Holt-Oram syndrome

Holt-Oram syndrome is characterized by skeletal abnormalities of the hands and arms (upper limbs) and heart problems.

People with Holt-Oram syndrome have abnormally developed bones in their upper limbs. At least one abnormality in the bones of the wrist (carpal bones) is present in affected individuals. Often, these wrist bone abnormalities can be detected only by x-ray. Individuals with Holt-Oram syndrome may have additional bone abnormalities including a missing thumb, a long thumb that looks like a finger, partial or complete absence of bones in the forearm, an underdeveloped bone of the upper arm, and abnormalities of the collar bone or shoulder blades. These skeletal abnormalities may affect one or both of the upper limbs. If both upper limbs are affected, the bone abnormalities can be the same or different on each side. In cases where the skeletal abnormalities are not the same on both sides of the body, the left side is usually more severely affected than the right side.

About 75 percent of individuals with Holt-Oram syndrome have heart (cardiac) problems, which can be life-threatening. The most common problem is a defect in the muscular wall (septum) that separates the right and left sides of the heart. A hole in the septum between the upper chambers of the heart (atria) is called an atrial septal defect (ASD), and a hole in the septum between the lower chambers of the heart (ventricles) is called a ventricular septal defect (VSD). Some people with Holt-Oram syndrome have cardiac conduction disease, which is caused by abnormalities in the electrical system that coordinates contractions of the heart chambers. Cardiac conduction disease can lead to problems such as a slower-than-normal heart rate (bradycardia) or a rapid and uncoordinated contraction of the heart muscle (fibrillation). Cardiac conduction disease can occur along with other heart defects (such as ASD or VSD) or as the only heart problem in people with Holt-Oram syndrome.

The features of Holt-Oram syndrome are similar to those of a condition called Duane-radial ray syndrome; however, these two disorders are caused by mutations in different genes.

Frequency

Holt-Oram syndrome is estimated to affect 1 in 100,000 individuals.

Genetic Changes

Mutations in the TBX5 gene cause Holt-Oram syndrome. This gene provides instructions for making a protein that plays a role in the development of the heart and upper limbs before birth. In particular, this gene appears to be important for the process that divides the developing heart into four chambers (cardiac septation). The TBX5
gene also appears to play a critical role in regulating the development of bones in the arm and hand. Mutations in this gene probably disrupt the development of the heart and upper limbs, leading to the characteristic features of Holt-Oram syndrome.

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

- atrio-digital syndrome
- atriodigital dysplasia
- cardiac-limb syndrome
- heart-hand syndrome, type 1
- HOS
- ventriculo-radial syndrome

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: Holt-Oram syndrome

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: Holt-Oram Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1111
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Atrial Septal Defect
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000157.htm
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Skeletal Limb Abnormalities
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003170.htm
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Ventricular Septal Defect
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001099.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: Atrial Septal Defect  
https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000157.htm  
• Encyclopedia: Skeletal Limb Abnormalities  
https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003170.htm  
• Encyclopedia: Ventricular Septal Defect  
https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001099.htm  
• Health Topic: Congenital Heart Defects  
https://medlineplus.gov/congenitalheartdefects.html  
• Health Topic: Hand Injuries and Disorders  
https://medlineplus.gov/handinjuriesanddisorders.html  

**Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center**  
• Holt-Oram syndrome  

**Additional NIH Resources**  
• National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute: What Are Holes in the Heart?  
https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/holes-heart  

**Educational Resources**  
• American Heart Association: Common Types of Heart Defects  
http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/CongenitalHeartDefects/AboutCongenitalHeartDefects/Common-Types-of-Heart-Defects_UCM_307017_Article.jsp  
• Disease InfoSearch: Holt-Oram syndrome  
http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Holt-Oram+syndrome/3457  
• MalaCards: holt-oram syndrome  
http://www.malacards.org/card/holt_oram_syndrome  
• March of Dimes: Congenital Heart Defects  
https://www.marchofdimes.org/baby/congenital-heart-defects.aspx  
• My46 Trait Profile  
https://www.my46.org/trait-document?trait=Holt-Oram%20syndrome&type=profile
• Nemours Foundation: Congenital Heart Defects

• Orphanet: Holt-Oram syndrome
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=392

**Patient Support and Advocacy Resources**

• American Society for Surgery of the Hand
  http://www.assh.org/handcare/hand-arm-conditions/Congenital-Differences

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

• Resource List from the University of Kansas Medical Center: Heart Conditions
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/conghart.html

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

**GeneReviews**

• Holt-Oram Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1111

**Scientific Articles on PubMed**

• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Abnormalities%2C+Multiple%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28holt-oram+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days+%22%5Bdp%5D

**OMIM**

• HOLT-ORAM SYNDROME
  http://omim.org/entry/142900

**Sources for This Summary**


  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18535267

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24879328
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4064427/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17534187

• OMIM: HOLT-ORAM SYNDROME 
  http://omim.org/entry/142900

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16691575

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12858531

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16183809

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301290

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15096952

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Reviewed: June 2014
Published: April 11, 2018

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