

# Klinefelter Syndrome

**Klinefelter syndrome**, 47,XXY, or XXY syndrome is a condition where human males have an **extra X chromosome**.

Males normally have a chromosomal makeup of XY, but an affected individual with Klinefelter syndrome will have at least two X chromosomes and at least one Y chromosome.

The syndrome was named after Dr. Harry F. Klinefelter, who was an American rheumatologist and endocrinologist. Between 1941 and 1942, Klinefelter went for one year to Boston to work at the Massachusetts General Hospital. It was here, under the supervision of Fuller Albright, that the syndrome was first described in 1942.

## Genetics

During stage I or II of meiosis (sex cell division) a **nondisjunction** can occur which retains the extra X chromosome and cause the Klinefelter syndrome.

Mammals normally have more than one X chromosome, but the genes from only one is expressed. This is due to X-inactivation. This is a natural process which can be seen in female mammals, XX. In the XXY male, a few genes located in the pseudoautosomal regions of their X chromosomes, have corresponding genes on their Y chromosome and are capable of being expressed. These triploid genes present in cells of male, may be what is causing the symptoms for Klinefelter syndrome.

The cause of the excess X chromosome in the karyotype is **nondisjunction during the first or second part of gametogenesis**, or nondisjunction in an already formed zygote. Nondisjunction usually occurs when the chiasmata of homologous chromosomes fail to divide correctly - either prematurely, late, or not at all<sup>[1]</sup>. However, it has been shown that a more common cause of aneuploidy is **chromatid misdistribution**, than whole chromosomes<sup>[2]</sup>. The inheritance of Klinefelter's syndrome has not been proven; it is assumed that the **main cause is premature separation of sister chromatids in the gonads**, with the same probability of aneuploidy occurring both paternally and maternally<sup>[3]</sup>.

Aberrant recombination plays a significant role in the development of aneuploidy from the parental side, in most KS affected there was no recombination in the PAR region between Yp / Xp<sup>[4]</sup>. In mothers, it can occur during cross-over between X chromosomes.

Another **possible cause is the older age of the mother**. The first mitotic divisions of the zygote control the mother's proteins and RNA - with increasing maternal age, **the probability of zygote division errors increases**, if they occur, aneuploidy may occur again and KS, but then mosaicism arises<sup>[5]</sup>. The influence of the father's age is not demonstrable on KS<sup>[6]</sup>.

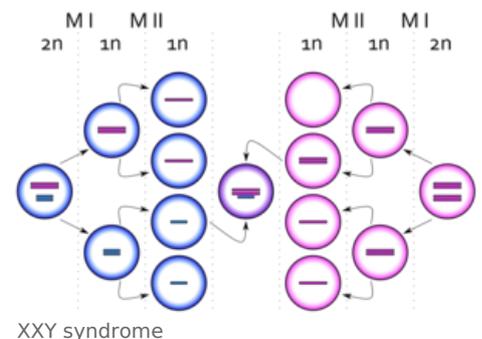
Although KS has inactivated the X chromosome similarly to women, not all genes on the X chromosome are inactivated. These genes are consequently much more expressed than in a man with a common karyotype - as a result of which the **function of the testes is affected** (especially the negative effect on fertility)<sup>[7]</sup>.

An obvious correlation between phenotype and genotype in KS is the polymorphism in the number of CAG repeats in the *androgen receptor* gene. The result is modulation of androgen sensitivity - a shorter number of repeats corresponds to a higher sensitivity to androgens, in patients with KS there is a link between longer recurrence of CAG repeats and microorchidism, delayed development and infertility<sup>[8]</sup>.

Some (about 10%) males have only the extra X chromosome present in some of their cells. This is described as mosaic Klinefelter syndrome, and can be described with some variant of mosaic karyotype (e. g. 46,XY/47,XXY). This means that some of the cells from an affected individual will show a normal karyotype, while other cells can show the karyotype of Klinefelter syndrome. These individuals usually show milder signs and symptoms of the condition, but this again depends on the number of cells expressing the affected trait.



Karyotype of an individual with Klinefelter syndrome (47,XXY)



XXY syndrome

## Signs and Symptoms

### The clinical picture

The main **symptoms** include<sup>[9]</sup>:

- typical **eunuchoid** habitus;
- intellect **is not** significantly impaired, **learning disabilities or depressive states** may occur more frequently; psychomotor retardation occurs only in forms of the syndrome with multiple X chromosomes<sup>[10]</sup>;
- **hypoplastic testes**, azoospermia, infertility, small penis (especially in childhood, in adulthood it is mostly of normal size)<sup>[11]</sup>, gynecomastia;
- **beard growth** disorder.

### Body Form

The phenotype of the affected person is basically male, tall stature with elongated lower legs and forearms. The body shape, however, is more feminine (narrow shoulders, broad hips) with a lower muscle mass. One third of affected individuals show gynecomastia (abnormal development of mammary glands in male resulting in breast enlargement). The risk for male breast cancer and osteoporosis is also increased.

### Fertility

One of the main symptoms of this condition is **infertility** that arises in the beginning of the third decade at its latest. The infertility is a result of atrophy of the seminiferous tubules. The testicles and penis of an affected man are small (< 10 mL, 2 cm), and the individual also express low libido and impotence.

As noted above, fertility is very rare in cases of Klinefelter syndrome, and it usually ceases in the beginning of the third decade when testicles are increasingly hyalinized.

### IQ

The IQ can be reduced by 10–15 points. However, mental retardation is not a stable clinical feature of Klinefelter syndrome.

### Other Features

- reduced hair growth in pubic region, axillary region, chest and face;
- varicose veins and leg ulcers;
- diabetes mellitus in 8% of cases;
- thyroid gland problems are common;
- depression;
- lung disease.

### Diagnosis

Most common method for confirming the diagnosis is **standard karyotyping**. This procedure is done to see whether the patient has a presence of extra X chromosome. A positive karyotype would be 47,XXY; 48,XXXY; 49,XXXXY etc.

Prenatal testing can also be performed. Chorionic villi sampling and amniocentesis are two common methods where the fetus tissue is extracted and their DNA is isolated and genetically tested for abnormalities.

Other tests that can be performed includes; semen count; and blood tests checking hormone levels.

### Frequency

Klinefelter syndrome affects worldwide every 1/500 to 1/1000 male births.

### ICD-10 classification

Klinefelter's syndrome according to ICD-10:

- Q98.0 Klinefelter's syndrome ,karyotype 47,XXY;
- Q98.1 Klinefelter's syndrome ,a man with more than two X chromosomes;
- Q98.2 Klinefelter's syndrome ,man with karyotype 46,XX;
- Q98.4 Klinefelter's syndrome NS (unspecified).

### Treatment

Life expectancy is normal, yet the morbidity and mortality tends to be higher.

The genetic disorder itself is irreversible. But testosterone therapy has shown to help with gaining a more masculine appearance:



Gynecomastia in 19 year old patient with mosaic variant of Klinefelter syndrome

- increased body hair growth;
- increased muscle tone and mass;
- increased energy and sexual drive;
- increased mood and general self esteem;
- also show to increase cognitive concentration.

Since most affected individuals can not make a woman pregnant, **assisted reproduction** specialists are available for help (IVF using sperm from the donor).

## Links

### Related articles

- Chromosomal abnormalities
- Numerical chromosomal abnormalities
- Syndromes caused by aneuploidy of gonosomes
  - Turner syndrome
  - Syndrome 47,XYY
  - Syndrome 47,XXX

### External links

- Klinefelter syndrome - Orphanet ([https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC\\_Exp.php?Lng=GB&Expert=484](https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=GB&Expert=484))
- Klinefelter syndrome - eMedicine (<https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/945649-overview>)

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