Adermatoglyphia

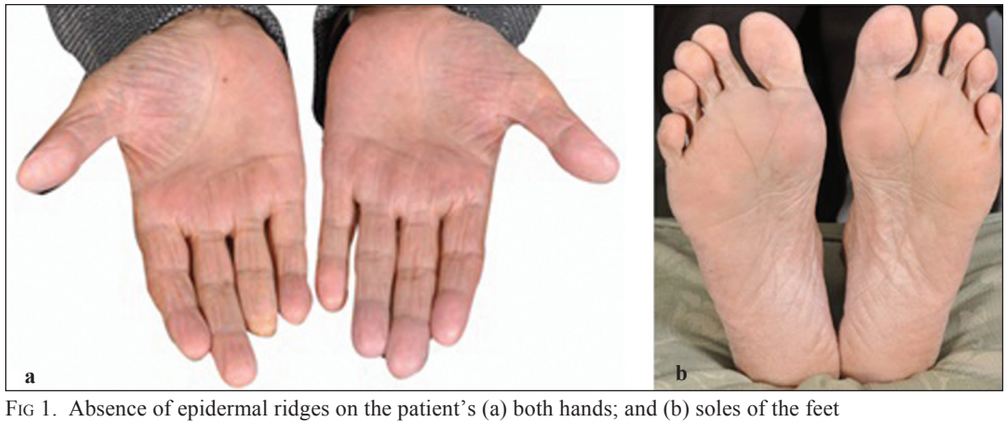

FIG 1. Absence of epidermal ridges on the patient's (a) both hands; and (b) soles of the feet

A 60-year-old man from Saudi Arabia had no epidermal ridges on his hands and feet (Figs 1a and 1b). He had no history of any drug use, long-term medication or environmental exposure. Through Sanger sequencing, c.378+1G>T transversion in the skin-specific isoform of the *SMARCAD1* gene was detected in the patient. This variant has previously been reported in another family. Our report confirms the role of *SMARCAD1* in the formation of epidermal ridges. It is possible that the skin-specific isoform of *SMARCAD1* targets genes that are involved in the development of dermatoglyph and sweat glands. The results indicate the monogenic nature of skin-related disorders, which may be useful in further investigations.

Adermatoglyphia (ADERM; OMIM136000) is a rare condition manifest by the absence of ridges on fingers and toes, as well as on the palms and soles. It is marked by entirely flat digit pads and reduced number of sweat glands. Since the fingerprint-based identification of cases with ADERM is difficult, this condition is also known as 'immigration delay disease'. In syndromic cases, ADERM is associated with other features generally affecting the skin. In familial cases, it segregates in an autosomal dominant fashion and mutations in the *SMARCAD1* gene have been implicated in Basan syndrome (OMIM129200), a form of ADERM associated with congenital facial milia, acral blistering, digital contractures and nail abnormalities.

Conflicts of interest. None declared

JAMAL ALRUWAILI, ABDUL HAI
Department of Medical Laboratory Technology
Faculty of Applied Medical Sciences
Northern Border University
Arar
Saudi Arabia
malkh1195@hotmail.com