

Table 2. Differential diagnosis of syndromes similar to FAS

Syndrome	Overlapping Features	Differentiating Features
Aarskog syndrome	Small nose with anteverted nares, broad philtrum, maxillary hypoplasia, and wide-spaced eyes	Rounded face, down-slant to palpebral fissures, widow's peak, crease below lower lip, incomplete out folding of upper helices, and dental eruption problems.
Williams syndrome	Short palpebral fissures, anteverted nares, long philtrum, depressed nasal bridge, and epicanthal folds	Wide mouth with full lips, stellate pattern of the iris, periorbital fullness, and connective tissue disorders.
Noonan's syndrome	Low nasal bridge, wide-spaced eyes, and epicanthal folds	Down-slant to palpebral fissures, keratoconus, wide mouth, and protruding upper lip
Dubowitz syndrome	Short palpebral fissures, wide spaced eyes, and epicanthal folds	Shallow supraorbital ridge with nasal bridge near the level of the forehead, and broad nasal tip
Brachmann-DeLange syndrome	Long philtrum, thin vermilion border, anteverted nares, and depressed nasal bridge	Single, bushy eyebrow extending across forehead, long eyelashes, downturned mouth, high arched palate, and short limbs (yielding short stature)
Toluene embryopathy	Short palpebral fissures, mid-face hypoplasia, smooth philtrum, and thin vermilion border	Micrognathia, large anterior fontanel, down-turned mouth corners, hair patterning abnormalities, bifrontal narrowing, and ear abnormalities
Fetal hydantoin syndrome (Fetal dilantin syndrome)	Wide-spaced eyes and depressed nasal bridge	Short nose with bowed upper lip
Fetal valproate syndrome	Epicanthal folds, anteverted nares, long philtrum with thin vermilion border, and wide-spaced eyes	High forehead, infraorbital crease or groove, and small mouth
Maternal PKU fetal effects	Epicanthal folds, short palpebral fissures, long underdeveloped philtrum, and thin vermilion border	Small upturned nose, round facies, and prominent glabella