Intrauterine growth restriction, metaphyseal dysplasia, adrenal hypoplasia congenita, and genital anomalies

The combination of intrauterine growth restriction, metaphyseal dysplasia, adrenal hypoplasia congenita, and genital anomalies is commonly known by the acronym IMAGe. This rare syndrome has signs and symptoms that affect many parts of the body.

Most affected individuals grow slowly before birth (intrauterine growth restriction) and are small in infancy. They have skeletal abnormalities that often become apparent in early childhood, although these abnormalities are usually mild and can be difficult to recognize on x-rays. The most common bone changes are metaphyseal dysplasia and epiphyseal dysplasia; these are malformations of the ends of long bones in the arms and legs. Some affected individuals also have an abnormal side-to-side curvature of the spine (scoliosis) or thinning of the bones (osteoporosis).

Adrenal hypoplasia congenita is the most severe feature of IMAGe syndrome. The adrenal glands are a pair of small glands on top of each kidney. They produce a variety of hormones that regulate many essential functions in the body. Underdevelopment (hypoplasia) of these glands prevents them from producing enough hormones, a condition known as adrenal insufficiency. The signs of adrenal insufficiency begin shortly after birth and include vomiting, difficulty with feeding, dehydration, extremely low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), and shock. If untreated, these complications can be life-threatening.

The genital abnormalities associated with IMAGe syndrome occur only in affected males. They include an unusually small penis (micropenis), undescended testes (cryptorchidism), and the opening of the urethra on the underside of the penis (hypospadias).

Several additional signs and symptoms have been reported in people with IMAGe syndrome. Some affected individuals have distinctive facial features, such as a prominent forehead, low-set ears, and a short nose with a flat nasal bridge. Less commonly, people with this condition have premature fusion of certain bones of the skull (craniosynostosis), a split in the soft flap of tissue that hangs from the back of the mouth (cleft or bifid uvula), a high-arched roof of the mouth (palate), and a small chin (micrognathia). Other possible features of IMAGe syndrome include high levels of calcium in the blood (hypercalcemia) or urine (hypercalcuria) and a shortage of growth hormone in childhood that results in short stature.
Frequency

IMAGe syndrome is very rare, with only about 20 cases reported in the medical literature. The condition has been diagnosed more often in males than in females, probably because females do not have associated genital abnormalities.

Genetic Changes

IMAGe syndrome is caused by mutations in the *CDKN1C* gene. This gene provides instructions for making a protein that helps control growth before birth. The mutations that cause IMAGe syndrome alter the structure and function of the CDKN1C protein, which inhibits normal growth starting in the early stages of development before birth. Researchers are working to determine how these genetic changes underlie the bone abnormalities, adrenal gland underdevelopment, and other signs and symptoms of this condition.

People inherit one copy of most genes from their mother and one copy from their father. For most genes, both copies are fully turned on (active) in cells. The *CDKN1C* gene, however, is most active when it is inherited from a person’s mother. The copy of *CDKN1C* inherited from a person’s father is active at much lower levels in most tissues. This sort of parent-specific difference in gene activation is caused by a phenomenon called genomic imprinting. When genomic imprinting reduces the activity of the copy of a gene inherited from the father, that gene is said to be paternally imprinted.

Inheritance Pattern

The inheritance of IMAGe syndrome is complex. The condition is described as having an autosomal dominant inheritance pattern because one copy of the altered *CDKN1C* gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. However, because this gene is paternally imprinted, IMAGe syndrome results only when the mutation is present on the maternally inherited copy of the gene. When a mutation affects the paternally inherited copy of the *CDKN1C* gene, it does not cause health problems. Therefore, IMAGe syndrome is passed only from mothers to their children.

Other Names for This Condition

- IMAGe anomaly
- IMAGe association
- IMAGe syndrome

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: Intrauterine growth retardation, metaphyseal dysplasia, adrenal hypoplasia congenita, and genital anomalies
Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: IMAGe Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK190103

- National Institutes of Health Clinical Center: Managing Adrenal Insufficiency

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: Adrenal Glands
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002219.htm

- Encyclopedia: Hypospadias (image)
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/imagepages/9429.htm

- Encyclopedia: Intrauterine Growth Restriction
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001500.htm

- Health Topic: Adrenal Gland Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/adrenalglanddisorders.html

- Health Topic: Bone Diseases
  https://medlineplus.gov/bonediseases.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- IMAGe syndrome
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/12312/image-syndrome
Additional NIH Resources

- Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development: Adrenal Gland Disorders
  https://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/adrenalgland/conditioninfo

- National Institutes of Health Clinical Center: Managing Adrenal Insufficiency

Educational Resources

- KidsHealth from Nemours: Intrauterine Growth Restriction

- MalaCards: intrauterine growth restriction, metaphyseal dysplasia, adrenal hypoplasia congenita, and genital anomalies
  http://www.malacards.org/card/intrauterine_growth_restriction_metaphys
eal_dysplasia_adrenal_hypoplasia_congenita_and_genital_anomalies

- Orphanet: IMAGe syndrome
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=85173

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- MAGIC Foundation for Children's Growth
  https://www.magicfoundation.org/

- National Adrenal Diseases Foundation
  http://www.nadf.us/

GeneReviews

- IMAGe Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK190103

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28IMAGe+syndrome%5BTIAB
  %5D%29+OR+%28IMAGe+association%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D

OMIM

- INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RETARDATION, METAPHYSEAL DYSPLASIA, ADRENAL HYPOPLASIA CONGENITA, AND GENITAL ANOMALIES
  http://omim.org/entry/614732
Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22634751
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3386373/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21108398

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15769992

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12065932

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14760276

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16835919

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10599684

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference: 

Reviewed: April 2013 
Published: June 19, 2018

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