

Amyloid polyneuropathy in 2 patients after liver transplantation

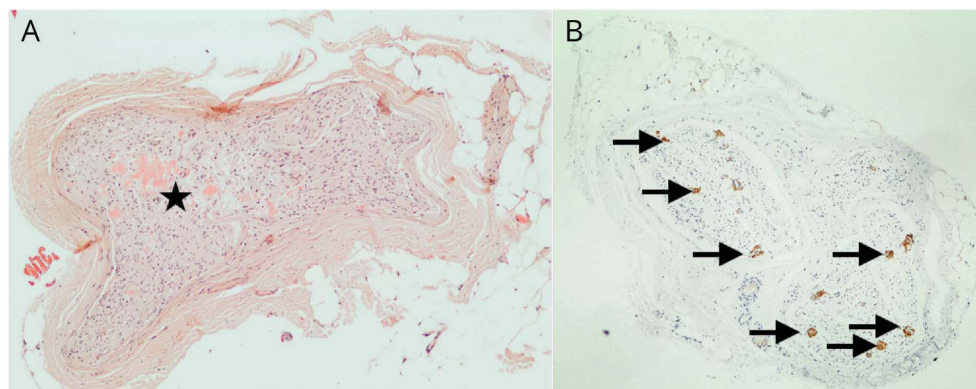
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Figure Peripheral nerve biopsies



Transverse sural nerve sections, paraffin embedded. (A) Positive Congo red staining in the endoneurial vessels (star). (B) Positive prealbumin (transthyretin) immunohistochemistry in the endoneurial vessels (arrows).

Domino liver transplantation, in which the liver from a patient with transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis (ATTR) is transplanted into another patient, is a well-established procedure.^{1,2} The figure is from 2 unrelated cases of liver transplant recipients from donors with ATTR who developed clinical polyneuropathy with weakness and paresthesia in lower extremities some years after the liver transplantation. In both cases, EMG showed distal sensory and motor polyneuropathy. Although amyloid neuropathy was the clinical suspicion, a muscle and nerve biopsy was performed in order to rule out other conditions.

Author contributions

Ainoa Ugarte: acquisition of data. Josep M. Grau: critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. José C. Milisenda: study concept and design.

Study funding

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Disclosure

The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

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