Mandibulofacial dysostosis with microcephaly

Mandibulofacial dysostosis with microcephaly (MFDM) is a disorder that causes abnormalities of the head and face. People with this disorder often have an unusually small head at birth, and the head does not grow at the same rate as the rest of the body, so it appears that the head is getting smaller as the body grows (progressive microcephaly). Affected individuals have developmental delay and intellectual disability that can range from mild to severe. Speech and language problems are also common in this disorder.

Facial abnormalities that occur in MFDM include underdevelopment of the middle of the face and the cheekbones (midface and malar hypoplasia) and an unusually small lower jaw (mandibular hypoplasia, also called micrognathia). The external ears are small and abnormally shaped, and they may have skin growths in front of them called preauricular tags. There may also be abnormalities of the ear canal, the tiny bones in the ears (ossicles), or a part of the inner ear called the semicircular canals. These ear abnormalities lead to hearing loss in most affected individuals. Some people with MFDM have an opening in the roof of the mouth (cleft palate), which may also contribute to hearing loss by increasing the risk of ear infections. Affected individuals can also have a blockage of the nasal passages (choanal atresia) that can cause respiratory problems.

Heart problems, abnormalities of the thumbs, and short stature are other features that can occur in MFDM. Some people with this disorder also have blockage of the esophagus (esophageal atresia). In esophageal atresia, the upper esophagus does not connect to the lower esophagus and stomach. Most babies born with esophageal atresia (EA) also have a tracheoesophageal fistula (TEF), in which the esophagus and the trachea are abnormally connected, allowing fluids from the esophagus to get into the airways and interfere with breathing. Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula (EA/TEF) is a life-threatening condition; without treatment, it prevents normal feeding and can cause lung damage from repeated exposure to esophageal fluids.

Frequency

MFDM is a rare disorder; its exact prevalence is unknown. More than 60 affected individuals have been described in the medical literature.

Genetic Changes

MFDM is caused by mutations in the EFTUD2 gene. This gene provides instructions for making one part (subunit) of two complexes called the major and minor spliceosomes. Spliceosomes help process messenger RNA (mRNA), which is a chemical cousin of DNA that serves as a genetic blueprint for making proteins. The spliceosomes
recognize and then remove regions called introns to help produce mature mRNA molecules.

EFTUD2 gene mutations that cause MFDM result in the production of little or no functional enzyme from one copy of the gene in each cell. A shortage of this enzyme likely impairs mRNA processing. The relationship between these mutations and the specific symptoms of MFDM is not well understood.

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. Most cases result from new mutations in the gene and occur in people with no history of the disorder in their family. In other cases, an affected person inherits the mutation from a parent. The parent may be mildly affected or may be unaffected. Sometimes the parent has the gene mutation only in some or all of their sperm or egg cells, which is known as germline mosaicism. In these cases, the parent has no signs or symptoms of the condition.

Other Names for This Condition
- mandibulofacial dysostosis, Guion-Almeida type
- MFDGA
- MFDM

Diagnosis & Management
Genetic Testing
- Genetic Testing Registry: Growth and mental retardation, mandibulofacial dysostosis, microcephaly, and cleft palate

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources
- GeneReview: Mandibulofacial Dysostosis with Microcephaly
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK214367

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: Microcephaly  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003272.htm

• Encyclopedia: Micrognathia  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003306.htm

• Health Topic: Craniofacial Abnormalities  
  https://medlineplus.gov/craniofacialabnormalities.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

• Mandibulofacial dysostosis with microcephaly  

Additional NIH Resources

• National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Microcephaly Information Page  
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Microcephaly-Information-Page

Educational Resources

• MalaCards: mandibulofacial dysostosis, guion-almeida type  
  http://www.malacards.org/card/mandibulofacial_dysostosis_guion_almeida_type

• National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Microcephaly Information Page  
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Microcephaly-Information-Page

• Orphanet: Mandibulofacial dysostosis-microcephaly syndrome  
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=79113

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

• AmeriFace  
  http://www.ameriface.org/

• Children's Craniofacial Association  
  https://ccakids.org/

• Cleft Palate Foundation  
  http://www.cleftline.org/
• FACES: The National Craniofacial Association  
  http://www.faces-cranio.org/

• The Arc: For People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities  
  https://www.thearc.org/

• World Craniofacial Foundation  
  https://www.worldcf.org/

**GeneReviews**

• Mandibulofacial Dysostosis with Microcephaly  
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK214367

**Scientific Articles on PubMed**

• PubMed  
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28mandibulofacial+dysostosis,+Guion-Almeida+type%29+OR+%28mandibulofacial+dysostosis+with+microcephaly%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D

**OMIM**

• MANDIBULOFACIAL DYSOSTOSIS, GUION-ALMEIDA TYPE  
  http://omim.org/entry/610536

**Sources for This Summary**

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16760738

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24470203

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24999515


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