Peters plus syndrome

Peters plus syndrome is an inherited condition that is characterized by eye abnormalities, short stature, an opening in the lip (cleft lip) with or without an opening in the roof of the mouth (cleft palate), distinctive facial features, and intellectual disability.

The eye problems in Peters plus syndrome occur in an area at the front part of the eye known as the anterior segment. The anterior segment consists of structures including the lens, the colored part of the eye (iris), and the clear covering of the eye (cornea). An eye problem called Peters anomaly is the most common anterior segment abnormality seen in Peters plus syndrome. Peters anomaly involves abnormal development of the anterior segment, which results in a cornea that is cloudy (opaque) and causes blurred vision. Peters anomaly may also be associated with clouding of the lenses of the eyes (cataracts) or other lens abnormalities. Peters anomaly is usually bilateral, which means that it affects both eyes. The severity of corneal clouding and other eye problems can vary between individuals with Peters plus syndrome, even among members of the same family. Many people with Peters plus syndrome experience vision loss that worsens over time.

All people with Peters plus syndrome have short stature, which is evident before birth. The height of adult males with this condition ranges from 141 centimeters to 155 centimeters (4 feet, 7 inches to 5 feet, 1 inch), and the height of adult females ranges from 128 centimeters to 151 centimeters (4 feet, 2 inches to 4 feet, 11 inches). Individuals with Peters plus syndrome also have shortened upper limbs (rhizomelia) and shortened fingers and toes (brachydactyly).

The characteristic facial features of Peters plus syndrome include a prominent forehead; small, malformed ears; narrow eyes; a long area between the nose and mouth (philtrum); and a pronounced double curve of the upper lip (Cupid's bow). The neck may also be broad and webbed. A cleft lip with or without a cleft palate is present in about half of the people with this condition.

Developmental milestones, such as walking and speech, are delayed in most children with Peters plus syndrome. Most affected individuals also have intellectual disability that can range from mild to severe, although some have normal intelligence. The severity of physical features does not predict the level of intellectual disability.

Less common signs and symptoms of Peters plus syndrome include heart defects, structural brain abnormalities, hearing loss, and kidney or genital abnormalities.

Frequency

Peters plus syndrome is a rare disorder; its incidence is unknown. Fewer than 80 people with this condition have been reported worldwide.
Causes

Mutations in the *B3GLCT* gene cause Peters plus syndrome. The *B3GLCT* gene provides instructions for making an enzyme called beta 3-glucosyltransferase (B3Glc-T), which is involved in the complex process of adding sugar molecules to proteins (glycosylation). Glycosylation modifies proteins so they can perform a wider variety of functions. Most mutations in the *B3GLCT* gene lead to the production of an abnormally short, nonfunctional version of the B3Glc-T enzyme, which disrupts glycosylation. It is unclear how the loss of functional B3Glc-T enzyme leads to the signs and symptoms of Peters plus syndrome, but impaired glycosylation likely disrupts the function of many proteins, which may contribute to the variety of features.

Inheritance Pattern

This condition is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

Other Names for This Condition

- Krause-Kivlin syndrome
- Krause-van Schooneveld-Kivlin syndrome
- Peters anomaly-short limb dwarfism syndrome
- Peters'-plus syndrome
- Peters' plus syndrome

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing? /primer/testing/genetictesting

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

• Encyclopedia: Cloudy Cornea  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003317.htm

• Health Topic: Cleft Lip and Palate  
  https://medlineplus.gov/cleftlipandpalate.html

• Health Topic: Corneal Disorders  
  https://medlineplus.gov/cornealdisorders.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

• Peters plus syndrome  

Additional NIH Resources

• National Eye Institute: Diagram of the Eye  
  https://nei.nih.gov/health/eyediagram/

• National Eye Institute: Facts About the Cornea and Corneal Disease  
  https://nei.nih.gov/health/cornealdisease/

Educational Resources

• Kids Health: Cleft Lip and Palate  

• MalaCards: peters-plus syndrome  
  https://www.malacards.org/card/peters_plus_syndrome_2

• March of Dimes: Cleft Lip and Palate  

• Orphanet: Peters plus syndrome  
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=709

• The University of Arizona Health Sciences  
  https://disorders.eyes.arizona.edu/handouts/peters-plus-syndrome

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

• American Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Association  
  https://cleftline.org/

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

• Foundation Fighting Blindness  
  https://www.fightingblindness.org/
Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Peters Plus Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1464

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28peters%2B+syndrome%5BTIB%5D%29+OR+%28krause-van+schooneveld-kivlin+syndrome%5BTIB%5D%29+OR+%28peters%27+syndrome%5BTIB%5D%29+OR+%28peters%27+syndrome%5BTIB%5D%29+OR+%28peters%27+syndrome%5BTIB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- PETERS-PLUS SYNDROME
  http://omim.org/entry/261540

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18199743

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  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1559553/
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Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2755183/

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