Imaging applications in dysmorphology and syndromology

Hilde Peeters

Clinical dysmorphology

1960-70

DS delineation at the molecular level

1990

Micro array

Reverse dysmorphology

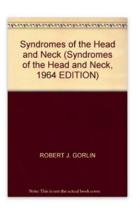
2006

NGS

Reverse dysmorphology

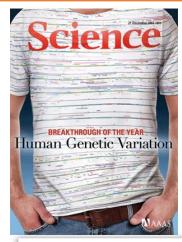
2012

2024









Syndrome

phenotype

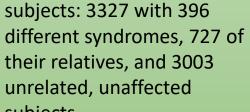


Volume 149A, Issue 1

Special Issue: Elements of Morphology Standard Terminology

Pages: 1-127

Pages: 1-127 January 2009



3D facial images of 7057

subjects.

Hallgrimsson et al. 2020





3D Analysis of Facial Morphology

Peter Hammond, ¹* Tim J. Hutton. ¹ Judith E. Allanson, ² Linda E. Campbell, ³ Raoul C.M. Hennekam, ⁴ Sean Holden, ⁵ Michael A. Patton, ⁶ Adam Shaw, ⁶ I. Karen Temple, ⁷ Matthew Trotter, ⁸ Kieran C. Murphy, ⁹ and Robin M. Winter ¹⁰

FDNA

~2000 3D images rare developmental disorders . **P Hammond**

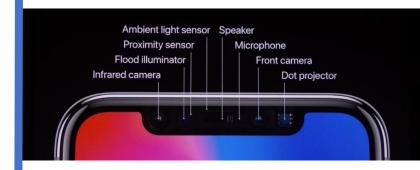
3DMD

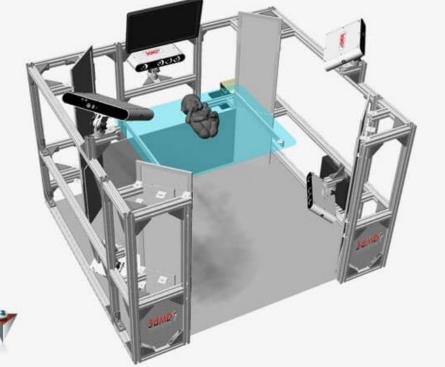


True Depth Camera Apple











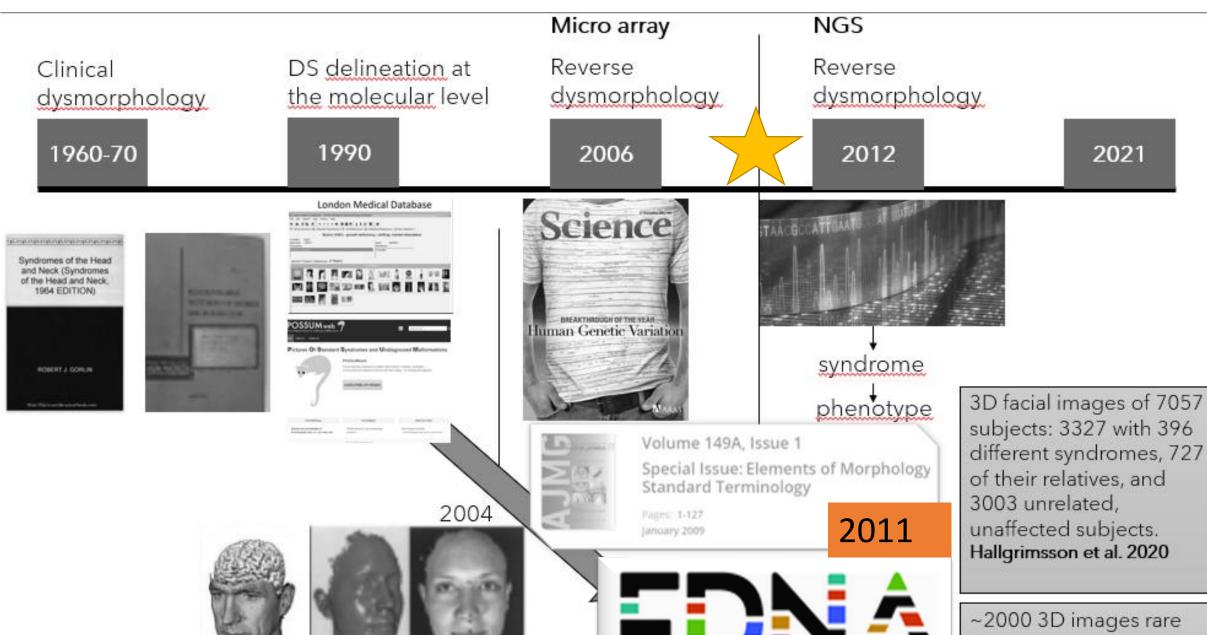


Applications of 2D and 3D imaging

- Syndrome recognition, classification, ranking
- Explore the phenotypic variability of syndromic conditions
 - Monogenic conditions: study the relation of the facial phenotype with molecular diagnosis
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 - Variant interpretation
- Normal versus abnormal facial variation

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• Syndrome recognition, classification, ranking



3D Analysis of Facial Morphology

~2000 3D images rare developmental disorders. P Hammond

2021



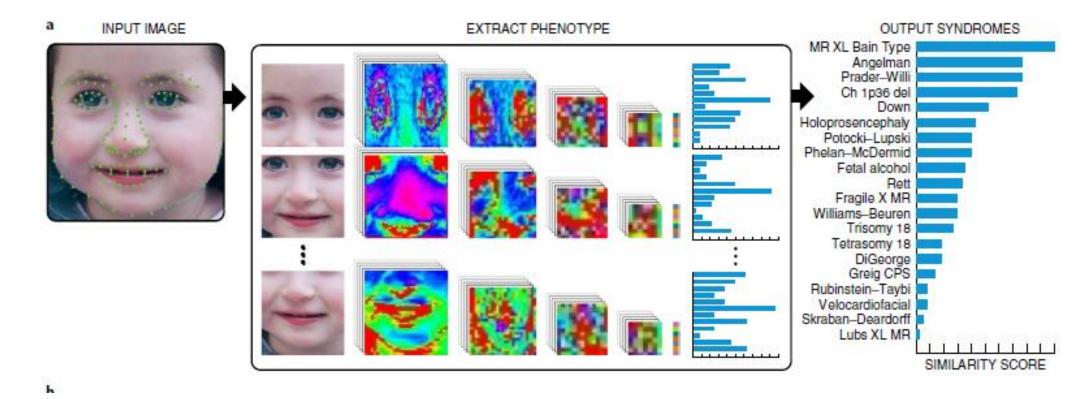
CASE LIST

NEW CASE

SUPPORT

Prof. Hilde Peeters





ORIGINAL ARTICLE



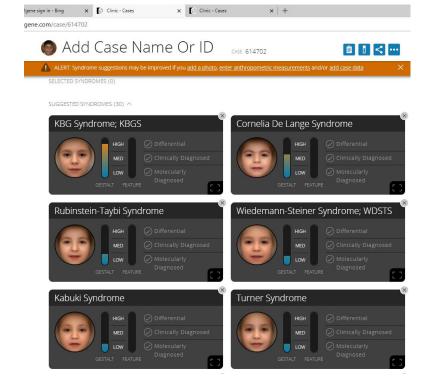
Pathogenic variants in EP300 and ANKRD11 in patients with phenotypes overlapping Cornelia de Lange syndrome

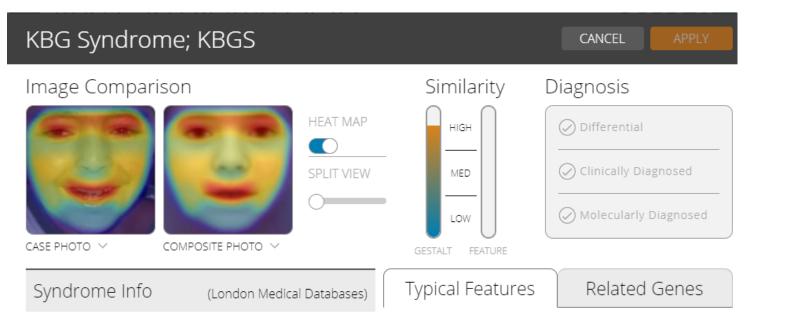
Francesco Cucco¹ | Patrizia Sarogni¹ | Sara Rossato² | Mirella Alpa³ | Alessandra Patimo¹ | Ana Latorre⁴ | Cinzia Magnani⁵ | Beatriz Puisac⁴ | Feliciano J. Ramos⁴ | Juan Pié⁴ | Antonio Musio¹ ©



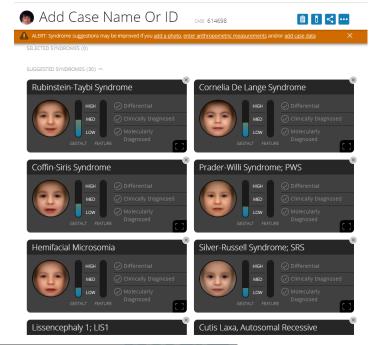


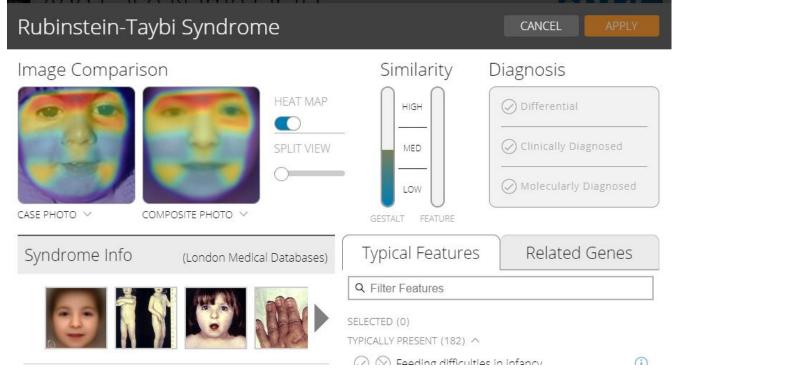












ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Pathogenic variants in EP300 and ANKRD11 in patients with phenotypes overlapping Cornelia de Lange syndrome

Francesco Cucco¹ | Patrizia Sarogni¹ | Sara Rossato² | Mirella Alpa³ | Alessandra Patimo¹ | Ana Latorre⁴ | Cinzia Magnani⁵ | Beatriz Puisac⁴ | Feliciano J. Ramos⁴ | Juan Pié⁴ | Antonio Musio¹ ©







CASE LIST

NEW CASE

SUPPORT

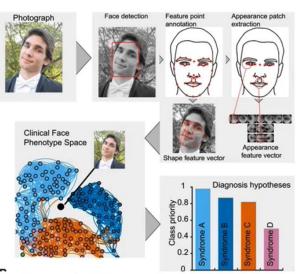


Part based syndrome classification

INPUT IMAGE EXTRACT PHENOTYPE OUTPUT SYNDROMES

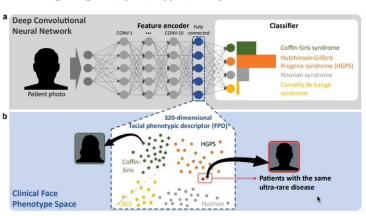
Y. Gurovich et al., "Identifying facial phenotypes of genetic disorders using deep learning," Nat. Med., vol. 25, no. 1, Art. no. 1, Jan. 2019, doi: 10.1038/s41591-018-0279-0

Clinical phenotype face space



Q. Ferry et al., "Diagnostically relevant facial gestalt information from ordinary photos," eLife, vol. 3, p. e02020, Jun. 2014, doi: 10.7554/eLife.02020.

GestaltMatcher: Overcoming the limits of rare disease matching using facial phenotypic descriptors



T.-C. Hsieh et al., "GestaltMatcher: Overcoming the limits of rare disease matching using facial phenotypic descriptors," Genetic and Genomic Medicine, preprint, Jan. 2021. doi: 10.1101/2020.12.28.20248193.



Show facial analysis only ①

CASE LIST

NEW CASE

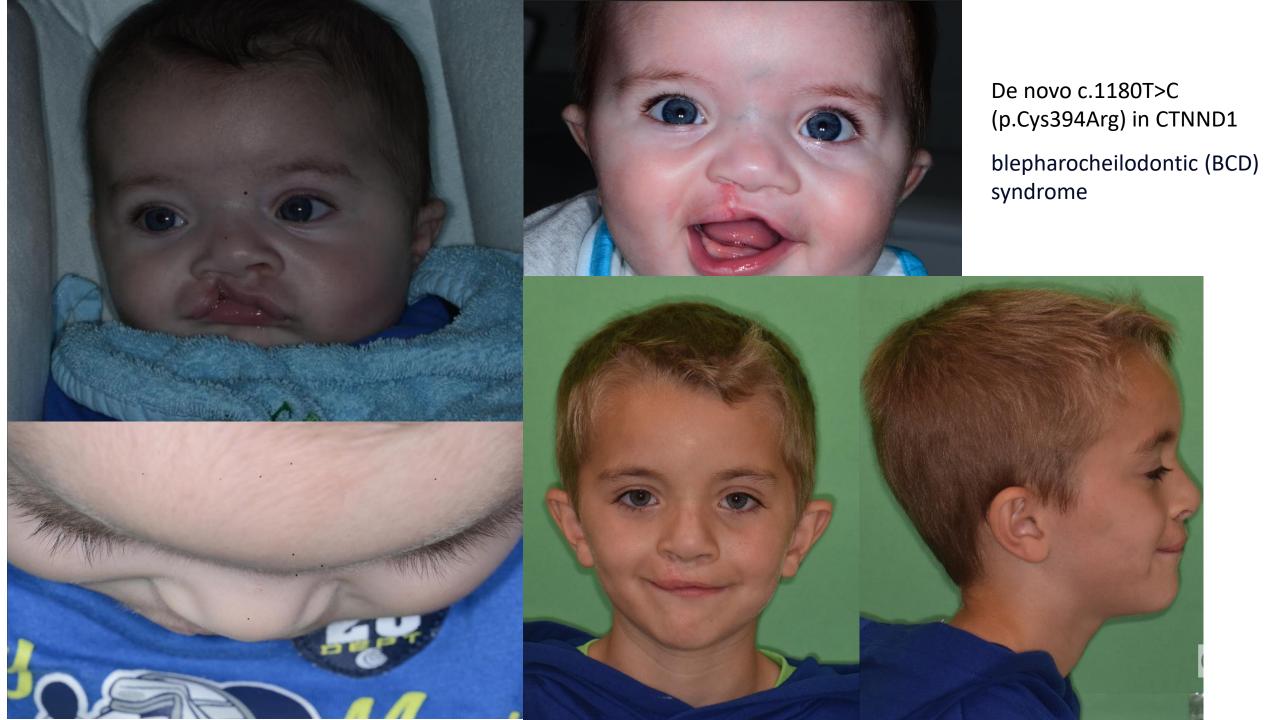
SUPPORT

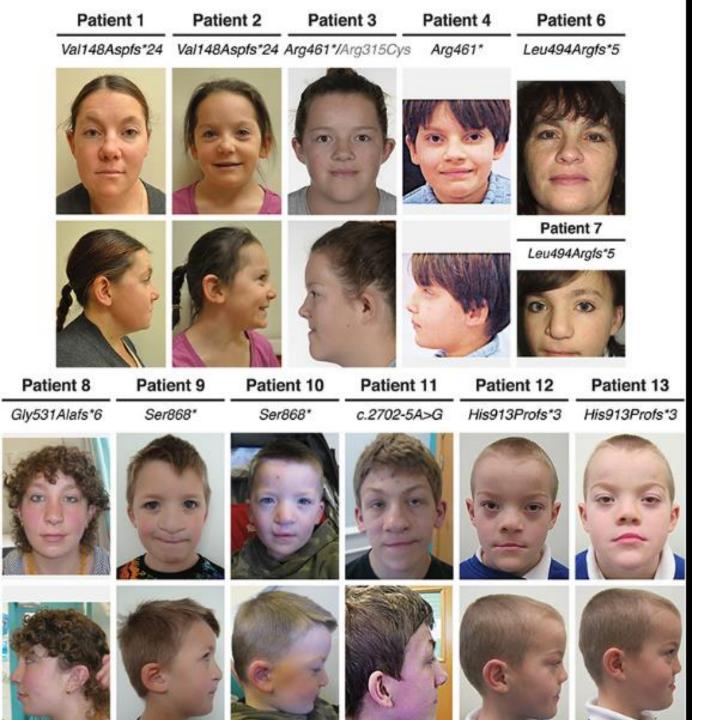
Prof. Hilde Peeters

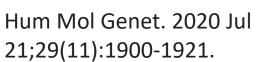


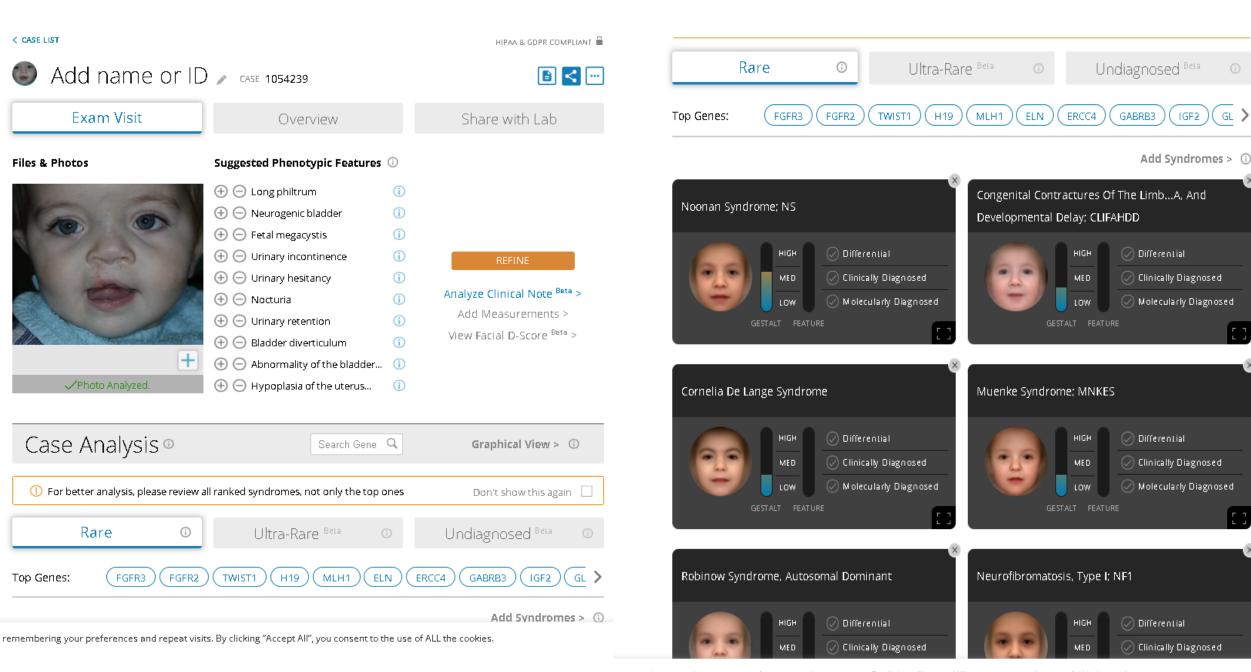


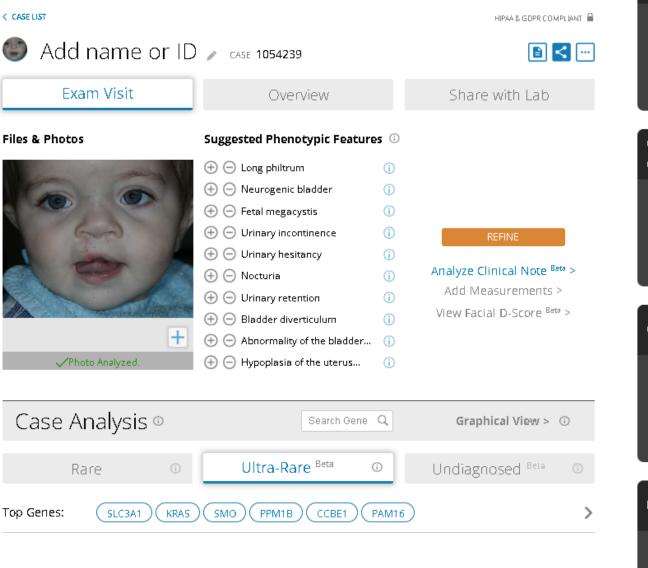
Add Syndromes > ①

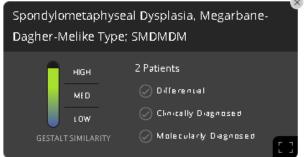






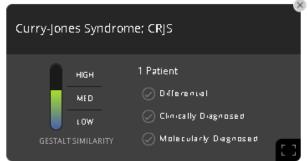






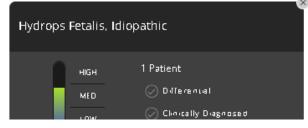




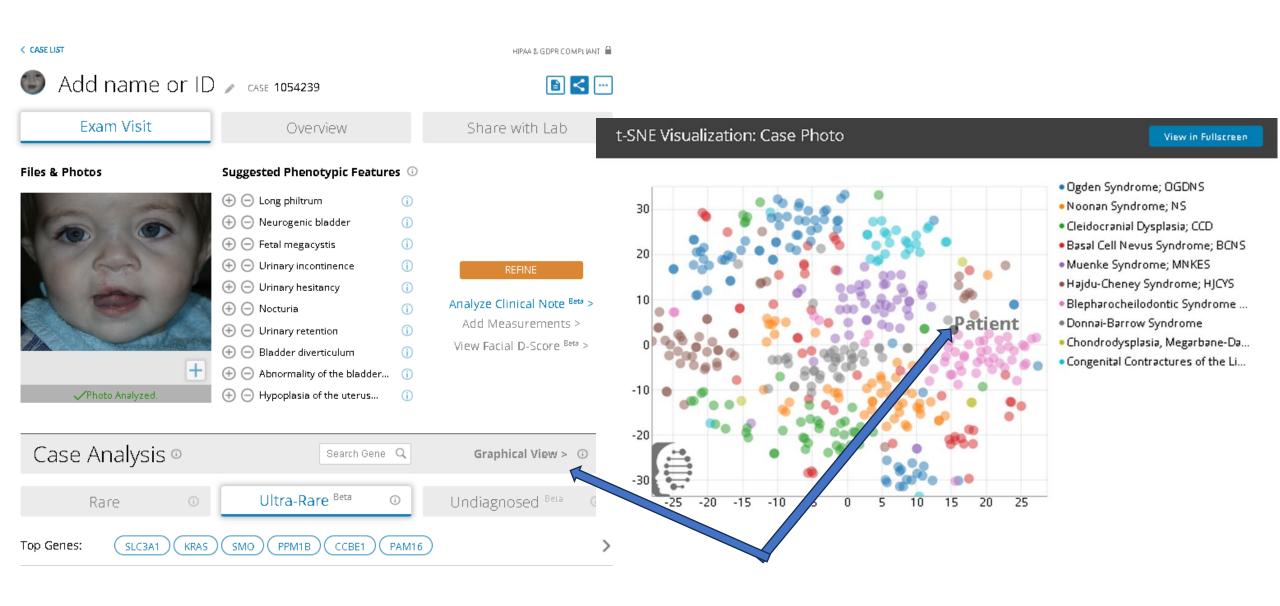


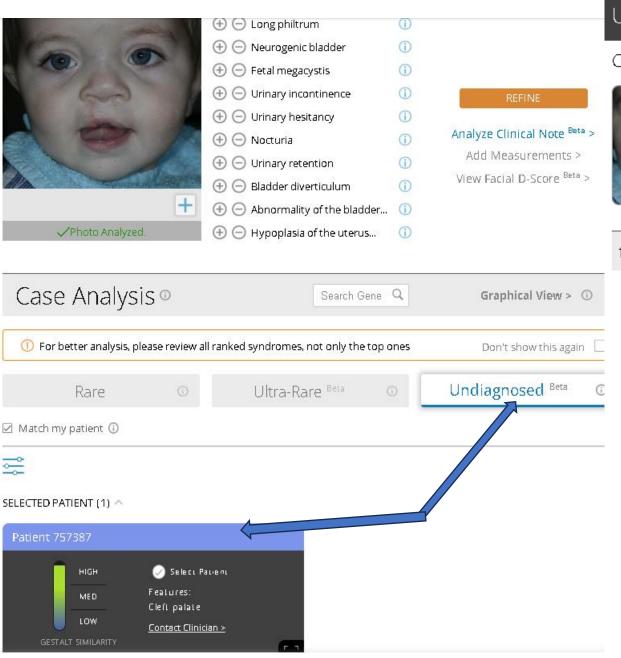












Undiagnosed Matched Patient 757387

CANCEL

APPLV

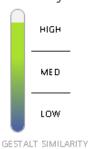




Visualization



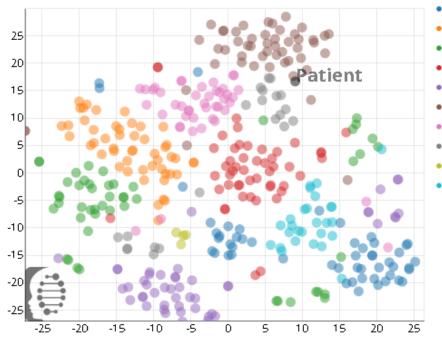
Similarity 0.9



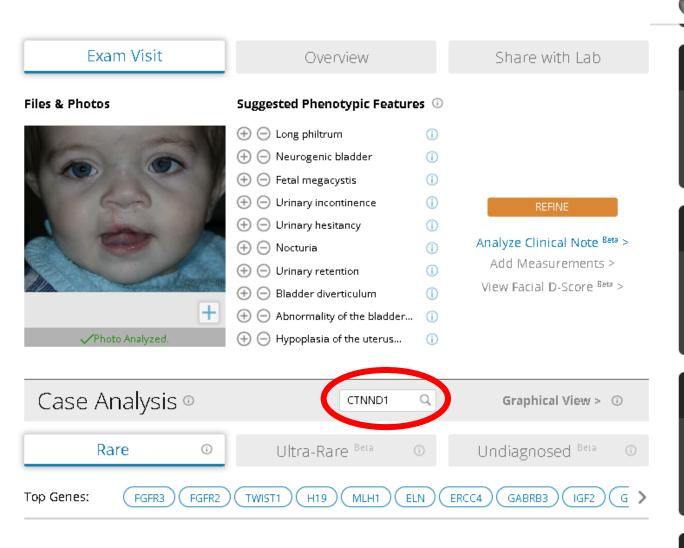
Select Patient

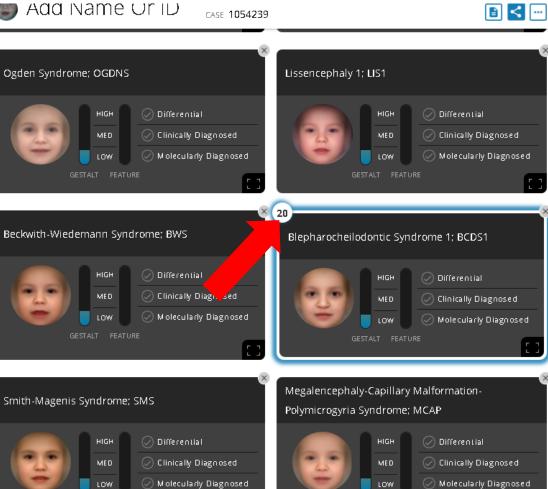
t-SNE Visualization: Matched Patient Photo

View in Fullscreen



- Ogden Syndrome; OGDNS
- Noonan Syndrome; NS
- Cleidocranial Dysplasia; CCD
- Muenke Syndrome; MNKES
- Hajdu-Cheney Syndrome; HJCYS
- Blepharocheilodontic Syndrome 1...
- Donnai-Barrow Syndrome
- Craniofacial Dysmorphism. Skelet...
- Chondrodysplasia. Megarbane-D...
- Congenital Contractures of the Li...





Aarskog-Scott Syndrome; AAS

Intellectual Developmental Disorder, X-Linked Syndromic, Lubs Type: MRXSI

Image Comparison





Bcd Syndrome, Clefting, Ectropion, And Conical Teeth.

Syndrome, Lagophthalmia With Bilateral Cleft Lip And

A family was described in which a quarter of the

putative gene carriers had a cleft lip and/or palate, 40%

had ectropion of the lower lid and nearly 50% had

conical teeth. In 28% only one feature was present. The

young proband had sparse hair but this was not a

feature in others. Rapp-Hodgkin syndrome was

considered as part of the differential diagnosis. This

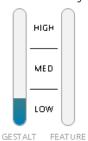
condition may be the same as cleft lip/palate-

Ectropion, Inferior, With Cleft Lip And/or Palate, Elschnig













Syndrome Info

CASE PHOTO V

(London Medical Databases)



Typical Features

Related Genes

①

(i)

(i)

(i)

(i)

(i)

(i)

(i)

(i)

(i)

(i)

①

(i)

(i)

(i)

Q Filter Features

TYPICALLY PRESENT (17) ^



SYNONYMS

Palate

OMIM#

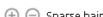
119580

LOCATION

16q22.1, 11q21.1

INHERITANCE MODE

Autosomal Dominant





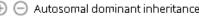


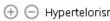


) Hypodontia
) Hypodont









Conical tooth

Small nail

⊕ ⊝ High forehead

⊕ ⊝ Cleft upper lip

High anterior hairline

Anal atresia

TYPICALLY ABSENT (0)

SELECTED (0)

⊕ Flat face

Ectropion of lower eyelids

Distichiasis

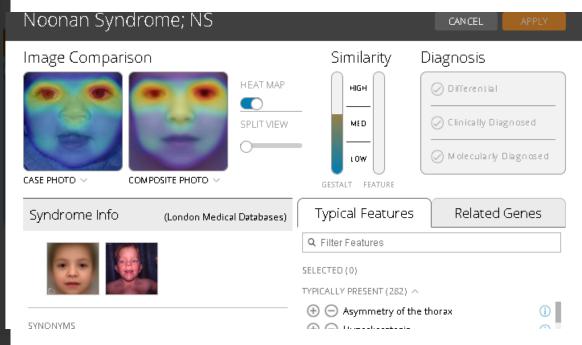
Autosomal dominant inheritance

Hypertelorism

Neural tube defect

Choanal atresia











Applications of 2D and 3D imaging

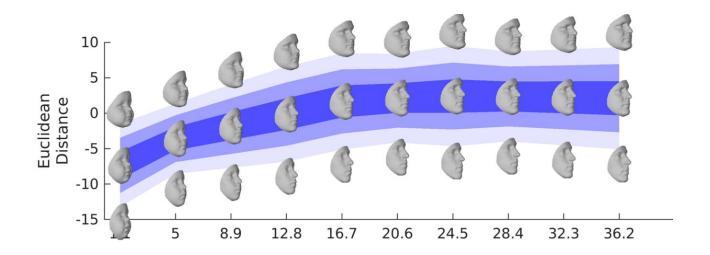
- Syndrome recognition, classification, ranking
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 - Variant interpretation

How to assess an individual face?

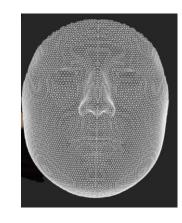
Article Open Access Published: 09 June 2021

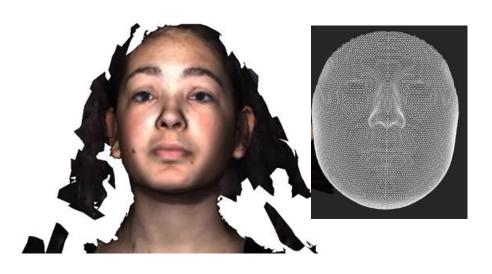
Large-scale open-source three-dimensional growth curves for clinical facial assessment and objective description of facial dysmorphism

Harold S. Matthews [™], Richard L. Palmer, Gareth S. Baynam, Oliver W. Quarrell, Ophir D. Klein, Rich Spritz, Raoul C. Hennekam, Susan Walsh, Mark Shriver, Seth M. Weinberg, Benedikt Hallgrimsson, P. Hammond, Anthony J. Penington, Hilde Peeters & Peter D. Claes

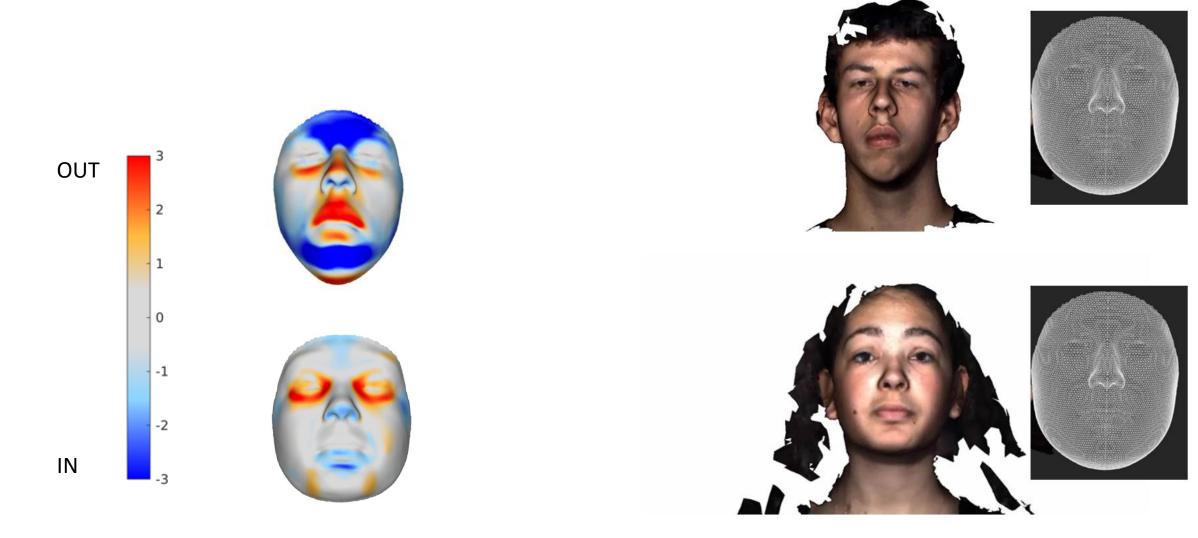






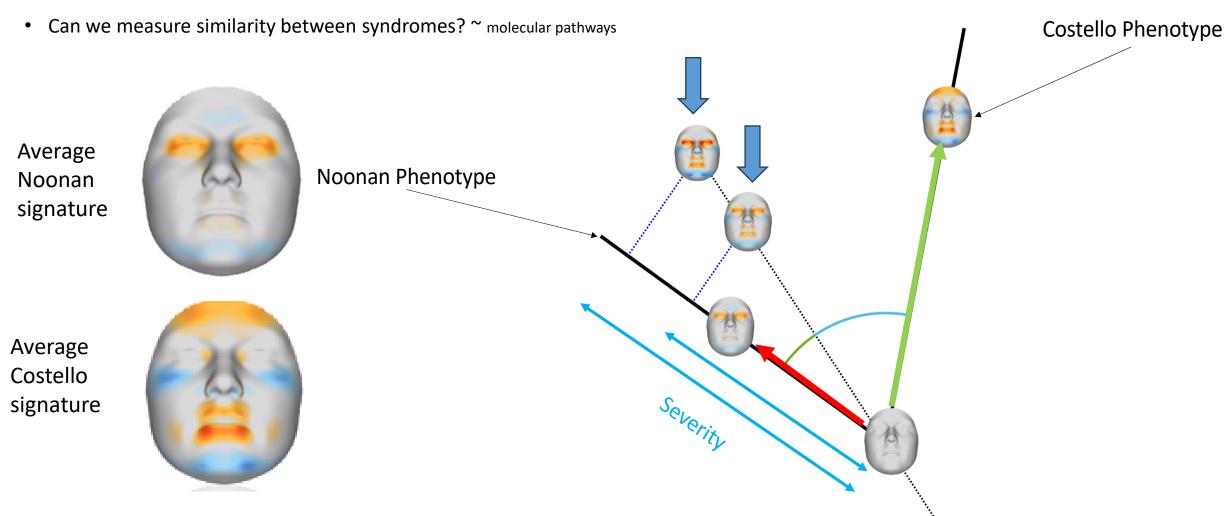


How to assess an individual face?



Genotype phenotype correlation: syndrome delineation, discrimination, individual patient evaluation

- What parts of the face are affected and in what ways?
- Can we define a degree of severity for individual patients?



Genotype phenotype correlation: syndrome delineation, discrimination, individual patient evaluation

- What parts of the face are affected and in what ways?
- Can we define a degree of severity for individual patients?
- Can we measure similarity between syndromes? ~ molecular pathways

J Med Genet. 2022 Jul 20;jmedgenet-2021-108366. doi: 10.1136/jmedgenet-2021-108366.
Online ahead of print.

Refining nosology by modelling variation among facial phenotypes: the RASopathies

```
Harold Matthews <sup>1 2 3</sup>, Michiel Vanneste <sup>1 2</sup>, Kaitlin Katsura <sup>4</sup>, David Aponte <sup>5</sup>, Michael Patton <sup>6</sup>, Peter Hammond <sup>1</sup>, Gareth Baynam <sup>7 8 9 10</sup>, Richard Spritz <sup>11</sup>, Ophir D Klein <sup>4</sup>, Benedikt Hallgrimsson <sup>5</sup>, Hilde Peeters <sup>1</sup>, Peter Claes <sup>12 2 3 13</sup>
```

Genotype phenotype correlation: syndrome delineation, discrimination, individual patient evaluation

- What parts of the face are affected and in what ways?
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aspecific facial phenotype

or

to rare to become recognizable by either of us

What is it in the face that gives away the major gene effect?



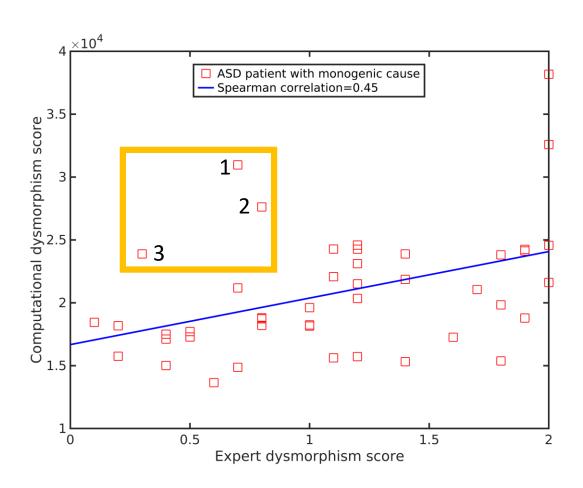


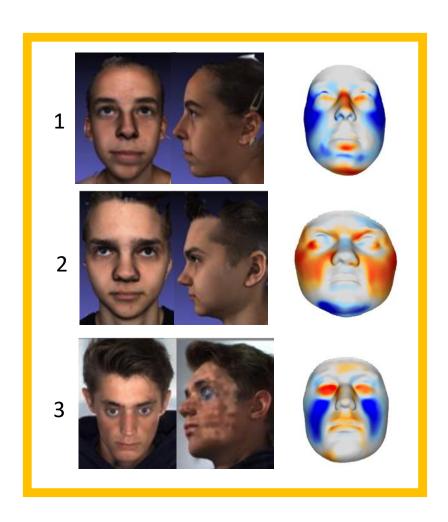
Mendelian cause?

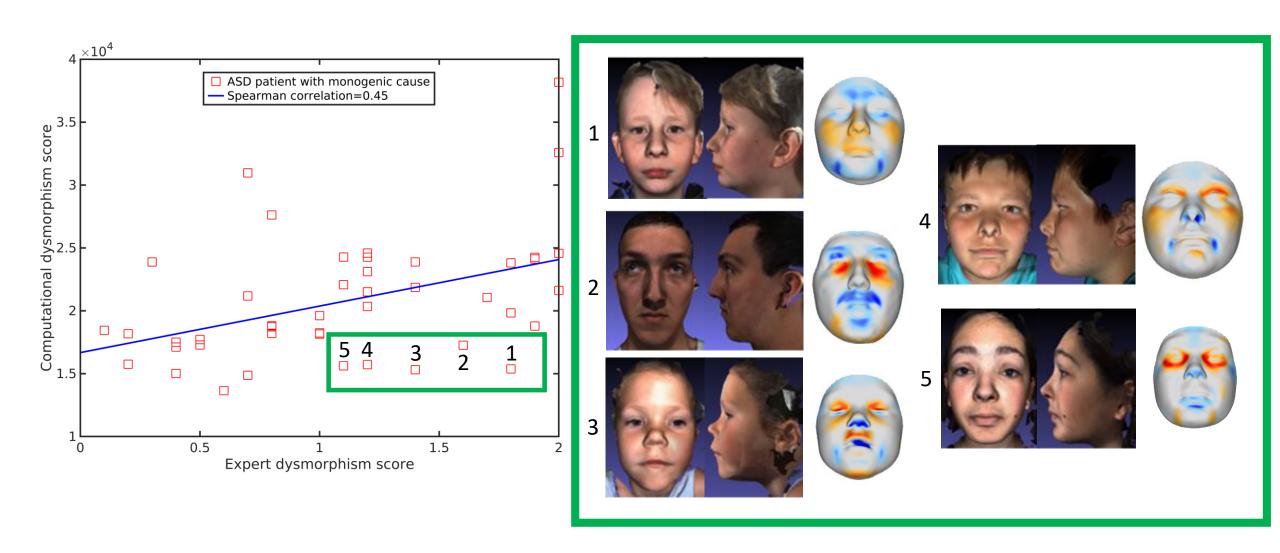
Applications of 2D and 3D imaging

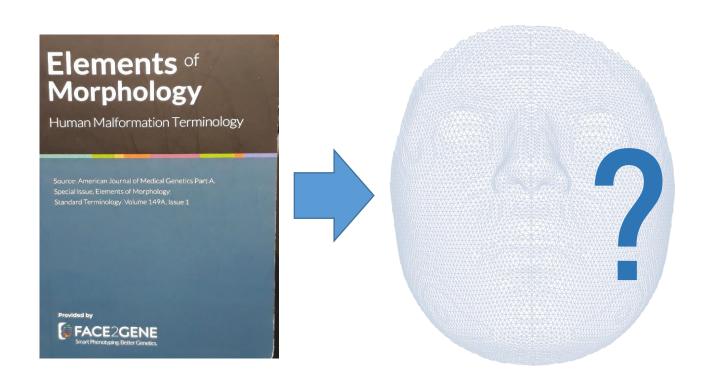
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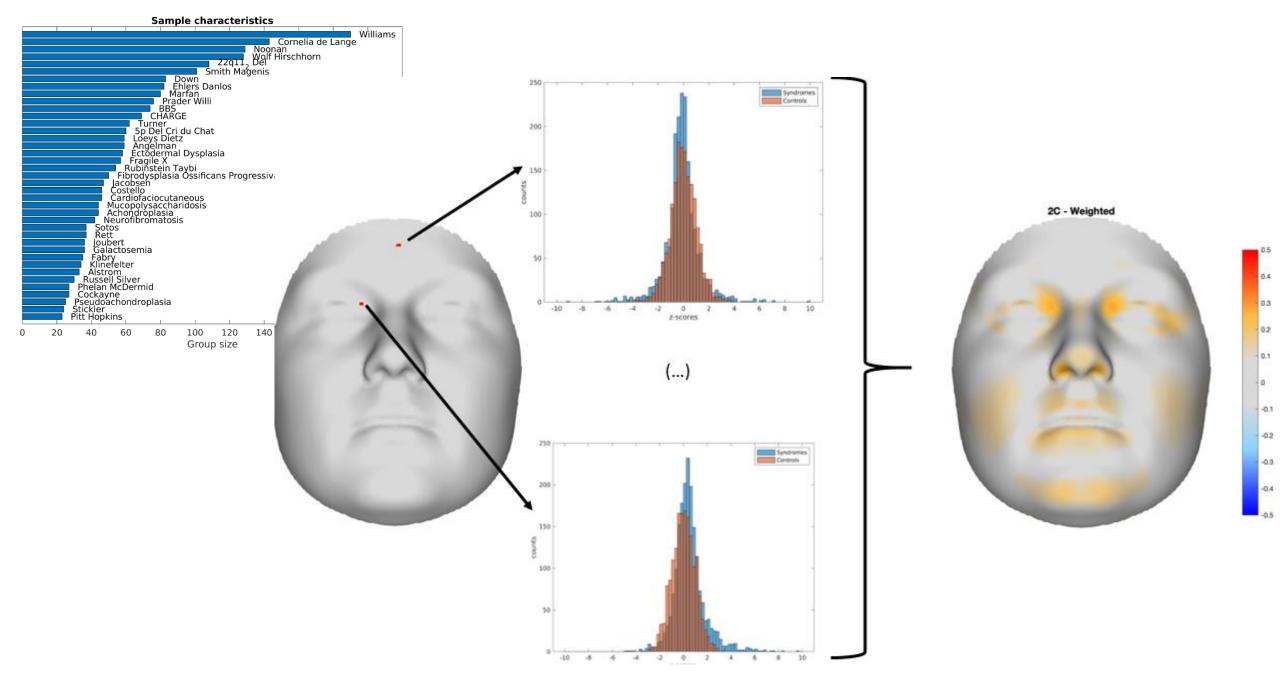
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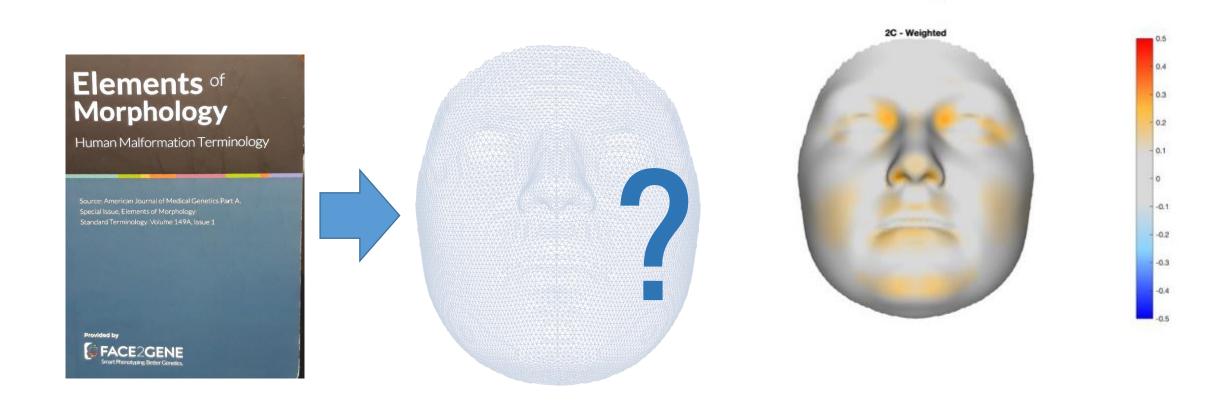


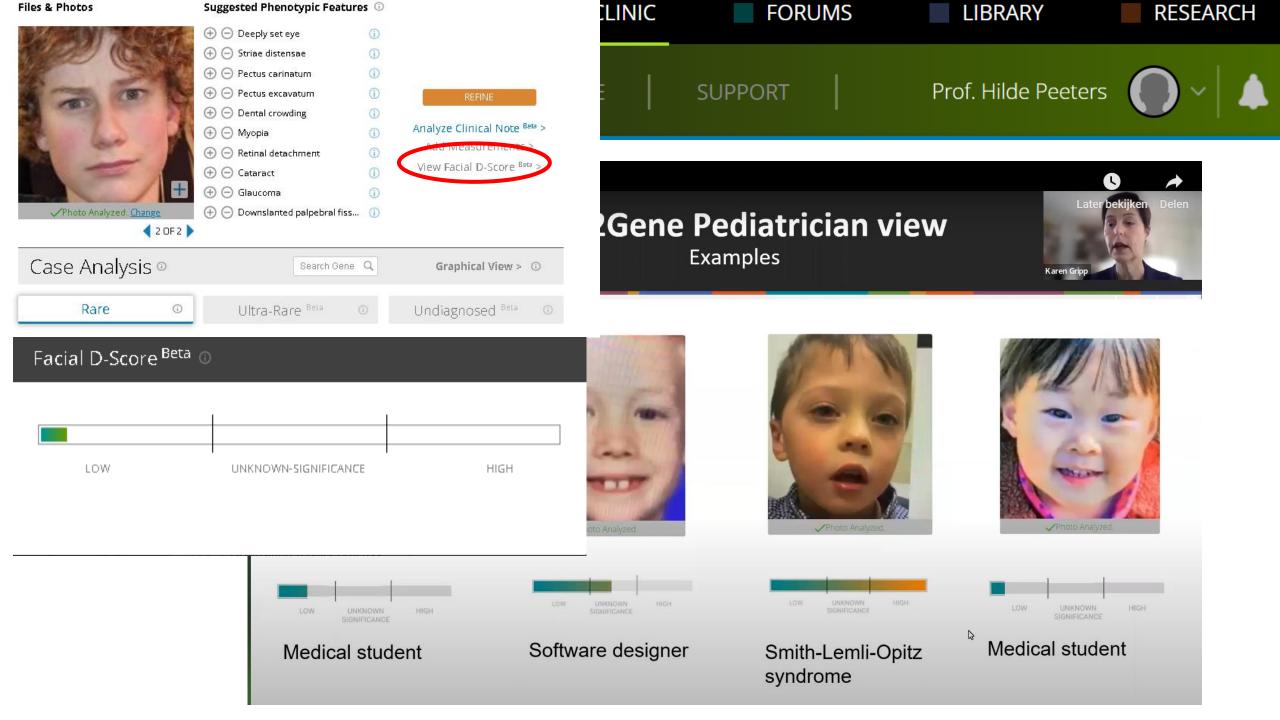












Applications of 2D and 3D imaging

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