## A CARLAT PSYCHIATRY REFERENCE TABLE

Concise Guide to Dysmorphology					
Condition	Physical characteristics (head to toe)		Neurobehavioral effects/develipmental challenges		Support Resources for Families
22q deletion syndrome	Doesn't look like their parents     Small relative to family members     Cleft palate or talks like they have a cleft palate even without structural problems	Hypernasal speech     Immunodeficiency     Cardiac defects     Congenital heart malformation	• Major psychiatric problems in 20% of cases at adolescence/ young adulthood, eg schizophrenia, depression, anxiety	Learning challenges     High risk for social difficulties	The 22q Family Foundation: https://22qfamily-foundation.org
Alcohol-related neu- rodevelopmental dis- order (ARND)	Not likely to see specific facial features.	For full fetal alcohol syndrome:  • Small head circumference • Small palpebral fissures • Epicanthal folds • Upturned nose • Flat nasal bridge and midface area • Smooth philtrum • Thin upper lip	Neurocognitive challenges in:  Executive function  Long term memory formation  Working memory	Self-regulation challenges in:     Sensory processing     Motor planning     Emotional regulation  Adaptive functioning challenges in:     Flexible thinking for social problem solving	Families Affected by Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder: https://fafasd.net
Fragile X	Prominent brow     Long, narrow face     Large ears	Prominent jaw     Macroorchidism after puberty in males     Flat feet	• Significant cognitive challenges in males, more subtle learning challenges in females	Anxiety     Higher prevalence in those with other at-risk family members	The National Fragile X Foundation: https://frag- ilex.org/
Sex chromosome aneuploidy condi- tions	Usually no facial differences     Possibly wide spaced eyes, epicanthal folds     Clindactyly (curving) of fifth finger     Hyperextensible joints     Long limbs     Flat feet	For extra x males: small testicles (eg Klinefelter Syndrome)  For Turners' syndrome females:  • Short stature  • Webbing of neck  • Broad chest  • Shortened fourth finger  • Cardiac defects	Developmental delays     Learning disabilities	Emotional dysregulation     Delayed puberty	The Association for X and Y Variations (AXYS): https://genetic.org/about/
Trisomy 21	Almond-shaped eyes with white spots on the irises     Epicanthal folds     Small ears	Flattened nose     Protruding tongue     Shortened neck     Small hands and feet	Intellectual disability     Speech and language delays     Obstructive sleep apnea     Congenital heart defects     Hypothyroidism     Celiac disease	Hearing loss     Poor coordination     Autism     Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder     Psychosis     Early dementia persons	National Down Syndrome Society: https://ndss.org/

Editor's note: Educational and support resources for other rare chromosome and gene disorders not covered here may be found at: https://rarechromo.org/