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## **Clinical-Medical Image**

## **External Manifestations of Gardner's Syndrome as the Presenting Clinical Entity**

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Figure 1: The computed tomography of brain revealed the presence of multiple osteomas of the skull.

Keywords: Syndrome; Chronic; Gastrointestinal

## **Clinical Image**

Gardner's syndrome is an autosomal dominant pattern, characterized by polyposis coli associated with multiple hard and soft tissue tumors, osteomas of the mandible; skull and facial skeleton are unaesthetic as well as incapacitating. We present the case of Gardner's syndrome in a 31-year-old asymptomatic female with chronic headache for 10 years duration. She had no family history of bowel disease. Her systemic examination was normal. The computed tomography of brain revealed the presence of multiple osteomas of the skull (Figure 1) and her colonoscopy had no evidence of gastrointestinal polyposis. Thus, extra intestinal manifestations of the patient's multiple osteomas of the skull lead to the diagnosis of Gardner's syndrome. The gastrointestinal polyposis usually undergoes malignant change at fourth decade of life. It is the major significance in clinical practice among physicians. Extra-intestinal components apparently occur earlier than those in the bowel. Therefore, early detection leads to appropriate evaluation and lifesaving treatment of patients. A case was reported to demonstrate how important it is for clinicians to be aware of the clinical and radiological characteristics of Gardner's syndrome.

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