Pseudoxanthoma elasticum: cardiac findings in patients and Abcc6-deficient mouse model

Submitted by Emmanuel Lemoine on Tue, 02/24/2015 - 15:51

Titre: Pseudoxanthoma elasticum: cardiac findings in patients and Abcc6-deficient mouse model

Type de publication: Article de revue

Auteur: Prunier, Fabrice [1], Terrien, G. [2], Le Corre, Y. [3], Apana, A. L [4], Bière, Loïc [5], Kauffenstein, Gilles [6], Furber, Alain [7], Bergen, A. A [8], Gorgels, T. G [9], Le Saux, Olivier [10], Lefthériotis, Georges [11], Martin, Ludovic [12]

Editeur: Public Library of Science

Type: Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture

Année: 2013

Langue: Anglais

Date: 2013

Numéro: 7

Volume: 8

Titre de la revue: PloS one

ISSN: 1932-6203

Mots-clés: Adult [13], Animals [14], ATP-Binding Cassette Transporters/deficiency/metabolism [15], Body Weight [16], Cohort Studies [17], Coronary Artery Disease/complications/pathology/physiopathology/ultrasonography [18], Diastole [19], Disease Models, Animal [20], Female [21], Fibrosis [22], Heart Valves/pathology/physiopathology/ultrasonography [23], Humans [24], Male [25], Mice [26], Middle Aged [27], Myocardium/pathology [28], Myocytes, Cardiac/pathology [29], Organ Size [30], Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum/complications/pathology/physiopathology/ultrasonography [31], Systole [32], Ventricular Function [33]
BACKGROUND: Pseudoxanthoma elasticum (PXE), caused by mutations in the ABCC6 gene, is a rare multiorgan disease characterized by the mineralization and fragmentation of elastic fibers in connective tissue. Cardiac complications reportedly associated with PXE are mainly based on case reports. METHODS: A cohort of 67 PXE patients was prospectively assessed. Patients underwent physical examination, electrocardiogram, transthoracic echocardiography, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMR), treadmill testing, and perfusion myocardial scintigraphy (SPECT). Additionally, the hearts of a PXE mouse models (Abcc6(-/-)) and wild-type controls (WT) were analyzed. RESULTS: Three patients had a history of proven coronary artery disease. In total, 40 patients underwent exercise treadmill tests, and 28 SPECT. The treadmill tests were all negative. SPECT showed mild perfusion abnormalities in two patients. Mean left ventricular (LV) dimension and function values were within the normal range. LV hypertrophy was found in 7 (10.4%) patients, though the hypertrophy etiology was unknown for 3 of those patients. Echocardiography revealed frequent but insignificant mitral and tricuspid valvulopathies. Mitral valve prolapse was present in 3 patients (4.5%). Two patients exhibited significant aortic stenosis (3.0%). While none of the functional and histological parameters diverged significantly between the Abcc6(-/-) and WT mice groups at age of 6 and 12 months, the 24-month-old Abcc6(-/-) mice developed cardiac hypertrophy without contractile dysfunction. CONCLUSIONS: Despite sporadic cases, PXE does not appear to be associated with frequent cardiac complications. However, the development of cardiac hypertrophy in the 24-month-old Abcc6(-/-) mice suggests that old PXE patients might be prone to developing late cardiopathy.
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Publié sur Okina (http://okina.univ-angers.fr)