

Recurrent Pneumonia in an Adolescent With Down Syndrome: The Cumulative Impact of Common Coexisting Comorbidities

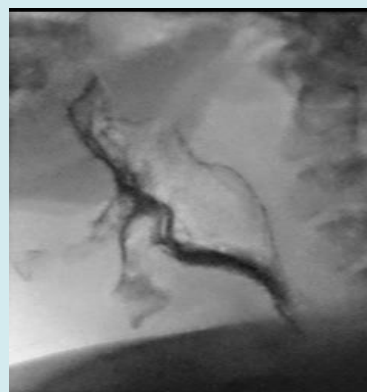
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INTRODUCTION

- Down syndrome increases the risk of recurrent respiratory disease due to:
 - immune dysfunction
 - airway abnormalities
 - sleep-disordered breathing
- These conditions frequently coexist and interact, rather than occur in isolation
- Persistent respiratory symptoms should not be attributed to a single cause
- Lack of improvement despite targeted therapy should prompt evaluation for additional diagnoses beyond Down syndrome

CASE REPORT

- 17-year-old male with trisomy 21
- Referred at age 14 for recurrent pneumonias since infancy, more than 2 episodes per year
- Multiple hospitalizations and ICU admissions. Near need for ECMO
- Frequent ED visits: cough, fever, and hypoxemia



Age 1-10

- Recurrent pneumonia RUL 2 per year

10 yo

- Severe pneumonia
- ICU admission

14 yo

- Severe pneumonia
- ICU admission

15 yo

- Dx Common Variable Immunodeficiency

16 yo

- Pneumonia
- Dx Laryngeal cleft

17 yo

- No more pneumonia
- Significant aspiration reduction

Weekly SC Immunoglobulin
Prolaryn injection

DISCUSSION

Immune dysregulation is common in Down syndrome, characterized by impaired antibody responses, altered B-cell function, and frequent IgG2 deficiency.

Laryngeal cleft: ~1:10,000–20,000 births

Higher prevalence in Down syndrome: ~6% on endoscopy airway evaluation

Associated risks: Feeding difficulty, aspiration, recurrent respiratory infections

Clinical clue: Consider in persistent aspiration or recurrent pneumonia, especially if symptoms continue despite feeding therapy

CONCLUSION

- Multiple coexisting conditions synergistically worsen pulmonary disease in Down syndrome.**
- Avoid diagnostic anchoring.**
- Maintain **high suspicion for multiple etiologies** when symptoms persist despite targeted treatment