Muzhanovskyi V.U., Malich A.A.

Apert syndrome of newborn

Kharkiv National Medical University, Department of pediatric №1 and Neonatology, Kharkiv, Ukraine.

**Introduction.** Craniosynostosis is defined as premature closure of the cranial sutures and is classified as primary or secondary. Primary craniosynostosis refers to closure of one or more sutures due to abnormalities of skull development secondary craniosynostosis results from failure of brain growth and expansion. The incidence of primary craniosynostosis approximates 1/2000 births.

**Aim.** To study of newborn with Apert syndrome.

**Materials and Methods**. Under observation there was a newborn with Apert syndrome. The careful study of anamnesis, clinical investigation, monitoring of vital functions has been carried out.

**Results.** Apert syndrome is usually a sporadic condition, although autosomal dominant inheritance. Apert syndrome characterized by acrocephalosyndactyly.

Under observation the was a neonate, who was born in perinatal center, from the first gestation on term, with body weight 2.7 kg and length 50 cm, Apgar scored 6/7. Mother developed polyhydramnios at 34 weeks gestation. Newborn has developed stigmata, although appearing to be in good health. Objectively the faces tend to be asymmetric, the eyes are proptotic, orbits shallow, widely spaced, antimongoloid slant of palpebral fissures, syndactyly of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th fingers, which be joined to the thumb and the 5th fingers. Similar abnormalities occur in the feet. During 3 days the general condition within normal. Newborn was consulting with orthopedics and discharge at home with recommendation. Newborn made a diagnosis: Aper syndrome, 1 type.

**Conclusion.** Due to typical phenotype diagnosis has been established.