Progressive pseudorheumatoid dysplasia

Progressive pseudorheumatoid dysplasia (PPRD) is a joint disease that worsens over time. This condition is characterized by breakdown (degeneration) of the cartilage between bones (articular cartilage). This cartilage covers and protects the ends of bones, and its degeneration leads to pain and stiffness in the joints and other features of PPRD.

PPRD usually begins in childhood, between ages 3 and 8. The first indications are usually an abnormal walking pattern, weakness and fatigue when active, and stiffness in the joints in the fingers and in the knees. Other signs and symptoms that develop over time include permanently bent fingers (camptodactyly), enlarged finger and knee joints (often mistaken as swelling), and a reduced amount of space between the bones at the hip and knee joints. Hip pain is a common problem by adolescence. Affected individuals have flattened bones in the spine (platyspondyly) that are abnormally shaped (beaked), which leads to an abnormal front-to-back curvature of the spine (kyphosis) and a short torso. At birth, people with PPRD are of normal length, but by adulthood, they are usually shorter than their peers. Affected adults also have abnormal deposits of calcium around the elbow, knee, and hip joints and limited movement in all joints, including those of the spine.

PPRD is often mistaken for another joint disorder that affects young people called juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. However, the joint problems in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis are associated with inflammation, while those in PPRD are not.

Frequency

PPRD has been estimated to occur in approximately 1 per million people in the United Kingdom. The condition is thought to be more common in Turkey and the Middle East, although its prevalence in these regions is unknown. The condition in all regions is likely underdiagnosed because it is often misdiagnosed as juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.

Causes

PPRD is caused by mutations in the CCN6 gene. The function of the protein produced from this gene is not well understood, although it is thought to play a role in bone growth and cartilage maintenance. The CCN6 protein is made in cells called chondrocytes, which produce and maintain cartilage. This protein is associated with the production of certain proteins that make up cartilage, but its role in their production is unclear. CCN6 may also help control signaling pathways involved in the development of cartilage and bone and may help regulate the breakdown of cartilage components.
CCN6 gene mutations lead to an altered protein that may not function. Loss of CCN6 protein function likely disrupts normal cartilage maintenance and bone growth, leading to the cartilage degeneration and joint problems that occur in PPRD.

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

• progressive pseudorheumatoid arthropathy of childhood
• spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia tarda with progressive arthropathy

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

• What is genetic testing?
  /primer/testing/genetictesting
• Genetic Testing Registry: Progressive pseudorheumatoid dysplasia

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

• Cedars-Sinai: Skeletal Dysplasias
  https://www.cedars-sinai.edu/Patients/Health-Conditions/Skeletal-Dysplasia.aspx
• GeneReview: Progressive Pseudorheumatoid Dysplasia
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK327267

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

• Health Topic: Joint Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/jointdisorders.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

• Progressive pseudorheumatoid dysplasia
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/9184/progressive-pseudorheumatoid-dysplasia
Educational Resources

• Boston Children's Hospital
  http://www.childrenshospital.org/Research/Centers-Departmental-Programs/
  center-for-the-study-of-genetic-skeletal-disorders/research-focus-areas/
  pseudorheumatoid-dysplasia

• Merck Manual Consumer Version: Joints
  https://www.merckmanuals.com/home/bone,-joint,-and-muscle-disorders/biology-
  of-the-musculoskeletal-system/joints

• Orphanet: Progressive pseudorheumatoid arthropathy of childhood
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=1159

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

• European Skeletal Dysplasia Network
  http://www.esdn.org/

• International Skeletal Dysplasia Registry, UCLA
  https://www.uclahealth.org/ortho/isdr

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

• Progressive Pseudorheumatoid Dysplasia
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK327267

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28progressive+pseudorheumatoid+dysplasia%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28progressive+pseudorheumatoid
  +arthropathy+of+childhood%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28spondyloepiphyseal
dysplasia+tarda+with+progressive+arthropathy%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5BlA%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3240+days
%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

• ARTHROPATHY, PROGRESSIVE PSEUDORHEUMATOID, OF CHILDHOOD
  http://omim.org/entry/208230
Sources for This Summary


Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: April 2013
Published: March 17, 2020

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