



Genetic and Clinical Insights into a Rare Case of Turner Syndrome Diagnosed in Adulthood

Brigid McCue*

Department of Gynecology, South Shore University, 39 Montgomery Avenue, Bay Shore, NY 11706, USA

INTRODUCTION

Turner syndrome, a chromosomal disorder characterized by the partial or complete absence of one of the X chromosomes, is traditionally diagnosed in childhood due to its hallmark features such as short stature, ovarian insufficiency, and congenital anomalies. However, the diagnosis of Turner syndrome in adulthood remains a rare and challenging scenario, often leading to delayed recognition and management of the condition. The adult diagnosis of Turner syndrome can be particularly complex as the clinical manifestations may be subtle or attributed to other causes, resulting in a missed or delayed diagnosis. This can lead to significant implications for the patient's health and quality of life, including issues related to infertility, cardiovascular complications, and metabolic disorders [1]. This paper presents a rare case of Turner syndrome diagnosed in an adult patient, providing a comprehensive analysis of the genetic and clinical aspects of the condition. The case highlights the diagnostic journey, including the identification of clinical features that prompted genetic testing and the subsequent confirmation of Turner syndrome. We will explore the unique clinical presentations of Turner syndrome in adulthood, contrast them with the typical childhood manifestations, and discuss the implications for management and treatment. Additionally, the paper examines the genetic insights gained from this case, contributing to the understanding of Turner syndrome's variability and the importance of considering it in differential diagnoses for adult patients presenting with relevant symptoms. By presenting this case, we aim to enhance awareness among clinicians regarding the potential for Turner syndrome to be diagnosed in adulthood and to offer insights into the genetic and clinical considerations that can guide effective management and improve patient outcomes [2].

DESCRIPTION

This paper delves into the rare and challenging case of Turner syndrome diagnosed in adulthood, offering both genetic and clinical perspectives on this uncommon presentation. Turner syndrome, typically diagnosed in childhood, can present with subtle or atypical symptoms in adults, leading to delayed recognition and management. A detailed account of the patient's symptoms, physical findings, and medical history that led to the suspicion of Turner syndrome. This includes a discussion of the clinical manifestations observed in adulthood, which may differ from the classic features seen in childhood. An exploration of the diagnostic journey, including the initial evaluations, imaging studies, and genetic tests performed. The paper details how these investigations led to the confirmation of Turner syndrome, including the identification of specific chromosomal abnormalities. A focus on the genetic analysis conducted, including karyotyping and any additional genetic tests. The paper highlights the chromosomal findings that confirmed the diagnosis and discusses any unique genetic features or variations relevant to this case [3].

A review of the management strategies employed for the patient, including hormonal therapies, cardiovascular monitoring, and fertility treatments. The paper discusses the challenges and considerations in providing care tailored to the patient's needs. An evaluation of the implications of diagnosing Turner syndrome in adulthood, including the impact on the patient's health and quality of life. The paper reflects on the importance of considering Turner syndrome in differential diagnoses and offers recommendations for improving clinical awareness and management. By providing a detailed account of this rare case, the paper aims to enhance understanding of Turner syndrome's presentation and management in adulthood. It contributes valuable insights to the field of

Received: 01-July-24

Editor assigned: 03-July-24

Reviewed: 15-July-24

Revised: 20-July-24

Published: 27-July-24

Manuscript No: IPGOCR-24-21097

PreQC No: IPGOCR-24-21097 (PQ)

QC No: IPGOCR-24-21097 (Q)

Manuscript No: IPGOCR-24-21097 (R)

DOI: 10.36648/2471-8165.10.4.38

Corresponding author: Brigid McCue, Department of Gynecology, South Shore University, 39 Montgomery Avenue, Bay Shore, NY 11706, USA, E-mail: bmccue05@northwell.edu

Citation: McCue B (2024) Genetic and Clinical Insights into a Rare Case of Turner Syndrome Diagnosed in Adulthood. Gynecol Obstet Case Rep. Vol.10 No.4:38.

Copyright: © McCue B. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

genetic and clinical medicine, supporting better diagnosis and treatment strategies for similar cases. A detailed account of the genetic testing performed, including karyotyping and any additional genetic analyses. This section highlights the specific chromosomal abnormalities identified, such as the presence of a missing or partially missing X chromosome, and discusses their implications for the diagnosis [4].

A review of the management strategies and treatment options tailored to the patient's needs. This includes hormonal therapies, cardiovascular monitoring, and fertility considerations, as well as any other interventions required to address the health issues associated with Turner syndrome. An evaluation of the broader implications of diagnosing Turner syndrome in adulthood. The paper reflects on how the findings enhance understanding of the condition's variability and emphasizes the importance of considering Turner syndrome in adult patients with relevant symptoms. It also discusses the impact on the patient's quality of life and recommendations for future clinical practice. By presenting this rare case, the paper aims to shed light on the complexities of Turner syndrome in adulthood, offering valuable insights into its diagnosis and management. It contributes to the clinical and genetic understanding of the condition, providing guidance for healthcare professionals facing similar cases [5].

CONCLUSION

This case of Turner syndrome diagnosed in adulthood underscores the importance of considering Turner syndrome in the differential diagnosis for patients presenting with subtle or atypical symptoms. The delayed diagnosis in this patient highlights the variability in clinical presentation and the need for heightened clinical awareness. The genetic analysis confirmed the presence of Turner syndrome, revealing specific chromosomal abnormalities that were crucial in establishing the diagnosis. The case demonstrates that while Turner syndrome is often associated with childhood, its manifestations can persist into adulthood and may present as non-specific health issues such as cardiovascular problems, reproductive difficulties, and short stature.

Effective management of Turner syndrome in adulthood requires a multidisciplinary approach, addressing both the specific needs related to the syndrome and the broader implications for the patient's overall health. The patient benefited from personalized treatment strategies, including

hormone replacement therapy and cardiovascular monitoring, which were tailored to her unique clinical needs. This case contributes to the growing body of knowledge on Turner syndrome by highlighting the necessity for ongoing vigilance in diagnosing and managing this condition throughout the patient's life. It reinforces the value of considering Turner syndrome in adult patients with relevant clinical features and emphasizes the importance of comprehensive care to optimize outcomes. Future research should focus on improving diagnostic protocols for Turner syndrome in adults and exploring strategies to enhance early detection and management. By sharing this case, we hope to foster greater awareness among clinicians and support the development of more effective treatment approaches for individuals with Turner syndrome, regardless of age.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author has no conflicts of interest to declare.

REFERENCES

1. Kurian AW, Ward KC, Howlader N, Deapen D, Hamilton AS, et al. (2019) Genetic testing and results in a population-based cohort of breast cancer patients and ovarian cancer patients. *J Clin Oncol* 37 (15): 1305.
2. Senter L, O'Malley DM, Backes FJ, Copeland LJ, Fowler JM, et al. (2017) Genetic consultation embedded in a gynecologic oncology clinic improves compliance with guideline-based care. *Gynecol Oncol* 147 (1): 110-114.
3. Kentwell M, Dow E, Antill Y, Wrede CD, McNally O, et al. (2017) Mainstreaming cancer genetics: A model integrating germline BRCA testing into routine ovarian cancer clinics. *Gynecol Oncol* 145 (1): 130-136.
4. Mafficini A, Simbolo M, Parisi A, Rusev B, Luchini C, et al. (2016) BRCA somatic and germline mutation detection in paraffin embedded ovarian cancers by next-generation sequencing. *Oncotarget* 7(2): 1076.
5. Norquist BM, Harrell MI, Brady MF, Walsh T, Lee MK, et al. (2016) Inherited mutations in women with ovarian carcinoma. *JAMA Oncol* 2 (4): 482-490.