Immunodeficiency with factor H anomaly

INSERM

Source

INSERM. (1999). Orphanet: an online rare disease and orphan drug data base. Immunodeficiency with factor H anomaly. ORPHA:200421

Immunodeficiency with factor H anomaly is a rare, genetic, primary immunodeficiency disease characterized by increased susceptibility to recurrent, usually severe, infections (particularly by Neisseria meningitidis, Escherichia coli, and Haemophilus influenzae), renal impairment and/or autoimmune diseases, typically manifesting with otitis media, bronchitis, meningitis, and/or septicemia, as well as hematuria/proteinuria, asthma, nephrotic syndrome, hemolytic uremic syndrome, glomerulonephritis, and/or systemic lupus erythematosus. Laboratory serum analysis reveals, in addition to factor H deficiency, decreased complement factor B, properin, complement C3 and terminal complement components.