PENTA X (49,XXXXX) CHROMOSOME CONSTITUTION PENTA X (49, XXXXXX) 染色体構成

CASE REPORT

症例報告

YUKO YAMADA, M.D. 山田佑子 SHOTARO NERIISHI, M.D. 鍊石昇太郎



ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION

国立予防衛生研究所-原爆傷害調査委員会

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A Cooperative Research Agency of

U.S.A. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES · NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

and

JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

with funds provided by U.S.A. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH
U.S.A. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

原爆傷害調査委員会

広島および長崎

米国学士院一学術会議と厚生省国立予防衛生研究所 との日米共同調査研究機関

米国原子力委員会、厚生省国立予防衛生研究所および米国公衆衛生局の研究費による

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

謝辞

The authors are grateful to Dr. Michihiro C. Yoshida for autoradiographic study and Mr. Keiichi Ohki for technical assistance. Thanks are also due to Dr. Howard B. Hamilton, Chief, Department of Clinical Laboratories, ABCC and Dr. Arthur D. Bloom, Department of Human Genetics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A. for advice in preparing the manuscript.

吉田迪弘博士にはオートラジオグラフィー検査について、大木圭一氏には技術的援助について示された厚意に謝意を表する. なお、本論文作成にあたり示唆を与えられた ABCC 臨床検査部長 Dr. Howard B. Hamilton ならびに米国ミシガン州アンナーバー、ミシガン大学人類遺伝学教室 Dr. Arthur D. Bloom に感謝する.

This paper was presented in part at the annual meeting of the Congenital Anomalies Research Association of Japan, in Yokohama City, August 4 and 5, 1970.

本論文の要旨は1970年8月4-5日横浜市における日本先天異常学会年次総会で発表した.

A paper based on this report was published in the following journal: 本報告に基づく論文は下記の雑誌に発表した.

Jinrui Idengaku Zasshi-Jap Jour Human Genet 16:15-21, 1971

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症例報告

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SUMMARY. The fifth known case, and the third in an infant of Penta X or 49, XXXXX chromosome constitution, in a 20-month-old female infant is presented, characterized by retardation of mental and physical development and congenital heart disease. This case has several clinical features similar to those of the two previously reported infant cases of Penta X.

要約. 1年8か月の女児における Penta X, すなわち49, XXXXX 染色体構成の第5番目の例で幼児で第3番目の症例を報告した. 本症例は精神身体発育の遅延および先天性心疾患の特徴を示しており Penta Xの2例の既報告症例に類似する数種の臨床像を有している.

INTRODUCTION

Of all X chromosome anomalies, cases with a Penta X or 49,XXXXX complement are perhaps the rarest, with reports of two infants and two teen-age cases so far having appeared in the literature. Kesaree and Woolley reported the first infant case and Brody et al the second case. Ricci et al described the case of a 13-year-old girl with 48,XXXX/49,XXXXX mosaic and Sergovich et al added another case of a 16-year-old girl with Penta X. The case presented here is presumed to be the fifth case and the third among infants.

CASE REPORT

A 20-month-old female infant K.I.(MF) was first examined in the Department of Pediatrics of Nagasaki University Hospital, because of dyspnea. She was the

緒言

X染色体異常のうち Penta X, すなわち49, XXXXX 構成を有する症例はきわめてまれであり、今日まで文献に現われたものは 2 幼児と 2 人の10代の症例の報告があるにすぎない。Kesaree および Woolley 1 が第 1 幼児例をBrody 6^2 が第 2 例を報告した。Ricci 6^3 は48, XXXX / 49, XXXXX のモザイクを有する 13 歳女子例を報告しSergovich 6^4 は Penta X の16 歳女子のもう 1 つの症例を加えた。ここに報告する症例は第 5 番目の症例で幼児中で第 3 番目の症例と思われる。

症例

1年8か月の女児 K. I. (基本名簿番号 で呼吸 困難のため長崎大学病院小児科で初診. 患児は母親29歳, first-born of a 29-year-old mother and a 33-year-old father. Both parents were in good health, and neither was exposed to the A-bomb in Nagasaki. There is no consanguinity or known hereditary diseases in the family. A younger sister was normal and healthy. The mother has had two spontaneous miscarriages and during the first trimester of pregnancy had genital bleeding. The infant was full term and weighed 2400 g. From birth she experienced intermittent bouts of heart failure and generally failed to thrive. She was able to sit at 12 months, to stand with support at 18 months, but never developed the ability to speak.

Physical examination at the time of admission showed a small child, 72 cm in height (normal average 77.4 cm), $7.58\,\mathrm{kg}$ in weight $(9.5\,\mathrm{kg})$, with moderate respiratory distress accompanied by peripheral cyanosis and edema. Also noted were hypertelorism, internal strabismus of the left eye, and epicanthic folds more marked than normal (Figure 1). Irises and fundi were normal. The mouth appeared normal and there were 2 upper and 2 lower incisors. Moist rales were heard throughout the chest and the heart was enlarged to percussion. A thrill was palpable in the 3rd intercostal space at the left sternal border. A systolic murmur was audible over the precordium but could not be characterized because of the rough respiratory sounds. The abdomen was slightly distended, the liver was palpable 5 cm and the spleen 2.5 cm below the costal margin. The spine was normal, and the extremities were normal, except for the presence of a Simian crease on the left palm and overlapping of the toes of both feet. The genitalia were normal female.

LABORATORY FINDINGS

Roentgenography of the chest showed cardiomegaly with prominence of the left auricular area. Electrocardiogram showed left axis deviation, hypertrophy of the right ventricle, incomplete right bundle branch block and a prolonged PR interval. Skull roentgenograms were normal and there were no ossification centers in the wrists. Electroencephalogram was unremarkable.

父親33歳の第1子であり、両親は健康であって長崎での原爆に被爆していない。家族に血族結婚はなく遺伝性疾患もない。妹は正常で健全である。母親には2回の自然流産があり妊娠初期に性器出血をみた。患児は満期出生で2400gであった。出生時からしばしば心障害をきたし全般に発育不全であった。おすわり12か月、つかまり立ち18か月で発語なし。

入院時診察では、身体は小で、身長72cm(正常平均値77.4cm),体重7.58kg(9.5 kg),かなりの呼吸障害があり末端チアノーゼと浮腫を伴っていた。また両眼開離、左眼内斜視および正常以上の眼内角贅皮が認められた(図1).虹彩ならびに眼底は正常、口腔正常、門歯上2,下2.胸部全域に湿性ラ音を聴取し心濁音界は拡大していた。振せんは左胸骨縁第3肋間にあった。収縮期雑音は心界全域に聴取されたが荒い呼吸音のためその性質は判明しなかった。腹部はやや膨満し、肝は5cm、脾は2.5cm季肋下に触知された。脊柱は正で四肢に異常はない。ただし左掌に猿線があり両足趾の重なりがあった。陰部は正常女性型であった。

臨床検査結果

初期の赤血球増多症(6.5百万/mm³)と白血球増多症(27,000)とは、ほぼ2か月後に赤血球3.3百万/mm³と白血球9200/mm³とに減じた、総コレステロール量313 mg /100 ml (正常範囲106-198)、PBI 4.67%(4.0-8.2)、131 I 甲状腺摂取量11%(10%-40%)およびT4は5.5 μ g/100 ml (7-14)であった.

胸部レ線像は心拡大を示し左心房野の突出が認められた、心電図所見では左軸偏位、右室肥大、不完全右脚ブロックならびにPR間隔の延長を認めた、頭蓋レ線像は正常であり腕部に骨核を認めなかった、脳波には著変はなかった。

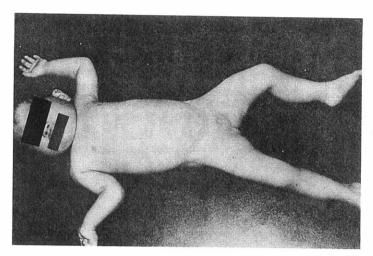


FIGURE 1 THE PATIENT WITH PENTA X CONSTITUTION 図 1 PENTA X 構成の患者

The clinical diagnoses were retarded mental and physical development, and congenital heart disease, probably endocardial cushion defect. The patient died of circulatory failure at home at 2 years and 5 months of age. An autopsy was not done.

CYTOGENETIC FINDINGS

Both the peripheral lymphocytes and the bone marrow cells showed 49 chromosomes with what appeared to be 3 extra group C chromosomes(Figure 2). Autoradiography with tritiated thymidine techniques⁵ demonstrated the presence of 4 group C late replicating chromosomes (Figure 3).

In a determination of sex chromatin using hair root sheath as described by Katz and Wright, ⁶ 75% of the cells were positive, with 44% of the sex chromatin positive cells having 4 masses (Figure 4). These two pieces of evidence supported the assumption that the patient had three extra X chromosomes. On the other hand, among 200 polymorphonuclear cells examined, 4% had two drumsticks and 10% had one. None of the cells showed three or more drumsticks. Chromosome studies of the parents and sister were normal.

DISCUSSION

Among human sex chromosome abnormalities, the most common type is triple X or 47,XXX with a prevalence of 1.2/1000 live born females. ⁷ In the absence of distinctive clinical features, recognition of this type in the

臨床診断では精神身体発育の遅延,ならびに先天性心疾 患おそらくは心内膜床欠損であった.患児は循環障害の ため自宅にて死亡.年齢2年5か月であった.解剖検査 は施行しなかった.

細胞遺伝学的検査所見

末梢リンパ球と骨髄細胞の両者が49個の染色体数を有し3個の余剰C群染色を伴っていた(図2). トリチウムで標識したサイミジンを用いてのオートラジオグラフィー法5により4個のC群染色体遅延複製を証明した(図3).

Katz および Wright の記述 6 による毛根鞘法を用いての性染色質検査では、75%の細胞が陽性であり、陽性細胞のうち44%に 4 個の凝集塊を認めた(図4). これら二つの事実は患児が 3 個の余剰染色体を有することの根拠となるものであった. 一方、検査した 200 個の多形核細胞のドラムスティックは、 4 %の細胞では 2 個であり、10%の細胞では 1 個であった. 3 個あるいはそれ以上のドラムスティックを示した細胞はなかった. 両親と妹の染色体検査の結果は正常であった.

検 討

ヒト性染色体異常のうちで最も普通の型は3X, すなわち47, XXXで, その頻度は出生女児1000に対し1.2の割合である. 7 顕著な臨床像が欠けている場合には一般

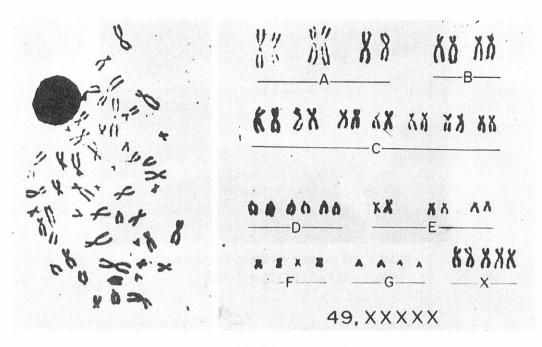


FIGURE 2 KARYOGRAM SHOWING 49, XXXXX 図 2 49, XXXXX の核型

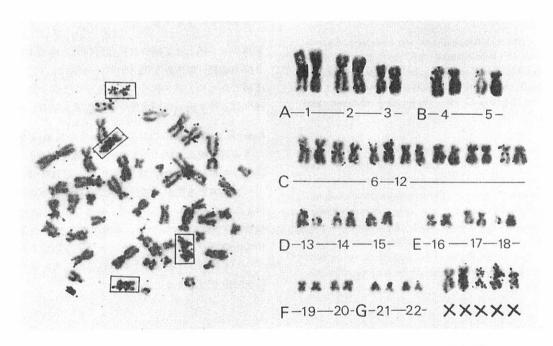


FIGURE 3 AUTORADIOGRAM SHOWING FOUR LATE REPLICATING CHROMOSOMES (BOXED IN METAPHASE PLATE)

図3 オートラジオグラム. 4個の後期複製染色体(中期像を囲む)を示す

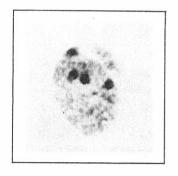


FIGURE 4 A HAIR ROOT CELL FROM THE PENTA X PATIENT SHOWING FOUR SEX CHROMATIN BODIES

図4 PENTA X の患者の毛根細胞 4 個の性染色塊を示す

general population is rather difficult, since the XXX females are grossly normal and fertile, though IQ varies from low to bright. Tetra X or 48,XXXX females apparently are much less common, with only ten such cases known at present. 8 Here again, there are no characteristic abnormalities, so that diagnosis must depend on chromosome studies. On the other hand, individuals with the Penta X (49, XXXXX) constitution may have somewhat more specific clinical features than other polysomic X subjects. As seen in Table 1, the three known infant cases have several characteristics in common. They were mentally retarded, had congenital heart anomalies and all were ascertained at about 2 years of age. Furthermore, the infants carried such minor stigmata as hypertelorism, marked epicanthic folds, strabismus, Simian crease and overlapping of toes which are often seen in patients with congenital anomalies. Sergovich et al 4 described a 16-year-old girl with Penta X constitution, presenting a distinctive facies which was remarkably similar to that of a 13-year-old girl with a Penta X/tetra X mosaic constitution reported by Ricci et al. 3 In addition, both girls had a large number of minor skeletal malformations which were identical to those found in males with a 49,XXXXY chromosome complement. There were, however, relatively few features in common between those older girls and the infants with Penta X.

Cytogenetic study showed that all cells obtained from either the peripheral blood or bone marrow had 49 chromosomes with extra chromosomes in the C group. The autoradiographic evidence and sex chromatin studies indicated that in each of the three cases the extra chromosomes were X's. No more than two drumsticks were seen in any polymorphonuclear leukocytes, a finding consistent with observations reported by others, ^{1,7} which has been interpreted to indicate that there is no correlation in polysomic X individuals between the number of drumsticks and number of X's.

人口の中においてこの型を確認することはむしろ困難で ある. それはXXX 女性では、IQ は高低種々であって もほぼ正常人に近く,かつ妊孕力もあるからである. Tetra X すなわち48, XXXX の女性はたしかに少なくて, 現在のところ10例が知られているにすぎない.8 これも また特徴的な異常がないので,診断は染色体検査によら なければならない. 一方、Penta X (49, XXXXX)構成 の個体は他の多X個体よりも, ややより特徴的の臨床像 を有している. 表1に示されるように, 既知の3症例は 数種の特徴において共通性がある. 患児は知能遅滞, 先 天性心奇形を有し、すべてがほぼ2歳ごろに発見されてい る. さらに, 両眼開離, 眼内角贅皮, 斜視, 猿線および 趾の重なりのような小症候を有していた. これらは先天 異常の個体にしばしばみられるものである. Sergovich ら4は Penta X構成を有する16歳女子について記述し、 Ricci ら 3 により報告された Penta X / tetra X のモザイ ク構成を有する13歳女子と顕著に類似した特徴的な顔貌 について報告した. 加えて, この2名の女子は多数の微 小骨格奇形を有していた. その奇形は49, XXXXY染色 体構成の男子にみられるものと同一のものであった. た だし、Penta Xを有する年長女子と幼児との間には共通 した臨床像は比較的少なかった.

細胞遺伝学的検索では、末梢血か骨髄かのいずれから得られたすべての細胞も、C群に余剰の染色体を有する49個の染色体であった。オートラジオグラフィーと性染色質検査の結果は、これら3例においては余剰染色体がX染色体であることを示した。多形核白血球において3個以上のドラムスティックが認められなかった。この所見は他の研究者らの報告した観察 1,7 に一致するものであり、多 1,7 とを示すと解の数との間に相互関係は存在しないことを示すと解釈されている。

TABLE 1 CLINICAL SUMMARY OF INFANTS WITH PENTA X CONSTITUTION 表 1 PENTA X 構成の患者の臨床像要約

		Case 症例				
×		I		II	III	
Reference 参考文献	Kesar	Kesaree & Woolley (1963)		Brody et al (1967)	Present Case 本報告	
Parental ages (yrs) 両親の	1 1111	Father 父 26 Mother 母 22		48 42	33 29	
Siblings (rank) 同胞(順位) 5 (4t)	5 (4th) (第4子)		8 (7th) (第7子)	2 (1st) (第1子)	
Maternal pregnancy histor 母親の妊娠歴	*/-	Genital bleeding(+) 性器出血		Persistent vomiting (+) 連続的嘔吐	Genital bleeding(+) 性器出血	
Duration of pregnancy (mo 妊娠期間(月)	s)		8	10	10	
Birth weight 出生時体重	(g)	1946		2920	2400	
Age at examination (mos) 診察時の月齢		16		29	20	
Weight 体重 (k	g)	5.	9	12.64	7.5	
Height 身重 (c	m)	7	2	82.6	72	
Eyes 眼		telorism lanting	両眼開離 眼上傾斜	Strabismus 斜視 Epicanthic fold, marked 内角贅皮著明	Strabismus 斜視 Hypertelorism 両眼開 Epicanthic fold, marked 内角贅皮著明	
Congenital heart anomalie 先天性心奇形		Patent ductus arteriosus 動脈管開存症		Patent ductus arteriosus 動脈管開存症	Endocardial cushion defect, probable 心内膜床欠損確実	
Hands 手		Small, Simian crease 小,猿線		Small, curved Vth finger 小,第5指湾曲	Small, Simian crease 小,猿線	
Feet 足		Small, toe overlapping 小, 趾の重なり		Talipes varus 内反足	Toe overlapping 趾の重なり	
Genitalia 陰部	Norm 正常 5	al femal (性	e	Normal female 正常女性	Normal female 正常女性	
Mental retardation 知能発	育遅延		+	+	1+	

The cytologic events producing this rare chromosomal anomaly probably involve survival of the maternal X chromosomes in a single cell through both meiotic divisions by nondisjunction to produce an ovum with $4\ X$ chromosomes subsequently fertilized by a normal sperm contributing the fifth X. Less likely is the simultaneous occurrence of nondisjunction in reduction divisions in both parents to contribute multi-X sperm and ovum that in turn produce the Penta X zygote.

このまれな染色体異常発現の細胞学的な機転は、おそらく不分離現象により2回の環元分裂の過程において1個の細胞中に母側のX染色体が残存し4個のX染色体を有する1個の卵子が発生し、次に第5番目のX染色体をもつ正常精子と受精したことによるものであろう。両親の環元分裂の不分離が同時に起こることにより多Xの精子と卵子による結果としてPenta X 受精卵が発生するということは可能性に乏しい。

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