



# Skeletal dysplasia charts

## SKELETAL DYSPLASIAS PRESENTING AT BIRTH

DIAGNOSIS †	ALWAYS* LETHAL	L I M B S					SKULL OSSIFICATION	RIBS		SPINE		PELVIS "TRIDENT" "SPIKEY"	BONE DENSITY ▲ ▼	+ FRACTURE
		SHORT	BENT/ ANGULATED	DISLOCATION	FEMUR/ TIBIA / FIBULA	POLY- DACTYLY		SHORT	BEADED/ FRACTURED	FLATY- SPONDYLY	SOME ABSENT OSSIFICATION			
ACHONDROPLASIA - HETERO:		rhizo.						+				+		
- HOMO:	+	rhizo.						+				+		
THANATOPHORIC	I	+	++	+				++		++		+		
	II	+	+	+				Clover leaf	+	+		+		
<i>(Thanatophoric Variants)</i>														
ACHONDROGENESIS	I	+	++					▼	+	+		+		
	II	+	++						+			+		
HYPOCHONDROGENESIS		+	+						+		+	+		
SPONDYLO-EPIPHYSEAL DYSPLASIA CONGENITA			(rhizo.)						+		+			
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA	IIA	+	+	+				▼		+	+			▼ +
	IIB	+	+	+						+				▼ +
	IIC	+	+	+				▼		+				▼ +
	III		(+)	(+)						+				▼ +
HYPOPHOSPHATASIA	Lethal	+	+			Fib. ▼		▼		+	+			▼ +
	Surviving			+										
CAMPOMELIC		+		+	+	Fib. ▼								
KYPHOMELIC			rhizo.	+										
DIASTROPHIC			+		+						(+) (Scoliosis)			
METATROPIC			+			Dumb-bell			+		++			
KNIEST			+			Dumb-bell					(+)			
FIBROCHONDROGENESIS		+	+			Dumb-bell			++		++			
CHONDRODYSPLASIA PUNCTATA			rhizo. (+)											stippled epiphyseal calcification
OSTEOPETROSIS								▲						▲ +
PYCNODYOSTOSIS								▲						▲ +
I Saldino-Noonan		+	+				+		++			+		
SHORT	II Majewski		meso.			Oval Tibia	+		++					
RIB	III Verma-Naumoff		+				+		++			+		
SYNDROMES	Beemer		meso.				(+)		++					
	Asphyxiating Thoracic (Jeune)		(+)				(+)		++			+		
	Ellis van Creveld		meso.				+		++			+		
Ateleosteogenesis	I	+	rhizo.	+	+	Fib. ▼			+		+			
	II	+	rhizo.		+	Fib. ▼								
	III		rhizo.		+	(Fib. ▼)								
Boomerang / De La Chappelle		+	+	+		Fib. ▼			+		+	(+)	(+)	
Opsismodysplasia			+						+		+	+	+	
Schneckenbecken		+	+			Dumb-bell			+		+	+	+	
Dyssegmental Dysplasia	I		+	+					+					
	II	+	+	+					+					

All these findings should be easily observed by the non-specialist

† Grouped according to main radiographic features and (approximately) in descending order of frequency.

\* Short limbs can be identified on ultrasound by 20 weeks gestation in the lethal conditions and a few non-lethal.

( ) In parenthesis – the finding may be present but mild, or absent.

▼ – indicates: 'reduced, short, hypoplastic or absent'.

▲ – indicates: 'increased, dense'.

Tissues should be stored from all these severe skeletal dysplasias to enable confirmatory genetic testing and/or prenatal diagnosis. Cryopreserved fibroblasts are suggested.