

Increased Phenylalanine Phenylketonuria (PKU)

Differential Diagnosis: Phenylketonuria (Classical PKU); non-PKU mild hyperphenylalaninemia (H-PHE); transient hyperphenylalaninemia; pterin defects (BIOPT-BS, BIOPT-REG).

Condition Description: In PKU the phenylalanine from ingested protein cannot be metabolized to tyrosine because of deficient liver phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH). This causes elevated phenylalanine. Pterin defects result from deficiency of tetrahydrobiopterin (BH₄), the cofactor for PAH and other hydroxylases. This produces not only increased phenylalanine but also neurotransmitter deficiencies.

You Should Take the Following IMMEDIATE Actions

- Contact family immediately to inform them of the newborn screening result.
- Do not change infant's diet on the basis of this filter test. Confirmatory testing needed.
- Consult with pediatric metabolic specialist (See attached list.)
- Evaluate the newborn and refer as appropriate.
- Initiate confirmatory/diagnostic tests in consultation with metabolic specialist.
- Initial testing: Plasma quantitative amino acids.
- Repeat newborn screen if second screen has not been done.
- Provide the family with basic information about PKU and dietary management.
- Report findings to newborn screening program.

Diagnostic Evaluation: Plasma quantitative amino acid analysis which shows increased phenylalanine without increased tyrosine (increased phenylalanine: tyrosine ratio). Urine pterin analysis and red blood cell DHPR assay will identify pterin defects. Consider PAH mutation testing.

Clinical Considerations: Asymptomatic in the neonate. If left untreated, PKU will cause irreversible intellectual disability, hyperactivity, autistic-like features, and seizures. Treatment will usually prevent these symptoms. Pterin defects cause early severe neurologic disease (developmental delay/seizures) and require specific therapy.

Additional Information:

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics

<https://www.acmg.net/StaticContent/ACT/Phenylalanine.pdf>

Genetics Home Reference

PKU

<http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition=phenylketonuria>

Tetrahydrobiopterin Deficiency

<http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition=tetrahydrobiopterindeficiency>

STAR G FELSI

<http://www.newbornscreening.info/Parents/aminoaciddisorders/PKU.html>

<http://www.newbornscreening.info/Pro/aminoaciddisorders/PKU.html>