marked contrast to the large stature commonly seen in XYY males, where, there is a duplication of each active factor carried on the Y chromosome.

We wish to thank Dr Byron Evans, Consultant Physician, University Hospital of Wales (Cardiff) H.M.C. for referring this patient to us.

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REFERENCES

A 48,XXXX female

Summary. A four-year-old mildly retarded girl with a 48,XXXX karyotype is described. Her phenotype is compared to previously reported cases.

The first tetra-X female was described by Carr, Barr, and Plunkett (1961). Since then only 16 other cases have been reported. The present paper reports a further case and the phenotype and origin of this abnormality are discussed.

Fig. 1. The patient demonstrating prominent eyebrows growing together in midline (synophrys), small epicanthic folds, and micrognathia.

showed bilateral simian creases. Her gait was unsteady and she was mildly hypotonic. The remainder of her physical examination fell within normal limits. Laboratory tests showed her to have normal levels of calcium, phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase, BUN, glucose, and thyroxine. Radiology showed a bone age of 12 months and a reduced craniofacial ratio. Re-examination at 44 months did not reveal any other abnormalities and her measurements were still below the third percentile.

Developmental Assessment (E.L.). Evaluation at 45 months showed her to be functioning for the most
part between 2 and 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) years. Her developmental quotient (DQ) was estimated to be 60. Speech production and comprehension were in keeping with her overall development, and after assessment in a sound field setting her hearing was considered to be grossly normal. Her gross motor skills showed the greatest delay, being at the 18 month level (less than 50% of normal).

Dermatoglyphics

Table I shows bilateral simian creases. The fingerprints showed six whorls and the total ridge was 104. Both axial triradii were distally placed but the \(\text{atd}\) angles were in the normal range. The \(b\) and \(c\) triradii were absent in both hands.

### Table I

**DERMATOGLYPHIC STUDIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digit</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patterns</td>
<td>(L^a)</td>
<td>(W^a)</td>
<td>(W^a)</td>
<td>(W^a)</td>
<td>(W^a)</td>
<td>(W^a)</td>
<td>(L^a)</td>
<td>(L^a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridge counts</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12/13</td>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>6/7</td>
<td>12/14</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Palms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>Axial Triradius</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>(\text{atd Angle})</th>
<th>HT</th>
<th>(T-1_1)</th>
<th>(l_2)</th>
<th>(l_3)</th>
<th>(l_4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td>5*</td>
<td>30% ((t'))</td>
<td>41°</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td>5*</td>
<td>27-6% ((t'))</td>
<td>47°</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Simian creases were present on both the left and right palms.

### Chromosome Studies

Buccal smears showed 6% of the nuclei to have three, 18% two, and 23% one X-chromatin body. Chromosome preparations from short-term peripheral blood leucocyte cultures were stained conventionally with orcein and by Q-, G-, and C-band- ing. Orcein preparations showed a chromosome number of 48 with 18 chromosomes in the C group (Table II). Q- and G-banding showed the presence of four X-chromosomes (Fig. 2). A 16h+ chromosome was shown to be present by C-banding (Fig. 2). Cells with less than 48 chromosomes showed random chromosome loss and were interpreted as technical artefacts. One conventionally stained cell with 49 chromosomes was observed with an additional chromosome in the C group which could not be identified. In our view this was most likely a technical artefact but the possibility of a 49,XXXXX cell could not be excluded. The karyotype was interpreted as 48,XXXX with no evidence of mosaicism. The karyotypes of the parents and sibs were all normal (Table II).

### Discussion

Clinical data on 19 cases are presented in Table III. The mean total dermal ridge count determined from data on 10 patients is \(84 \pm 38^*\) which is significantly lower than the mean for the general population of 127 ± 52 for females \((t = 3.2, P < 0.01)\)

---

**Table II**

**CHROMOSOME COUNTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Chromosomes</th>
<th>Total No. of Cells</th>
<th>Karyotype</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposita B (1)</td>
<td>B (2)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father B</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(B =\) Blood culture.
\(S =\) Fibroblast culture.
* Random loss of chromosomes; broken cells.
† Additional C-group chromosome; not identified.

* Standard deviations follow the means in all cases.
(Holt, 1955/1956). This supports Penrose’s concept (1967) that extra heterochromatic X-chromosomes lead to a reduction in the total ridge count. The mean maternal age at birth of 15 patients is 28·0 ± 6·6 years; this is not significantly elevated over the population mean (27·0 years) for Canada (Vital Statistics Canada, 1969). Successive non-disjunction at both meiotic divisions in oogenesis is the most likely origin for this chromosome abnormality and has been shown by Xg groups to be operating in at least one patient with tetra-X chromosomes (De Grouchy et al, 1968) and in three patients with a 49,XXXXY chromosome complement (Race and Sanger, 1969); these findings therefore suggest that a maternal age effect may not account for the occurrence of non-disjunction in the majority of tetra-X females. Von Bergemann (1962) reported a 48,XXXX woman who gave birth to a 47,XX,+G child. She also reported a family in which a 47,XXX/48,XXXX woman gave birth to a child with the same chromosome complement and to another child with a 47,XX,+G karyotype; her mother also had a 47,XXX/48,XXXX karyotype and her sister was a 46,XX/47,XXX/48,XXXX mixoploid. These data on the 48,XXXX state may be compared to data on the 47,XXX condition, in which the mean maternal age is elevated over the mean for the population (Hamerton, 1971) and in which aneuploid states are rare among the offspring of affected patients (Barr et al, 1969) and may suggest the possibility of familial non-disjunction in the aetiology of the 48,XXXX state.

The clinical data (Table III) indicate the absence of a definite 48,XXXX phenotype. Mental retardation was noted in 16 patients; of the remaining three subjects one had normal intelligence (Blackston and Chen, 1972) while the IQ of two others fell into the sub-normal range (Di Cagno and Franceschini, 1968; Hanicka et al, 1969). The patient reported by Duncan, Nicholl, and Downes (1970) had an IQ of 94 in a nonverbal test; however, her verbal IQ was only 59. Since most of the patients were ascertained because of mental retardation, an association between the tetra-X state and mental retardation is at least questionable. A speech disorder has been reported in seven patients; in three instances the development of speech was more retarded than expected for the DQ (Carr et al, 1961; De Grouchy et al, 1968; Duncan et al, 1970). In four cases an articulation defect was reported (Di Cagno and Franceschini, 1968; Hanicka et al, 1969; Telfer et al, 1970; Blackston and Chen,
## Table III

### FINDINGS IN PATIENTS WITH 48,XXXX CHROMOSOME COMPLEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Age at Examination (yr)</th>
<th>Maternal Age</th>
<th>Paternal Age</th>
<th>Height (cm)</th>
<th>Weight (Kg)</th>
<th>Total Ridge Count</th>
<th>IQ/DQ</th>
<th>Somatic Malformations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carr et al (1961)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>163-2</td>
<td>48-1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Enlarged thyroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Von Bergemann (1962)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Enlarged thyroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davies (1963)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Bilateral congenital dislocated hip; large naevus left thigh and leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson et al (1968)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>47-54</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Tall stature; short fingers; enlarged end of radius and ulna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di Cagno and Franceschini (1968)</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>103-5</td>
<td>16-6</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Abnormal facies reminding Down’s syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lejeune and Abony (1968)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>60-0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Retarded</td>
<td>Hypertelorism; abnormal face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Grouchy et al (1968)</td>
<td>6-5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>'Impression of Down’s syndrome'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konishi and Yanagisawa (1968)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Slight deafness; cataracts; myopia; irregular menses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanicka et al (1969)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Young</td>
<td>Young</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Hypertelorism; iridoschisis; webbed neck; clinodactyly of fifth digits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halikowski et al (1969)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Myopia; strabismus; patent ductus arteriosus (?); infantile genitalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telfer et al (1970)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>158-6</td>
<td>72-4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Esotropia; nystagmus; abnormal EEG; radio-ulnar synostosis; underdeveloped breasts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telfer et al (1970)</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>98-75</td>
<td>15-3</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Microcephaly; abnormal ears; esotropia; abnormal EEG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan et al (1970)</td>
<td>10-5</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>59/94</td>
<td>Clinodactyly of fifth digit; mandibular prognathism; slight kyphosis and lordosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley and Faed (1970)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Severely retarded</td>
<td>Kyphosis; abnormal EEG; short terminal phalanges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park et al (1970)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackston and Chen (1972)</td>
<td>3-75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>13-7</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>Epicantil folds; clinodactyly of fifth digit; widely spaced nipples; external tibial torsion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larget-Piet et al (1972)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>15-132</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Mongoloid slant of the eyes; epicanthus; flat bridge of the nose; low hair line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present report</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>11-1</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>60-65</td>
<td>Low stature; microcephaly; synophrys; small epicanthaly folds; high arched palate; small mandible; bilateral simian creases; mild hypotonia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In four other patients in whom speech development was recorded the level was found to be consistent with the reported DQ (Berkeley and Faed, 1970; Telfer et al, 1970; Larget-Piet et al, 1972; and the present report). In one patient surprising verbosity was reported (Carr et al, 1961). Further studies will be necessary to determine whether speech disorder forms part of the 48,XXXX phenotype or is merely secondary to mental retardation.
Addendum

Since submission of our manuscript for publication two additional cases of 48,XXXX have been published. Gardner, Veale, and Sands (1973) reported a 14-year-old girl ascertained by speech problems and epilepsy. Maternal and paternal ages were 31 and 28 years, respectively. Total ridge count was 132. Her full IQ was 58-68. Malformations noted were hypertelorism epicanthal folds, bilateral radioulnar synostosis, clinodactyly, and camptodactyly of the fifth finger. Walbaum et al. (1973) have reported a 21-month-old infant ascertained by features suggestive of Down’s syndrome. Maternal and paternal ages were 20 and 21 years, respectively. Total ridge count was 54. DQ was 85 with more marked retardation in speech development. Malformations reported were epicanthal folds, depressed nasal bridge and a right cataract.

These two case reports give further evidence suggestive that a speech impairment might represent a phenotypical manifestation of the 48,XXXX state.

We are grateful to Dr. J. N. Briggs for allowing us to study his patient. The expert technical assistance of Mr. F. Bauder, Miss V. Niewczas-Late, and Mrs. M. Riffell is gratefully acknowledged. This work was supported by MRC operating grant No. 4458 and The Children’s Hospital Research Foundation, Winnipeg. G.R.D. acknowledges an MRC Postdoctoral Fellowship.

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References


A 48,XXXX female


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