

JAG1

Alagille Syndrome

Mode of Inheritance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Autosomal dominant• Variable expressivity and incomplete penetrance
Renal Phenotype	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Variable, including: hypodysplasia, increased echogenicity, medullary cystic disease, vesicoureteral reflux, renal artery stenosis, and other structural anomalies
Extra-renal Manifestations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Characteristic facies: broad forehead, triangular face• Eye disease (most common is posterior embryotoxon)• Cardiac defects• Liver disease (e.g. cholestasis, biliary atresia)• Vertebral anomalies (e.g. butterfly vertebrae, hemivertebrae)• Vascular disease (e.g. moya moya, coarctation of the aorta)• Increased risk for hepatocellular carcinoma and papillary thyroid carcinoma• Mild developmental delay or learning disabilities
Pre-Transplant Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Screening and management of extra-renal manifestations
Transplant Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Careful screening of potential living related donors (inherited in an autosomal dominant manner)• Consideration of a combined liver-kidney transplant
Post-Transplant Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low risk of disease recurrence