

CASE REPORT

Open Access



Congenital hydrocephalus in a trisomy 9p gained child: a case report

Mikkel Bak Henningsen, Helga Angela Gulisano and Carsten Reidies Bjarkam* 

Abstract

Background: Hydrocephalus caused by excessive liquor production due to choroid plexus hyperplasia is a rare condition that may necessitate unusual treatment paradigms. It can be seen in trisomy 9p where coexisting congenital heart disease additionally may complicate the therapeutic approach as illustrated in the current case report.

Case presentation: At 20 months of age, a Caucasian girl with trisomy 9 and family history of an older brother and twin sister having the same syndrome displayed sign of congenital hydrocephalus due to increasing head circumference. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed enlarged lateral ventricles and a prominent choroid plexus, and the girl was treated with a ventriculoperitoneal shunt, which 2 days later had to be replaced with a ventriculoatrial shunt as cerebrospinal fluid formation greatly exceeded the ability of the patient's abdominal absorptive capability. At 16 years of age, the patient was diagnosed with cardiomyopathy and diminished ejection fraction. Some months later, she was admitted to the neurosurgical ward showing signs of shunt dysfunction due to a colloid cyst in the third ventricle. Cystic drainage through endoscopic puncture only helped temporarily. Revision of the shunt system showed occlusion of the ventricular drain, and replacement was merely temporary alleviating. Intracerebral pressure was significantly increased at around 30 mmHg, prompting externalization of the drain, and measurements revealed high cerebrospinal fluid production of 60–100 ml liquor per hour. Thus, endoscopic choroid plexus coagulation was performed bilaterally leading to an immediate decrease of daily cerebrospinal fluid formation to 20–30 ml liquor per hour, and these values were stabilized by pharmaceutical treatment with acetazolamide 100 mg/kg/day and furosemide 1 mg/kg/day. Subsequently a ventriculoperitoneal shunt was placed. Follow-up after 1 and 2 months displayed no signs of hydrocephalus or ascites.

Conclusions: High cerebrospinal fluid volume load and coexisting heart disease in children with trisomy 9p may call for endoscopic choroid plexus coagulation and pharmacological therapy to diminish the daily cerebrospinal fluid production to volumes that allow proper ventriculoperitoneal shunting.

Keywords: Case report, Choroid plexus hyperplasia, Congenital heart disease, Endoscopy, Hydrocephalus, Trisomy 9p, VA shunt

Introduction

In children with trisomy 9p, congenital hydrocephalus due to choroid plexus hyperplasia is well documented alongside a variety of phenotypical manifestations including craniofacial dysmorphic features, growth retardation,

mental retardation, hand and foot anomalies [1, 3, 8, 9, 16], and congenital heart diseases including ventricular septal defect (VSD), atrial septal defect (ASD), hypoplastic left heart, and cardiomyopathy [3, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16].

Hydrocephalus is commonly treated by implantation of a ventriculoperitoneal (VP) shunt). In patients with choroid plexus hyperplasia, however, the CSF production can exceed several liters a day, ultimately causing accumulation of CSF in the abdominal cavity and ascites [1,

*Correspondence: c.bjarkam@rn.dk

Department of Neurosurgery, Aalborg University Hospital, Hobrovej 18-22, 9000 Aalborg, Denmark



© The Author(s) 2022. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

4–7]. Optional but rarely used treatment options such as ventriculoatrial (VA) shunt, choroid plexus coagulation, and pharmacological treatment may thus be needed to control choroid plexus hyperplasia-derived hydrocephalus in trisomy 9p [1, 4–15, 15, 16]. However, the known risk of VA shunt-associated cardiovascular complications such as endocarditis, heart failure, intraatrial thrombus, and pulmonary hypertension may exclude this treatment modality in trisomy 9p patients with cooccurring congenital heart disease [4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16], as illustrated by the current case report.

Case presentation

We report the case of a Caucasian girl with trisomy 9p and family history of an older brother and twin sister having the same syndrome [1]. The patient was born as twin A (birth weight 1800 g, length 45 cm) and showed dysmorphic features from birth including a large fontanel, low-hanging ears, and a bulbous nose (cf. Fig. 2C in Ref. [1]). Clinodactyly, for example, short fifth fingers with only on flexion joint and palms with singular crease, was likewise noted [1]. At birth, the head circumference was below average and like twin B.

At 20 months, her general practitioner discovered an acceleration in head circumference growth to two SD above average, compared with her twin sister (average for age). It was further noted that the girl was not able to walk independently yet, but apart from this there was no signs of neurological compromise, pain, or growth

retardation. MRI of the brain showed enlarged lateral ventricles with a prominent choroid plexus (Fig. 1). At first, aqueduct stenosis was suspected, but this was later disproved by ventriculotomy and ventriculography. Therefore, the patient was treated with a VP shunt at 2 years of age. On the second postoperative day, she showed signs of massive CSF accumulation into the abdominal cavity and fluid leakage through the abdominal cicatrices. Revision of the shunt showed no leakage and confirmed a functioning shunt system. The clinicians concluded that the CSF formation greatly exceeded the ability of the patient's abdominal absorptive capability. Subsequently, the VP shunt was replaced with a VA shunt during the same admission.

At 6 years of age, the girl was now attending special classes due to slight psychomotor compromise, but she had language and independent ambulatory function. However, due to irregular episodes of headache and vomiting, hydrocephalus was suspected, resulting in an X-ray image showing displacement of the atrial part of the drain due to growth. Surgically prolongation of the drain was successfully performed, relieving the pressure symptoms.

At 14 years of age, irregular episodes of headache and vomiting reappeared. Shunt dysfunction was suspected, and cerebral MRI showed a large occipital cyst in contact with the right lateral ventricle. Operative fenestration was performed, successfully relieving the symptoms.

At 16 years of age, the patient was diagnosed with cardiomyopathy based on transthoracic echocardiography

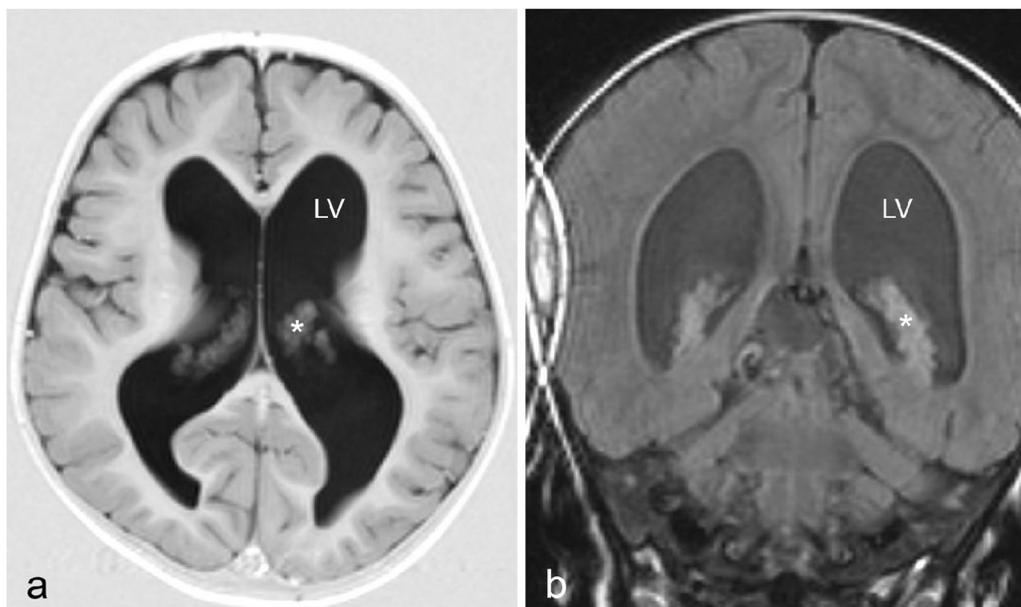


Fig. 1 T1-weighted axial (a) and coronal (b) MRI images obtained at patient age 2 years, showing hydrocephalus due to enlarged lateral ventricles (LV) encompassing a prominent choroid plexus (*)

(TTE) showing dilation of the left ventricle and diminished ejection fraction (EF, 49%). The TTE was performed because her twin sister had been diagnosed with cardiomyopathy several years before. Subsequent pharmacological treatment with ramipril was started.

Some months later, the patient was admitted to the neurosurgical ward showing signs of shunt dysfunction (that is, headache, vomiting, and tiredness). The neurological examination did not reveal any specific compromise, but subsequent ophthalmological examination (fundus photography) revealed papilledema, supporting the clinical suspicion of raised intracranial pressure (ICP). MRI of the brain was performed and showed a colloid cyst in the third ventricle, possibly occluding the foramen of Monro (Fig. 2).

Cystic drainage through endoscopic puncture only helped temporarily. Revision of the shunt system showed occlusion of the ventricular drain, and replacement was likewise only temporary alleviating as the symptoms of headache, vomiting, and tiredness reappeared within 24 hours. Accordingly, the ICP was monitored by placement of an intracranial ICP monitor and found to be significantly increased at around 30 mmHg, prompting externalization of the drain and measurements of CSF production. Externalization of the drain relieved all clinical symptoms, but measurements revealed high CSF

production of 60–100 ml liquor per hour. Endoscopic visualization showed that the choroid plexus was enlarged, hypertrophic, and well vascularized. Choroid plexus coagulation was performed bilaterally in the lateral and temporal horn of the ventricles, leading to an immediate decrease of daily CSF formation to 20–30 ml liquor per hour. Pharmaceutical treatment with acetazolamide 100 mg/kg/day and furosemide 1 mg/kg/day [12] diminished daily CSF production to approximately 300 ml. Subsequently a VP shunt (DeltaSnap 1.0) was placed, and the remaining admission was uneventful.

Follow-up after 1 and 2 months displayed no signs of hydrocephalus or ascites. No complications or neurological deficits were found. At a regular follow-up 10 months later, it was noted that the girl thrived and was more active and less tired in school and at home.

Discussion and conclusions

Hydrocephalus can be considered as a condition caused by disordered CSF homeostasis that results in expansion of the cerebral ventricles [2, 4–7]. It may accordingly arise from an increase in CSF secretion and/or an obstruction of flow in the ventricular–subarachnoid pathway, and/or a decrease in drainage to the venous system [2]. However, although the choroid plexus with a secretory rate of $0.4 \text{ ml minute}^{-1} \text{ g tissue}^{-1}$ is among the most efficient secretory tissues in our body and only paralleled by the cells of the renal proximal tubule and pancreatic ducts, one rarely encounters hydrocephalus caused by CSF hypersecretion [2, 4, 5]. CSF hypersecretion can be caused by secreting choroid plexus neoplasms (papilloma or carcinoma), which account for 0.4–0.6% of all intracranial neoplasms, or by choroid plexus hyperplasia, where the number of normal productive epithelial cells is increased [4]. To date, hydrocephalus caused by choroid plexus hyperplasia has been described in fewer than 30 patients [4–7, 10]. Ten of these patients have been cytogenetically characterized, revealing five with trisomy 9p and four with tetrasomy 9p [1, 4, 7, 10]. Similarly gain of 9p has been demonstrated in 45% of hypersecretive choroid plexus tumors [12], indicating that genetic material on the short arm of chromosome 9 may be important for choroid plexus growth and secretion [1, 12]. However, note that, among the 200 known reported cases of 9p tri- or tetrasomy, only 10 cases of choroid plexus hyperplasia have been described [1, 4–7, 10], whereas cases with corpus callosum anomalies and Dandy–Walker malformation causing obstructive hydrocephalus are seen more commonly [1].

Treatment of congenital hydrocephalus due to choroid plexus hyperplasia in patients with tri- and tetrasomy 9p is complicated by the resulting CSF volume load, which may reach a daily volume of between 2000 and 5000 ml

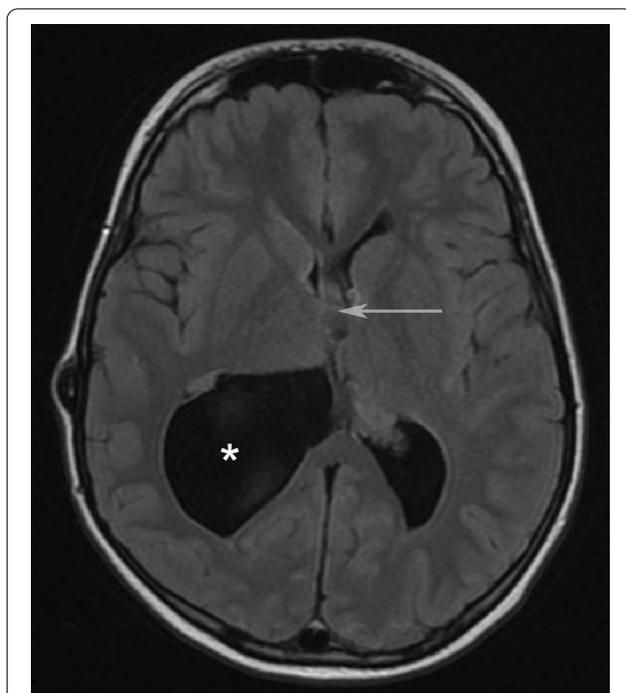


Fig. 2 T1-weighted axial MRI obtained at age 16 years, showing occlusion of the foramen of Monro by a colloid cyst (arrow) and a cystic enlargement of the posterior horn of the right lateral ventricle. * = lateral ventricle

[1, 4–7, 10]. Such volumes can rarely be absorbed by the peritoneal cavity, and traditional VP shunting in these patients will therefore result in abdominal ascites necessitating either choroid plexus plexectomy/coagulation and/or placement of a VA shunt [1, 4–7, 10]. Plexectomy or endoscopic plexus coagulation can be curative, although it is stated in the case review by Hallaert *et al.* (2012) that, among 16 treated patients, 11 remained in need of a shunt after the procedure [5].

The recent case report by Kasper *et al.* (2020) confirms the difficulties in the treatment of trisomy 9p associated with CSF hypersecretion, and the authors advocate placement of a VA shunt in this condition [7]. It is, however, estimated that 40–60% of the 9p tri- and tetrasomy cohort have coexisting heart disease [1, 3, 8, 9, 13, 15]. Placement of a VA shunt in these patients, as secondarily performed in our case [1], may accordingly be less optimal, necessitating VA shunt removal and subsequent choroid plexus coagulation and/or pharmacological therapy with acetazolamide and furosemide to diminish daily CSF production to volumes that allow proper VP shunting [4–7, 11, 15].

Abbreviations

CSF: Cerebrospinal fluid; EF: Ejection fraction; ICP: Intracranial pressure; LV: Lateral ventricle; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging; SD: Standard deviation; TTE: Transthoracic echocardiography; VA: Ventriculoatrial; VP: Ventriculoperitoneal.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Author contributions

HAG was responsible for the surgical treatment, MBH wrote the first draft of the case report. CRB did the final editing and submission work. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

No funding was received for this research.

Availability of data and materials

Access to further information can be obtained by contacting the corresponding author.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All procedures performed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Consent for publication

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient's legal guardian for publication of this case report and any accompanying images. A copy of the written consent is available for review by the Editor-in-Chief of this journal.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 8 August 2021 Accepted: 24 April 2022
Published online: 27 May 2022

References

- Boxill M, Becher N, Sunde L, Thelle T. Choroid plexus hyperplasia and chromosome 9p gains. *Am J Med Genet Part A*. 2018;176A:1416–22.
- Damkier HH, Brown PD, Praetorius J. Cerebrospinal fluid secretion by the choroid plexus. *Physiol Rev*. 2013;93:1847–92.
- Feingold M, Atkins LA. Case of trisomy 9. *J Med Genetics*. 1973;10:184–7.
- Furey C, Antwi P, Duran D, Timberlake AT, Nelson-Williams C, Matouk CC, DiLuna ML, Günel M, Kahle KT. 9p24 triplication in syndromic hydrocephalus with diffuse villous hyperplasia of the choroid plexus. *Cold Spring Harb Mol Case Stud*. 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1101/mcs.a003145>.
- Hallaert GG, Vanhauwaert DJ, Logghe K, Van den Broecke C, Baert E, Van Roost D, Caemaert J. Endoscopic coagulation of choroid plexus hyperplasia. *J Neurosurg Pediatr*. 2012;9(2):169–77.
- Karim JK, Duran D, Hu JK, Gavankar C, Gaillard JR, Bayri Y, Rice H, DiLuna ML, Gerzanich V, Marc Simard J, Kahle KT. Cerebrospinal fluid hypersecretion in pediatric hydrocephalus. *Neurosurg Focus FOC*. 2016;41(5):E10.
- Kasper J, Krause M, Siekmeyer M, *et al.* Choroid plexus coagulation in trisomy 9 mosaic-related hydrocephalus—a case report. *Childs Nerv Syst*. 2020;36:1803–5.
- Li M, Glass J, Du X, Dubbs H, Harr MH, Falk M, Smolarek T, Hopkin RJ, Zackai E, Sheppard SE. Trisomy 9 mosaic syndrome: sixteen additional patients with new and/or less commonly reported features, literature review, and suggested clinical guidelines. *Am J Med Genet Part A*. 2021;185A:2374–83.
- National Organization for Rare Disorders. Trisomy 9p. 2020; <https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/chromosome-9-trisomy-mosaic>. Accessed 9th June 2021.
- Norman MG, Harrison KJ, Poskitt KJ, Kalousek DK. Duplication of 9P and hyperplasia of the choroid plexus: a pathologic, radiologic, and molecular cytogenetics study. *Pediatr Pathol Lab Med*. 1995;15(1):109–20.
- Okano A, Ogiwara H. Long-term follow-up for patients with infantile hydrocephalus treated by choroid plexus coagulation. *J Neurosurg Pediatr*. 2018;22(6):638–45.
- Rickert CH, Wiestler OD, Paulus W. Chromosomal imbalances in choroid plexus tumors. *Am J Pathol*. 2002;160(3):1105–13.
- Riley CJ, Moore T, Egelston L, Burkett D, Auerbach S, Ing RJ. Cardiac failure in a trisomy 9 patient undergoing anesthesia: a case report. *Anesth Prog*. 2017;64:29–32.
- Sepulveda W, Wimalasundera RC, Taylor MJO, Blunt S, Be C, De La Fuente S. Prenatal ultrasound findings in complete trisomy 9. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2003;22:479–83.
- Shinnar S, Gammon K, Bergman EW Jr, Epstein M, Freeman JM. Management of hydrocephalus in infancy: use of acetazolamide and furosemide to avoid cerebrospinal fluid shunts. *J Pediatr*. 1985;107(1):31–7.
- Temtamy SA, Kamel AK, Ismail S, Helmy NA, Aglan MS, El Gammal M, El Ruby M, Mohamed AM. Phenotypic and cytogenetic spectrum of 9p trisomy. *Genet Couns*. 2007;18(1):29–48.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

