

**ERN-EuroBloodNet Webinars for Patients:
Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia I and Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia II
Diagnostic aspects**

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ERN-EuroBloodNet subnetwork RBC disorders

Milan – Italy

25 May 2021



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the Health Programme
of the European Union



**European
Reference
Network**

for rare or low prevalence
complex diseases

Network
Hematological
Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)



Paola Bianchi BSc, PhD

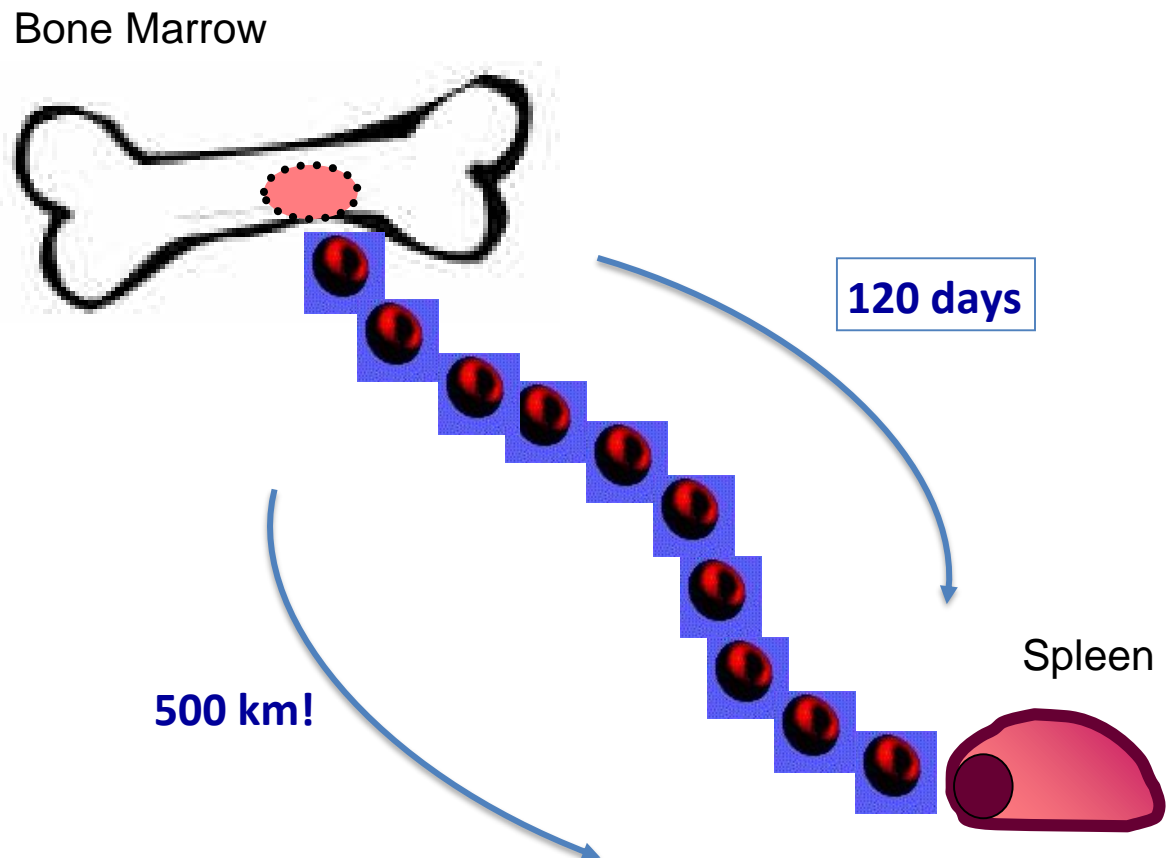
No conflict of interest to declare



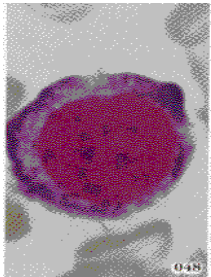
- **30-35min presentation (30 slides max) + 15 min Q&A session**
- **Microphones will be muted by host to avoid back noise**
- **Please, stop your video to improve internet connexion**
- **Send your questions during the presentation through the chat**



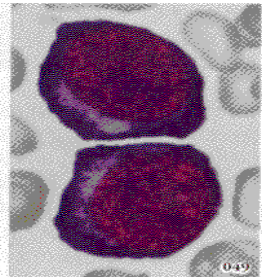
- 1. When to suspect a CDAs**
- 2. Typical laboratory features in CDAI and CDAII**
- 3. Molecular basis of CDAI and CDAII**



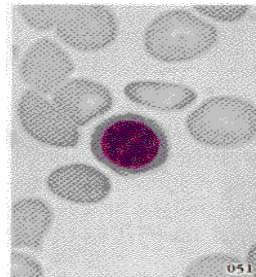
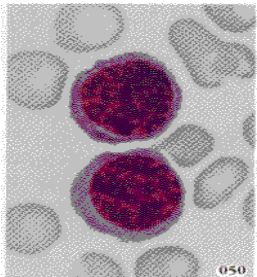
Proerythroblasts



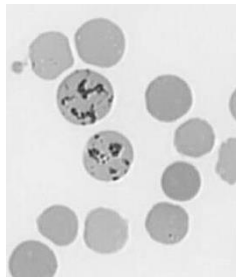
Polychromatic erythroblasts



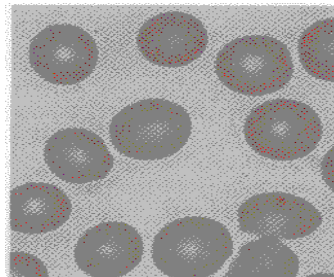
Orthochromatic erythroblasts



Reticulocytes

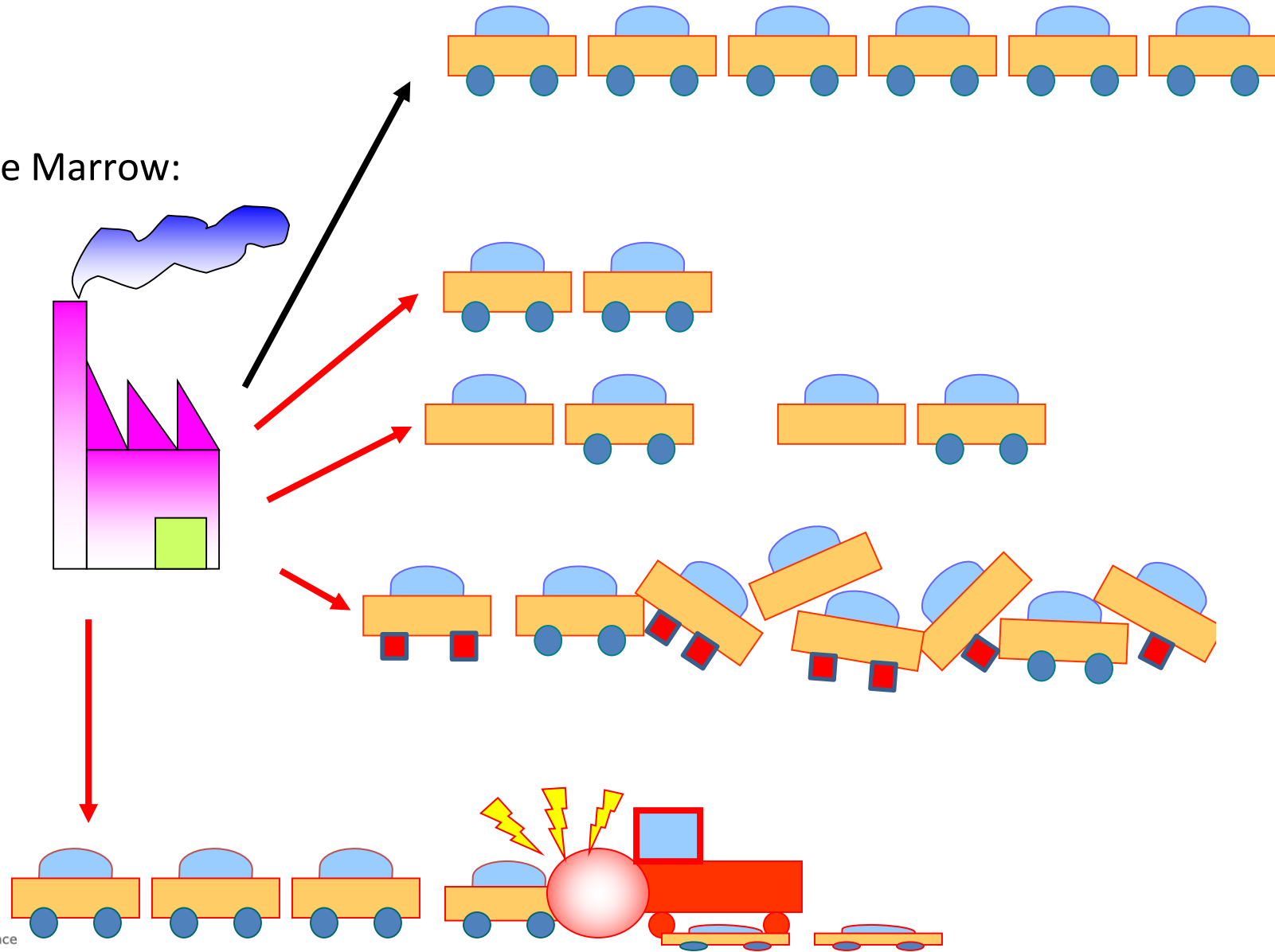


Mature red cell





Bone Marrow:



Anemia

Jaundice

Hyperbilirubinemia

Splenomegaly

Iron overload

Differential diagnosis!



Help from laboratory data

Extravascular hemolysis
(spleen, liver, reticulo-endothelial system)

Reticulocytes

Unconjugated bilirubin

↓ haptoglobin

LDH

plasma free hemoglobin

hemoglobinuria

hemosiderinuria

Intravascular hemolysis

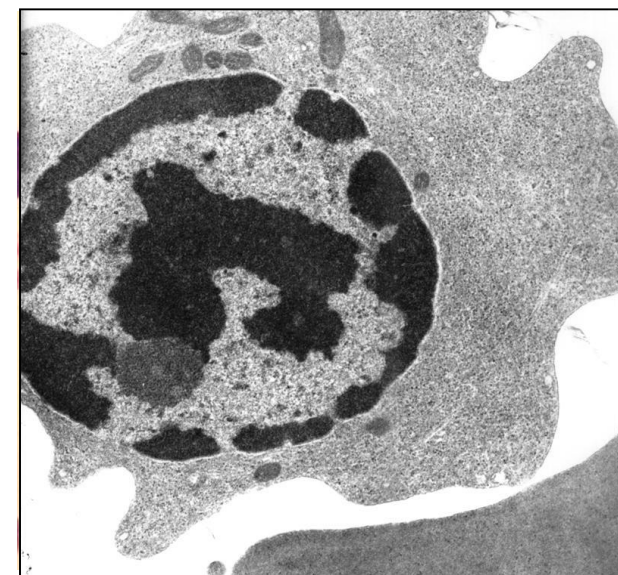


When to suspect a CDA?

- When in presence of hemolysis the increase of reticulocyte number is not proportional to the degree of anemia
- Presence of bone marrow abnormalities
- Iron overload due to both ineffective erythropoiesis and peripheral hemolysis

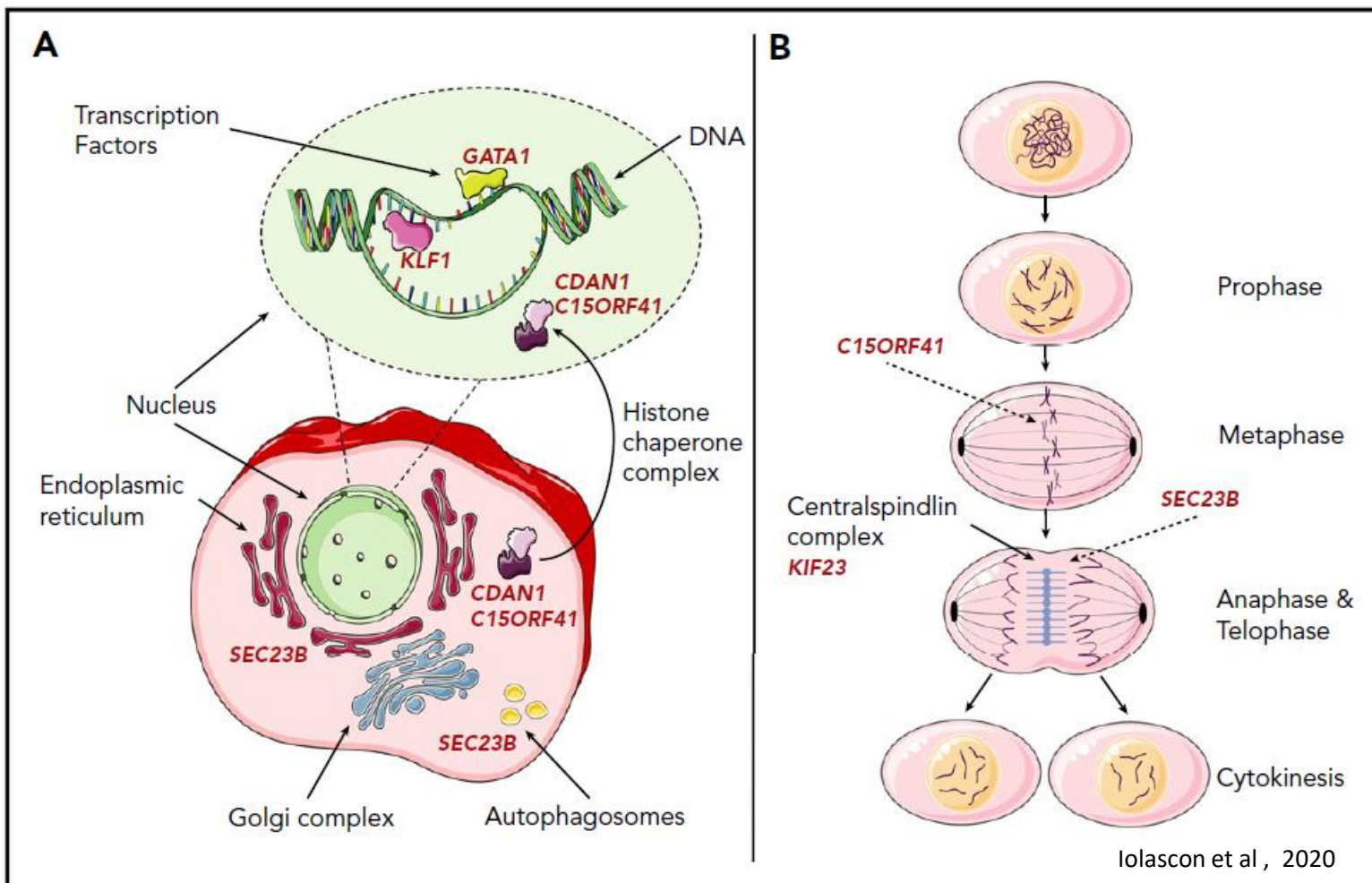


Transmission	Autosomal recessive transmission
Clinical picture	Mild – moderate anemia Hydrops fopetalis, fetal demise if untreated
Physical examination	10-20% cases non-hematological manifestations axial skeleton abnormalities (missing distal phalanges, syndactyly, lack of nail formations)
Laboratoy Investigations	Blood count: Hb ↓, MCV ↑ RBC morphology: anisocytosis and poikilocytosis BM examination: binucleate macrocytic erythroblasts and internuclear bridging Electron microscopy: ‘Swiss cheese’ or ‘spongy’ heterochromatin
Molecular investigations	Homozygote or compound het mutations in CDAN1 or C15orf41 genes About 10% of cases no mutations in these genes Sanger sequencing/ Clinical-grade NGS



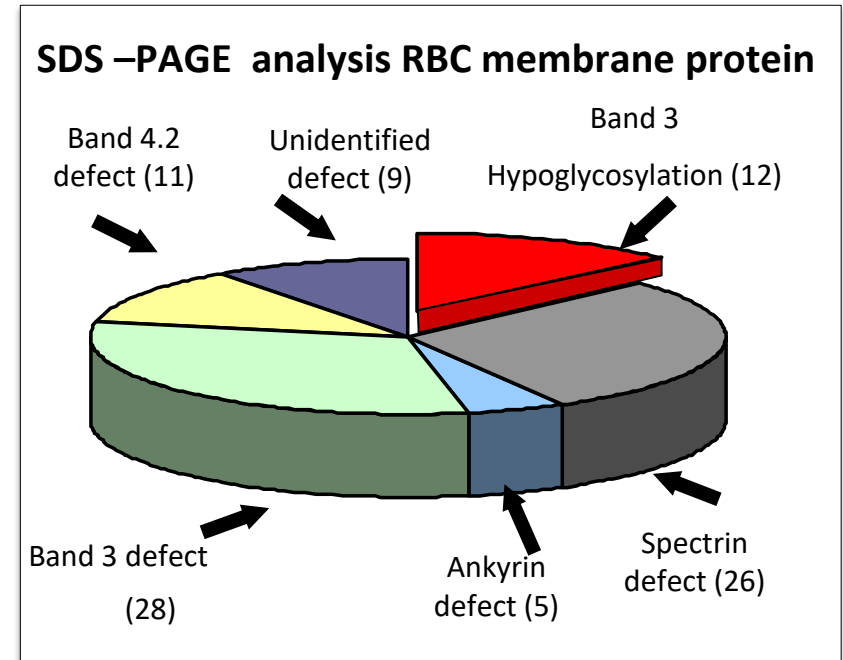


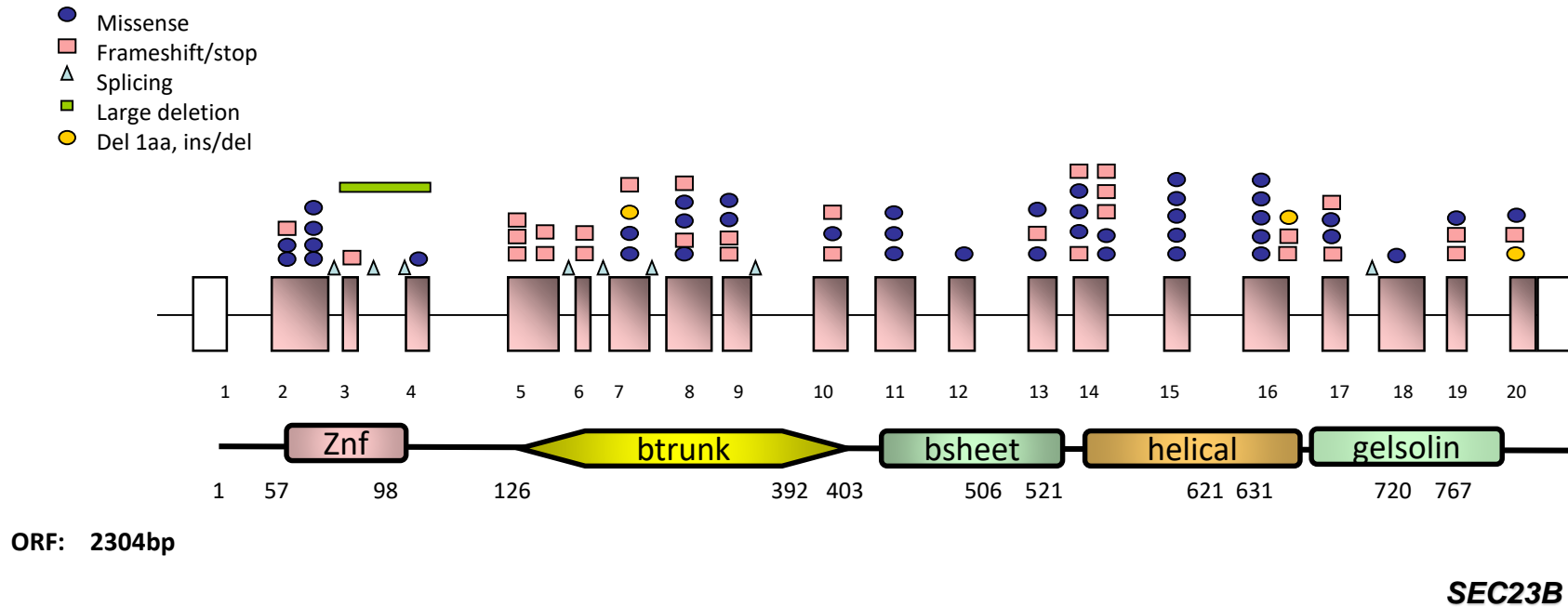
Impairment of mechanisms involved in DNA synthesis and chromatin assembly

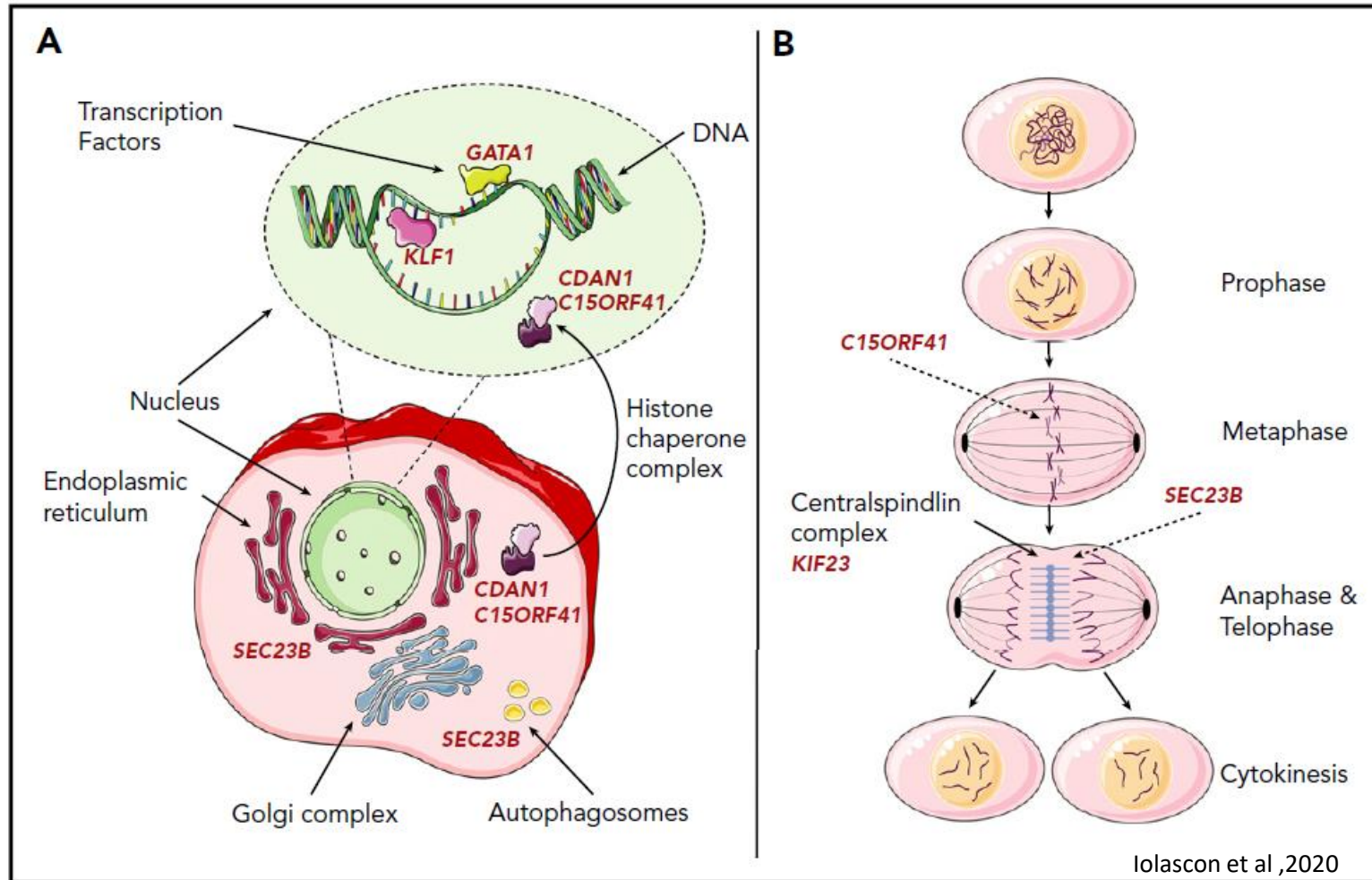




Clinical picture	Anemia (mild to severe) Hydrops fopetalis, fetal demise if untreated
Laboratoy Investigations	Blood count: ↓ Hb RBC morphology: anysocytosis and poikilocytosis, BM examination: Bi-nuclearity or multinuclearity in 10-40% of erythroblasts Electron microscopy: Double membranes close to the outer cell membrane due to a defective ER clearance during erythroid maturation
Biochemica l investigations	Relevant hypoglycosylation of erythrocyte membrane proteins band 3 and 4.5 that carry altered N-glycans with truncated poly-lactosamine structures
Molecular investigations	Homozygote or compound het mutations in SEC23B In a small proportion of cases only 1 het or no mutations detected in SEC23B Sanger sequencing/ Clinical-grade NGS







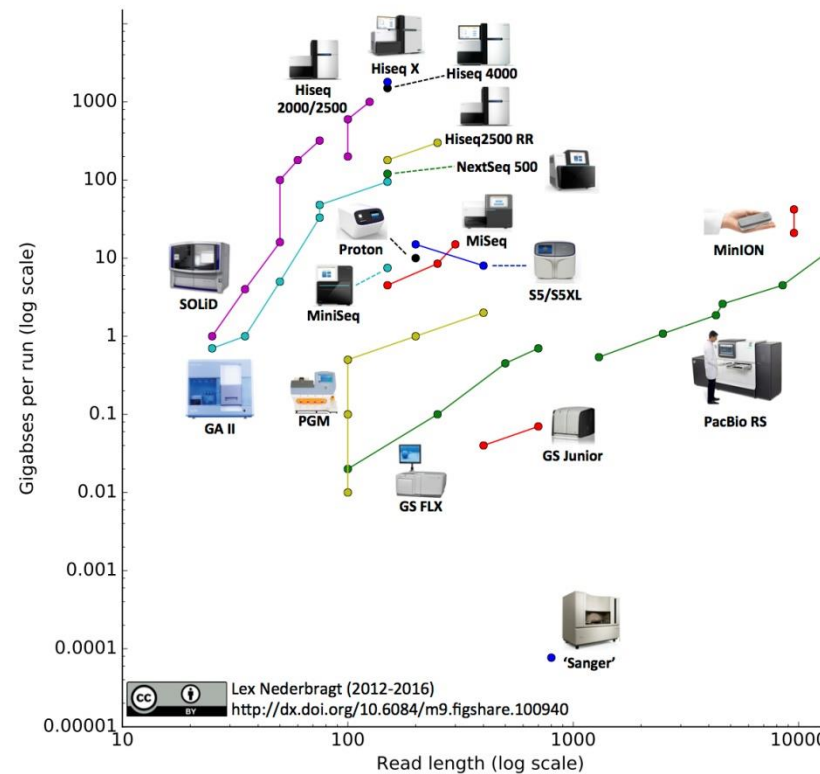
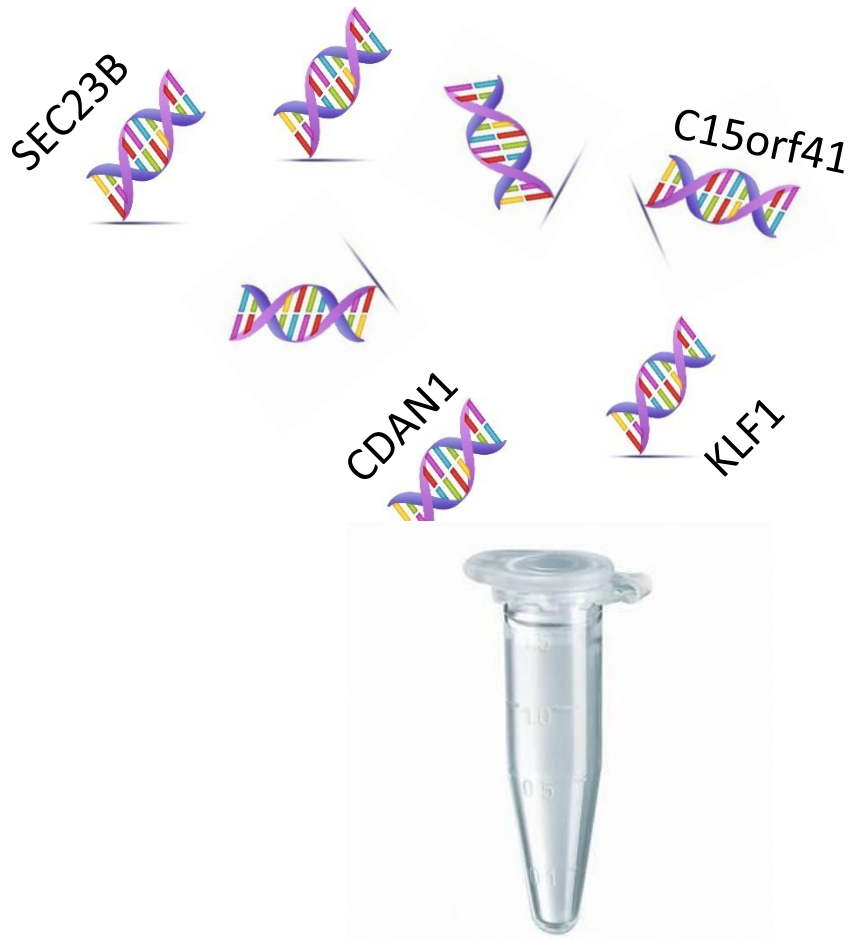




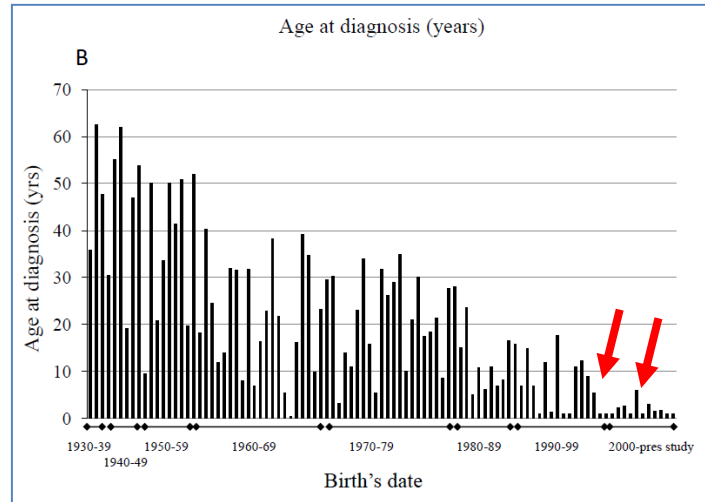
Table 1. Recent studies performed by next-generation sequencing technologies in patients with hemolytic anemias.

Reference	Method	N. of genes analyzed	N. of cases studied with CHA	PKD diagnosis	New diagnosis and number and type of mismatched diagnoses
15	t-NGS	35	36	2	2 new PKD
28	t-NGS	55	43	8	8 new PKD
29	WES	n.a.	4	4	4 new PKD
30	t-NGS	76	21 ^a	6	3 new PKD 2 CDA → PKD 1 DBA → PKD
27	t-NGS	76	21 ^a	6	4 new PKD 2 CDA → PKD
25	t-NGS	34 and 71	74 ^c	7	7 CDA → PKD
23	t-NGS	33	57	3	2 new PKD 1 CDA → PKD

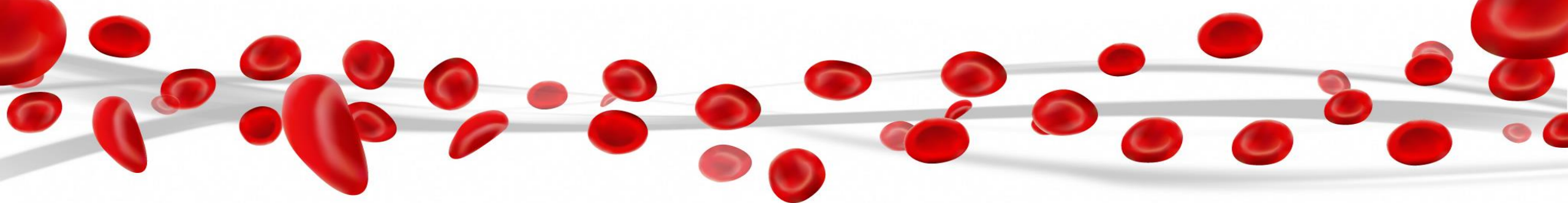
Bianchi & Fermo, 2020



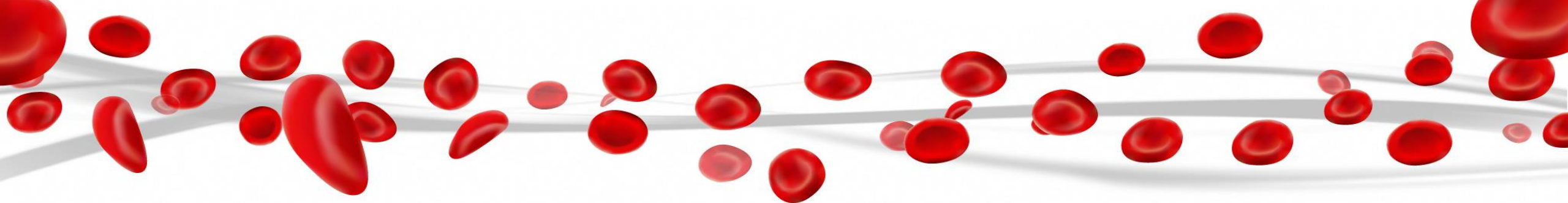
Drop down of age at diagnosis



- Reduction of misdiagnosis
- Genetic counselling
- Increase the awareness in these disorders
- Understanding the pathophysiology
- New disease-specific therapies



Thank you!



Please, write your questions in the chat

we are going to answer at the end of the presentations.

Next presentation: Roberta Russo, *Clinical Aspects*



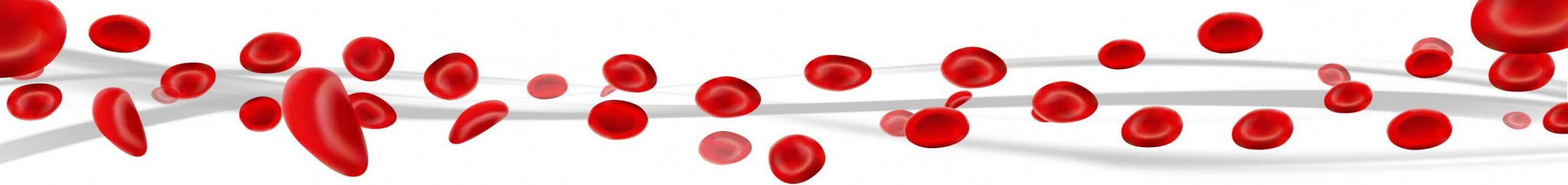
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Patients
Webinars

EuroBloodNet 



Congenital dyserythropoietic anemias: clinical aspects

Roberta Russo, PhD

Assistant Professor Medical Genetics

Dept. Molecular Medicine and Medical Biotechnologies, University Federico II of Naples

CEINGE - Advanced Biotechnologies, Naples

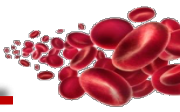
ERN-EuroBloodNet subnetwork: RBC

Red blood cell defects, Bone marrow failure

May 25, 2021

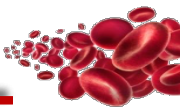


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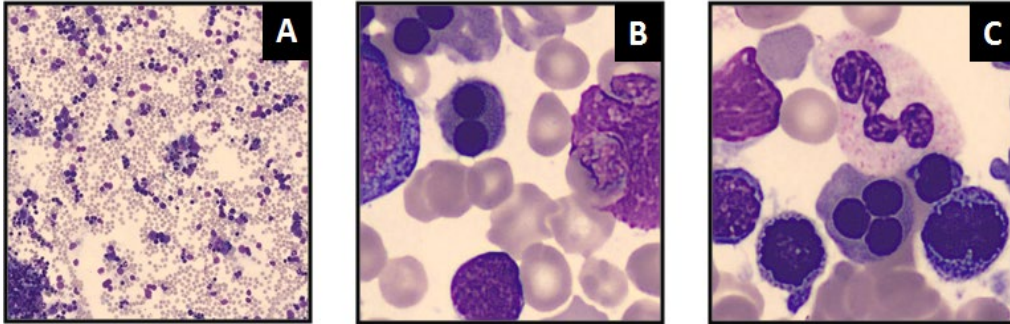


Nothing to disclose



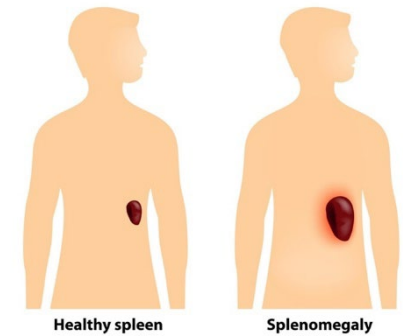
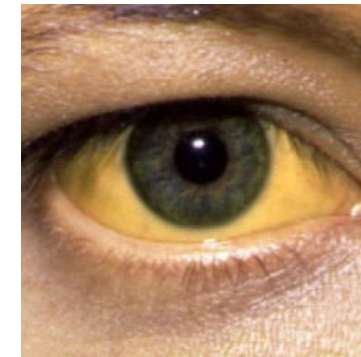


- ✓ **CDAs** are **Mendelian** (i.e. single-gene) diseases affecting the normal differentiation-proliferation pathway of the erythroid lineage

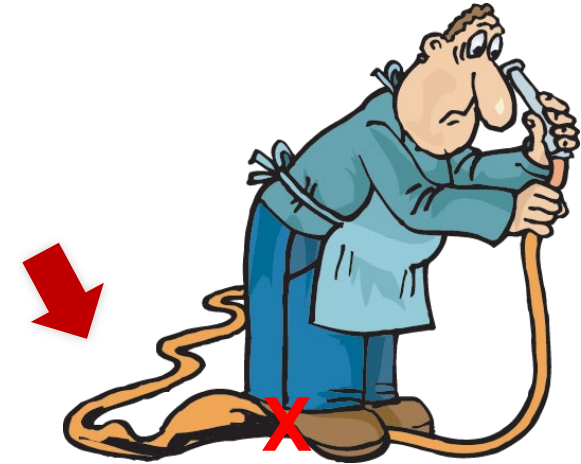
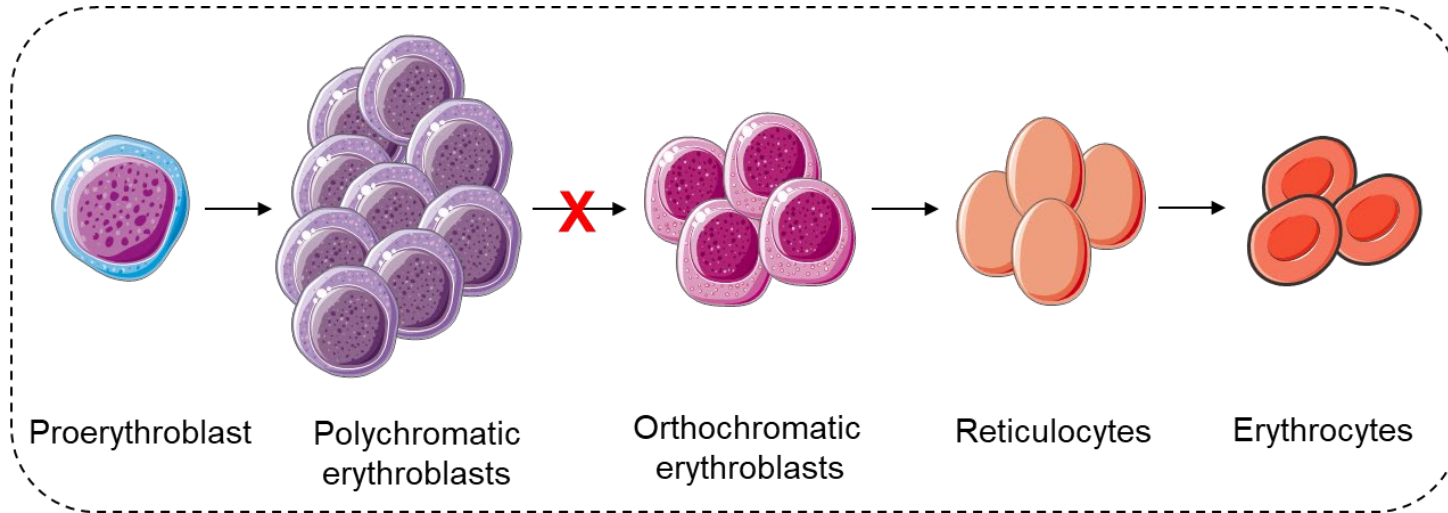
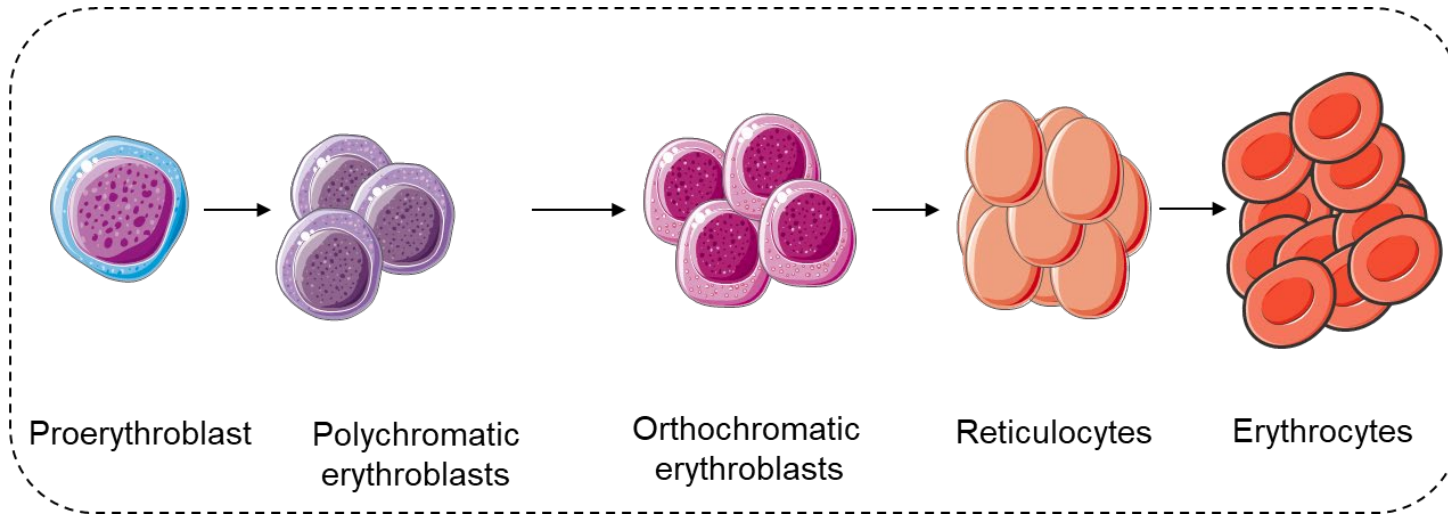
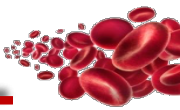


Erythroid hyperplasia with specific morphological alterations of late erythroblasts

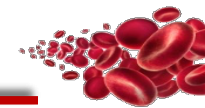
- Hemolytic anemia
- Reduced retics count
- Jaundice
- Splenomegaly
- Hemosiderosis
- Gallstones
- Transfusion dependence (≈ 20%)



Erythroid hyperplasia



Physiopathology of CDAs (at systemic level)

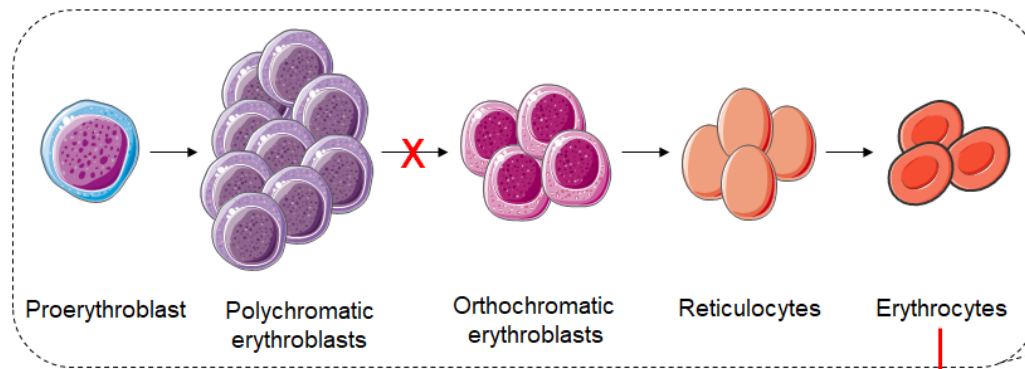
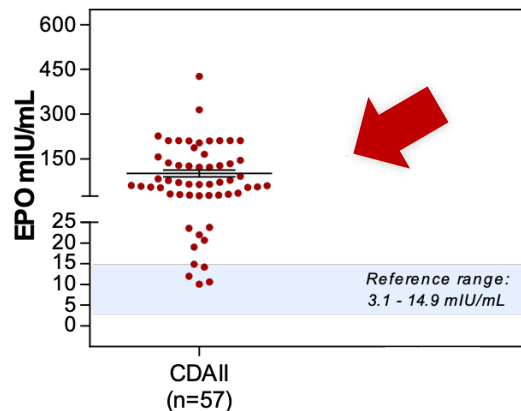


- Hemolytic anemia
- **Reduced retics count**
- Jaundice
- Splenomegaly
- Hemosiderosis
- Gallstones
- TD (≈ 20%)

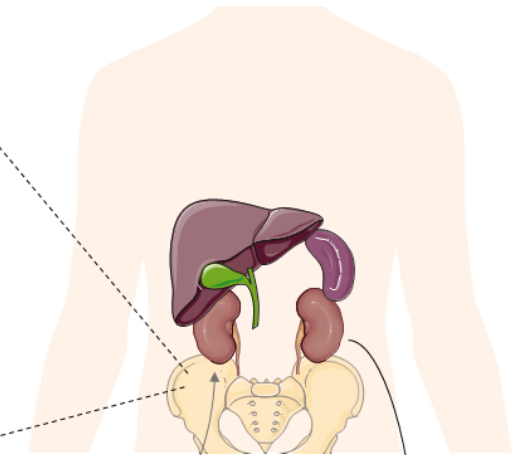
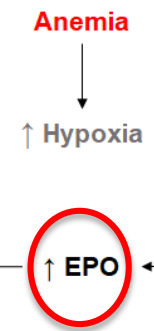
✓ Anemia with reduced reticulocyte count



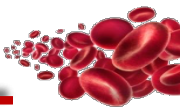
✓ EPO is not able to increase the production of RBCs



Complete blood count	
RBC ($10^6/\mu\text{l}$)	3.2 ± 0.1 (1.2–5.8; 93)
Hb (g/dl)	9.6 ± 0.2 (3.6–16.4; 161)
Ht (%)	28.4 ± 0.7 (10.2–49.3; 95)
MCV (fl)	87.3 ± 1.0 (60.0–114.0; 98)
MCH (pg)	29.4 ± 0.4 (20.4–47.5; 89)
MCHC (g/dl)	33.5 ± 0.3 (24.3–38.6; 89)
Retics abs count ($\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$)	88.9 ± 4.9 (6.3–265.7; 115)
Retics %	3.1 ± 0.2 (0.2–13.4; 113)
Reticulocyte Index	1.7 ± 0.1 (0.1–5.1; 90)
PLT ($10^3/\mu\text{l}$)	360.8 ± 27.0 (96–1065; 64)



Physiopathology of CDAs (at systemic level)

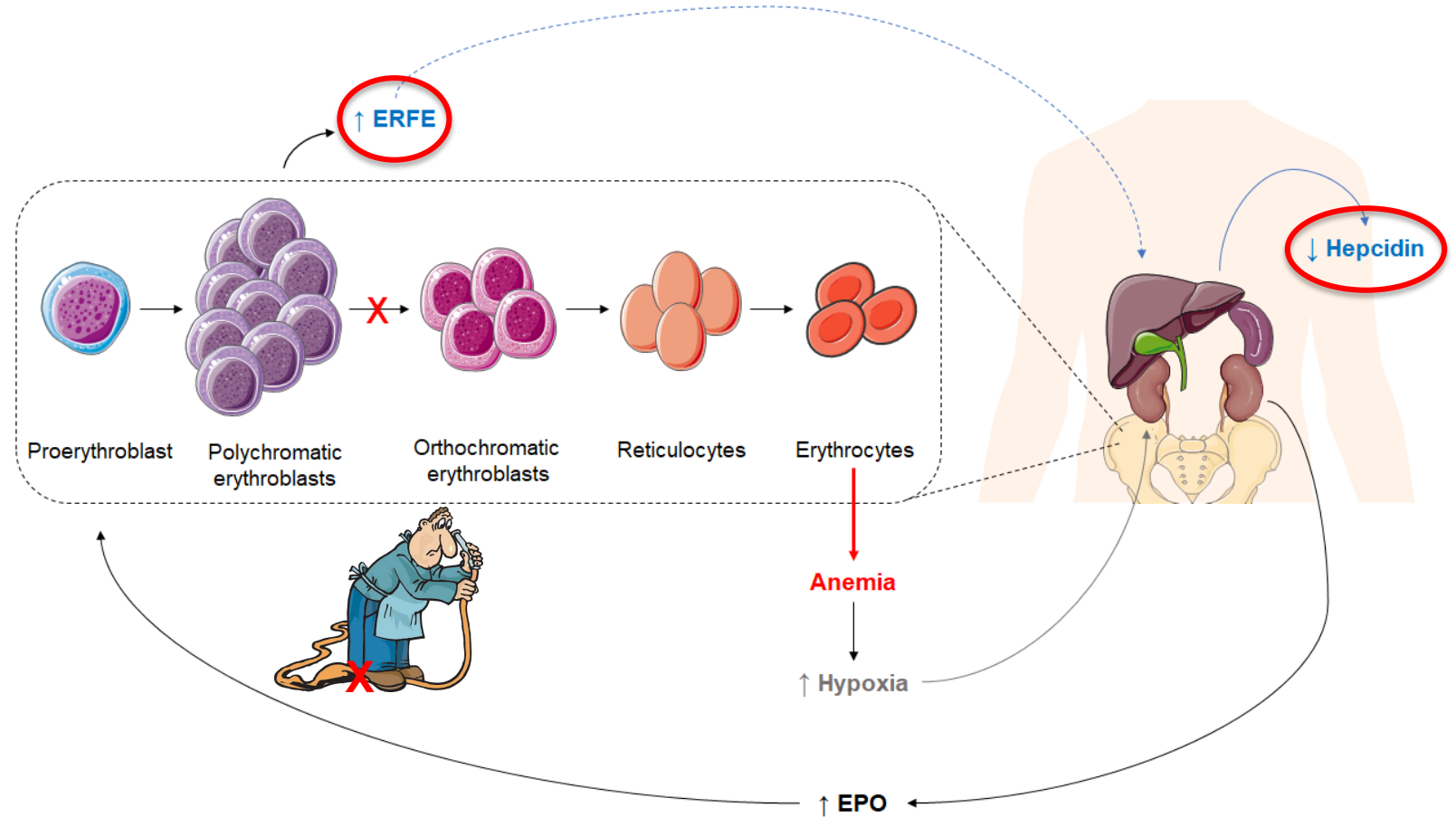


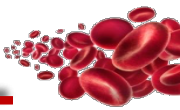
- Hemolytic anemia
- Reduced retics count
- Jaundice
- Splenomegaly
- **Hemosiderosis**
- Gallstones
- TD (≈ 20%)

✓ Increased levels of erythroferrone (**ERFE**)



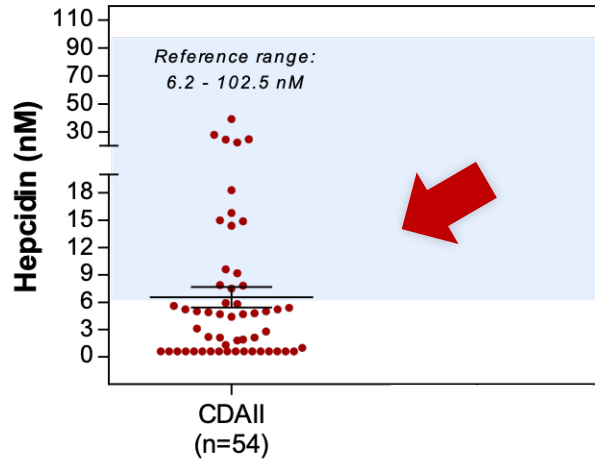
✓ Reduced expression of hepatic hormone **hepcidin**



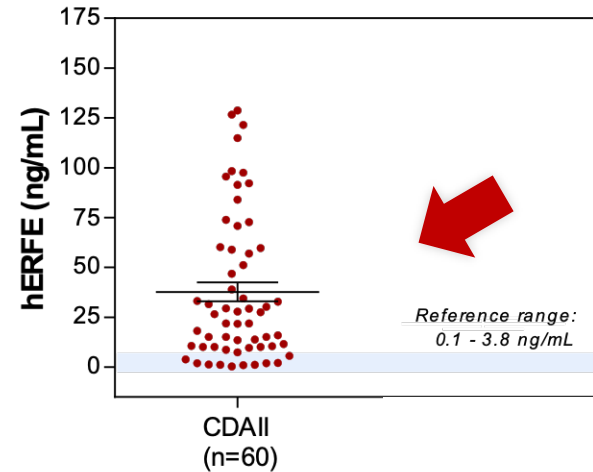


- Hemolytic anemia
- Reduced retics count
- Jaundice
- Splenomegaly
- **Hemosiderosis**
- Gallstones
- TD (≈ 20%)

Reduced hepcidin levels

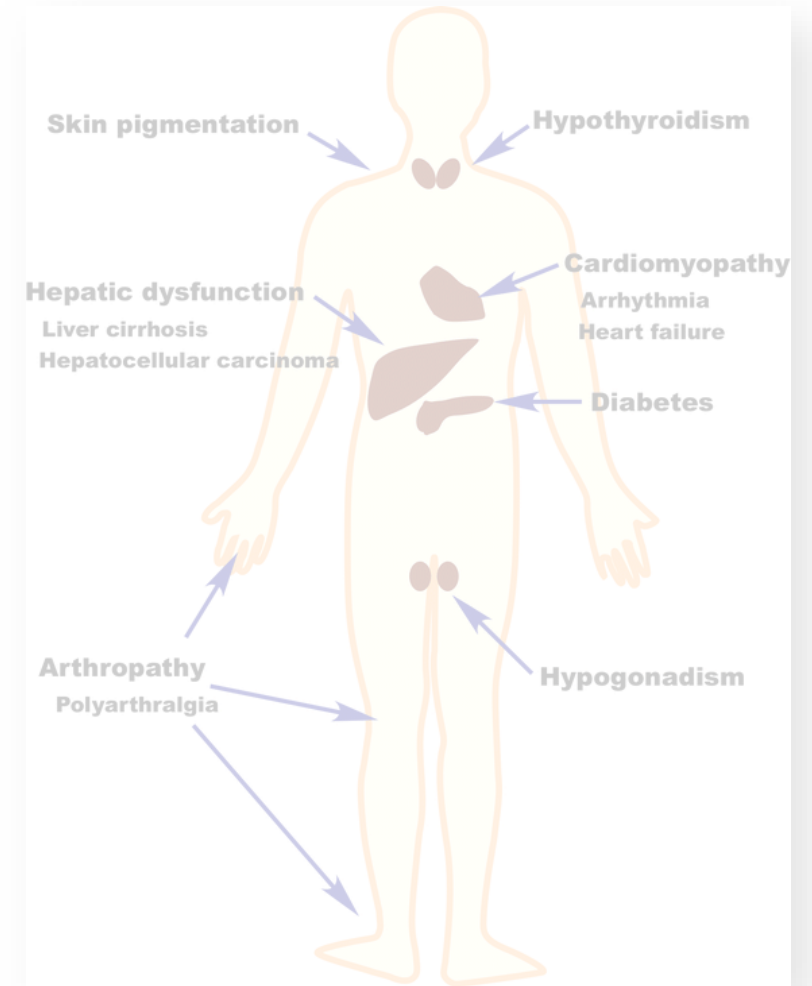


Increased ERF levels

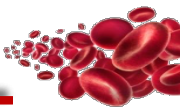


Biochemical, laboratory data and iron balance

Hypoglycosylation of Band 3 (Yes/No)	78 (95.1)/4 (4.9)
Total bilirubin (mg/dl)	2.8 ± 0.2 (0.2–12.7; 108)
Ferritin (ng/ml)	464.8 ± 55.9 (15–3500; 133)
Transferrin saturation (%)	62.4 ± 4.2 (12.0–113.0; 43)
Iron (µg/dl)	156.0 ± 9.1 (30.0–374.0; 64)
sTfR (mg/l)	5.4 ± 1.2 (1.4–45.3; 35)



Physiopathology of CDAs (at systemic level)



- **Hemolytic anemia**
- Reduced retics count
- **Jaundice**
- **Splenomegaly**
- Hemosiderosis
- **Gallstones**
- TD (≈ 20%)

Abnormal red blood cells are destroyed into the **spleen**



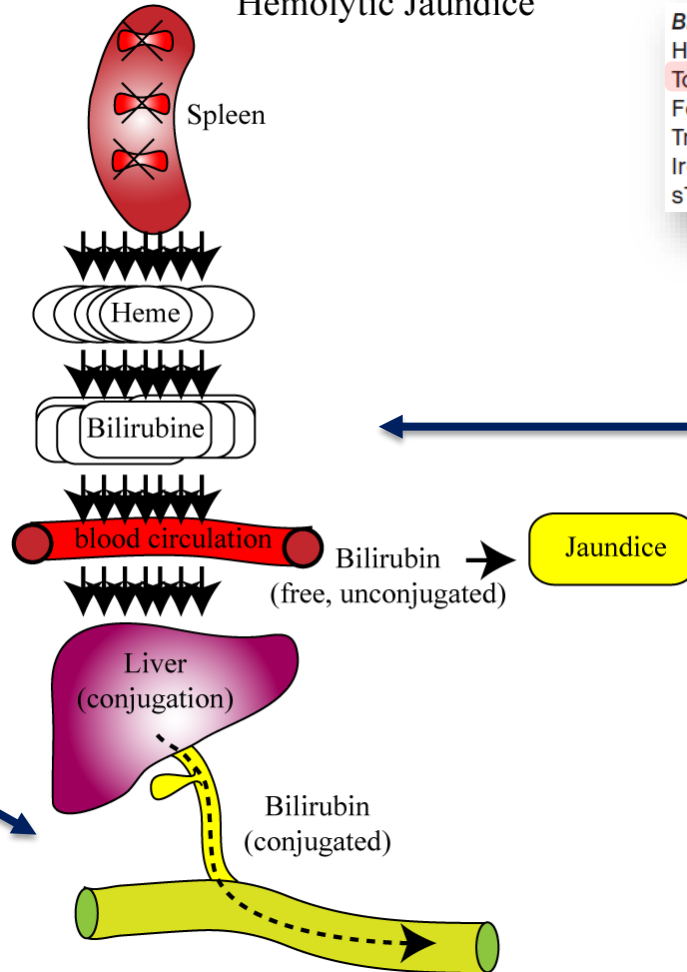
Splenomegaly

Bilirubin accumulates in the **gallbladder**



Gallstones

Hemolytic Jaundice



Destroyed red blood cells increase the bilirubin levels

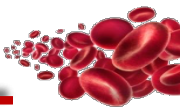


Jaundice

Biochemical, laboratory data and iron balance

Hypoglycosylation of Band 3 (Yes/No)	78 (95.1)/4 (4.9)
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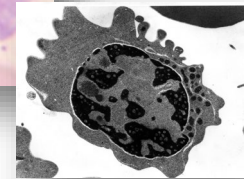
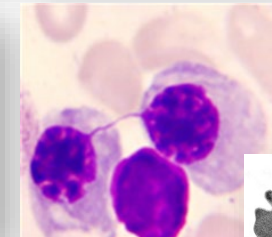
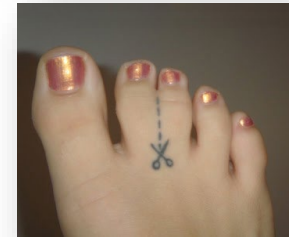
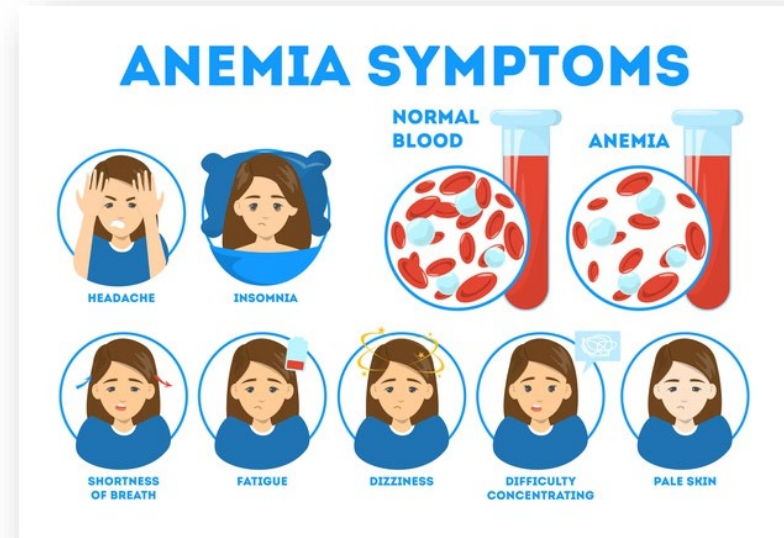


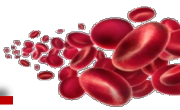
Clinical features:

- severe or moderate anemia (generally *macrocytic*) with neonatal appearance
- Jaundice
- Splenomegaly
- Hemosiderosis

Morphologic body abnormalities:

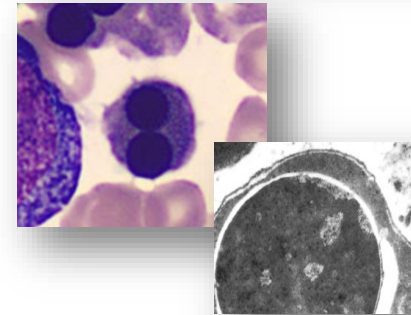
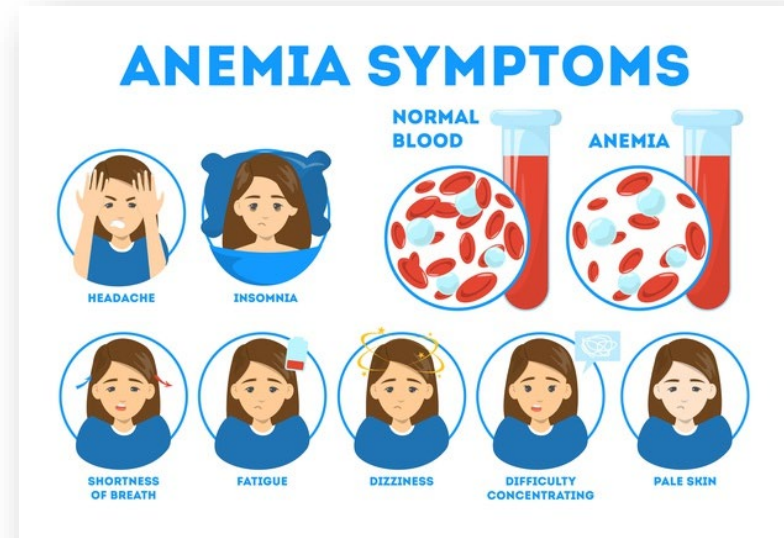
- 10% of patients
- skeletal malformations
- syndactyly in hands or feet
- absence of nails or supernumerary toes

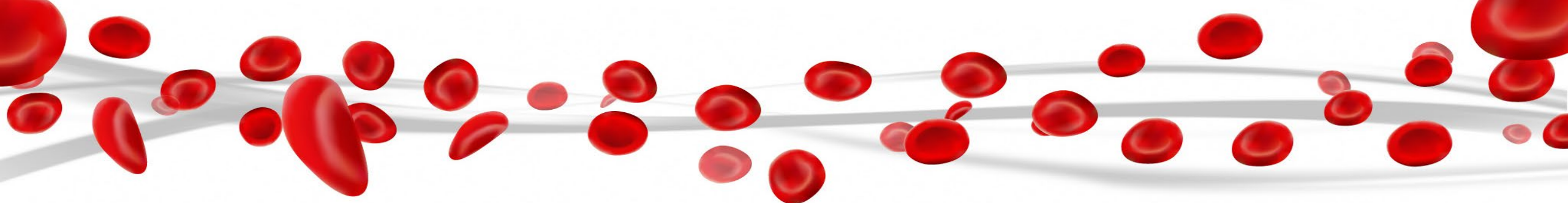




Clinical features:

- ✓ Average age of onset symptoms: 3.7 ± 0.6 y
- ✓ Mean age at diagnosis: 22.2 ± 1.7 y
- ✓ **Normocytic mild anemia:**
 - **Hb 9.6 ± 0.2 g/dL**
 - **MCV 87.3 ± 1.0**
- ✓ Reticulocyte index: 1.7 ± 0.1
- ✓ Mean serum ferritin: 464.8 ± 55.9 ng/mL
- ✓ Splenomegaly: 102/122, **83.6% of patients**
- ✓ **Transfusion dependency:** 25/126, **19.8% of patients**





Please, write your questions in the chat

we are going to answer at the end of the presentations.

Next presentation: Noémi Roy, *Current and future therapeutic perspectives*