A larger deletion of the Williams Beuren Syndrome region encompassing genes implicated in Autism Spectrum Disorder: Case report

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I) INTRODUCTION:

Williams Beuren Syndrome (WBS): Well-studied multisystemic disorder caused by a 1.5Mb hemizygous deletion of about 28 genes on 7q11.23.

Characteristic pattern of symptoms: typical facial dysmorphisms, congenital cardiopathy, weakness of connective tissue, intellectual disability and a characteristic cognitive profile that includes relative strengths in verbal term memory and lexical comprehension.

II) MATERIELS ET METHODES:

❖ 4 year-old boy



Phenotype:

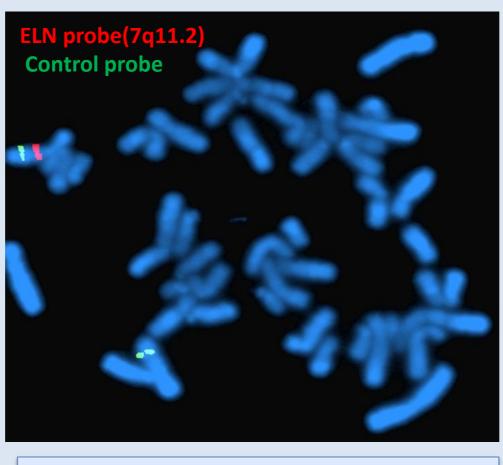
- Typical facial of WBS
- Pulmonary valve stenosis
- Development delay
- Autism Spectrum Disorder (DSMV)
- Absent language

Cytogenetic explorations:

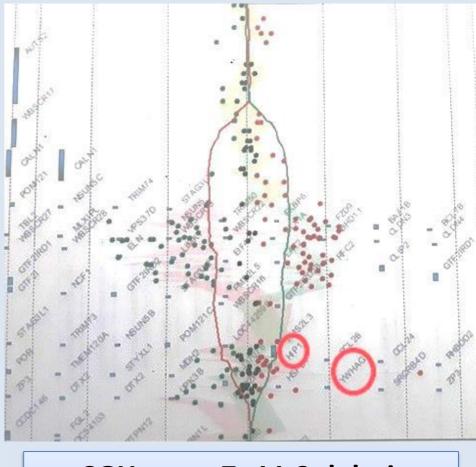
- Karyotype/ Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH)
- Array Comparative Genomic Hybridization: aCGH (Agilent Human Genome Microarray 44K)

III) RESULTS :

• Karyotype: 46,XY



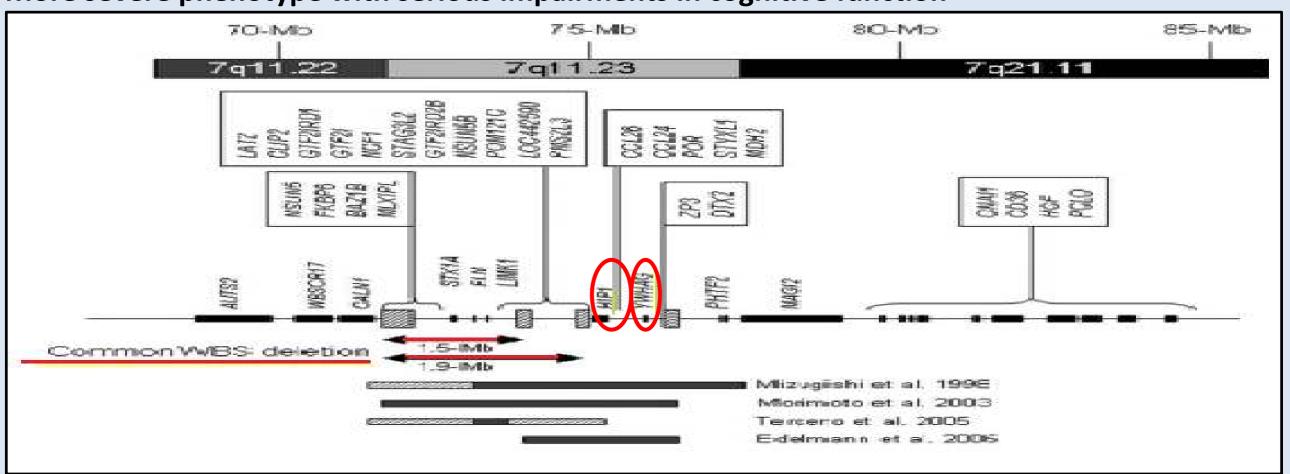
FISH: 46,XY.ish del (7q11.23) (ELN*1)



aCGHarray: 7q11.2 deletion
→ A larger atypical de novo
(3.17Mb) WBS deletion

IV) DISCUSSION:

- WBS patients with uncommon deletion size are of particular interest for genotype-phenotype correlation.
- A larger WBS deletions show a more severe phenotype with serious impairments in cognitive function.
- → More severe phenotype with serious impairments in cognitive function



HIP1, YWHAG

- Deleted distally to the WBS common deletion
- Involved in neuronal homeostasis and signal transduction
- candidate genes for susceptibility to: Autism, epilepsy and intellectual disability

V) CONCLUSION:

- The importance to map precisely the WBS deletion.
- Evaluate genotype-phenotype correlation.
- Understand the gene function.