## Anaesthesia recommendations for Lujan-Fryns syndrome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease name:</th>
<th>Lujan-Fryns syndrome</th>
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<td>ICD 10:</td>
<td>Q87.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synonyms:</td>
<td>Lujan syndrome, X-linked mental retardation with marfanoid habitus, XLMR with marfanoid habitus</td>
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<td>Disease summary:</td>
<td>Lujan-Fryns syndrome (X-linked mental retardation with marfanoid habitus syndrome) is characterised by a marfanoid habitus becoming evident after puberty, typical craniofacial dysmorphism and behavioural problems. Recently mutations in the MED12 gene and in the UPF3B gene has already been described as the cause of Lujan-Fryns syndrome. Lujan-Fryns syndrome was first reported by Lujan in 1984 and Fryns offered other features of this syndrome in 1987. Craniofacial features in Lujan-Fryns syndrome include prominent forehead, long narrow face, small mandible, maxillary hypoplasia, long nose with high and narrow nasal bridge, short and deep philtra, thin upper lip, highly arched palate, receding chin, and low-set retroverted normal shaped ears. Complete or partial agenesis of corpus callosum, ascending aorta aneurysm and ventricular septal defects are other manifestations of Lujan-Fryns syndrome. The prevalence in the general population is not known but affects predominantly males. There is no available treatment for Lujan-Fryns syndrome, patients need special education and psychological support. Diaphragm hernia and pulmonary hypoplasia are the most common anomalies in this syndrome. Because of these anomalies, limited pulmonary reserves and marked facial dysmorphism make it difficult to have a secure airway. Furthermore, the presence of cardiovascular malformations can lead to significant problems during anaesthesia practice.</td>
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- Medicine is in progress
- Perhaps new knowledge
- Every patient is unique
- Perhaps the diagnosis is wrong

Find more information on the disease, its centres of reference and patient organisations on Orphanet: [www.orpha.net](http://www.orpha.net)
There is no typical surgery, but cleft palate surgery, vertebrae surgeries, cardiovascular surgeries can be possible due to accompanying anomalies.

There is no definite recommendation for either general or regional anaesthesia. However, considering the presence of craniofacial anomalies, which are specific features of this syndrome, the risk of difficult airway during general anaesthesia can make regional anaesthesia preferable.

Most of clinical manifestations can be determined during physical examination but for the detection of cardiovascular anomalies such as ventricular septal defect and aortic aneurysm, echocardiogram should be part of the routine evaluation.

Due to the presence of craniofacial anomalies, these patient are at high risk for a difficult airway.

Not reported.

Not reported.

Not reported.
Anaesthetic procedure

In these patients, no problems were encountered after using sevoflurane or propofol. However, adequate information about the use of other anaesthetic agents is not available.

Particular attention should be paid to the anaesthesia practice; it is the likely difficult airway that can be encountered in these patients. All necessary preparations must be made for the difficult airway.

Particular or additional monitoring

Standard monitoring of vital signs should be performed in all types of anaesthesia including sedation.

Possible complications

Complications due to difficult airway scenarios. Prepare for a difficult airway scenario to avoid a “Cannot intubate, cannot ventilate” situation.

Post-operative care

The degree of postoperative monitoring is depending on surgical procedure and preoperative condition of the patient.

Disease-related acute problems and effect on anaesthesia and recovery

As a last resort in a “Cannot intubate, cannot ventilate” situation, an emergency airway-puncture set must be at hand.

Ambulatory anaesthesia

Because of the possible difficult airway in patients with Lujan-Fryns syndrome, the needed additional devices to be prepared, general anaesthesia under ambulatory conditions or outside a major anaesthesiological department cannot be recommended.

Obstetrical anaesthesia

There are no obstetric case reports of patients with Lujan-Fryns syndrome.
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This recommendation was prepared by:

Author(s)

Dr. Mehmet Sargin, Anaesthesiologist, Department of Anaesthesiology and Reanimation, Selcuk University Faculty of Medicine, Turkey
mehmet21sargin@yahoo.com

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This recommendation was reviewed by:

Reviewer 1

Tino Münster, Anaesthesiologist, Department of anaesthesiology and intensive care medicine, Hospital Barmherzige Brüder, Regensburg, Germany
Tino.Muenster@barmherzige-regensburg.de

Reviewer 2

Özkan Onal, Anaesthesiologist, Associate Professor, Selcuk University Medical Faculty Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, Konya, Turkey
drozkanonal@gmail.com

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Please note that this recommendation has not been reviewed by an anaesthesiologist and a disease expert but by two anaesthesiologists instead.