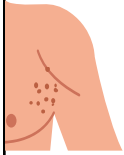




NF1 is caused by a **mutation** in the **NF1 tumor suppressor gene** on **chromosome 17**. It is the **most common autosomal dominant** condition, affecting 1 in 3,000 people. Half of cases arise from **de novo mutations**, and all individuals with the mutation will show symptoms by age 5 (**100% penetrance**).

**AD**  
Autosomal dominant

## CLINICAL FEATURES



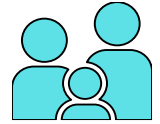
**Axillary & inguinal freckling**

**Eyes**  
Lisch Nodules



**Positive family history**

First-degree relative with a diagnosis of NF1



**C**

**A**

**F**

**E**

**S**

**P**

**O**

**T**

**Café au lait**  
≥ 6 macules  
(> 5 mm in pre-pubertal and > 15 mm in post-pubertal children)

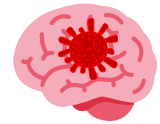


**Fibromas**  
≥ 2 neurofibromas (any type) or 1 plexiform neurofibroma

**Skeletal anomalies**  
Sphenoid dysplasia  
Scoliosis  
Bowling  
Tibial pseudoarthrosis



**Optic Tumor**  
Optic glioma



## ASSOCIATED FEATURES

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Macrocephaly (50%)</li> <li>Learning disabilities (50%)</li> <li>Short stature (33%)</li> <li>ADHD, ASD</li> <li>Headaches/migraines</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seizures</li> <li>Congenital cardiac anomalies, vascular stenosis, aneurisms</li> <li>Higher incidence of Moya Moya</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## DIAGNOSIS

- Clinical diagnosis:** a diagnosis of NF1 can be made in a child with **2 or more of the above criteria**
- Genetic Testing:** mutation in the **NF1 tumor suppressor gene** on **chromosome 17**

## MANAGEMENT

### Developmental assessments:

- Monitor for **learning delays**.

### Cancer Surveillance:

- CNS tumors:** regular MRI/CT for brain and spinal cord tumors.
- Screen for **malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors**, breast cancer, leukemia, colorectal cancer, and soft tissue cancers.

### Tumor Management:

- Surgery:** for symptomatic tumors (e.g., large neurofibromas, optic gliomas).
- Radiation is avoided** due to risk of 2° malignancies.

### Complications:

- Eye exams:** for optic gliomas and cataracts.
- Orthopedic care:** monitor for scoliosis and bone deformities.

### Genetic Counseling:

- Important for family planning and inheritance risk.

### Supportive Care:

- Psychological support:** address emotional and social impacts.
- Educational support:** implement IEPs for learning difficulties.



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