

Neurofibromatosis Type One and Two: Review On The Diagnosis Criteria

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There are some neurocutaneous syndromes and neurofibromatosis is among them. This is a review on the diagnosis criteria of neurofibromatosis types one and two.

Neurofibromatosis type one also known as von Recklinghausen's disease would be inherited as autosomal dominant. The seventeen chromosome would be affected in this disease. In case two ones of these would be found in a patient, the diagnosis would be made: The presence of optic glioma, more than two of any type of neurofibromas or one plexiform type, more than two lisch nodules, more than six café-au-lait macules which their sizes would be more than five millimeters in prepubertal or more than fifteen millimeters in post pubertal, presence of typical neurofibromatosis type one distinctive osseous lesion (sphenoidal dysplasia), the presence of inguinal or axillary regions freckling and the presence of any first degree relative with neurofibromatosis type one in the family history.

Neurofibromatosis type two would be diagnosed if either of these can be found in a patient: Presence of a first degree relative with neurofibromatosis type two and either one of these: glioma, me-

ningioma, schwannoma, neurofibroma, juvenile posterior subcapsular cataract or vestibular schwannoma in one side or the presence of vestibular schwannoma in both sides which can be seen by CT or MRI.

Having knowledge about the criteria to diagnose neurofibromatosis types one and two would be helpful for the physicians to approach the patients with such pathologies appropriately.

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