Distal monosomy 10q presented as congenital hypothyroidism

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INTRODUCTION

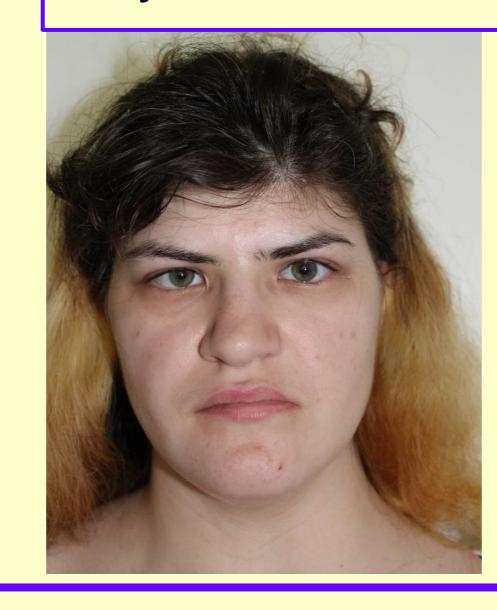
Distal monosomy 10q - rare chromosomal anomaly. Most 10q deletions occur de novo. Characterized by: slow growth before and after birth, mild to severe intellectual disability and distinctive craniofacial features (hypertelorism, strabismus, a prominent or broad nasal bridge, and posteriorly rotated low-set ears), hyperactivity and impulsivity. For diagnosis - subtelomeric rearrangements by MLPA test (cytogenetic analysis may not be sensitive enough to detect very small deletions).

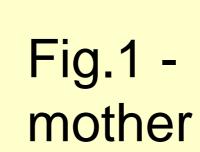
CASE PRESENTATION

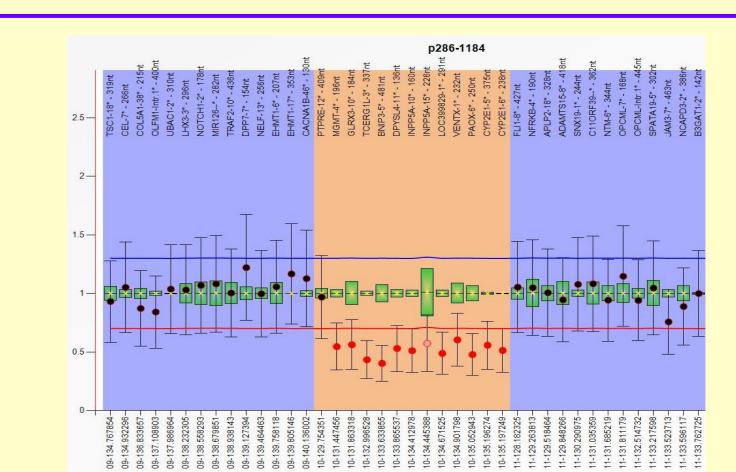
We report a family (mother and daughter)

Mother - with congenital scoliosis, facial dysmorphism, congenital hypothyroidism with goiter; because the hight doses of Euthyrox® we assumed an enzyme deficiency. She was opereted for goiter and

assumed an enzyme deficiency. She was opereted for thyroid hormone replacement was made successfully.







46,XX.mlpa 10qsubtel (P286)x1

The daugther – the same facial dysmorphism, developmental delay, congenital hypothyroidism (Euthyrox® replacement treatment).

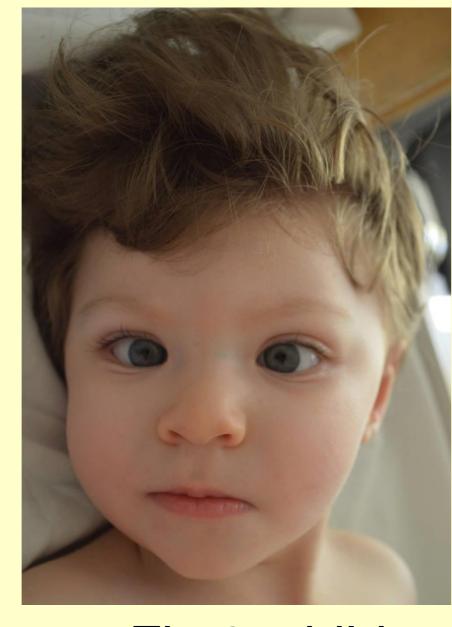
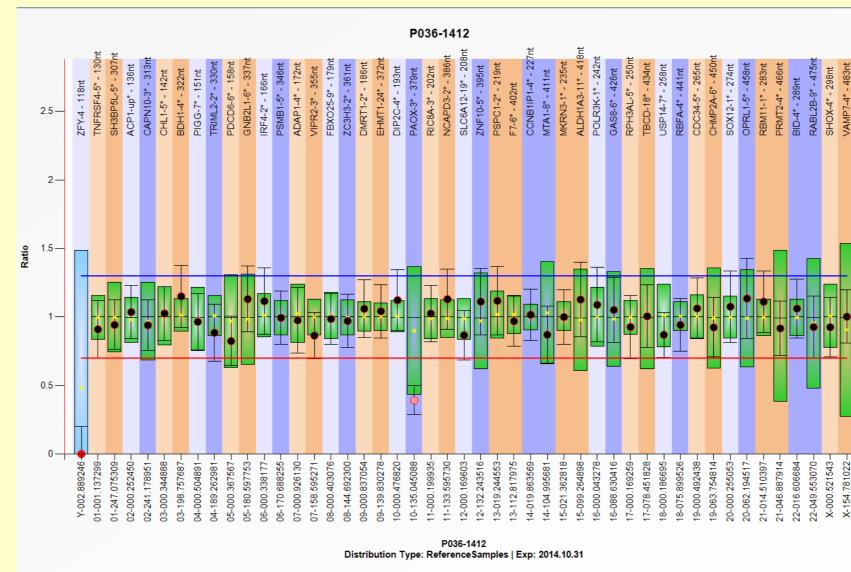
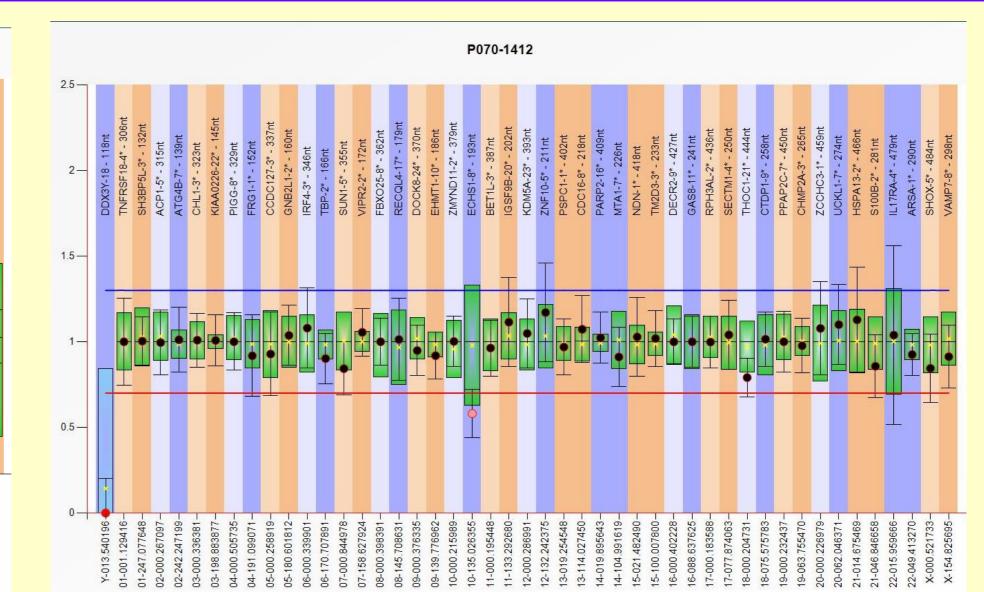


Fig.2 child



46,XX.mlpa 10qsubtel (P036)x1



46,XX.mlpa 10qsubtel (P070)x1

RESULTS

Mother	Child
	Birth history: GA = 37 w, W = 3300g, L = 33 cm, OFC = 31 cm, APGAR = 9 (1')
age 23 y; BMI = 33,98 kg/mp, OFC = -4.15 SD	age 1year 6 months; W = +0.57 SD; H = -3.27 SD; OFC = -1.18 SD, growth velocity = 1.3 cm/month
Facial features: coarse face, broad nasal bridge with a prominent nose, hypertelorism, deep set	Facial features: broad nasal bridge with a prominent nose, hypertelorism, deep set eyes, epicanthic folds,
eyes, strabismus, myopia	strabismus, thin upper lip, micrognathia
Early scoliosis (surgical solved), feet – brachydactyly 2-5	Short neck, congenital torticollis
Hypothyroidism - congenital	Hand - brachydactyly
Psychomotor retardation – mild (IQ = 42)	Psychomotor retardation
2 months age: T3 = 0.57 ng/ml ↓	TSH = 2.51uUI/ml (n. 0.4-8.4); fT4 = 1.44 ng/dl (n 0.89-1.76)
AAT Tg = 20.2 UI/ml (n); AAT TPO = 3 UI/ml (n)	vit D = 50.94 ng/ml (n>30)
23y age: TSH = 0.786 uUI/ml (n: 0.4-4); fT4 = 1.46 ng/ml (n 0.89-1.76)	serum phosphate = 5,34mg/dl (n = 2.3-4.7)
	alkaline phosphatase = 357 UI/I (n: <200)
Euthyrox 100 ug/day	Euthyrox 37,5 ug/day
MLPA:	MLPA:
46,XX.mlpa 10qsubtel (P286)x1	46,XX.mlpa 10qsubtel (P036)x1
	46,XX.mlpa 10qsubtel (P070)x1

CONCLUSIONS

The most consistent clinical features in our cases are <u>cranial dysmorphy</u>, <u>growth retardation</u>, <u>developmental delay</u>, <u>hypothyroidism</u> and congenital fingers abnormalities. Management is symptomatic only. In our family the risk of recurrence is theoretical 50%. Once the family chromosome change is known, we recommended prenatal test in any future pregnancy to find out the presence of a subterminal 10q deletion.

The prognosis is unclear as there are no available data concerning long-term follow up.

References

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