

Is Undiluted Goat's Milk Part of your Differential Diagnosis for Neonatal Metabolic Acidosis?

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Received date: November 14, 2016; Accepted date: November 22, 2016; Published date: November 28, 2016

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Abstract

Background: The differential diagnosis of neonatal metabolic acidosis is broad, including, among other things, lactic acidosis, inborn errors of metabolism and renal failure, in addition to diarrhea and renal tubular acidosis. The type of milk given to the newborn is less frequently evoked as a potential cause.

Case-diagnosis: We report the case of a 6-day-old baby with severe metabolic acidosis secondary to undiluted goat's milk. We will review other reported cases and analyse the composition of goat's milk.

Conclusion: When fed with undiluted goat's milk, neonates, with their immature acid-base regulation capacities, can develop metabolic acidosis secondary to an increased protein load and chloride content. Undiluted goat's milk should be considered in the differential diagnosis of neonatal metabolic acidosis.

Keywords: Neonates; Goat's milk; Metabolic acidosis; Normal anion gap

Introduction

Some parents choose undiluted goat's milk to feed their infants because of personal beliefs. This milk has been shown to be associated with adverse effects and is unsuitable, if not modified, to infants. In children, metabolic acidosis with a normal anion gap can be caused by a loss of HCO₃⁻, most often due to diarrhea or, less commonly, secondary to type 2 (proximal) tubular acidosis. Other causes include type 1 (distal) renal tubular acidosis or type 4 RTA (hypoadosteronism), leading to impaired H⁺ excretion due to deficient renal acidification. In acidosis with elevated anion gap, an increase in unmeasured anions, along with hydrogen ion generation, is present; clinical settings include lactic acidosis, ketoacidosis, renal failure, inborn errors of metabolism and ingestion of drugs/toxins. Unmodified goat's milk is not often evoked as part of the differential diagnosis of metabolic acidosis in children.

Case Report

A Caucasian six-day-old boy with respiratory distress was brought to the emergency department of a primary care hospital in a rural area. The pregnancy was uneventful and the term-baby was born at home without any complications. The history was negative for consanguinity. The baby was drinking slightly less for the last day but there was no history of vomiting or diarrhea. On physical examination, the infant was afebrile, but drowsy. While he was tachypneic, his other vital signs were normal and his peripheral perfusion was adequate. He weighed 3300 g (birth weight: 3460 g).

The first capillary blood gas done at the emergency department showed a pH of 7.21 with a PCO₂ of 22 mmHg and a HCO₃ of 8.5

mmol/L. The electrolytes were as follows: Na 135 mmol/L (139-146), K 5.2 mmol/L (4-6.5) and Cl 116 mmol/L (98-113). The BUN level was 12.6 mmol/L (1-6.9) with a creatinine of 0.53 mg/dL (0.20-0.40). Calcemia and phosphatemia were normal, with a slight hypermagnesemia at 1.14 mmol/L (0.7-0.95). The complete blood count, liver function tests and albumin level were also in the normal range. Blood glucose was normal at 4.4 mmol/L and the dosage of lactic acid was 2 mmol/L (0.50-3.20). The urine analysis performed at the same time showed a pH of 5, without glycosuria, proteinuria, hematuria or leucocyturia.

Hydration through a peripheral IV access was started. After performing blood, urine and cerebrospinal fluid cultures, in addition to a chest X-Ray, antibiotics were started. The patient was transferred the same day to a tertiary care pediatric hospital and admitted in the neonatal care department. These tests did not reveal, afterwards, infection.

The repeated capillary blood gas confirmed a pH of 7.19, PCO₂ of 25.0 mmHg and HCO₃ of 9.0 mmol/L with similar electrolytes. In order to rule out a metabolic disorder or a renal tubular acidosis, consultations in genetics and nephrology were performed. Blood levels of glucose, ammoniac, lactate and pyruvate were normal. A protein-free formula was initially suggested, while the rest of the metabolic work-up was pending. The results of plasmatic amino acids chromatography in addition to urine amino acids and organic acids came back as normal. Urine electrolytes, performed after one dose of intravenous bicarbonate (1 mEq/kg), but while the patient still had metabolic acidosis, were: Na 48 mmol/L, K 25 mmol/L and Cl 79 mmol/L (slightly negative urinary anion gap). A renal ultrasound showed no signs of nephrocalcinosis.

Based on these results, a metabolic acidosis due to goat's milk consumption started to be the most probable diagnosis. Indeed, the

baby was fed exclusively unmodified goat's milk from 36 hours after birth because of his parent's personal beliefs and suspected cow milk protein allergy in the family.

The patient received only two other similar doses of bicarbonates and intravenous fluids were gradually ceased. Feeding with a hypoallergenic formula was re-introduced and the patient's blood gas went rapidly back to normal 36 hours after admission with resolution of tachypnea.

Discussion

We describe the case of a 6-day-old boy who presented a metabolic acidosis with a normal anion gap caused by the consumption of undiluted goat's milk. The baby's respiratory distress seemed to be the result of a Kussmaul breathing phenomenon in response to metabolic acidosis. After excluding acidosis secondary to hypoperfusion and infection, a metabolic and renal work-up were initially requested in order to determine the cause of this acid-base disorder.

In 1979, Harrison et al. addressed the case of a 3-week-old infant fed with undiluted goat's milk who presented with tachypnea and growth failure. Metabolic acidosis was severe with a pH at 7.14, HCO₃ at 4 mmol/L and an anion gap of 11 [1]. The infant improved following hydration, administration of sodium bicarbonate and switching for a standard formula. When undiluted goat's milk was given back, the infant lost weight and redeveloped a metabolic acidosis. Another case reported a 7-day-old girl nourished with undiluted goat's milk since birth who presented a metabolic acidosis with an anion gap of 10 associated with hyperkalemia, hypophosphatemia and elevated blood urea. A renal tubular acidosis was initially part of their differential diagnosis [2]. In addition, a 5-month-old boy fed with raw goat's milk since the age of approximately 4 months developed intracranial infarctions in the setting of severe hyponatremia and azotemia; the patient had increased anion gap metabolic acidosis [3]. Finally, two cases of undiluted goat's milk consumption mimicking metabolic diseases have been reported. Tyrosinemia type 1 was initially suspected in a 6-day-old infant, who was fed with undiluted goat's milk since day two of life. The result of tyrosinemia screening method was abnormal but this disorder was finally excluded [4]. Another falsely positive newborn screening, compatible with maple syrup urine disease, was reported in a 12-day-old girl nourished with undiluted goat's milk since birth [5].

Goat's milk contains between 3.56 g of protein and 50 mg of sodium per 100 mL (22 mmol/L), which is approximately three times that of human milk (1.03 g and 17 mg per 100 mL) [3]. There is also 242 mg of potassium (62 mmol/L) and 202 mg of chloride (57 mmol/L) per 100 mL [1]. A standard milk-based formula contains per 100 mL, 1.5 g of protein, 25 mg of sodium (11 mmol/L), 74 mg of potassium (19 mmol/L) and 43 mg of chloride (12 mmol/L) [1]. High quantity of protein generates a higher protein catabolism, which produces net acid like sulphates and phosphates. Moreover, a higher potassium and especially chloride content may also contribute to acidosis by decreasing, respectively, the ammoniogenesis and bicarbonate concentration [2].

Age and renal maturity definitely play an important role in the development of undiluted goat's milk acidosis. The newborns have a

reduced ability to respond to an acid load. Bicarbonate reabsorption in the proximal tubule is about one third that of the adult [6] and ammoniogenesis occurs at a much lower rate [7,8]. In addition, microperfusion studies of neonatal rabbit kidneys demonstrate a low capacity to secrete acid compared with their adult controls [9]. In the case presented here, the siblings also consumed goat's milk without clinically evident side effects. Other cases reported siblings (of an index case with metabolic acidosis secondary to goat's milk) fed with this same milk since birth or the age of 6 months without clinical complications, although mild metabolic disturbances could not be excluded as no blood tests were performed. This variability of tolerance to the acid load of goat's milk is not explained.

Finally, in addition to severe electrolyte abnormalities and metabolic acidosis, unmodified goat's milk has also been associated with megaloblastic anemia, allergic reactions including life-threatening anaphylactic shock, hemolytic uremic syndrome, and infection [10-13].

Conclusion

Undiluted goat's milk consumption should be included in the differential diagnosis of unexplained neonatal metabolic acidosis. Newborns are more vulnerable to develop acidosis because of their immature renal physiology. High protein content in this milk generates a high acid load that exceeds neonatal acid-base regulation capacities. Parents should be informed about possible severe consequences of feeding their child with undiluted goat's milk.

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