Dubin-Johnson Syndrome

Other names that may be used for this disorder are:
- Chronic Idiopathic Jaundice
- Conjugated Hyperbilirubinemia
- Hyperbilirubinemia II

Dubin-Johnson syndrome is a disorder that is characterised by mild jaundice. It is caused by a problem in the transport of the bile pigment known as bilirubin from the liver. This problem leads to an accumulation of the pigment in the bloodstream and causes the skin and eyes to appear a yellow colour. The disorder is believed to be caused by a defect in the canalicular multiple organic anion transporter (cMOAT) or the multidrug related protein 2 (MRP2) genes. The cMOAT gene is required for the transport of bilirubin.

Treatment for this disorder is not usually required. The prognosis is usually good. In some cases the drug Phenobarbital may be given to reduce the levels of bilirubin in the blood. Other treatment is necessary for possible liver complications if they arise.

This information is fully sourced and referenced, for more detailed information and references please contact CLIMB by email, letter or telephone.

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