

Turner Syndrome, Uncommonly Diagnosed Cause of Short Stature: Case Report and Review of Literature

Basnet S¹, Eleena A², Sharma AK³

¹Dr. Srijana Basnet, MBBS, MD. Assistant Professor, ²Dr. Aistha Eleena, MBBS, MD Resident, ³Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma, MBBS, MD. Assistant Professor. All from the Department of Paediatrics, Institute of Medicine, Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Introduction

Turner's syndrome, a condition characterized by the complete or partial absence of second sex chromosome, is defined by a combination of phenotypic features¹. It is characterized by edema of dorsum of hand and feet, low birth weight, webbing of neck, low hair line, small mandible prominent auricula, epicanthic fold, wide sized thorax, widely spaced nipple, high arched palate, short stature, cubitus valgus, gonadal dysgenesis, primary amenorrhoea. Pelvic kidney, horse shoe kidney, ureteric duplication, ureteropelvic narrowing, hydronephrosis are urinary abnormalities most commonly associated with Turner syndrome. It is estimated that approximately 1 in 2000 to 1 in 5000 female live-born phenotypic females are affected².

The Case

A 40 months old girl was admitted in paediatric ward for evaluation of short stature. The child was not gaining proper height as per her age since early infancy. She was term baby delivered at home with birth weight of 2.2 kgs. She had recurrent episodes of pneumonia requiring hospital admissions and her echocardiography done in the past showed only mild left ventricular hypertrophy and mild tricuspid regurgitation. She started to sit without support at 13 months and started to walk without support at 20 months. Other developmental domains were normal.

Address for correspondence

Dr. Srijana Basnet
Assistant Professor
Department of Paediatrics,
Institute of Medicine, Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital,
Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal.
E-mail: drsrijanabasnet@yahoo.com

Abstract

Many children are frequently brought to the paediatric clinic for evaluation of short stature. Evaluation for these children does not go beyond x-ray for bone age estimation and growth hormone analysis. Most of them are considered having constitutional or genetic cause for their short stature. However, shuttle dysmorphic features could be missed in many of them. Hence, many children might be having chromosomal anomaly as an underlying cause.

We report a case of 40 months who had been evaluated several times in the past for pneumonia, otitis media and short stature is finally diagnosed to have Turner syndrome.

Findings on her physical examination included:

Short stature with a height of 77.5 cm (79.8% of median of NDHS growth chart).(Figure-1), Her mid parental height was 153 cm which lie on 5th percentile. Frontal bossing, flat nasal bridge, single palmer crease in both hands and low set ears, high arched palate, webbed neck. (Figure 2) and broad chest with widely spaced nipples. Her blood pressure in right upperlimb was 142/78 mmHg, left upper limb was 150/87 mmHg, right lower limb 123/69 mmHg, left lower limb 115/94 mmHg with pulse of 86/min. Her radial pulse was good volume but femoral and lower limb pulses were not palpable. On CVS examination, S1 and S2 were normal with grade 3 systolic murmur most prominently heard over left infraclavicular area.

Due to her clinical features, Turner syndrome was suspected and confirmed by band karyotyping. Her blood pressure was controlled with amlodipine and atenolol. Chest X-ray revealed cardiomegaly. Her echocardiography revealed dilated coronary sinus with coarctation of aorta. Her ENT evaluation revealed

How to cite this article ?

Basnet S, Eleena A, Sharma AK. Turner Syndrome, Uncommonly Diagnosed Cause of Short Stature: Case Report and Review of Literature. J Nepal Paediatr Soc 2013;33(1):74-76.



Fig 1: Short statured girl with facial dysmorphism (photo taken permission from parents)



Fig 2: Showing webbing of the neck

bilateral otitis media with effusion with normal hearing assessment. Her thyroid function and ultrasound of abdomen were normal. She underwent repair of coarctation of aorta. Postoperatively her blood pressure was under control without antihypertensive drugs.

Discussion

Common causes for short stature in children include constitutional, genetic short stature. However, underlying systemic problem or chromosomal anomaly could be unusual underlying causes. Due to characteristic features like webbing of neck, low hair line, widely spaced nipple, high arched palate and cardiac examination suggestive of coarctation of

aorta along with short stature, Turner syndrome was suspected in our patient. These features were missed during her previous hospital visits. One study showed that the diagnosis of Turner syndrome is made on an average of seven years after short stature is clinically evident on female growth curves³. In a case series, 4 percent of girls referred for genetic evaluation of isolated short stature, regardless of familial background height, were diagnosed with Turner's syndrome⁴.

20% of girls with Turner syndrome have cardiac anomaly and 50% of them have coarctation of aorta^{5,6}. Up to 40% of girls with Turner syndrome have hypertension⁷ and when identified, it should be treated vigorously. Hypertension in our patient was due to coarctation of aorta, however renal abnormalities could be another cause for hypertension in these children so USG abdomen should be done to exclude anatomical abnormalities of kidney.

Sensorineural hearing deficits are common and the frequency increases with age so ENT evaluation was done for our patient and otitis media with effusion was detected. Recurrent bilateral otitis media develops in about 75% of patients because of abnormalities in the middle ear and eustachian tube. High arched palate also leads to infection by impairing the fluid drainage in the middle ear. In addition, a progressive midfrequency sensorineural hearing loss often occurs, which necessitates the use of hearing aids in some children⁸.

Problems with gross and fine motor-sensory integration, failure to walk before 15 months of age and early language dysfunction often raise questions about developmental delay but intelligence is normal in most cases⁹. Our patient also had delay in gross motor milestones.

Although 45, X is the karyotype typically seen in patients with Turner's syndrome, other sex chromosome anomalies such as isochromosome Xq, ring X, deletion Xp, or an abnormal Y chromosome can also cause this condition¹⁰. The single X is of maternal origin in 50-70% of patients.

Conclusion

Features of Turner syndrome should be looked for in a female child with short stature, and if she has features suggestive of Turner syndrome, she should be evaluated for systemic problems also.

References

1. M. Descartes, A.J Caroll. Cytogenetics. In: Kliegman, Behrman, Jenson editors. Nelson Text book of Pediatrics. 18th edition. India: Elsevier; 2008. p.2386-89.

2. Jones KL. XO syndrome. In Smith's Recognizable Patterns of Human Malformation. 5th ed. Philadelphia, Pa.: Elsevier Saunders, 2006. p.81.
3. Savendahl L, Davenport ML. Delayed diagnoses of Turner syndrome: proposed guidelines for change. *J Pediatr* 2000;137(4):455-9.
4. Moreno-Garcia M, Fernandez-Martinez FJ, Barreiro Miranda E. Chromosomal anomalies in patients with short stature. *Pediatr Int* 2005;47(5):546-9.
5. Clark EB. Neck web and congenital heart defects: a pathogenic association in 45 X-O Turner syndrome. *Teratology* 1984;29:355-61.
6. Lacro RV, Jones KL, Benirschke K. Coarctation of the aorta in Turner syndrome: a pathologic study of fetuses with nuchal cystic hygromas, hydrops fetalis, and female genitalia. *Pediatrics* 1988;81:445-51.
7. Sybert VP. Cardiovascular malformations and complications in Turner syndrome. *Pediatrics* 1998;101(1).
8. Stenberg AE, Nysten O, Windh M, Hultcrantz M. Otological problems in children with Turner's syndrome. *Hear Res* 1998;124(1-2):85-90.
9. Zinn AR, Page DC, Fisher EMC. Turner Syndrome: The Case of the missing X chromosome. *Trends Genet* 1993;9(3):90-93.
10. Sanders RC, Blackmon LR. Structural Fetal Abnormalities: The Total Picture. 2nd ed. St. Louis, Mo.: Mosby, 2002:15-16.