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Post Natal Diagnosis of Crouzon Syndrome: About A Case

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Figure

Craniosynostosis is a premature closure of intracranial sutures with an incidence of 1/2000 births.

Syndromic craniosynostosis corresponds to a single mutation with autosomal dominant transmission. However, the same gene can manifest with several phenotypes and conversely, the same phenotype can implicitly reveal several genes.

The most common syndromes are Crouzon at 36%, Apert at 30% and Pfeiffer at 5%.

In the case of our patient, the newborn presented exophthalmos with hypoplastic maxilla and relative prognathism without mitten syndactyly characteristic of Apert syndrome.

We therefore retain the probability of Crouzon syndrome.

Unfortunately, antenatal diagnosis could not be made because the mother was not being monitored and the child underwent ocular dislocation with tracheostomy and then a monobloc frontofacial advancement but died a few months after birth.

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