



When to suspect an immunodeficiency?

- 1) Are there are **clinical signs** of immune deficiency?
- 2) What **arm of the immune system** could be affected?

WARNING SIGNS

- **> 4 Acute Otitis Media** in 1 year
- **4 twos**: **> 2** sinus infections; **> 2** pneumonias (CXR proven); **> 2** deep seated infections; **> 2** months on antibiotics
- **4 F's**: **Furuncle**: recurrent, deep skin/organ abscesses; **Fungus**: persistent thrush after age 1 or recurrent treatment needed; **Failure to thrive**, chronic diarrhea; **Family History**: positive for immune-related issues
- **IV Antibiotics**: required to clear infections

SPUR: severe, persistent, unusual, recurrent infections +/- autoimmunity



HISTORY

Infection History:	Exposures:	Autoimmune/allergic:	Family History:
▪ Types: bacterial, viral, fungal ▪ Details: site, onset, frequency, severity ▪ Pus production: yes/no ▪ Investigations: tests done; organism identified ▪ Therapy: tx received & response to tx ▪ Wound healing: normal/delayed ▪ Umbilical cord: delayed separation	▪ Sick contacts ▪ Daycare/School ▪ Travel/Outdoor (Camping/Farming) ▪ Animals/Pets ▪ Chemicals/Toxins ▪ Tobacco, alcohol ▪ Vaccinations (obtain records)	▪ Cytopenias ▪ Early onset IBD (<7 yo) ▪ Lupus ▪ Joint Pain ▪ Rashes, eczema ▪ Asthma <i>Early severe presentation, recalcitrant to Tx</i>	▪ CONSANGUINITY ▪ Immune deficiency ▪ Early childhood deaths ▪ Cancer, congenital abnormalities, syndromes ▪ Autoimmune disease

PHYSICAL EXAM

General: ▪ Growth: normal/delayed ▪ Dysmorphic features: congenital anomalies ▪ Hair/nails: loss of eyebrows, nails HEENT: ▪ Ear issues: OM, TM scarring, ear anomalies ▪ Allergic shiners, sinusitis ▪ Mouth breathing, mouth sores, thrush ▪ Dental: delayed loss of baby teeth (hyper IgE) ▪ Tonsils: present/absent	Respiratory: ▪ Signs: hypoxia, tachypnea, clubbing Cardiovascular: ▪ Congenital heart defects ▪ Murmur Abdomen: ▪ Hepatosplenomegaly ▪ Perianal disease	Adenopathy: ▪ Lymph nodes: present/enlarged Dermatology: ▪ Fungal infections: nails, skin, mouth ▪ Rashes: erythroderma, Omenn syndrome, severe eczema Musculoskeletal: ▪ Arthritis, rashes
---	--	--

	PHAGOCYTIC	COMPLEMENT	HUMORAL	COMBINED
PRESENTATION	▪ Recurrent abscesses ▪ Gram neg pneumonia ▪ Early onset IBD ▪ Delayed umbilical cord separation ▪ Mucositis	▪ Early – SLE, nephrotic syndrome ▪ Late – <i>N. meningitidis</i> ▪ Encapsulated bacteria	▪ Recurrent sino-otopulmonary infections ▪ Ab-mediated autoimmunity ▪ > 18 months of age	▪ Candidiasis ▪ Failure to thrive ▪ PJP pneumonia ▪ Chronic diarrhea ▪ 3 months of age ▪ OPPORTUNISTIC infections
EX.	▪ Chronic granulomatous disease (GCD) ▪ Leukocyte adhesion deficiency (LAD)	▪ C2 deficiency ▪ Properdin deficiency	▪ X-linked agammaglobulinemia ▪ CVID	▪ Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)
INVESTIGATIONS	▪ CBCd ▪ Neutrophil Oxidative Burst Index (NOBI)	▪ CH50 (assesses hemolytic activity of MAC*) ▪ AH50 *membrane attack complex	▪ Lymphocyte subsets (B-cell quantification) ▪ IgG	▪ Lymphocyte subsets ▪ TREC* level ▪ Mitogen stimulation assay *T-cell receptor excision circles
TREATMENT	▪ TMP-SMX ▪ Itraconazole (CGD) ▪ Bone marrow transplant (BMT)	▪ Amoxicillin ▪ Vaccination – <i>Pneumococcal</i> & <i>Meningococcal</i>	▪ Prophylactic antibiotics ▪ IVIG/SCIG	▪ Urgent referral to immunology ▪ BMT, IVIG, TMP-SMX ▪ ISOLATION

July 2025

Dr. Katharine V. Jensen (Pediatric Resident, University of Alberta) and Dr. Sneha Suresh (Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, University of Alberta) for www.pedscases.com