

## Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia with marked metaphyseal changes

### Description

Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia (SED) with marked metaphyseal changes is a group of rare skeletal disorders. People with SED with marked metaphyseal changes have abnormalities of the spine (spondylo-) and the regions near the ends (metaphyses) and at the ends (epiphyses) of the long bones in the arms and legs. The severity of the signs and symptoms can vary from person to person.

People with SED with marked metaphyseal changes may have a short torso, shortened arms and legs, and flattened bones of the spine (platyspondyly), which all lead to short stature. People with SED with marked metaphyseal changes may develop abnormal side-to-side and front-to-back curvature of the spine (scoliosis and kyphosis, often called kyphoscoliosis when they occur together). This abnormal spinal curvature may be severe and can cause problems with breathing. Instability of the spinal bones (vertebrae) in the neck can cause these bones to shift, which increases the risk of damage to the spinal cord.

Other features of SED with marked metaphyseal changes may include legs that curve outward or inward (valgus or varus deformity) and irregular bone formation (ossification) in the long bones. Changes in the position of the thigh bone where it meets the hip joint can cause difficulty walking. Affected individuals may also have joint pain, swollen joints, and joint deformities (contractures). Arthritis may develop early in life.

The conditions that make up SED with marked metaphyseal changes were once thought to be distinct disorders, but they are now considered to be part of the same disease spectrum. These conditions include spondyloepimetaphyseal dysplasia, Strudwick type (SEMD-S); spondylometaphyseal dysplasia, Algerian type (SMD-A); spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia, Stanescu type (SED-S); some cases of spondylometaphyseal dysplasia, corner fracture type (SMDCF); and dyspondyloenchondromatosis (DSC).

### Frequency

SED with marked metaphyseal changes is rare, but the exact prevalence is not known.

## Causes

Variants (also called mutations) in the *COL2A1* gene cause SED with marked metaphyseal changes. The *COL2A1* gene provides instructions for making a protein that forms type II collagen, which is found in cartilage. Cartilage is a tough, flexible tissue that makes up much of the skeleton during early development; most cartilage is later converted to bone. Type II collagen is essential for the normal growth and development of bones and other connective tissues.

Most of the variants in the *COL2A1* gene that cause SED with marked metaphyseal changes disrupt the formation of stable type II collagen molecules. This change in type II collagen prevents bones and other connective tissues from developing properly, which leads to the characteristic features of SED with marked metaphyseal changes.

[Learn more about the gene associated with Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia with marked metaphyseal changes](#)

- *COL2A1*

## Inheritance

SED with marked metaphyseal changes is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder.

Some cases are the result of new (de novo) variants in the gene that occur during the formation of reproductive cells (eggs or sperm) in an affected individual's parent or during early embryonic development. These affected individuals typically have no history of the disorder in their family.

## Other Names for This Condition

- SED with marked metaphyseal changes
- Spondyloepimetaphyseal dysplasia, *COL2A1*-related

## Additional Information & Resources

### Genetic Testing Information

- Genetic Testing Registry: Spondyloepimetaphyseal dysplasia, Strudwick type (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C0700635/>)

### Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Spondyloepimetaphyseal dysplasia congenita, Strudwick type (<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/134/index>)

## Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) (<https://rarediseases.org/>)

## Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- SPONDYLOEPIMETAPHYSEAL DYSPLASIA, STRUDWICK TYPE; SEMDSTWK (<https://omim.org/entry/184250>)
- SPONDYLOMETAPHYSEAL DYSPLASIA, ALGERIAN TYPE; SMDALG (<https://omim.org/entry/184253>)
- SPONDYLOMETAPHYSEAL DYSPLASIA, CORNER FRACTURE TYPE; SMDCF (<https://omim.org/entry/184255>)
- SPONDYLOEPIPHYSEAL DYSPLASIA, STANESCU TYPE; SEDSTN (<https://omim.org/entry/616583>)

## Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=%28%28spondyloepimetaphyseal+dysplasia,+Strudwick+type%29+OR+%28Strudwick+variant%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D%29>)

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