## Dysmorphology report

# Orofaciodigital syndrome type IV (Mohr-Majewski syndrome) with severe expression expanding the known spectrum of anomalies

Peter Meinecke, Hubert Hayek

#### Abstract

We present a male infant with hypertelorism, median pseudo-cleft of the upper lip and cleft palate, lobulated tongue, hypoplastic larynx and epiglottis, mesomelic shortening of limbs with particularly short and broad tibiae, polydactyly of the upper limbs, severely hypoplastic external genitalia with anorchidism, anal atresia, severe congenital heart defect, and renal agenesis. These features show considerable overlap with severe Majewski type short rib-polydactyly syndrome and so expand the known spectrum of anomalies in orofaciodigital syndrome type IV.

### History

*Prenatal.* Oligohydramnios and intrauterine growth retardation noted in the third trimester of pregnancy. Caesarean section at 36 weeks' gestation. Severely cyanotic and asphyxiated male infant died shortly after birth.

Family. First child of young, healthy, and unrelated parents.

Clinical examination

At birth. Weight 1620 g (-3 SD), length 37 cm (-5 SD)

Abteilung Medizinische Genetik, Altonaer Kinderkrankenhaus, Bleickenallee 38, D–2000 Hamburg 50, Federal Republic of Germany. P Meinecke

Radiologie/Sonographie, Kinderkrankenhaus Wilhelmstift, Liliencronstrasse 130, D-2000 Hamburg 73, Federal Republic of Germany. H Havek

Correspondence to Dr Meinecke.

Received for publication 26 July 1989. Revised version accepted for publication 20 September 1989. SD). Head circumference not recorded. Abundant lanugo hair on frontal region, lateral face, and back. Microcephalic skull, hypertelorism, short, broad nose, median pseudo-cleft of upper lip, small and dysmorphic ears (fig 1). Small, lobulated tongue tethered to the lower gum. Cleft palate. Severe choanal stenosis. Short neck. Severe hypoplasia of penis and scrotum, cryptorchidism. Anal atresia. Mesomelic shortening of arms and legs. Short, broad hands with postaxial hexadactyly (six nails), severe brachydactyly, and syndactyly. Owing to severe shortness and syndactyly of toes with severe hypoplasia of the nails, exact number not determined. Karyotype 46,XY.

#### **Radiological findings** (fig 2 a,b,c)

Small facial bones with ocular hypotelorism and small mandibles. Narrow upper thorax, but no significant shortening of ribs. Hypoplastic iliac wings. Meso-



Figure 1 Newborn male with orofaciodigital syndrome type IV. Note median pseudo-cleft of upper lip and lobulated tongue.



Figure 2a Note narrow upper thorax but no shortening of ribs.



Figure 2c Note mesomelic shortening with very short and broad tibiae.



Figure 2b Note mesomelic shortening of upper limb.

melic and acromelic shortening of upper and lower limbs with moderate bowing of the ulnae and severely shortened and broad tibiae. Hands: only four well ossified metacarpals and extremely short fingers with syndactyly bilaterally. Feet: only four metatarsals ossified bilaterally and extremely short toes with syndactyly without any ossified centres.

### Necropsy

Severe hypoplasia of larynx and epiglottis with absent vocal cords. Hypoplastic and atelectatic lungs without lobulation. Complex congenital heart anomaly (cor triloculare). Agenesis of adrenals and kidneys with absent ureters and bladder. No testes. Absent olfactory bulbs in brain.

### Discussion

The orofacial findings described in combination with mesomelic shortening, predominantly of the lower limbs, and polydactyly are typical features of the orofaciodigital (OFD) syndrome type IV.

This probably autosomal recessive disorder was first described by Temtamy and McKusick<sup>1</sup> followed by two sibs reported by Baraitser *et al*<sup>2</sup> and Burn *et al.*<sup>3</sup> Most recently, a fifth case from Ireland was published by Nevin and Thomas.<sup>4</sup> Two cases reported by Silengo *et al*<sup>5</sup> showed a transitional type between the Mohr and Majewski syndromes; however, these patients lacked the short tibiae that are a characteristic feature of OFD syndrome type IV. Finally, an interesting family with an X linked recessive condition resembling OFD type II but with tibial shortening was observed by Edwards et al.<sup>6</sup>

Compared with the five cases reviewed by Nevin and Thomas,<sup>4</sup> our patient shows an unusually severe expression of this syndrome with regard to internal malformations. Apart from the severe congenital heart malformation, which was also seen in case 1 of Temtamy and McKusick<sup>1</sup> and in the patient of Nevin and Thomas,<sup>4</sup> our case showed absent adrenals, renal agenesis with absent ureters and bladder, anorchidism, and anal atresia. This observation expands our current knowledge of the clinical spectrum of OFD type IV and proves that there may be a considerable overlap with severe Majewski type short rib-polydactyly syndrome.

Our case lends further support to the hypothesis<sup>1/2</sup> that OFD IV represents a genetic compound for the Majewski syndrome and the Mohr syndrome (OFD II) genes. However, genetic heterogeneity within this group of disorders has to be taken into consideration since the crucial observation by Edwards et al.<sup>6</sup>

An alternative but less likely explanation would be that there is a distinct OFD syndrome, the Majewski syndrome and the Mohr syndrome representing the extreme ends of its very broad clinical spectrum.

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