Malignant hyperthermia

Malignant hyperthermia is a severe reaction to particular drugs that are often used during surgery and other invasive procedures. Specifically, this reaction occurs in response to some anesthetic gases, which are used to block the sensation of pain, and with a muscle relaxant that is used to temporarily paralyze a person during a surgical procedure. If given these drugs, people at risk for malignant hyperthermia may experience muscle rigidity, breakdown of muscle fibers (rhabdomyolysis), a high fever, increased acid levels in the blood and other tissues (acidosis), and a rapid heart rate. Without prompt treatment, the complications of malignant hyperthermia can be life-threatening.

People at increased risk for this disorder are said to have malignant hyperthermia susceptibility. Affected individuals may never know they have the condition unless they undergo testing or have a severe reaction to anesthesia during a surgical procedure. While this condition often occurs in people without other serious medical problems, certain inherited muscle diseases (including central core disease and multiminicore disease) are associated with malignant hyperthermia susceptibility.

Frequency

Malignant hyperthermia occurs in 1 in 5,000 to 50,000 instances in which people are given anesthetic gases. Susceptibility to malignant hyperthermia is probably more frequent, because many people with an increased risk of this condition are never exposed to drugs that trigger a reaction.

Causes

Variations of the \textit{CACNA1S} and \textit{RYR1} genes increase the risk of developing malignant hyperthermia.

Researchers have described at least six forms of malignant hyperthermia susceptibility, which are caused by mutations in different genes. Mutations in the \textit{RYR1} gene are responsible for a form of the condition known as MHS1. These mutations account for most cases of malignant hyperthermia susceptibility. Another form of the condition, MHS5, results from mutations in the \textit{CACNA1S} gene. These mutations are less common, causing less than 1 percent of all cases of malignant hyperthermia susceptibility.

The \textit{RYR1} and \textit{CACNA1S} genes provide instructions for making proteins that play essential roles in muscles used for movement (skeletal muscles). For the body to move normally, these muscles must tense (contract) and relax in a coordinated way. Muscle contractions are triggered by the flow of certain charged atoms (ions) into muscle cells. The proteins produced from the \textit{RYR1} and \textit{CACNA1S} genes are involved in
the movement of calcium ions within muscle cells. In response to certain signals, the
CACNA1S protein helps activate the RYR1 channel, which releases stored calcium ions
within muscle cells. The resulting increase in calcium ion concentration inside muscle
cells stimulates muscle fibers to contract.

Mutations in the RYR1 or CACNA1S gene cause the RYR1 channel to open more
easily and close more slowly in response to certain drugs. As a result, large amounts
of calcium ions are released from storage within muscle cells. An overabundance of
available calcium ions causes skeletal muscles to contract abnormally, which leads
to muscle rigidity in people with malignant hyperthermia. An increase in calcium ion
concentration within muscle cells also activates processes that generate heat (leading
to increased body temperature) and produce excess acid (leading to acidosis).

The genetic causes of several other types of malignant hyperthermia (MHS2, MHS4,
and MHS6) are still under study. A form of the condition known as MHS3 has been
linked to the CACNA2D1 gene. This gene provides instructions for making a protein
that plays an essential role in activating the RYR1 channel to release calcium ions into
muscle cells. Although this gene is thought to be related to malignant hyperthermia in a
few families, no causative mutations have been identified.

Inheritance Pattern

Malignant hyperthermia susceptibility is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern,
which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to increase the risk
of a severe reaction to certain drugs used during surgery. In most cases, an affected
person inherits the altered gene from a parent who is also at risk for the condition.

Other Names for This Condition

- anesthesia related hyperthermia
- Hyperpyrexia, Malignant
- Hyperthermia, Malignant
- Malignant Hyperpyrexia
- MHS - Malignant hyperthermia

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing? /primer/testing/genetictesting
- Genetic Testing Registry: Malignant hyperthermia susceptibility type 2
- Genetic Testing Registry: Malignant hyperthermia susceptibility type 3
• Genetic Testing Registry: Malignant hyperthermia susceptibility type 4

• Genetic Testing Registry: Malignant hyperthermia susceptibility type 5

• Genetic Testing Registry: Malignant hyperthermia susceptibility type 6

• Genetic Testing Registry: Malignant hyperthermia, susceptibility to, 1

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

• ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22malignant+hyperthermia%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

• GeneReview: Malignant Hyperthermia Susceptibility
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1146

• MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Malignant Hyperthermia
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001315.htm

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

• Encyclopedia: Malignant Hyperthermia
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001315.htm

• Health Topic: Muscle Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/muscledisorders.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

• King Denborough syndrome

• Malignant hyperthermia
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/6964/malignant-hyperthermia

Educational Resources

• JAMA Patient Page: Malignant Hyperthermia
  https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/201084

• MalaCards: malignant hyperthermia
  https://www.malacards.org/card/malignant_hyperthermia

• Orphanet: Malignant hyperthermia of anesthesia
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=423
Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Malignant Hyperthermia Association of the United States
  https://www.mhaus.org/

- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD): Malignant Hyperthermia
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/malignant-hyperthermia/

- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD): RYR-1-Related Diseases
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/ryr-1-related-diseases/

- North American Malignant Hyperthermia Registry
  https://anest.ufl.edu/namhr/

- Resource List from the University of Kansas Medical Center
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/malighyp.html

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Malignant Hyperthermia Susceptibility
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1146

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Malignant+Hyperthermia%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28malignant+hyperthermia%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bm%5D+AND+%22last+720+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- MALIGNANT HYPERTHERMIA, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 1
  http://omim.org/entry/145600

- MALIGNANT HYPERTHERMIA, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 2
  http://omim.org/entry/154275

- MALIGNANT HYPERTHERMIA, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 3
  http://omim.org/entry/154276

- MALIGNANT HYPERTHERMIA, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 4
  http://omim.org/entry/600467

- MALIGNANT HYPERTHERMIA, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 5
  http://omim.org/entry/601887

- MALIGNANT HYPERTHERMIA, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 6
  http://omim.org/entry/601888
Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17195870

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15956637

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16163667

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16917943

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17456235
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1867813/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301325

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16084090

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