



Adams-Oliver syndrome. Case report

Síndrome de Adams-Oliver. Reporte de un caso

Mariana Godínez Barragán,* Gustavo Parés Vidrio,§ Alejandro Hinojosa Aguirre,|| Adolfo Yamamoto Nagano¶

ABSTRACT

Adams Oliver syndrome (AOS) is a rare disease characterized by congenital scalp defects, terminal transverse limb malformations, and cutis marmorata telangiectatica, whose treatment requires a multidisciplinary focus to improve the patient's quality of life. We report the case of a child afflicted with varied manifestations of AOS including craniofacial alterations in the form of facial fissure, bilateral cleft lip and grade III cleft palate. Therapeutic focus of this case was approached in the dental area, taking into account the patient's systemic conditions. The process was divided into five phases taking into consideration the patient's current age, as well as intraoral and craniofacial circumstances.

RESUMEN

El síndrome de Adams Oliver (SAO) es una rara alteración asociada a defectos congénitos del vértex, malformaciones en las porciones terminales de las extremidades y cutis marmorata telangiectásica, cuyo manejo requiere de un enfoque multidisciplinario para mejorar la calidad de vida. Reportamos el caso de un paciente con manifestaciones clínicas variadas del SAO que incluyen alteraciones craneofaciales en forma de hendidura facial, labio bilateral hendido y paladar fisurado grado III. El enfoque terapéutico de dicho caso fue abordado en el área estomatológica, tomando en cuenta las condiciones sistémicas del paciente. Este proceso fue dividido en cinco fases considerando la edad actual del paciente, las condiciones intrabucales y craneofaciales.

Key words: Adams Oliver syndrome, aplasia cutis congenita terminal transverse limb defects.

Palabras clave: Síndrome de Adams-Oliver, aplasia cutis congénita, defectos de las porciones terminales de extremidades.

INTRODUCTION

Aplasia cutis congenita (ACC) is an heterogeneous group of alterations characterized by congenital absence of epidermis, dermis and occasionally hypodermis. Its most frequent location is the scalp.^{1,2} Although Cordon¹⁻⁴ described the first ACC case in 1767, it is Campbell's report in 1826 which allowed to differentiate its clinical aspects.

According to Frieden¹⁻⁵ lesions were classified into nine groups according to location, inherency mode and associated anomalies. Within these groups there have been reports of patients with alterations manifested as distal reduction of the limbs, this embodies a clinical combination which represents an ACC group II with dominant autosomal inherency and variability in the clinical expression, called Adams Oliver Syndrome (AOS).^{6,7} The first report of AOS was published in 1945 by Forrest H Adams and CP liver.⁸⁻¹¹ AOS is a rare congenital alteration showing an incidence of 200 world cases, according to the last record published in 2004. This, according to Martínez Frias's¹² Estudio Colaboración Español de Malformaciones Congénitas (Collaborative Spanish Study of Congenital Malformations) represents a frequency of 0.44 for every 100,000 live births. Male-female gender distribution is

similar according to research conducted by Whitley¹³ in 1991 on patients located in one geographic area.

In Mexico, the first AOS case was presented by Barcelà¹⁴ at the 2004 Congreso Nacional de Genética Humana (National Congress of Human Genetics). Nevertheless, the first report in medical literature pertains to Lujan⁸ a physician of the Juárez Hospital in Mexico City. AOS represents a varied phenotype whose main components include congenital absence of skin in the form of aplasia cutis congenita, defects in transverse terminal portions of limbs, and hereditary cutis marmorata

* Pedodontics student at DePel, School of Dentistry, National University of Mexico.

§ Tutor. Pedodontics Specialty, School of Dentistry, National University of Mexico.

|| A Consultant. Pedodontics Professor at the School of Dentistry, National University of Mexico.

¶ Consultant, Pedodontics Specialty Coordinator DePel, School of Dentistry, National University of Mexico.

Received: 31 July 2009.

Accepted: 2 July 2010.

Este artículo puede ser consultado en versión completa en <http://www.medigraphic.com/facultadodontologiaunam>

telangiectasica in 25% of cases. ACC is found in the posterior zone of the parietal or vertex region. It manifests itself as lesions which vary between 0.5 and 10 cm with dilated veins and defects in the parietal bones.¹¹ Defects in the transverse terminal portions of limbs are malformations in the shape of distal phalanx truncations which propitiate their absence. There has been report of cases with syndactyly (bone/skin) between the second and third fingers, proximal and medial phalanx reduction, polydactyly, ectrodactyly, metatarsus hypoplasia, nail hypoplasia, club foot, absence of the distal section of the member, micromyelia and brachipodia.

Other rare anomalies include optical nerve hypoplasia, microftalmia,¹⁶ eye alterations,¹⁷ vitreum and retina malformations¹⁸ in the shape of sickle shaped folds, congenital bilateral cataracts,²⁰ defects in the ear pavillions skin appendages in the toes, ACC of the knee, focal hyperpigmentations, hemangiomas, artery-vein malformations of the scalp, woolly hair, cryptorchidism, polythelia, growth stunt,^{20,21} mental retardation, short physical size, liver sclerosis,²² intrahepatic anomalies²² portal fibrosis²² dolichocephaly and cleft palate.^{8,23,24} According to Roca's report, the AOS cases with clefts represent a rate of 0.3%.²⁵

AOS syndrome has been associated to neurological anomalies of the central nervous system like meningitis secondary to infections caused by skin defects, encephalitis,²⁶ porencephalic cysts, asymmetric cerebral hypoplasia of the callous body^{18,19,28} intracranial calcifications of the TORCH² type, cerebral cortex dysplasia²⁹ hydrocephaly²⁸ and psychomotor retardation.¹²

In AOS patients, a 13.4% incidence of cardiac malformations are reported. Hereditary (congenital) cardiopathies are mentioned like aortic coarctation and ventricular and atrial septum defects³⁰ subaortic and aortic stenosis aortic coarctation, pulmonary vein stenosis, Fallot³¹ tetralogy, atresia, uncommonly shaped mitral valve, bicuspid aortic valve and pulmonary atresia.

There is one case associated with chronic myeloid leukemia and chylothorax.³²

AOS cases present an enormous scope of clinical diversity, ranging from major malformations through to minimal alterations, therefore showing a varied scope of expressions.⁹

AOS is reported most frequently as dominant autosomal inherence with pronounced variability. These data are supported by authors such as Bonafede and Beighton⁶ in 1979, Sybert⁶ in 1989 and Verdyck³³ in 2006. Some publications have suggested recessive hereditary traits, like Kahn and Olmedo in 1950, Koiffmann in 1988, Klinger and Merlob in 1998, Tekin in 1999 or Temtamy¹⁷ in 2007. Nevertheless, sporadic cases have been described due to novo mutations^{8,9,15}

incomplete penetration in the transmission mode⁹ or spontaneous genetic changes such as those described by Narang.³⁴ For Becker,³⁵ family consanguinity, incomplete chromosome penetrability or mosaicism can determine the type of heritage. Based on the aforementioned, researchers like Verdyck^{33,36} have tried to decipher genes implicated in AOS development, like ALX4,³⁶ MSX2,³⁶ MSX1,³³ CART1,³³ RUNX2,³³ HODXD13³³ and P63. These attempts have not yet met with success, for this reason it has been linked to pathological and physiological processes. Toriello^{9,23,37} suggests the presence of vascular disruptive mechanisms in early embryonic stages, the same as Whitley and Gorlin¹³ who suggested a vascular compromise in watershed areas during development periods. Jaeggi,³⁸ Keymolen³⁹ and Fryns⁴⁰ inform that this process is the one which best describes AOS. Swartz⁴¹ suggests that vascular anomalies are developed in very early stages of embryonic development.

Der Kaloustian⁴² deduced that AOS and Poland s disease resulted from subclavian artery interrupted blood flow, and therefore the same chromosome alteration. This possibility has not been verified.

Other hypotheses include rupture of amniotic bands³⁹ teratogenic factors, intrauterine infections⁴³ like chickenpox, zoster or simple herpes, fetal exposure to cocaine, heroin, alcohol or antithyroid drugs⁴³ oligohydramnios and external compressions⁹ but nothing has been substantiated to that effect.

The great clinical heterogeneity of AOS affected patients has hindered genetic counsel to anomaly carriers. It represents a medical challenge which requires a multidisciplinary approach to attain appropriate valuation, prevention, management and control.

This study has the objective of sharing a new case



Figure 1. One year 9 month old patient diagnosed with Adams Oliver syndrome.



Figure 2. Fascia hyperthelorum.

in the Mexican Literature with a multidisciplinary approach, to relate it with different medical areas involved in its treatment and to draw attention on the importance of pedodontics in such a process.

CLINICAL CASE

The patient was a male infant, 1 year 9 months of age, taken to the Pedodontics Clinic of the Graduate and Research Division of the School of Dentistry, National University of Mexico, to improve his dental and oral condition.

MEDICAL HISTORY

Medical history revealed that the patient was the product of a first pregnancy of a 20 year old mother and 22 year old father. Upon interrogation, parents denied any prior family hereditary problems. The mother experienced a pregnancy of normal evolution. Upon prenatal regular controls, at 28 weeks of intrauterine life, an increase of the fetus encephalic contour and anomalies in development of upper and lower limbs were detected.

The child was born after 40 weeks of pregnancy, through a Caesarian Section and was diagnosed with hydrocephaly. At birth the child weighed 3,700 g, had encephalic contour of 42 cm and a $\frac{3}{4}$ degree of Apgar depression. Physical examination showed craniofacial deformities such as bilateral cleft lip, cleft palate, facial cleft of left palpebral corner to the left wing of the nose, eye anomalies, and enlargement of cranial veins. The patient also suffered of malformations of terminal transverse segments of the limbs manifested as right and left club feet, fin-

ger malformations of the left hand with syndactyly between second and third phalanx, nail hypoplasia, reduction of proximal and medial phalanges, and syndactyly of the right foot. In accordance with clinical characteristics present at birth, the patient was diagnosed with AOS.

The patient remained in hospital for the first days of his life, where he was operated to receive a unidirectional (ventricle-peritoneal) valve to control hydrocephaly. Cleft lip and facial cleft were corrected. The right clubfoot was also corrected and the joined fingers of the left hand were separated. There were no complications. Additionally the patient was evaluated in order to determine psychomotor development. To obtain this evaluation the Denver test was used, which, when the patient failed over two tests, determined psychomotor deficiency as consequence of AOS upon exploring fine and broad motor skills, personal social area and language. From that point onwards, and up to the present, the patient underwent stimulation programs to enhance the following fields; visual, proprioceptive auditory, bodily image and stabilization of the four limbs. A series of exercises were set up to increase encephalic control and muscular tone. The patient experienced evident improvement of development.

When the patient reached 1 year and 18 days of age, he was again operated to correct the left clubfoot. The operation was totally uneventful.

The patient was the object of frequent clinical evaluations and controls until the age of 1 year and 4 months (*Figure 1*).

PHYSICAL EXPLORATION (EXAMINATION)

Physical exams were carried out at the Pedodontics Clinic of the DePel (Graduate Studies and Research Division) Faculty of Dentistry, National University of Mexico. A diagnosis of dolichocephaly was emitted with superciliary planes, both papillary subnasal and corner planes anti parallel, a vertical to horizontal nasal relation of 1 to 1 with asymmetric and elongated orifices, as consequence of the presence of the scar of the bilateral cleft lip operation and the surgery of the facial oblique cleft which projects downwards the left side of the face. The upper lip is thin with pronounced asymmetry up to the vermillion border which is directed to the left side by the scar of the bilateral cleft lip operation. The fascia is hypertheloric (*Figure 2*) with low implantation of the external ear.

Terminal transverse defects were also observed in the left arm in the form of syndactyly

in the second and third phalanx where a scar can be observed. Phalanges of the right leg are hypoplastic and absence of nail bed is observed. Both legs show scars from club foot corrective surgery (*Figure 3*).

ORAL AND DENTAL DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis of the mouth was divided into three sections:

1. Intraoral examination. Lips presented dehydrated mucosa, there was a poor match between upper and lower lip due to the scars of the cleft surgery; soft and hard palate were cleft up to the incisive orifice according to Veau (*Figure 4*), tonsils were swollen and the irregular alveolar process in the shape of right unilateral cleft in the pre-maxilla area was accompanied by a collapse in the zone. There was also circumscribed gingival swelling due to the presence of bacterial plaque.
2. Occlusion analysis: Occlusion analysis was not undertaken in view of the dental age of the patient (14 to 18 months).
3. Dental analysis (*Table I*).

Table I. Dental analysis.

No.	Diagnóstico	No.	Diagnóstico
51	Hypocalcification cervical and incisive border Shape malformation	61	C2 hypocalcification of 3/3 crown Shape anomaly
52	Process of erupting on premaxillary line	62	Cervical hypocalcification
53	Cervical hypocalcification	63	Gingival inflammation Cervical hypocalcification
54	Diagnosis Tooth budding Hypocalcification 1/3 rd? crown	64	Process of budding into the oral cavity
81	Cervical hypocalcification	71	Cervical hypocalcification
82	Cervical Hypocalcification	72	Malposition
83	Gingival inflammation	73	Apparently healthy



Figure 3. A. Syndactyly between second and third phalanges of the left hand. B. Lower phalanges hypoplasia with absence of nail bed. C. Right and left foot with scars from club foot corrective surgery.



Figure 4. A. Class III cleft palate, B and C state of upper arch.

TREATMENT PLAN

The patient presented several alterations associated with AOS. A multidisciplinary approach taking into account medical, psychological, social and pedagogical aspects was deemed basic to improve the patient's quality of life. Specialists who should take part in this comprehensive treatment are pediatricians, geneticists, otolaryngologists plastic surgeons, anaesthetists neurologists, orthopedists maxillofacial surgeons, pedodontists, orthodontists audiologists and speech therapists, family psychologists, physiotherapists, nutritionists and social workers. Oral and dental treatment was divided into different phases according to the current age of the patient. These included:

Determination of behavior management technique: The age of the patient *precluded* communication. There were also AOS related anomalies like eye alterations, psychomotor deficiencies, delay in growth and alterations of the NCS. Therefore, physical approach techniques were used, like the use of mouth openers and passive immobilization technique, to protect physical integrity in the patient and reduce parental anxiety. Nevertheless in major procedures, the use of anaesthesia must also be considered in view of the general and neurological conditions of the patient.

PREVENTION PHASE

In this phase instructions were given on hygiene of the palatine cleft, alveolar process and the tongue. Use of a gauze or clean cloth soaked in boiled water or diluted peroxide was recommended. The importance of this procedure, especially after the last meal of the day, was emphasized.

Parents were instructed in brushing techniques, with a soft brush made of silicon or latex, without toothpaste, to be implemented after meals. Any doubts on hygiene were cleared at this point. Parents were made to understand the importance of improving the mouth to counteract hypocalcified zones present in most teeth of the patient, since deformities in the distal portions of the patients limbs, can in the future interfere in his performing proper hygiene practices by himself.

A low carbohydrate diet as well as dispensing with nocturnal feeding was recommended.

At a later appointment a professional dental prophylaxis was performed, having previously observed an antibiotic course. This was so decided since the patient presented high risk of developing meningitis, septicemia or endocarditis since he was afflicted with a one directional ventricle-peritoneum valve, therefore

in concordance with the American Heart Association⁴⁴ Amoxicillin, 50 mg/kg was administered 60 minutes before initiating the procedure. After prophylaxis with toothpaste and rubber cup, fluoride varnish was applied.

RESTORATIVE PHASE

To restore caries in tooth 61, a traumatic restorative technique was employed, eliminating softened tissue with a spoon and low speed handpiece. Glass ionomer Type II was used as restorative material.

Interceptive phase

Since the patient presented grade III cleft palate, there was the possibility to trigger a series of functional and structural problems which had to be timely intercepted. It was therefore recommended to contemplate maxillofacial surgery to jointly design a presurgical orthopedic device to decrease segments and facilitate fissure closure, normalize lingual pressure during the process of deglutition and suction, and form an artificial palate to avoid the lodging of the tongue in the fissure and allow the normal translation of both segments.

The patient has to be evaluated for this palate surgery during this interceptive stage.

Once the closure of the cleft is attained, it is necessary to reorient and promote maxilla and mandibular growth to avoid secondary effects to the scar flanges. The use of skeletal expansion, disjunction and traction with customized orthopaedic devices in order to obtain appropriate transverse, vertical and anteroposterior relations can be considered.

During this postsurgical stage the intervention of audiologists and speech therapists will be of utmost importance to avoid speech and hearing alterations.

MAINTENANCE PHASE

This phase is very important to ensure orthodontic and dental treatment success. In this phase, evaluation is made of advances sustained in oral hygiene, diet changes, occlusal development, craniofacial growth and proper relation between maxilla and mandible.

DISCUSSION

AOS represents an extremely rare congenital alteration of ACC. Its clinical manifestations and mode of inheritance are so varied that each report in scien-

tific literature shows the diversity of cases the clinician might have to face.

Medical advances must focus on finding the gene responsible for its development, to then be able to understand pathological and physiological developments which in turn cause vascular anomalies, and the interruption of blood flow. This in turn triggers defects in the distal sections of limbs of all patients reported as afflicted with SAO. If it is possible to solve this enigma, early diagnosis will be of crucial value. Becker³⁵ mentions this when he stresses the importance of constant evaluation during the first three months of pregnancy, using fetoscopy³⁵ to discard this or any other syndrome which affects fetal development. In our days, it is not recommended to use prenatal procedures like amniocentesis^{5,23} or the study of chorionic villi^{5,23} to diagnose AOS, since results would show a normal karyotype⁵ and an alteration free chromosome analysis. The clinical operator must therefore base his diagnosis on clinical findings and family history, and so be able to discard syndromes which come accompanied of ACC of the vertex like syndrome of skin defects of the vertex and postaxial polydactyly, syndrome of vertex skin defects with hands as clamped hands, bullosa epidermolysis, ectodermal dysplasia, Johanssen Brizzard syndrome, embryofetopathy caused by congenital chickenpox, 13 trisomy, focal dermal hypoplasia, syndrome of congenital ring finger constriction, and intrauterine amputations due to rupture of amniotic bands.²

AOS management is complex, since there is no specific treatment for the disease. We can only improve the circumstances of the patient, and this multidisciplinary approach is of utmost importance. This approach will change AOS patients circumstances from birth, allowing for a better quality of life.

It is important to point out that mortality in AOS patients is low, it represents 20%^{8,15} of documented patients. The main cause for this mortality were haemorrhages in the aplasia zone, secondary infections and meningitis.^{8,15,45,46}

Dentistry is one of the main sciences involved in the multidisciplinary approach for AOS. According to the patients age and the dental and mouth circumstances, the dentist might devise a program to counteract or prevent alterations. To be able to achieve this, it is important to take into account the great variability of clinical manifestations of AOS. AOS has been linked to hepatic²² anomalies, neurological, vascular and cardiac anomalies in 13% of documented cases,²⁹ therefore, instauration of dental treatments must be devised after proper medical evaluations.

Then in AOS patients also afflicted with congenital cardiopathies, or patients with ACC with bone defects which expose portions of the brain, preventive measures like the use of antibiotic prophylaxis are extremely important to avoid endocarditis.

This case is a new finding for Mexican scientific literature. Clinical manifestations of this case, as has happened before, are diverse, but they concur in the presence of distended veins, limb deformities in the form of syndactyly (webbed fingers and toes) proximal and medial phalanx reduction, nail hypoplasia, club foot, eye anomalies, growth hindrance, hydrocephaly, psychomotor delay, facial cleft, bilateral cleft lip and grade III cleft palate, the latter being a rare finding in AOS patients, representing 0.3% of cases.²⁵

The therapeutic access for this case was approached through dental and oral perspectives. At this stage, objectives were to improve oral hygiene circumstances, and they favored the appropriate control of food intake with high carbohydrate content to counteract hypocalcified zones present in teeth. With this we achieved a more favorable oral medium, and established then a lower number of risk factors for the development of carious lesions. With the presence of a cleft palate, a timely surgical intervention will avoid a greater maxillary collapse due to the lack of closure of palatine processes, anomalous position of the tongue during deglutition and suction processes, as well as improved craniofacial relationships.

CONCLUSIONS

- AOS represents a rare congenital alteration, insufficiently documented in scientific literature. This shows the need to document news cases.
- AOS requires of a multidisciplinary approach to achieve better management and control.
- Pedodontics is part of the work team since it offers an improvement in the dental and oral circumstances, it controls risks factors to avoid caries development, as well as deleterious habits or malocclusion.
- Oral and Dental treatment of AOS requires previous multidisciplinary valuations which take into account preventive measures.
- Comprehensive treatment of AOS patients is continuous, from birth until the achievement of the best medical, social and psychological circumstances.

REFERENCES

1. Hona J, Frieden MD. Clinical review. Aplasia cutis congenita: A clinical review and proposal for classification. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 1987; 4 (4): 646-60.

2. Calduch LJR. Aplasia cutis congenital de cuero cabelludo. *Estudio clínico de 35 pacientes y su relación con los defectos de la línea media*. (Tesis doctoral). Universitat de Valencia. Facultad de Medicina. 2005.
3. Cordon M. Extrait d' une lettre au sujet de trois enfants de la meme mere nés avec partie des extremités denuée de peau. *J Med Chir Pharmacie* 1767; 26: 556-557.
4. Pérez LC, Urbina FG, Roa JA. Aplasia cutis congénita: a propósito de cuatro casos. *Rev Chil Pediatr* 2001; 72(4).
5. Jaeggi E, Kind C, Morger R. Congenital scalp and skull defects with terminal transverse limb anomalies (Adams-Oliver syndrome): Report of three additional cases. *Eur J Pediatr* 1990; 149 (8): 565-6.
6. National Center for Biotechnology Information. Adams-Oliver syndrome. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>
7. Online Mendel Inheritance in Man. Adams-Oliver Syndrome; AOS. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/dispomim.cgi?id=100300>.
8. Luján JI, Ibarra AG, Méndez FV. Síndrome de Adams-Oliver. Reporte de un caso. *Rev Hosp Jua Mex* 2004; 71 (3): 124-7.
9. Mempel M, Abeck D, Lange I, Strom K. The wide spectrum of clinical expression in Adams-Oliver syndrome: a report of two cases. *British Journal of Dermatology* 1999; 140: 1157-1160.
10. Adams FH, Oliver CP. Hereditary deformities in man due to arrested development. *J Hered* 1945; 36: 3-7.
11. Scrubabu NMD. The syndrome of aplasia cutis congenital with terminal, transverse defect of limbs. Brief clinical and laboratory observations. *The Journal of Pediatrics* 1975; 87 (1): 79-82.
12. Martínez-Frías ML, Arroyo Carrera I, Muñoz-Delgado NJ. The Adams-Oliver syndrome in Spain: the epidemiological aspects. *An Esp Pediatr* 1996; 45 (1): 57-61.
13. Whitley CB, Gorlin RJ. Adams-Oliver syndrome revisited. *Am J Med Genet* 1991; 40 (3): 319-26.
14. Barcala SL. Síndrome de Adams-Oliver. Caso clínico. Revista Salud Pública y Nutrición. Edición Especial. XXIX Congreso Nacional de Genética Humana 2004. URL: http://www.respyn.uanl.mx/especiales/2005/ee-05-2005/carteles/genetica_clinic_a1.htm.
15. Bilginer B, Onal MB, Bahadır S, Akalan N. Aplasia cutis congenital of the scalp, skull and dura associated with Adams-Oliver syndrome. *Turkish Neurosurgery* 2008; 18 (2): 191-193.
16. Salvador J, Casas J. Catálogo de síndromes polimalformativos congénitos con anomalías oculares. Instituto Municipal de Salud Pública. Ayuntamiento de Barcelona. http://www.aspb.es/quefem/docs/Catal_sind_polimalformativos.
17. Temtamy SA, Aglan MS, Ashour AM, Zaki MS. Adams-Oliver syndrome: further evidence of an autosomal recessive variant. *Clin Dysmorphol* 2007; 16 (3): 141-9.
18. Ortavik KH, Strömme P, Spetalen S, Flage T, Westvik J, Vesterhus P, Skjeldad O. Aplasia cutis congenita associated with limb, eye, and brain anomalies in sibs: a variant of the Adams-Oliver syndrome? *Am J Med Genet* 1995; 59 (1): 92-5.
19. Prothero J, Nicholl R, Wilson J, Wakeling EL. Aplasia cutis congenita, terminal limb defects and falciform retinal folds: confirmation of a distinct syndrome of vascular disruption. *Clin Dysmorphol* 2007; 16 (1): 39-41.
20. Fayol L, Garcia P, Denis D, Philip N, Simeoni U. Adams-Oliver syndrome associated with cutis marmorata telangiectatica congenital and congenital cataract: a case report. *Am J Perinatol* 2006; 23 (39): 197-200.
21. McGoev RR, Lacassie Y. Adams-Oliver syndrome in siblings with central nervous system findings, epilepsy, and developmental delay: refining the features of a severe autosomal recessive variant. *Am J Med Genet A* 2008; 146 (4): 488-91.
22. Girard M, Amiel J, Fabre M, Pariente D, Lyonnet S, Jacquemin E. Adams-Oliver syndrome and hepatoportal sclerosis: occasional association or common mechanism? *Am J Med Genet A* 2005; 135 (2): 186-9.
23. Sun-Young Jun, Shin Kwang Khang. An autopsy case of Adams-Oliver syndrome. *J Korean Med Set* 2000; 15: 482-4.
24. Rajabian MH, Aghaei SMD. Adams-Oliver syndrome and isolated aplasia cutis congenital in two sibs. *Dermatology Online Journal* 2001; 12 (6).
25. Roca OJL, Cendán MI, Alonso LF, Ferrero OME, Lantigua CA. Caracterización clínica del labio hendido con fisura palatina o sin ésta en Cuba. *Rev Cubana Pediatr* 1998; 70(1).
26. Gomes LB, Castro J, Matos M, Nunes A, Furtado J, Barrueco MC. Lesion of the central nervous system in Adams-Oliver's syndrome. *Acta Med Port* 2001; 14 (1): 89-94. *Acta Med Port* 2001; 14 (4): 455-6.
27. Bamforth JS, Kaurah P, Byrne J, Ferreir P. Adams Oliver syndrome: a family with extreme variability in clinical expression. *Am J Med Genet* 1994; 49 (4): 393-6.
28. Piazza AJ, Blackston D, Sola A. A case of Adams-Oliver syndrome with associated and pulmonary involvement: further evidence of vascular pathology? *Am J Med Genet A* 2004; 130A (2): 172-5.
29. Zapata HH, Sletten LJ, Pierpont ME. Congenital cardiac malformations in Adams-Oliver syndrome. *Clin Genet* 1995; 47 (2): 80-4.
30. Papadopolou E, Sifakis S, Raissaki M, Germanakis I, Kalmanti M. Antenatal and postnatal evidence of periventricular leukomalacia as a further indication of vascular disruption in Adams-Oliver syndrome. *Am J Med Genet A* 2008; 146A (19): 2545-2550.
31. Lin AE, Westgate MN, van der Velde ME, Lacro RV, Holmes LB. Adams-Oliver syndrome associated with cardiovascular malformations. *Clin Dysmorphol* 1998; 7 (4): 235-41.
32. Farrell SA, Warda LJ, LaFlair P, Szymonowicz W. Adams-Oliver syndrome: a case with juvenile chronic myelogenous leukemia and chylothorax. *Am J Med Genet* 1993; 47 (8): 1175-9.
33. Verdyck P, Blaumeiser B, Holder-Espinasse M. Adams-Oliver syndrome: clinical description of a four-generation family and exclusion of five candidate genes. *Clin Genet* 2006; 69: 86-92.
34. Narang T, Kanwr AJ, Dogra S. Adams-Oliver syndrome: a sporadic occurrence with minimal disease expression. *Pediatr Dermatol* 2008; 25 (1): 115-6.
35. Becker R, Kunze J, Horn D, Gasiorek-Wiens. Autosomal recessive type of Adams-Oliver syndrome: prenatal diagnosis. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2002; 20: 506-510.
36. Verdyck P, Holder-Espinasse M, Van Hull W, Wuyts W. Clinical and molecular analysis of nine families with Adams-Oliver syndrome. *European Journal of Human Genetics* 2003; 11: 457-463.
37. Toriello HV, Graff RG, Florentine MF. Scalp and limb defects with cutis marmorata telangiectatica congenital: Adams-Oliver syndrome? *Am J Med Genet* 1988; 29: 269-76.
38. Jaeggi E, Kind C, Morger R. Congenital scalp and skull with terminal transverse limb anomalies (Adams-Oliver syndrome): report of three additional cases. *Eur J Pediatr* 1990; 149 (8): 565-6.
39. Keymolen K, De Smet L, Bracke P, Fryns JP. The concurrence of ring constrictions in Adams-Oliver syndrome: additional evidence for vascular disruption as common pathogenetic mechanism. *Genet Couns* 1999; 10 (3): 295-300.
40. Fryns JP, Legius E, Demaerel P, Van den Berghe H. Congenital scalp defect, distal limb reduction anomalies, right spastic hemiplegia and hypoplasia of the left arteria cerebri media. Further evidence than interruption of early embryonic blood supply may result in Adams-Oliver(plus) syndrome. *Clin Genet* 1996; 50 (6): 505-9.
41. Swartz EN, Sanatani S, Sandor GG, Schreiber RA. Vascular abnormalities in Adams-Oliver syndrome: a cause or effect? *Am J Med Genet* 1999; 82 (1): 49-52.

42. Der Kaloustian VM, Hoyme HE, Hogg H, Entin MA, Guttmacher AE. Possible common pathogenetic mechanisms for Poland sequence and Adams-Oliver syndrome. *Am J Med Genet* 1991; 38 (1): 69-73.
43. Suárez O, López-Gutiérrez JC, Andrés A, Barrera S, Encinas JL, Luis A, Soto-Bauregard C, Días M, Ros Z. Aplasia cutis congénita: surgical treatment and results in 36 cases. *Cir Pediatr* 2007; 20 (3): 151-5.
44. Rick A, Nishimura, Blase A, Carabello, David P, Faxon, Michael D, Freed, Bruce W Lytle, Patrick T. O'Gara, Robert A. O'Rourke. Guideline update on valvular heart disease: Focused update on infective endocarditis. *JACC* 2008; 52 (8): 676-85.
45. Savarirayan R, Thompson EM, Abbott KJ, Moore MH. Cerebral cortical dysplasia and digital constriction rings in Adams-Oliver syndrome. *Am J Med Genet* 1999; 86 (1): 15-9.
46. Davis PM, Buss PW, Simpson BA, Sykes. Near fatal hemorrhage from the superior sagittal sinus in Adams-Oliver syndrome. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 1993; 68: 433.

Mailing Address:

Dr. Gustavo Parés Vidrio

E-mail: drgpares@yahoo.com.mx