1. "Seal limb"; rare birth defect where the bones of the arms &/or legs maybe extremely shortened or absent & appearing attached directly to the body; e.g.-seen in exposure to thalidomide
6. Inherited/congenital eye disorder characterized by complete absence of the iris (colored part of the eye) leading to decrease in visual acuity & increase light sensitivity
7. Condition occurring soon after birth wherein the Ductus Arteriosus (blood vessel allowing blood to flow around the baby’s lungs before birth) doesn't close leading to abnormal flow between the 2 major arteries (Aorta & Pulmonary artery); most common in premature infants & babies with
congenital heart problems; s/s may range from none to shortness of breath, rapid pulse, poor feeding, poor growth

10. Congenital condition that occurs when 2 or more digits are fused together; most common congenital limb malformation; classification include simple, complex, complete, incomplete, & fenestrated

11. Condition where the big toe is bent inward/away from the midline of the foot; an acquired condition also exists

13. “Small head”; condition where the person's head is smaller than the normal based on the standard charts for his/her age & sex; genetic disorders & infections can affect the brain growth; types include primary (inherited trait or no identified cause) & secondary (due to infections, radiation/chemical exposures, or metabolic disorders)

15. "Hollowed or funnel chest"; congenital abnormality characterized by a caved-in/sunken rib cage/breast bone; most common congenital abnormality of the anterior chest wall

17. "Pigeon chest"; condition where the breast bone/rib cartilage protrudes from the chest; chest is bowed out; can occur alone or associated with other genetic disorders;

20. Rare birth defect of the abdominal wall where intestines stick out of the body through a hole on one side of the umbilical cord; this is a type of hernia; maternal risk factors include younger maternal age, alcohol & tobacco use; surgery is the form of treatment

23. Individual having both testicular & ovarian tissues

24. Rare birth defect where the intestines, liver & other abdominal organs protrude outside the abdomen & into the base of the umbilical cord; a thin layer of tissue (sac) covers the protruding organs

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**Down**

1. Congenital condition where the individual possess the internal reproductive organ of one sex while exhibiting some external physical characteristics of the opposite sex; types: female (with ovaries but with ambiguous male external genitalia) & male (with testes but with ambiguous female external genitalia)

2. Condition where the big toe is bent outward (towards the midline of the foot) overlapping the 2nd toe; can be accompanied by a bunion; most often caused by an inherited faulty mechanical structure of the foot; this is a progressive disorder

3. Blockage in the bile duct (tube that carries bile from the liver to the gall bladder) causing buildup of bile in the liver leading to liver damage; life threatening conditions in infants; most common cause of chronic liver disease in newborns, most common reason for liver transplants in children; jaundice is the first symptom to appear between 2-6 weeks after birth

4. Very rare genetic condition causing the organs in the chest and abdomen to be positioned in a mirror image from their normal positions; may occur alone without any other abnormality, or can be part of a syndrome with various defects

5. “Trisomy 21”; most common genetic condition where the individual has extra chromosome (47 instead of the normal 46); most common genetic chromosomal disorders & cause of learning disabilities in children; common physical s/s include upward slanting eyes, Brushfield spot, wide short hands with short fingers; single palm crease of the hand, web neck, wide short hands & short fingers, decrease muscle tone

8. “Congenital aganglionic megacolon”; congenital condition due to the absence of nerves (ganglia) in some parts or all of the colon leading to problems in passing stools (intestinal blockage); rectal biopsy is the gold standard test & treated by surgery; associated with other inherited conditions like Down Syndrome

9. Absence of one or both eyes; rare disorder that develops during pregnancy; associated with other birth defects (i.e. albinism)

12. Congenital condition where the individual has extra fingers &/or toes; most common congenital hand/foot problem; can be inherited or may occur with some genetic disorders
14. Characterized by narrowing or blockage of one or both nasal passages leading to breathing difficulty or failure & cyanosis; most common nasal abnormality in newborns; some s/s: noisy breathing, cyclic respiratory distress relieved by crying, feeding difficulties, inability to pass a catheter in the nasopharynx

16. “Cleft/split spine”; characterized by improper development or closure of a portion of the neural tube (embryonic structure that develops into brain, spinal cord & meninges) causing defect in the spinal cord/column; cause is unknown but genetic, environmental & nutritional factors play a role; insufficient folic acid intake has been shown in studies to play a causative key factor; 4 types are occulta, closed neural tube defect, meningocele, & myelomeningocele

18. "Hydrodynamic Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) Disorder", “water on the brain”; characterized by disturbance of CSF formation, flow or absorption causing increase CFS volume in the CNS; some s/s include “Macewen”sign,"Sun-setting"sign, enlargement of head, headache, gait disturbance; classified as congenital or acquired, communicating or non-communicating; creation of Ventriculoperitoneal (VP) shunt is the most common treatment

19. "Enlarged or giant tongue"; disorder where the tongue is larger than normal; can be present at birth (congenital), or secondary to a congenital disorder (i.e. Down's syndrome), or can be acquired (from trauma or malignancy)