

Bortone B¹, Scalini P¹, de Martino M¹, Giglio S², Lapi E², della Monica M², Stagi S¹
 1. Department of Pediatric Auxo-endocrinology, A.O.U.A. Meyer, Florence, Italy
 2. Department of Genetics, A.O.U.A. Meyer, Florence, Italy

INTRODUCTION

3-M syndrome is an autosomal recessive primordial growth disorder characterized by severe prenatal and postnatal growth retardation, normal mental development, unusual facial features and skeletal abnormalities (1). Mutations in the *CUL7*, *OBSL1* and *CCDC8* genes are described (2). 3M children usually have normal GH levels with low IGF values and a modest response to GH treatment in term of improvement in the final height. These features suggest a picture of GH insensitivity even if an interindividual variation cannot be denied (1,3).

Conflict of interest: Authors declare no conflict of interest relatively to the topic of this poster

CASE REPORT

Here we describe the case of an Italian girl born from non-consanguineous parents, full term, small for gestational age (2120 g <3° centile Bertino's chart, (4)) with a length of 40.5 cm (<3° centile Bertino's chart (4)). She presented postnatal growth retardation, hip dysplasia, hyperextensible joints and normal mental development. At the age of 4 years and 4 months she had a stature at -2,74 SDS, a growth rate at -2,60 SDS (Cacciari) (Figure 1,2).

DIAGNOSIS

GENETICS

Clinical suspicion of 3M syndrome was supposed and then confirmed by array-CGH analysis with the finding of *CUL7* mutation in compound heterozygosity *c. 3750delA + 3753_3762 del/ c.4814delG*. The second mutation was not previously described.

HEMATOCHEMICAL EXAMS

Blood count, ferritin, blood glucose, creatinine, hepatic functionality and urinalysis were normal. Moreover thyroid function, blood cortisol level, calcium-phosphorus metabolism and 25-OH vitamin D were tested and all resulted normal except for a mild impairment of vitamin D.

GH STIMULATION TESTS

GH stimulation tests with arginine and clonidine showed an insufficient peak of 5.95 ng/ml at 120' and 4.97 ng/ml at 60', respectively.

	ARGININE	CLONIDINE
GH basis	0.64 ng/ml	1.67 ng/ml
GH after 30'	0.80 ng/ml	2.74 ng/ml
GH after 60'	0.43 ng/ml	4.97 ng/ml
GH after 90'	3.32 ng/ml	3.04 ng/ml
GH after 120'	5.95 ng/ml	1.86 ng/ml

BRAIN MRI

No alterations in size, morphology and impregnation of pituitary gland and pedicle axis were found at brain MRI.

THERAPY

Therefore GH deficiency was diagnosed and replacement was started with rhGH 0,33 mg/kg/die once daily.

FOLLOW UP

After six months of therapy we report a significant catch up growth with a stature at -2,16 SDS (+0.58) and a growth velocity at 0.64 SDS (+3.24) (Figure 1,2).

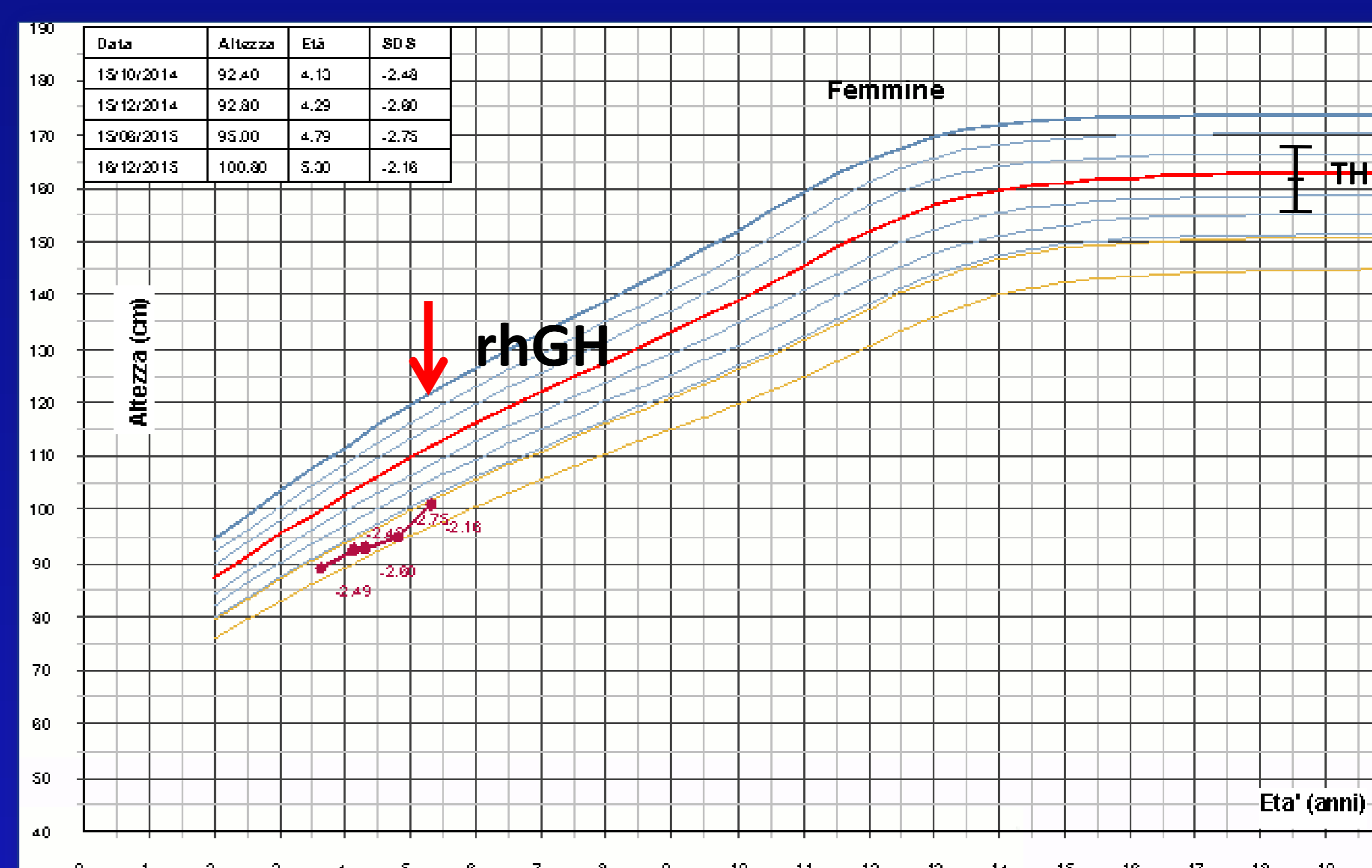


Figure 1. Statural growth curve before and after 6 months of therapy with rhGH

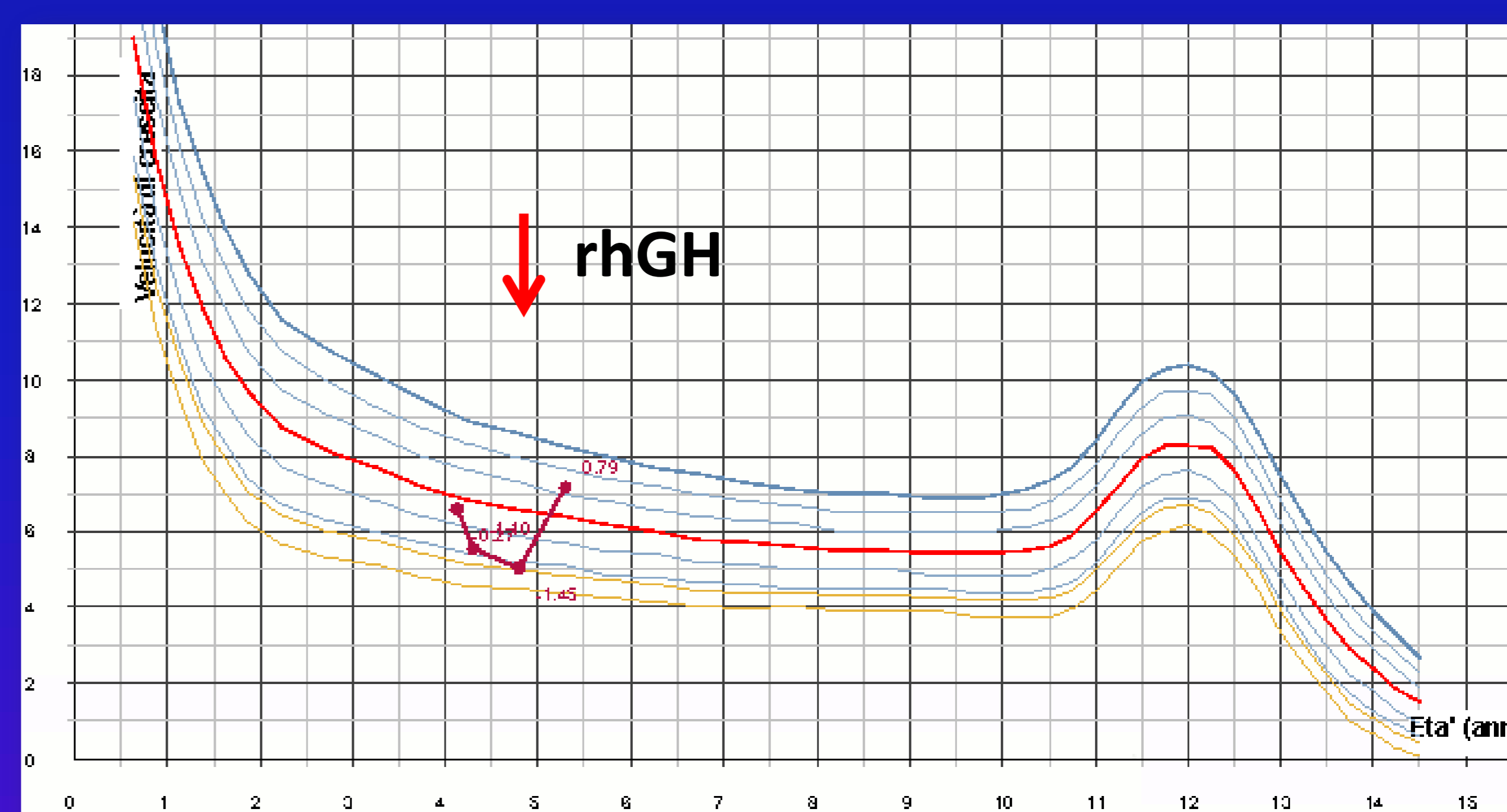


Figure 2. Growth velocity curve before and after 6 months of therapy with rhGH

CONCLUSIONS

Even if a longer follow up is necessary to confirm this finding, current data support the possibility of an interindividual variation in response to rhGH in 3M syndrome and suggest the recommendation of a trial with GH replacement in these patients.

REFERENCES

- 1) Clayton PE¹, Hanson D, Magee L, Murray PG, Saunders E, Abu-Amro SN, Moore GE, Black GC *Exploring the spectrum of 3-M syndrome, a primordial short stature disorder of disrupted ubiquitination*. Clin Endocrinol (Oxf). 2012; 77(3):335-42
- 2) Hanson D¹, Murray PG, Coulson T, Sud A, Omokanye A et al. *Mutations in CUL7, OBSL1 and CCDC8 in 3-M syndrome lead to disordered growth factor signalling*. J Mol Endocrinol. 2012 Oct 30;49(3):267-75
- 3) Meazza C¹, Lausch E, Pagani S, Bozzola E, Calcaterra V, Superti-Furga A, Silengo M, Bozzola M. *3-M syndrome associated with growth hormone deficiency: 18 year follow-up of a patient*. Ital J Pediatr. 2013 Mar 21;39:21
- 4) Bertino E, Spada E, Occhi L, Coscia A, Giuliani F, Gagliardi L, Gilli G, Bona G, Fabris C, De Curtis M, Milani S. *Neonatal Anthropometric Charts: The Italian neonatal study compared with other European studies*. JPGN. 2010; 51: 353-361