Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome

Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome is a genetic disorder characterized by skin abnormalities and the premature fusion of certain bones of the skull (craniosynostosis). This early fusion prevents the skull from growing normally and affects the shape of the head and face.

Many of the characteristic facial features of Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome result from the premature fusion of the skull bones. The head is unable to grow normally, which leads to a cloverleaf-shaped skull, wide-set and bulging eyes, ear abnormalities, and an underdeveloped upper jaw. Early fusion of the skull bones also affects the growth of the brain, causing delayed development and intellectual disability.

A skin abnormality called cutis gyrata is also characteristic of this disorder. The skin has a furrowed and wrinkled appearance, particularly on the face, near the ears, and on the palms and soles of the feet. Additionally, thick, dark, velvety areas of skin (acanthosis nigricans) are sometimes found on the hands and feet and in the genital region.

Additional signs and symptoms of Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome can include a blockage of the nasal passages (choanal atresia), overgrowth of the umbilical stump (tissue that normally falls off shortly after birth, leaving the belly button), and abnormalities of the genitalia and anus. The medical complications associated with this condition are often life-threatening in infancy or early childhood.

Frequency

Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome is a rare genetic disorder; its incidence is unknown. Fewer than 20 people with this condition have been reported worldwide.

Genetic Changes

Mutations in the FGFR2 gene cause Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome. This gene produces a protein called fibroblast growth factor receptor 2, which plays an important role in signaling a cell to respond to its environment, perhaps by dividing or maturing. A mutation in the FGFR2 gene alters the protein and promotes prolonged signaling, which is thought to interfere with skeletal and skin development.

Some individuals with Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome do not have identified mutations in the FGFR2 gene. In these cases, the cause of the condition is unknown.

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. All reported cases have
resulted from new mutations in the gene, and occurred in people with no history of the disorder in their family.

Other Names for This Condition

- cutis gyrata syndrome of Beare and Stevenson
- cutis gyrata syndrome of Beare-Stevenson

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: Cutis Gyrata syndrome of Beare and Stevenson

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: FGFR-Related Craniosynostosis Syndromes
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1455

- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Acanthosis Nigricans
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000852.htm

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

General Information from MedlinePlus

- Diagnostic Tests
  https://medlineplus.gov/diagnostictests.html

- Drug Therapy
  https://medlineplus.gov/drugtherapy.html

- Genetic Counseling
  https://medlineplus.gov/geneticcounseling.html

- Palliative Care
  https://medlineplus.gov/palliativecare.html

- Surgery and Rehabilitation
  https://medlineplus.gov/surgeryandrehabilitation.html
Additional Information & Resources

MedlinePlus

• Encyclopedia: Acanthosis Nigricans
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000852.htm

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

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

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

• Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome

Additional NIH Resources

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

Educational Resources

• Collaboration for Craniofacial Development and Disorders, Johns Hopkins University
  https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/neurology_neurosurgery/centers_clinics/pediatric_neurosurgery/conditions/craniosynostosis/

• Disease InfoSearch: Cutis Gyrata Syndrome of Beare and Stevenson
  http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Cutis+Gyrata+Syndrome+of+Beare+and+Stevenson/2051

• MalaCards: beare-stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome
  http://www.malacards.org/card/beare_stevenson_cutis_gyrata_syndrome

• Orphanet: Craniosynostosis
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=1531

• Orphanet: Cutis gyrata-acanthosis nigricans-craniosynostosis syndrome
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=1555
Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- AmeriFace
  http://www.ameriface.org/
- Childrens' Craniofacial Association
  https://ccakids.org/
- Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/craniofa.html

GeneReviews

- FGFR-Related Craniosynostosis Syndromes
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1455

ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22craniosynostoses%22+OR+%22beare-stevenson+cutis+gyrata+syndrome%22

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28beare-stevenson+cutis+gyrata+syndrome%29%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28beare-stevenson+syndrome%29%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D

OMIM

- BEARE-STEVENSON CUTIS GYRATA SYNDROME
  http://omim.org/entry/123790

Sources for This Summary

Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2693607/
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16531735

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8696350

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301628

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12900900

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12000365


Reviewed: February 2008
Published: June 26, 2018

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health
Department of Health & Human Services