Congenital hemidysplasia with ichthyosiform erythroderma and limb defects

Congenital hemidysplasia with ichthyosiform erythroderma and limb defects, more commonly known by the acronym CHILD syndrome, is a condition that affects the development of several parts of the body. The signs and symptoms of this disorder are typically limited to either the right side or the left side of the body. ("Hemi-" means "half," and "dysplasia" refers to abnormal growth.) The right side is affected about twice as often as the left side.

People with CHILD syndrome have a skin condition characterized by large patches of skin that are red and inflamed (erythroderma) and covered with flaky scales (ichthyosis). This condition is most likely to occur in skin folds and creases and usually does not affect the face. The skin abnormalities are present at birth and persist throughout life.

CHILD syndrome also disrupts the formation of the arms and legs during early development. Children with this disorder may be born with one or more limbs that are shortened or missing. The limb abnormalities occur on the same side of the body as the skin abnormalities.

Additionally, CHILD syndrome may affect the development of the brain, heart, lungs, and kidneys.

Frequency

CHILD syndrome is a rare disorder; it has been reported in about 60 people worldwide. This condition occurs almost exclusively in females.

Causes

Mutations in the NSDHL gene cause CHILD syndrome. This gene provides instructions for making an enzyme that is involved in the production of cholesterol. Cholesterol is a type of fat that is produced in the body and obtained from foods that come from animals, particularly egg yolks, meat, fish, and dairy products. Although high cholesterol levels are a well-known risk factor for heart disease, the body needs some cholesterol to develop and function normally both before and after birth. Cholesterol is an important component of cell membranes and the protective substance covering nerve cells (myelin). Additionally, cholesterol plays a role in the production of certain hormones and digestive acids.

The mutations that underlie CHILD syndrome eliminate the activity of the NSDHL enzyme, which disrupts the normal production of cholesterol within cells. A shortage of this enzyme may also allow potentially toxic byproducts of cholesterol production to
build up in the body's tissues. Researchers suspect that low cholesterol levels and/or an accumulation of other substances disrupt the growth and development of many parts of the body. It is not known, however, how a disturbance in cholesterol production leads to the specific features of CHILD syndrome.

Inheritance Pattern

This condition has an X-linked dominant pattern of inheritance. A condition is considered X-linked if the mutated gene that causes the disorder is located on the X chromosome, one of the two sex chromosomes. The inheritance is dominant if one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the condition.

Most cases of CHILD syndrome occur sporadically, which means only one member of a family is affected. Rarely, the condition can run in families and is passed from mother to daughter. Researchers believe that CHILD syndrome occurs almost exclusively in females because affected males die before birth. Only one male with CHILD syndrome has been reported.

Other Names for This Condition

- CHILD syndrome
- Ichthyosiform erythroderma, unilateral, with ipsilateral malformations, especially absence deformity of limbs

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing?
  /primer/testing/genetictesting
- Genetic Testing Registry: Child syndrome

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22congenital+hemidysplasia+with+ichthyosiform+erythroderma+and+limb+defects%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: NSDHL-Related Disorders
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK51754

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Health Topic: Skin Conditions
  https://medlineplus.gov/skinconditions.html
Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- CHILD syndrome

Educational Resources

- Boston Children's Hospital: Congenital Limb Defects
  https://www.childrenshospital.org/conditions-and-treatments/conditions/c/congenital-limb-defects

- MalaCards: congenital hemidysplasia with ichthyosiform erythroderma and limb defects
  https://www.malacards.org/card/congenital_hemidysplasia_with_ichthyosiform_erythroderma_and_limb_defects

- Orphanet: CHILD syndrome
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=139

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Foundation for Ichthyosis and Related Skin Types (F.I.R.S.T.)
  http://www.firstskinfoundation.org/

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

- Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center: Limb Anomalies
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/limb.html

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- NSDHL-Related Disorders
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK51754

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28congenital+hemidysplasia+AND+ichthyosiform+erythroderma%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28child+syndrome+AND+NSDHL%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

- CONGENITAL HEMIDYSPLASIA WITH ICHTHYOSIFORM ERYTHRODERMA AND LIMB DEFECTS
  http://omim.org/entry/308050
Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16549711

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12668600

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12966526

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17448011

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16088165

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10710235

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11907515

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14631207

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: July 2008
Published: January 21, 2020

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