

PEDIATRICS • GENETIC & METABOLIC • VOL. PKU

Phenylketonuria (PKU)

Inborn Error of Metabolism • Autosomal Recessive • NGN NCLEX 2026 High-Yield Review

NGN-READY

NEWBORN SCREEN

DIET FOR LIFE

01
RECOGNIZE CUES

02
ANALYZE CUES

03
PRIORITIZE

04
GENERATE SOLUTIONS

05
TAKE ACTION

06
EVALUATE

WHAT IS PKU?

A missing enzyme. A lifelong diet.

PKU is an **autosomal recessive** deficiency of **phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH)**, the liver enzyme that converts the amino acid **phenylalanine (Phe)** → **tyrosine**. Without PAH, dietary Phe accumulates in blood and brain — **neurotoxic**, causing irreversible intellectual disability if untreated. Tyrosine becomes *conditionally essential*, and reduced melanin synthesis explains the classic **fair skin, blonde hair, blue eyes**.

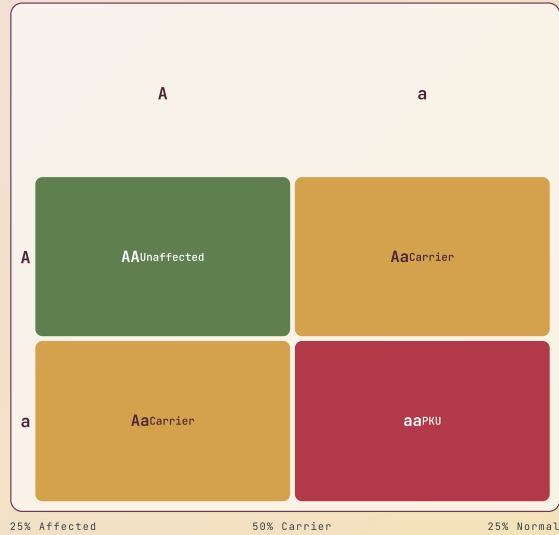
1 : 10–25k
U.S. INCIDENCE

25%
RISK IF BOTH PARENTS ARE CARRIERS

< 6 wks
TREAT BEFORE TO AVOID ID

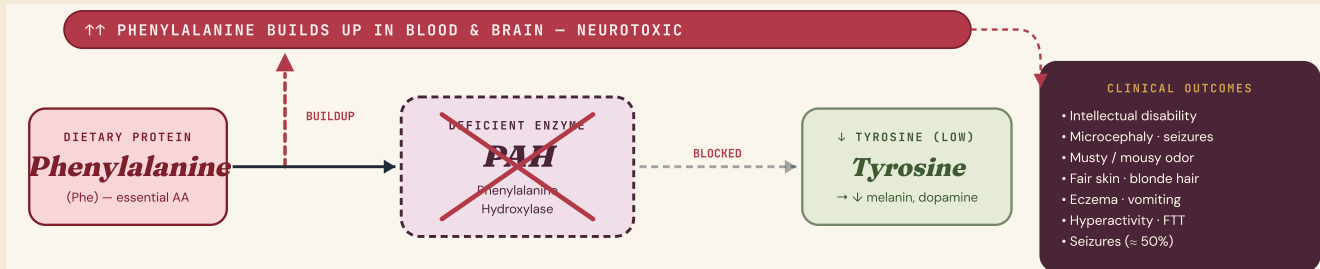
Life
DIET DURATION

CARRIER × CARRIER — AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE



The Metabolic Block — PAH Enzyme Pathway

WHY PHE RISES • WHY TYROSINE FALLS • WHY MELANIN DROPS



NEWBORN SCREENING • THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT TEST

Heel Stick Timing & Pitfalls

- **When:** 24–72 hr after birth, **AFTER** the infant has received ≥ 24 hr of **protein feeding** (breast milk or formula).
- **Method:** Lateral heel stick, capillary blood on Guthrie card → tandem mass spectrometry.
- **If discharged < 24 hr:** Repeat screen within 1–2 weeks.
- **Confirm dx:** Quantitative serum Phe > 20 mg/dL (normal < 2 mg/dL).

CLICK-TRAP CAUSES OF FALSE NEGATIVES

- Screened **before** first protein feed
- Screened < 24 hr of life
- Vomiting / NPO at time of screen
- On TPN without enteral protein

NCLEX rule: The screen requires *protein exposure* — without it, there's no Phe to detect.

★ HALLMARK SIGN

Musty / Mousy Odor

Phenylketones (phenylacetate, phenyllactate) excreted in **urine, sweat & breath** produce a distinctive **musty, mousy, or barnyard** smell. Frequently the **first** clue in untreated infants — and the most testable buzzword for PKU.

If you see "musty / mousy odor" in a stem → think PKU.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS (UNTREATED)

Recognize the Cues

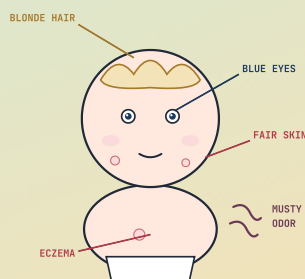
EARLY (INFANT)

- **Musty / mousy odor** (urine, breath, sweat)
- Vomiting • poor feeding • FTT
- Irritability • lethargy alternating
- Eczema, dry skin
- Fair skin • blonde hair • blue eyes

LATE (IF UNTREATED)

- **Severe intellectual disability** (irreversible)
- Microcephaly
- Seizures (~ 50%)
- Hyperactivity • aggression
- Tremor • spasticity • ataxia
- Decreased melanin → photosensitive

The Window: Brain damage begins within the **first weeks of life**. Initiating low-Phe diet **before 3–6 weeks** of age prevents intellectual disability. After ~ 1 year, damage is largely irreversible.



CLASSIC UNTREATED PKU INFANT

DIETARY MANAGEMENT • THE ONLY TREATMENT

Low-Phenylalanine Diet — For Life

CATEGORY	FOODS / ITEMS	WHY
✗ AVOID	HIGH-PROTEIN: meat, fish, poultry, eggs, dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt), legumes (beans, lentils, peas), nuts, soy, peanut butter. ASPARTAME — diet sodas, sugar-free gum, NutraSweet®, Equal®, many sugar-free meds.	Highest Phe content. Aspartame = Phe + aspartate; even small amounts spike levels.
⚠ LIMIT	Breads, pasta, cereals, rice, potatoes, corn — counted in Phe milligrams/day per the metabolic dietitian's plan.	Moderate Phe; must be measured, not free-feed.
✓ SAFE	Most fruits , most non-starchy vegetables , sugars, fats, oils, jellies — low or no Phe.	Negligible Phe. Use freely within calorie needs.
⚙ FORMULA	Phe-free / low-Phe medical formula: Lofenalac®, Phenex-1® / Phenex-2®, Phenyl-Free®, PKU Anamix®. Provides protein, tyrosine, vitamins, minerals.	Lifelong source of protein WITHOUT Phe; tyrosine supplementation.

Breastfeeding? YES — possible with strict monitoring. Phe-free formula is given *first*, then limited breastfeeding to control Phe intake. Never the sole source.

Adjunct Rx (older child/adult): Sapropterin (Kuvan®) — BH4 cofactor; helps a subset of responders.
Pegvaliase (adults ≥ 18). Diet still required.

NCLEX CLICK-TRAP

ASPARTAME = PHENYLALANINE

Aspartame is a synthetic sweetener that **breaks down into phenylalanine** in the gut. Every product containing it carries a warning: "**PHENYLKETONURICS: Contains Phenylalanine.**"

FOUND IN

Diet sodas · Crystal Light® · sugar-free gum · sugar-free yogurts · chewable vitamins · many OTC and Rx liquids/chewables (always read the label).

Teach parents to read every label — including medications, vitamins, mouthwash, toothpaste.

PHE LAB TARGETS

Monitor for Life

Normal Phe	< 2 mg/dL
Diagnostic	> 20 mg/dL
Goal — child	2 – 6 mg/dL
Goal — adult	2 – 10 mg/dL
Goal — pregnancy	2 – 6 mg/dL

Check Phe **weekly** in infancy, monthly in childhood, q3 mo as adults; **pre-conception & weekly** in pregnancy.

MATERNAL PKU SYNDROME

Diet BEFORE Conception

Even if the fetus does *not* inherit PKU, elevated maternal Phe crosses the placenta and is **teratogenic**.

FETAL EFFECTS

- Microcephaly
- Congenital heart defects
- Intellectual disability
- IUGR · facial dysmorphism
- Miscarriage

Phe must be < 6 mg/dL ≥ 3 months before pregnancy and maintained throughout.

PRIORITY NURSING ACTIONS

Take Action

- **Ensure protein feeding** ≥ 24 hr *before* heel-stick screen
- Teach Phe-free / low-Phe formula preparation & storage
- **Label reading** — every food, drink, OTC, Rx
- Refer to metabolic dietitian & PKU clinic
- Genetic counseling for parents & siblings
- Routine Phe levels — adjust diet per dietitian
- Monitor growth, development, school performance
- Pre-conception counseling for girls / women

HIGH-YIELD MNEMONIC

"PKU **BABY**" — Remember the Profile**B**

BLONDE & BLUE
Hair · eyes · fair skin (↓ melanin)

A

AVOID ASPARTAME
NutraSweet® = phenylalanine

B

BRAIN DAMAGE
Irreversible if untreated by ≈ 6 wk

Y

YUCKY ODOR
Musty / mousy urine, breath, sweat

P

PROTEIN RESTRICT
No meat, dairy, eggs, nuts, soy

K

KEEP TYROSINE
Special Phe-free formula

U

UNENDING DIET
Lifelong — esp. before pregnancy

NGN Bow-Tie • Clinical Judgment in Action

RECOGNIZE → PRIORITIZE → EVALUATE

① CUES TO RECOGNIZE

2-week-old infant: **vomiting, poor feeding, musty urine odor**, mild eczema, blonde hair, FTT (~1 SD weight). Mother reports newborn screen was drawn at **14 hours** of life before discharge — never repeated.

② TOP PRIORITY CONDITION

Phenylketonuria (PKU) — likely missed on early-drawn newborn screen. Risk for **irreversible neurologic injury** if Phe not lowered immediately.

③ TAKE ACTION × 4

- Ⓢ Draw **quantitative serum Phe** & tyrosine STAT.
- Ⓢ Initiate **Phe-free formula** per dietitian.
- Ⓢ **Stop all aspartame & high-protein** intake.
- Ⓢ Refer to **metabolic specialist / PKU clinic**.

TOP CLICK-TRAPS

Wrong-Answer Traps

- "PKU is *cured* by infancy" — **NO**, lifelong diet.
- "Stop diet at age 18" — **NO**, lifelong, esp. for pregnancy.
- "Aspartame in moderation is fine" — **NO**.
- "Breastfeeding contraindicated" — **NO**, can mix with Phe-free formula.
- "Screen at birth before first feed" — **NO**, must follow protein feeding.
- "High-protein diet to support growth" — **NO**, opposite of treatment.
- "Tyrosine supplement is unnecessary" — **NO**, it's now conditionally essential.

RED FLAGS • ESCALATE

Call the Provider

- Phe levels > **10 mg/dL** despite reported adherence
- New **seizure** activity or developmental regression
- **Microcephaly** noted on growth chart
- Pregnant patient with Phe not yet at target
- Persistent vomiting / dehydration in infant on formula
- Severe weight loss → over-restriction of protein
- Caregiver knowledge gaps (label reading, formula prep)

NGN TEST-TAKING PEARLS

Pattern Recognition

- "Musty/mousy odor" stem → **PKU**, every time.
- Blonde + blue + fair + delayed → think ↓ **melanin from ↓ tyrosine**.
- Best answers always contain "**low-Phe diet**" & "**lifelong**".
- Reject any option mentioning **aspartame, NutraSweet, Equal**.
- Heel-stick timing: **after 24 hr of feedings**.
- Pregnancy + PKU → **pre-conception** Phe control is the right answer.
- Tyrosine is now **essential**; supplement via formula.