

3-D facial scans could speed diagnoses for children with rare genetic diseases

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Most children with rare genetic diseases spend years undergoing medical tests and waiting for a diagnosis—a long, exhausting process that takes its toll on children and their families. Almost half of these children never get a definitive diagnosis.

Now an international team led by scientists and clinicians from the

University of Colorado, University of Calgary, and University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) has developed a prototype tool based on three-dimensional (3-D) facial imaging that could shorten that diagnostic odyssey by making it easier for clinicians to diagnose genetic syndromes.

"Families tell us having a diagnosis for their child's rare disease is life-changing," said Benedikt Hallgrímsson, Ph.D., professor and head of the Department of Cell Biology & Anatomy, and scientific director (basic science) at the Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute in the Cumming School of Medicine at the University of Calgary. "A diagnosis is essential to children getting the right treatments and connecting with other children and families with the same syndrome."

Most developmental genetic syndromes affect multiple organ systems, and clinical geneticists have long relied on distinctive facial features as an important guide to diagnosis.

In a new study published online in *Genetics in Medicine* on June 1, 2020, the research team created a unique library of 3-D facial images of participants of diverse ages and ethnicities, including 3327 children and adults with 396 different genetic syndromes, 727 of their unaffected relatives and 3003 other unaffected individuals from the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The secure database is hosted by FaceBase, an international consortium funded by the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, part of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH).

The researchers then used this secure database to train a machine learning algorithm to identify most of the [genetic syndromes](#) included in the dataset with moderate-to-high accuracy. Based on facial shape, 96 percent of study subjects could be correctly classified as either unaffected or having a syndrome, and for most, the algorithm was able

to provide a prioritized list of likely diagnoses with high accuracy.

The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated a rapid shift to telemedicine by genetics clinics, including those at UCSF, University of Colorado, and University of Calgary, but the study team says the field still lacks tools to replace many aspects of the in-person physical exam. The automated diagnostic approach developed in this study could extend the ability of clinical geneticists to diagnose patients without requiring travel to a specialized clinic. It could also help general practitioners without genetic training to home in on potential diagnoses, enabling them to connect patients with appropriate specialty care and community support.

"Clinical genetics is labor-intensive," said Ophir Klein, MD, Ph.D., the Larry L. Hillblom Distinguished Professor in Craniofacial Anomalies and the Charles J. Epstein Professor of Human Genetics at UCSF, where he is chief of the Division of Medical Genetics. "Some clinics have a two-year waiting list to get in. Using 3-D imaging could dramatically enhance clinicians' ability to diagnose [children](#) more quickly and inexpensively."

The researchers emphasize that the current study represents an important proof-of-concept for facilitating genetic diagnoses, but further work is required to deploy a clinically available, privacy-protected tool. Currently, the approach relies on expensive 3-D cameras, but this is expected to change with advances in smart-phone camera technology.

"We have designed a prototype with significant potential to become a clinical tool around the world," said Richard Spritz, MD, professor of Pediatrics and director of the Human Medical Genetics and Genomics Program at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. "Our hope is that one day soon, our patients can securely take a photo of their face with a smart phone and send it to their doctor for analysis in a confidential database."

Added Hallgrímsson, "In low-income countries where genetic testing and medical geneticists aren't available, this could become a transformational new tool."

More information: Benedikt Hallgrímsson et al, Automated syndrome diagnosis by three-dimensional facial imaging, *Genetics in Medicine* (2020). DOI: [10.1038/s41436-020-0845-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41436-020-0845-y)

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