Lamellar ichthyosis

Lamellar ichthyosis is a condition that mainly affects the skin. Infants with this condition are typically born with a tight, clear sheath covering their skin called a collodion membrane. This membrane usually dries and peels off during the first few weeks of life, and then it becomes obvious that affected babies have scaly skin, and eyelids and lips that are turned outward. People with lamellar ichthyosis typically have large, dark, plate-like scales covering their skin on most of their body. Infants with lamellar ichthyosis may develop infections, an excessive loss of fluids (dehydration), and respiratory problems. Affected individuals may also have hair loss (alopecia), abnormally formed fingernails and toenails (nail dystrophy), a decreased ability to sweat (hypohidrosis), an increased sensitivity to heat, and a thickening of the skin on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet (keratoderma). Less frequently, affected individuals have reddened skin (erythema) and joint deformities (contractures).

Frequency

Lamellar ichthyosis is estimated to affect 1 in 100,000 individuals in the United States. This condition is more common in Norway, where an estimated 1 in 91,000 individuals are affected.

Causes

Mutations in one of many genes can cause lamellar ichthyosis. These genes provide instructions for making proteins that are found in the outermost layer of the skin (the epidermis). The skin abnormalities associated with lamellar ichthyosis disrupt the normal formation of the epidermis, resulting in impaired regulation of body temperature, water retention, and resistance to infections.

Mutations in the \textit{TGM1} gene are responsible for approximately 90 percent of cases of lamellar ichthyosis. The \textit{TGM1} gene provides instructions for making an enzyme called transglutaminase 1. This enzyme is involved in the formation of the cornified cell envelope, which is a structure that surrounds skin cells and helps form a protective barrier between the body and its environment. \textit{TGM1} gene mutations lead to severely reduced or absent enzyme production, which prevents the formation of the cornified cell envelope.

Mutations in other genes associated with lamellar ichthyosis are each responsible for only a small percentage of cases. In some people with lamellar ichthyosis, the cause of the disorder is unknown. Researchers have identified multiple chromosome regions that contain genes that may be associated with lamellar ichthyosis, although the specific genes have not been identified.
Inheritance Pattern

This condition is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

Other Names for This Condition

- collodion baby
- collodion baby syndrome
- ichthyoses, lamellar
- ichthyosis, lamellar
- LI

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing? /primer/testing/genetictesting

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22lamellar+ichthyosis%22+OR+%22Congenital+Ichthyosiform+Erythrodermas%22+OR+%22Congenital+Ichthyosiform+Erythroderma%22
Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- Foundation for Ichthyosis and Related Skin Types (FIRST): Skin Care Tips
  http://www.firstskinfoundation.org/skin-care-tips

- GeneReview: Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1420

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Lamellar Ichthyosis
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000843.htm

- Health Topic: Skin Conditions
  https://medlineplus.gov/skinconditions.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Lamellar ichthyosis
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10803/lamellar-ichthyosis

Additional NIH Resources

- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases: Ichthyosis
  https://www.niams.nih.gov/health-topics/ichthyosis

Educational Resources

- Foundation for Ichthyosis and Related Skin Types (FIRST): Lamellar Ichthyosis Type Fact Sheet
  http://www.firstskinfoundation.org/types-of-ichthyosis/arci-lamellar

- MalaCards: ichthyosis, congenital, autosomal recessive 1
  https://www.malacards.org/card/ichthyosis_congenital_autosomal_recessive_1

  https://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/dermatologic-disorders/cornification-disorders/ichthyosis

- Orphanet: Lamellar ichthyosis
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=313

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Foundation for Ichthyosis and Related Skin Types (FIRST): Lamellar Ichthyosis
  http://www.firstskinfoundation.org/skin-care-tips

- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/ichthyosis-lamellar/

- University of Kansas Medical Center Resource List
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/ichthyos.html
Clinical Information from GeneReviews

• Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1420

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Ichthyosis,+Lamellar%29+AND+%28lamellar+ichthyosis%5BTIAB%5D+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

• ICHTHYOSIS, CONGENITAL, AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE 1
  http://omim.org/entry/242300

• ICHTHYOSIS, CONGENITAL, AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE 3
  http://omim.org/entry/606545

• ICHTHYOSIS, CONGENITAL, AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE 4A
  http://omim.org/entry/601277

• ICHTHYOSIS, CONGENITAL, AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE 5
  http://omim.org/entry/604777

Sources for This Summary


Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20643494

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23562412

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23096117
Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3481139/

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: March 2015
Published: October 15, 2019

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health
Department of Health & Human Services