

Miguel Salas,^a Gerard Roura,^{a,*} Dabit Arzamendi,^b Javier Berdejo,^a Nicolás Manito,^a and Joan Antoni Gómez-Hospital^a

^aServicio de Cardiología, Hospital Universitario de Bellvitge, IDIBELL, Universitat de Barcelona, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain

^bServicio de Cardiología, Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Barcelona, Spain

* Corresponding author:

E-mail address: groura@bellvitgehospital.cat (G. Roura).

Available online 11 June 2019

REFERENCES

1. Roig E, Jacobo A, Sitges M, et al. Clinical implications of late mitral valve regurgitation appearance in the follow-up of heart transplantation. *Transplant Proc.* 2007;39:2379–2381.

- Stone GW, Lindenfeld J, Abraham WT, et al. Transcatheter mitral-valve repair in patients with heart failure. *N Engl J Med.* 2018;379:2307–2318.
- Cid Álvarez AB, Rodríguez Leor O, Moreno R, Pérez de Prado A. Spanish Cardiac Catheterization and Coronary Intervention Registry. 27th Official Report of the Spanish Society of Cardiology Working Group on Cardiac Catheterization and Interventional Cardiology (1990–2017). *Rev Esp Cardiol.* 2018;71:1036–1046.
- Raza F, Grayburn P, Choi J. Use of a MitraClip for severe mitral regurgitation in a cardiac transplant patient. *Proc (Bayl Univ Med Cent).* 2017;30:226–227.
- Iorio A, Di Nora C, Abate E, et al. MitraClip after heart transplantation: A case report. *Int J Cardiol.* 2015;196:143–144.
- Ferraro P, Biondi-Zoccai G, Giordano A. Transcatheter mitral valve repair with MitraClip for significant mitral regurgitation long after heart transplantation. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv.* 2016;88:144–149.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rec.2019.03.015>
1885-5857/

© 2019 Sociedad Española de Cardiología. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. All rights reserved.

Two Novel Cases of Autosomal Recessive Noonan Syndrome Associated With *LZTR1* Variants



Dos nuevos casos autosómicos recesivos del síndrome de Noonan asociados con variantes del gen LZTR1

To the Editor,

Noonan syndrome (NS, OMIM 163950) is a genetic multisystem condition with a relatively high estimated incidence of about 1 in 1000 to 1 in 2500 live births.¹

This syndrome constitutes the most common syndromic cause of congenital heart disease after Down syndrome.¹ The diagnosis of NS depends mainly on the identification of characteristic clinical features, such as a distinctive facial appearance, short stature, and congenital heart disease.¹ Cardiovascular abnormalities occur in 50% to 90% of individuals with NS, with pulmonary valve stenosis being the most common. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), found in 20% to 30% of individuals, usually develops early in life. Other cardiovascular abnormalities described in NS include atrial and ventricular septal defects, coarctation of the aorta, partial atrioventricular canal, and tetralogy of Fallot.¹

NS has been classically considered an autosomal dominant disorder; however, an autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance related to biallelic variants in the leucine-zipper-like transcriptional regulator 1 (*LZTR1*) has been very recently described.² Here we present 2 novel NS cases with autosomal recessive inheritance.

Case 1. A male patient was diagnosed at birth with severe HCM and mild pulmonary valve stenosis. He had the characteristic facies of NS, with broad forehead, hypertelorism, downward-slanting palpebral fissures, posteriorly rotated ears with a thickened helix, and broad thorax with webbed neck. Electrocardiogram (ECG) showed broad QRS complexes for his age (above 0.10 seconds at age 4 years), right bundle branch block, left axis deviation, and a striking negative pattern in the left precordial leads (Figure 1A). A genetic test for RASopathies by next-generation sequencing (NGS; 18 genes panel) was requested, which identified 2 novel variants in *LZTR1* (p.Arg362* and c.1149 + 1G >T).

Case 2. This male patient was diagnosed at birth with severe HCM without obstruction. The ECG was typical of NS, with broad

QRS complexes for his age, left axis deviation, and a negative pattern in the precordial leads (Figure 1B). He presented with severe feeding problems, needing a nasogastric tube and a gastrostomy. Genetic testing with the same RASopathies panel was performed and identified 2 novel variants in *LZTR1* (p.Val579-Met and c.2070-2A >G).

Genotyping of healthy nonconsanguineous parents confirmed genetic segregation in both clinical cases with biallelic variants.

Clinical and genetic analyses allowed classification of the 4 variants found in *LZTR1* in the 2 probands presented here as likely pathogenic (Table 1). One of the variant identified in case 1, c.1149 + 1G >T, has not been previously described in the literature, but the same splice site has been described as being affected in compound heterozygosity in a patient with an AR form of NS². The other mutation identified in case 1, c.1084C >T (p.Arg362*), introduces a stop signal that leads to an aberrant transcript and would therefore not be translated. As for case 2, c.2070-2A >G affects the canonical splice site in the intronic region of the gene. Finally, the other variant identified in case 2, p.Val579Met, is located in the BACK I domain, where other pathogenic missense mutations have been identified. Future functional studies are needed to definitely confirm their pathogenicity.

The 2 cases presented here are of special interest for clinical diagnosis and genetic counselling.

First of all, we report 2 novel clinical cases of an autosomal recessive form of NS. This pattern of inheritance was suggested 5 decades ago by Dieckman et al.,³ who described 2 brothers and a sister with clinical features of NS consisting of HCM and pterygium colli, with both parents being unaffected. However, it was not until very recently that clinical and genetic data confirmed the existence of a form of NS inherited following an autosomal recessive pattern, when Johnston et al.² described biallelic pathogenic variants in *LZTR1* in 23 children with clinical NS and with heterozygous, clinically-unaffected parents. *LZTR1* germline mutations associated with autosomal dominant NS with a highly variable expressivity had been previously described.⁴ These data suggest that *LZTR1* germline variants could be cause dominant or recessive NS.

Another aspect worth highlighting about the reported cases is that the 2 patients presented with ECG features that had been

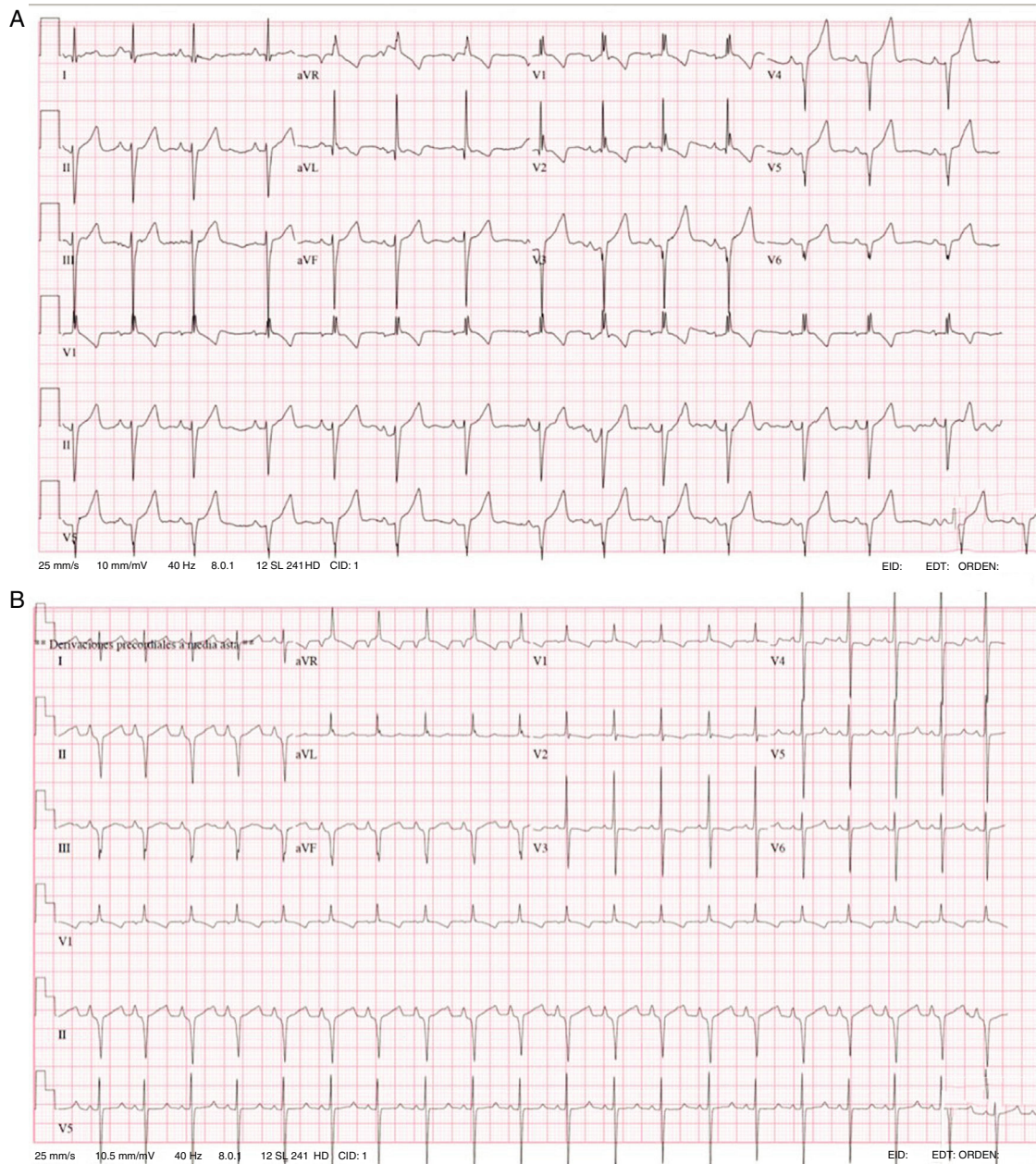


Figure 1. A: ECG from case 1. B: ECG from case 2, both showing wide QRS complexes for age, left axis deviation, right bundle branch block, and a negative pattern in the precordial leads. ECG: electrocardiogram.

described decades ago as typical of NS, characterized by wide QRS complexes, with a predominantly negative pattern in the left precordial leads, left axis deviation, and Q waves.⁵ Other authors found this ECG pattern in almost 60% of NS patients regardless of the presence or absence of anatomical cardiac defects.⁶ This suggests that ECG is still a very useful tool to support the diagnostic suspicion of Noonan syndrome and should be performed in all patients with NS phenotype.

It is worth looking for any clues that could corroborate suspicion of this syndrome, as NS remains a clinical diagnosis based on the observation of key features, considering that as many

as 25% of tested patients lack a genetic molecular basis. However, many of these cases can be expected to have genetic confirmation in the near future by extending molecular testing to these newly described pathogenic variants.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

L. Monserrat is a stakeholder in Health in Code S.L. J.P. Trujillo-Quintero works at Health in Code SL. The other authors have indicated they have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

Table 1
Classification of variants identified in *LZTR1*

Patient	Nucleotide change in <i>LZTR1</i>	Aminoacid change	Frequency control populations (gnomAD;ExAC)	<i>In silico</i> studies (computational pathogenicity predictors)	Cosegregation analysis	Pathogenicity classification of the variant
Case 1, Allele 1	NM_006767.3: c.1084C>T	p.Arg362*	< 0.01 No homozygous carriers	Premature stop codon, causing a nonsense variant	Mother carrier. Father noncarrier.	Likely pathogenic
Case 1, Allele 2	NM_006767.3: c.1149+1G>T	Splice site (donor)	< 0.01 No homozygous carriers	Abnormal gene splicing (SSF, HSF, MaxEnt, Nnsplce, GeneSplicer, dbcsSNV predict)	Father carrier. Mother noncarrier.	Likely pathogenic
Case 2, Allele 1	NM_006767.3: c.2070-2A>G	Splice site (acceptor)	< 0.01 No homozygous carriers	Abnormal gene splicing (SSF, HSF, MaxEnt, Nnsplce, GeneSplicer, dbcsSNV predict)	Father carrier. Mother noncarrier.	Likely pathogenic
Case 2, Allele 2	NM_006767.3: c.1735G>A	p.Val579Met	< 0.01 No homozygous carriers	Probably damaging (in silico analysis: SIFT, Mutation Taster, Polyphen-2, DANN, and FATHMM predictors)	Mother carrier. Father noncarrier.	Likely pathogenic

Francesca Perin,^{a,*} Juan Pablo Trujillo-Quintero,^{b,c}
Juan Jimenez-Jaimez,^d María del Mar Rodríguez-Vázquez del Rey,^a
Lorenzo Monserrat,^{b,c} and Luis Tercedor^d

^aUnidad de Cardiología Pediátrica, Hospital Universitario Virgen de las Nieves, Granada, Spain

^bInstituto de Investigación Biomédica de A Coruña (INIBIC), A Coruña, Spain

^cDepartamento Clínico, Health in Code, A Coruña, Spain

^dUnidad de Arritmias, Servicio de Cardiología del Hospital Universitario Virgen de las Nieves, Granada, Spain

* Corresponding author:

E-mail address: francescaperin33@gmail.com (F. Perin).

Available online 8 June 2019

REFERENCES

- Roberts AE, Allanson JE, Tartaglia M, et al. Noonan syndrome. *Lancet*. 2013;381:333–342.
- Johnston JJ, van der Smagt JJ, Rosenfeld JA, et al. Autosomal Recessive Noonan Syndrome Associated with Biallelic *LZTR1* Variants. *Genet Med*. 2018 Oct;20:1175–1185.
- Diekman L, Pfeiffer RA, Hilgenberg F, et al. Familiäre Kardiomyopathie mit Pterigium colli. *Munch Med Wochenschr*. 1967;109:2638–2645.
- Yamamoto GL, Agueni M, Gos M, et al. Rare variants in *SOS2* and *LZTR1* are associated with Noonan syndrome. *J Med Gen*. 2015;52:413–421.
- Sánchez-Cascos A. The Noonan syndrome. *Eur Heart J*. 1983;4:223–229.
- Raaijmakers R, Noordam C, Noonan JA, et al. Are ECG abnormalities in Noonan syndrome characteristic for the syndrome? *Eur J Pediatr*. 2008;167:1363–1367.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rec.2019.05.002>
1885-5857/

© 2019 Sociedad Española de Cardiología. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. All rights reserved.

Shockwave Lithoplasty-facilitated Transfemoral Access for Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement. An Initial Single-center Experience in Spain



Implante percutáneo de válvula aórtica transfemoral facilitado con Shockwave Lithoplasty. Experiencia inicial en un centro español

To the Editor,

Lithoplasty has been demonstrated to be safe and effective in the treatment of moderately or severely calcified lesions of the femoropopliteal arteries, including chronic occlusions.¹ Results have shown a significant reduction in stenosis, with a low need for stent implantation or revascularization at follow-up. More recently, experiences with lithoplasty have been published, with good outcomes for the treatment of calcified coronary lesions.²

There is little experience with the use of lithoplasty on peripheral vessels to allow facilitated transfemoral access in transcatheter aortic valve implantation.³ Evidence on its efficacy in this context would likely increase the percentage of patients treated via the transfemoral route—an important point given that this has been demonstrated to have a lower mortality rate and better outcomes than other access routes.⁴

We present our initial experience with 4 patients—which to the best of our knowledge is the largest series described so far—with severe, highly-calcified lesions in both iliac vessels, who underwent lithoplasty with the Shockwave Lithoplasty system (Shockwave Medical Inc).

The Shockwave Lithoplasty balloon (Figure 1A) is a system that allows treatment of calcified stenotic lesions in peripheral arteries using the emission of sonic pressure waves that generate high mechanical energy. This energy cracks the superficial and deep calcium in the vessel with minimal impact on healthy tissue. The end objective is to convert the calcified plaque from a rigid, undilatable plaque to a more distensible plaque through which materials can be passed, minimizing trauma to the vessel compared with conventional balloon angioplasty.

The device consists of a small control panel that contains the pulse generator and a small monitor where the pulses delivered are counted. The control panel is attached to a cable, which at the distal end has a button that activates and deactivates the delivery of pulses as required. This cable in turn connects to the lithoplasty balloon catheter. It is a semicompliant balloon, with an over-the-wire design, which contains 6 miniature sonic wave emitters. It is compatible with 6 or 7-Fr introducer sheaths (6.5 or 7 mm balloons) and is mounted on a 0.014 inch guidewire. It is currently available in sizes from 3.5 mm to 7 mm, all of