Nonbullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma

Nonbullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma (NBCIE) is a condition that mainly affects the skin. Many infants with this condition are born with a tight, clear sheath covering their skin called a collodion membrane. Constriction by the membrane may cause the lips and eyelids to be turned out so the inner surface is exposed. The collodion membrane is usually shed during the first few weeks of life. Following shedding of the collodion membrane, the skin is red (erythroderma) and covered with fine, white scales (ichthyosis). Infants with NBCIE may develop infections, an excessive loss of fluids (dehydration), and respiratory problems early in life.

Some people with NBCIE have thickening of the skin on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet (palmoplantar keratoderma), decreased or absent sweating (anhidrosis), and abnormal nails (nail dystrophy). In severe cases, there is an absence of hair growth (alopecia) in certain areas, often affecting the scalp and eyebrows.

In individuals with NBCIE, some of the skin problems may improve by adulthood. Life expectancy is normal in people with NBCIE.

Frequency

NBCIE is estimated to affect 1 in 200,000 to 300,000 individuals in the United States. This condition is more common in Norway, where an estimated 1 in 90,000 people are affected.

Causes

Mutations in several genes can cause NBCIE. Mutations in the \textit{ABCA12}, \textit{ALOX12B}, or \textit{ALOXE3} gene are responsible for most of cases of NBCIE. Mutations in other genes are each found in only a small percentage of cases. All of the genes associated with NBCIE provide instructions for making proteins that are found in the outermost layer of the skin (the epidermis). The epidermis forms a protective barrier between the body and its surrounding environment. Gene mutations impair the respective protein’s function or structure within the epidermis, which prevents this outermost layer of skin from being an effective barrier before and after birth. The abnormal skin cannot protect against fluid loss (dehydration) or the outside environment, leading to problems controlling body temperature; dry skin; the formation of fine, white scales; and increased risk of infections in people with NBCIE. The skin scales can impair the function of sweat glands under the skin, causing anhidrosis.

In some people with NBCIE, the cause of the disorder is unknown. Researchers are looking for additional genes that are associated with NBCIE.
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

• congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma
• congenital nonbullous ichthyosiform erythroderma
• NBCIE
• NBIE
• NCIE
• nonbullous ichthyosiform erythroderma

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=%22nonbullous+congenital+ichthyosiform +erythroderma%22+OR+%22Congenital+Ichthyosiform+Erythrodermas%22+OR+%22Congenital+Ichthyosiform%Erythroderma%22+OR+%22Ichthyosiform+Erythroderma%22+OR+%22Ichthyosis%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

• Foundation for Ichthyosis and Related Skin Types (FIRST): Treatments
  http://www.firstskinfoundation.org/content.cfm/category_id/0/page_id/830

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

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

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

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

• Nonbullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/9736/nonbullous-congenital-ichthyosiform-erythroderma

Additional NIH Resources

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

Educational Resources

• MalaCards: autosomal recessive congenital ichthyosis
  https://www.malacards.org/card/autosomal_recessive_congenital_ichthyosis

• Merck Manual Professional Version: Ichthyosis
  https://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/dermatologic-disorders/cornification-disorders/ichthyosis

• Orphanet: Autosomal recessive congenital ichthyosis
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=281097
Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Foundation for Ichthyosis and Related Skin Types (FIRST): Congenital Ichthyosiform Erythroderma
  http://www.firstskinfoundation.org/content.cfm/category_id/741/page_id/541
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD): Ichthyosis
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/ichthyosis/

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=%28congenital+ichthyosiform+erythroderma%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22+AND+human%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- ICHTHYOSIS, CONGENITAL, AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE 2
  http://omim.org/entry/242100
- 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
- ICHTHYOSIS, CONGENITAL, AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE 6
  http://omim.org/entry/612281
- ICHTHYOSIS, CONGENITAL, AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE 9
  http://omim.org/entry/615023
- ICHTHYOSIS, CONGENITAL, AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE 10
  http://omim.org/entry/615024
- ICHTHYOSIS, CONGENITAL, AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE 12
  http://omim.org/entry/617320
Sources for This Summary

  
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28403545

  
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16116617

  
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19131948

  
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