Use of ammonium tetrathiomolybdate in Wilson disease

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Background and importance

Wilson disease is a rare autosomal recessive disorder. It is characterized by an excessive accumulation of copper in the body, mainly in the liver, brain and cornea, leading to different manifestations, in which neuropsychiatric and hepatic ones predominate.

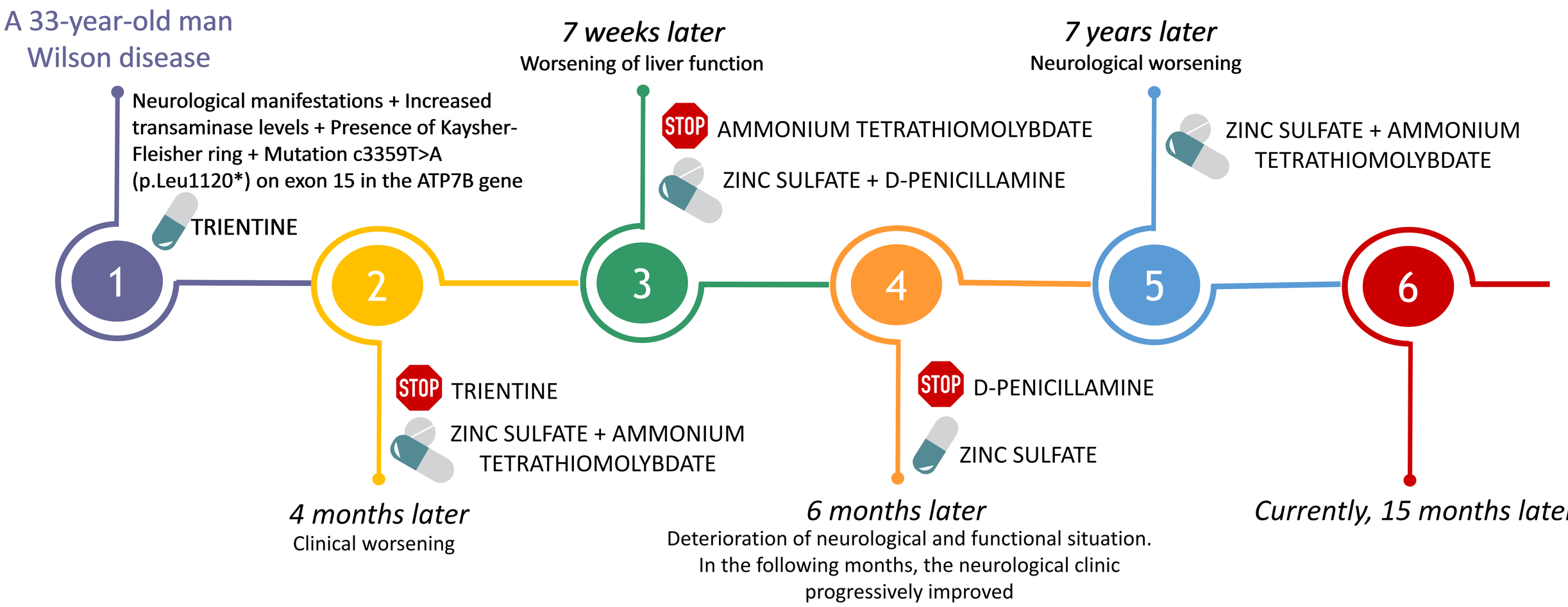
Therapeutic management:

- *copper chelating agents* (D-penicillamine,trientine)
- *drugs that hinder the absorption of copper* (zinc salts)
- *Ammonium tetrathiomolybdate*, an experimental treatment, has also been used for periods of 8 weeks in patients with neurological presentation *under compassionate use*.

Aim and objectives

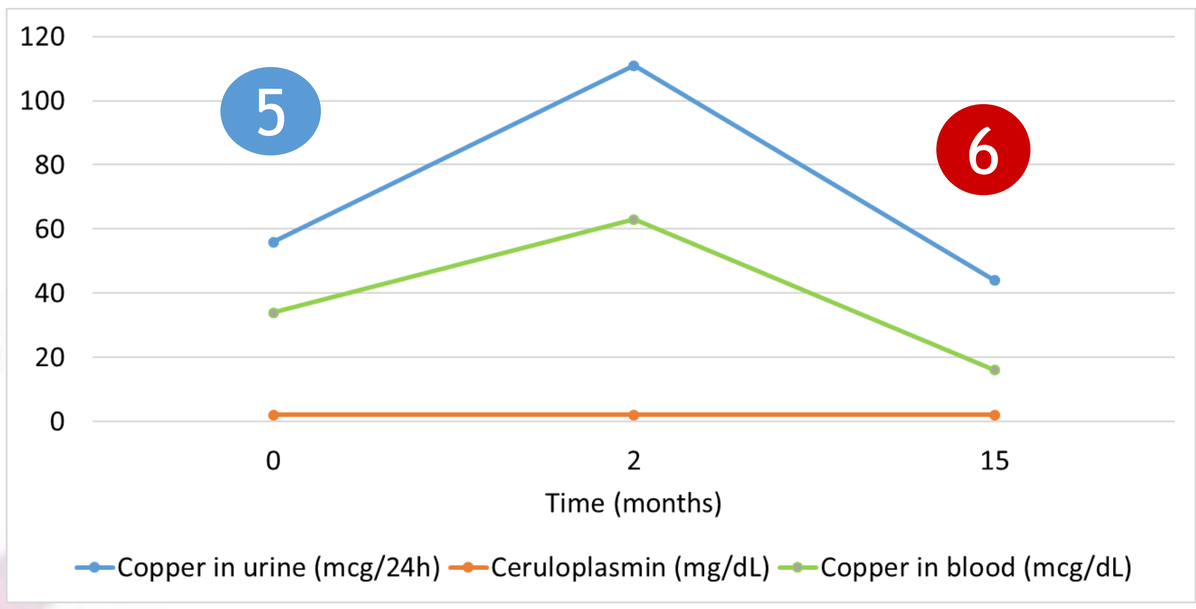
To evaluate the **effectiveness** and **toxicity** of ammonium tetrathiomolybdate in a patient with Wilson disease.

Material and methods



Results

Currently, after 15 months of treatment with ammonium tetrathiomolybdate combined with zinc sulfate, patient has experienced motor and cognitive-behavioral improvement, and maintains normal hematologic and hepatic function



Conclusion and relevance

In our patient, ammonium tetrathiomolybdate has been effective and well tolerated for a prolonged period. It could be an alternative to patients with neurological manifestations.

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