

Case report

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The Syndrome of Frontonasal Dysplasia, Callosal Agenesis, Basal Encephalocele, and Eye Anomalies – Phenotypic and Aetiological Considerations

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Abstract

We report ten sporadic cases of Brazilian patients with facial midline defects, callosal agenesis, basal encephalocele, and ocular anomalies. This very rare cluster of anomalies has been well reported before. However, only until recently it is recognized as a syndrome belonging to frontonasal dysplasia spectrum. The ten cases confirm a distinct clinical entity and help to define the phenotype more precisely than previously. Up to now etiology remains unknown, although we conjecture that it is due to a mutation in *TGIF* gene.

Key words

Morning glory syndrome, frontonasal dysplasia, CNS midline anomalies

Author biography

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1. Introduction

Frontonasal dysplasia (FND) is the hallmark of several syndromes involving the frontonasal process that includes: isolated frontonasal dysplasia (MIM 136760 and 305645), acrofrontofacionasal dysostosis 1 (MIM 201180), acrofrontofacionasal dysostosis 2 (MIM 201181), frontofacionasal dysplasia (MIM 229400), oculoauriculofrontonasal syndrome (MIM 601452), among other related conditions [1]. One of the syndromes within this spectrum comprises of the syndrome of midline facial defects, callosal agenesis, basal encephaloceles, and eye anomalies. It has been described under different eponyms, most commonly the morning glory syndrome. The anomalies observed in the present condition are embryological related, occurring in the same critical period of time, most likely during the early induction of the forebrain, resulting in anomalies involving frontonasal process, midfacial structures as well as the primordium of the eyes. Several genes are known to exert effects during this period resulting in different craniofacial anomalies [2]. Up to now there is no evidence of any particular gene involved in etiology of any reported condition within the FND spectrum. One of the patients here described was previously evaluated within a sample of patients purportedly presenting holoprosencephaly (HPE) [3] and showed a 485C→T mutation in exon 4 of the *TGIF* gene. We would like to suggest that the syndrome here reported could be related to mutation in this gene.

2. Clinical Report

We evaluated ten patients with FND, callosal agenesis, basal encephalocele, and eye anomalies syndrome ascertained through the Serviço de Genética Clínica do Hospital de Reabilitação de Anomalias Craniofaciais da Universidade de São Paulo-Bauru-SP, Brasil. All index cases were isolated with no recurrence in relatives. There were no antecedents of neural tube defect in the families. There was no parental consanguinity. The sex ratio of the sample was 1:1. Age ranged from 5 months to 15 years. Parental age was within the population average. Family history was obtained by personal interview. Pregnancy history and delivery were unremarkable. There was no reference to toxic, infectious, or teratogenic agents during the pregnancy. Clinical, laboratorial, and radiological data are presented in Table 1. Photographic documentation is shown in the back of paper.

3. Discussion

Midline craniofacial and central nervous system anomalies are commonly associated with eye anomalies [4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9]. Callosal agenesis, basal encephaloceles, FND, and ocular anomalies may be manifested as isolated anomalies or in different combination as part of the clinical picture of some dozen of syndromes, however, this unique association represents a well-defined syndrome within the FND spectrum. In relation to this one, up to now, there are no objective correlations toward a definitive etiological agent nor definitive delineation of the phenotype since different conditions have been named within this spectrum [10; 11; 12; 13; 14]. Taking into account the above considerations, as well as the present casuistic and the number of reviewed papers, the clinical delineation of the present condition can be established as follow: callosal agenesis, basal encephaloceles, mainly sphenothmoidal type, always present. Facial and ocular anomalies are variable. The former ranges from mild hypertelorism with a median upper lip notch to median cleft involving the lip and the nose, and the later includes findings such as ptosis, orbital asymmetry, strabismus, optic disc anomalies. Morning glory anomaly, despite often referred, is not an obligatory finding. It represents an isolated ocular sign rather than a syndrome, resulting from a congenital optic disc dysplasia occurring isolated or within the clinical spectrum of some sporadic mendelian, and chromosomal syndromes [14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19]. It is remarkable that in spite of central nervous system damage, mental status is usually normal, and only occasionally learning disabilities, behavioral and/or language problems can present [20]. Image studies reveal in all cases basal encephalocele, agenesis of the corpus callosum, and well-preserved cerebral structures and anterior commissures. The extension of the basal celes is variable, and in some instances respiratory distress can be present [21]. It is evident that the manifested phenotype results from one hit event occurring before the 8 weeks gestation since: the nerve fibers of retinal ganglion cells begin to project into the CNS at 8-10 wk [2; 22]; early callosal axon guidance towards its specific target starts at 9-12 wk [23; 24]; encephaloceles arises as earlier as at 4th to 5th post conceptual weeks [25] coincidental with the development of the frontonasal process [26].

Several genes exert effects early in embryogenesis resulting in malformation of a specific structure or different related ones depending on the developmental context. Considering midline craniofacial development, in known syndromes, most important involved genes are the *SHH*, *TGIF*, *GLI2*, *TBX22*, *ZIC2*, *SIX3*, *TDGF1*, among others [27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32]. *TGIF* mutations in humans affect brain development resulting in different pattern of cerebral and facial manifestations ranging from normality to typical HPE phenotype. Penetrance is relatively low. Patient 1 of the present study was previously reported as having HPE [3], however, reviewing our files we collected the present sample and we conclude that he presents this particular syndrome instead HPE. It is possible that the phenotypic difference existing between these conditions could be attributed to different mutations within the gene and that the 485C-T mutation in exon 4 of the *TGIF* gene, detected in Patient 1, could be responsible for the particular phenotype here reported. Presently we are conducting molecular studies in order to test this hypothesis.

In conclusion, the condition reported here is clinically homogeneous, and phenotypically it can be defined as frontonasal dysplasia, callosal agenesis, basal encephalocele and ocular anomalies. Some related phenotypes should be considered in different diagnosis but excluded as main diagnosis [12] (patients 2 and 4); [11]. In view of this data we would like to suggest that the FND, callosal agenesis, basal encephalocele, and eye anomalies syndrome is due to mutation of the *TGIF* gene.

Conflict of interest

The authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1: Clinical findings of studied cases

Patient	Sex	Age	Cleft	Ocular Anomalies	CNS Anomalies	Additional data	Laboratorial
1	M	6 y	Midline CLP	Right palpebral ptosis and cataract	Sphenoethmoidal encephalocele ACC	Normal development Short stature	46,XY TGIF gene mutation
2	M	11 y	Midline CL Cleft uvula	Left palpebral ptosis, microcornea, and optic nerve atrophy	Sphenoethmoidal encephalocele ACC	Normal development Short stature Right choanal atresia	46,XY
3	F	9 y	Midline CL Bifid nasal tip	Right palpebral ptosis, microphthalmia, convergent strabismus, and cataract	Sphenoethmoidal encephalocele ACC	Normal development	46,XX
4	F	15 y	Midline CLP	Bilateral palpebral ptosis	Sphenoethmoidal encephalocele ACC	Normal development	46,XX
5	M	13 y	Midline CLP	Left palpebral ptosis, optic bulb atrophy, and cataract Right papillary coloboma	Sphenoethmoidal encephalocele ACC	Normal development Short stature	46,XY
6	F	7 y	Midline CL	Left palpebral ptosis	Sphenoethmoidal encephalocele ACC	Normal development Short stature	46,XX,r(21)
7	M	1 y 2 m	Midline CL	miopia	Sphenoethmoidal encephalocele ACC	Mild developmental delay Growth retardation Nocturnal apnea	46,XY
8	F	2 y 2m	Midline CL Bifid nasal tip	Ptosis	Sphenoethmoidal encephalocele ACC	Normal development	46,XX,9ph
9	F	7 m	Midline CL	Right globe<left globe Left peripupilar iris atrophy, posterior polar cataract, optic nerve coloboma	Ethmoidal encephalocele ACC	Normal development Growth retardation	46,XX
10	M	5 m	Midline CLP CP	Ptosis	Callosal agenesis	Normal development Growth retardation	46,XY

Legend: F: female; M: male; y: years; m: months; CL: cleft lip; CP: cleft palate; CLP: cleft lip and palate; ACC: corpus callosum agenesis

Figure 1: Clinical and image aspects of patient 1

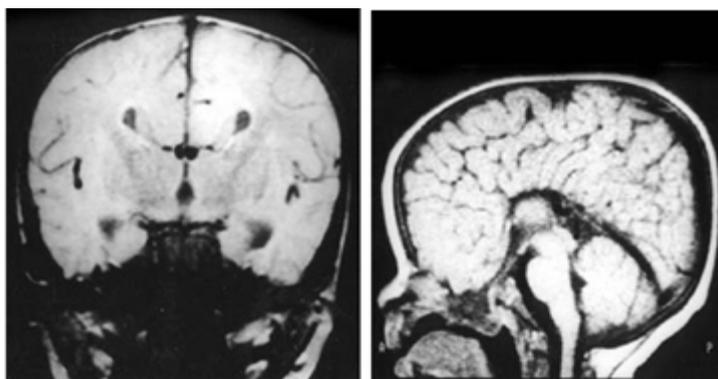


Figure 2: Clinical and image aspects of patient 2

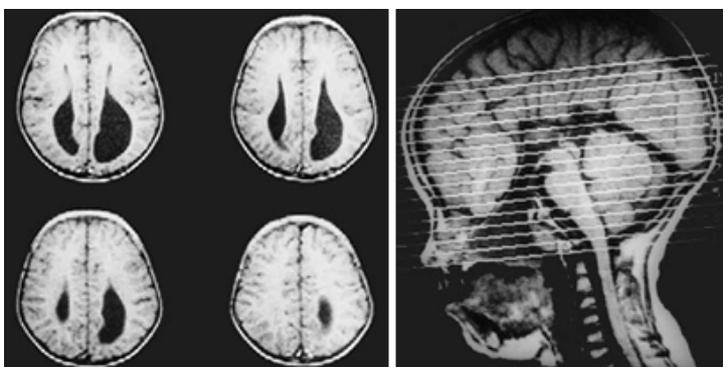


Figure 3: Clinical and image aspects of patient 3

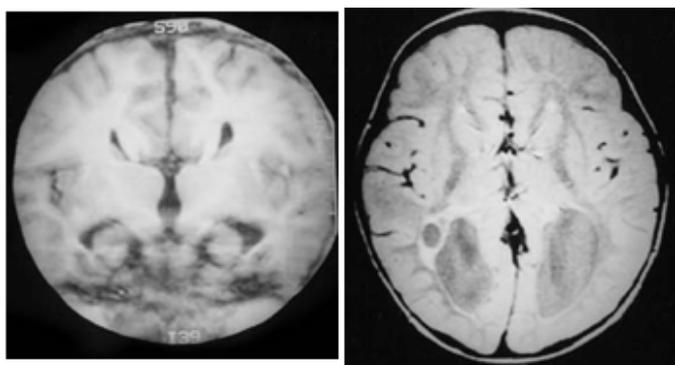


Figure 4: Clinical and image aspects of patient 4

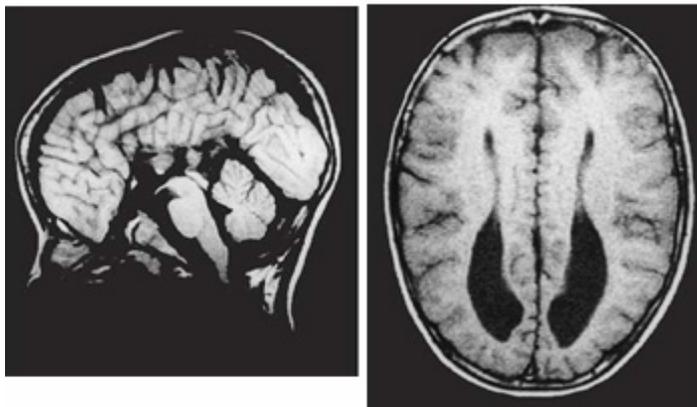


Figure 5: Clinical and image aspects of patient 5

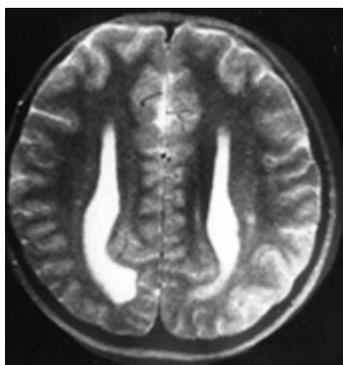


Figure 6: Clinical and image aspects of patient 6

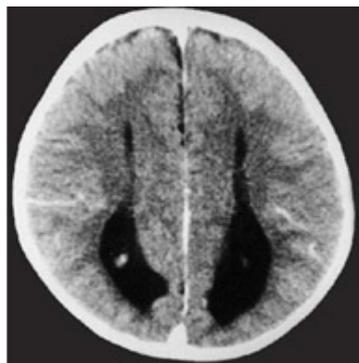


Figure 7: Clinical and image aspects of patient 7

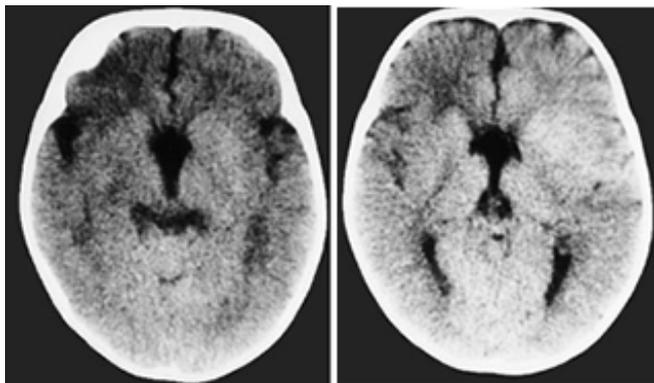


Figure 8: Clinical and image aspects of patient 8

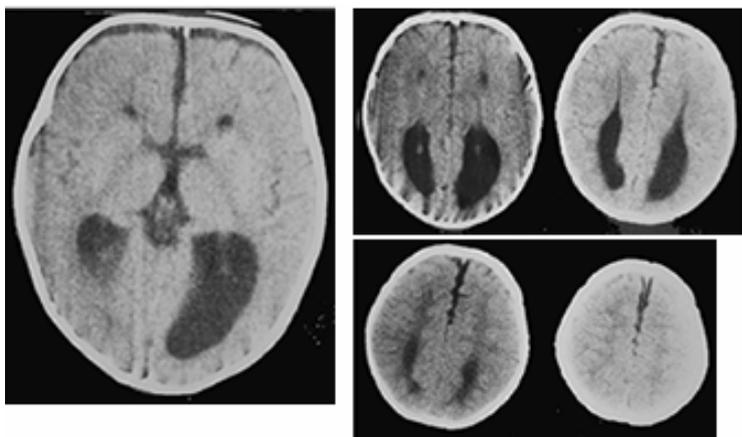


Figure 9: Clinical and image aspects of patient 9

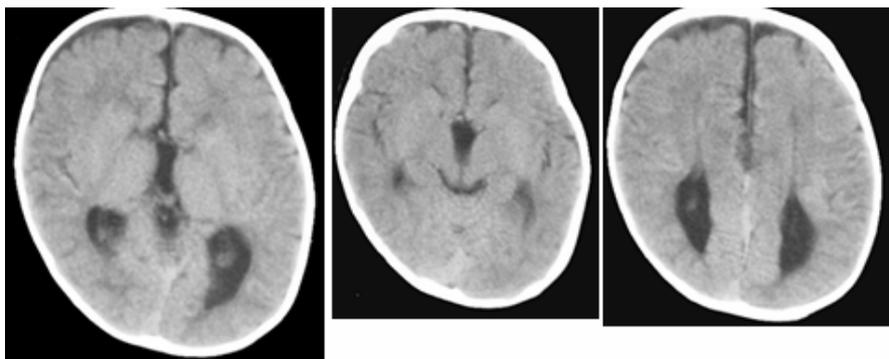


Figure 10: Clinical and image aspects of patient 10

