

18p- syndrome: Presentation of two cases with alobar holoprosencephaly

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SUMMARY

Introduction: The syndrome by deletion of the short arm of chromosome 18 is an infrequent syndrome, and its phenotypical variability makes it difficult to recognize. Its most frequently observed clinical characteristics include mental retardation, growth retardation, craniofacial malformations, including long ears, microcephaly and short neck; other less frequent associated malformations include holoprosencephaly.

Case report: We present two patients with deletion of the short arm of chromosome 18, one presented a *de novo* mutation and the other was produced by a balanced translocation 6p/18p of maternal origin. Both patients presented alobar holoprosencephaly and cebocephaly, low-frequency clinical characteristics in this syndrome.

Discussion: alobar holoprosencephaly is a malformation appearing in 10% of patients with deletion of the short arm of chromosome 18; we review the probable physiopathology of holoprosencephaly in this syndrome.

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Keywords: Syndrome by deletion of short arm of chromosome 18; (18p-) syndrome; Alobar holoprosencephaly.

Síndrome 18p-: Presentación de dos casos con holoprosencefalia alobar

RESUMEN

Introducción: El síndrome por delección del brazo corto del cromosoma 18, es un síndrome poco frecuente y su variabilidad fenotípica lo hace difícil de reconocer. Las características clínicas observadas con más frecuencia incluyen retardo mental y de crecimiento, malformaciones craneofaciales que incluyen orejas largas, microcefalia y cuello corto; otras malformaciones asociadas menos frecuentes incluyen la holoprosencefalia.

Reporte de casos: Se presentan dos pacientes con delección del brazo corto del cromosoma 18, uno presentado *de novo* y otro producido por translocación balanceada 6p/18p de origen materno. Ambos pacientes presentaron holoprosencefalia alobar y cebocefalia, características clínicas de baja frecuencia en este síndrome.

Discusión: La holoprosencefalia alobar es una malformación que se presenta en 10% de los pacientes con delección del brazo corto del cromosoma 18; se revisa la probable fisiopatología de la holoprosencefalia en este síndrome.

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Palabras clave: Síndrome por delección del brazo corto del cromosoma 18; Síndrome (18p-); Holoprosencefalia alobar.

The syndrome by deletion of the short arm of chromosome 18 (18p-) was first described by Grouchy *et al.* in 1963; it is a syndrome with an estimated prevalence of 1 in every 50,000 live births and its phenotypic variability makes it difficult to recognize; however, the most frequently observed clinical characteristics include mental retardation, growth

retardation, low height, *pectus excavatum*, craniofacial malformations including long ears, ptosis, microcephaly, and short neck¹. There are case reports of holoprosencephaly diagnosed prenatally².

Herein, we furnish a report of two patients with deletion of the short arm of chromosome 18 (OMIM 146390) with alobar holoprosencephaly, given that this

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Figure 1. Patient with deletion of short arm of chromosome 18, note cebocephaly and ocular hypotelorism

association is infrequent and there are not many reports of such in literature.

CASE REPORT 1

We present a female newborn, offspring of a 41-year-old mother and product of a third pregnancy. Prenatal ultrasound during the first, second, and third trimesters revealed ventriculomegaly and alobar holoprosencephaly. The birth took place at Hospital Universitario del Valle in the city of Cali, with an Apgar score of 8 and 9 on the first and fifth minute; placenta, umbilical cord and blood vessels without alteration, Ballard GA of 35 weeks, weight: 2535 g (p=3-25), height: 46 cm (p=10), head circumference: 32 cm (p=5), distance between inner edges: 16 mm (p<3), distance between outer edges: 60 mm (p=3-25). The physical exam found rounded face, sinophris, ocular hypotelorism, cebocephaly, single nostril, and micrognathia (Figure 1).

Paraclinical findings. Simple cerebral scan revealed a single ventricle, fused thalamus; findings compatible with alobar holoprosencephaly, echocardiogram: normal and renal ultrasound: normal. Cytogenetic findings (g-banding karyotype, 750-band resolution): 46, XX, of (18)(p11.2). The patient died one day after birth, with the anatomopathological exam revealing the findings reported by the ultrasound and scan (Figure 2).

CASE REPORT 2

We present a female newborn, offspring of a primigest 17-year-old mother. Prenatal ultrasound was performed during the first, second, and third trimesters; the first two revealed no alterations and the third showed evidence of asymmetry of the ventricular system. The birth took place at Hospital Universitario del Valle in the city of Cali, with an Apgar score of 8 and 9 on the first and fifth minute; placenta, umbilical cord and blood vessels without alteration, Ballard GA of 38 weeks, weight: 2200 g (p=5), height: 47 cm (p=10), head circumference: 28 cm (p=5), distance between inner edges: 15 mm (p<3), distance between outer edges: 58 mm (p=3-25). The physical exam found fused sutures, posterior and anterior fontanelle <1 cm, rounded face, sinophris, ocular hypotelorism, cebocephaly, single nostril, micrognathia, flat osseous palate, and *pectus excavatum* (Figure 3).

Paraclinical findings. Simple cerebral scan revealed a sole ventricle, fused thalamus, without evidence of structures in the medial line; alobar holoprosencephaly is concluded (Figure 4), echocardiogram: normal, renal ultrasound: normal. Cytogenetic findings (g-banding karyotype, 750-band resolution): 46, XX, of (18)(p11.2) see Figure 5, in the Karyotype the mother was found 46, XX, t(6p, 18p)(18pterTM18p11.2: 6p24TM6qter), der. 18 (Figure 6).

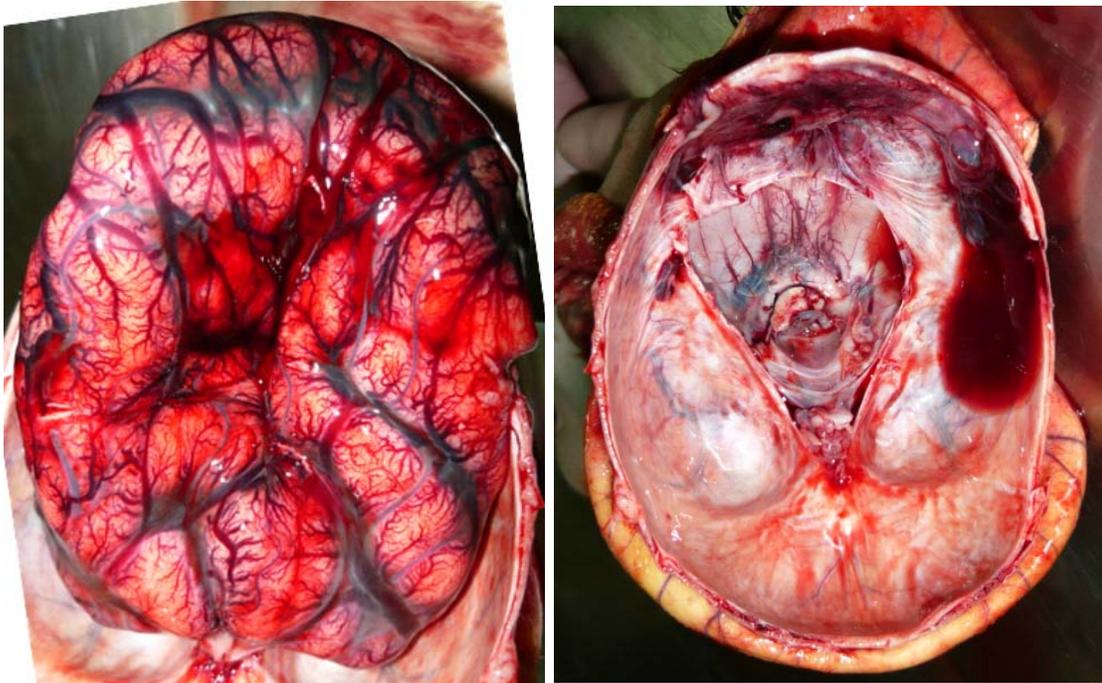


Figure 2. Cerebral anatomopathological analysis shows alobar holoprosencephaly



Figure 3. Patient with deletion of the short arm of chromosome 18. Note micrognathia, blepharoptosis, sinophris, ocular hypotelorism, cebocephaly, short neck, and *pectus excavatum*.

The mother is evaluated without finding visible malformations. The patient died 11 days after birth.

Ethics. In both cases, the parents signed an informed consent allowing photographs to be taken and retrieval of information from the clinical charts.

DISCUSSION

Nearly 150 cases have been reported with the syndrome by deletion of the short arm of chromosome 18, and 85% of the cases have originated in a *de novo*

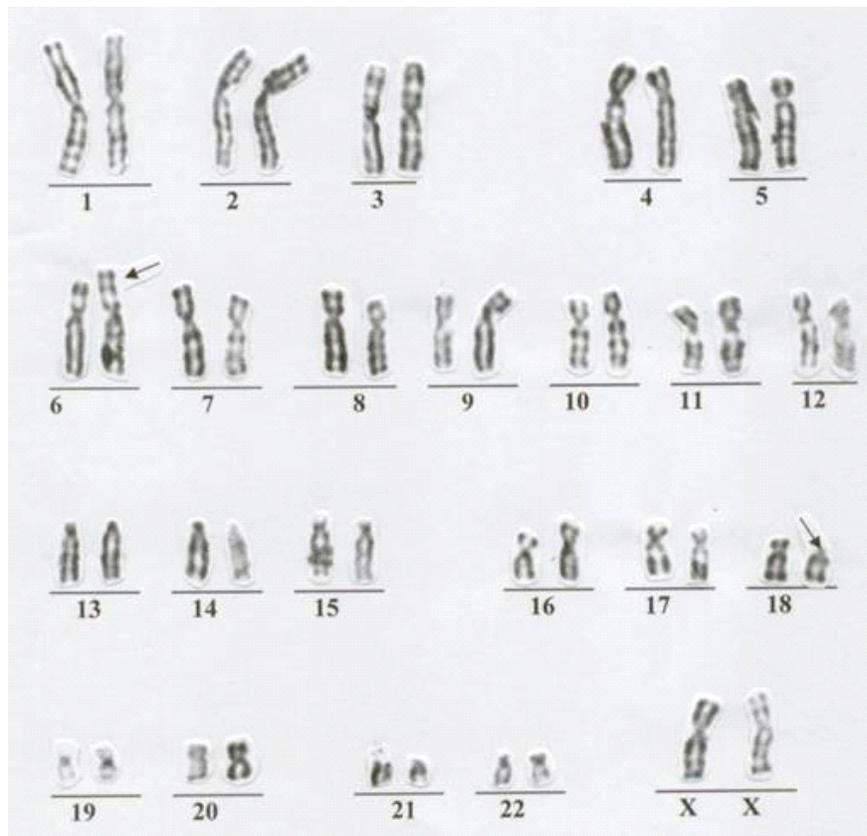


Figure 6. Karyotype for the mother of patient 2

gonadal dysgenesis has been reported along with menstrual and fertility disorders¹.

Among the clinical characteristics reported, there is also deficiency in the growth hormone, which may be regulated by a critical region located in the 18p distal region between 18p11.23 and 18pter. Analysis of this region has revealed it contains a gene that codifies for the pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (*PACAP*), mapped in the 18p11.32 region. *PACAP* and the growth release hormone (GRH) are part of the same super-family of regulatory neuropeptides and both have hypophysiotropic activity; low height is common in patients with Monosomy 18p and it may be a result of deficiency of the growth hormone secondary to an alteration in a path involving the genes mentioned, where *PACAP* would be absent because of the deletion⁴.

The prenatal diagnosis of this syndrome is possible through amniocentesis; in addition, an increase of nuchal translucency has been reported in this syndrome¹.

Genetic advice for the parents should be done by a specialized team, including a geneticist physician, to

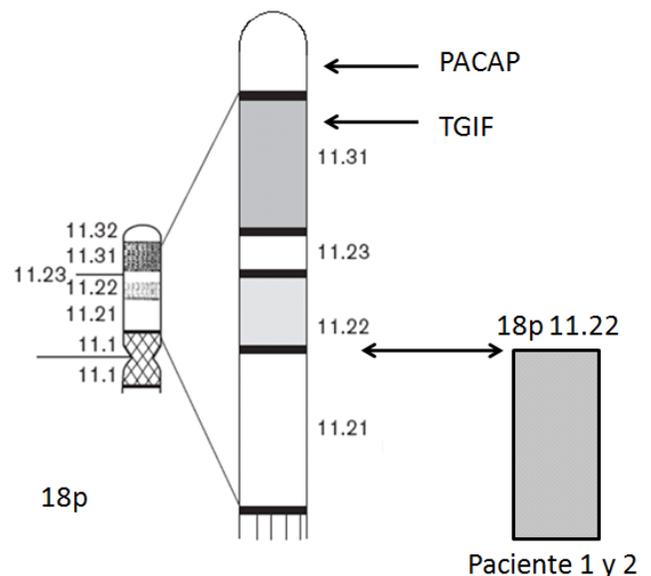


Figure 7. Ideogram of the short arm of chromosome 18, showing genes *PACAP* and *TGIF* (arrow), also shown is the rupture point in both patients (double arrow)

Table 1
Phenotype characteristics reported in the syndrome by deletion of the short arm of chromosome 18 and the findings in our patients*

Characteristics		Partial monosomy 18p (%)	Patient 1	Patient 2
General	Low weight at birth	50	Present	Absent
	Low height	100	Present	Absent
	Mental retardation	80-100	Not assessable due to age	Not assessable due to age
Craniofacial	Microcephaly	30	Present	Present
	Holoprosencephaly	10-20	Present	Present
	Blepharoptosis	35	Present	Present
	Midface hypoplasia	Over 70	Present	Present
	Flat face	Over 70	Present	Present
	Hypertelorism	Over 40	Absent	Absent
	Epicanthic fold	30-40	Absent	Absent
Mouth	Long filtrum	Unknown	Present	Present
	Microstomy	Unknown	Present	Present
	Abnormal dentition	50	Unknown	Unknown
Ears	Low implantation	Unknown	Present	Present
	Long, dysplastic	Over 70	Present	Present
Genitourinary	Renal hypoplasia	Unknown	Absent	Absent
	Hypogenitalism	50-60	Absent	Absent
Others	Cardiopathy	Under 10	Absent	Absent
	IgA deficiency	10-20	Unknown	Unknown
	Cebocephaly	Unknown	Present	Present

* Data modified from reference 1

estimate the risk of recurrence according to each case and especially in cases presented through translocations. Care of these patients should be carried out by an interdisciplinary group according to age and findings in each patient.

Conflict of interest. None of the authors has conflicts of interest related to this study.

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