Ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate syndrome

Ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate (AEC) syndrome is a form of ectodermal dysplasia, a group of about 150 conditions characterized by abnormal development of ectodermal tissues including the skin, hair, nails, teeth, and sweat glands.

Among the most common features of AEC syndrome are missing patches of skin (erosions). In affected infants, skin erosions most commonly occur on the scalp. They tend to recur throughout childhood and into adulthood, frequently affecting the scalp, neck, hands, and feet. The skin erosions range from mild to severe and can lead to infection, scarring, and hair loss. Other ectodermal abnormalities in AEC syndrome include changes in skin coloring; brittle, sparse, or missing hair; misshapen or absent fingernails and toenails; and malformed or missing teeth. Affected individuals also report increased sensitivity to heat and a reduced ability to sweat.

Many infants with AEC syndrome are born with an eyelid condition known as ankyloblepharon filiforme adnatum, in which strands of tissue partially or completely fuse the upper and lower eyelids. Most people with AEC syndrome are also born with an opening in the roof of the mouth (a cleft palate), a split in the lip (a cleft lip), or both. Cleft lip or cleft palate can make it difficult for affected infants to suck, so these infants often have trouble feeding and do not grow and gain weight at the expected rate (failure to thrive).

Additional features of AEC syndrome can include limb abnormalities, most commonly fused fingers and toes (syndactyly). Less often, affected individuals have permanently bent fingers and toes (camptodactyly) or a deep split in the hands or feet with missing fingers or toes and fusion of the remaining digits (ectrodactyly). Hearing loss is common, occurring in more than 90 percent of children with AEC syndrome. Some affected individuals have distinctive facial features, such as small jaws that cannot open fully and a narrow space between the upper lip and nose (philtrum). Other signs and symptoms can include the opening of the urethra on the underside of the penis (hypospadias) in affected males, digestive problems, absent tear duct openings in the eyes, and chronic sinus or ear infections.

A condition known as Rapp-Hodgkin syndrome has signs and symptoms that overlap considerably with those of AEC syndrome. These two syndromes were classified as separate disorders until it was discovered that they both result from mutations in the same part of the same gene. Most researchers now consider Rapp-Hodgkin syndrome and AEC syndrome to be part of the same disease spectrum.
Frequency
AEC syndrome is a rare condition; its prevalence is unknown. All forms of ectodermal dysplasia together occur in about 1 in 100,000 newborns in the United States.

Causes
AEC syndrome is caused by mutations in the \textit{TP63} gene. This gene provides instructions for making a protein known as p63, which plays an essential role in early development. The p63 protein is a transcription factor, which means that it attaches (binds) to DNA and controls the activity of particular genes. The p63 protein turns many different genes on and off during development. It appears to be especially critical for the development of ectodermal structures, such as the skin, hair, teeth, and nails. Studies suggest that it also plays important roles in the development of the limbs, facial features, urinary system, and other organs and tissues.

The \textit{TP63} gene mutations responsible for AEC syndrome interfere with the ability of p63 to turn target genes on and off at the right times. It is unclear how these changes lead to abnormal ectodermal development and the specific features of AEC syndrome.

Inheritance Pattern
This condition is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder.

Other Names for This Condition
- AEC syndrome
- ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip and palate syndrome
- Hay-Wells syndrome

Diagnosis & Management
Genetic Testing Information
- What is genetic testing?
  /primer/testing/genetictesting
- Genetic Testing Registry: Hay-Wells syndrome of ectodermal dysplasia
- Genetic Testing Registry: Rapp-Hodgkin ectodermal dysplasia syndrome

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov
- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22ankyloblepharon-ectodermal+defects-cleft+lip+palate+syndrome%22+OR+%22Ectodermal+dysplasias%22
Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: TP63-Related Disorders
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK43797

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Ectodermal Dysplasia
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001469.htm
- Health Topic: Cleft Lip and Palate
  https://medlineplus.gov/cleftlipandpalate.html
- Health Topic: Skin Conditions
  https://medlineplus.gov/skinconditions.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Hay-Wells syndrome

Educational Resources

- Boston Children's Hospital: Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate
  http://www.childrenshospital.org/conditions-and-treatments/conditions/c/cleft-lip-and-cleft-palate
- KidsHealth: Cleft Lip and Palate
- MalaCards: ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate
  https://www.malacards.org/card/ankyloblepharon_ectodermal_defects_cleft_lip_palate
- March of Dimes: Cleft Lip and Palate
- Orphanet: Ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate syndrome
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=1071
- UC Davis Children's Hospital: Ectodermal Dysplasias

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- American Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Association
  https://cleftline.org/
- Ectodermal Dysplasia Society (UK)
  https://edsociety.co.uk/
• National Foundation for Ectodermal Dysplasias
  https://www.nfed.org/

• National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/aec-syndrome/

• Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center: Ectodermal Dysplasia
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/ectoderm.html

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

• TP63-Related Disorders
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK43797

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28ankyloblepharon-ectodermal +defects-cleft+lip/palate+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28aec+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28hay-wells+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND +english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days %22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

• ANKYLOBLEPHARON-ECTODERMAL DEFECTS-CLEFT LIP/PALATE
  http://omim.org/entry/106260

• RAPP-HODGKIN SYNDROME
  http://omim.org/entry/129400

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

• Hay Wells syndrome recessive type

Sources for This Summary

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  JA. Rapp-Hodgkin and Hay-Wells ectodermal dysplasia syndromes represent a variable
  j.1365-2133.2010.09859.x. Review. Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20491771

  clefting and oroauditory pathway manifestations in ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19697430

• Dishop MK, Bree AF, Hicks MJ. Pathologic changes of skin and hair in ankyloblepharon-ectodermal
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19681142

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19681128

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11159940

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  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16365264

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19676059

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20556892

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