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WHOLE EXOME SEQUENCING OF PATIENTS WITH ADULT ONSET EVANS SYNDROME: A COHORT OF 120 PATIENTS

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Cities :1.2.3.4.5.7.12. Paris (F), 6. Toulouse (F), 8. Amiens (F), 9. Marseille (F), 10. Corbeil Essonne(F), 11. Nancy (F), 13. Saint Nazaire (F), 14. Pessac, (F), 15. Dijon (F)

Disclosures of Crickx Etienne (unrelated to this presentation)

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
Novartis						EC	
UCB						EC	
Sanofi							EC
Amgen							EC

Introduction

- Loss of tolerance toward several self-antigens suggests an underlying genetic predisposition
- In children with Evans syndrome (ES), 30-40% have an underlying monogenic disease

Hadjadj et al., Blood 2019

• In adult, next generation sequencing is not routinelly performed in ES, as diagnosis yield is considered to be low

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Fattizzo et al., Blood Adv 2021 Jiang et al., Blood Advance 2023



• Identify genetic variants responsible for adult onset Evans syndrome

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- Study their association with clinical or biological features
- Perform functional studies of **new genetic variants**
- Guide therapeutic strategy with genetic findings



Patients and methods

- Inclusion criteria : Adult onset (≥18 years) Evans syndrome
 - Defined as at least 2 autoimmune cytopenia among:
 - Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP), warm autoimmune hemolytic anemia (wAIHA), autoimmune neutropenia (AIN)
 - Diagnosed according to international guidelines^{1,2}

• Exclusion criteria :

- Systemic lupus (according to Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics criteria³)
- Indolent B cell malignancies at Evans syndrome onset
- Other causes of cytopenia (drugs)

¹ Provan D et al., Blood Adv 2019
² Jäger U et al., Blood Rev 2020
³ Petri M et al., Arthritis Rheum 2012

Patients and methods

- Patients identified in France in the network of the national reference center for adult autoimmune cytopenia (CERECAI) from November 2021 to June 2023
- Clinical and biological data were retrospectively collected using a standardized form
- Whole-exome sequencing after written and informed consent was obtained (except for patients with genetic diagnosis already available)
- Gene variants already published and/or with *in vitro* confirmed consequences were considered as genetic diagnoses. Clinical interpretation of variants was performed according to the ACMG guidelines¹
 ¹ Richards S et al., Genet Med 2015

Flow Chart of study



Flow Chart of study



	All patient (N=120)
Female	44 (37)
Age at Evans syndrome diagnosis (median, range)	33 [18 - 80]
Age at first cytopenia (median, range)	30 (1 - 80)



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	All patient (N=120)
Age < 18 at first cytopenia	19 (16)
Immunopathologic manifestations in first-degree relatives	24 (20)
Severe and/or recurrent infections	31 (26)
Humoral immune deficiency	30 (25)
CVID-like	20 (17)
IgA deficiency	3 (3)
IgG subclass deficiency	2 (2)
Secondary humoral immune deficiency	5 (4)
Organomegaly	64 (53)
Adenomegaly	48 (40)
Splenomegaly	37 (31)
Hepatomegaly	12 (10)
Tissue lymphocyte infiltration	7 (6)
Malignancies	13 (11)
Associated immunopathologic manifestations	40 (33)
Antinuclear antibody (titer ≥ 1/160)	37 (31)

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Genetic testing



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*frequency <1/10.000 (gnomAD) and CADD score ≥ 20

Genetic testing



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*frequency <1/10.000 (gnomAD) and CADD score \geq 20

Genetic testing

120 patients included 3 with prior genetic diagnosis at inclusion SLC29A3 HMZ variant CYBB HTZ variant TNFAIP3 HTZ variant **118 patients underwent WES** 14,497,054 total WES variants 567 Rare or Novel variants* in 810 selected genes 12 pathogenic variants in 12 patients Other variants ES related variants (N=12) (N=2) Mono-allelic: Mono-allelic: NFKB1 (N=3), CTLA4 (N=2), STAT3 (N=1), DDX41 (N=1), PTPN2 (N=1), CYBB (N=1), TNFAIP3 (N=1) *MYH9* (N=1) **Bi-allelic: Bi-allelic:** GBA (N=1) PIK3CG (N=1) SLC29A3 (N=1)

*frequency <1/10.000 (gnomAD) and CADD score \geq 20

Clinical and biological features of patients with or without genetic diagnosis



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Hierarchical clustering of patients (multiple correspondence analysis)



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Discussion

- Large cohort of adult patients with ES and genetic testing, with genetic diagnosis in 10%
- Led to targeted therapy in some patients¹, screening of relatives (NFKB1 families), and new variants description (e.g. PTPN2²)
- Limitations include « solo » exome (can miss genetic diagnoses), and assessment of rare variants with high impact only
- Patients with genetic diagnosis were younger and had more immune manifestations in first-degree relatives
- Overall these results suggest that genetic testing should be considered in every adult patient diagnosed with ES

¹ Fischer et al., JACI 2023 ²Jeanpierre et al., JEM 2024

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- Marie-Claude Stolzenberg
- Victor Michel
- Malak Fakih
- Duong Ho-Nhat

CEDI Necker

- Capucine Picard
- Jérémie Rosain

Patients and their families







CERECAI network – French Evans study group

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- Olivier Hermine, Morgane Cheminant, Felipe Suarez (Necker, Paris)
- Jérémie Dion, Thibault Comont, Guillaume Moulis (Toulouse)
- Clement Gourguechon (Amiens)
- Mikael Ebbo, Benoit Fauger (Marseille)
- Anne Marie Ronchetti (Corbeil)
- Thomas Moulinet (Nancy)
- Delphine Gobert, Jerome Hadjadj (Saint Antoine, Paris)
- Julie Graveleau (Nantes)
- Jean-Francois Viallard (Bordeaux)
- Sylvain Audia (Dijon)
- Marie Goussef (Vannes)
- Louis Terriou (Lille)
- Antoine Dossier (Bichat, Paris)
- Adrien Bigot (Tours)





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