Greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome

Greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome is a disorder that affects development of the limbs, head, and face. The features of this syndrome are highly variable, ranging from very mild to severe. People with this condition typically have one or more extra fingers or toes (polydactyly) or an abnormally wide thumb or big toe (hallux). The skin between the fingers and toes may be fused (cutaneous syndactyly). This disorder is also characterized by widely spaced eyes (ocular hypertelorism), an abnormally large head size (macrocephaly), and a high, prominent forehead. Rarely, affected individuals may have more serious medical problems including seizures, delayed development, and intellectual disability.

Frequency

This condition is very rare; its prevalence is unknown.

Genetic Changes

Mutations in the GLI3 gene cause Greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome. This gene provides instructions for making a protein that controls gene expression, which is a process that regulates whether genes are turned on or off in particular cells. By interacting with certain genes at specific times during development, the GLI3 protein plays a role in the normal shaping (patterning) of many organs and tissues before birth.

Different genetic changes involving the GLI3 gene can cause Greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome. In some cases, the condition results from a chromosomal abnormality—such as a large deletion or rearrangement of genetic material—in the region of chromosome 7 that contains the GLI3 gene. In other cases, a mutation in the GLI3 gene itself is responsible for the disorder. Each of these genetic changes prevents one copy of the gene in each cell from producing any functional protein. It is unclear how a reduced amount of this protein disrupts early development and causes the characteristic features of Greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome.

Inheritance Pattern

This condition is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one altered or missing copy of the GLI3 gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. In some cases, an affected person inherits a gene mutation or chromosomal abnormality from one affected parent. Other cases occur in people with no history of the condition in their family.
Other Names for This Condition
• cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome
• GCPS

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing
• Genetic Testing Registry: Greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources
• GeneReview: Greig Cephalopolysyndactyly Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1446
• MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Polydactyly
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003176.htm
• MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Syndactyly (image)
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/imagepages/1763.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: Polydactyly
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003176.htm
• Encyclopedia: Syndactyly (image)
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/imagepages/1763.htm
• Health Topic: Craniofacial Abnormalities
  https://medlineplus.gov/craniofacialabnormalities.html
• Health Topic: Hand Injuries and Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/handinjuriesanddisorders.html
• Health Topic: Toe Injuries and Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/toeinjuriesanddisorders.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
• Greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome

Educational Resources
• Disease InfoSearch: Greig Cephalopolysyndactyly Syndrome
  http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Greig+Cephalopolysyndactyly+Syndrome/3182
• MalaCards: greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome
  http://www.malacards.org/card/greig_cephalopolysyndactyly_syndrome
• Orphanet: Greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=380

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources
• Children's Craniofacial Association
  https://ccakids.org/
• myFace
  https://www.myface.org/
• National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/greig-cephalopolysyndactyly-syndrome/

GeneReviews
• Greig Cephalopolysyndactyly Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1446

Scientific Articles on PubMed
• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28greig+cephalopolysyndactyly+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28cephalopolysyndactyly+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28greig+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days+%22%5Bdp%5D

OMIM
• GREIG CEPHALOPOLYSYNDACTYLY SYNDROME
  http://omim.org/entry/175700
Sources for This Summary


  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11484201

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9302279

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: November 2016
Published: June 5, 2018

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