



polymicrogyria

Polymicrogyria is a condition characterized by abnormal development of the brain before birth. The surface of the brain normally has many ridges or folds, called gyri. In people with polymicrogyria, the brain develops too many folds, and the folds are unusually small. The name of this condition literally means too many (poly-) small (micro-) folds (-gyria) in the surface of the brain.

Polymicrogyria can affect part of the brain or the whole brain. When the condition affects one side of the brain, researchers describe it as unilateral. When it affects both sides of the brain, it is described as bilateral. The signs and symptoms associated with polymicrogyria depend on how much of the brain, and which particular brain regions, are affected.

Researchers have identified multiple forms of polymicrogyria. The mildest form is known as unilateral focal polymicrogyria. This form of the condition affects a relatively small area on one side of the brain. It may cause minor neurological problems, such as mild seizures that can be easily controlled with medication. Some people with unilateral focal polymicrogyria do not have any problems associated with the condition.

Bilateral forms of polymicrogyria tend to cause more severe neurological problems. Signs and symptoms of these conditions can include recurrent seizures (epilepsy), delayed development, crossed eyes, problems with speech and swallowing, and muscle weakness or paralysis. The most severe form of the disorder, bilateral generalized polymicrogyria, affects the entire brain. This condition causes severe intellectual disability, problems with movement, and seizures that are difficult or impossible to control with medication.

Polymicrogyria most often occurs as an isolated feature, although it can occur with other brain abnormalities. It is also a feature of several genetic syndromes characterized by intellectual disability and multiple birth defects. These include 22q11.2 deletion syndrome, Adams-Oliver syndrome, Aicardi syndrome, Galloway-Mowat syndrome, Joubert syndrome, and Zellweger spectrum disorder.

Frequency

The prevalence of isolated polymicrogyria is unknown. Researchers believe that it may be relatively common overall, although the individual forms of the disorder (such as bilateral generalized polymicrogyria) are probably rare.

Genetic Changes

In most people with polymicrogyria, the cause of the condition is unknown. However, researchers have identified several environmental and genetic factors that can be responsible for the disorder. Environmental causes of polymicrogyria include certain infections during pregnancy and a lack of oxygen to the fetus (intrauterine ischemia).

Researchers are investigating the genetic causes of polymicrogyria. The condition can result from deletions or rearrangements of genetic material from several different chromosomes. Additionally, mutations in one gene, *ADGRG1*, have been found to cause a severe form of the condition called bilateral frontoparietal polymicrogyria (BFPP). The *ADGRG1* gene appears to be critical for the normal development of the outer layer of the brain. Researchers believe that many other genes are probably involved in the different forms of polymicrogyria.

Inheritance Pattern

Isolated polymicrogyria can have different inheritance patterns. Several forms of the condition, including bilateral frontoparietal polymicrogyria (which is associated with mutations in the *ADGRG1* gene), have an autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance. In autosomal recessive inheritance, 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.

Polymicrogyria can also have an autosomal dominant inheritance pattern, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. Other forms of polymicrogyria appear to have an X-linked pattern of inheritance. Genes associated with X-linked conditions are located on the X chromosome, which is one of the two sex chromosomes. A characteristic of X-linked inheritance is that fathers cannot pass X-linked traits to their sons.

Some people with polymicrogyria have relatives with the disorder, while other affected individuals have no family history of the condition. When an individual is the only affected person in his or her family, it can be difficult to determine the cause and possible inheritance pattern of the disorder.

Other Names for This Condition

- PMG

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: Congenital bilateral perisylvian syndrome
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C1845668/>
- Genetic Testing Registry: Polymicrogyria, asymmetric
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C2750247/>
- Genetic Testing Registry: Polymicrogyria, bilateral frontoparietal
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C1847352/>
- Genetic Testing Registry: Polymicrogyria, bilateral temporooccipital
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C2675191/>

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: Polymicrogyria Overview
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1329>

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

- Health Topic: Brain Malformations
<https://medlineplus.gov/brainmalformations.html>

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Bilateral frontoparietal polymicrogyria
<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10784/bilateral-frontoparietal-polymicrogyria>
- Bilateral perisylvian polymicrogyria
<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/6011/bilateral-perisylvian-polymicrogyria>

- Megalencephaly-Polymicrogyria-Polydactyly-Hydrocephalus syndrome
<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10341/megalencephaly-polymicrogyria-polydactyly-hydrocephalus-syndrome>
- Polymicrogyria
<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/12271/polymicrogyria>

Educational Resources

- Christopher A. Walsh Laboratory, Harvard University
<http://www.walshlab.org/>
- Disease InfoSearch: Polymicrogyria, asymmetric
<http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Polymicrogyria%2C+asymmetric/9129>
- Disease InfoSearch: Polymicrogyria, bilateral frontoparietal
<http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Polymicrogyria%2C+bilateral+frontoparietal/9130>
- MalaCards: polymicrogyria
<http://www.malacards.org/card/polymicrogyria>
- Orphanet: Polymicrogyria
http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=35981

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- American Epilepsy Society
<https://www.aesnet.org/>
- PMG Awareness Organization
<http://pmgawareness.org/>
- Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center: Lissencephaly and related brain malformations
<http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/lissance.html>

GeneReviews

- Polymicrogyria Overview
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1329>

ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22polymicrogyria%22>

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28polymicrogyria%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D>

OMIM

- CORTICAL DYSPLASIA, COMPLEX, WITH OTHER BRAIN MALFORMATIONS 7
<http://omim.org/entry/610031>
- POLYMICROGYRIA, BILATERAL FRONTOPARIETAL
<http://omim.org/entry/606854>
- POLYMICROGYRIA, BILATERAL PERISYLVIAN, X-LINKED
<http://omim.org/entry/300388>
- POLYMICROGYRIA, BILATERAL TEMPOROCCIPITAL
<http://omim.org/entry/612691>

Sources for This Summary

- Chang BS, Piao X, Giannini C, Cascino GD, Scheffer I, Woods CG, Topcu M, Tezcan K, Bodell A, Leventer RJ, Barkovich AJ, Grant PE, Walsh CA. Bilateral generalized polymicrogyria (BGP): a distinct syndrome of cortical malformation. *Neurology*. 2004 May 25;62(10):1722-8. Review.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15159468>
- Dobyns WB, Mirzaa G, Christian SL, Petras K, Roseberry J, Clark GD, Curry CJ, McDonald-McGinn D, Medne L, Zackai E, Parsons J, Zand DJ, Hisama FM, Walsh CA, Leventer RJ, Martin CL, Gajecka M, Shaffer LG. Consistent chromosome abnormalities identify novel polymicrogyria loci in 1p36.3, 2p16.1-p23.1, 4q21.21-q22.1, 6q26-q27, and 21q2. *Am J Med Genet A*. 2008 Jul 1; 146A(13):1637-54. doi: 10.1002/ajmg.a.32293.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18536050>
Free article on PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2801020/>
- GeneReview: Polymicrogyria Overview
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1329>
- Guerreiro MM, Andermann E, Guerrini R, Dobyns WB, Kuzniecky R, Silver K, Van Bogaert P, Gillain C, David P, Ambrosetto G, Rosati A, Bartolomei F, Parmeggiani A, Paetau R, Salonon O, Ignatius J, Borgatti R, Zucca C, Bastos AC, Palmmini A, Fernandes W, Montenegro MA, Cendes F, Andermann F. Familial perisylvian polymicrogyria: a new familial syndrome of cortical maldevelopment. *Ann Neurol*. 2000 Jul;48(1):39-48.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10894214>
- Guerrini R, Barkovich AJ, Sztriha L, Dobyns WB. Bilateral frontal polymicrogyria: a newly recognized brain malformation syndrome. *Neurology*. 2000 Feb 22;54(4):909-13.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10690985>
- Jansen A, Andermann E. Genetics of the polymicrogyria syndromes. *J Med Genet*. 2005 May;42(5): 369-78. Review.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15863665>
Free article on PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1736054/>

- Ohtsuka Y, Tanaka A, Kobayashi K, Ohta H, Abiru K, Nakano K, Oka E. Childhood-onset epilepsy associated with polymicrogyria. *Brain Dev.* 2002 Dec;24(8):758-65.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12453599>
 - Parrini E, Ferrari AR, Dorn T, Walsh CA, Guerrini R. Bilateral frontoparietal polymicrogyria, Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, and GPR56 gene mutations. *Epilepsia.* 2009 Jun;50(6):1344-53. doi: 10.1111/j.1528-1167.2008.01787.x. Epub 2008 Oct 6.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19016831>
Free article on PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4271835/>
 - Piao X, Chang BS, Bodell A, Woods K, Benzeev B, Topcu M, Guerrini R, Goldberg-Stern H, Sztriha L, Dobyns WB, Barkovich AJ, Walsh CA. Genotype-phenotype analysis of human frontoparietal polymicrogyria syndromes. *Ann Neurol.* 2005 Nov;58(5):680-7.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16240336>
 - Robin NH, Taylor CJ, McDonald-McGinn DM, Zackai EH, Bingham P, Collins KJ, Earl D, Gill D, Granata T, Guerrini R, Katz N, Kimonis V, Lin JP, Lynch DR, Mohammed SN, Massey RF, McDonald M, Rogers RC, Splitt M, Stevens CA, Tischkowitz MD, Stoodley N, Leventer RJ, Pilz DT, Dobyns WB. Polymicrogyria and deletion 22q11.2 syndrome: window to the etiology of a common cortical malformation. *Am J Med Genet A.* 2006 Nov 15;140(22):2416-25.
Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17036343>
-

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:
<https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/polymicrogyria>

Reviewed: June 2009

Published: September 12, 2017

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