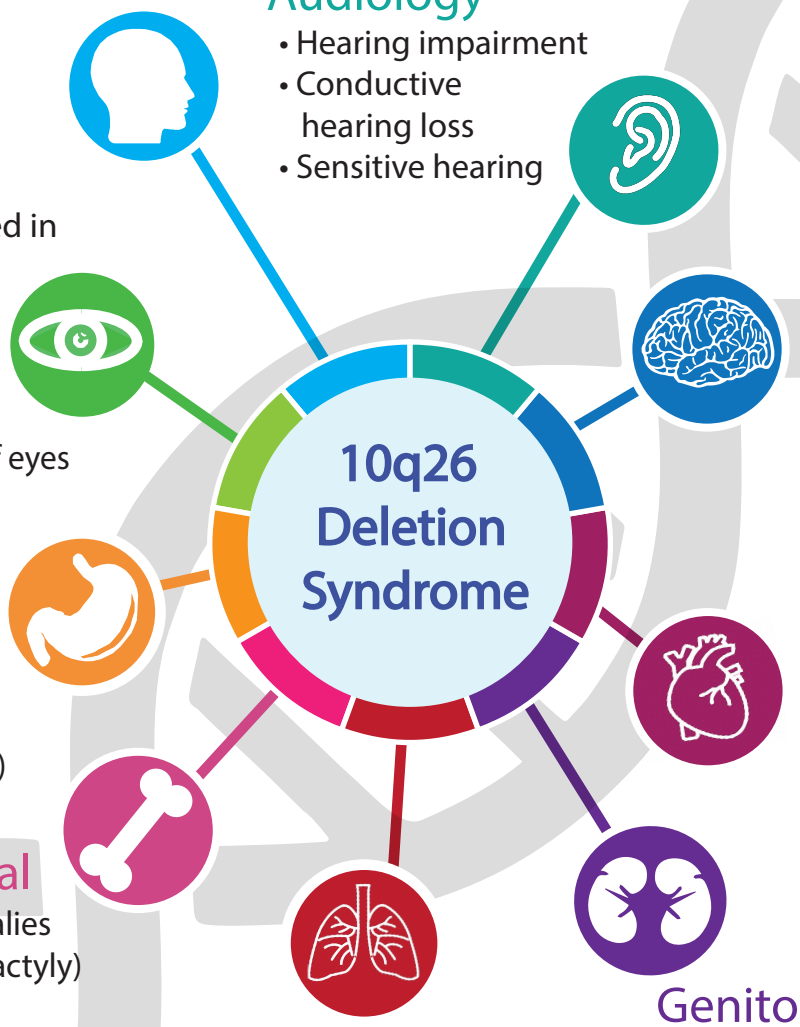
What is 10q26 Deletion Syndrome?



Facial Features
- Broad nasal bridge
- Prominent nose
- Receding jaw
- Cleft palate
- Dental issues
- Microcephaly reported in some individuals

Audiology
- Hearing impairment
- Conductive hearing loss
- Sensitive hearing

Neurology
- Hypotonia
- Growth delay
- Seizures
- Developmental disabilities and delays
- Impulsivity
- ADHD
- ASD or autism traits
- Sensory processing disorder (SPD)
- Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)
- Increased pain tolerance
- Problems with sleep

Ophthamology
- Vision difficulties
- Abnormal alignment of eyes (strabismus)
- Squinting of eyes

Gastrointestinal
- Feeding difficulties
- Chronic constipation
- Gastroesophageal (GE) reflux

Cardiology
- Persistent ductus arteriosus (PDA), ventricular septal defects (VSD), and atrial septal defects (ASD)
- Poor circulation

Muscle & Skeletal
- Hand and feet anomalies (syndactyly or clinodactyly)
- Large hands
- Spinal abnormalities
- Broad chest
- Increased muscle tone in hands

Respiratory System
- Respiratory distress at birth

Genitourinary
- Abnormal kidneys or urinary tract
- Genital anomalies
- Undescended testes (cryptorchidism)
- Urinary tract infections

Is 10q26 Deletion Syndrome different from HADDS?

HADDS and 10q26 deletion syndrome have similar symptoms and both conditions result from genetic alterations affecting the *EBF3* gene. However, the genetic alterations are different between these conditions. *EBF3* is a gene located on chromosome 10, region q26.3. Each of us have two copies of chromosome 10. HADDS is caused by a change affecting only the *EBF3* gene located on chromosome 10, while 10q26 deletion syndrome is due to a complete or partial deletion of the *EBF3* gene in one copy of chromosome 10 and the deletion can also affect other surrounding genes in this location.

10q26 Deletion Syndrome features vary within each affected individual. This infographic should be used for educational and informational purposes only.

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