

ALAGILLE SYNDROME





An autosomal dominant multisystem disorder and the most common form of familial intrahepatic cholestasis, occurring in approximately 1 in 30,000 births. It is primarily associated with mutations in the JAG1 gene (95% of cases) and the NOTCH2 gene (5% of cases).

AD Autosomal dominant

CLINICAL FEATURES

Hepatic:

- Cholestatic jaundice
- Jaundice may improve with age
- Paucity of bile ducts

Facial:

- Triangular facies
- Broad forehead
- Small, pointy chin



Ocular:

Posterior embryotoxon



Skeletal:

Butterfly vertebra



Renal:

Renal disease



Cardiac:

- Peripheral pulmonic stenosis
- Tetralogy of Fallot



Additional Common Findings:

- Short stature
- Hearing loss
- Pancreatic insufficiency



3

DIAGNOSIS

- Confirmatory genetic test:
 - JAG1 sequencing (~95 %)
 - NOTCH2 sequencing (~5%)
- Alternative:
 - Chromosomal microarray



INVESTIGATIONS

Laboratory workup:

- GGT extremely elevated (20x upper limits of normal)
- Elevated ALT and serum bile acids

Liver biopsy:

- Paucity of bile ducts
 - May be normal until 6 months of age

Evaluate for associated abnormalities (eg: ECHO, ECG, ophthalmology, audiology, etc)



MANAGEMENT

Management focuses on symptom relief and monitoring:

Hepatic:

- Liver function monitoring: to assess liver health.
- Medications: ursodeoxycholic acid for bile flow and itching relief.
- Nutritional support: high-calorie diet and fat-soluble vitamin supplementation.
- Liver transplantation: considered for severe liver disease.

Other:

- Cardiology evaluation: assessments for heart defects and surgical repair as required
- Ophthalmological care: management of eye abnormalities.
- Developmental and psychosocial supports



February 2025