A new 48, XXYY/47, XYY syndrome associated with multiple skeletal abnormalities, congenital heart disease and mental retardation

Leon Mutesa1,2, Mauricette Jamar2, Anne Cecile Hellin2, Genevieve Pierquin2, Vincent Bours2

1Laboratory of Medical Genetics, Faculty of Medicine, National University of Rwanda, Rwanda, East Africa; 2Center for Human Genetics, CHU Sart-Tilman, University of Liege, 4000 Liege, Belgium

Introduction

Both XYY and XXYY syndromes are fairly common chromosomal abnormalities, with a prevalence of 1:1,000 to 1:17,000 live male births in general population, respectively.[1-3] However, the combination of both syndromes in individuals is a rare event and may result in a more severe phenotype due to the compounding effects of the additional X and Y chromosomes.

Case Report

A 12-year-old boy was referred for congenital skeletal abnormalities and heart disease associated with development delay and moderate mental retardation. The patient was a third child to healthy non consanguineous Caucasian parents. Birth weight and birth height were normal. He was born with congenital scoliosis due to segmented hemivertebra between the tenth and twelfth thoracic vertebrae and had an atrial septal defect which regressed spontaneously at the age of one year.
At the age of 10 months, he developed bilateral synostosis of the proximal radius and ulna. The progression of the scoliosis and the poor cosmetic appearance indicated that an operation was necessary. At the age of 6 years, he underwent a surgical correction for the hemivertebra.

On our physical examination at 12 years of age, his height was 160 cm (75th centile), weight 68.6 kg (>97th centile) and his head circumference was 52 cm (10th centile). He had subtle minor facial dysmorphism, namely, slight hypertelorism, bilateral epicanthic folds, a flat nasal bridge and full lower lip, long philtrum [Figure 1a-c] and a high palate. He had moderate mental retardation and presented gynecomastia with truncal obesity [Figure 1d]. In addition, he had a scoliosis and presented limitation of supination at the elbows [Figure 1e and f].

X-ray examination of the spine and the upper limbs was performed. It showed a persistent scoliosis due to segmented hemivertebra between tenth and twelfth thoracic vertebrae [Figure 2a and b]. The radiography of the upper limbs showed synostosis of the proximal radius and ulna, associated with dislocation of both radial heads [Figure 2c and d].

Cytogenetic and FISH Studies

Standard karyotype with G-banding was performed on lymphocytes from patient’s peripheral blood sample using conventional protocols. We used 500 resolution’s level for banding characterization. Fluorescence in situ Hybridization (FISH) was performed on interphase using centromeric specific probes (Vysis) DXZ1 (green probe) and DYZ3 (red probe), which hybridize to the X and Y chromosomes, respectively. Hybridizations were done according to the manufacturer’s recommendations.

Results

The karyotype, performed on lymphocytes from peripheral blood, revealed the presence of 48, XXY (67%)/47, XYY (33%) mosaic pattern. Figure 3 shows partial chromosome results (48, XXYY) with G-banding. Using FISH analysis, a total of 200 cells were examined and this analysis confirmed the previous result; 48, XXYY chromosomes were present in 74.5% and 47, XYY in 21.5% of the cells, respectively [Figure 4].

Discussion

There is a considerable difference between the clinical characteristics of patients with the 48, XXYY karyotype and those with a 47, XYY. Classically, individuals from the first group display developmental delays, hypogonadism, gynecomastia, an increased prevalence of varicose veins and stasis dermatitis, autism spectrum disorders and aggressive behavioral problems.[6-8] In addition, mild to moderate mental retardation is a frequent, but not an obligate finding in the 48, XXYY syndrome, and congenital heart disease has been reported in a few cases.[6,9]

The XYY syndrome is a relatively frequent syndrome but seldom detected during childhood or even in adults. It is now recognized that the majority of XYY males...
are phenotypically normal. Among the most common clinical features, tall stature, reduced IQ and poor motor coordination have been reported together with various quite non-specific dysmorphic features associated with minor skeletal abnormalities such as radioulnar synostosis.\cite{4,10} The 47, XYY aneuploidy is always from paternal origin and results from nondisjunction in the second meiotic division or post zygotic mitosis. Fertilization of an X egg by a YY sperm would result in a conceptus with 47, XYY. However, the parental origin of the additional sex chromosomes is not well established in 48, XXYY patients. It can be paternally derived, resulting from nondisjunction at the first and second meiotic division during spermatogenesis.\cite{2,11} One can speculate that the additional X chromosome can be maternally derived, resulting from either meiotic nondisjunction during gametogenesis, or from mitotic nondisjunction in the developing zygote, as in Klinefelter patients.\cite{12}

The present patient had a combination of both XYY and XXYY features including mental retardation, congenital heart disease and radioulnar synostosis. Nevertheless, the hemivertebra which is a failure of vertebral formation carrying a risk of causing progressive scoliosis have not yet been reported in 47, XYY and 48, XXYY syndromes. Our patient presented mental retardation which could be attributed mainly to the polysomy, and probably to a skewed X inactivation as it has been previously reported.\cite{13} Our case is a very rich observation, gathering the main typical features of 47, XYY and 48, XXYY syndromes with additional and unusual skeletal abnormalities. Its association should lead to cytogenetic studies. Surprisingly, this is the first report of a combination of XYY and XXYY syndromes.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Center for Human Genetics, CHU Liège, University of Liège, Belgium.

References

Mutesa, et al.: A new 48, XXYY/47, XYY syndrome


Source of Support: Center for Human Genetics, University of Liège, Belgium. Conflict of Interest: None declared.
