

Kearns-Sayre syndrome is genetically and phenotypically heterogeneous

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Dear Editor,

With interest we read the article by Berio *et al.* about a 13-year-old male with Kearns-Sayre syndrome (KSS), manifesting with cardinal features (progressive external ophthalmoplegia, onset <20y, pigmentary retinopathy), and less infrequent, additional features (hypoacusis, ataxia, PNS involvement, short stature, growth hormone deficiency, lactic acidosis, facial dysmorphism, hypoparathyroidism, emesis, aortic insufficiency, subaortic septum hypertrophy, right bundle-branch block, double vision, and white matter lesions).¹ We have the following comments and concerns.

We do not agree with the statement that cerebral white matter lesions (WMLs) found on imaging are unique to KSS patients.¹ Patchy or diffuse subcortical WMLs are a frequent finding in mitochondrial disorders (MIDs) with cerebral involvement. Particularly, patients with non-specific mitochondrial syndromes show up with WMLs as described in Berio's case.²

The authors hypothesize that WMLs of the described patient were partially due to abnormal representation or migration of neural crest cells. If this is the case, WMLs presented should be present

already at birth in KSS patients. However, we are not aware of KSS patients with WMLs already at birth.

Since the mother presented with hypothyroidism, a frequent feature of MIDs, we should know if the mother was tested positive for the mtDNA deletion. Though KSS is usually sporadic, in about 4% of the cases there is transmission via the maternal line.³

If cerebral lesions in KSS also occur bilaterally in the *substantia nigra*, as mentioned in the discussion, we can expect that at least some KSS patients present with Parkinsonism. However, no reports about KSS and Parkinsonism have been published.

With regards to growth retardation, we would be interested to know if there was empty sella, pituitary adenoma, or brainstem lesions.

Overall, this interesting case report requires clarification of some inconsistencies and would profit from providing genetic data of first-degree relatives.

References

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