Skeletal Dysplasia-Determining Lethality

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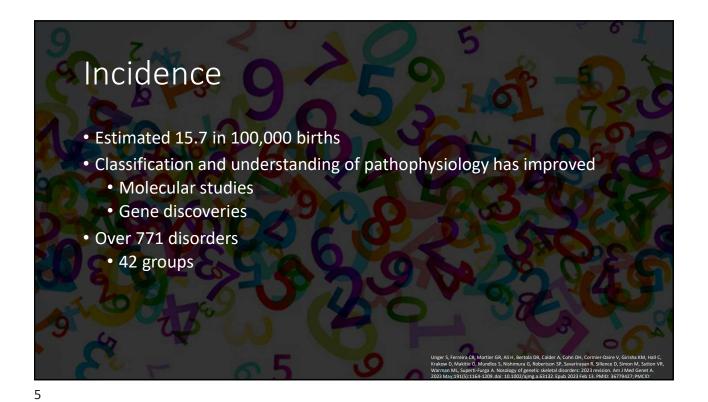
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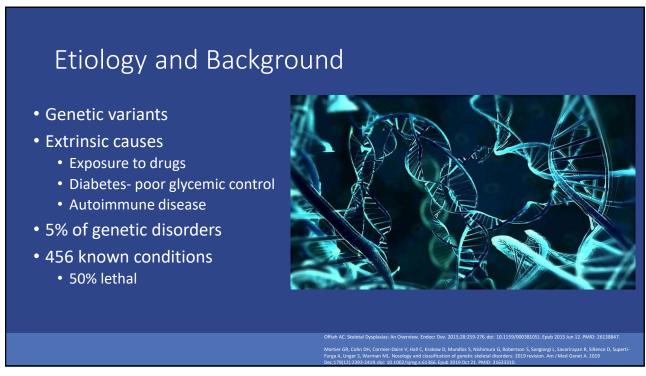
Definition

"Skeletal dysplasias are a complex group of bone and cartilage disorders that may affect the fetal skeleton as it develops in utero."

Children's' Hospital of Philadelphia

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Ultrasound

- Difficult to diagnose specific disorders
- Over 200 skeletal elements throughout the human body
- Each skeletal dysplasia is rare
- Overlap and similar findings in disorders
- Variable timing of when US features appear
 - Some findings not apparent until the 3rd trimester

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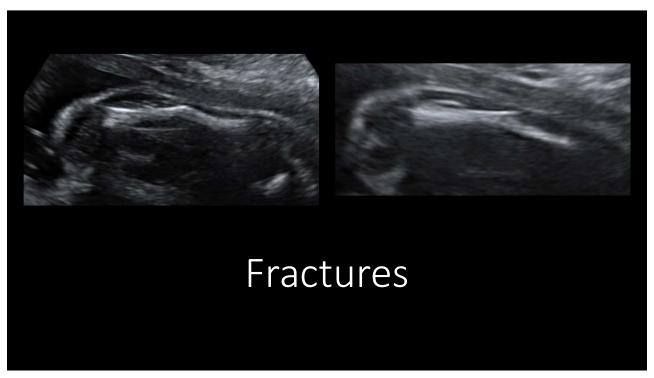
Components of Ultrasound Evaluation

- Pattern of limb shortening
- Shape
- Mineralization/ presence of fractures
- Absence of long bones
- Joint deformities





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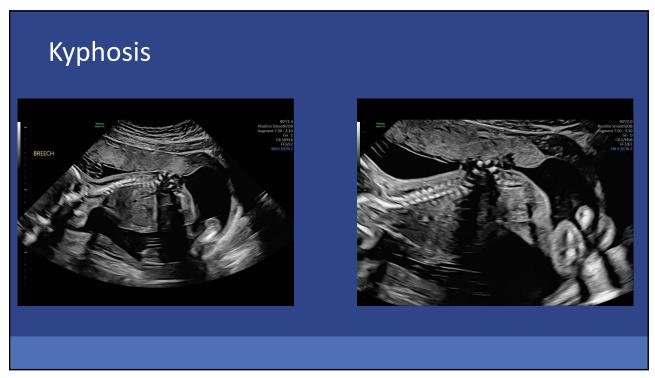


Other Bone Evaluation • Spine • Hands and Feet • Calvarium • Face • Ribs • Scapula

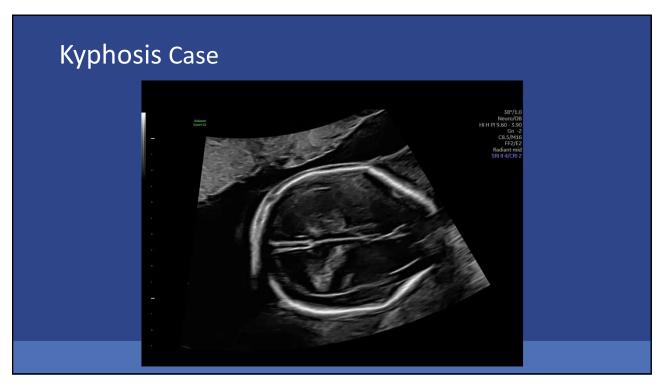
Fractured ribs

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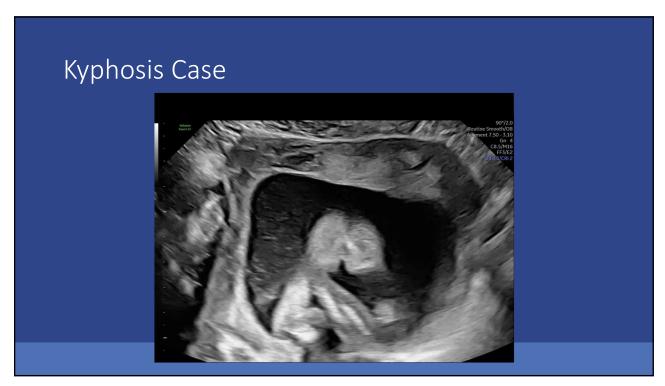
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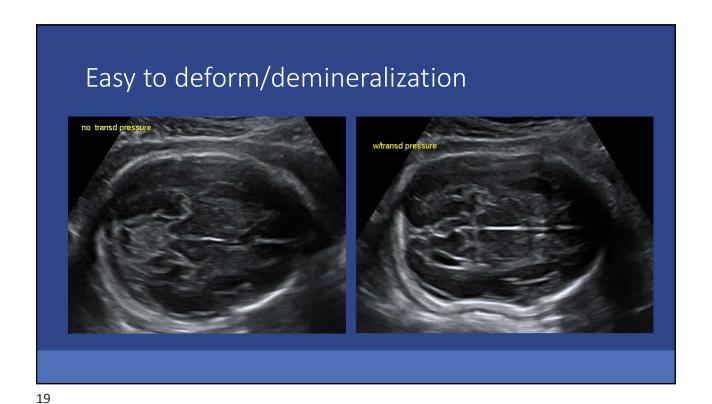
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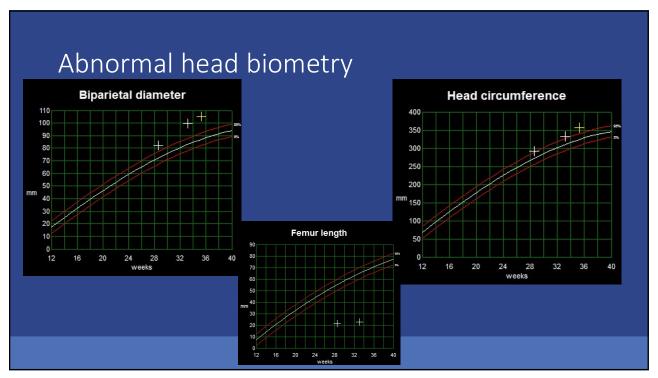


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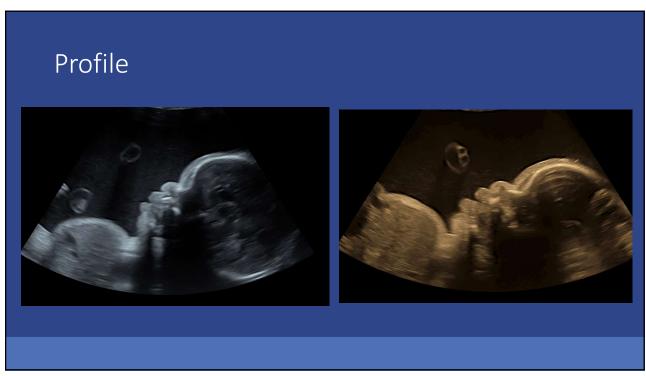




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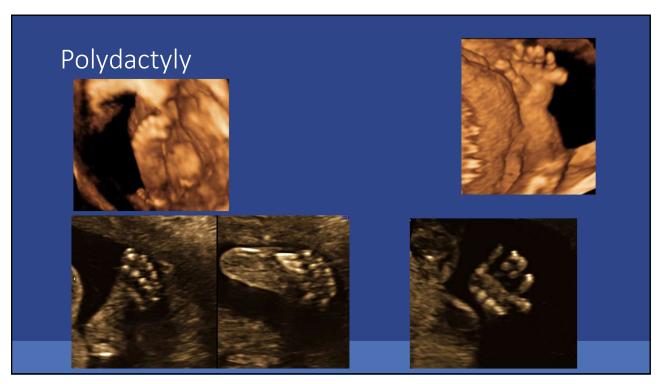


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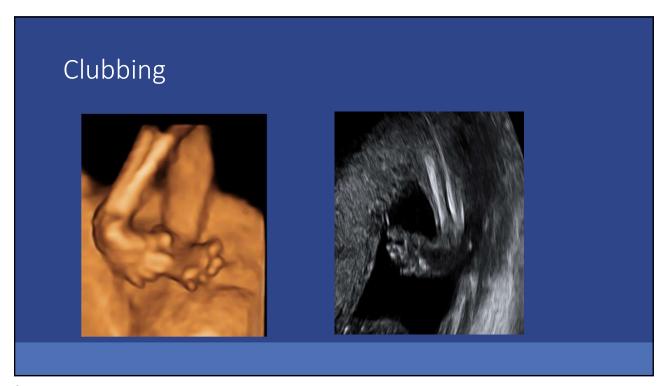




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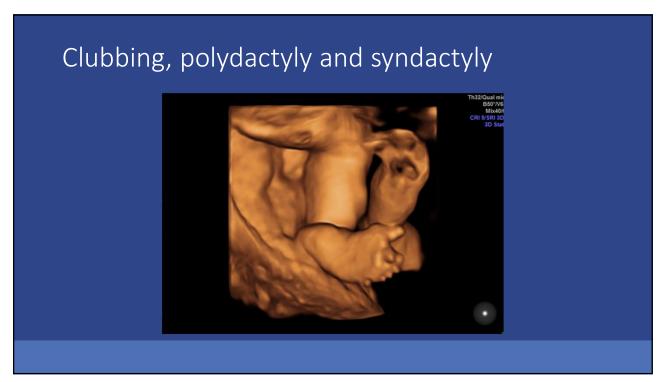


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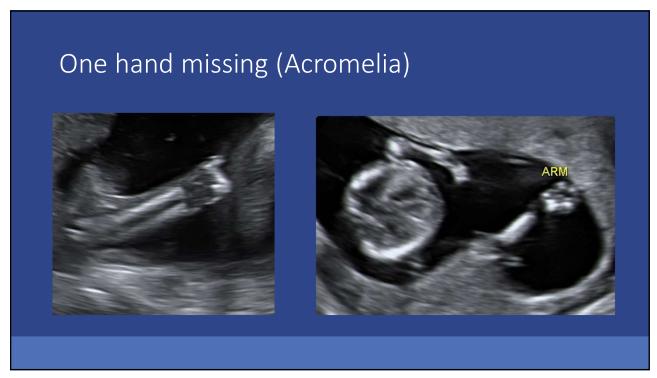




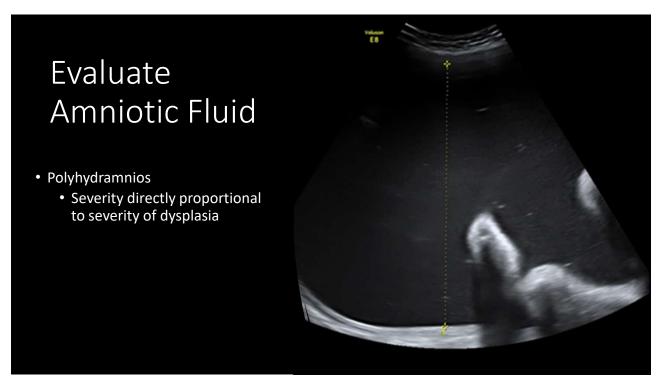
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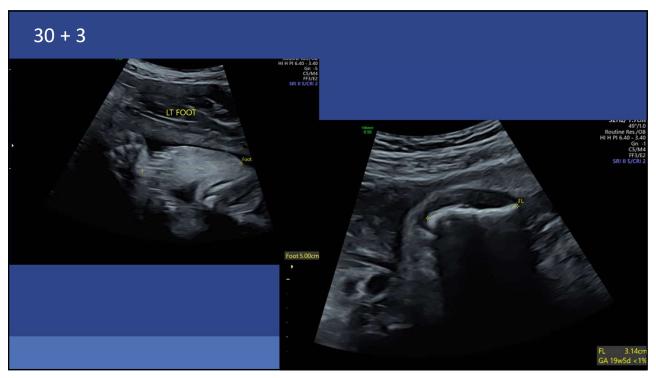




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Interesting Case

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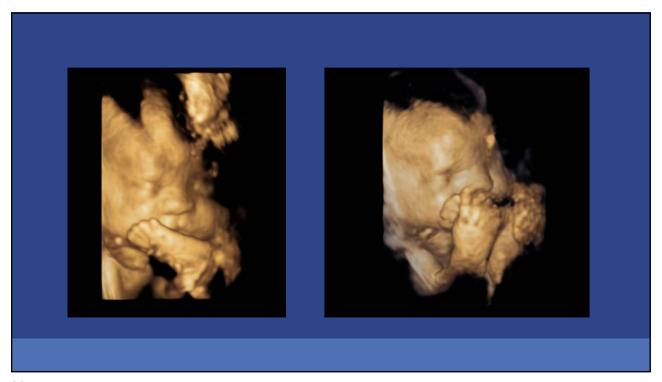
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Diagnostic Testing • cvs • Amniocentesis

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Determining Lethality



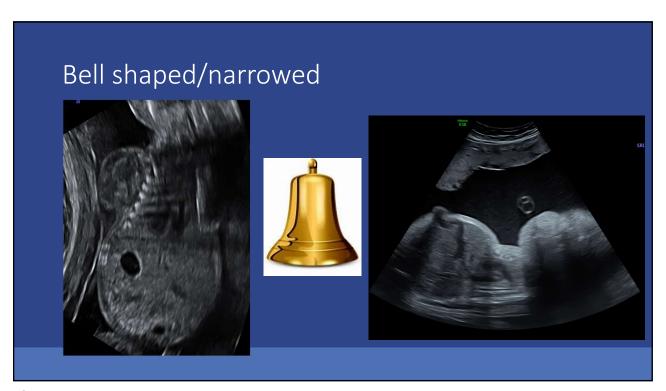
- 81-99% accurate with ultrasound
- International Skeletal Dysplasia Registry
 - 96.8% accurate on prediction
- Respiratory failure
- Earlier in gestation detected, worse prognosis

Tretter AE, Saunders RC, Meyers CM, Dungan JS, Grumbach K, Sun CC, Campbell AB, Wulfsberg EA. Antenatal diagnosis of lethal skeletal dysplasias. Am J Med Genet. 1998 Feb 17:75/51:518-22. PMID: 9489797

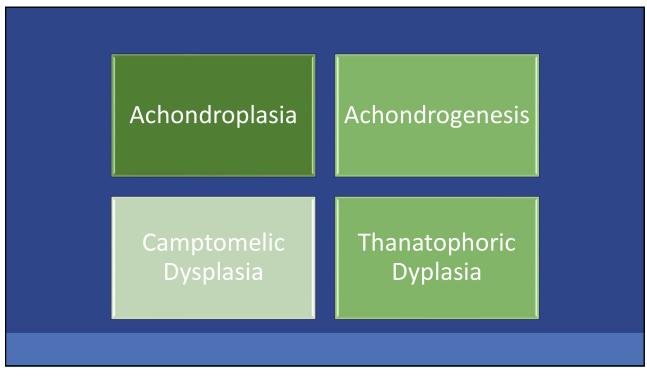
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Determining Lethality Thoracic circumference <5th Short thoracic length (from percentile, measured at the Thoracic to abdominal the neck to the diaphragm level of the four-chamber circumference ratio < 0.6 compared with nomograms) heart view Ribs that encircle less than 70 percent of the thoracic Markedly narrowed Concave or bell-shaped circumference at the level of anteroposterior diameter contour of the thorax the four-chamber cardiac (sagittal view) (coronal view) view Femur length (FL) to abdominal circumference Heart to chest circumference ratio <0.16; this ratio is even ratio >50 percent more predictive when associated with polyhydramnios

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Achondroplasia

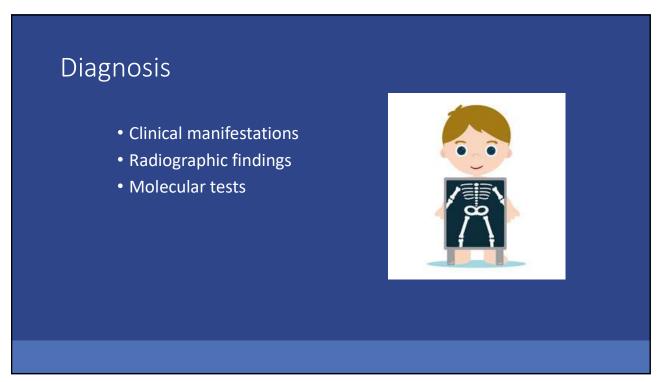
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Achondroplasia • Most common nonlethal • 1/20,000 births • Autosomal dominant FL 4.46cm GA 2445d x 100 EFW1457g (81830z) 38.60k FL/AC 15.18% FL/HC 0.18

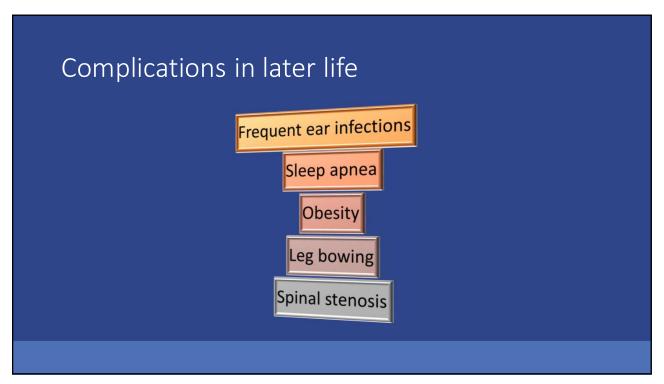
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Achondrogenesis

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Achondrogenesis

- Second most common lethal skeletal dysplasia
- Type 1
 - 20%
 - Autosomal recessive
 - Calvarial demineralization
- Type 2
 - 80%
 - Autosomal dominant
 - Low recurrence risk



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Ultrasound Findings

- Severe micromelia
- Small thoracic circumference
- Macrocrania
- Short trunk length
- Decreased mineralization
- Occasional fractures
- Polyhydramnios in 25% of affected fetuses



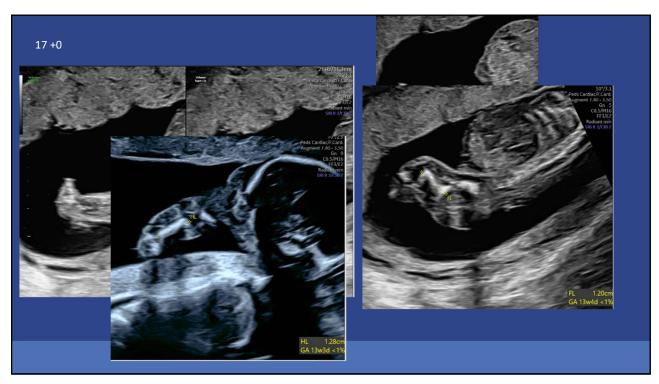
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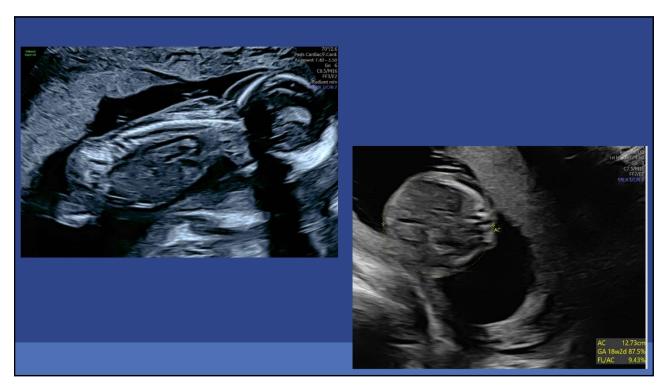
Achondrogenesis

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Interesting Case

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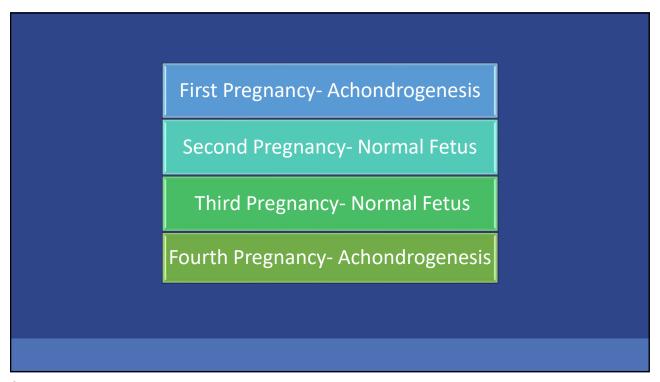
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Interesting case- Patient history

- Previous pregnancy- two pathogenic variants in the SLC26A2 gene.
- Pt then had genetic testing- showed she is a carrier for one of these variants. Presumed that partner carries one as well.
- 25% chance for recurrence with each pregnancy.



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Camptomelic Dysplasia

- Group of lethal skeletal dysplasias
- AKA- Bent-limb dysplasia
- Bowing of long bones
- Rare
- Most spontaneous, but also inherited autosomal recessive
- Pulmonary hypoplasia

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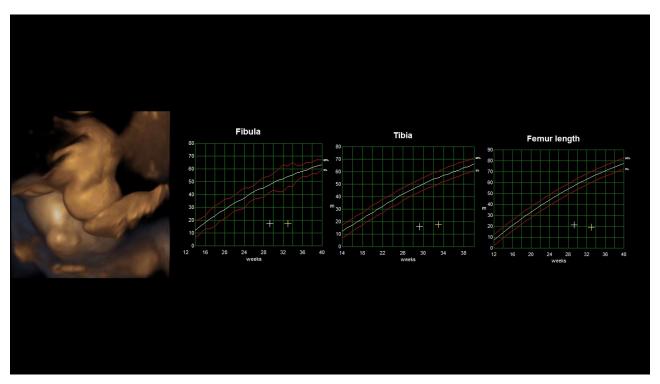
Thanatophoric Dysplasia

Thanatophoric Dysplasia

- 0.24 to 0.69 per 10,000 births
- Most common lethal
- Severe micromelic shortening
- Narrow thorax
- Thickened skin folds
- Polyhydramnios
- 2 types



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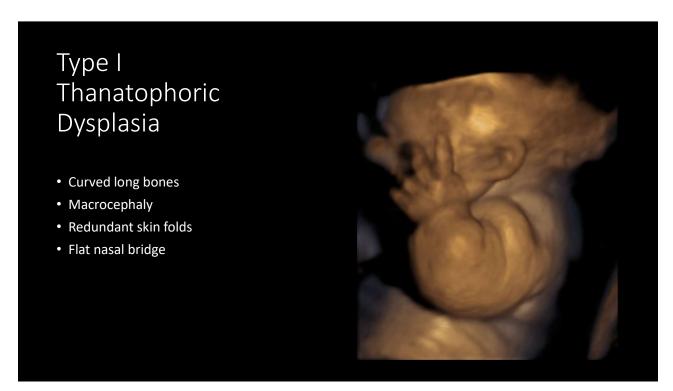


Type I Thanatophoric Dysplasia

- Most common lethal
- Autosomal dominant disorder
- Most mutations are sporadic
- Stillborn or respiratory failure
 - Narrow thorax with underdeveloped lungs

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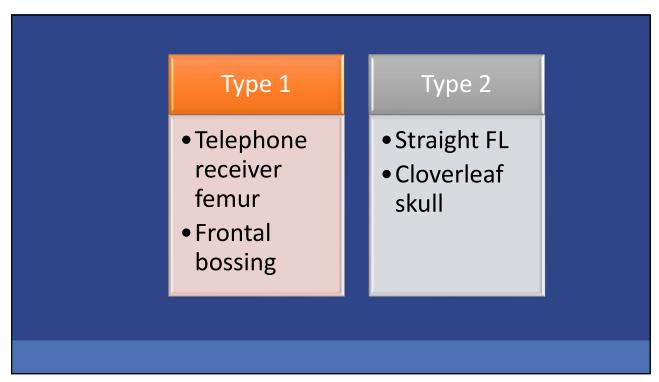
Type 1



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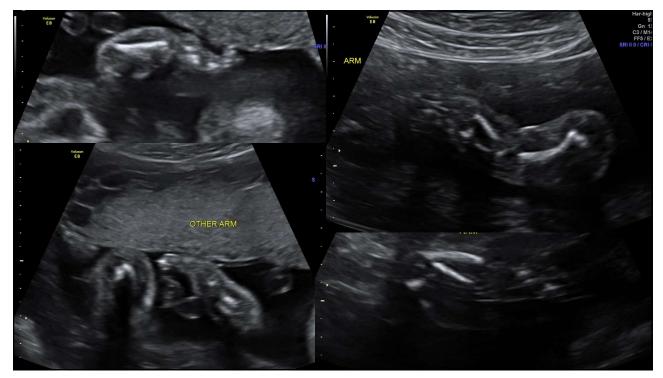
Type II Thanatophoric Dysplasia • Autosomal recessive disorder • "Cloverleaf" skull • Straight long bones

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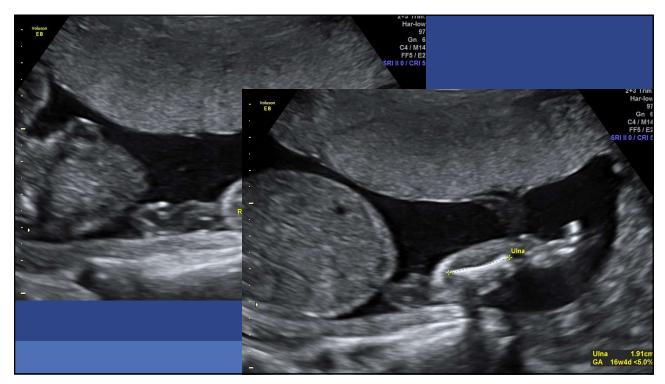


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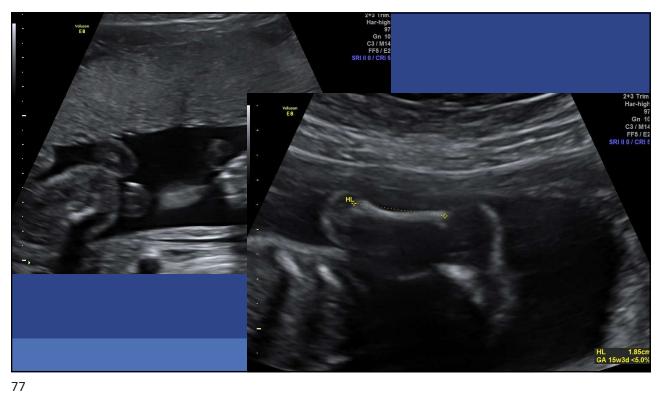
Case Study-8/30/13 GA 20+3 G1 P0 Anatomy scan



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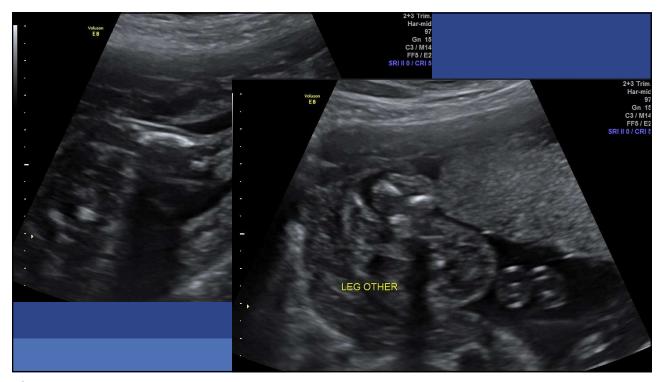


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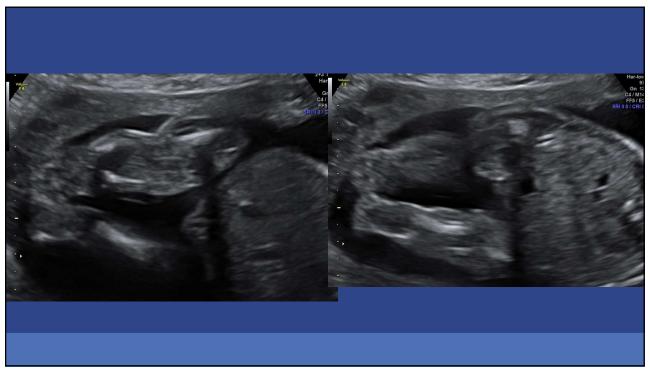




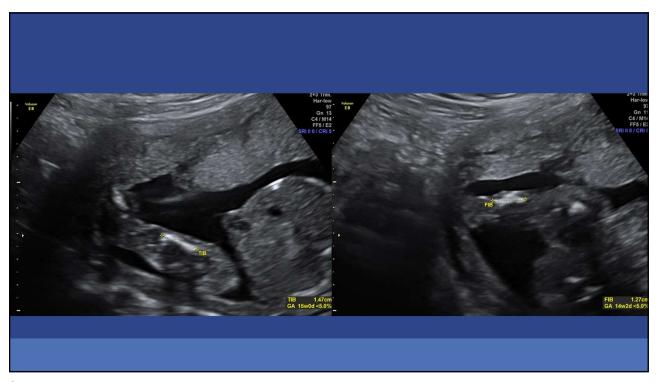
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Autopsy- 9/9/13

- Diffuse moderate micromelia
 - Bilat femoral bones 1.8cm
 - 2.5cm below lower limit of normal
- Prox long bones telephone receiver shape
- Hypertelorism- inner canthal 1.7cm (1.2-1.5cm)
- 11 ribs on each side
 - Not class type I TD
- Brachydactyly
- **★** Chest circumference/lung size WNL

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Autopsy interpretation

- Osteochondrodysplasia
- Phenotypically represent thanatophoric dysplasia



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Questions



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References

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- All ultrasound images from personal files of Doyle K. (on file with author).