Baller-Gerold syndrome

Baller-Gerold syndrome is a rare condition characterized by the premature fusion of certain skull bones (craniosynostosis) and abnormalities of bones in the arms and hands.

People with Baller-Gerold syndrome have prematurely fused skull bones, most often along the coronal suture, the growth line that goes over the head from ear to ear. Other sutures of the skull may be fused as well. These changes result in an abnormally shaped head, a prominent forehead, and bulging eyes with shallow eye sockets (ocular proptosis). Other distinctive facial features can include widely spaced eyes (hypertelorism), a small mouth, and a saddle-shaped or underdeveloped nose.

Bone abnormalities in the hands include missing fingers (oligodactyly) and malformed or absent thumbs. Partial or complete absence of bones in the forearm is also common. Together, these hand and arm abnormalities are called radial ray malformations.

People with Baller-Gerold syndrome may have a variety of additional signs and symptoms including slow growth beginning in infancy, small stature, and malformed or missing kneecaps (patellae). A skin rash often appears on the arms and legs a few months after birth. This rash spreads over time, causing patchy changes in skin coloring, areas of thinning skin (atrophy), and small clusters of blood vessels just under the skin (telangiectases). These chronic skin problems are collectively known as poikiloderma.

The varied signs and symptoms of Baller-Gerold syndrome overlap with features of other disorders, namely Rothmund-Thomson syndrome and RAPADILINO syndrome. These syndromes are also characterized by radial ray defects, skeletal abnormalities, and slow growth. All of these conditions can be caused by mutations in the same gene. Based on these similarities, researchers are investigating whether Baller-Gerold syndrome, Rothmund-Thomson syndrome, and RAPADILINO syndrome are separate disorders or part of a single syndrome with overlapping signs and symptoms.

Frequency

The prevalence of Baller-Gerold syndrome is unknown, but this rare condition probably affects fewer than 1 per million people. Fewer than 40 cases have been reported in the medical literature.

Causes

Mutations in the *RECQL4* gene cause some cases of Baller-Gerold syndrome. This gene provides instructions for making one member of a protein family called RecQ helicases. Helicases are enzymes that bind to DNA and temporarily unwind the two
spiral strands (double helix) of the DNA molecule. This unwinding is necessary for copying (replicating) DNA in preparation for cell division, and for repairing damaged DNA. The RECQL4 protein helps stabilize genetic information in the body's cells and plays a role in replicating and repairing DNA.

Mutations in the *RECQL4* gene prevent cells from producing any RECQL4 protein or change the way the protein is pieced together, which disrupts its usual function. A shortage of this protein may prevent normal DNA replication and repair, causing widespread damage to a person's genetic information over time. It is unclear how a loss of this protein's activity leads to the signs and symptoms of Baller-Gerold syndrome.

This condition has been associated with prenatal (before birth) exposure to a drug called sodium valproate. This medication is used to treat epilepsy and certain psychiatric disorders. Some infants whose mothers took sodium valproate during pregnancy were born with the characteristic features of Baller-Gerold syndrome, such as an unusual skull shape, distinctive facial features, and abnormalities of the arms and hands. However, it is unclear if exposure to the medication caused the condition.

**Inheritance Pattern**

This condition is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

**Other Names for This Condition**

- BGS
- craniosynostosis-radial aplasia syndrome
- craniosynostosis with radial defects

**Diagnosis & Management**

**Genetic Testing Information**

- What is genetic testing? /primer/testing/genetictesting
- Genetic Testing Registry: Baller-Gerold syndrome
Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: Baller-Gerold Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1204

- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Craniosynostosis
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001590.htm

- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Skull of a Newborn (image)
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/imagepages/1127.htm

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Craniosynostosis
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001590.htm

- Encyclopedia: Skull of a Newborn (image)
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/imagepages/1127.htm

- Health Topic: Craniofacial Abnormalities
  https://medlineplus.gov/craniofacialabnormalities.html

- Health Topic: Hand Injuries and Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/handinjuriesanddisorders.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Baller-Gerold syndrome

Educational Resources

- MalaCards: baller-gerold syndrome
  https://www.malacards.org/card/baller_gerold_syndrome

- National Institute for Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Craniosynostosis Information Page
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Craniosynostosis-Information-Page

- Orphanet: Baller-Gerold syndrome
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=1225

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- AmeriFace
  http://www.ameriface.org/

- Children's Craniofacial Association
  https://ccakids.org/
Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Baller-Gerold Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1204

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28baller-gerold+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28craniosynostosis-radial+aplasia+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

- BALLER-GEROLD SYNDROME
  http://omim.org/entry/218600

Sources for This Summary

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