

Genetic insights and counselling for a syndromic child presenting with Neurofibromatosis Type-1.

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Background

This case study highlights the genetic counselling process for a family with 1-year-old male proband presenting with syndromic features, ultimately diagnosed with NF-1.

Clinical data

The proband presented with poor weight gain and short stature. Physical examination revealed macrocephaly, hypotonia, cutis laxa, frontal bossing, flat feet, short stubby fingers, a pot belly, a systolic murmur, and developmental delay.

Family history

The proband's parents are non-consanguineous, with no family history of consanguineous marriages. Initially, no similar congenital anomalies were reported among family members.

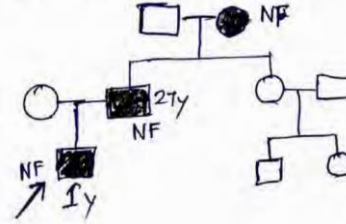
Investigations

Given the multiple congenital anomalies, clinical exome sequencing was recommended by the treating physician.

Results

The clinical exome sequencing revealed heterozygous, autosomal dominant mutations in the NF-1 gene.

Pedigree chart



Genetic counselling

Pretest counselling:

Clinical exome sequencing was recommended due to the proband's multiple congenital anomalies. Details about testing centers, costs, and turnaround times were provided.

Posttest counselling:

The findings of exome sequencing, its implications were explained, and information about NF-1 and its inheritance was shared. The proband's father and paternal grandmother showed similar NF-1 features. The risk of recurrence in future pregnancies and options for prenatal and preimplantation genetic screening were discussed. The proband was referred to Pediatrics for further follow-up and treatment.

Conclusion

This case underscores the importance of genetic counselling in diagnosing and managing NF-1, providing crucial information and support for informed decision-making and ongoing management.