Bohring-Opitz Syndrome

Symptoms (%)



Clinical Symptoms

%

Feeding Difficulties	10	11	91
Failure to thrive	7	11	64
Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)	6	11	55
Severe/profound learning difficulties	11	11	100
Recurrent infections	5	11	45
Absences	3	11	27
Seizures	4	11	36
Arrhythmias (Irregular heartbeat)	1	11	9
Apneas (suspension of external breathing)	6	11	55
Bradycardia (slow heartrate)	1	11	9

Craniofacial Symptoms

Craniofacial Symptoms			%
Craniofacial Symptoms	1	11	9
Microcephaly (Abnormally small head)	3	11	27
Trigonocephaly (premature fusion of the metopic			
suture)	5	11	45
Micro/retrognathia (abnormal posterior positioning			
of the maxilla or mandible)	4	11	36
Flammeaus nevus (Birth mark)	9	11	82
Prominent eyes	10	11	91
Abnormal palate	11	11	100
Hypertelorism (abnormally large distance between			
the eyes) (Proptosis is a condition resulting in			
forward displacement and entrapment of the eye			
from behind by the eyelids)			
	5	11	45
Upslanting palpebral fissures (the elliptic space			
between the medial and lateral canthi of the two			
open eye lids)	4	11	36
Epicanthal folds (The skin of the upper eyelid,			
from the nose to the inner side of the			
eyebrow,that covers the inner corner (canthus)			
of the eye	1	11	9
Broad alveolar ridge (one of the two jaw ridges			
either on the roof of the mouth between the			
upper teeth and the hard palate or on the			
bottom of the mouth behind the lower teeth)			
	0	11	0
Cleft/notch lip	2	11	18
Cleft palate/high pallate	4	11	36
Buccal frenulae (skin connecting the cheek to			
the gums)	6	11	55
Depressed nasal bridge	4	11	36
Anterverted nares (Nasal openings are tipped			
upwards)	2	11	18
Low-set posteriorly rotated ears	10	11	91
Retrognathia (the jaw is set back)	5	11	45
Short philtrum (Space between upper lip and tip			
of nose)	1	11	9

Bohring-Opitz Syndrome

Symptoms (%)



Ophthalmic - Eye symptoms

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Strabismus (squint, cross eyed)	5	11	45
Anterior chamber abnormalities (the fluid-filled			
space inside the eye between the iris and the			
cornea's innermost surface)	0	11	0
Myopia (short-sighted)	8	11	73
Retinal/optic nerve abnormalities	3	11	27
Absence of tears	7	11	64
Glaucoma (a group of eye conditions in which			
the optic nerve is damaged due to changes in			
eye pressure)	1	11	9
High intraocular pressures initially (causes			
damage to the optic nerve, which can lead to			
glaucoma)	1	11	9
Thick Cornea (corneal thickness is an important			
factor in accurately diagnosing eye pressure)			
	1	11	9
Excavatie	1	11	9

Hair/Skin

Low hairline	7	11	64
Hypertrichosis (abnormal hair density and			
length)	9	11	82
Hirsutisme dorsal (hairy back)	6	11	55
Synophrys (abundant hair between the			
eyebrows)	3	11	27

Neurological/Skeletal

%

BOS Posture	10	11	91
Scoliosis (Curvature of the spine)	4	11	36
Fixed constrictures of the upper limbs	3	11	27
Absence of distale interphalangeale crease from			
fingers	2	11	18
Deviatie from fingers (a hand deformity in which			
the swelling of the metacarpophalangeal joints			
(the big knuckles at the base of the fingers)			
	3	11	27
Dopping/clenched hands (BOS posture)	9	11	82
Rhizomele humerus (shortening of the humerus			
and femur)	2	11	18
(Bilateral) hip dysplasia/luxatie (dislocation of			
the hips)	2	11	18
Thoracic kyphosis (also called roundback or			
Kelso's hunchback), is a condition of over-			
curvature of the thoracic vertebrae (upper back)			
	3	11	27
Platyspondilie thoracal (Narrowing of the			
intervertebral disc spaces in the upper lumbar			
and lower thoracic spine and clefting of the			
posterior end plates at L2-4)			
	1	11	9

Congenital dislocations



Hypertonia (a condition of excessive tone of the			
skeletal muscles; increased resistance of muscle			
to passive stretching)	4	11	36
Hypotonia (low muscle tone (the amount of			
tension or resistance to stretch in a muscle),			
often involving reduced muscle strength)			
	10	11	91

Bohring-Opitz Syndrome

Symptoms (%)



Brain	0/
DIAIII	/0

Brain abnormalities	6	11	55
Cavum septum pellucidum (this is a problem			
with the 'soft spot' - as far as I can translate			
from the medical terminology)			
	1	11	9
Hypoplasie partiele agenesie posterieure corpus			
callosum (The Corpus Callosum is the central			
region of the human brain consists of nerve			
tissue which convey "messages" between the			
two hemispheres. This part is only partially			
formed or not formed at all			
	5	11	45
Spina bifida occulta (The mildest form of spina			
bifida, spina bifida occulta describes a group of			
neural tube birth defects that can affect the			
spinal column.)	1	11	9

Urology

Recurrent Urinary tract infections	2	11	18
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Thickened bladder wall	2	11	18
Infravesical obstruction (bladder outlet			
obstruction)	1	11	9
residue	1	11	9

Gastroenterology

%

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Emesis (vomiting)	7	11	64
Fundoplication (a surgical procedure to treat			
gastroesophageal reflux disease)	2	11	18
Gastrostomy	6	11	55
NG Tube	6	11	55
Constipation	7	11	64
Eating solid food	5	11	45
Gallstones	1	11	9

Other



Genital abnormalities	2	11	18
Renal abnormalities	2	11	18
Cardiac abnormalities	2	11	18
Wilms Tumours	0	11	0
Short stature	3	11	27
Winds hands and straightens legs when showing			
emotion	6	11	55
Tonsilectomy	1	11	9
Able to Communicate Verbally (please put in			
age they started)	0	11	0
Able to walk - (please put in age they			
started)	0	11	0
Hearing Impairement	2	11	18
Thalassaemia (a form of anaemia)	0	11	0
Polythelia (the presence of supernumerary			
nipples)	2	11	18
Inguinal hernia	1	11	9
Precocious puberty (Bone age of 13.9 at age			
10)	1	11	9
Turned in ankles	1	11	9
Quick growing finger and toe nails	3	11	27
Silent aspiration (Silent aspiration occurs in			
people that have swallowing problems, which is			
known as dysphagia. Aspiration is when food,		1	
liquids, or stomach contents are swallowed		l l	
poorly, and go into the lungs.)		į į	
	3	11	27

Own Research