Mandibuloacral dysplasia

INSERM

Source

INSERM. (1999). Orphanet: an online rare disease and orphan drug data base. Mandibuloacral dysplasia. ORPHA:2457

Mandibuloacral dysplasia (MAD) is a rare genetic bone disorder characterized by growth delay, postnatal development of craniofacial anomalies including mandibular hypoplasia, progressive acral osteolysis, mottled or patchy pigmentation, skin atrophy, and partial or generalized lipodystrophy.