Down Syndrome

Dr.Langdon Down

Who described it first in 1866

SYNDROME

Group of symptoms which consistently occur together

 Combination of opinions, emotions or behaviour that is typical of particular group of people

Genotype

• 95%- 47,XX or 47,XY

1%- Mosaic- 47,XX/46,XX or 47,XY/46,XY

Causative factors

Late Maternal age-by far most common

Inherited from the Mother with Translocation

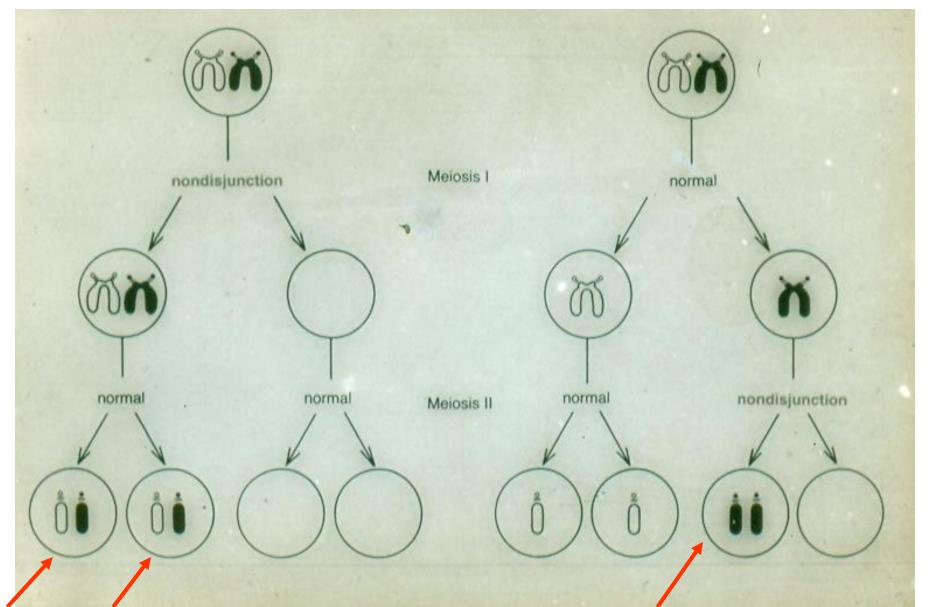
Cytogenetics

 NONDISJUNCTION at M-I or M-II-47,XX or 47, XY

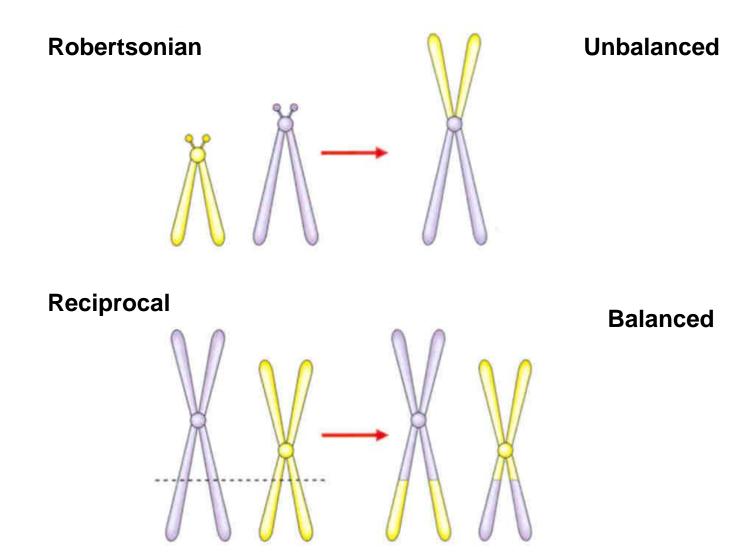
 Inherited from Mother who is TRANSLOCATION CARRIER

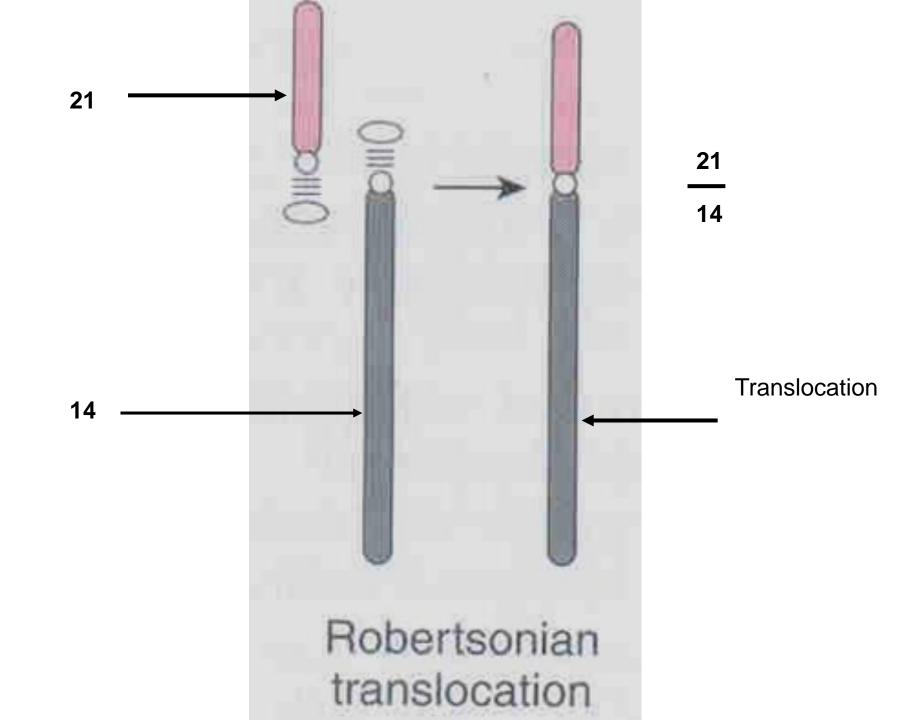
MOSAIC- Post-zygotic NONDISJUNCTION
 Genotype may vary in the same person as age advances

NONDISJUNCTION

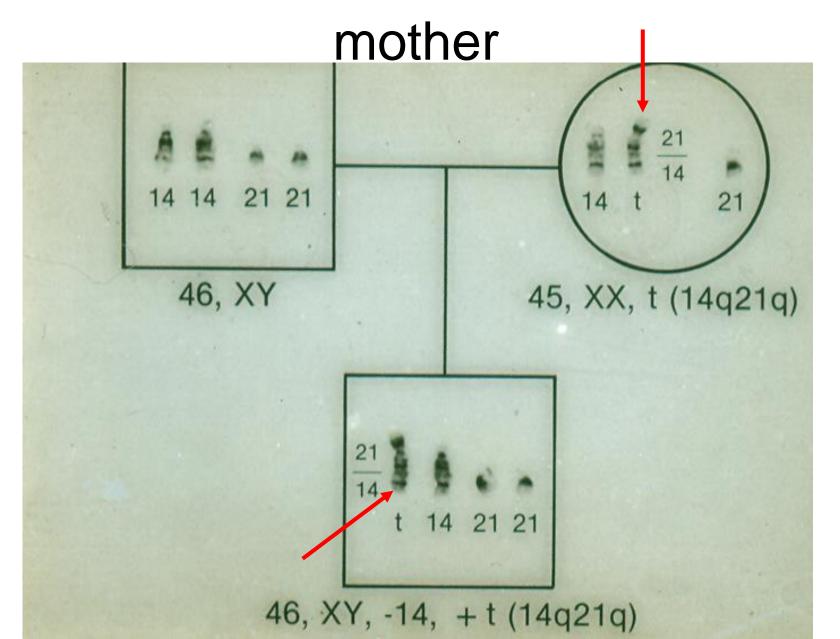


TRANSLOCATION



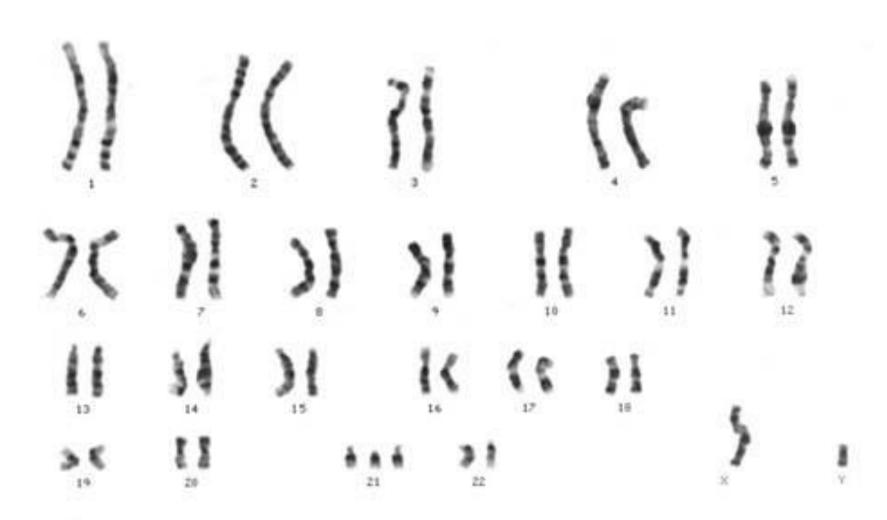


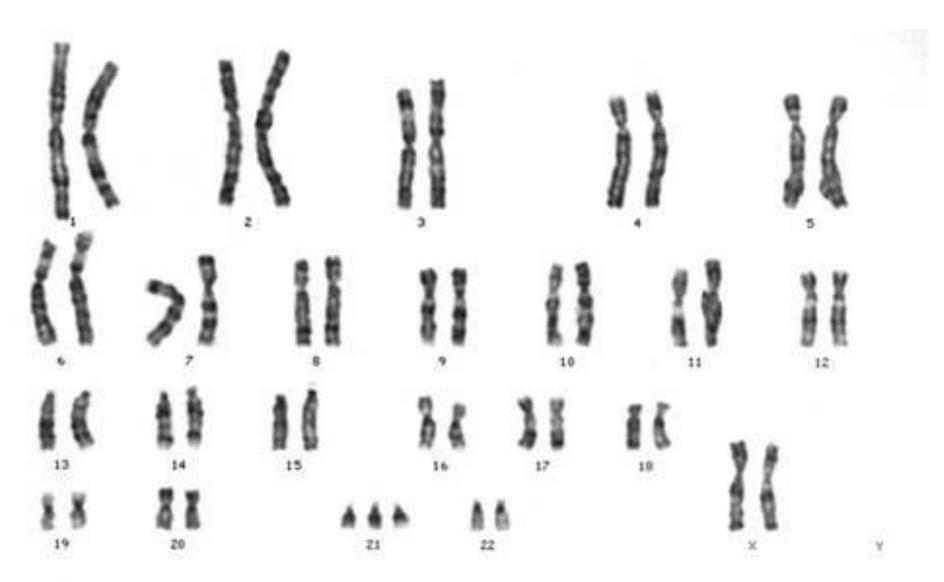
Effects of Translocation carrier



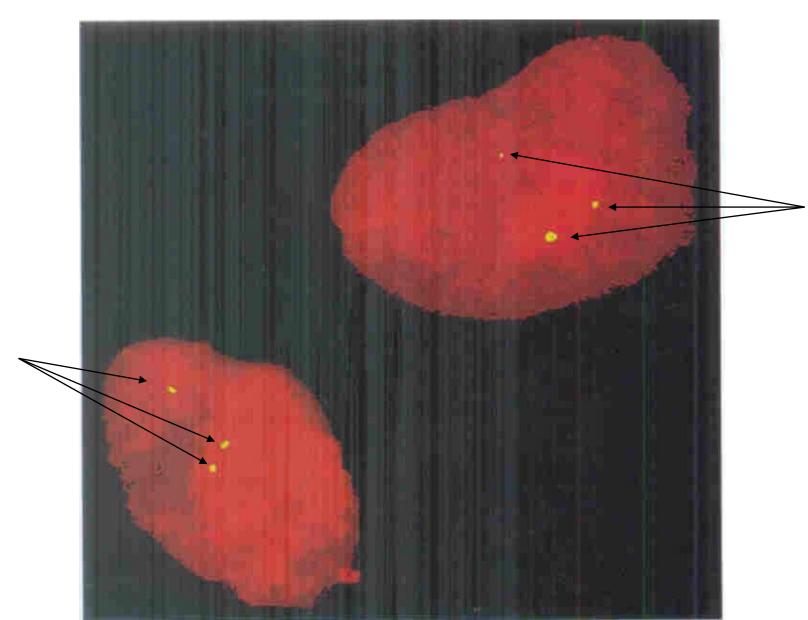
Concordance in monozygotic twins

Discordance in dizygotic twins

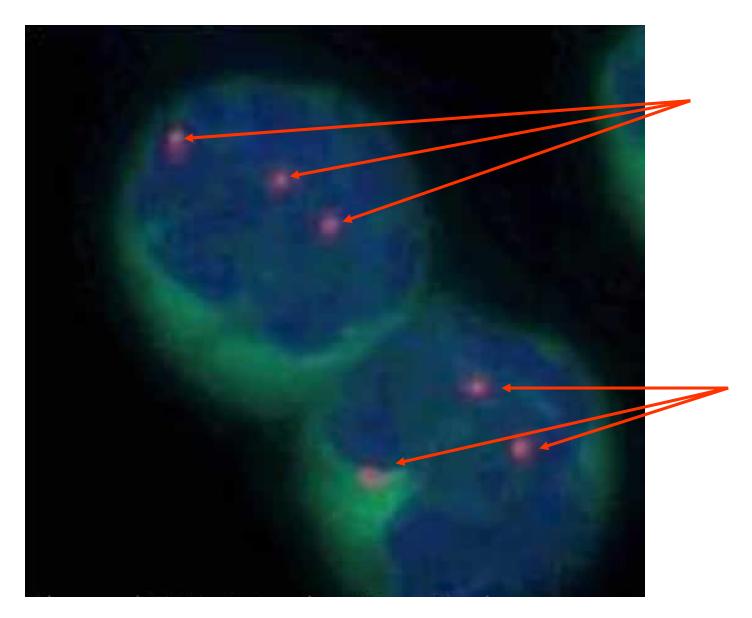




FISH for chromosome 21



FISH For chromosome 21



Phenotype

Sex

Since it is Autosomal Aberration Males and females are equally affected SEX NO BAR

3/4thof the patients-

spontaneous abortions

Many die in early infancy due to -

cardio-pulmonary insufficiencies

INCIDENCE

1:800 to 1:1000

Strong Association between the Incidence and

Advancing Maternal Age

1:400(35yrs) to 1:100(40years)

Main features

Neuromuscular disorder

Low I Q- Mentally Retarded

IQ

LOW

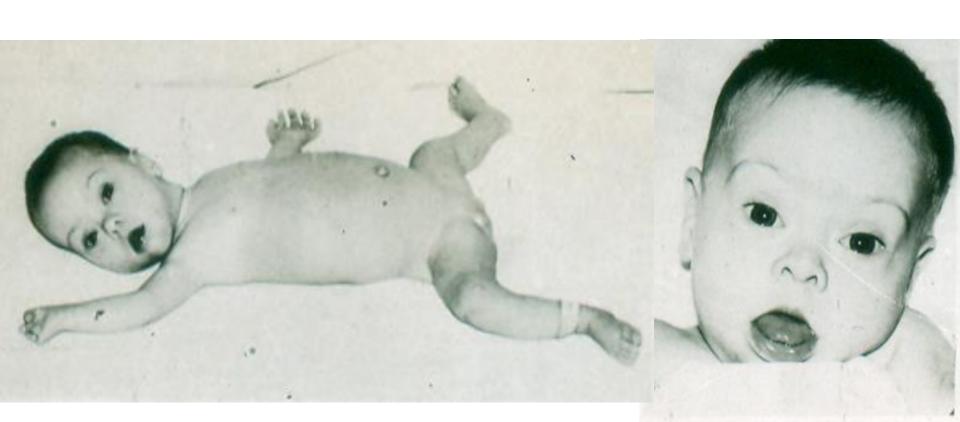
• 25 to 75

Average – 40 to 45

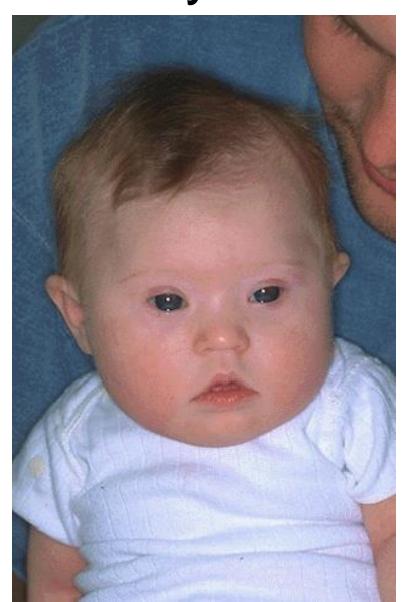
At Birth Severe Hypotonia



Observe- Hypotonia Protruding tongue Child lies floppy on the bed



Down Syndrome



Signs and symptoms

AT BIRTH

Hypotonia

Sleepy

 Poor sucking reflex-First noticed by the mother

Lack of Morrow's reflex

Prompt Rapid Diagnosis

Hypotonia

 Characteristic upward slant of palpebral fissure

Small ears

Protruding tongue

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Since it is NEUROMUSCULAR disorder

 Delayed milestoneslike Turning, Crawling, Sitting, Walking

Low I Q

Craniofacial

Flat Occiput - Brachycephaly

Protruding tongue

Small ears

Upward slant of Palpebral fissure

Craniofacial -contd

Brushfield Spot in the iris

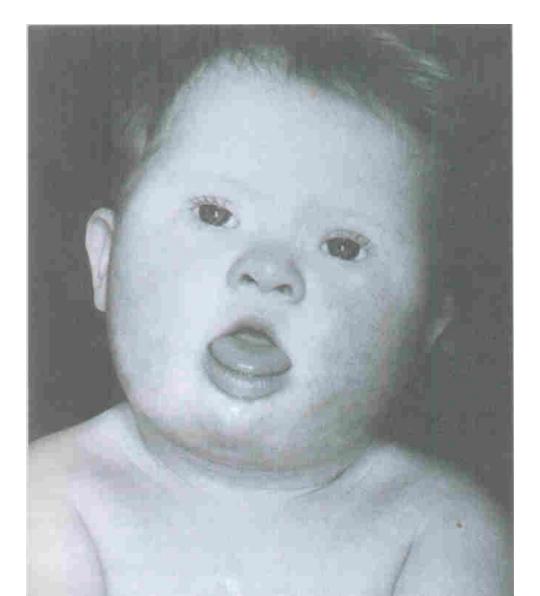
Squinting either in the childhood or in later years

Low bridge nose

Upward slant, Epicanthic folds, Brushfield spots, Low bridged Nose



Protruding Tongue



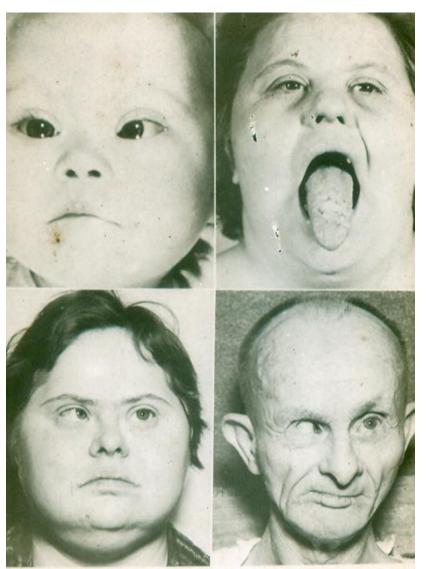
Squint

Brushfield spots





Fissured tongue, Squinting in babies and in old age



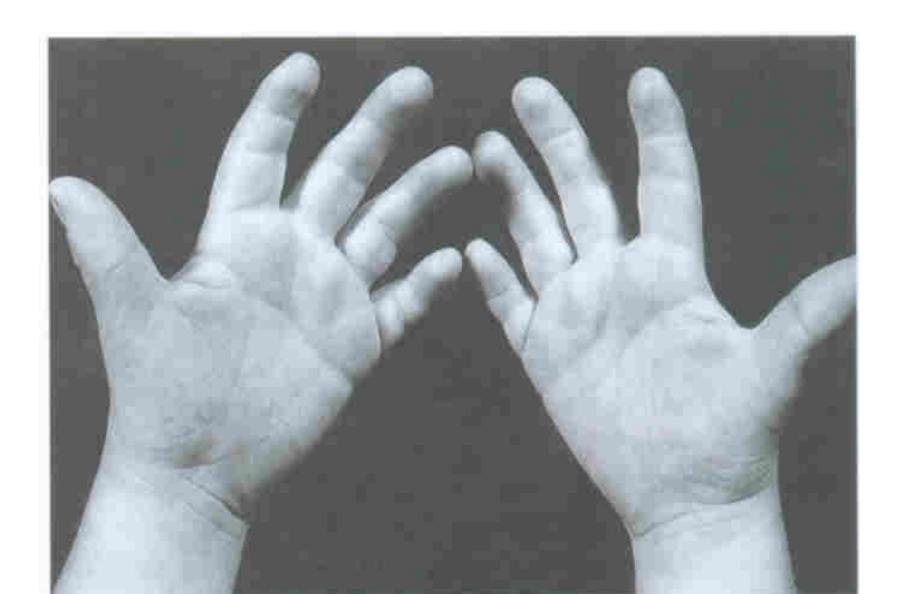
Limbs

Single Palmar crease

Clinodactyly-Small and inturned little finger

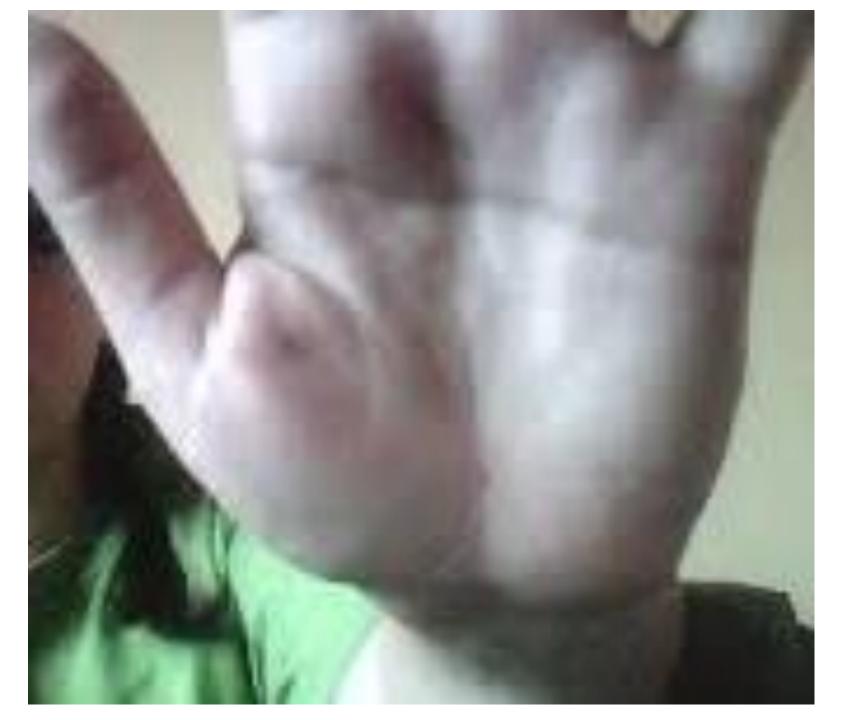
Wide gap between first and second toe

Simian crease, Clinodactyly



Single Palmer or SIMIAN Crease

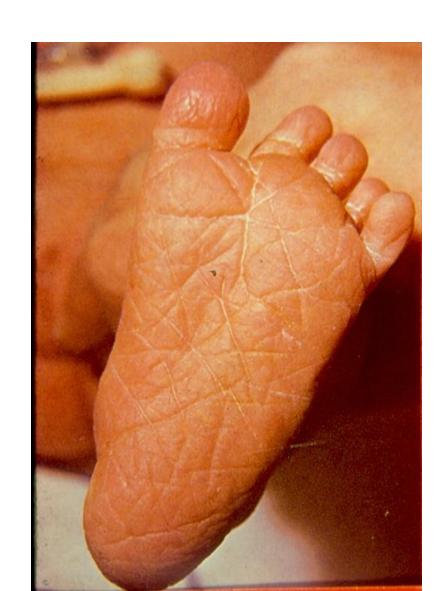




Simian Crease 9-10 ulnar loops



Gap between First and Second toe



Reproductive System

Females are FERTILE

Males are STERILE

Males Sterile, Females- Fertile Mother with Down with Normal Baby



Behavioral Details

Happy and Affectionate



Sense of Rhythm, Love to Dance

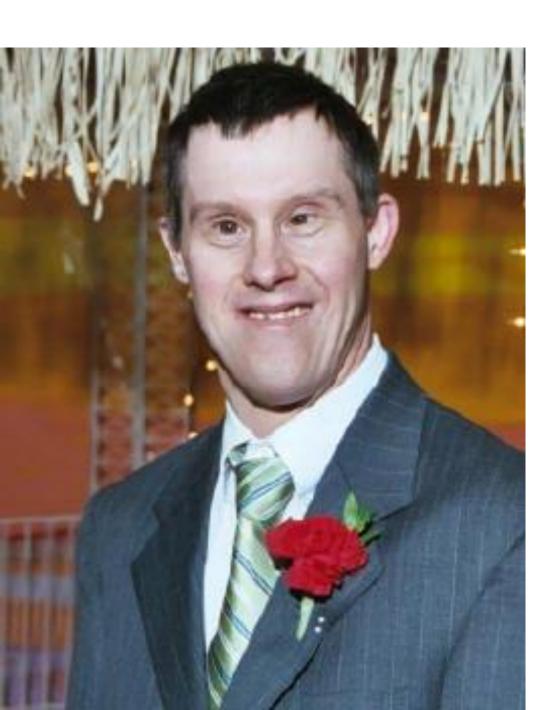


Love music, Faculty of mimicry, but Adamant



Educable and can be of help





Can lead Semi-normal life

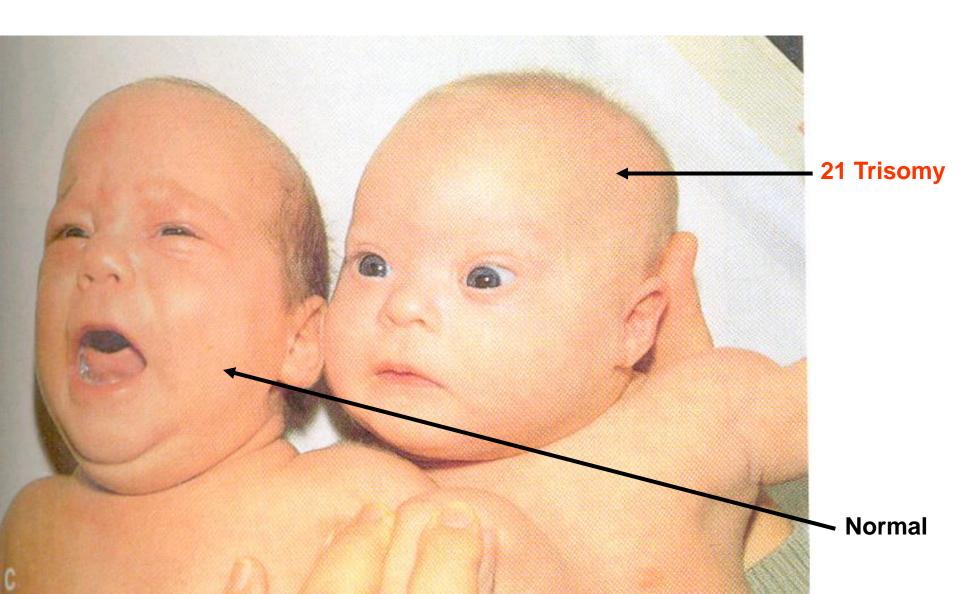
Observe Squinting

Average Age-50 years

15 times more prone to Leukemia

Most Adults develop
 Alzheimer Disease

Discordant in Dizygotic twins



Dizygotic twins Baby on the Right has 21TRISOMY Twin sister on the Left is NORMAL



Mosaic- Improved appearance at later stage





Down Syndrome- Mosaic Note the change in the appearance



Counseling

Pre-marriage

Pre-pregnancy

Antenatal

Post-natal

Antenatal

Maternal alpha-feto-proteins— LOW

 Karyotyping through Amniocentesis with advanced maternal age

 Karyotyping of the unusually dull mother to rule out Translocation carrier

1.Following is the genotype of Down syndrome

a) 47,XX or 47,XY

b) 45,XX or 45,XY

c) 47XXX or 47,XXY

d) 45 XO

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2. Following is/are the causes of TRISOMY 21

- a) Non disjunction at Meiosis
- b) Offspring of Translocation mother
- c) Mosaicism-Post-zygotic non-disjunction-
- d) All of the above

2. Following is/are the causes of TRISOMY 21

- a) Non disjunction at Meiosis
- b) Offspring of Translocation mother
- c) Post-zygotic non-disjunction-Mosaicism

d) All of the above

3. Following statements true regarding Down Syndrome

- a) It is Trisomy 21
- b) It is Neuro-Muscular disorder

c) Females are sterile

d) Hypotonia is the first sign noticed

Following statements true regarding Down Syndrome

a) It is trisomy 21

b) It is Neuro-Muscular disorder

c) Female are sterile

d) Hypotonia is the first sign noticed



It is deep, wrenching feeling in your stomach,

when

the pages of your text book still smell new

and

Just few hours are left for your **EXAM**.

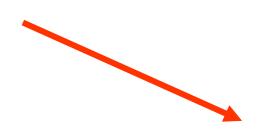


BEST OF LUCK

DO BETTER THAN THE PREVIOUS EXAM

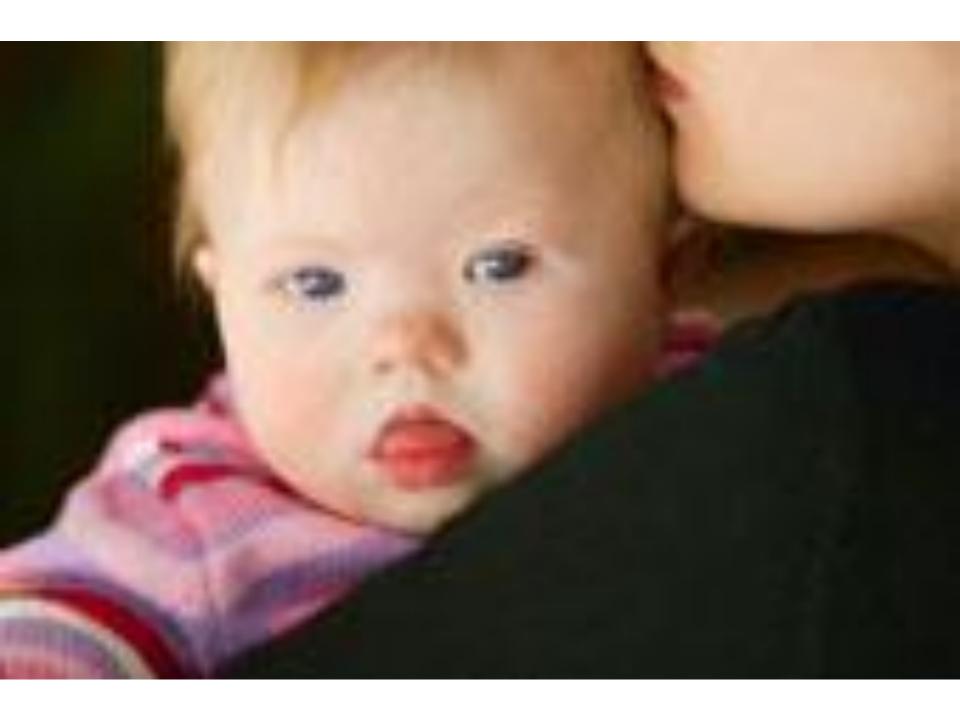
GRAPH SHOULD BE

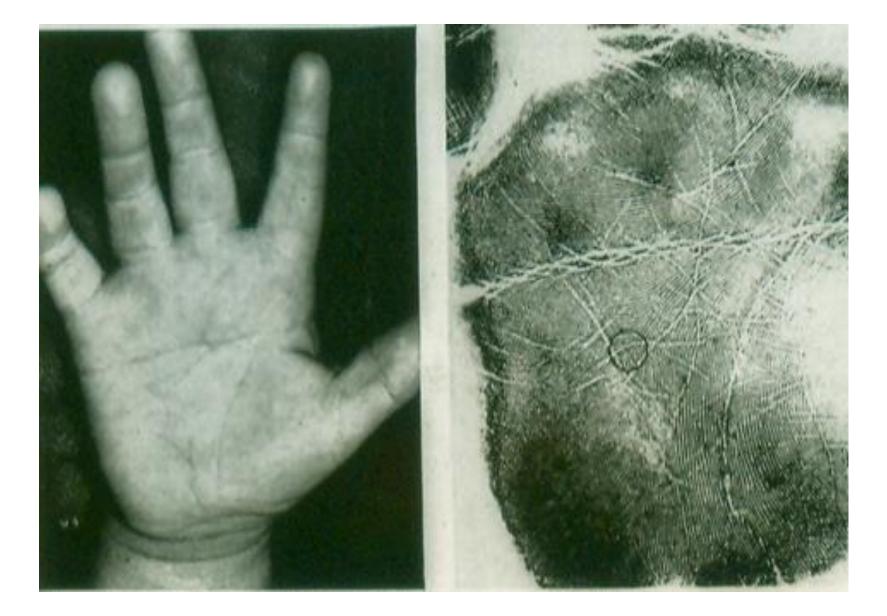
And not like











Epicanthic fold and Brushfield spots

