the fourth and fifth toes with absence of the other
toes, and the left foot had a smaller midline cleft
with absence of only the third toe. Moerman et al.1
reported a case of trisomy 18 syndrome with a
‘lobster claw’ deformity of the left foot. Neither of
these cases had published illustrative x rays.

The present case differs from those previously
reported in having a deep cleft of both feet between
the hallux and the other toes, which were syndac-
tylois. The x ray (fig 3) confirms that the cleft is
between the hallux and the other toes and shows loss
of the second ray of the left foot, with hypoplasia of
the third ray, and hypoplasia of both these rays on
the right. As such, the deformity is analogous to the
type I split hand/split foot anomaly described by
Temtamy and McKusick,7 but the hypoplasia of the
marginal rays makes it closer to the atypical variety
of Lange.

Other chromosomal syndromes which have been
associated with foot anomalies similar to those
found in trisomy 18 include duplications of 9p,
10q24—qter, and 14p (syndactyly of the second and
third toes), and trisomy 13 (cleft between first and
second toes, syndactyly).6 A number of syndromes
have occasionally exhibited clefting of the feet; these
include Carpenter syndrome, De Lange syn-
drome, ectrodactyly-ectodermal dysplasia-cleft-
ning syndrome, Goltz syndrome, Jarcho-Levin syn-
drome, Miller syndrome, and Pfeiffer syndrome.6

The x ray appearance of our case distinguishes it
from the classical familial split hand/split foot
anomaly (following autosomal dominant, recessive,
or X linked recessive inheritance),7 6 as well as from
the autosomal dominant split hand and split foot
anomaly described among the Wadoma tribe of
Eastern Zimbabwe and the Talaunda of Botswana.9

There are certain features in the present case
which appear to be an exaggerated form of the foot
anomalies more commonly described in trisomy 18
syndrome. A wide gap between the hallux and the
other toes with a tendency to syndactyly of the latter
is frequent in the trisomy 18 syndrome, while
dorsiflexion of the hallux is also a common feature.2

As such, our case may represent the extreme end of
this maldevelopment spectrum.

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Deletion of band 5q21 in association with a de novo translocation
involving 2p and 5q

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SUMMARY A six month old girl with develop-
mental delay and dysmorphic features was
found to have a translocation involving 2p and
5q as well as a deletion of band 5q21. Acquired
interstitial deletion 5q of bone marrow
cells has frequently been found in haematological
disorders.1 Constitutional interstitial deletion of 5q
is, however, relatively rare. To our knowledge,
there have been only 10 previously published cases
of interstitial deletion 5q.2–10 We report here a child
with coloboma of the right eye, dysmorphic facial

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Case reports

features, and developmental delay, whose karyotype showed a small interstitial deletion 5q in addition to a de novo translocation involving 2p and 5q.

Case report

The proband, the first child of healthy parents, was born at 38 weeks of gestation by caesarean section because of cephalopelvic disproportion and fetal distress. The birth weight was 2640 g. Coloboma of the right eye and coarse facies were noted at birth (fig 1). Computerised tomography of the brain was reported to be normal.

Re-evaluation at the age of six months showed that her weight was 5·2 kg (below the 5th centile), her length was 62 cm (at the 10th centile), and her head circumference was 41 cm (between the 10th and 25th centile). She had an upturned nose with anteverted nostrils. Her right eye was slightly smaller than the left and the palpebral fissures measured 2 cm and 2·3 cm respectively. The coloboma of the right eye extended from the iris to the retina. There were no other obvious dysmorphic features. She was hypotonic with poor head control. Her motor development was about three and a half months delayed.

CYTOGENETIC STUDIES

Chromosome analysis with G banding of peripheral lymphocytes showed a translocation involving 2p and 5q. In order to determine the breakpoints precisely, the analysis was repeated with high resolution chromosome preparation using bromodeoxyuridine as the blocking agent (GBG banding).

Cells at the 550 band stage were

FIG 1 The proband aged six months.

FIG 2 Partial karyotype showing the chromosome pairs 2 and 5. The translocated chromosomes are placed on the inside of each pair. Dotted arrows denote the presumed breakpoints and the solid arrows denote the actual reannealing points.

FIG 3 Diagrams of chromosomes 2 and 5 at the 550 band stage, according to ISCN 1985, showing the translocation sites and the deleted segment.
analysed. The presence of a translocation involving a 2p and a 5q was confirmed and the breakpoints appeared to be at band p11.2 on chromosome 2 and at bands q15 and q22 on chromosome 5 (figs 2 and 3) with the small segment consisting of band 5q21 missing. The missing band 5q21 did not appear to have merged with another band and there was no evidence for an insertion of band 5q21 into another chromosome. The karyotype of the child was interpreted as 46,XX,t(2;5)(q15→q22::2p11.2→qter;5pter→q15::2p11.2→qter).del(5) (q15q22). The chromosomes of both parents were normal.

Discussion

To our knowledge, at least 10 cases of interstitial deletion 5q have been previously published. Their breakpoints are within the segment 5q13→q31, which contains three G positive metaphase bands (q14, q21, and q23) of almost equal size. Owing to the similarity of these three positive bands, it is rather difficult to determine definitively which band(s) has been missing. Hence, it is also virtually impossible to delineate any meaningful karyotype-phenotype correlation from these previous cases.

The above difficulty might be resolved using high resolution chromosome preparations, as bands q14, q21, and q23 will show appreciably distinctive subband patterns, especially band q23 (ISCN 1985). Our high resolution preparation was not quite optimal, as the q14 band and the q21 band remained undivided and were similar in size. However, in conjunction with the translocation, we confidently interpret the missing band in our patient as being band q21.

As in the other 10 cases, our patient had developmental delay and growth retardation. In contrast to the previously reported patients, the only major malformation was the unilateral coloboma of the right eye. The question of whether a deletion in the 5q13→q31 segment could be associated with Gardner syndrome will certainly remain unanswered until further confirmatory cases are reported.

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