CASE REPORT

Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome: A Case Report

Subash Singh, Vandana Arya, M Jonathan Daniel, Vijeev Vasudevan

ABSTRACT

Ellis-van Creveld syndrome also known as chondroectodermal dysplasia or mesoectodermal dysplasia; a rare genetic disorder of the skeletal dysplasia. ‘Six-fingered dwarfism’ (digital integer deficiency) was an alternative designation used for this condition when it was being studied in the Amish. It is characterized by short-limb dwarfism, polydactyly, malformation of the bones of the wrist, dystrophy of the fingernails, partial hare-lip, cardiac malformation and often prenatal eruption of the teeth. A typical case of Ellis-van Creveld syndrome is reported in the present article.

Keywords: Chondroectodermal dysplasia, Polydactyly, Congenital heart disease.


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Conflict of interest: None declared

INTRODUCTION

Ellis-van Creveld syndrome (EVCS) is also known as chondroectodermal dysplasia or mesoectodermal dysplasia, is a rare autosomal recessive disorder, caused by mutations in the EVC and EVC2 gene (4p16), mapped to the short arm of chromosome 4. The disorder was described by Richard WB Ellis (1902–1966) of Edinburgh and Simon van Creveld (1895–1971) of Amsterdam. A large number of cases were reported in the Amish community of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA by McKusick in 1964. Today this syndrome has been described in other populations and it is known to affect all races.

EVCS presents with the characteristic tetrad of: (1) Disproportionate dwarfism with short limbs and exceptionally long trunk, (2) bilateral postaxial polydactyly of the hands, (3) dystrophic nails, hypodontia and malformed teeth, (4) congenital cardiac malformations occur in 50 to 60% of cases, most common being the interseptal defect. Incidence in India is very rare. Only single case report has been found (Popli and Popli 2002). This report describes a case of EVC syndrome in a 10-year-old boy with the tetrad of principal features.

CASE REPORT

A 10-year-old male patient reported to the Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry, MGPGI, Puducherry, with the chief complaint of missing teeth. Patient was the second child of healthy parents of consanguinous marriage.

Dental history revealed unerupted maxillary and mandibular front teeth ever and there was no history of extraction and spontaneous exfoliation of any teeth.

Medical history revealed early exertion after routine work for past 6 months. No other significant systemic illness was found. He had normal IQ level. General examination revealed that the patient was of short stature (height 126 cm), thin build (21 kg) and shortening of upper arm with the arm span of 120 cm (Fig. 1). The examination of hand revealed hypoplastic nails and polydactyly in both the hands (Fig. 2). Arms and legs were short and thickened. Extraoral examination revealed normal head morphology and hair appeared normal in quantity and quality. There was no obvious asymmetry in face. Maxilla was mildly hypoplastic.

Fig. 1: Short stature and genu valgum

Fig. 2: Hands showing six digits and small, brittle nails
Middle portion of upper lip was deficient. Intraoral examination revealed fusion of middle portion of upper lip and gingiva (labiogingival attachment) (Figs 3 and 4). 11, 12, 21 and 22 were clinically missing with history of unerupted teeth ever, in maxillary and mandibular anterior region, which was confirmed with orthopantogram (Fig. 5).

Skeletal radiology of upper limb revealed short metacarpals, ulnar thick 5th metacarpal, ulnar polydactyly (Fig. 6). Chest X-ray showed cardiomegaly (Fig. 7).

Echocardiogram and electrocardiogram were performed which revealed atrial septal defect. Based on the history, clinical examination and investigations, a diagnosis of Ellis-van Creveld syndrome was made.

**DISCUSSION**

EVCS is an autosomal recessive skeletal dysplasia. Although it is very common in Amish group, it does not show racial and gender predilection. The risk of recurrence for siblings is one in four (25%) for each offspring.

Histopathologic examination of fetuses with EVCS revealed that the cartilage of long bones shows chondrocyte disorganization in the phsyseal growth zone. Variable chondrocyte disorganization was seen in the central physeal growth zone of the vertebrae. EVCS is one of the rare syndromes with a birth prevalence of 7/100,000. The life expectancy is mainly determined by the congenital heart defect and the respiratory problems due to thoracic cage deformity. Patients who survive infancy have a normal life expectancy, the oldest living patient was 82 years of age.
There is no sex predilection, in our case it is a male. There is also short limbed disproportionate dwarfism with the extremities shortened out of proportion to the trunk. In this case findings like disproportionate extremities, short stature and polydactyly were identified at the time of birth. The hands were short and wide exhibiting polydactyly with additional finger next to fifth finger, which is found in 100% of cases.

There is parental consangiuinity in approximately 30% of the cases. For this patient parental consangiuinity was positive but there was no history of similar sibling or family member. Neonatal history may include small size at birth, slow growth and skeletal anomalies as the initial symptoms. Natal teeth may be present. In our case there was a positive neonatal history of low birth weight, slow growth and skeletal anomalies but natal teeth were not present. Congenital heart defects occur in about 50% of cases. The most common is atrial septal defect and others are VSD and cardiac defects that might be life-threatening. Syndrome shows high mortality in early life, 1/3 of these patients die in infancy from cardiac and respiratory problems and those who survive require multidisciplinary approach for treatment. Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent the patient from various complications and undue psychological trauma.

CONCLUSION

Ellis-van Crevel syndrome is a rare autosomal recessive disorder with complex phenotype (disproportionate dwarfism and cardiac defects that might be life-threatening). Syndrome shows high mortality in early life, 1/3 of these patients die in infancy from cardiac and respiratory problems and those who survive require multidisciplinary approach for treatment. Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent the patient from various complications and undue psychological trauma.

REFERENCES


ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Subash Singh (Corresponding Author)
Lecturer, Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry Mahatma Gandhi Post Graduate Institute, Puducherry-605006, India
E-mail: vasu1pedodontics@rediffmail.com

Vandana Arya
Lecturer, Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology, Maharana Pratap College of Dentistry and Research Centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India

M Jonathan Daniel
Professor and Head, Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology Mahatma Gandhi Post Graduate Institute, Puducherry, India

Vijeev Vasudevan
Professor, Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology Krishnadevarayar College of Dental Sciences and Hospital, Bengaluru Karnataka, India