

Pregnancy with Fahr's Disease: A Rare Case report

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Introduction

Fahr's disease (FD) is a rare, neurological disorder characterized by abnormal calcified deposits in basal ganglia. The clinical characteristics are various and usually appears such as disfunction of the affected areas. According to our knowledge, no case of FD together with pregnancy has been described in the literature until now. The objective of this case report was to describe the clinical course of this rare condition in pregnancy

Case Report

We reported 28-year-old pregnant woman with FD. She was diagnosed FD by using physical, laboratory and radiological examination 3 years ago. Cranial computed tomography (CT) showed bilateral symmetric calcifications in the caudate and lentiform nuclei, thalamus and cerebral gyrus as shown in Figure 1. She had no complaint about neurological, endocrinological and laboratory examinations showed normal limits of whole blood counts, renal, liver function tests, serum calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, alkaline phosphatase, parathyroid hormone, 25 OH D3 and thyroid hormones during pregnancy (Table 1). Her pregnancy was uneventful until the day of delivery.



Figure 1: Cranial computed tomography images showing calcification in the brains of patients with Fahr's disease.

Table 1: Laboratory examinations of the patient

Serum parameters	4. week of pregnancy	38. week of pregnancy	Normal range
Ure/creatinin	21/0,7	20/0,8	(7-20) / (0,6-1,3 mg/dL)
Sodium/potassium	138/4,2	137/4,3	(135-145) / (3,5-5 mmol/L)
Calcium/phosphorus	9,6/4,2	9,7/3,9	(8,4-10,6) / (2,3-4,7 mg/dL)
Magnesium	1,9	2,1	(1,5-2,5 mg/dl)
SGPT/SGOT	21/28	28/34	(<35) / (<35 U/L)
Parathyroid hormone	45	-	(15-88 pg/mL)
TSH	2,1	2,4	(0,4-5,6 mIU/L)
ft4	0,9	0,7	(0,54-1,24 ng/dL)
25 OH D3	31	32	(>30 ng/mL)
Hemoglobine	13	12	(12-16 gr/dL)

Conclusions

Fahr's disease may not negative effect the pregnancy. However, in this regard, series of cases are needed.

References

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