Median clefting of the upper lip associated with cutaneous polyps

W Reardon, B Jones, M Baraitser

Abstract
Details are presented of a patient with median clefting of the upper lip and cutaneous polyps. Four similar published case reports are considered to share the same condition. The spectrum of the disorder encompassed by these five cases is discussed.

One of the problems posed by patients with unusual features is to decide whether the patient represents a new disorder or a rare presentation of an already documented condition. Four published cases have been identified describing median clefts of the upper lip in association with skin polyps involving the nose. To these we wish to add a further case.

Case report
The proband is a boy, born by spontaneous vaginal delivery after a normal pregnancy. He is the second child of non-consanguineous, Nigerian parents. The older sib is normal. Birth weight was 2700 g at term. At the time of his birth, his mother was aged 24 and his father 23. The family history was negative.

A midline cleft of the upper lip was noted at birth. This was confined to the vermillion and the philtrum was spared. A polypoid mass was noted extending from the right nostril (figure). This mass was attached by a pedicle to the nasal septum. The left nostril was clear. In addition a skin tag was present at the nasal tip, slightly to the right of the midline. A further skin tag was noted at the base of the nose to the right of the midline. This was associated with a blind ending sinus track. No other dysmorphic features were seen and no intraoral pathology was noted. Subsequent growth and development have been normal.

All routine laboratory investigations have been normal. CT scan of the head confirmed normal intracranial structures and no evidence of intracranial extension of the sinus track. MRI scan of the spinal cord was normal.

Discussion
According to the classification of Millard and Williams any congenital cleft through the centre of the upper lip constitutes a median cleft of the lip. Three types of median clefts involving the upper lip have been described. (1) A notch confined to the vermillion. (2) The cleft extends to involve the columella. (3) A defect caused by lack of development of the whole median element.

As an isolated finding, median clefting of the upper lip is rare, only eight cases being recorded in a review of 3988 patients. Syndrome related median clefting of the upper lip may be seen in several conditions. A search conducted in the London Dysmorphology Database for median clefting of the upper lip showed 19 possibilities (table). Many of these conditions, such as lethal short rib syndrome, Ellis-van Creveld, Mohr-Majewski, orofaciiodigital syndrome types 1 and 2, Pallister W, polydactyly-short rib type 2, and polydactyly-cleft lip have skeletal abnormalities and can be excluded in this situation. The same applies to holoprosencephaly and related conditions. Our patient does not have Goldenhar's syndrome, cleft lip and palate with pituitary deficiency, Meckel-like syndrome, or anocerebrodigital syndrome. Neither is there any evidence to support a diagnosis of oculo-cerebrocutaneous syndrome. The case described by Pai et al is the only condition from which our patient cannot be comfortably excluded.

The present case report is the fifth case where median clefting of the upper lip has been recorded with polypoid skin lesions of the nose. The degree of clefting represented by these cases ranges from notching of the vermillion border, as in the present case and that reported by Nakamura et al, to more extensive involvement of the columella. The polypoid masses, single in two of the five cases and
The midline clefting of the upper lip is shown with the nasal polyp and skin tags.

London Dysmorphology Database: syndrome search.

Selection criteria:

Midline cleft upper lip

(1) Beemer (1983) Lethal short rib syndrome
(2) Cleft lip and palate with pituitary deficiency
(3) Clefting-premaxilla agenesis
(4) Edwards (1988) X linked orofaciodigital syndrome
(5) Ellis–van Creveld
(7) Goldenhar (facioauriculovertebral) hemifacial microsomia
(9) Holoprosencephaly (familial)
(10) Mohr-Majewski compound
(11) Oculocerebrocutaneous (Delleman)
(12) OFD-1 Orofaciodigital (type 1)
(13) OFD-2 Orofaciodigital type 2 (Mohr)
(15) Pallister-Hall anocerebrodigital
(16) Pallister-W Clefting-MR-skeletal defects
(17) Polydactyly-cleft lip
(18) Short rib-polydactyly type 2 (Majewski)

In one of these reports the patient was also found to have a corpus callosum lipoma and an intraspinal mass in the lumbar area. Pathology of this nature is not present in our patient and no mention is made in the other three case reports of central nervous system pathology being specifically excluded.

We suggest that these five patients, with the unusual features of median cleft of the upper lip of variable degree associated with polyoid skin masses, may share the same condition. Further similar case reports will be required if these patients are to be separated as a distinct group from the broader group of patients suffering from median clefts of the upper lip. All cases to date have been single events.

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