

# Congenital deformities of the neck

## Pterygium colli

**Pterygium colli** (congenital fold of the neck) occurs in *some syndromes*:

### Turner syndrome

- in women, karyotype **45,X**
- pterygia, infantilismus, cubiti valgi, ovarian agenesis
- endocrinological treatment + surgical correction of pterygium (Z-plastic)

### Ullrich-Noonan syndrome

- sex-chromatin positive Turner syndrome
- conditioned by mutation of the PTPN11 gene, AD heritability, women and men
- manifestations and treatment identical to Turner's syndrome



Pterygium colli in a child with Turner syndrome

## Torticollis muscularis congenita

**Congenital muscular torticollis** is caused by the shortening of the m. sternocleidomastoideus with the head tilted towards the affected side.

- In general, torticollis can be congenital or acquired (ocular, neurogenic, psychogenic, secondary to infection or trauma);
- **etiology of congenital torticollis:** is not precisely known (muscle rupture, intrauterine malposition, pressure, ischemia, genetic factors); the incidence is around 0.4%; it manifests 2 weeks after birth, the swelling increases within 4 months;
- The *treatment* is surgical: total extirpation of the fibrotic sternocleidomastoid muscle, upper / lower tenotomy of the muscle insertion, *Ferkel's surgery* (Z-plasty of the muscle with its lengthening).



Torticollis

## Links

### Related articles

- Acquired deformities of the neck (plastic surgery)

### Used literature

- MĚŠŤÁK, Jan. *Úvod do plastické chirurgie*. 1. edition. Univerzita Karlova v Praze - Nakladatelství Karolinum, 2005. 125 pp. ISBN 80-246-1150-3.