

Morning Glory Syndrome associated with Autosomal Dominant Alport Syndrome with a Heterozygous *COL4A4* Mutation

So Jeong Kim, M.D.¹
Jeong Eun Lee, M.D.¹
Hyun Duck Kwak, M.D.²
Mi Seon Kang, M.D.³
Seong Ah Yu, R.N.⁴
Go Hun Seo, M.D.⁵
Seung Hwan Oh, M.D.⁶
Woo Yeong Chung, M.D., Ph.D.^{1,4}

¹Department of Pediatrics, Busan Paik Hospital, Inje University, Busan, Korea, ²Department of Ophthalmology, Busan Paik Hospital, Inje University, Busan, Korea, ³Department of Pathology, Busan Paik Hospital, Inje University, Busan, Korea, ⁴Busan Regional Rare Disease Center, Busan, Korea, ⁵3billion, Inc., Seoul, Korea, ⁶Department of Laboratory Medicine, Yangsan Busan National University Hospital, Yangsan, Korea

Corresponding author:

Woo Yeong Chung, M.D., Ph.D.
Department of Pediatrics, Busan Paik Hospital, College of Medicine, Inje University, Bokji-ro 75, Busanjin-gu, Busan, 47392, Korea
Tel: +82-51-890-6125
Fax: +82-51-895-7785
E-mail: chungwy@chol.com

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Morning glory syndrome (MGS) is a rare congenital optic disc anomaly with a characteristic fundal finding with severe visual impairment. It may occur in association with various systemic manifestations, even though most of the reported cases were isolated. A 6-year-old male visited the nephrology clinic with a history of microscopic hematuria and at the age of 12 years, he was diagnosed thin glomerular basement membrane nephropathy by kidney biopsy. After the following years, the patient had progressive deterioration of visual acuity, and diagnosed as MGS. Whole Exome Sequencing of this patient and his mother revealed heterozygous *COL4A4* mutations [c.81_86del (p.Ile29_Leu30del)]. It is more reasonable to consider MGS seen in this patient as a coincidental finding of autosomal dominant Alport syndrome. To our knowledge, this case represents the first case report of autosomal dominant Alport syndrome associated with MGS.

Key words: Alport syndrome, Optic disc, Whole exome sequencing

Introduction

Thin glomerular basement membrane (GBM) nephropathy is characterized by thinning of the GBM and is associated with structural abnormality of α -chains of type IV collagen¹. The disease is diagnosed based on histologic examination of kidney biopsy, and thinning of the GBM is seen on an electron microscope. Clinical manifestations are hematuria, mild proteinuria with normal kidney function and the disease itself has benign clinical course². Among the two-thirds of patients with thin GBM nephropathy, hematuria is observed in other family members showing an autosomal dominant inheritance³. Forty to fifty percent of the patients are accompanied by heterozygous *COL4A3* or *COL4A4* mutations with incomplete penetrance in 5–10%⁴. However, it has been observed that a few patients with heterozygous *COL4A3*/*COL4A4* mutation, showed a progressive clinical course that may progress to end-stage renal disease⁵.

Alport syndrome (AS) is caused by mutations in the *COL4A3/A4/A5* gene, and most cases harbor mutations in the *COL4A5* gene located in the X chromosome. AS is associated with progressive kidney failure, hearing loss and eye abnormalities. There are several well-established studies regarding eye abnormalities in AS⁶; however, in autosomal dominant AS (ADAS), less

than 3% of the patients have been reported to have ocular abnormalities²). Therefore, the involvement of ocular abnormalities may be helpful in the differential diagnosis of these two diseases.

Generalization of whole exome sequencing (WES) may lead to a lot of confusion and difficulties in making differential diagnosis due to various clinical phenotypes, pathological findings, and prognosis of patients with heterozygous *COL4A3/COL4A4* mutations. Therefore, a new classification of diseases resulting from *COL4A3/COL4A4/COL4A5* mutations also known as AS has been introduced recently. According to this classification, thin GBM disease has been no more used and ADAS has been replaced the misnomer^{7,8}). However, clinically most of the patients with heterozygous *COL4A3* or *COL4A4* mutations show hematuria with GBM thinning, and there are no main features of AS, such as progressive kidney failure, deafness, and ocular abnormalities. The classification itself may give rise to anxiety in this disease group and people with the disease oppose to be named as ADAS⁹). Therefore, careful consideration and appropriateness of classification are required for the disease classification in patients with *COL4A3/COL4A4* mutations in near future.

Morning Glory syndrome (MGS) is a congenital optic disc anomaly first reported in the 1970s¹⁰). MGS commonly have isolated ocular abnormalities, however, systemic associations such as Aicardi syndrome have also been reported^{11,12}). MGS associated with heterozygous *COL4A3/A4* mutations have not been reported in the literature.

Here, we report the first case of ADAS with a heterozygous *COL4A4* mutation [c.81_86del (p.Ile29_Leu30del)] associated with MGS.

Case report

A 6-year-old male patient visited the nephrology clinic because of incidental findings of microscopic hematuria in school medical check-up. There were no accompanying clinical symptoms beside hematuria (red blood cells 20–30/high power field) with normal kidney function [Creatinine (Cr); 0.43 mg/dL, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR); 140 ml/min/1.73m²]. After his first visit, he had annual follow-ups, and at the age of 12 years, he was diag-

nosed with ADAS by kidney biopsy (Fig. 1). Meanwhile, because of progressive deterioration of visual acuity, he visited the ophthalmology clinic and was diagnosed with MGS on the left eye; eventually, there was almost loss of vision in his left eye. His urine examination revealed hematuria with mild proteinuria but normal kidney function. No hypertension was also noted. He and his family members underwent WES and heterozygous *COL4A4* mutations [NM_000092.4:c.81_86del (p.Ile29_Leu30del)] were found in the patient and his mother (Fig. 2). There was no family history of chronic kidney disease in both of his parents but, his mother and sister showed microscopic hematuria on urine examination. Otherwise, they had normal kidney function, and no other abnormalities were found during eye examinations. As *COL4A4* mutation was the only result of WES in this patient, there are no possibilities for other genetic mutations took part in this patient's nephropathy and eye lesion.

1. Molecular genetic testing

We extracted DNA samples from the oral mucosal epithelium of the patient and established a library using xGen

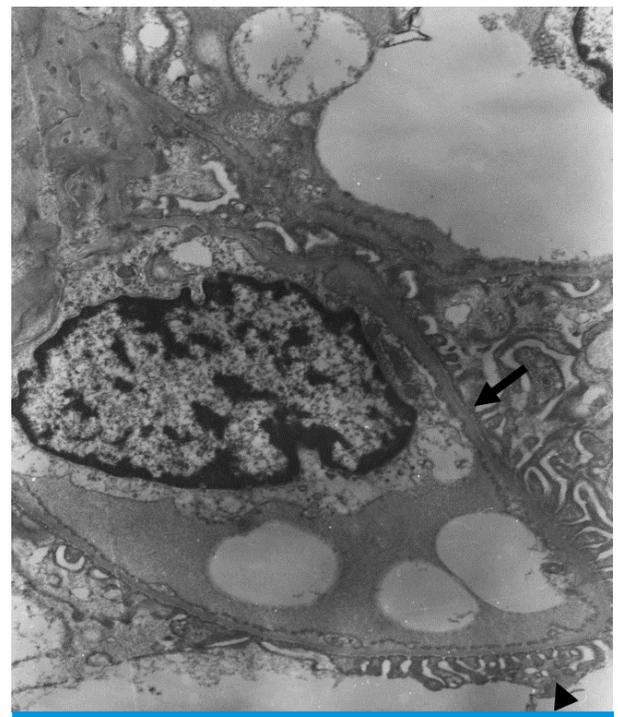


Fig. 1. Electron microscopic examination of glomerulus. Glomerular basement membrane (GBM) (arrow) was diffusely thinned (166.7–208.3 nm) without foot process effacement (arrow head) in electron microscopic examination (x5,000).

Exome Research Panel v2 (Integrated DNA Technologies, Coralville, Iowa, USA). WES (~22000) was performed using Novaseq 6000 (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA). Sequencing was performed using a self-manufactured pipeline by combining precedent bioinformatics tool, and this was evaluated according to the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics/the Association for Molecular Pathology guidelines. To reconfirm the mutation in the *COL4A4* gene detected in the exome test, DNA extracted from the peripheral blood of the patient and parent was used to perform sequencing of the relevant site. BigDye Terminator v3.1 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA) dye and ABI3500 (Applied Biosystems) were used.

2. Ophthalmologic examination

In the ophthalmologic examination, the right eye showed -2.5 sph -0.75 cyl A180 and the left eye showed -5.25 Sph -0.5 cyl A150. In the refractive examination, best corrected visual acuity was 1.5 in the right eye, and 0.05 in the left eye. Slit-lamp examination showed no abnormality; however, fundoscopic examination revealed enlarged optic papillae and radially stretched papillary vessels (Fig. 3). There were no signs of retinal detachment on the retinal tomography.

Discussion

Patients with heterozygous *COL4A3/A4* mutations have a broad clinical spectrum ranging from familial isolated

microscopic hematuria to end-stage renal disease and are diagnosed as thin GBM nephropathy, ADAS, and familial focal segmental glomerulosclerosis¹³. However, diagnostic

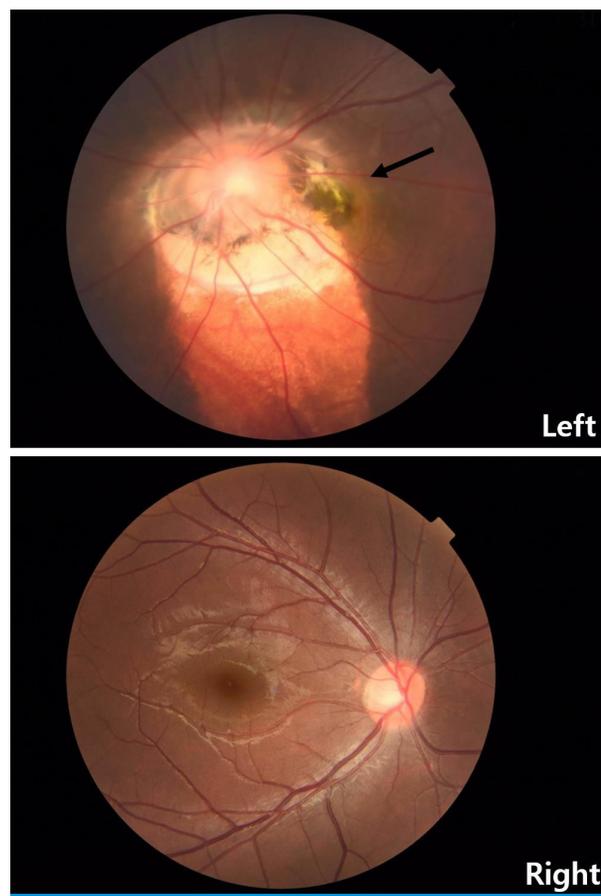


Fig. 3. Fundoscopic examination on both eyes. Enlarged disc with white center (arrow) is shown in the left eye resulting in similar look of petals of a flower.

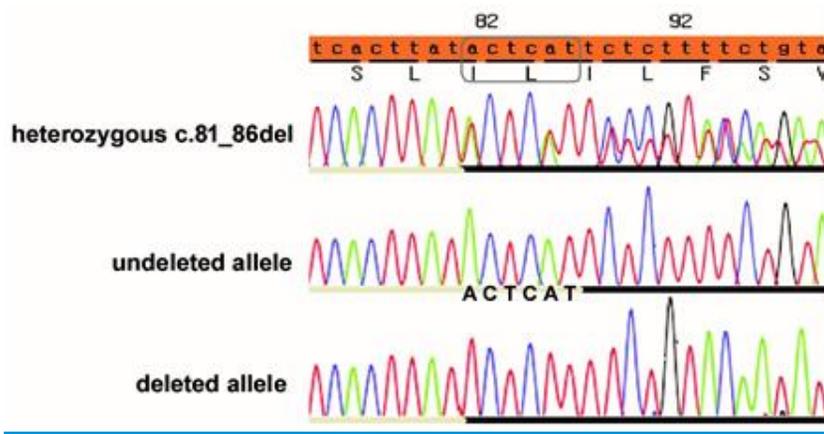


Fig. 2. Electropherograms of the *COL4A4* gene. Sequence analysis revealed a heterozygous ACTCAT deletion between cDNA position 81 and 86. In the forward strand (top), heterozygous peaks from the deletion site (81–86) represent a mixture of the undeleleted (middle) and deleted (bottom) alleles.

difficulties still exist, and clinical manifestations and outcomes have not yet been established. In particular, when heterozygous *COL4A3/A4* mutations are recognized during childhood and adolescence, the appropriateness of the initial diagnosis may need to be re-evaluated depending on the clinical course of the patient as they age.

In the early stage of AS, some patients show only GBM thinning same as in patients with thin GBM nephropathy. And when a kidney biopsy is performed at a younger age, it is difficult to diagnose GBM thinning based on age-appropriate diagnostic criteria. Clinically, isolated microscopic hematuria can be seen in the early stage of AS, similar to ADAS. In ADAS, mild proteinuria is present in some patients; however, kidney function is well-preserved and progression to end-stage renal disease is rare. Extra-kidney manifestations, including ocular features, are rarely reported; therefore, the presence of these symptoms is sometimes helpful in making a differential diagnosis of AS from ADAS.

Owing to the generalization of molecular genetic testing, recent research results have shown that some groups of patients with heterozygous *COL4A3/A4* mutations with benign familial hematuric disease may have a more serious progressive course than previously known benign course. In a study, of the patients with heterozygous *COL4A3/A4* mutations (777 patients from 258 families), 94.8% of the patients had hematuria, and 29% of the patients had impaired kidney function. Moreover, 52.3% of the patients with chronic kidney disease, eventually progressed to end-stage renal disease and ocular findings were observed in only 3% of patients²⁾. In AS, many studies have reported accompanying ocular features, which are well established⁶⁾. However, there are few studies related to ocular findings in ADAS, and most of the patients who underwent ophthalmic examinations had no notable abnormalities^{2,3)}. There is no description of ocular phenotype in a case with same genetic mutation as in this case¹⁴⁾.

MGS was named by Kindler in 1970 because of the shape resemblance of abnormal optic nerve papilla to the morning glory flower and were reported by Krause, Steinkuller, and Beyer¹⁰⁾. It is characterized by characteristic fundal findings with severe visual impairment. The etiology of MGS is thought to be a congenital mesodermal abnormality or an undesired transformation of the optic nerve papilla

coloboma. MGS is characterized by a funnel-shaped depression in the central part. The optic nerve disc is expanded and surrounded by a slightly elevated periphery because of chorioretinal pigment changes. Retinal blood vessels extend radially around the optic disc.

This patient was diagnosed with ADAS by the WES and kidney biopsy. To date, mild proteinuria was observed in addition to hematuria; both blood pressure and renal function were well preserved. In the family history, the patient's mother and younger sister also had hematuria with normal kidney function.

It is more reasonable to consider MGS seen in this patient as a coincidental finding of ADAS. However, the possibility that heterozygous *COL4A3/A4* mutations may have caused MGS cannot be completely excluded. In particular, ADAS with heterozygous *COL4A3/A4* mutations in the pediatric population necessitates careful observation over a long period of time and evaluation of extra-kidney manifestations must be required.

Patient consent

This study was approved by the institutional review board of Busan Paik Hospital, Inje University, and patient consent was also obtained (IRB number 2021-05-014).

Conflicts of interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

ORCID

So Jeong Kim <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0628-3780>

Jeong Eun Lee <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9900-3954>

Hyun Duck Kwak <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4178-1993>

Mi Seon Kang <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9332-8096>

Seong Ah Yu <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-6967-7955>

Go Hun Seo <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1518-1791>

Seung Hwan Oh <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1946-9939>

Woo Yeong Chung <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5024->

7285

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