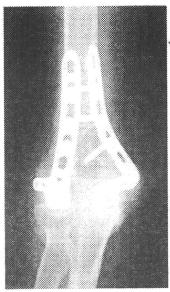
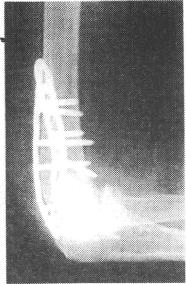
### 図9 前医での手術後X線像

20カ月前に転倒して右肘上腕 骨通顆骨折となり、前医で観 血的整復固定術が行われた。 関節裂隙は著明に減少してい る。

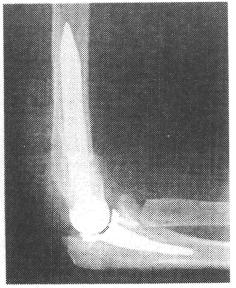




## 図10 抜釘,TEA術後X線像

右肘関節痛が続き可動域制限 も著明なため、プレートとス クリューを抜去してK-NOW人 工肘関節によるTEAを行った。





屈曲:90°),右肘関節に対してもK-NOW人工 肘関節を用いたTEAを行った。術後1年の現在, 右肘関節痛はなく可動域も伸展:-25°,屈 曲:135°と改善している(**図10**)。

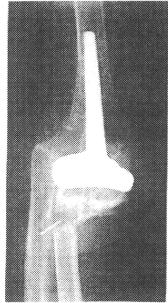


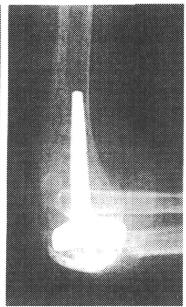
K-NOW人工肘関節は、アナトミカルデザイ

ンを採用し、上腕骨髄腔内の占拠率を高めるために、上腕骨ステムがカーブしていることが特徴である。また、上腕骨側と尺骨側の各インプラントを組み合わせ可能なmodular systemとしてさまざまな大きさの肘関節に対応できるように開発された。RA肘は、そのstageによって骨破壊の程度もさまざまで、術前の肘関節の不安定性やbone stockによって最適な人工肘関節を

# 図11 前医で6年前にTEAを受けたが、 尺骨ステムのすぐ遠位で骨折を 生じた例

再置換術の際に、尺骨骨髄腔内のセメントを除去するのに難渋した。





選択する必要がある。

今回報告したK-NOW人工肘関節のシステムは、上腕骨コンポーネントと尺骨コンポーネントが繋がっているタイプであるlinked typeと、繋がっていないタイプであるun-linked typeを選択でき、セメント固定、セメントレス固定も選択できるので、種々のstageのRA肘に対応できる有用なシステムである。

どのstageにどのような機種を選択するかについては、多くの議論がある。RAは、最近の生物学的製剤のめざましい進歩によってその進行がコントロールされることが多いが、現時点では完全に治す薬物はない。すなわち、人工財 関節置換術を行って術直後の経過がよくても、RAが進行して再置換術が必要となる例がある。また、人工関節周辺の骨折の受傷が最近増加しており、再置換術や観血的整復固定術などが必要になる可能性もある(図11)。そのために、TEAをRA肘に行う場合には、再置換術のことを考慮すると、各ステムと各関節面コンポーネントが別々に再置換できるタイプ

(高いmodularity), 骨切除量が少なくbone stockを温存できるタイプ(un-linked type), セメント抜去の必要のないタイプ(セメントレスタイプ)が選択肢となる。

これらのことから、著者は術前の肘関節の解剖学的な位置関係が著しく破綻していない65歳以下の例では、原則としてセメントレスタイプのun-linked typeを選択している。

# まとめ

①現在著者らが使っているK-NOW人工肘関節の開発コンセプトとその現状について,報告した。

②著者らが考えているRA肘に対するTEAの 適応とその症例を報告した。

③K-NOW人工肘関節の短期成績と合併症・問題点について報告した。

④RAは進行性の疾患で,現在治癒に至る薬剤がないことから,TEAを行う際には,再置換術の可能性を考慮して行うべきである。

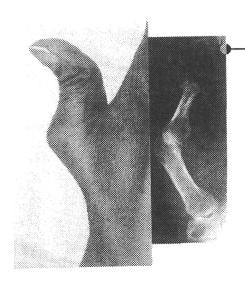
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# リウマチ性手指変形

- 概念 ① 関節リウマチは関節滑膜炎により、関節痛や関節拘縮・変形をもたらす炎症性自己 免疫疾患である. 血管, 肺, 皮膚, 心臓, 筋・腱, 骨にも障害が及ぶ.
  - ② 臨床症状は1時間以上続く朝のこわばり、多発関節炎、手指の関節腫脹、リウマチ 結節に加えて、X線像にも特徴的所見がある.
  - ③ 指 PIP 関節、MP 関節の腫脹はリウマチの初期症状として知られているが、やがて 特に手指では外観でも判別可能な変形を呈するようになる.
  - ④ 中等度から重度になると機能障害を来すようになり、手術を要する場合がある.

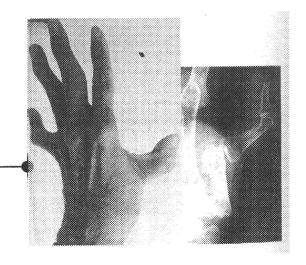


# 図1 母指ボタンホール変形

MP 関節炎に始まり、MP 関節屈曲、IP 関節過伸展となる。 つまみ動作では変形が助長される. 右はつまみ動作時の X 線写真.

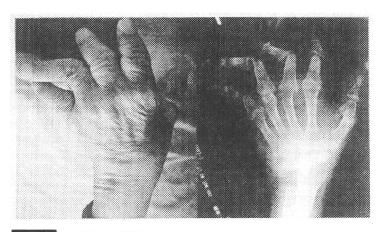


CM 関節炎に始まり、CM 関節脱臼・内転拘縮。 MP関節過伸展、IP関節屈曲となる、X線写真で は CM 関節の変形が著明, IP 関節裂隙は比較的保 たれている.



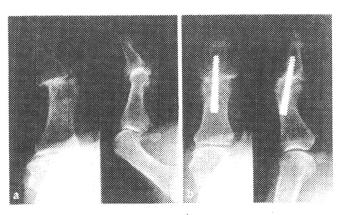
# ■ 疾患の特徴と読影のポイント

- ① リウマチ手の変形を見る際は、指骨軸の変形と関節そのものの変化、骨の脆弱性を読み取る ことが必要である.
- ② 指関節が問題となる場合は、手の2方向 X線写真のみでは不充分であり、指の正しい側面も 撮影する.特に治療計画をたてる際にはインプラントの選択と適否,関節形成・固定の際の 注意点など正しい側面像から得られる情報は多い.



# 図3 ムチランス変形

母指IP関節、示指から小指までのPIP関節は吸収されて、重度の変形を呈する。関節部が吸収されたため皮膚はたるんでいる。引っ張れば指が伸びることから telescoping(またはオペラグラス変形)と呼ばれる。



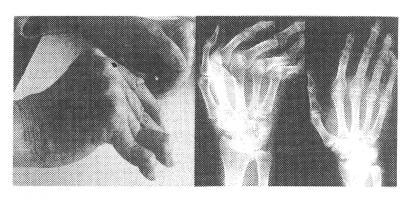
# 図 4 母指 IP 橈屈変形

母指IP関節炎と繰り返すつまみ動作により、橈側偏位と動揺を呈するようになる(a). 関節裂隙狭小化、びらん、一部関節面の変形を認める、細かいものをつまみにくくなれば、装具装着やIP関節固定術の適応となる(b, 埋め込みスクリューを用いた関節固定).

# Question & Answer

Q:指変形の型別頻度に差はありますか?

A:母指については、IP 機屈変形を除いてボタンホール変形が多く、次にスワンネック変形、ムチランス変形の順です、母指以外の指ではスワンネック変形が多く、次にボタンホール変形です。また、示指から小指までの MP 関節尺側偏位例をよく認めますが、その中でも掌側脱臼や基節骨基部背側の骨吸収像は程度が様々です。

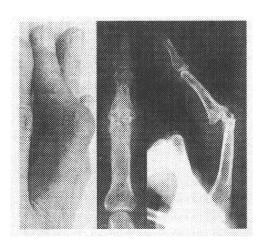


## 図 5 MP 関節尺屈変形, 指スワンネック変形

示指から小指までの MP 関節は尺側へ偏位し、伸展障害となっている。 MP 関節炎にはじまり、指伸筋腱の尺側脱臼、 MP 関節掌尺側脱臼、尺側側索の 短縮などを伴う.

本症例では環指と小指にスワンネック変形(PIP 関節過伸展・DIP 関節屈曲)を合併している.これは PIP 関節炎による掌側板の弛緩や筋の過緊張により PIP 関節過伸展位となり,側索は PIP 背側中央に偏位する.

重度の MP 関節変形では把持動作が困難となるのでインプラント関節形成術の適応である。 MP 関節に加え、環・小指 PIP 関節にもシリコンインプラントを用いた。いずれも腱・靱帯形成を併施している(右図).



## 図 6 指ボタンホール変形

PIP 関節炎により中央索が脆弱化する一方で、側索は掌側へ移動し、緊張して DIP 関節が過伸展位をとる。本例では、関節炎により基節骨頭が全周性に吸収されている。Larsen grade 5である(ワンポイント参照)。

### 

指関節の侵食度合いを Larsen grade 分類 (0 から 5 までの 6 段階, 脱臼や強直は無関係) で表す.

- G0 関節に異常を認めない
- G1 関節周囲軟部組織の腫脹, 傍関節骨粗鬆症, 軽微な関節裂隙狭小化のうち1つ以上
- G2 手指では小びらんがある
- G3 骨びらんと関節裂隙狭小化が同時にあること
- G4 本来の関節面が部分的に残っている
- G5 本来の関節面が完全に消失あるいは大きな変形がある

〈関 敦仁・十字琢夫〉

# 手の変形性関節症

- ① 手指関節や手関節に関節裂隙の狭小化、関節軟骨消失、骨棘形成などを認める病態.
- ② 外傷歴のはっきりした 2 次性の変形性手関節症と原因不明の 1 次性変形性手関節症 があり、前者は橈骨関節内粉砕骨折後、舟状月状骨間靭帯損傷による舟状月状骨間 解離, 舟状骨偽関節後, Kienböck 病後に生じることが多く, 後者には舟状-大菱形-小菱形骨間(scapho-trapecio-trapezoidal joint: STT)関節症,遠位橈尺関節(distal radioulnar joint: DRUJ) 関節症,母指 CM 関節症,DIP 関節症(Heberden 結節), PIP 関節症(Bouchard 結節)などがある.
- ③ 手関節の舟状月状骨間解離後に生じるものを scapholunate advanced collapse (SLAC) wrist, 舟状骨偽関節後に生じるものを scaphoid non-union advanced collapse (SNAC) wrist, Kienböck 病後に生じるものを scaphoid Kienböck advanced collapse (SKAC) wrist とよぶ研究者 (Watson HK) がおり、SLAC、SNAC の用 語は比較的広く受け入れられている.
- ④ 母指 CM 関節症と Heberden 結節の頻度が高い.
- ⑤診断は単純 X 線で可能である.



図 1 1 次性変形性手関節症の単純 X 線

橈骨手根関節、手根中央関節の関節裂隙が全体的に狭小化している.



図 2 SLAC wrist の単純 X 線

舟状月状骨間の開大(4 mm 以上). 舟状骨の掌屈と月状骨は背 屈変形、舟状骨-橈骨間の関節裂隙の狭小化、橈骨茎状突起の骨 棘形成を生じる典型的な SLAC wrist である. 有頭骨が舟状骨-月 状骨間の間隙に落ち込み、関節症性変化も認める. この病態では 月状骨-橈骨間の関節裂隙は比較的よく保たれる特徴がある.

# GATA3 abnormalities in six patients with HDR syndrome

Maki Fukami, Koji Muroya, Tetsuo Miyake, Manami Iso, Fumiko Kato, Hisashi Yokoi, Yoshimi Suzuki, Koji Tsubouchi, Yoshiko Nakagomi, Nobuyuki Kikuchi, Reiko Horikawa and Tsutomu Ogata

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# **O**RIGINAL

# GATA3 abnormalities in six patients with HDR syndrome

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Abstract. GATA3 mutations cause HDR (hypoparathyroidism, sensorineural deafness, and renal dysplasia) syndrome and, consistent with the presence of the second DiGeorge syndrome locus (DGS2) proximal to GATA3, distal 10p deletions often leads to HDR and DiGeorge syndromes. Here, we report on six Japanese patients with GATA3 abnormalities. Cases 1–5 had a normal karyotype, and case 6 had a 46,XX,del(10)(p15) karyotype. Cases 1–6 had two or three of the HDR triad features. Case 6 had no DiGeorge syndrome phenotype except for hypoparathyroidism common to HDR and DiGeorge syndromes. Mutation analysis showed heterozygous GATA3 mutations in cases 1–5, i.e., c.404–405insC (p.P135fsX303) in case 1, c.700T>C & c.708–709insC (p.F234L & p.S237fsX303) on the same allele in case 2, c.737-738insG (p.G246fsX303) in case 3, c.824G>T (p.W275L) in case 4, and IVS5+1G>C (splice error) in case 5. Deletion analysis of chromosome 10p revealed loss of GATA3 and preservation of D10S547 in case 6. The results are consistent with the previous finding that GATA3 mutations are usually identified in patients with two or three of the HDR triad features, and provide supportive data for the mapping of DGS2 in the region proximal to D10S547.

Key words: HDR syndrome, GATA3, DiGeorge syndrome, DGS2, Phenotypic spectrum

HDR (hypoparathyroidism, sensorineural deafness, and renal dysplasia) syndrome is an autosomal dominant disorder first reported by Bilous et al. [1]. This condition is primarily caused by haploinsufficiency of GATA3 on chromosome 10p15, although GATA3 mutations have not been identified in a small portion of patients with clinical features compatible with HDR syndrome [2, 3]. GATA3 consists of six exons, and encodes a transcription factor with two transactivating domains and two zinc finger domains on exons 2-6

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[2]. GATA3 is expressed in the developing parathyroid glands, inner ears, and kidneys, together with thymus and central nervous system (CNS) [4, 5].

Distal 10p deletions involving *GATA3* often lead to DiGeorge syndrome associated with hypoplastic thymus, T-cell immunodeficiency, hypoparathyroidism, congenital cardiac defects, and facial dysmorphism, in addition to HDR syndrome [6, 7]. Thus, deletion mappings have been performed, localizing the second DiGeorge syndrome locus (*DGS2*) to a ~1 cM region proximal to *D10S547* (the locus order: 10pter–*GATA3*–*D10S547*–*DGS2*–10cen) [6, 7].

Here, we report clinical and molecular findings in five patients with intragenic *GATA3* mutations and one patient with distal 10p deletion involving *GATA3*, and discuss the clinical features in *GATA3* mutation posi-

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Table 1 Summary of six patients with GATA3 mutation or deletion

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6
Present age	40 years	39 years	4 years	31 years	17 years	4 years
Sex	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Karyotype	46,XX	46,XX	46,XY	46,XX	46,XY	46,XX,del(10)(p15)
Hypoparathyroidism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Symptom	Convulsion	Tetany	No <sup>b</sup>	Convulsion	Convulsion	Convulsion
Ca (mg/dL)	3.4	3.4	2.7	4.3	3.0	4.7
P (mg/dL)	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.7	8.6
Intact PTH (pg/mL)	Undetected	Undetected	14	Undetected	Undetected	15
Age at diagnosis	10 years	13 years	17 months	3 years	17 months	2 weeks
Sensorineural deafness	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hearing level (dB) <sup>a</sup>	50 (B)	>70 (B)	Normal	60 (B)	50 (B)	90 (B)
Age at diagnosis	13 years	6 years		11 years	12 months	6 months
Renal lesion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equivocal <sup>c</sup>	Yes	Yes
Malformation	RH(L)	PCD (B)	PD(R)	Absent	RH(L)	VUR (B)
Age at diagnosis	9 years	27 years	17 months		17 months	2 months

Abbreviations: PTH, parathyroid hormone; dB, decibel; B, bilateral; L, left; R, right; RH, renal hypoplasia; PCD, pelvicalyceal deformity; PD, pelvic duplication; and VUR, vesicoureteral reflux.

Normal reference data: Ca: 8.84-10.44 mg/dL; P: 4.5-6.5 mg/dL; and intact PTH: 10-65 pg/mL.

tive patients and the chromosomal location of DGS2.

### **Patients and Methods**

#### **Patients**

We studied six hitherto unreported Japanese patients (cases 1–6) with two or three HDR triad features. Cases 1–5 had a normal karyotype, and case 6 had a 46,XX,del(10)(p15) karyotype. Cases 1–4 and 6 were apparently sporadic cases, whereas case 5 was a possible familial case: the father received renal dialysis due to chronic renal failure from his twenties, and the paternal grandmother had unilateral renal hypoplasia, although they lacked clinical features suggestive of hypoparathyroidism and hearing difficulty.

Clinical phenotypes of the HDR triad features are summarized in Table 1. Hypoparathyroidism was noticed by convulsion in cases 1 and 4–6 and by tetany in case 2; in case 3, it was incidentally found by biochemical examinations at the time of admission due to bronchopneumonia. After confirming parathyroid hormone deficiency, 1α(OH) vitamin D therapy was started, successfully normalizing serum calcium and phosphate values in cases 1–6. Sensorineural deafness was demonstrated in cases 1, 2, and 4–6 by auditory brainstem response or audiometry, and they required

hearing aids in their daily life. Case 3 had no hearing difficulty with normal auditory brainstem response. Renal lesion was radiologically confirmed in cases 1–3, 5, and 6. Although case 4 had no discernible renal malformation, she manifested renal dysfunction during pregnancy. In addition, case 6 exhibited developmental delay but lacked hypoplastic thymus, T-cell immunodeficiency, congenital cardiac defects, and facial dysmorphism characteristic of DiGeorge syndrome.

# Mutation analysis of GATA3

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board Committee at National Center for Child Health and Development. After obtaining informed consent, leukocyte genomic DNA samples of cases 1–6 were amplified by PCR for the coding regions on exons 2–6 and their flanking splice sites, and the PCR products were subjected to direct sequencing from both directions on a CEQ 8000 autosequencer (Beckman Coulter, Fullerton, CA). The primer sequences and the PCR conditions were as described previously [2, 3]. To confirm a heterozygous mutation, the corresponding PCR products were subcloned with a TOPO TA Cloning Kit (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA), and normal and mutant alleles were sequenced separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Degree of hearing loss: normal, <25 dB; mild 26-40 dB; moderate 41-55 dB; moderately severe, 56-70 dB; and profound, >90 dB.

b Hypocalcemia was revealed by routine biochemical studies, when this boy was admitted because of bronchopneumonia.

c Renal malformation was absent, but renal dysfunction with increased serum creatinine was noticed during pregnancy.

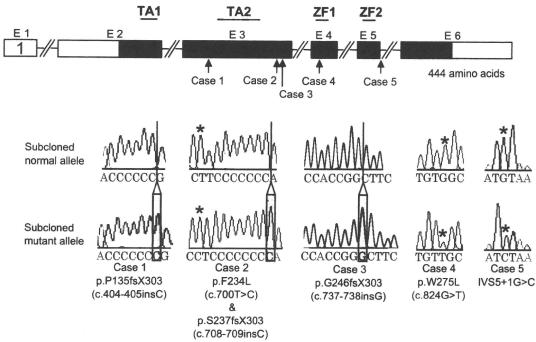


Fig. 1 Mutation analysis of GATA3.

Upper part: The structure of GATA3 and the position of the mutations identified in cases 1-5. GATA3 consists of exons 1-6 (E1-E6) and encodes two transactivating domains (TA1 and TA2) and two zinc finger domains (ZF1 and ZF2). The black and white boxes denote the coding regions and the untranslated regions, respectively.

Lower part: Electrochromatograms showing the subcloned normal and mutant sequences in cases 1-5.

#### Deletion analysis of 10p

To indicate an extent of the 10p deletion in case 6, oligoarray comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) was carried out with 1x244K Human Genome Array (catalog No. G4411B) (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA), according to the manufacturer's protocol. Furthermore, fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) was performed with an RP11-554F11 BAC probe containing the whole *GATA3* gene [3] and an RP11-17E09 BAC probe containing *D10S547* (BACPAC Resources Center, Oakland, CA), together with a CEP 10 probe for *D10Z1* (Abbott, Chicago, IL) utilized as an internal control. The two BAC probes were labeled with digoxigenin and detected by rhodamine anti-digoxigenin, and the control probe was detected according to the manufacturer's protocol.

# Results

### Mutation analysis of GATA3

Direct sequencing identified heterozygous *GATA3* mutations in cases 1–5, i.e., a frameshift mutation (c.404–405insC, p.P135fsX303) in case 1, a mis-

sense mutation (c.700T>C, p.F234L) and a frame-shift mutation (c.708–709insC, p.S237fsX303) on the same allele in case 2, a frameshift mutation (c.737-738insG, p.G246fsX303) in case 3, a missense mutation (c.824G>T, p.W275L) in case 4, and a splice donor site mutation (IVS5+1G>C) in case 5 (Fig. 1). Unfortunately, the renal phenotype positive father and paternal grandmother of case 5 were not examined. These mutations were absent from 200 control subjects. No intragenic mutation was identified in case 6 with distal 10p deletion.

# Deletion analysis of 10p

CGH revealed a  $\sim$ 10 Mb terminal deletion from chromosome 10p of case 6 (Fig. 2). FISH analysis showed that the 10p deletion chromosome was missing GATA3 and retained D10S547.

# **Discussion**

Cases 1–6 had two or three of the HDR triad features and heterozygous *GATA3* abnormalities. This is consistent with the previous notion that *GATA3* mutations

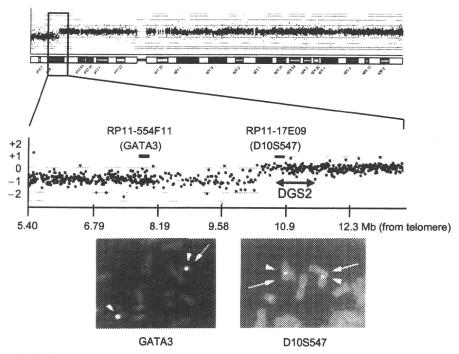


Fig. 2 Deletion analysis of 10p. The green and black signals in CGH indicate the deleted and preserved regions on the 10p deleted chromosome, respectively. The critical region for *DGS2* is indicated. The RP11-554F11 probe containing *GATA3* detects only a single signal (an arrow), whereas the RP11-17E09 probe containing *D10S547* identifies two signals (arrows). The arrowheads indicate *D10Z1* detected by a control CEP 10 probe.

are usually identified in patients with two or three of the HDR triad features [8, 9]. However, this would more or less be due to an ascertainment bias that GATA3 are usually examined in patients diagnosed as having HDR syndrome. Indeed, familial studies of probands with typical HDR syndrome have identified GATA3 mutations in subjects with apparently deafness only phenotype [3, 10], although there has been no report documenting apparently normal phenotype in individuals with GATA3 mutations. It is possible, therefore, that GATA3 mutations are associated with a relatively wide penetrance and expressivity of the HDR triad features. In this context, it is notable that the father and the paternal grandmother of case 5 had renal abnormalities as the sole discernible clinical phenotype. This suggests that GATA3 mutations may cause renal abnormalities alone in exceptional patients, although mutations

analysis could not be performed for the father and the grandmother.

Case 6 lacked T-cell immunodeficiency, congenital cardiac defects, and abnormal facial appearance characteristic of DiGeorge syndrome. While case 6 had hypoparathyroidism, this is explained by loss of *GATA3*. In addition, developmental delay is ascribed to chromosome aberration. Thus, genotype-phenotype correlation in case 6 is consistent with the previous mapping of *DGS2* to a region proximal to *D10S547* [6, 7].

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