



Sindh Univ. Res. Jour.

SURJ

ALL THE DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA OF NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE-1 IN ONE FAMILIAL CASE

B. B. Sheikh, S. Fatima,* M.A. Memon ** and K. Pitafi ***

For correspondence. Email: bilquees46@yahoo.com

Department of Physiology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

(Received 10th February 2009 and Revised 23rd October 2009)

Abstract

Neurofibromatosis also known as von Recklinghausens disease, is an autosomal dominant condition caused by mutation, of the neurofibromatosis gene. The neurofibromatosis gene is located at chromosome 17q11.2. The expression and features of this genetic disorder are variable. The diagnosis of neurofibromatosis is based on the established criteria of National Institute of Health Conference and are met by an individual who demonstrates two or more of the criteria. This study demonstrate more than six well developed unique signs, and a huge plexiform of right arm world wide. The huge plexiform of arm with all its complications, disfigurement, and discomfort ness at its superlative degree of botheration. The familial case show Lisch nodules, glycoma, café-au-lait spots, skin freckling, café- au-lait bands, groin freckling, body tumors of different types and shape, bands of pendactile tumors, sprouting tumors, skeletal deformities, short stature, sever photophobia. and a very huge multilobular plexiform of several kg, weight with all its complications (Follow up study case).

Keywords: Lisch nodules, Photophobia, Café-au-lait spots, Plexiform.

1. Introduction

Neurofibromatosis type one, is the most common in human. Neurofibromatosis is an autosomal dominant disease with complete penetrance and extremely variable expression. It has one in three thousand to four thousand individual. The main clinical features of neurofibromatosis are Café-au-lait spots, cutaneous neurofibromas and Lisch nodules (Riccardi, 1992, Huson *et al.*, 1994). Other clinical manifestations are abnormalities of the cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, renal, and endocrine, facial and body disfigurement, cognitive deficit, and malignancies of the peripheral nerve sheathes and central nervous system. The neurofibromatosis gene was mapped to chromosome 17q 11.2 it was positionally cloned by (Cawthon, *et al.*, 1990).

The neurofibromatosis gene spans at 350kb of genomic DNA, it contains 60 exons (Danglot, *et al.*, 1995). The neurofibromin protein is responsible, which contains eight amino acids Marchuk *et al.*, (1991). The neurofibromin has a high similarity to ras-specific (GTPs) are activating proteins (GAPs) called the GAP-related domain (GRD), which under ras activity (Ballester, *et al.*, 1990).

In this study we have characterized phenotype variation and peculiarities of neurofibromatosis. This study also gives maximum signs and criteria for the diagnosis of this genetic autosomal dominant disorder and the aggressiveness and the discomfort. The study also show a very typical plexiform huge plexiform ever seen in the literature.

* Department of Plastic Surgery, Civil Hospital, Karachi.

** Department of Histopathology. Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences. Jamshoro.

*** Department of Zoology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro,

2. Materials and Methods

The neurofibromatosis diagnosis was based on the National Institute of health consensus Conference criteria (Mulvihill *et al.*, 1990). The family belongs to Sindh. All the participants were well informed about the, and consent was obtained from all patients study their relatives, even neighbors. Taking a family history is a very important ingredient in making the diagnosis of a genetic disease, (Leviton *et al.*, 1997). The family history was taken from patients, and was repeatedly confirmed by asking questions from the relatives and neighbors. Pedigree was constructed according to the information data collected. Pedigree was constructed, and arranged in symbols. Photographs of affected areas showing Lisch nodules, Café-u-lait spots, skin freckling, groin freckling tumour band on the belt, Tumour strips at the spine and color bone, sessile tumours, pedunculated tumours, and a huge plexiform having unbearable weight, were taken. The clinical description of the genetic defect and case documentation conveys surgery removal of neurofibromatosis tumor and plexiform and histopathology. Surgeries were done by surgeon for tumours excession and the tissues were kept in 10% formalin. Blocks were made in paraffin wax and section cutting was done at 2mu. The sections were stained with Hematoxylin and counterstained with eosin. Eye examination (eye examination was made by eye specialist using slit lamp to confirm lisch nodules). Cafe-au-lait, spots were also examined carefully, according to National Institute of Health consensus conference neurofibromatosis.

3. Results and Discussion

This study focused on a familial case, suffering neurofibromatosis, type one, mainly and its complications such as plexiform (**Fig.1**), with all its aggressiveness an observation which is in accordance with previous studies (Samuelsson 1981, Husen, 1989a, Riccardi, 1992). The study indicates that severity of neurofibromatosis with plexiform puts the patient in miserable

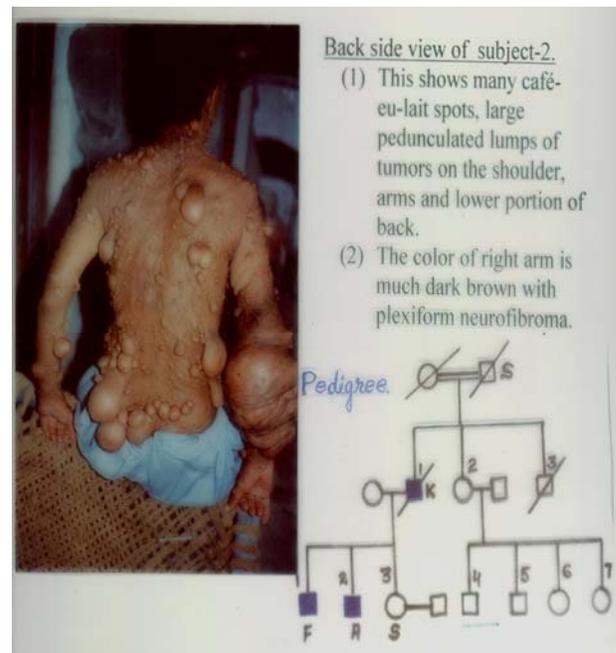


Fig. 1. Back view of arm plexiform and pedigree.

Plexiform, Belt tumors, Café-au-lait band

condition with social and psychological stress. These findings are consistent with the studies of Ablon (1999) Wolkenstein *et al.*, (2001).

The analysis of familial case of neurofibromatosis revealed that in three generations there are three cases of neurofibromatosis (**Fig.2**), and all are male members. The pedigree chart shows that the patient, in first generation II-3 was married with a female have no neurofibromatosis neither any genetic disorder signs. while the male was suffering with neurofibromatosis showing tumors on the chest. The third generation two female and two male, both the female were normal while the male were having neurofibromatosis. In III-1 and III-2 was suffering with neurofibromatosis with some initial signs right from birth such as Café-au-lait spots.



Fig. 2. Lisch nodules

- a. Horn neurofibroma.
- b. Lisch nodules

The signs of neurofibromatosis appear right from childhood. The photographs show (Fig -3).

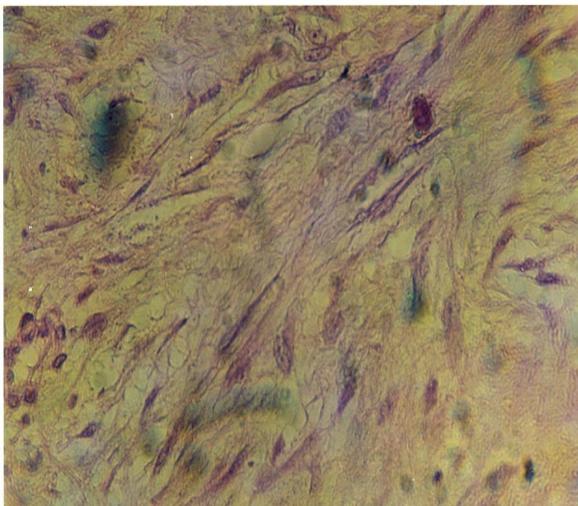


Fig. 3. Histopathology of tumors

Nerve fibers,
Chronic cells inflammatory cells,
Spindle cells.

many types of nerve tumors on skin. The patient III-2 gradually developed showing many types of tumors i.e. small tumors, large tumors, sessile tumors and pedunculated tumors, Large tumors start bleeding with slight hitting any pressure, or itching The wound healing, in epidermal neurofibromatosis, has suggested that trauma could play a part in the formation of the skin manifestations associated with neurofibromatosis, such as neurofibromatosis (Friedman *et al.*, 1999 Karvonen, 2000) and Café-au-lait spots. The tumors were ranging from 0.1cm to 36cm and showing a huge plexiform the picture shows line of large pedunculated tumors on belt, on spine on head appears as horns. Skin freckling appears as a band due to its high degree of expression. The subject no III-2, showing a big plexiform on the arm, with multinodular lumps putting several kg extra weight on the arm. The plexiform weight was unbearable. The study reveals all the features of neurofibromatosis which are given by NIH (1988) as diagnostic criteria. NIH confirms neurofibromatosis confirmation if two signs are positive. Messiaen *et al.*, (2000) studied many unrelated neurofibromatosis one patients fulfilling the NIH diagnostic criteria Stumpf *et al.*, (1988) Gutmann *et al.*, (1997). This confirms our study more authenticity that many diagnostic criteria are well prominent in one familial case, which is very rare. The subjects III-1 and III-2 both showing Lisch nodules, short stature, husky voice, neurofibromatosis in the nostrils. The subject III-1 developed severe photophobia and scoliosis was also seen.

5. Acknowledgements

I am highly thankful to Nazar Mohammad Neurofibromatosis Foundation, (Zeenat Fatima street, station road, Tharushah .District Nausheroferoz Sindh. Pakistan), for funding this project, I am also highly obliged to Dr Saadat Fatima for providing subjects and samples.

References

- Ablon, J. (1999) Living with Genetic Disorder: The impact of Neurofibromatosis 1. Westport, CT: Greenwood 28-36.
- Ballester, R., and D. Marchuk, (1990) "The NF1 locus encodes a protein functionally related to

mammalian GAP and yeast IRA proteins." *Cell*. **(63)**: 851-859.

Cawthon, R.M., R. Weiss G. Xu, D. Viskochil, M. Culver, J. Stevens, M. Robertson, D. Dunn, R. Gesteland, P. O'Connell and R. White (1990) A major segment of the neurofibromatosis type 1 gene: DNA sequence, genomic structure, and point mutations. *Cell* **(62)**: 193-201.

Danglot, G., V. Regnier, D. Fauvet, G. Vassal, M. Kujas, and A. Bernheim, (1995) Neurofibromatosis 1 (NF1) Mrna expressed in the central nervous system are differentially spliced in the 5' part of the gene. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **(4)**: 915-920.

Friedman, J., and V. Riccardi, (1999) Clinical and Epidemiology Features. In J.M. Friedman, D. Gutmann, M. MacCollin and V. Riccardi (Eds.), *Neurofibromatosis: Phenotype, Natural History and pathogenesis*. 29-86).

Gutmann, D. H., and A. Aylsworth, (1997) "The diagnostic evaluation and multidisciplinary management of neurofibromatosis 1 and neurofibromatosis 2." *JAMA* **278** (1):51-7.

Huson, S.M., D.A.S. Composition, P. Clark, and P.S. Harper, (1989a) Recklinghausen neurofibromatosis in South) a genetic study of von East Wales. I Prevalence, fitness, mutation rate, and effect of prenatal transmission on severity. *J. Med Genet* **(26)**: 704-711.

Huson, S.M. (1994) Neurofibromatosis 1: A clinical and genetic Overview. In: S.M. Huson, and Hughes RAC, eds. *The Neurofibromatosis: A Pathogenic and Clinical Overview* **(7)**: 160-203.

Karvonen, S.L., M. Kallioinen H. Yla-Outinen M. Poyhonen A. Oikarinen and J. Peltonen (2000) Occult neurofibroma and increased S100 protein in the skin of patients with neurofibromatosis type 1: new insight to the etiopathomechanism of neurofibromas. *Arch Dermatol* **136** **(10)**: 1207-1209.

Levitan, M., and A. Montagu, (1977) *Text Book of Human Genetics*. 2nd. Oxford University Press. New York, U.S.A.

Li, Y., O' P. Connell, H.H. Breidenbach, R. Cawthon, J. Stevens, G. Xu, S. Neil, M. Robertson, R. White, and D. Viskochil, (1995) Genomic organization of the neurofibromatosis 1 gene (NF1). *Genomics*, **(25)**: 9-18.

Martin, G. A., D. Viskochil, (1990) "The GAP-related domain of the neurofibromatosis type-1 gene product interacts with ras p21." *Cell* **63** **(4)**: 843-849

Messiaen, L. M., T. Callens, G. Mortier, D. Beysen, I. Vandenbroucke, N. Van Roy, F. Speleman, De Paepe, (2000) Exhaustive mutation analysis of the NF1 gene allows identification of 95% of mutation and reveals a high frequency of unusual splicing defects. *Hum. Mutat.* **(15)**: 541-555.

Mulvihill J.J., (1990a) Introduction and History. In: Rubenstein, A.E. and Korf, B.R, eds. *Neurofibromatosis. A handbook for patients, families, and health-care professionals*. **(1)**: 1-12. Thieme Medical Publishers, New York, USA.

Stump F., (1988) National Institute of Health Consensus Development Conference. Neurofibromatosis Conference Statement, *Arch Neurol* **(45)**: 575-578.

Riccardi, V.M., (1992) *Neurofibromatosis: Phenotype, Natural History, and Pathogenesis*. 2nd. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Samuelsson B., (1981) *Neurofibromatosis (V. Recklinghausen's disease) A Clinical-Psychiatric and Genetic Study Thesis*, University of Gothenburg, Department Psychiatry.

Stumpf, D. A., J. F. Alksne, J. F. Annegers, S. S. Brown, P. M. Conneally, D. Housman, M. F. Leppert, J. P. Miller, M.L. Moss, A. J.

Pileggi, I. Rapin, R. C. Strohman, L. W. Swanson, A. Zimmerman, (1988) Neurofibromatosis: conference statement . Arch. Neurol. (45): 575-478.

Viskochil, D., A.M. Buchberg, G. Xu, R.M. Cawthon, J. Stevens, R.K. Wolff, M. Culver, J.C. Carey, N.G. Copeland, and N.A. Jenkins, (1990) Deletions and a translocation interrupt a cloned gene at the neurofibromatosis type 1 locus. Cell, (62): 187-192

Wallace M.R., D.A. Marchunk, L.B. Anderson, R. Letcher, H.M. Odeh, A.M. Saulino J.W.Fountain, A. Brereton, J. Nicholson, A.L. Mitchell B.H. Brownstein, and F.S. Collins, (1990) Type 1 neurofibromatosis gene: identification of a large transcript disrupted in three NF1 patients. Science (249): 181-186.

Wolkenstein, P., J. Zeller, E. R. Ecosse, and A. Lepage, (2001) Quality-of-life impairment in Neurofibromatosis type 1, A Cross-sectional study of 128 cases. Archive of Dermatology, 137 (11): 1421-1425.

Xu, G. F., P. and O'Connell, (1990) "The neurofibromatosis type 1 gene encodes a protein related to GAP". Cell 62 (3): 599-608.