Hyperornithinemia-hyperammonemia-homocitrullinuria syndrome

INSERM

Source

INSERM. (1999). Orphanet: an online rare disease and orphan drug data base. Hyperornithinemia-hyperammonemia-homocitrullinuria syndrome. ORPHA:415

Hyperornithinemia-hyperammonemia-homocitrullinuria syndrome (triple H syndrome) is a disorder of urea cycle metabolism characterized by either a neonatal-onset with manifestations of lethargy, poor feeding, vomiting and tachypnea or, more commonly, presentations in infancy, childhood or adulthood with chronic neurocognitive deficits, acute encephalopathy and/or chronic liver dysfunction.