

Thursdays Webinars

EuroBleedNet

Bone marrow failures genetic diagnostic

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French reference center for aplastic anemia & PNH French network for rare immunological & hematological disorders (MaRIH) Hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris, France 23rd April 2020



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• Alexion, Novartis, Pfizer

- Consultancy
- Honoraria
- Research funding
- Amgen
 - Research funding







Agenda

- Initial diagnosis
- Etiology
 - Idiopathic aplastic anemia
 - Fanconi anemia, Dyskeratosis congenita
- Management

> Who should be screened for germline mutation at diagnosis?







Diagnosis

- Pancytopenia

- Macrocytosis is common
- Lymphocytes count is usually preserved (!)
- Isolated cytopenia at early stage (thrombocytopenia)



Network Hematological Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet) (!) differences between idiopathic and acquired





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- Bone marrow aspiration

No abnormal cells



Network Hematological Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet) (!) differences between idiopathic and acquired



Diagnosis

- Pancytopenia

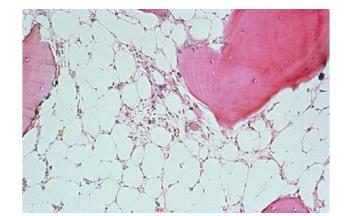
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No abnormal cells

- Bone marrow biopsy (diagnosis)

- Cellularity <30%
- Dyserythropoiesis (usual)



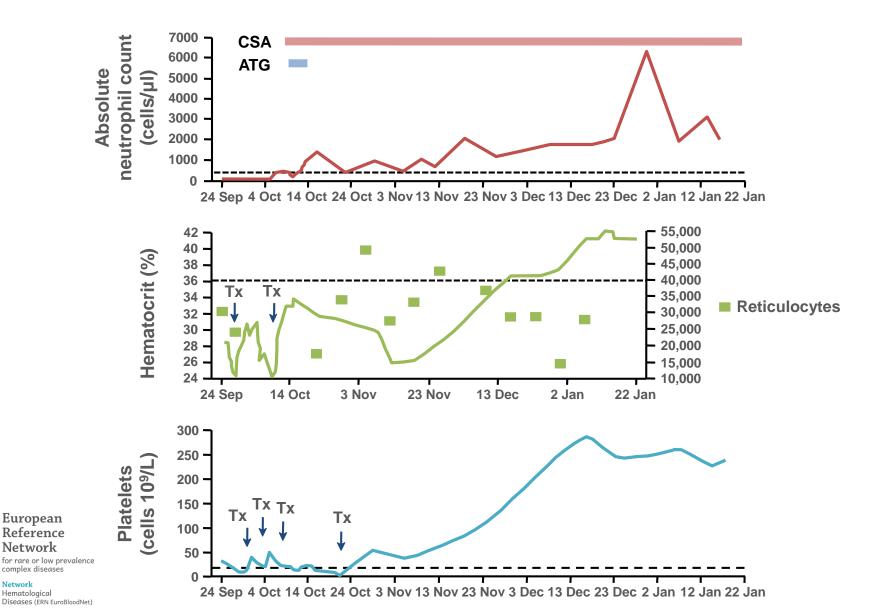
- Mast cells, lymphoid hyperplasia, plasma cells, macrophages (!)



Network Hematological Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet) (!) differences between idiopathic and acquired



Idiopathic (80%) – immune mediated



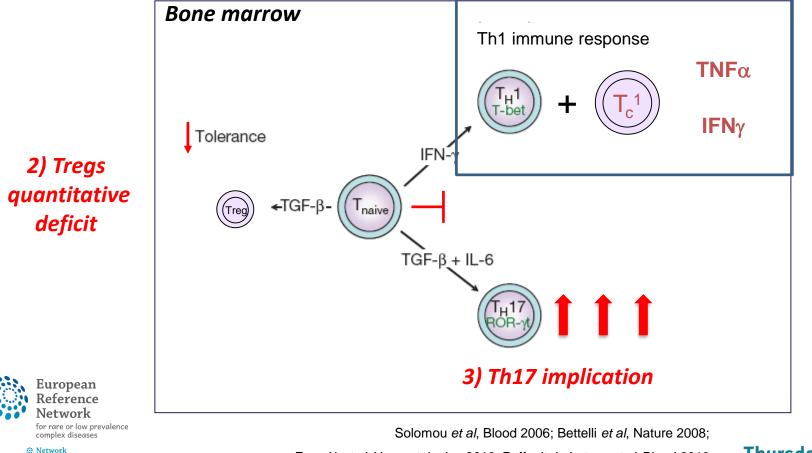
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Idiopathic (80%) – immune actors

> Acute phenomena – previous normal CBCs

1) Th1 immune mediated response



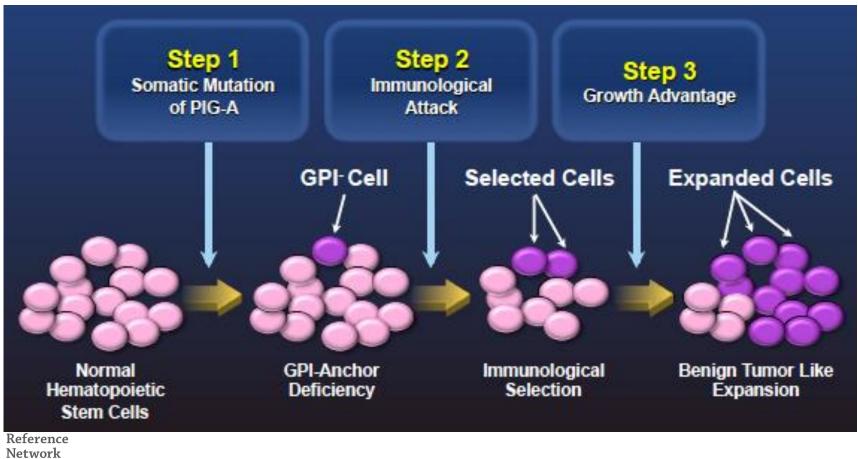
Hematological Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet) Feng X et al, Haematologica 2010; Peffault de Latour et al, Blood 2010





Idiopathic (80%) – PNH clone

> PNH clone expansion in the context of immune-mediated BMF



for rare or low prevalence complex diseases

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Inherited (20%) – Germline mutations

- Mutations implicated in heterogeneous biological pathways
 - DNA repair, Fanconi anemia
- Related Telomere biology disorders, Dyskeratosis congenita
 - Ribosome biogenesis, DBA, Schwachman-Diamond
 - Hematopoietic transcription factors, GATA-2 deficiency
- Physical exam is very useful



<mark>Network</mark> Hematological Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)



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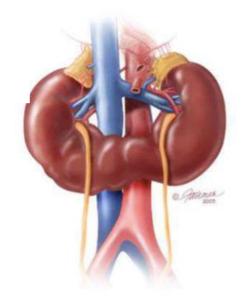




Inherited (20%) – Fanconi anemia

Typical clinical features







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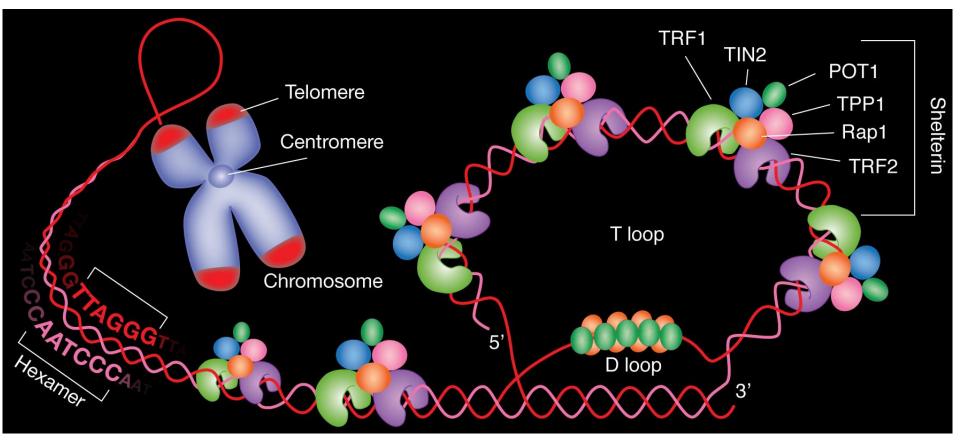
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Inherited (20%) – Telomeropathy



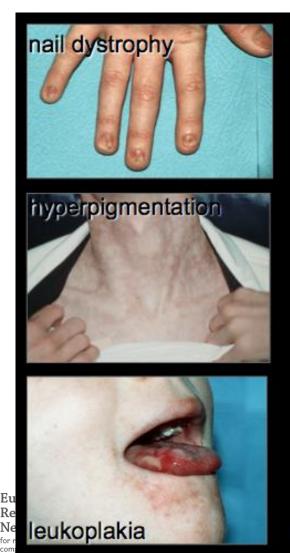


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Inherited (20%) – Telomeropathy



Hematological Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)

X-linked DKC

DKC1 (encoding dyskerin, protein component of telomerase complex)

Autosomal Dominant DKC

TERC, RNA component of telomerase TINF2 (shelterin protein) RTEL1 (DNA helicase)

Autosomal Recessive DKC TERT, NOP10, NHP2, WRAP3

Courtesy by R. Calado



Inherited (20%) – Others (...)

RED CELLS, IRON, AND ERYTHROPOIESIS

CME Article

A landscape of germ line mutations in a cohort of inherited bone marrow failure patients

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OBJECTIVES: in a cohort of patients with an unresolved, likely-Inherited BMF:

To identify new IBMF/MDS causes; to draw a broad molecular portrait of this heterogeneous group of patients N=179 patients from 173 unrelated families

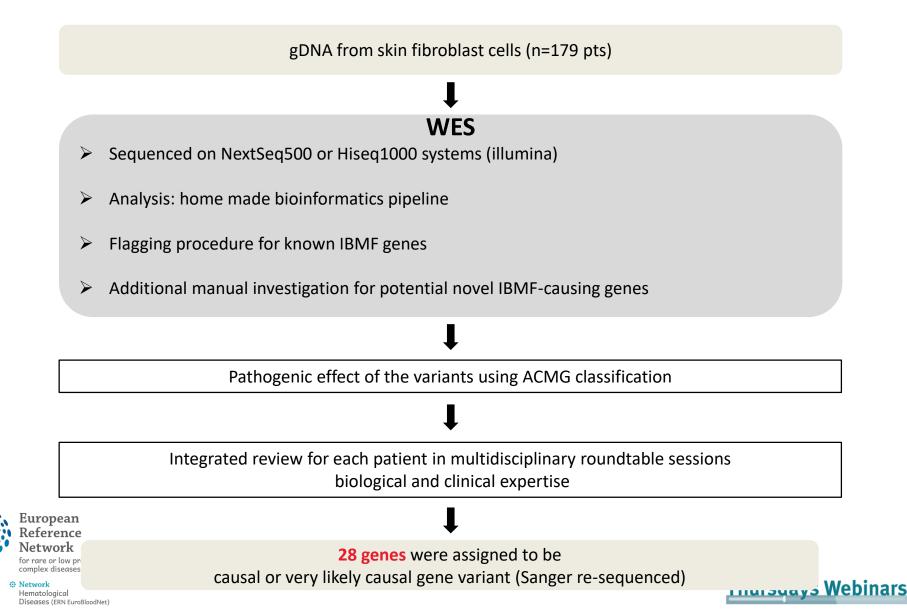
(median age: 8.3 years)



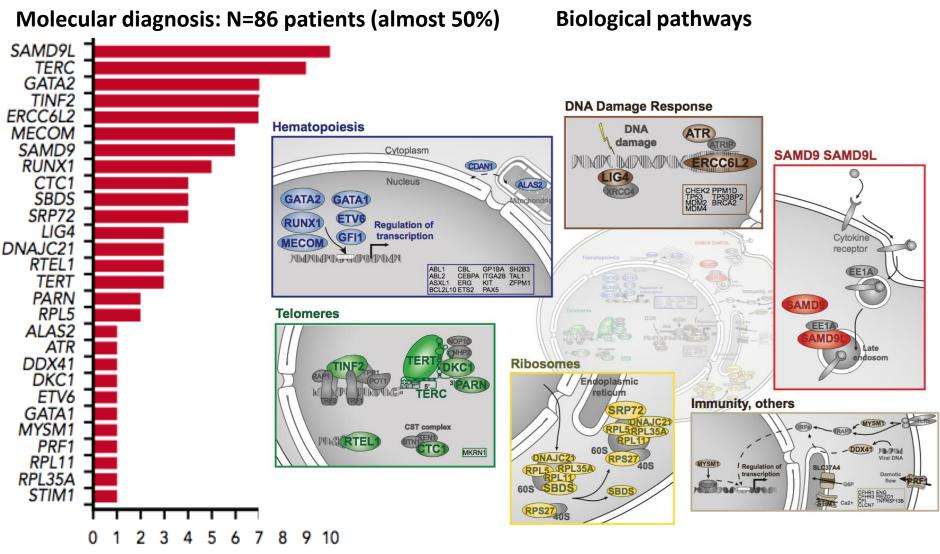




Inherited (20%) – Others (...)



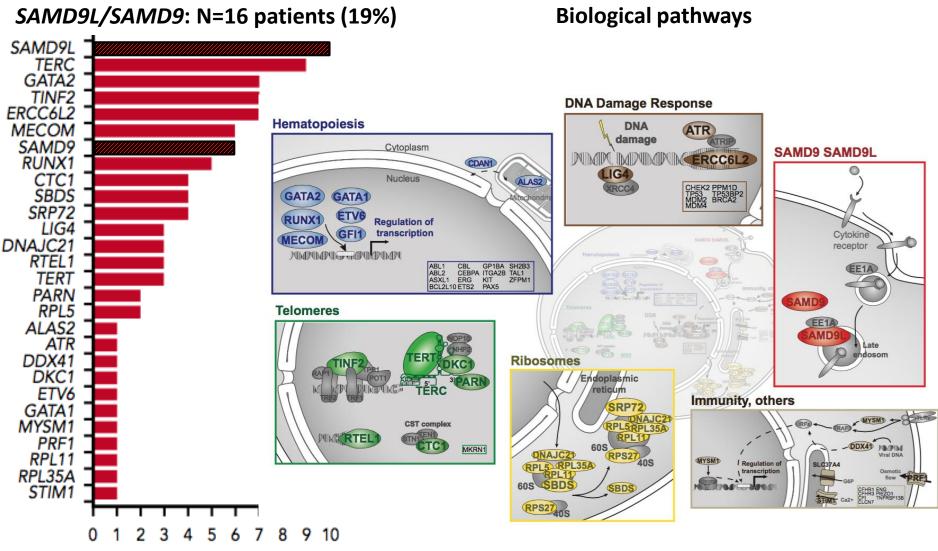




Number of patients with variants

Bluteau et al, Blood Nov. 2017





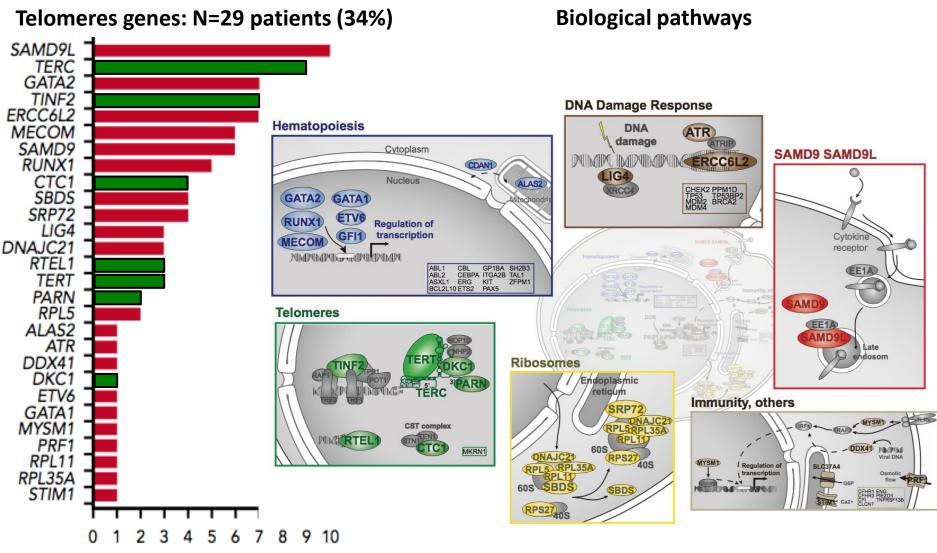
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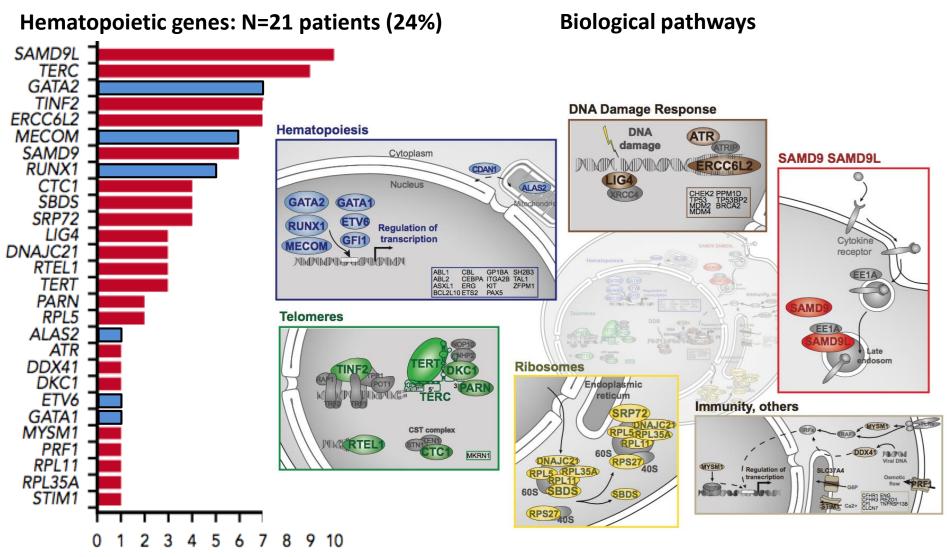




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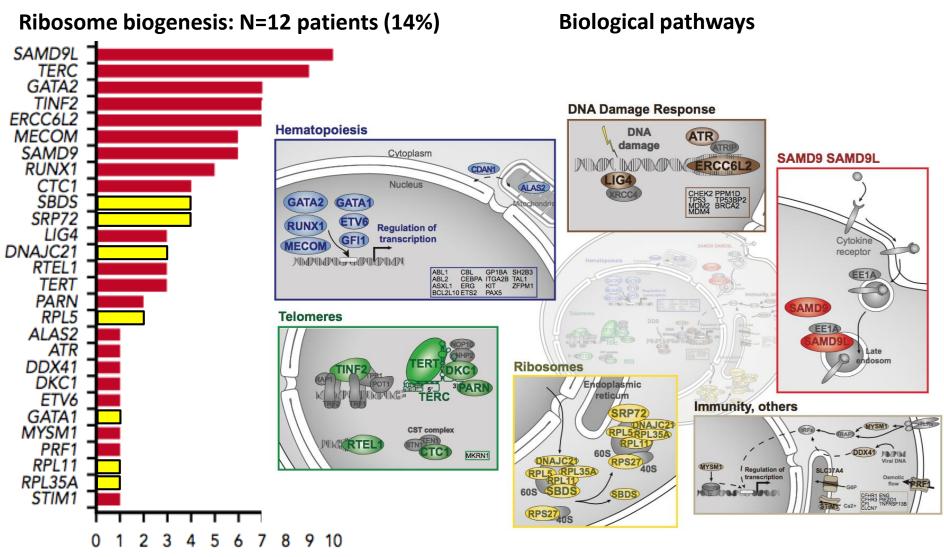




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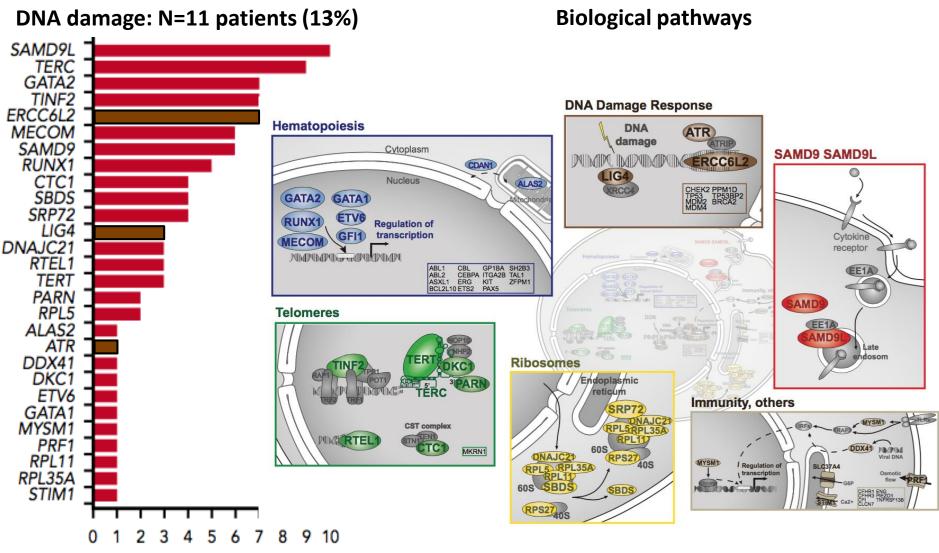


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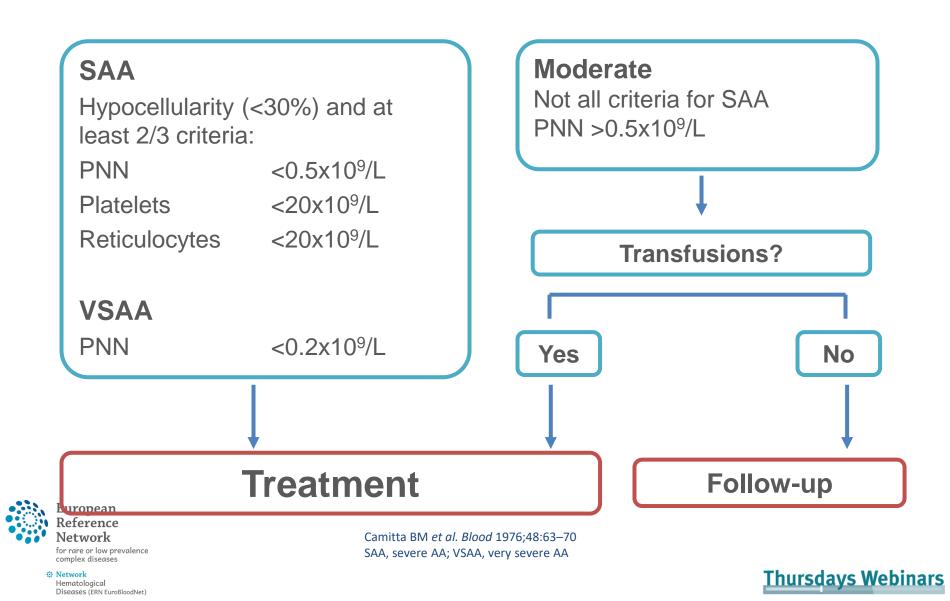
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Management





Management

• Treatment

- Idiopathic aplastic anemia: immunosuppressive treatment or transplantation

- Inherited aplastic anemia: androgens or transplantation



• **Network** Hematological Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)



Management

• Treatment

- Idiopathic aplastic anemia: immunosuppressive treatment or transplantation

- Inherited aplastic anemia: androgens or transplantation

Long-term follow-up

- Clonal evolution for both causes (MDS, AML)
- Solid cancer for inherited disorders



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Any difference?

Disease installation

Progressive versus acute (CBCs history)

Personal history

- Early development
- Physical exam

Familial history

- Hematological disorders
- Extra hematological disorder (Lung and cirrhosis)

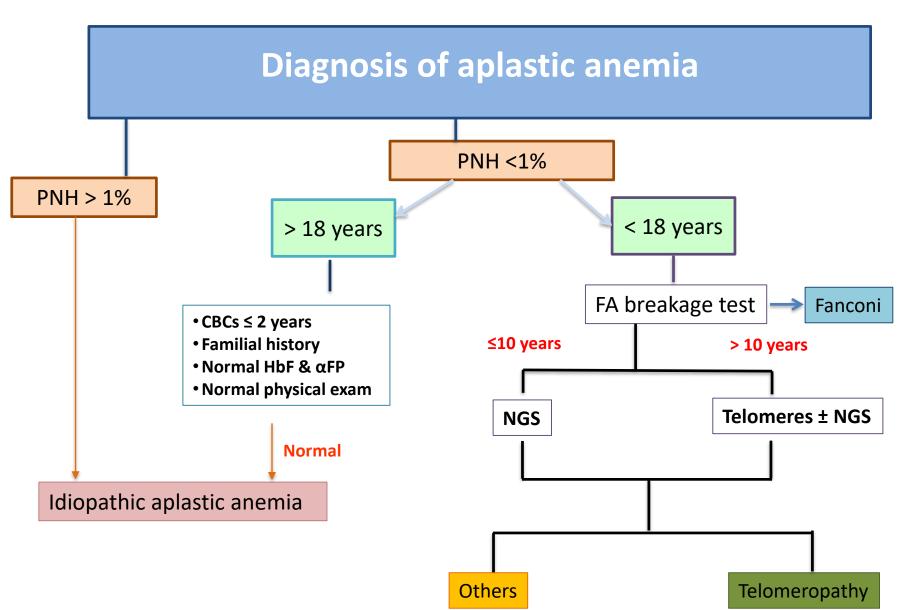
Biology

- PNH clone
- Immune deficiency

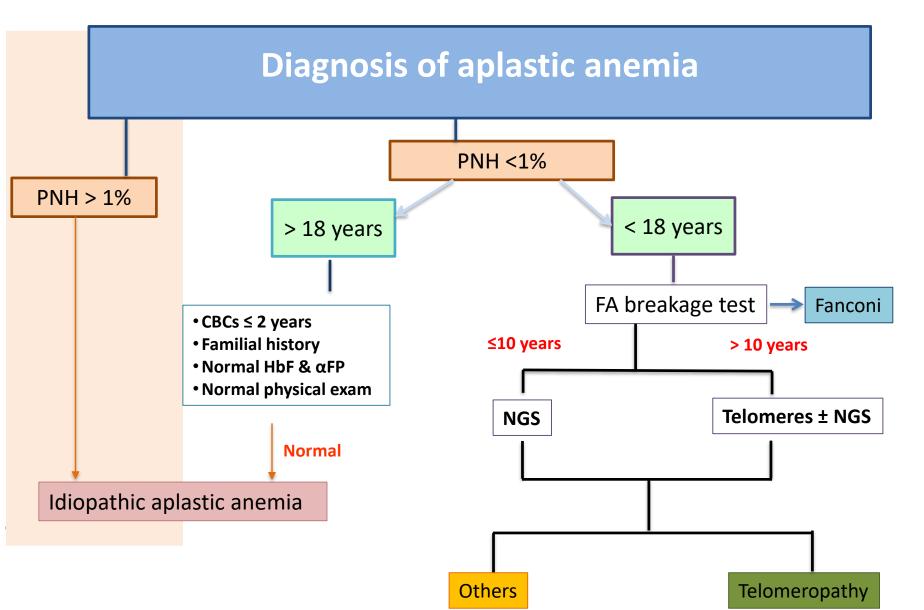


for rare or low prevalence complex diseases

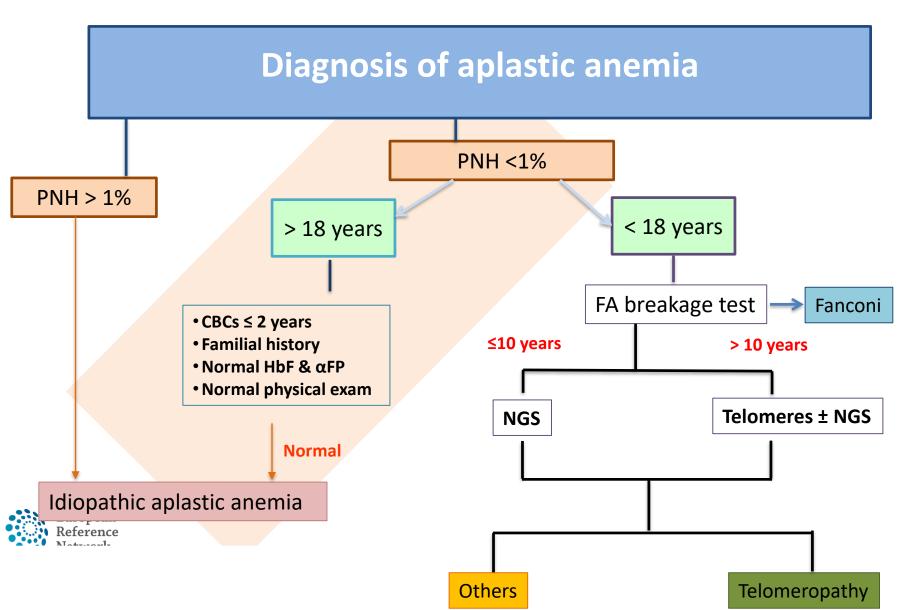




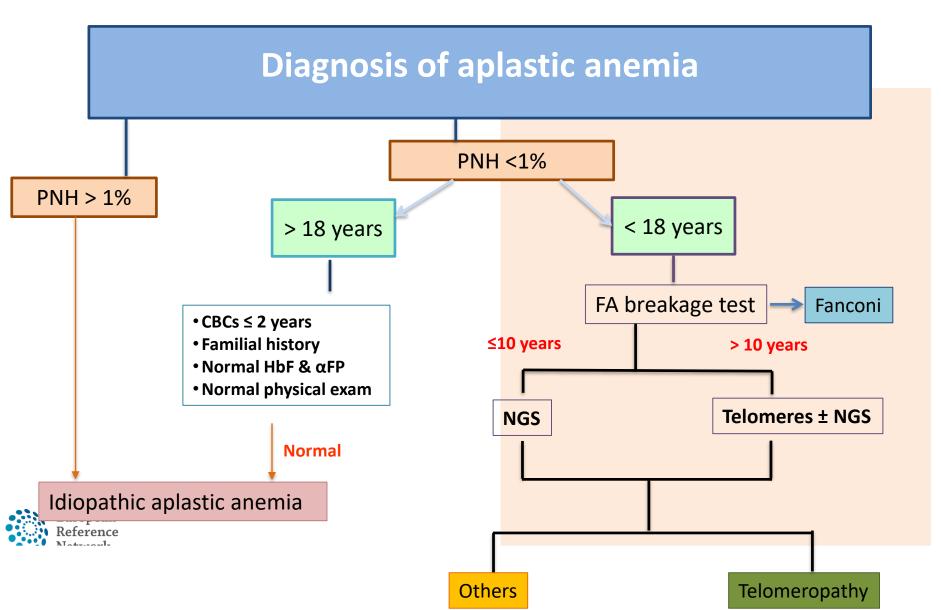




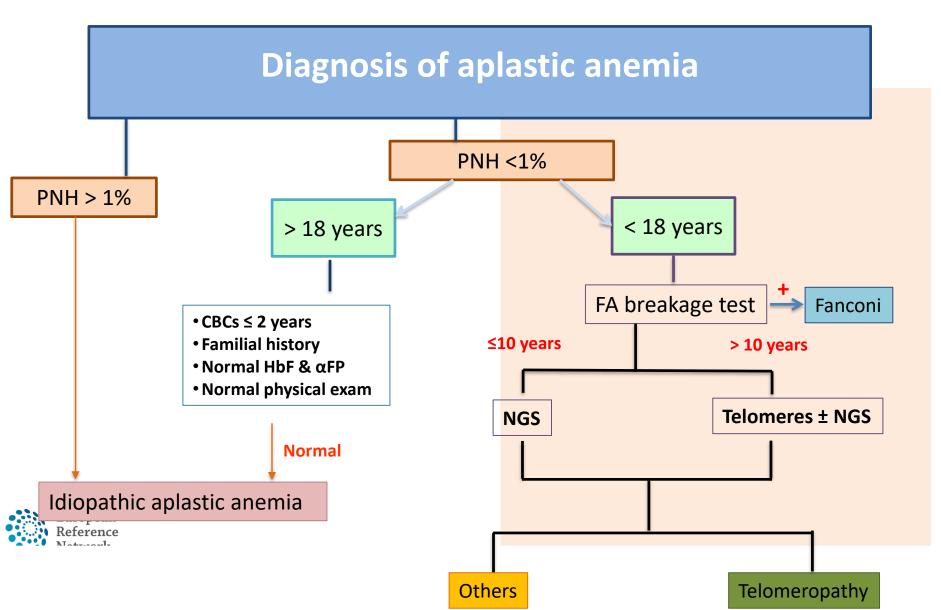




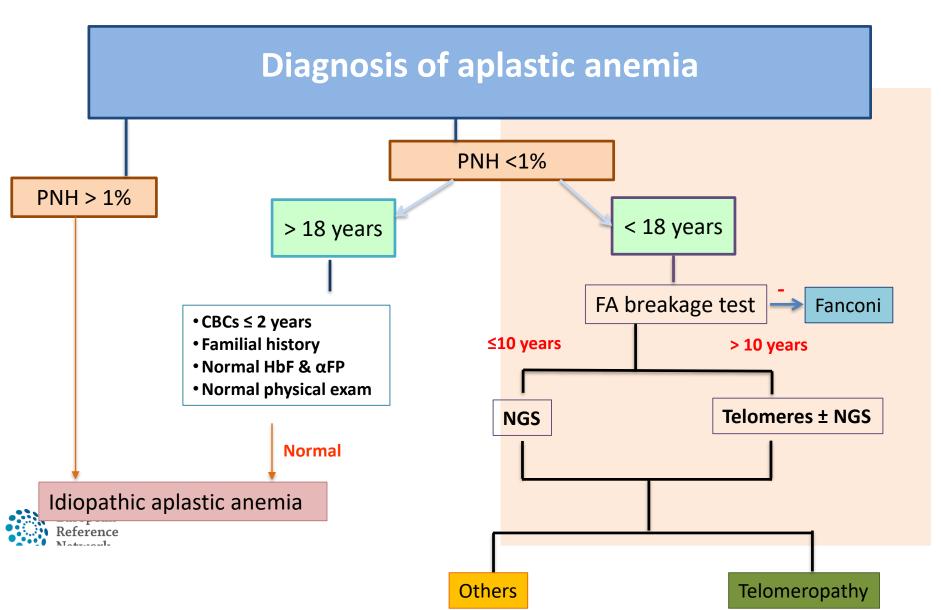




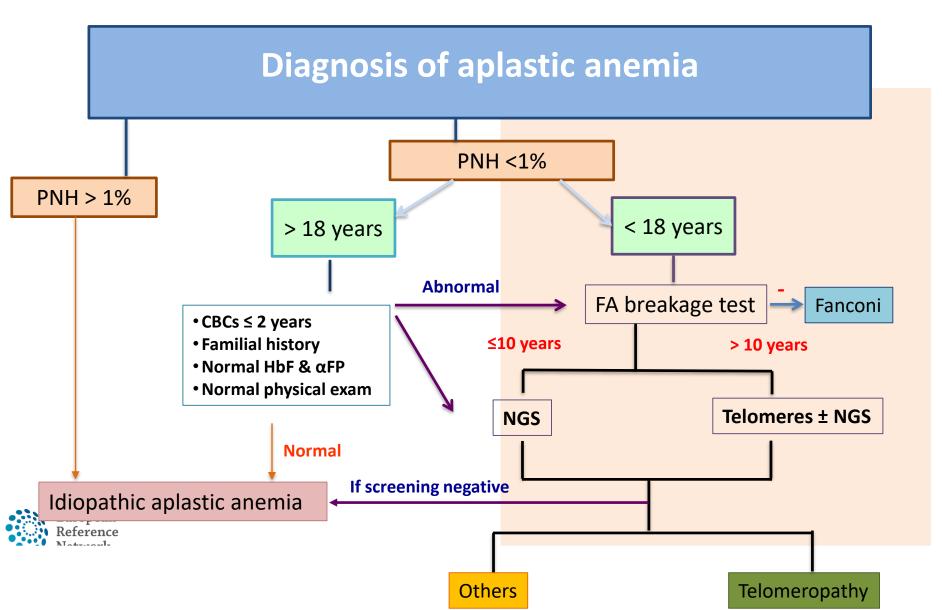














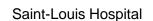
- Who should be screened at diagnosis of aplastic anemia for germline mutations?
 - All patients aged 10 or less
 - All patients aged 18 or less without PNH, FA or telomeropathy
 - All adult patients without PNH, FA or telomeropathy but with suspected features of inherited disorders





Thank you!

The French Reference Center for aplastic anemia and PNH in Paris



Robert Debré Hospital

Institute of Hematology, IUH St-Louis



F Sicre, T Leblanc, A Baruchel, G Socié (clinic) N Vasquez, W. Cuccuini, M Sebert, J Soulier (Fanconi Team), C Kannengiesser, E Lainey, L Da Costa (Telomeres team)







