Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome

Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome is a disorder that primarily affects the body's network of hormone-producing glands (the endocrine system) and the nervous system. The signs and symptoms of this condition, which gradually get worse, vary widely among affected individuals, even within the same family.

People with Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome produce abnormally low amounts of hormones that direct sexual development (hypogonadism), which typically becomes apparent during adolescence. Without hormone replacement therapy, affected individuals do not develop secondary sexual characteristics such as pubic hair, breast growth in females, or a deepening voice in males. Females with Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome do not have functional ovaries and may instead have undeveloped clumps of tissue called streak gonads. The uterus may also be small or absent in affected females. Males with this disorder have testes that produce little to no sperm. As a result, people with Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome usually have an inability to conceive children (infertility).

By their mid-twenties, almost all affected individuals develop diabetes mellitus, and they may also have reduced production of thyroid hormones (hypothyroidism). People with Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome also experience hair loss beginning in childhood that gradually gets worse, often resulting in the loss of all scalp hair (alopecia totalis) during adulthood. Eyelashes and eyebrows are sparse or absent, and affected men have little or no facial hair. Some affected individuals have additional characteristic facial features including a long, triangular face; widely spaced eyes (hypertelorism); and a prominent bridge of the nose.

More than half of people with Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome have neurological problems. A group of movement abnormalities called dystonias are common in affected individuals, generally beginning in adolescence or young adulthood. These movement abnormalities can include involuntary tensing of the muscles (muscle contractions) or twisting of specific body parts such as an arm or a leg. Other neurological features can include difficulty with speech (dysarthria) or swallowing (dysphagia), mild intellectual disability, and hearing loss caused by changes in the inner ears (sensorineural hearing loss). The hearing problems develop after the individual has acquired spoken language (post-lingual), usually in adolescence.

In some affected individuals, abnormal deposits of iron in the brain have been detected with medical imaging. For this reason, Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome is sometimes classified as part of a group of disorders called neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation (NBIA).
Frequency
Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome is a rare disorder; its prevalence is unknown. Only a few dozen affected families, mostly in the Middle East, have been described in the medical literature.

Causes
Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome is caused by mutations in the DCAF17 gene. This gene provides instructions for making a protein whose function is unknown. The protein is found in several organs and tissues in the body, including the brain, skin, and liver.

Most of the DCAF17 gene mutations that have been identified in people with Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome result in a protein that is abnormally short and breaks down quickly or whose usual function is impaired. Loss of DCAF17 protein function likely accounts for the features of Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome, although it is unclear how a shortage of this protein leads to hormone abnormalities and the other signs and symptoms. Researchers suggest that the variation in features of the disorder even within a single family may be caused by the effects of variations in other genes called modifiers; however, these genes have not been identified.

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
- diabetes-hypogonadism-deafness-intellectual disability syndrome
- extrapyramidal disorder, progressive, with primary hypogonadism, mental retardation, and alopecia
- hypogonadism, alopecia, diabetes mellitus, mental retardation, and extrapyramidal syndrome
- hypogonadism, alopecia, diabetes mellitus, mental retardation, deafness, and extrapyramidal syndrome
- hypogonadism, diabetes mellitus, alopecia, mental retardation and electrocardiographic abnormalities
- WSS
Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

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

- Genetic Testing Registry: Hypogonadism, diabetes mellitus, alopecia, mental retardation and electrocardiographic abnormalities

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: Woodhouse-Sakati Syndrome
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK378974

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Hypogonadism
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001195.htm

- Encyclopedia: Sensorineural Deafness
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003291.htm

- Health Topic: Diabetes Type 2
  https://medlineplus.gov/diabetestype2.html

- Health Topic: Dystonia
  https://medlineplus.gov/dystonia.html

- Health Topic: Endocrine Diseases
  https://medlineplus.gov/endocrinediseases.html

- Health Topic: Hair Loss
  https://medlineplus.gov/hairloss.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Woodhouse Sakati syndrome

Educational Resources

- Centre for Arab Genomic Studies

- MalaCards: woodhouse-sakati syndrome
  https://www.malacards.org/card/woodhouse_sakati_syndrome_2

- Orphanet: Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=3464
Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AAIDD)  
  https://www.aaidd.org/
- Dystonia Medical Research Foundation  
  https://dystonia-foundation.org/
- NBIA Cure  
  http://nbiacure.org/learn/nbia-disorders/woodhouse-sakati-syndrome/
- NBIA Disorders Association  
  https://www.nbiadisorders.org/about-nbia/woodhouse-sakati
- University of Kansas Genetics Education Center Resource List: Hard of Hearing/Deafness  
  https://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/hearing.html

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Woodhouse-Sakati Syndrome  
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK378974

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed  
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Woodhouse-Sakati+syndrome%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- WOODHOUSE-SAKATI SYNDROME  
  http://omim.org/entry/241080

Sources for This Summary

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  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19026396  
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2668059/
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20507343

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27489925

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27240811
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4886203/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21044051

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