

가 18
, 1971
가 (1). 1

33 38 2 ,
42 .
7
.
52 cm (50), 2.82 Kg (10),
37 cm (75) .
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70 dB 80 dB

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2002 9 18 2002 11 16



Fig. 1. A radiograph of the hand obtained at 18 days of age shows premature ossification of multiple carpal, metacarpal, and phalangeal ossification centers. The proximal and middle phalanges are wide, as are the metacarpals, although to a lesser degree. The proximal and middle phalanges appear pointed distally.

Greulich - Pyle Atlas
(2),

2

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(Fig. 1).

3

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(Fig. 4A, B).

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(Fig. 5).

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(Fig. 2).

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(Fig. 3).

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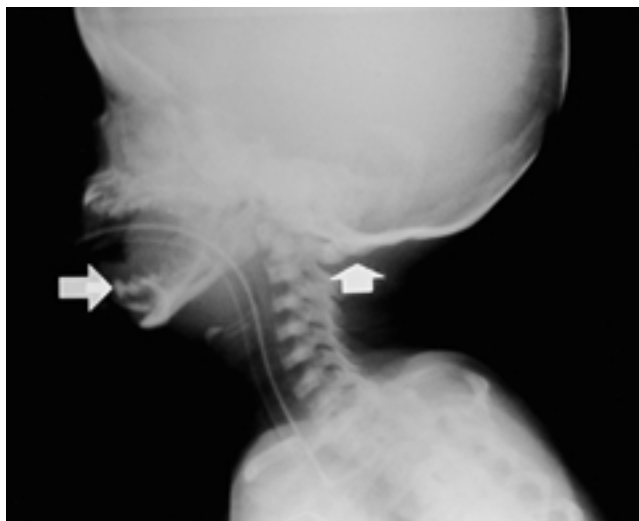


Fig. 2. A lateral radiograph of the head at 18 days of age. The facial bones are hypoplastic. In particular, the mandibular rami are short and the angle of the mandible is obtuse. A protrusion of the supraoccipital bone (short arrow) behind the foramen magnum and C-1 is evident. Mineralization of the surface of the crown of the teeth (long arrow) were evident.



Fig. 3. An anterior posterior radiograph of the legs at 18 days of age shows premature ossification of tibial and fibular epiphyses. The tubular bones exhibit mild diaphyseal stenosis with relative metaphyseal flaring.



Fig. 4. A lateral radiograph of the thoracic and lumbar spine at 1 month of age. The vertebral bodies are sharply angulated. Sternal, sacral, and coccygeal ossifications are noted (arrows).

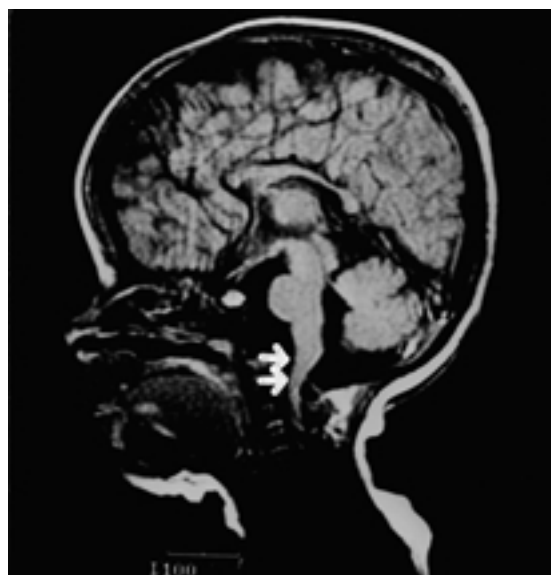


Fig. 5. T1-weighted midline sagittal MR image (repetition time, 500 msec; echo time, 20 msec) of the craniocervical junction obtained at 2 months of age shows spinal canal narrowing and mild cord compression at C1 level (arrows).

4 4.27 Kg (<3), 38 cm (<3), 33 cm (<3), 61 cm (25) 가 6

가 (3, 9). 가 (1, 3).

가 (1, 3). 가 (3). (3 - 4).

Johnson (4),

(5). Cullen

(6).

4

. Sumiya 2002 7

가 (7).

. Eich 가

가 (3). Seidahmed 2q3 (partial trisomy 2q3) 가

(8).

(9),

(3, 9).

(3, 9).

(10).

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Marshall-Smith Syndrome: Case Report¹

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Marshall-Smith syndrome is a rare disease, with about 29 cases reported to date. It is characterized by accelerated bony growth and maturation, phalangeal abnormalities (wide middle and narrow distal phalanges), unusual facial features (prominent eyes, bluish sclerae, coarse eyebrows, an upturned nose, hypoplastic facial bones, and shallow orbits), failure to thrive, respiratory difficulties, and psychomotor retardation. This report of the radiologic findings of Marshall-Smith syndrome is, as far as we know, the first to be published in Korea.

Index words : Bones

Bones, growth and development

Children, skeletal system

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