Short Report

Hyperpigmented skin lesions in a patient with severe combined immunodeficiency and adenosine deaminase gene defect

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The patient was a 38-day-old male born to closely related consanguineous parents. The family history was unremarkable except for Down syndrome in his aunt.

He was hospitalized due to productive cough (since about two weeks before), failure to thrive, delay in umbilical cord separation, and facial syndromic feature (low-set ear). In physical examination, generalized skin rashes were found (Figure 1). The hyperpigmented patchy rash involved the face, trunk, and extremities, with no scaling or itching, and had urticaria-like properties. The skin biopsy reported nonspecific dermal fibrosis.

In chest X-ray thymus shadow was absent. The abdominal ultrasound was normal. In laboratory evaluation, leukopenia (1500 cell/μL), low CD3+ T cells (279 cell/μL), low CD4+ T cells (139 cell/μL), low CD8+ T cells (126 cell/μL), reverse CD4+/CD8+ ratio (1.1), low CD19+ T cells (129 cell/μL), low CD27+ memory B cells on CD19+ gate (22.22 cell/μL) and lymphocyte gate (3.22 cell/μL), and low CD16 (33.24 cell/μL) and CD56 (3.31 cell/μL) NK cells, and hypogammaglobulinemia were identified. The bone marrow aspiration had no evidence of malignancy or maturation arrest. The Nitroblue Tetrazolium (NBT) test was normal. The Lymphocyte Transformation Test (LTT) in response to mitogens and pathogens was abnormal (PHA: 1.0, BCG: 1.0). The TREC and KREC copy numbers were 134 and 945 per 106 cells, below the normal range for age.
He was diagnosed with \textbf{T B$^*$ NK$^*$} Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) and discharged with Immunoglobulin Replacement Therapy (IGRT) and G-CSF. The genetic study showed a homozygous missense pathogenic variant in exon 7 of the \textit{ADA} gene (c.646G>A, p.Gly216Arg).

Three months later, while he was a candidate for bone marrow transplantation, he developed an axillary abscess and axillary BCG lymphadenitis. He was referred to our center for abscess drainage and was started on anti-tuberculosis treatment, however, his clinical condition deteriorated and he died following severe \textit{Pneumocystis jirovecii} pneumonia, respiratory failure, and eventually septic shock.

The Adenosine Deaminase (ADA) deficiency is a monogenic inborn error of immunity characterized by SCID phenotype and mutations in the ADA gene. Along with previous reports of atopic dermatitis and dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans in ADA-SCID patients [1-3], we aim to highlight the cutaneous manifestation of ADA-SCID patients, attention to which can provide early diagnosis and a more favorable outcome.

**Consent for publication:** Written informed consent was obtained from parents for the participation and publication.

**References**