

## Answers

Pages with reference to book, From 331 To 331

The radiograph of newborn shows multiple bony lesions characterised by thin and deformed bones. There are multiple fractures in the bones of the upper arms and legs. These features are diagnostic of osteogenesis imperfecta (synonyms; brittle bones, fragilitas ossium) is congenital dysplasia of membranous bones due to defective formation of subperiosteal and endosteal bone. Both sexes are equally affected. Blue sclerae, otosclerosis and deafness are other features in some forms of this syndrome. The milder type may show only thin bones with tendency to fracture. The disease is found intrauterine in the foetus; infants, children and adults. Congenital type is the most severe type and may show multiple fractures in the foetus in utero and this form of disease is recessive in transmission while late onset type is dominant. Main radiological features which usually provide definitive diagnosis are thinning of cortex; central segments of shafts of bones are narrowed; multiple fractures with fractures healing by abundant callus formation. Skull shows multiple Wormian bones. The bones get deformed due to multiple fractures and later on bowing may result. Teeth tend to be small, deformed and semitranslucent.