Proportionate Short Stature/Small for Gestational Age: Deletion/Duplication Panel

Test Code: MD010
Turnaround time: 2 weeks
CPT Codes: 81228 x1, 81406 x1

Condition Description

Short stature is defined as a height less than two standard deviations from the mean for a given age and gender (i.e., height is less than the third percentile on standard growth curves). Based on the clinical presentation, short stature can be broken down into three subcategories; small for gestational age (SGA), non-SGA proportionate short stature, and disproportionate short stature (e.g., skeletal dysplasias). SGA, which is sometimes called intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), is used to describe a fetal weight below the 10th percentile when controlled for gender and gestational age. It can also be used to describe a newborn whose birth weight is below the 10th percentile.

Short stature can have either a non-genetic or a genetic etiology. Examples of non-genetic causes of short stature are malnutrition, infections, growth hormone deficiency and chronic diseases such as kidney disease and congenital heart disease. Examples of genetic causes of short stature are chromosome abnormalities such as Turner syndrome (45,X), epigenetic abnormalities such as aberrant methylation at 11p15.5 and uniparental disomy, as well as autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive and X-linked genetic defects. Short stature due to genetic causes can be an isolated finding or part of the clinical spectrum of a genetic syndrome.

Please note that this panel only includes testing for SGA and non-SGA proportionate short stature subcategories and does not include testing for disproportionate short stature (e.g., skeletal dysplasias).

In addition, this panel does not include testing for growth hormone deficiency, which may be an integral part of the workup for an individual with short stature.

References:


Genes

ATRX, BLM, BTK, CREBBP, CUL7, DHCR7, EP300, ERCC6, ERCC8, FGD1, GH1, GHR, GHRHR, GLI2, HESX1, IGF1, IGF1R, INS, KDM6A, KMT2D, KRAS, LHX3, NBN, NIPBL, PITX2, PDU1F1, PROP1, PTPN11, RAF1, ROR2, RPS6KA3, SHOX, SMARCAL1, SMCTA, SMC3, SOS1, SOX2, SOX3, SRCAP, STAT5B, TBCE, THR8, TRIM37, WRN

Indications

This test is indicated for:

- Individuals with a clinical diagnosis of proportionate short stature.

Methodology

Deletion/Duplication Analysis: DNA isolated from peripheral blood is hybridized to a gene-targeted CGH array to detect deletions and duplications. The targeted CGH array has overlapping probes that cover the entire genomic region.

Detection

Deletion/Duplication Analysis: Detection is limited to duplications and deletions. The CGH array will not detect point or intronic mutations. Results of molecular analysis must be interpreted in the context of the patient’s clinical and/or biochemical phenotype.

Specimen Requirements

Submit only 1 of the following specimen types

Type: DNA, Isolated

Specimen Requirements:

- Microtainer
- 3µg

Isolation using the Perkin Elmer™Chemagen™ Chemagen™ Automated Extraction method or Qiagen™ Puregene kit for DNA extraction is recommended.

Specimen Collection and Shipping:

Refrigerate until time of shipment in 100 ng/µL in TE buffer. Ship sample at room temperature with overnight delivery.

Type: Whole Blood (EDTA)

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Specimen Requirements:
EDTA (Purple Top)
Infants and Young Children (2 years of age to 10 years old): 3-5 ml
Older Children & Adults: 5-10 ml
Autopsy: 2-3 ml unclotted cord or cardiac blood

Specimen Collection and Shipping:
Ship sample at room temperature for receipt at EGL within 72 hours of collection. Do not freeze.

Related Tests

- Individual sequencing analysis is available for the SHOX, NIPBL, SMC1A, CREBBP, EP300, DHCR7, KMT2D, PTPN11, RAF1, KRAS, SOS1, and FGD1 genes.
- Variations of this panel are available if previous genetic testing has been performed. These include:
  - PSS/SGA Panel: Comprehensive
  - PSS/SGA Panel: EmArray Cyto + SNP & NGS
  - PSS/SGA Panel: Russell-Silver Panel & NGS
  - PSS/SGA Panel: NGS
- A next generation sequencing panel is also available for Noonan syndrome and related disorders.
- Custom diagnostic mutation analysis (KM) is available to family members if mutations are identified by targeted mutation testing or sequencing analysis.
- Proportionate Short Stature/Small for Gestational Age sequencing panels.