

Tools Enabling Metabolic Parents LEarning

ADAPTED BY THE DIETITIANS GROUP

BIMDG

British Inherited Metabolic Diseases Group



BASED ON THE ORIGINAL TEMPLE WRITTEN BY BURGARD AND WENDEL VERSION 2, SEPTEMBER 2020

Argininosuccinic aciduria



TEMPLE foreword

TEMPLE (Tools Enabling Metabolic Parents LEarning) are a set of teaching slides and booklets that provide essential information about different inherited metabolic disorders that require special diets as part of their management. These teaching tools are aimed at parents who may have an infant or child that has been recently diagnosed with a disorder. They are also useful when teaching children, extended family members, child minders, nursery workers and a school team.

They have been developed by a team of experienced clinical and research metabolic dietitians from the UK who are members of the British Inherited Metabolic Disease Group (BIMDG).

The team are Rachel Skeath, Karen van Wyk, Pat Portnoi and Anita MacDonald. The group is facilitated by Heidi Chan from Nutricia.

Each module produced is reviewed by a consultant clinician who is a member of the BIMDG.

This teaching tool is not designed to replace dietary information that may be given by a dietitian in clinic.

Argininosuccinic aciduria

Information for families following a new diagnosis



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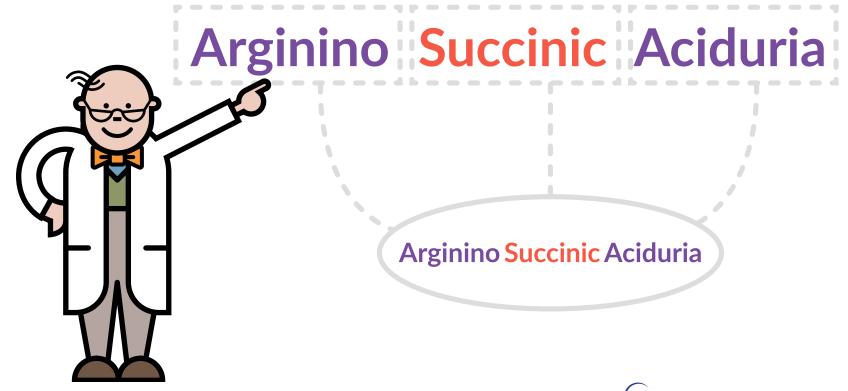




What is Argininosuccinic aciduria?

It is an inherited metabolic condition.

It is sometimes shortened to ASA.

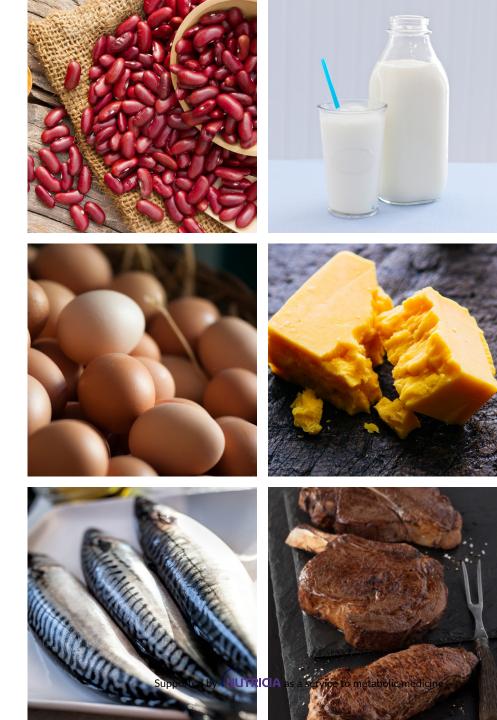


What is protein?

Many foods contain protein.

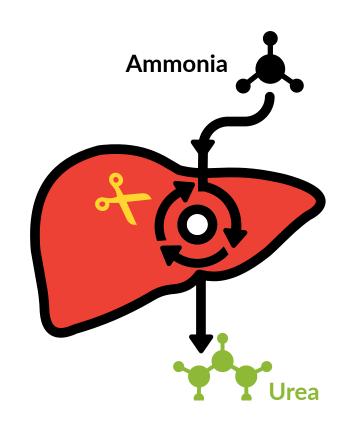
The body needs protein for growth and repair.

Many people eat more protein than the body needs.



How do we remove waste protein from the body?

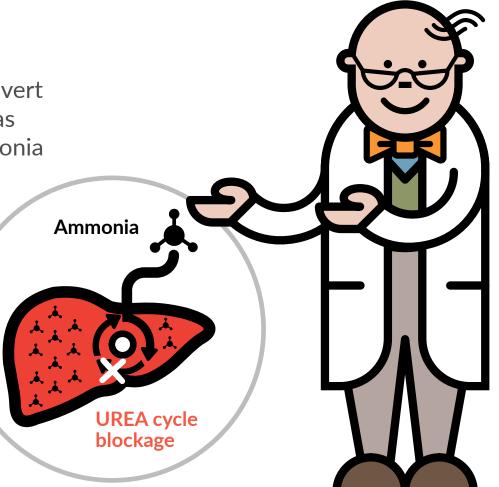
- Firstly, the body converts waste protein to a toxic chemical called ammonia
- Ammonia is then converted into a non-toxic chemical (urea) in the liver
- This process occurs via the urea cycle
- In the urea cycle, several steps have to take place. Each step needs an enzyme (like chemical scissors) for it to work
- Urea is then removed by the kidneys



What happens in Argininosuccinic aciduria?

In Argininosuccinic aciduria, the body lacks an enzyme called **argininosuccinate lyase**.

This means the liver cannot convert waste protein into urea as fast as normal. It can lead to high ammonia levels, particularly at times of increased protein breakdown.

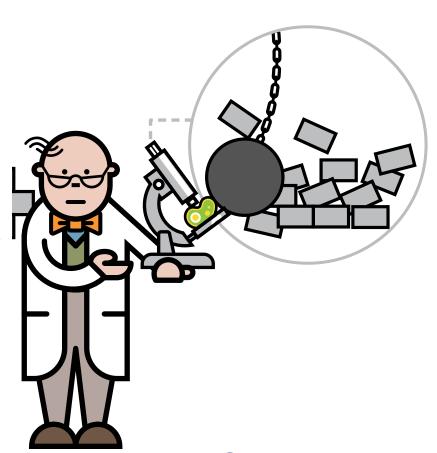


When does Argininosuccinic aciduria cause high ammonia levels?

Ammonia levels can rise when there is an increased break down of protein. This may happen if too much protein is eaten.

It commonly results from break down of the body's own protein. This is often triggered by infections, particularly if there is vomiting.

This causes **catabolism** which is a break down of body protein and can lead to a metabolic crisis.



5

What are the symptoms in Argininosuccinic aciduria?

Some babies become ill in the first few days of life.

Signs and symptoms:

- Poor feeding
- Vomiting
- Floppiness
- Excessive sleepiness

- Rapid breathing
- Dehydration (lack of body fluids)
- Seizures

The effects of high ammonia can quickly become life-threatening if unmanaged.

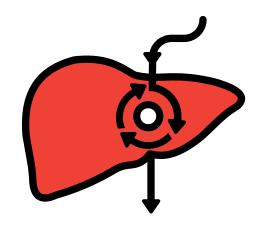
Some babies may present later.

What are the long term effects of Argininosuccinic aciduria?

There may be learning difficulties and delays to normal development, like walking and talking.

It may also affect the liver or other parts of the body.





Protein balance is needed in Argininosuccinic aciduria

In **Argininosuccinic** aciduria it is important that enough protein is given to grow... but not too much, as it will make waste protein causing high ammonia levels.

How is Argininosuccinic aciduria diagnosed?

The diagnosis is suspected in a patient with high ammonia levels because of the pattern of chemicals in the blood and urine.

The diagnosis is confirmed by finding the mutation in the ASA gene.





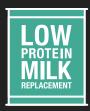
Argininosuccinic aciduria is managed with the following:

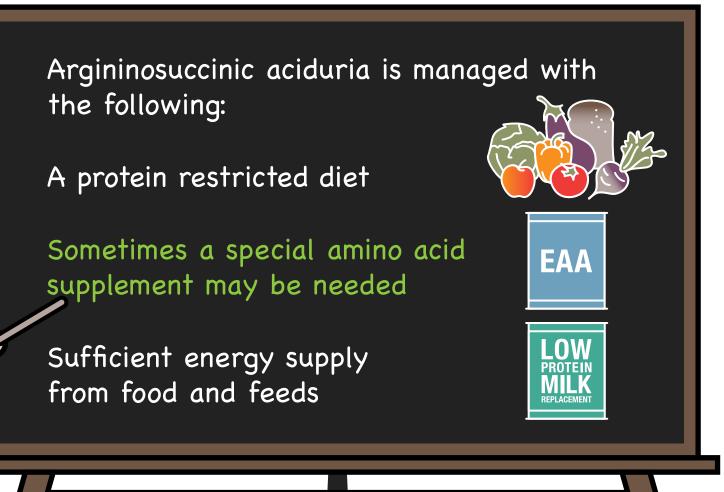
A protein restricted diet

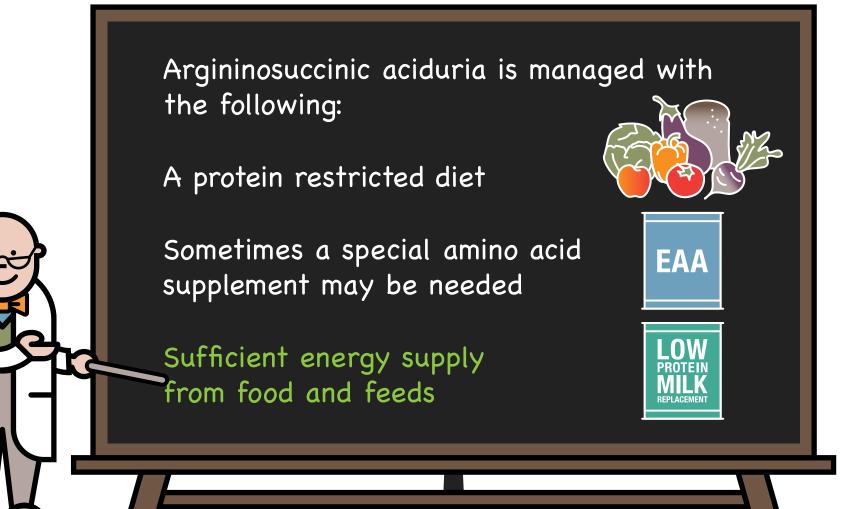
Sometimes a special amino acid supplement may be needed

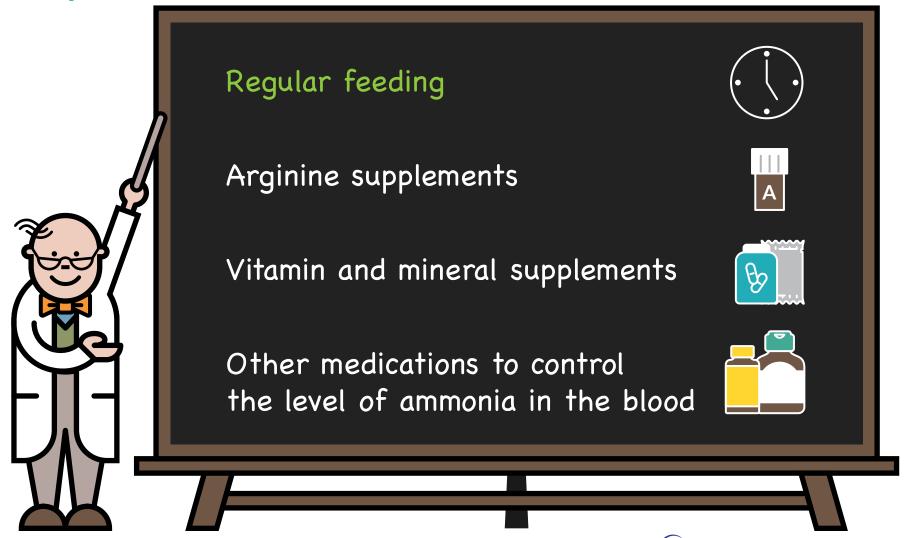
Sufficient energy supply from food and feeds

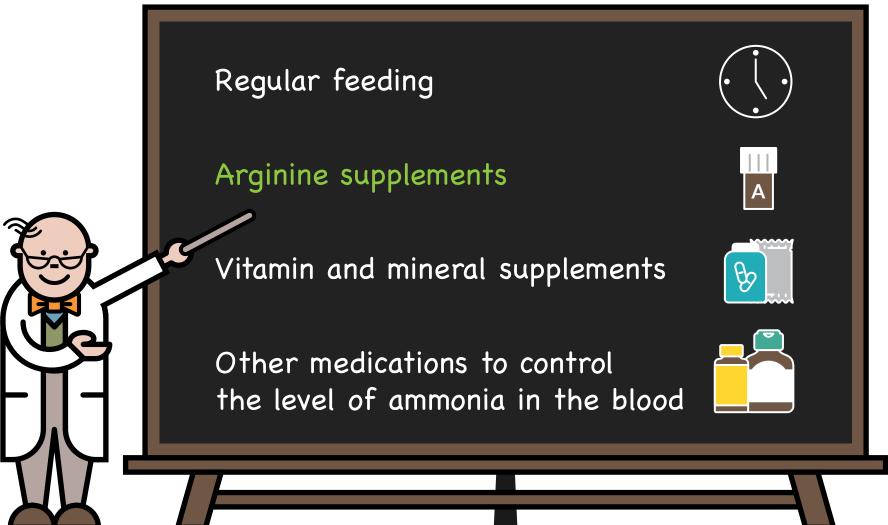


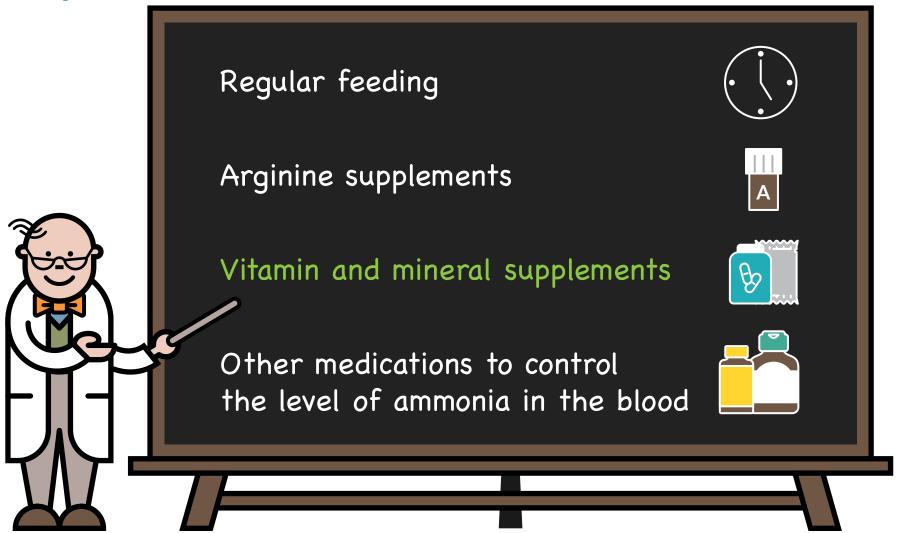


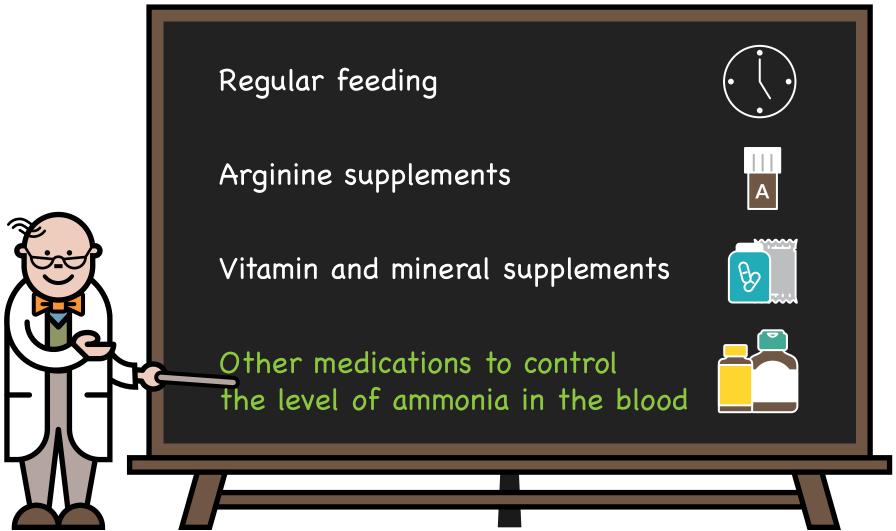






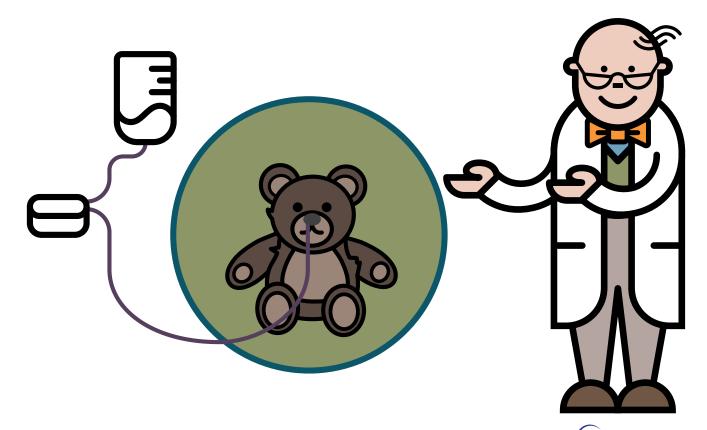




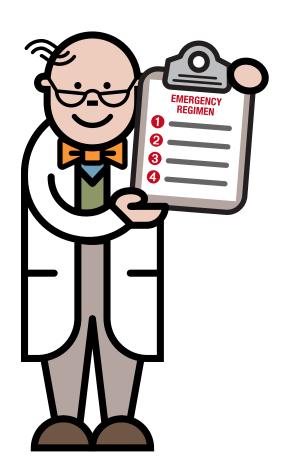


Is tube feeding needed?

Tube feeding may be necessary to give regular feeds. This will ensure energy, nutrient and fluid needs are met.



- During any childhood illness, an emergency regimen is given
- This will reduce the break down of protein and the build-up of ammonia

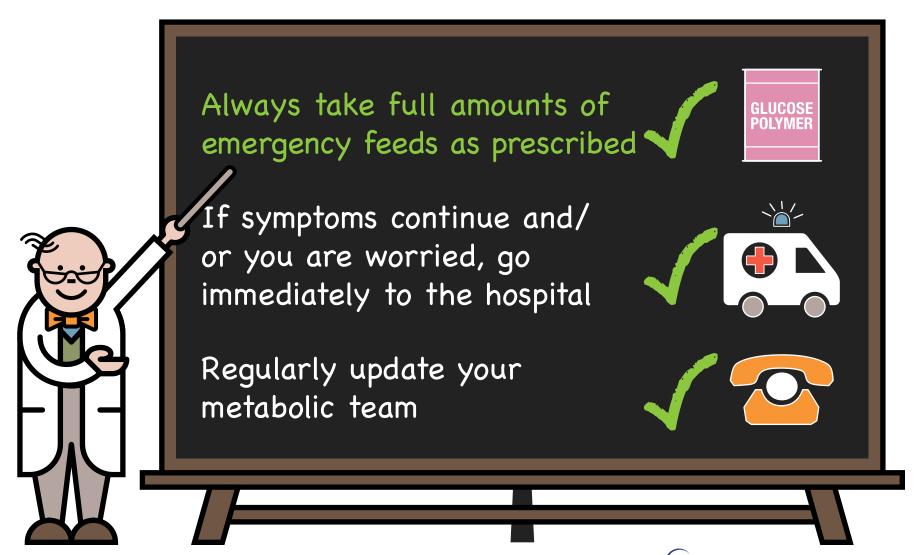








Checklist for illness



Checklist for illness



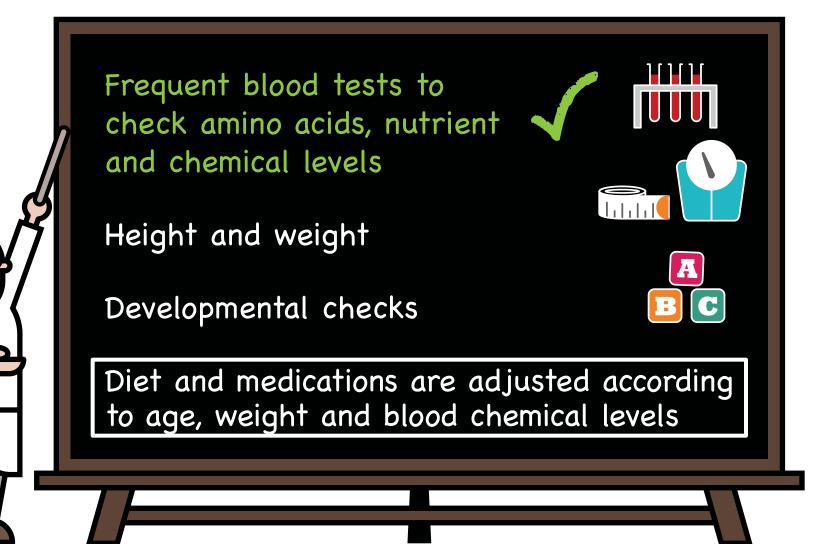
Checklist for illness



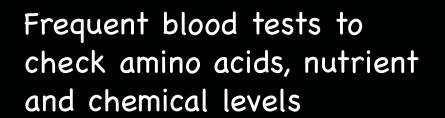
Key message

It is imperative that emergency feeds are started promptly and there are no delays in management.

How is Argininosuccinic aciduria monitored?



How is Argininosuccinic aciduria monitored?





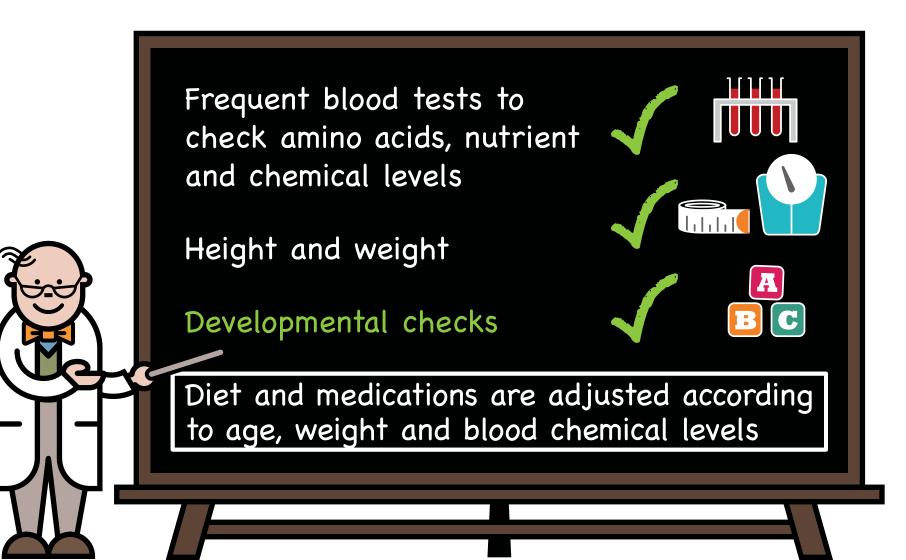
Height and weight





Diet and medications are adjusted according to age, weight and blood chemical levels

How is Argininosuccinic aciduria monitored?





Humans have chromosomes composed of DNA



Genes are pieces of DNA that carry the genetic instruction. Each chromosome may have several thousand genes

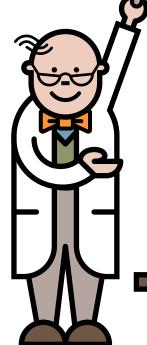


The word mutation means a change or error in the genetic instruction



We inherit particular chromosomes from the egg of the mother and sperm of the father







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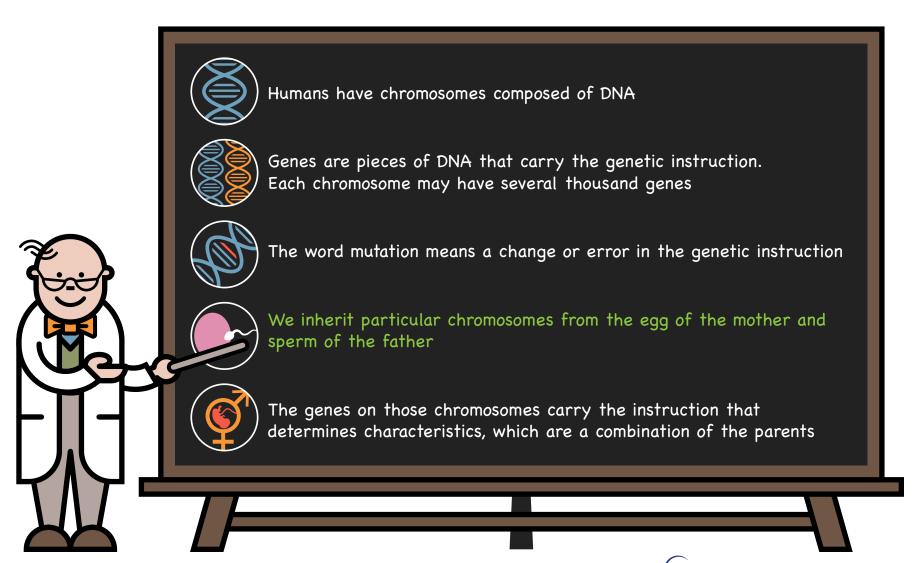
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Argininosuccinic aciduria is an inherited condition.

There is nothing that could have been done to prevent your baby from having Argininosuccinic aciduria

Everyone has a pair of genes that make the argininosuccinate lyase enzyme. In children with Argininosuccinic aciduria, neither of these genes work correctly. These children inherit one non-working Argininosuccinic aciduria gene from each parent

Parents of children with Argininosuccinic aciduria are carriers of the condition





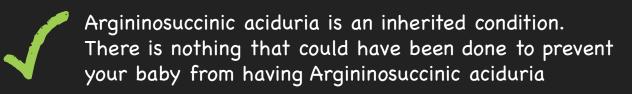
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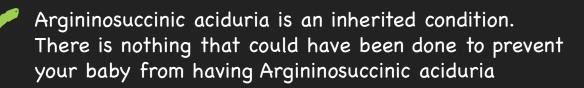
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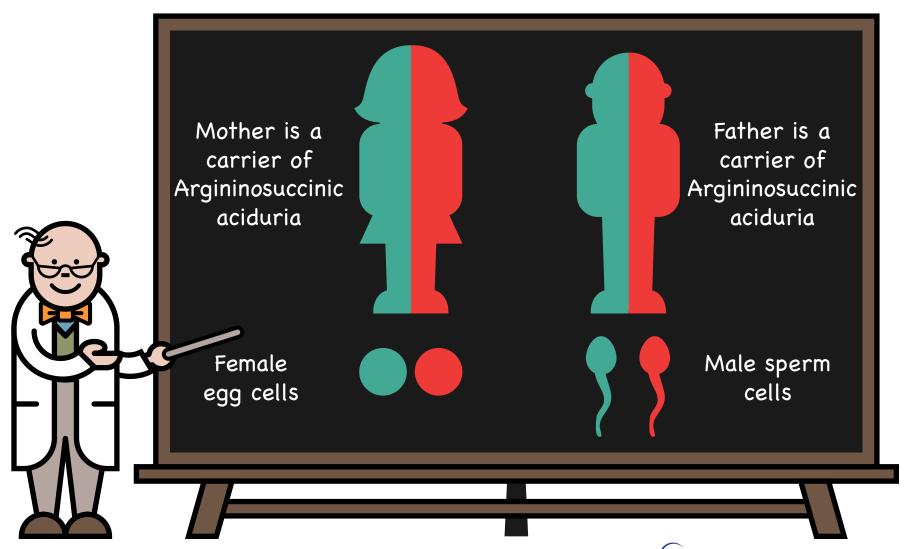
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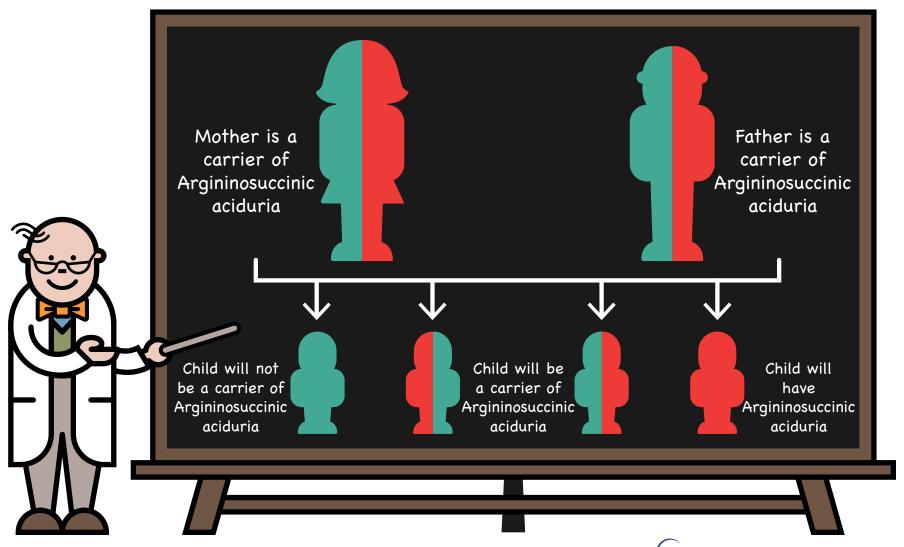
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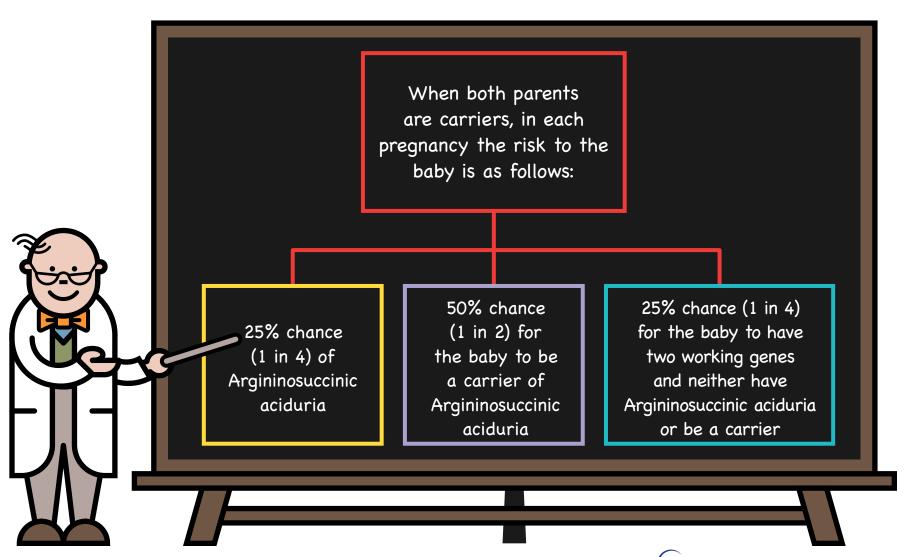
Inheritance – Autosomal recessive (carriers of Argininosuccinic aciduria)



Inheritance – Autosomal recessive – possible combinations



Future pregnancies



Take home messages

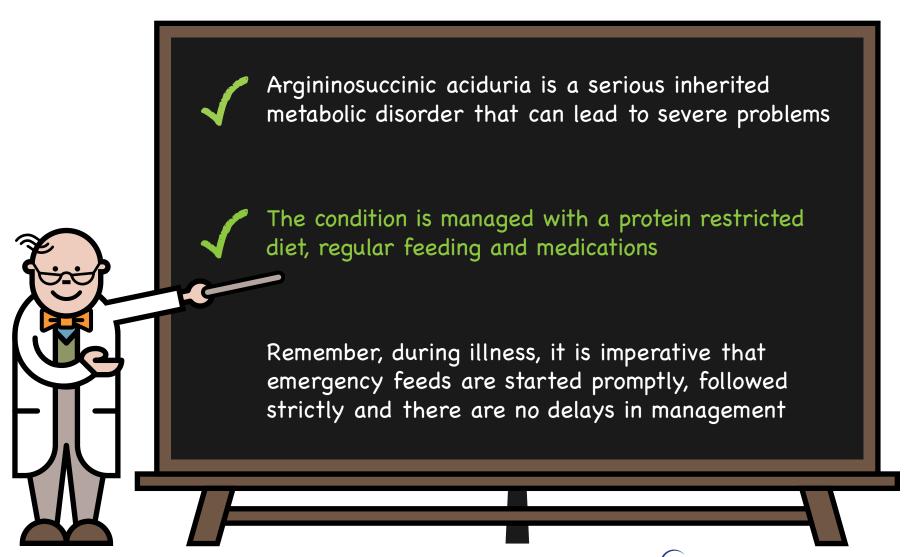


Argininosuccinic aciduria is a serious inherited metabolic disorder that can lead to severe problems

The condition is managed with a protein restricted diet, regular feeding and medications

Remember, during illness, it is imperative that emergency feeds are started promptly, followed strictly and there are no delays in management

Take home messages



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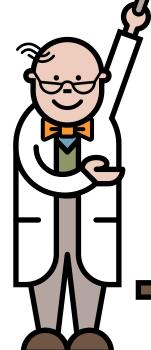


Always ensure you have a good supply of your dietary products and medicines and that they are in date

Your dietary products and medications are prescribed. These are obtained via a pharmacy or home delivery

Always ensure you have your emergency feed products and a written emergency plan

Medications to control fever should be given as normally recommended – always keep supplies available

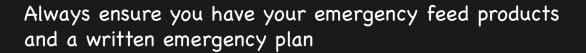




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Who's who

My dietitians

My nurses

My doctors

- Contact details, address, photos

Visit <u>www.lowproteinconnect.com</u> and register to get access to support and practical advice for those living on a low protein diet.



The site also provides information on upcoming events and personal stories from others on a low protein diet.









