CASE REPORT

A Gorlin Goltz syndrome: A rare case report.

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Abstract:

The Gorlin-Goltz syndrome (GGS) (the nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome—NBCCS) is a rare autosomal dominant syndrome caused due to mutations in the PTCH (patched) gene found on chromosome arm 9q. The syndrome, characterized by increased predisposition to develop basal cell carcinoma and associated multiorgan anomalies, has a high level of penetrance and variable expressiveness. This case report is of 29 years old male with complaint of pus discharge from upper and lower posterior teeth region since 5 months. On the basis of clinical and radiographic findings provisional diagnosis was made of gorlin -goltz syndrome and was planned for surgical intervention. But the patient deferred the treatment due to financial crisis. patient is recalled after 6 months for follow up.

KEYWORDS: *gorlin -goltz syndrome, basal cell carcinoma, multiple odontogenic keratocyst.*

INTRODUCTION

Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome (NBCCS), also known as Gorlin-Goltz syndrome, is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by a predisposition to neoplasms and other developmental abnormalities[1].It is an infrequent multisystemic disease.In 1894, Jarisch and White made the first descriptions ofpatients with this syndrome, highlighting the presence of multiple basocellular carcinomas.

The prevalence of NBCCS is about 1 per 60,000[3]. This syndrome probably presents itself in all ethnic

This syndrome existed during Dynastic Egyptian times, as shown by findings compatible with the syndrome in mummies dating back to 1,000 b.c[2]. A few cases have been published in certain human races, and affects both men and women in the same way[4]. The tumour suppressor gene called Patched (PTCH), located in the 9q22.3 chromosome, has been identified as cause of NBCCS [3,5]. However, mutations in others genes such as Patched 2 (PTCH2), Smmothened (SMO) and Sonic hedgehog (SHH) have been reported in isolated cases of basal cell carcinoma and medulloblastoma[6]. In the case of NBCCS it is of great importance to make an early diagnosis since the severity of complications, such as malignant skin and brain tumours can be reduced, and maxillofacial deformities related to the jaw cysts can be avoided [4]. The treatment of NBCCS involves a therapeutic approach to its clinical findings. Furthermore, our case emphasizes the role of the dentist in recognizing these features in order to arrive at an early diagnosis and a multidisciplinary approach in treating the condition.

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CASE REPORT

A patient namedMohd.Fazil 29 years male from Najeebabad, Bijnor reported to our institute kothiwal dental college and research center department of oral and maxillofacial surgery with chief complaint of pus discharge from upper and lower posterior tooth region since 5 months. Patients family history revealed that two of his younger brothers also had multiple cysts in jaws. History revealed no deleterious habits was present.

On general examination, the patient was apparently healthy. Gait was normal, built was moderate, and all the vital signs were within normal limits. Patient was apparently well 6 months back,then he noticed pus discharge from his maxillary and mandibular posterior tooth region, at that time he didn't experienced any pain, after 15 days he noticed swelling and experienced pain on mandibular posterior tooth region bilaterally. After which he consulted a nearby dentist who advised radiographic investigation, patient had his OPG done and was informed about presence of multiple cysts. He was referred to a higher center so, he reported to our department for definitive treatment. General examination of the patient revealed palmar and plantar pits, Frontal bossing, pectus excavatum and scoliosis. (figure 1,2). On extraoral examination diffuse swelling is present on left side of face extending anterio-posteriorly corner of lip to posterior border of mandibular ramussuperio-inferiorly lateral canthus of left eye to base of the mandible. Swelling was non tender on palpation and firm in consistency. On intraoral examination revealed tooth 22 was congenitally missing with mild buccal vestibule obliteration in mandibular posterior region bilaterally. Midline shift was evident. Figure3(a). On palpation a bony hard swelling was present on buccal and lingual side extending antero-posteriorly 44 region to distal of 48 tooth region. Bilateral expansion of bony hard swelling on left side on anterior border of ramus extending superio-inferiorly lower to upper occlusal plane. Figure 3 (b) Swelling was non fluctuant and nontender in nature in maxilla no significant findings was present.

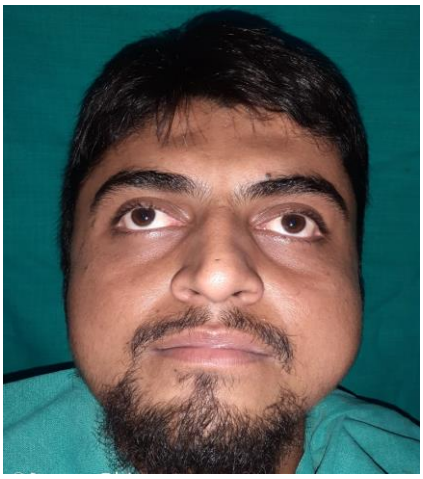


Figure 1. shows frontal bossing and mandibular prognathism

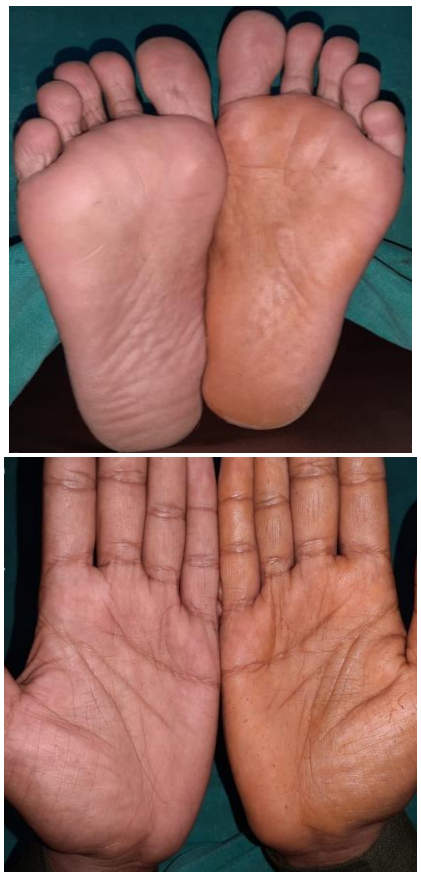


Figure 2(a) shows plantar pits.Figure 2(b) shows palmar pits

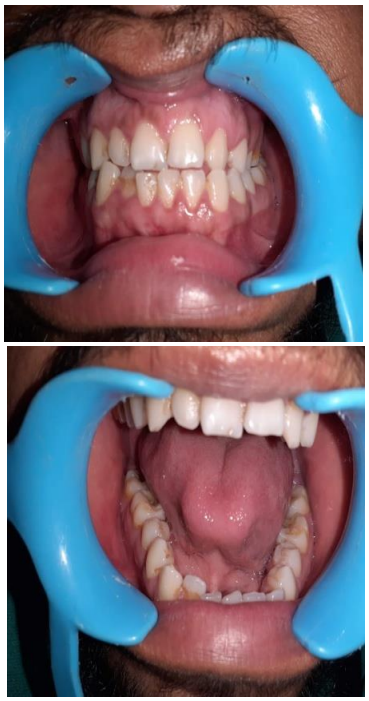


Figure 3.3(a) shows congenitally3(b) shows buccal and lingual missing left upper lateral incisor. expansion antero-posteriorly 44 region to distal of 48 tooth region.

Radiographic investigations done was x-ray chest, CBCT, OPG, Lumbosacral spine x-ray.OPG of the patient revealed multiple cysts, x-ray chest revealed crowding of ribs on left side (figure 4),
frontalbossing is evident on lateral cephalogram (figure 5). Aspiration done was positive and it was straw color. (figure 10)

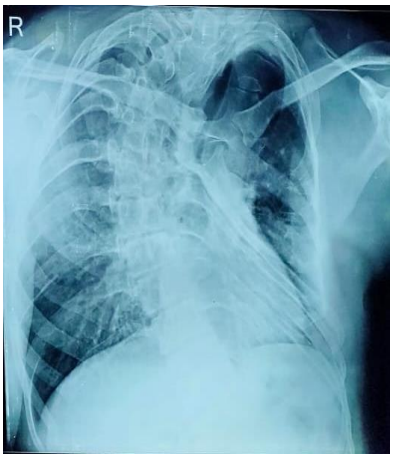


Figure 4. shows crowding of ribs on left side along with bifid ribs on right and left side

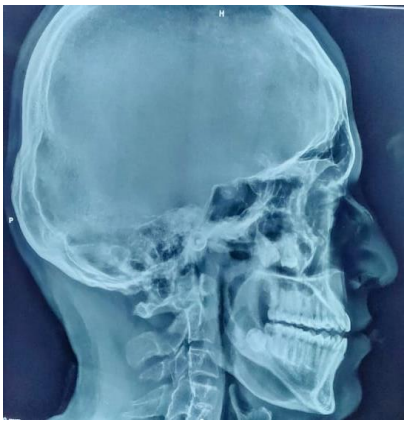


Figure 5. shows frontal bossing

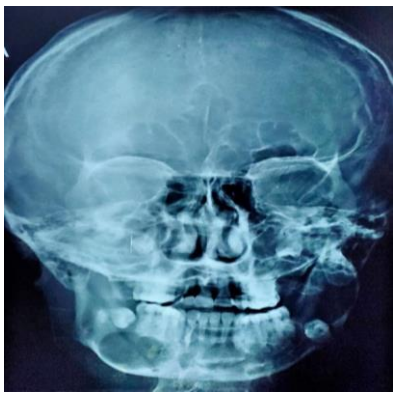


Figure 6. figure shows multiple cysts of mandible

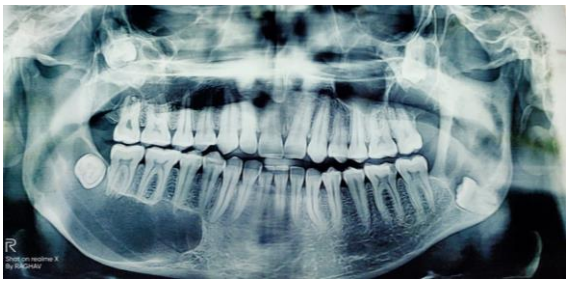


Figure 7 Figure shows the multiple cysts of jaws bilaterally.

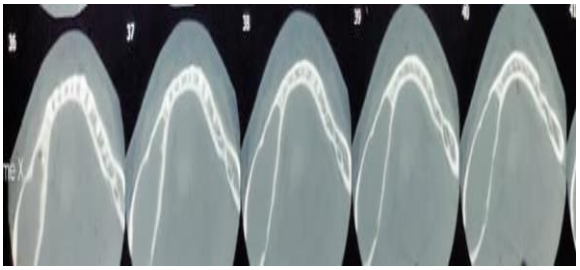
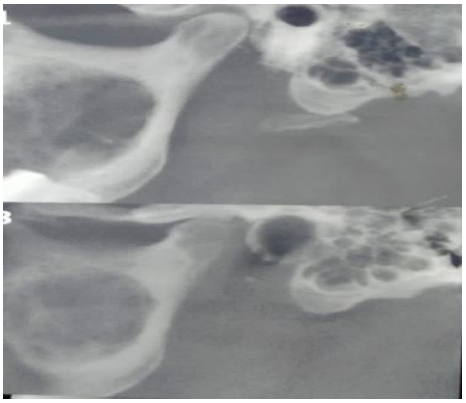


Figure 8. shows bilateral expansion of bone buccally and lingually.



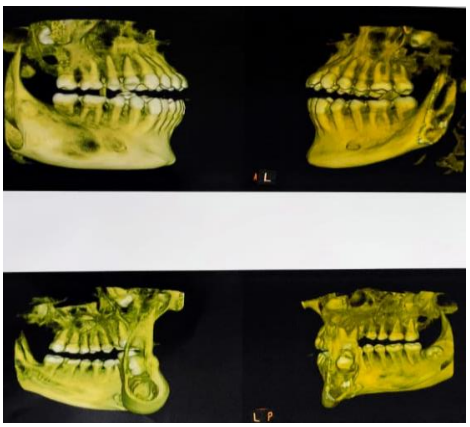


Figure 9. shows radiolucency present in mandibular ramus region

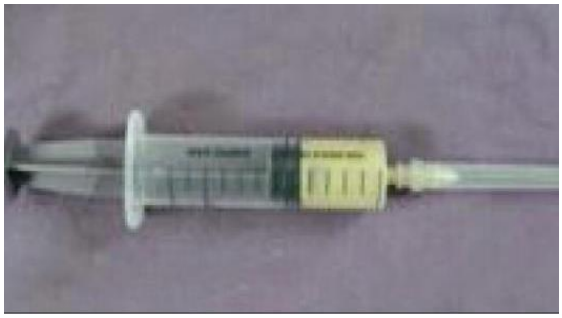


Figure 10. shows the positive aspiration with straw colored fluid.

DISCUSSION

The Gorlin-Goltz syndrome is an autosomal dominant inherited syndrome manifested by multiple defects involving the skin, nervous system, eyes, endocrine system, and bones. It is also known as basal cell nevus syndrome, multiple basal cell carcinoma syndrome, Gorlin syndrome, or hereditary cutaneo-mandibularpolyonocosis, multiple nevoid basal cell epithelioma-jaw cysts, or bifid rib syndrome[7]. The diagnostic criteria for nevoid BCC were established by Evans et al.[8], and modified by Kimonis et al. in 1973 [9, 10]. According to them diagnosis of Gorlin-Goltz syndrome can be established when two major or one major and two minors are present which are described below.

Major Criteria are as follows:
(1) more than 2 BCCs or one under age of 20 year,
(2) odontogenic keratocyst,
(3) three or more palmar pits,
(4) bilamellar calcification of falx cerebri,
(5) bifid, fused, or splayed ribs,
(6) first-degree relative with NBCCS**.**

Minor Criteria are as follows:
(1) macrocephaly adjusted for height,
(2) fontal bossing, cleft lip/palate, and hypertelorism,
(3) sprengel deformity, pectus, and syndactyly of digits,
(4) bridging of sella turcica, hemivertebrae, and flameshapedradiolucencies,
(5) ovarian fibroma,
(6) medulloblastoma [10, 11].

The present case report showed a male patient presenting, among others, some of these features, such as multiple KCOTs in the maxilla and mandible, rib anomalies, spine bifida, calcification of the falx cerebri, and vertebral anomaly characterized by kyphoscoliosis, which confirmed the diagnosis of NBCCS or Gorlin-Goltz syndrome.

Odontogenic Keratocysts

Woolgar et al.[12] and Dominiguez et al.[13] found significant differences between syndrome keratocysts and single keratocysts. Syndrome keratocysts were found to have a markedly increased number of satellite cysts, solid islands of epithelial proliferation, odontogenic rests within the capsule, and mitotic figures in the epithelial lining of the main cavity. There are immunochemical differences between syndromal and solitary keratocysts. Woolgar et al. noted that syndrome keratocysts tend to occur at a much earlier age than single keratocysts[11, 12]. Less than 10% of patients with multiple OKCs haveother manifestations of this syndrome; however, it hasbeen suggested that multiple OKCs alone may be theconfirmatory of the syndrome

Palmar and plantar pits

The presence of palmar (70%) and/or plantar (50%) pitsis a very important diagnostic factor. They are small, witha diameter ranging from 2 to 3 mm and depth from 1 to 3mm. They are red at the bottom in Caucasians and black inNegroids. From 30% to 65% of cases involve children under10, but the prevalence in the age group above 20 years is85%. The number of pits increases with age. They becomemore visible after the palms have been held in warm waterfor about 10 minutes [14,15,16].

Basal cell carcinoma

Multiple basal cell carcinoma of the skin constitutes themost characteristic feature of the syndrome. The highestincidence rate is observed in people between puberty andage 35, although it was also observed in children ages 3 to4 years. It is diagnosed in 90% of Caucasians age 40 or older[14,8]

and in 40% of the Negroid population [16,17,18]. The number of BCC lesions varies from several to thousands[16], their diameter ranges from 1 mm to 10 mm, and theymay have various forms from skin-coloured nodules or papules to ulcerating plaques.

They are usually located on the face, back and chest, but they may also be found on skinnot exposed to the sun [16]. Aggressive forms of basal cell carcinomas, which infiltrate the facial bones, hardly ever occur[19]. The above-mentioned lesions are extremely challengingfor therapists but, thanks to the combined efforts of various medical specialists such as maxillofacial surgeons, plastic surgeons, laryngologists, oncologists, radiation oncologists ,restorative dental specialists and psychologists, the patients have a chance to recover and regain their regular social functions [20,21,22].

CONCLUSION

Our case illustrates the need for awareness of the syndrome among dentists in relation to younger age patients with nolesions of the skin. Proper evaluation and characterization of clinical features are essential for the correct diagnosis andmanagement. Gorlin-Goltz syndrome is an entity that often involves the maxillofacial region. Early identification of the syndrome is important for prevention of secondary radiation induced malignancies both intracranial and extracranial. Patient needs multispeciality consultations for counselling of risk prevention, screening of various malignancies and treatment and needsto be on a regular follow up which is easier in an institutional setting.

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