ABSTRACT

Larsen Syndrome is the rare inherited disease of defect in collagen formation. It is characterized by facial and extremity abnormalities. Spine anomalies such as scoliosis, kyphosis, wedge vertebra, and spondylosis have also been described in this syndrome. A 7 month old, male, 3750 gr. boy with a diagnosis of Larsen syndrome was scheduled for bilateral inguinal hernias operation under general anesthesia. The preoperative examination revealed knee joint dislocations, clubfoot and unusual face (flat faces, high palate). Long QT syndrome was detected and propranolol medication was started preoperatively. The patient had severe scoliosis, thorax deformities with pectus carinatus. Following standart monitors placement, anesthesia was induced sevoflurane/air, intubation facilitated with rocuronium (0.6 mg/kg) and then caudal analgesia was performed. The intraoperative course uneventful. The hemodynamic status and rhythm was stable during surgery and in the postoperative period. At the end of the surgery neuromuscular blockage was reversed with sugammadex. The child was totally awake without any respiratory difficulty except with minimal substernal retraction and there was no motor block. The patient was sent to the recovery room and he was discharged home following day without any complication. In conclusion, patients with Larsen syndrome have issues pertinent to anesthesiology relating to the musculoskeletal, respiratory, cardiac and neurological systems.

Keywords: Child, anesthesia, Larsen syndrome

Introduction

Larsen syndrome is a rare genetic disease associated with defect in collagen formation. It is characterized by facial and extremity abnormalities. Spinal anomalies such as scoliosis, kyphosis, wedge vertebra, and spondylosis have also been described in this syndrome (1, 2).

In this report, we present a case with Larsen syndrome, which was scheduled to undergo inguinal hernia surgery; in addition, the anesthetic management of this syndrome is discussed.

Case Report

A 7-month-old male infant, weighing 3750 g, diagnosed with Larsen syndrome was scheduled to undergo surgery for bilateral inguinal hernia under general anesthesia. Physical examination showed a small for age child. A preoperative examination revealed knee joint dislocations and clubfoot. The unusual appearance was characterized by flat facies and high palate, depressed nasal bridge, widely spaced eyes, and prominent forehead. The patient had severe thorax deformities with pectus carinatum and small rib cage with prominent lower rib margins (Figure 1). A generalized hypotonia was detected during the neurological examination and severe scoliosis was observed in the spinal column. He had not have a previous surgery. His routine preoperative laboratory tests including complete blood count and renal and hepatic function tests were within normal limits. His preoperative electrogram revealed LQTS with a 0.47 ms QTc interval, and propranolol medication was started preoperatively after consulting a pediatric cardiologist.
Following ECG, oxygen saturation, end tidal carbon dioxide, and noninvasive arterial monitoring, general anesthesia was induced with air/oxygen and sevoflurane gradually decreased the concentration from 4% to 2% and maintained with the same agents after confirming proper ventilation, intubation facilitated with rocuronium (0.6 mg/kg). There was subglottic stenosis and the Cormack–Lehane score was observed to be IV. The patient could intubate with tube of no: 3, 5. A caudal epidural block (7 mg bupivacaine/4 ml 0.9% NaCl) was performed for postoperative analgesia after the intubation. The intraoperative course was uneventful. The hemodynamic status and rhythm was stable during the surgery. The mean arterial pressure was 85/50 mmHg and the heart rate was between 140 and 155 /min. At the end of the surgery, neuromuscular blockage was reversed using sugammadex (2 mg/kg). The child was completely awake without any respiratory difficulty; however, he showed minimal substernal retraction without any motor block. The patient was transferred to a recovery room and he was discharged the following day without any complication.

Discussion

Patients with Larsen syndrome may require surgery for multiple orthopedic abnormalities (1). Anesthesia management of this syndrome has many potential problems such as airway difficulty, laryngotraceomalacia, pre- and postoperative respiratory problems, congenital cardiac abnormalities, and difficult venous access. Airway, respiratory, and cardiac problems may have life-threatening consequences (1, 2). Narrowing at the distal part of the respiratory system and malacia in the upper and lower airways were the most frequent reported abnormalities of this syndrome. Laryngomalacia, tracheomalacia, bronchomalacia, subglottic stenosis, and restrictive lung disease may worsen the anesthesia management and prognosis. Air leak at the 20–30 cm H2O pressures could lower the incidence of post-intubation edema.

The thorax deformities may provide additional risk factors for patients. Atelectasis and pneumonia are possible outcomes of malacia and deformities (2, 3). Frequent pulmonary toilet and chest physiotherapy are suggested during the perioperative and postoperative period.

The presented case exhibited subglottic stenosis; therefore, we used a small intubation tube. A short course neuromuscular blocker was preferred to prevent prolonged effect. Following tracheal extubation, mild croup was detected, and this was treated with nebulized air.

Air leak at 20–30 cm H2O is recommended in these children to prevent high incidence of croup. Sugammadex was used to reverse neuromuscular block; a successful recovery was observed in a short time period. We prefer using sugammadex to provide quick relief from neuromuscular block and improve muscle strength. The results regarding the prolongation of the QTc interval with sugammadex are conflicting. Although some rare studies have been reported about prolongation of the QTc interval with sugammadex, we did not observe any ECG changes. Knowledge of the effects of inhalation anesthetics on QTc interval is also conflicting, and their exact clinical effects are unclear. There are several reports which state that desflurane prolong QTc interval more than sevoflurane. Sevoflurane may prolong the QTc interval in healthy volunteers. Many drugs may prolong the QTc interval in patients but the torsade geneity is associated with transmural dispersion of depolarization (TDP), and torsade only occurs when TDP increases (4). Although sevoflurane could prolong the QTc interval, it did not affect TDP. Another drug, thiopental, is reported to prolong the QTc interval; nevertheless, it reduces TDP and can therefore be used safely for anesthesia induction and maintenance in children with LQTS (5).

Conclusion

Anesthesia for children with Larsen syndrome can be hazardous. Although a few reports about anesthesia management, difficulty in airway, risk of malignant hyperthermia, and sudden cardiac arrest have been reported, a number of multisystem abnormalities relating to skeletal, respiratory, cardiac, and neurological systems necessitate careful evaluation and attention during both perioperative and postoperative periods in these patients.

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References