Denys-Drash syndrome

Denys-Drash syndrome is a condition that affects the kidneys and genitalia. Denys-Drash syndrome is characterized by kidney disease that begins within the first few months of life. Affected individuals have a condition called diffuse glomerulosclerosis, in which scar tissue forms throughout glomeruli, which are the tiny blood vessels in the kidneys that filter waste from blood. In people with Denys-Drash syndrome, this condition often leads to kidney failure in childhood. People with Denys-Drash syndrome have an estimated 90 percent chance of developing a rare form of kidney cancer known as Wilms tumor. Affected individuals may develop multiple tumors in one or both kidneys.

Although males with Denys-Drash syndrome have the typical male chromosome pattern (46,XY), they have gonadal dysgenesis, in which external genitalia do not look clearly male or clearly female (ambiguous genitalia) or the genitalia appear completely female. The testes of affected males are undescended, which means they are abnormally located in the pelvis, abdomen, or groin. As a result, males with Denys-Drash are typically unable to have biological children (infertile).

Affected females usually have normal genitalia and have only the kidney features of the condition. Because they do not have all the features of the condition, females are usually given the diagnosis of isolated nephrotic syndrome.

Frequency

The prevalence of Denys-Drash syndrome is unknown; at least 150 affected individuals have been reported in the scientific literature.

Causes

Mutations in the WT1 gene cause Denys-Drash syndrome. The WT1 gene provides instructions for making a protein that regulates the activity of other genes by attaching (binding) to specific regions of DNA. On the basis of this action, the WT1 protein is called a transcription factor. The WT1 protein plays a role in the development of the kidneys and gonads (ovaries in females and testes in males) before birth.

WT1 gene mutations that cause Denys-Drash syndrome lead to the production of an abnormal protein that cannot bind to DNA. As a result, the activity of certain genes is unregulated, which impairs the development of the kidneys and reproductive organs. Abnormal development of these organs leads to diffuse glomerulosclerosis and gonadal dysgenesis, which are characteristic of Denys-Drash syndrome. Abnormal gene activity caused by the loss of normal WT1 protein increases the risk of developing Wilms tumor in affected individuals.
Denys-Drash syndrome has features similar to another condition called Frasier syndrome, which is also caused by mutations in the \textit{WT1} gene. Because these two conditions share a genetic cause and have overlapping features, some researchers have suggested that they are part of a spectrum and not two distinct conditions.

**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**

- DDS
- Drash syndrome
- nephropathy, Wilms tumor, and genital anomalies
- Wilms tumor and pseudohermaphroditism

**Diagnosis & Management**

**Genetic Testing Information**

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

**Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov**

- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22Denys-Drash+syndrome%22

**Other Diagnosis and Management Resources**

- GeneReview: Wilms Tumor Predisposition
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1294
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Nephrotic Syndrome
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000490.htm

**Additional Information & Resources**

**Health Information from MedlinePlus**

- Encyclopedia: Ambiguous Genitalia
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003269.htm
- Encyclopedia: Nephrotic Syndrome
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000490.htm
• Health Topic: Kidney Diseases
   https://medlineplus.gov/kidneydiseases.html

• Health Topic: Kidney Failure
   https://medlineplus.gov/kidneyfailure.html

• Health Topic: Wilms Tumor
   https://medlineplus.gov/wilmstumor.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
• Denys-Drash syndrome

Additional NIH Resources
• National Cancer Institute: Wilms Tumor and Other Childhood Kidney Tumor Treatment PDQ

• National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases: Glomerular Diseases
   https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/kidney-disease/glomerular-diseases

Educational Resources
• Johns Hopkins Medicine: Glomerulosclerosis
   https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/healthlibrary/conditions/adult/kidney_and_urinary_system_disorders/glomerulosclerosis_85,P01475

• MalaCards: denys-drash syndrome
   https://www.malacards.org/card/denys_drash_syndrome

• Merck Manual Consumer Version: Nephrotic Syndrome

• Merck Manual Consumer Version: Wilms’ Tumor

• Orphanet: Denys-Drash syndrome
   https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=220

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources
• American Cancer Society: Wilms Tumor

• March of Dimes: Genital and Urinary Tract Defects
• National Kidney Foundation
  https://www.kidney.org/

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

• University of Kansas Resource List: Kidney/Urological Conditions
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/kidney.html

• University of Kansas Resource List: Sexuality and Sexual Differentiation Syndromes
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/ambig.html

Clinical Information from GeneReviews
• Wilms Tumor Predisposition
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1294

Scientific Articles on PubMed
• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Denys-Drash+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM
• DENYS-DRASH SYNDROME
  http://omim.org/entry/194080

Sources for This Summary
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19169475

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21314844

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20562648

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16927106

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21851196