

Table 10-2 Information to Be Sought during the Physical Examination of a Child with Suspected Developmental Disabilities

ITEM	POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE	ITEM	POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE
General appearance	May indicate significant delay in development or obvious syndrome	LIVER	
STATURE		Hepatomegaly	Fructose intolerance, galactosemia, glycogenosis types I to IV, mucopolysaccharidosis I and II, Niemann-Pick disease, Tay-Sachs disease, Zellweger syndrome, Gaucher disease, ceroid lipofuscinosis, gangliosidosis
Short stature	Williams syndrome, malnutrition, Turner syndrome; many children with severe retardation have associated short stature.	GENITALIA	
Obesity	Prader-Willi syndrome	Macro-orchidism (usually not noted until puberty)	Fragile X syndrome
Large stature	Sotos syndrome	Hypogenitalism	Prader-Willi syndrome, Klinefelter syndrome, CHARGE association
HEAD		EXTREMITIES	
Macrocephaly	Alexander syndrome, Sotos syndrome, gangliosidosis, hydrocephalus, mucopolysaccharidosis, subdural effusion	Hands, feet, dermatoglyphics, and creases	May indicate specific entity such as Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome or be associated with chromosomal anomaly
Microcephaly	Virtually any condition that can retard brain growth (e.g., malnutrition, Angelman syndrome, de Lange syndrome, fetal alcohol effects)	Joint contractures	Sign of muscle imbalance around joints (e.g., with meningocele, cerebral palsy, arthrogryposis, muscular dystrophy; also occurs with cartilaginous problems such as mucopolysaccharidosis)
FACE		SKIN	
Coarse, triangular, round, or flat face; hypotelorism or hypertelorism, slanted or short palpebral fissure; unusual nose, maxilla, and mandible	Specific measurements may provide clues to inherited, metabolic, or other diseases such as fetal alcohol syndrome, cri du chat syndrome (5p- syndrome), or Williams syndrome.	Café au lait spots	Neurofibromatosis, tuberous sclerosis, Bloom syndrome
EYES		Eczema	Phenylketonuria, histiocytosis
Prominent	Crouzon syndrome, Seckel syndrome, fragile X syndrome	Hemangiomas and telangiectasia	Sturge-Weber syndrome, Bloom syndrome, ataxia-telangiectasia
Cataract	Galactosemia, Lowe syndrome, prenatal rubella, hypothyroidism	Hypopigmented macules, streaks, adenoma sebaceum	Tuberous sclerosis, hypomelanosis of Ito
Cherry-red spot in macula	Gangliosidosis (GM ₁), metachromatic leukodystrophy, mucopolysaccharidosis, Tay-Sachs disease, Niemann-Pick disease, Farber lipogranulomatosis, sialidosis III	HAIR	
Chorioretinitis	Congenital infection with cytomegalovirus, toxoplasmosis, or rubella	Hirsutism	de Lange syndrome, mucopolysaccharidosis, fetal phenytoin effects, cerebro-oculo-facio-skeletal syndrome, trisomy 18 syndrome
Corneal cloudiness	Mucopolysaccharidosis I and II, Lowe syndrome, congenital syphilis	NEUROLOGIC	
EARS		Asymmetry of strength and tone	Focal lesion, cerebral palsy
Pinnae, low set or malformed	Trisomies such as 18, Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome, Down syndrome, CHARGE association, cerebro-oculo-facio-skeletal syndrome, fetal phenytoin effects	Hypotonia	Prader-Willi syndrome, Down syndrome, Angelman syndrome, gangliosidosis, early cerebral palsy
Hearing	Loss of acuity in mucopolysaccharidosis; hyperacusis in many encephalopathies	Hypertonia	Neurodegenerative conditions involving white matter, cerebral palsy, trisomy 18 syndrome
HEART		Ataxia	Ataxia-telangiectasia, metachromatic leukodystrophy, Angelman syndrome
Structural anomaly or hypertrophy	CHARGE association, CATCH-22, velocardiofacial syndrome, glycogenosis II, fetal alcohol effects, mucopolysaccharidosis I; chromosomal anomalies such as Down syndrome; maternal phenylketonuria; chronic cyanosis may impair cognitive development.		

Adapted and updated from Liptak G: Mental retardation and developmental disability. In Kliegman RM, Greenbaum LA, Lye PS, editors: Practical Strategies in Pediatric Diagnosis and Therapy, ed 2, Philadelphia, 2004, Saunders, p 540.

CATCH-22, Cardiac defects, abnormal face, thymic hypoplasia, cleft palate, hypocalcemia, defects on chromosome 22; CHARGE, coloboma, heart defects, atresia choanae, retarded growth, genital anomalies, ear anomalies (deafness).