 25(OH)D3- 9.5 ng/mL, S. FGF-23- 6300 RU/mL (0-150). A 68Ga-DOTATATE PET/CT did not reveal any focus of abnormal tracer uptake except mild diffuse tracer uptake in the scalp region at the site of the lesion. An MRI Brain revealed multiple melanin deposits in bilateral medial hippocampi and pial surfaces of cerebellum and bilateral parasagittal frontal lobes.



Figure 1: (a) Short stature with genu varus, (b) Multiple nevi, (c) Verrucous scalp lesion, (d) Hairy pigmented nevi on back.

How to cite this article: Keshwani R, Chandrashekhar SR, Mehta A, Patil A. Cutaneous skeletal hypophosphatemia syndrome. Wadia J Women Child Health 2022;1(1):36-7.



This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, transform, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms. ©2022 Published by Scientific Scholar on behalf of Wadia Journal of Women and Child Health





She was thus diagnosed as congenital neurocutaneous melanotic nevus syndrome with the nevi producing FGF-23 causing hypophosphatemic rickets. She was treated for vitamin D deficiency to which there was a favourable biochemical response and is currently under our follow up.

Cutaneous-skeletal hypophosphatemia syndrome (CHCS) features epidermal or melanocytic nevi and hypophosphatemic rickets with elevated levels of fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF-23). Affected children often require phosphate and calcitriol supplementation to maintain mineral homeostasis. Convincing data that nevi removal improved blood phosphate level is lacking. Burosumab, a monoconal antibody to FGF23 may have a role in the treatment of this condition.^[1] CHCS is a part of the nevus syndrome spectrum which is an example

of somatic mosaicism arising via post zygotic activating RAS mutations.^[2]

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.