Multiple synostosis syndrome: identifying possible ultrasound markers
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Objective
To report the case of a family with multiple synostosis syndrome, diagnosed at the time of the pregnancy, and to describe the clinical suspicion of involvement by the syndrome in one of the fetus.

Methods
Case report.

Results
We present the case of a 29-year-old woman referred to our center for follow up of a dichorionic diamniotic twin pregnancy (discordant for gender). This was her third pregnancy (she had history of two previous ectopic pregnancies), conceived through in vitro fertilization with own eggs. During the evaluation of the couple, multiple synostosis syndrome was diagnosed in the patient's husband, who was the sperm donor. He presented hypoplasia of the nasal alae, limitations in joint motility of the second to fifth fingers of both hands with absence of interphalangeal creases, syndactyly between fingers, short and bowed legs, flat feet with medial rotation, and reduction defect of third and fourth toes bilaterally. He was also born with club feet and made use of boot cast during childhood. Reviewing his family history, four other members were found to have similar findings: two brothers, a nephew and his mother. Parents were unaware of the genetic findings and the possibility that they could be transmitted to their offspring. During the monitoring of the pregnancy, affection of the male fetus was firstly suspected at 20 weeks’ gestation. The fetus presented his hands persistently open. The findings and suspected syndrome were confirmed postnatally.

Conclusion
Multiple synostosis syndrome is a rare autosomal dominant disorder of variable expression. The diagnosis is usually clinical. Our findings emphasize the importance of detailed clinical assessment of the parents when they attend to our clinics, as well as detailed investigation through the morphologic ultrasound for fetal monitoring. These, together, can provide important information for proper genetic counseling of couples and their families, as well as identification of possible markers that could be important for the proper obstetric and pediatric management.