

AGGIORNAMENTO SU DIAGNOSI E TERAPIA DELLE EMOGLOBINOPATIE

Ferrara, 4 luglio 2025 | Hotel Ferrara

La diagnosi prenatale e le coppie a rischio

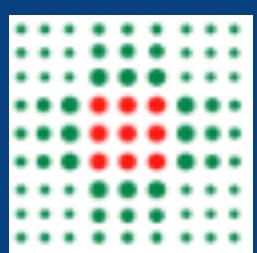
Dott.ssa Stefania Bigoni



Coppie a rischio riproduttivo



**CONSULENZA GENETICA NELLE
TALASSEMIE ED EMOGLOBINOPATIE**



European
Reference
Network
for rare or low prevalence
complex diseases

Network
Neuromuscular
Diseases (ERN EURO-NMD)

Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria di Ferrara

U.O. DI GENETICA MEDICA

Direttore Prof.ssa Alessandra Ferlini

Centro di riferimento riconosciuto (HUB) a livello
regionale:

- ✓ per la consulenza genetica
- ✓ per la diagnostica molecolare

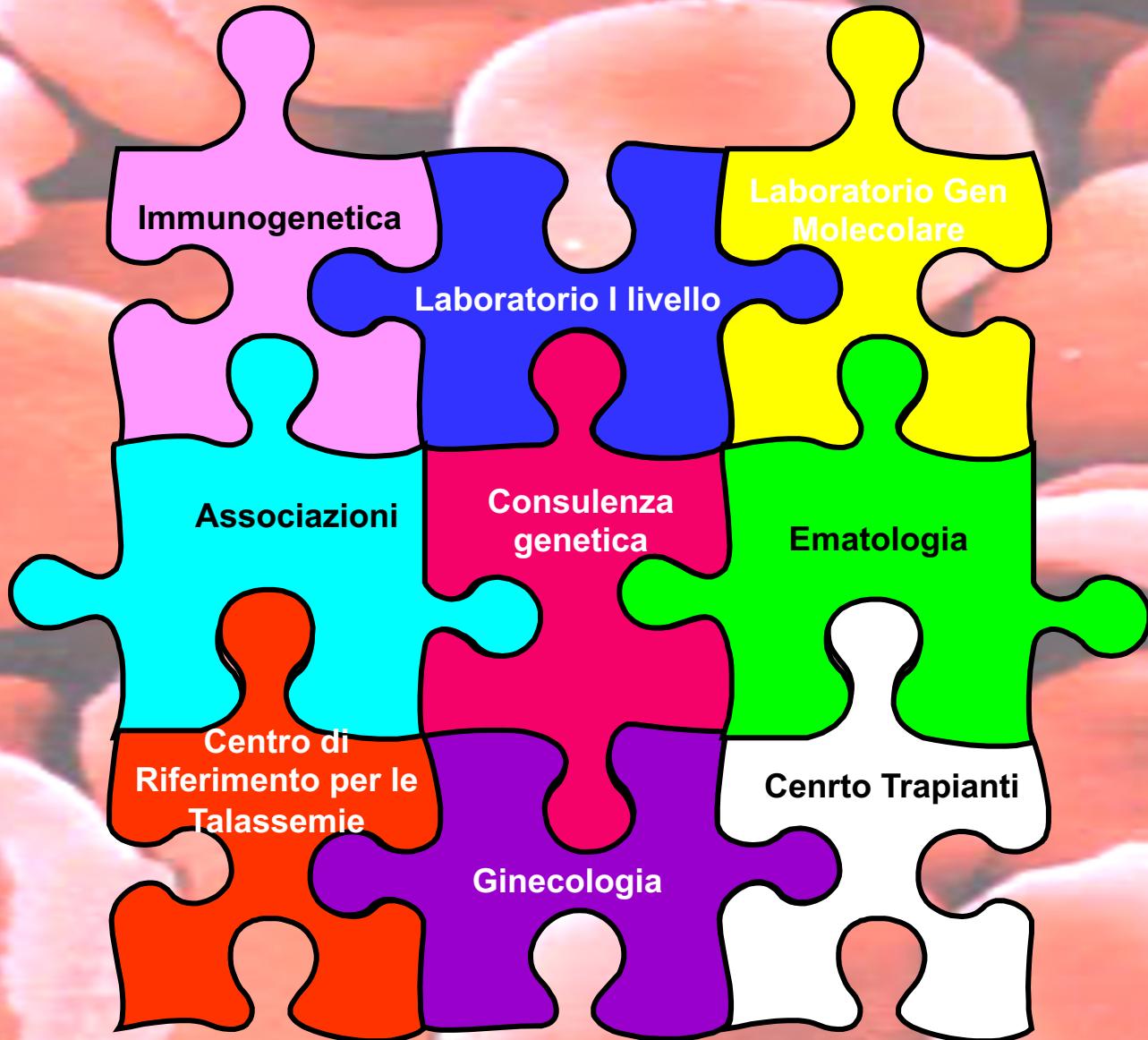
Consulenze genetiche

Prenatali (tutte le tipologie)

Postnatali

- CUP (I accesso)
- Ambulatori dedicati:
 - Talassemia Postnatale
 - Oncogenetica
 - Cardiogenetica
 - Dismorfologia
 - Neurogenetica
 - Miogenetica





Immunogenetica

Laboratorio Gen
Molecolare

Laboratorio I livello

Associazioni

Consulenza
genetica

Ematologia

Centro di
Riferimento per le
Talassemie

Centro Trapianti

Ginecologia

.....LA CONSULENZA GENETICA NELLE TALASSEMIE ED EMOGLOBINOPATIE

Epoca di invio della coppia alla consulenza genetica



PRECONCEZIONALE



PRENATALE

CONSULENZA GENETICA PRECONCEZIONALE



Motivazione: definizione del rischio riproduttivo

- ❖ Coppie in cui entrambi i partner sono portatori di trait beta talassemico
 - ❖ Coppie in cui vi è il sospetto per uno/entrambi i partner di trait “talassemico” o di difetto emoglobinico
 - ❖ Coppie in cui uno dei due partner è affetto da T. Major (coppie PMA)
-
- ❖ Modalità di accesso: I accesso CUP (numero verde 800 532 000) /Amb Dedicato su invio specialistico (email geneticamedica@pec.ospfe.it)

CONSULENZA GENETICA PRENATALE



Motivazione: conferma del rischio riproduttivo/programmazione DP

a) Coppie in cui entrambi i partner sono portatori di trait beta talassemico

Situazione più semplice

Entrambi lo sanno da sempre, ricorre nelle famiglie

Generalmente giungono precocemente in gravidanza (rarissimo l'invio nel II trimestre)

Spesso sono stati già caratterizzati molecolarmente in epoca preconcezionale
Caratterizzazione molecolare indispensabile alla programmazione della DP

CONSULENZA GENETICA PRENATALE



Motivazione: conferma del rischio riproduttivo/programmazione DP

b) Coppie in cui vi è il sospetto per uno/entrambi i partner di trait “talassemico” o di emoglobinopatia

Non sempre si giunge ad una DP

Fondamentale è il raccordo di tutti i dati disponibili (esami con cui la coppia giunge, esami di I livello in corso di consulenza, esiti indagini molecolari)

Caratterizzazione molecolare indispensabile alla programmazione della DP

Iter diagnostico

- ❖ complesso
- ❖ coinvolge diverse competenze
- ❖ In gravidanza da effettuarsi in tempi rapidi

I° Step: Strumenti di Lavoro

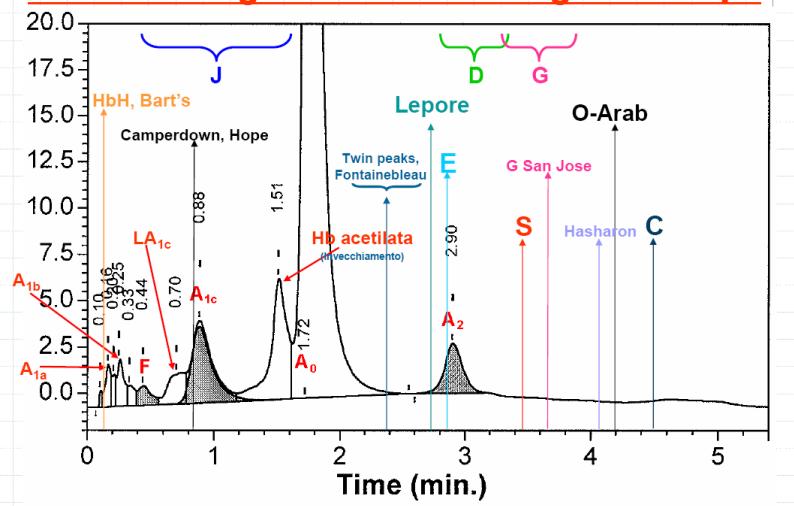
A) Raccolta di informazioni:

- ✓ Anamnesi personale e analisi dell'albero familiare (altri familiari portatori o affetti, precedenti gravidanze esitate in idrope fetale)
- ✓ Area di provenienza (aree ad elevata frequenza di particolari difetti emoglobinici cfr. DeltaBeta tipo Sicilia, HbS, Hb Hasharon)

B) Esame ematologico di base

Esame di base per talassemia/emoglobinopatia

Assetto emoglobinico: chromatogramma tipo

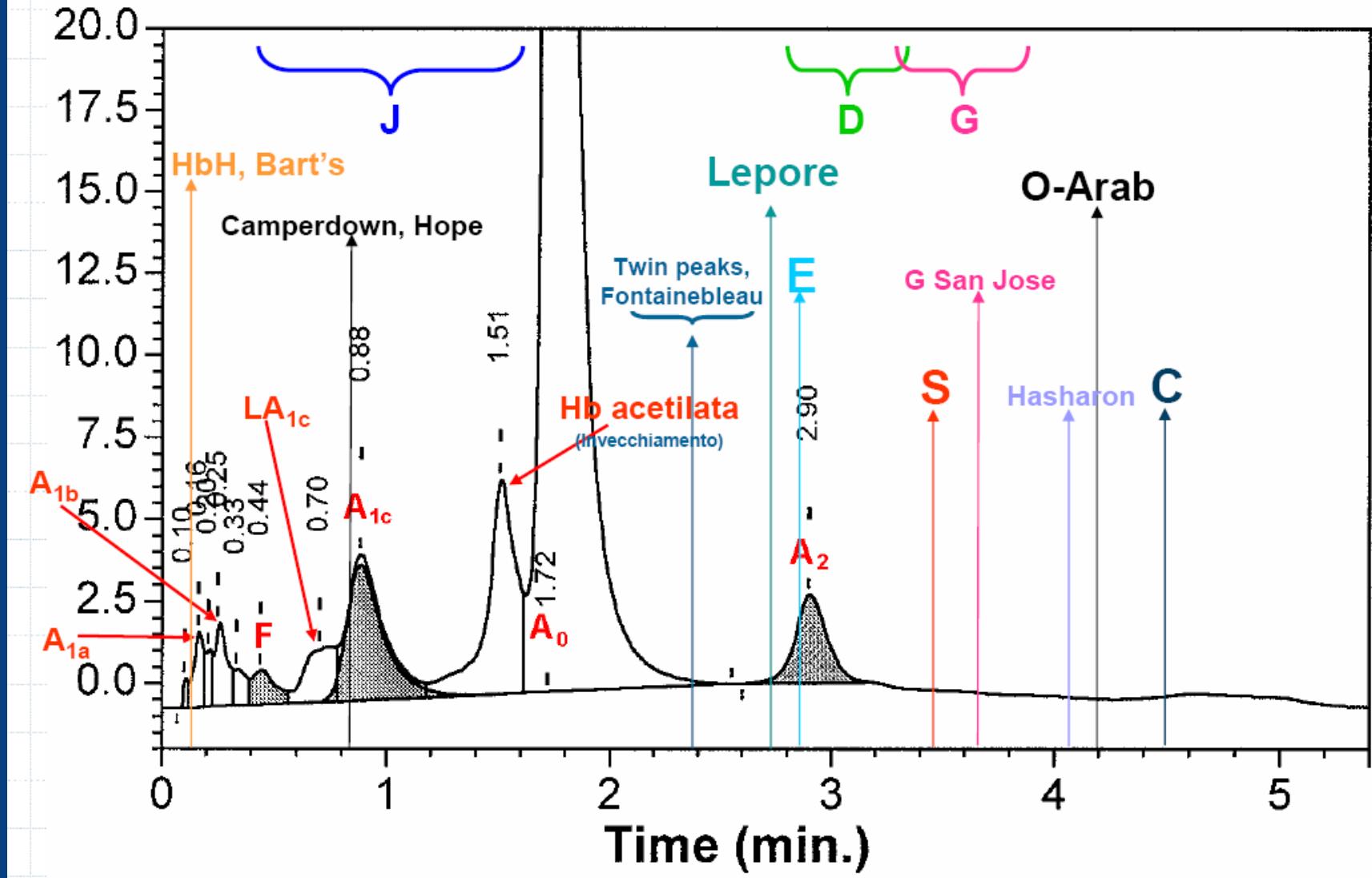


Emocromo
Sideremia
Transferrina
Ferritina
Cromatografia dell'Hb con dosaggio HbA2,HbF

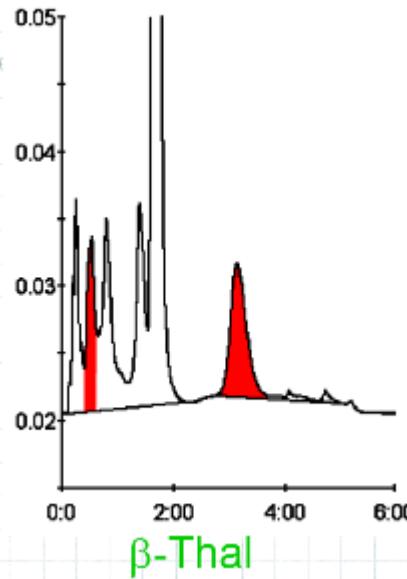


Tutto deve quadrare!!!!!!

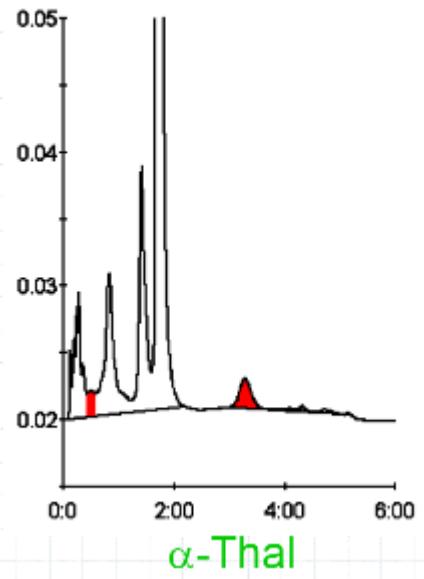
Assetto emoglobinico: chromatogramma tipo



Cromatogrammi

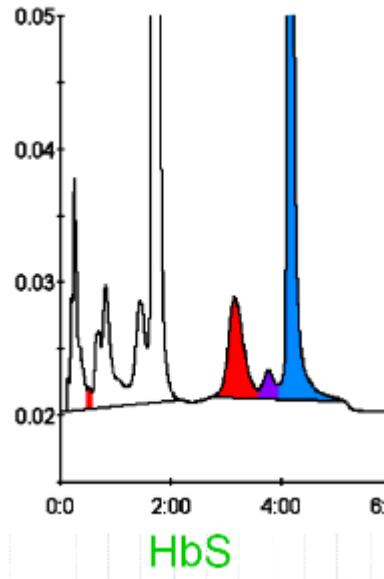


β -Thal

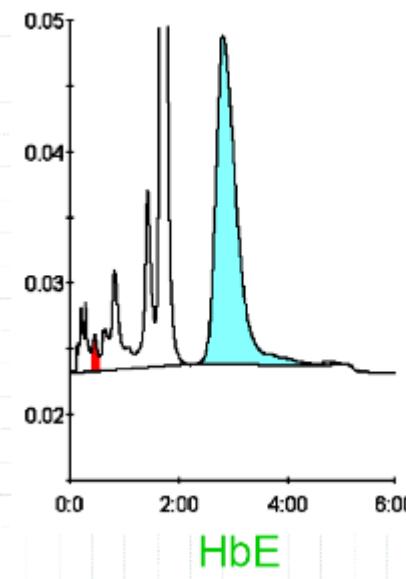


α -Thal

Cromatogrammi

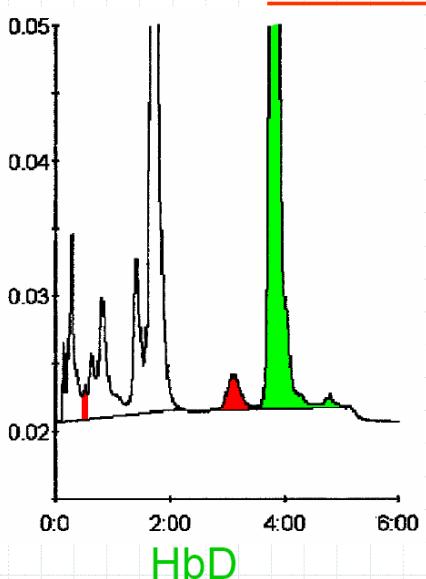


HbS

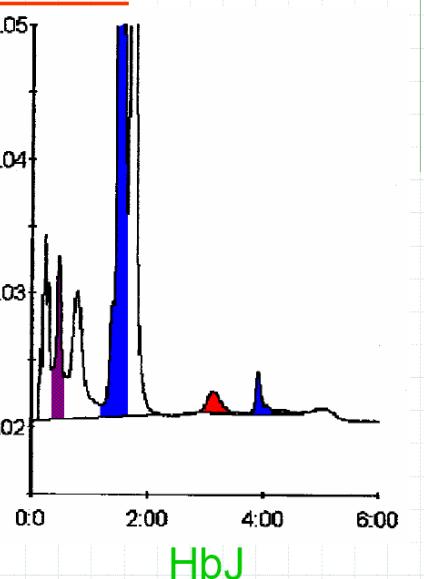


HbE

Cromatogrammi

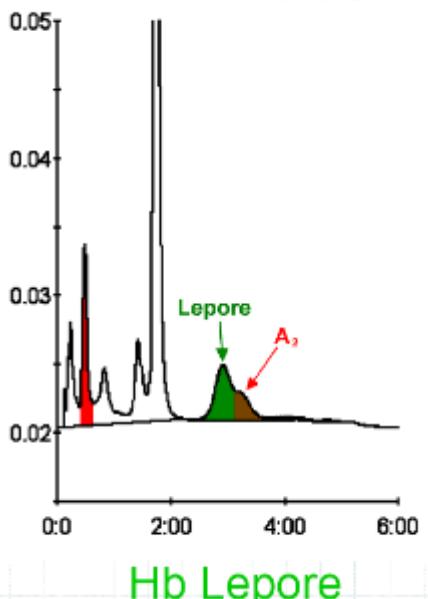


HbD

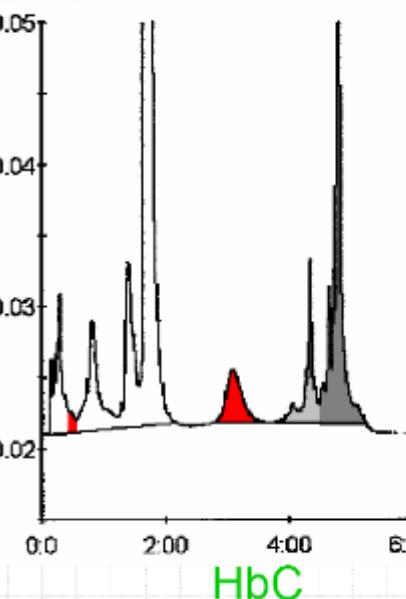


HbJ

Cromatogrammi



Hb Lepore

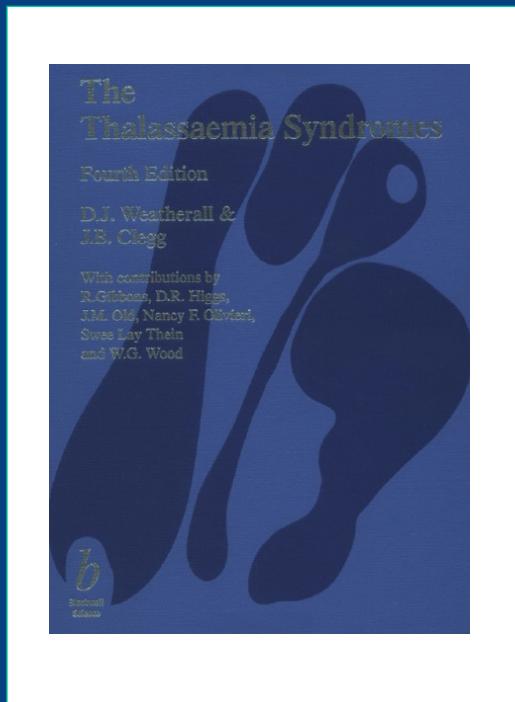


HbC

II° Step: Strumenti di Lavoro

Analisi molecolare geni globinici

- ❖ Reverse Dot Blot
- ❖ Sequenza geni Beta/Alfa/Delta/Gamma globinici
- ❖ MLPA (cluster beta, alfa globinico)
- ❖ NGS



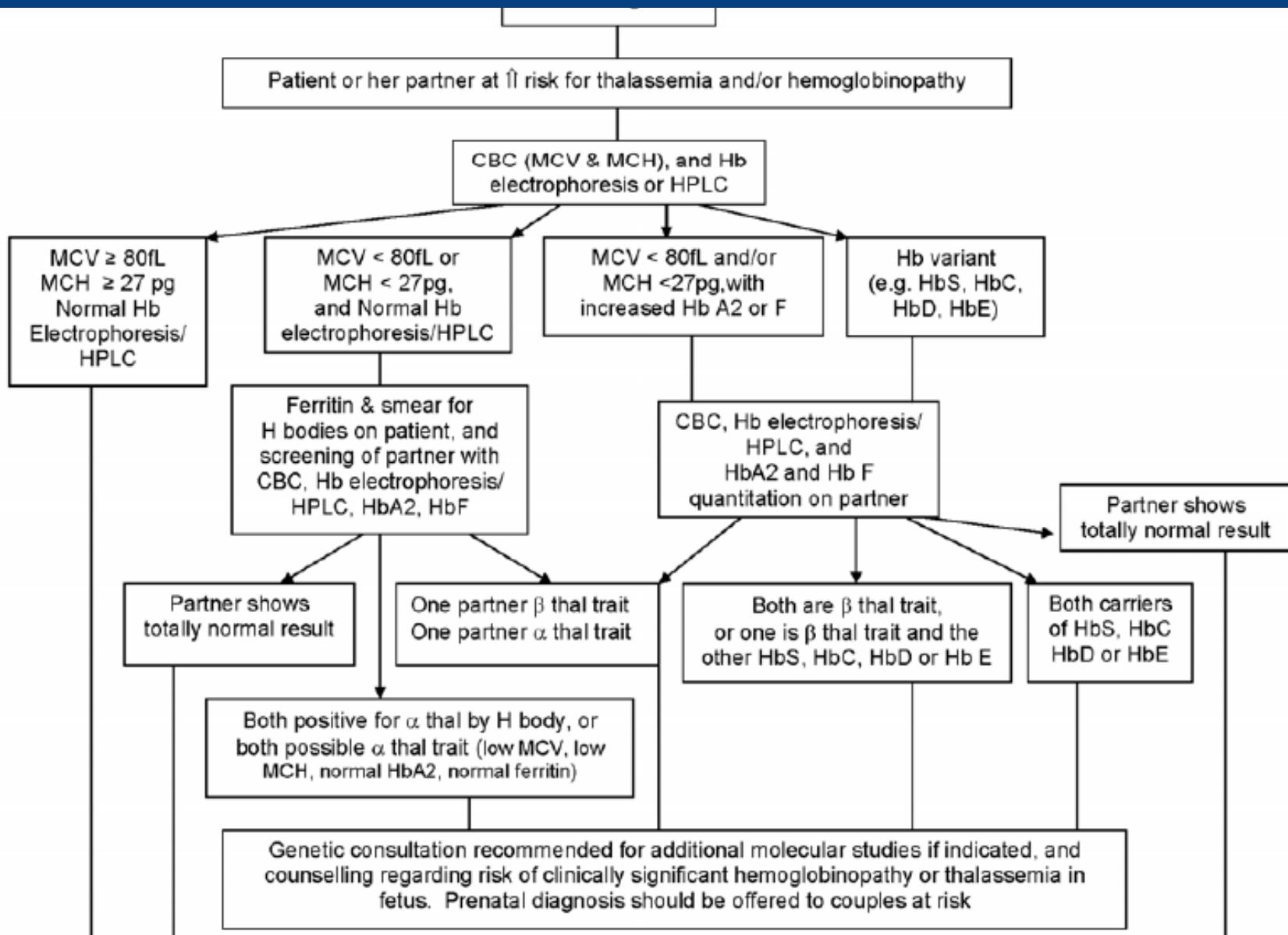
Globin Gene Server



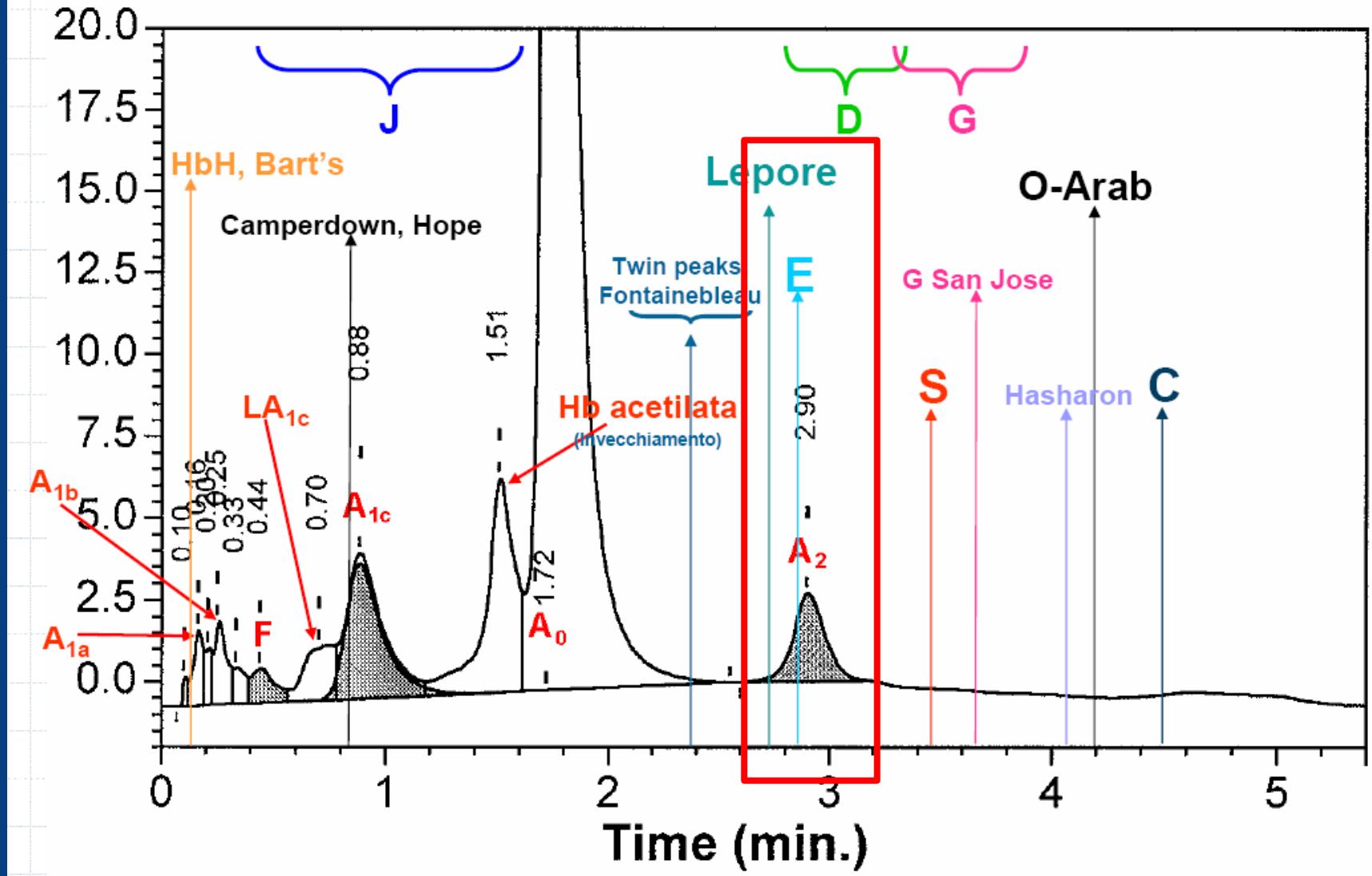
Tutto deve quadrare!!!!



ITER DIAGNOSTICO



Assetto emoglobinico: chromatogramma tipo





HbA2

α Talassemia

β Talassemia

Table 5. Examples of hemoglobin variants that co-elute with or near HbA2 in HPLC.

Hb Abruzzo	Hb Kenya
Hb Akron	Hb Korle Bu *
Hb Boras	Hb Lepore Baltimore
Hb Bethesda *	Hb Lepore Boston
Hb Chandigarth	Hb Lepore Hollandia
Hb Deer Lodge	Hb Loves Park *
Hb D Iran *	Hb M Saskatoon
Hb Denver *	Hb Muravera
Hb D-Ouled Rabah	Hb Nebraska
Hb E	Hb Ocho Rios
Hb Ethiopia *	Hb Osu Christiansborg *
Hb Fort Worth	Hb Paddington
Hb G Copenhagen	Hb Rocky Mountain
Hb G Coushatta *	Hb San Bruno *
Hb G Ferrara	Hb Santa Juana *
Hb G Galveston	Hb SId (the aged adduct of Hb due to glutathione)
Hb G Honolulu *	Hb Spanish Town
Hb G Taipei	Hb Toulon
Hb Hoshida	Hb Tubingen
Hb Hamadan	Hb Zuri

Table 4. Main individual preanalytical variables that can modify the value of HbA2.

Increased HbA2
Hyperthyroidism
Megaloblastic anaemia
Antiretroviral therapy for HIV
Hb unstable variants
Supernumerary alpha genes variants (i.e., $\alpha\alpha\alpha/\alpha\alpha$)
Glycated component of the Hb B variant if present (a)
Liver disease/alcohol
Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy
KLF1 mutations



HbA2

α Talassemia

δ Talassemia



Table 4. Main individual preanalytical variables that can modify the value of HbA2.

Reduced HbA2
Severe Iron-deficiency anemia
Sideroblastic anemia
δ-Thalassaemia (b)
δ -Thalassaemia chain variants (c)
α-Thalassaemia chain variants(d)
Same type of HpFH due to defect in the Gamma gene promoter (e)
δβ-Thalassaemia
α-Thalassaemia: borderline in Alf + or ALPHA while it is marked in H hemoglobinosis
Hb Lepore (f)
HbD (a) e C (f)

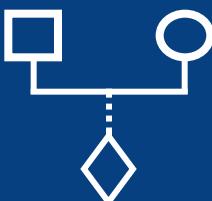
NELLA PRATICA.....

Caso-A

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,09
Hb	10,6
MCV	57
MCH	17
HbA2	4,9
HbF	0,9



GR	5.00
Hb	11,8
MCV	63
MCH	21,6
HbA2	5,2
HbF	1,5

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico

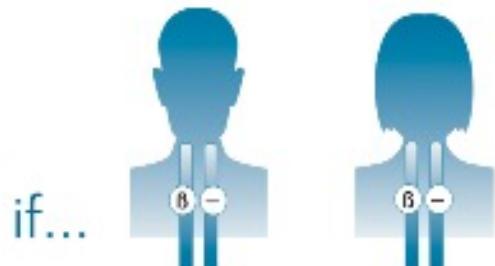


Analisi molecolare geni
beta globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta+IVS1-nt110

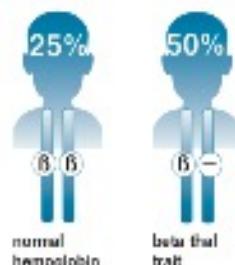
Counselling genetico:

Modalità di trasmissione



if...

both parents carry the beta thalassemia trait,



25%
Cooley's anemia



..then

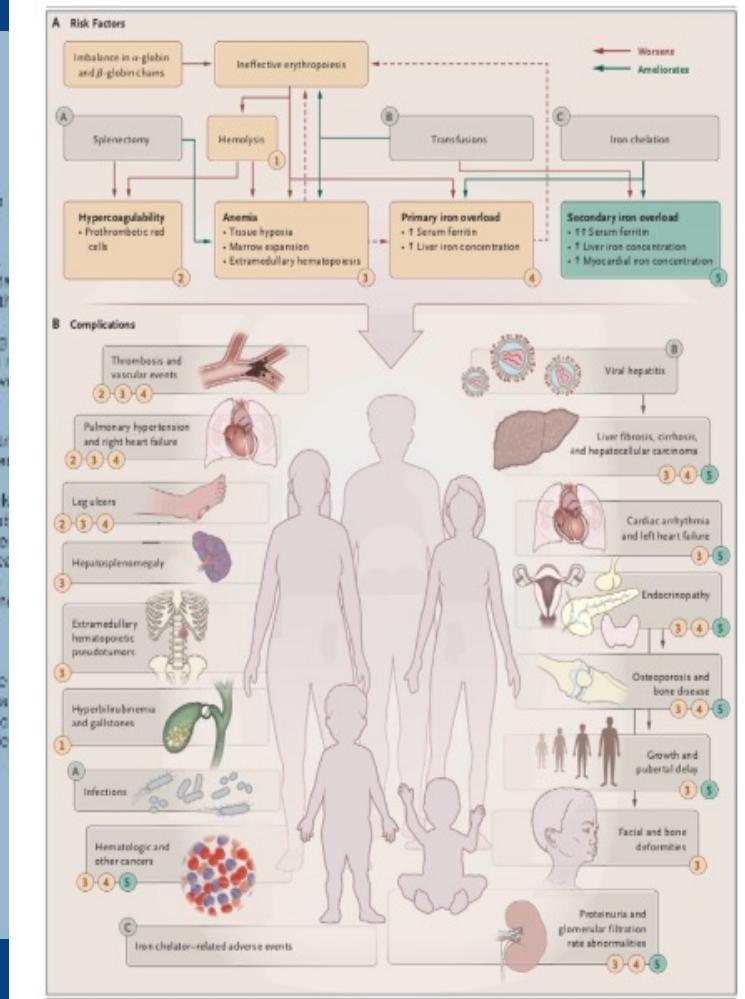
there is a 25% chance with each pregnancy that their child will inherit two abnormal beta globin genes. In its most severe form, this may cause beta thalassemia major or Cooley's anemia, a blood disorder in which the lack of beta globin causes a life-threatening anemia that requires regular blood transfusions and extensive ongoing medical care. Lifelong transfusions lead to iron overload which is treated with chelation therapy to prevent early death from organ failure.

In a somewhat milder form, the inheritor of two abnormal beta globin genes may cause beta thalassemia intermedia, in which the lack of beta globin in the hemoglobin causes a moderately severe anemia and significant hot problems including bone deformities and enlargement of the spleen.

Due to the wide range in severity of this condition, the borderline between thalassemia intermedia and thalassemia major can be confusing. When a patient is dependent on blood transfusions, he is likely to be classified as thalassemia major.

 **Cooley's Anemia**
FOUNDATION
Leading the Fight Against Thalassemia
0800 022 7232 or info@cooleysanemia.org
www.cooleysanemia.org

- Terapie attuali
- Opzioni Riproduttive
 - Epoca preconcezionale
 - PMA con PGD-M/PGD-A
 - Epoca prenatale
 - Celocentesi
 - CVS/LA
 - DNA fetale (?)



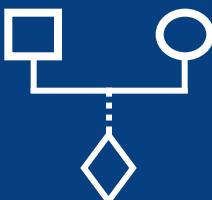
Taher AT et al, *β-Thalassemias*, N Engl J Med. 2021

Caso-A

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,09
Hb	10,6
MCV	57
MCH	17
HbA2	4,9
HbF	0,9



GR	5.00
Hb	11,8
MCV	63
MCH	21,6
HbA2	5,2
HbF	1,5

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



Analisi molecolare geni
beta globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta+IVS1-nt110

Counselling genetico:
Rischio del 25% di prole affetta da T. Major

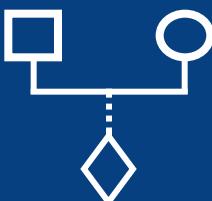
SI
Percorso di DP/PGD

Caso-B

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,09
Hb	10,6
MCV	57
MCH	17
HbA2	4,9
HbF	0,9



GR	5.00
Hb	11,8
MCV	85
MCH	29
HbA2	3,6
HbF	1,3

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta
talassemico?????



Analisi molecolare geni
beta globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta+IVS1-nt101

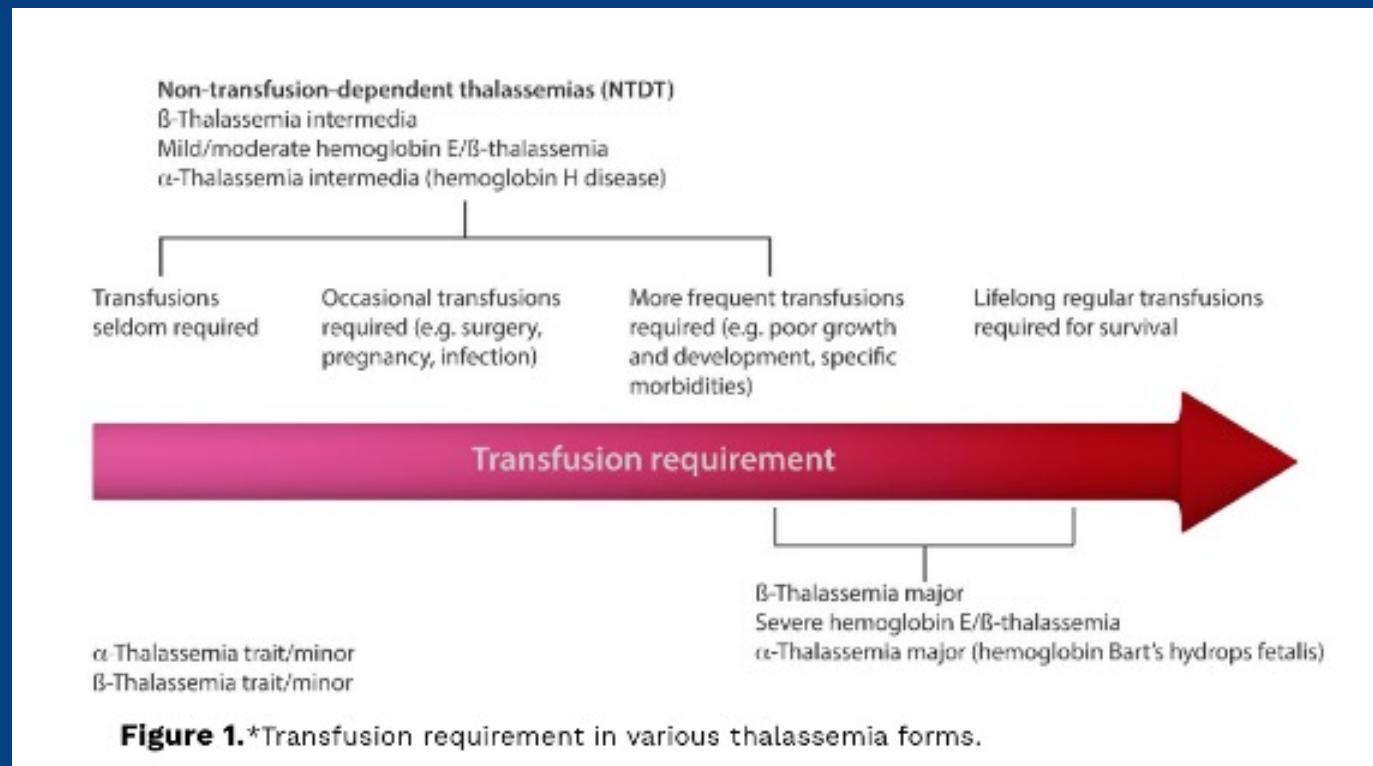
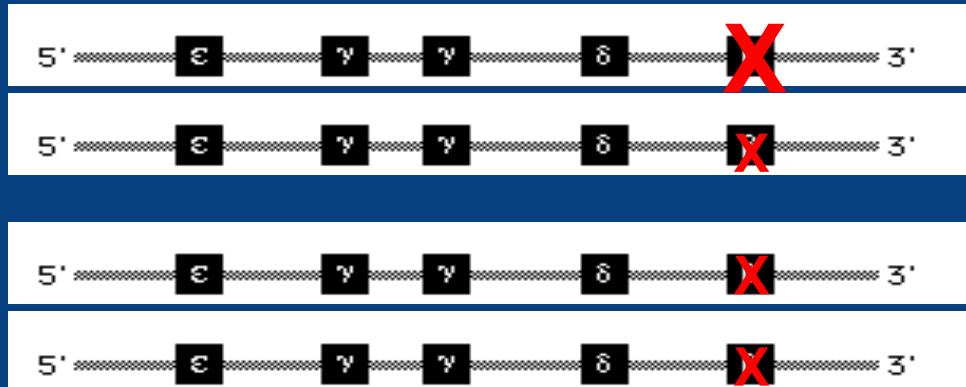
Counselling genetico:

Rischio del 25% di Hz composta
Beta° cod.39/Beta+IVS1-nt101 (fenotipo variabile da
portatore di trait beta talassemico/talassemia intermedia)

Talassemia Intermedia

Fenotipo estremamente variabile

1. Anemia e ittero, variabile
2. Splenomegalia
3. Crescita e sviluppo
4. Alterazioni ossee

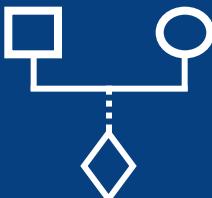


Caso-B

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,09
Hb	10,6
MCV	57
MCH	17
HbA2	4,9
HbF	0,9



GR	5.00
Hb	11,8
MCV	85
MCH	29
HbA2	3,6
HbF	1,3

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta
talassemico?????



Analisi molecolare geni
beta globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta+IVS1-nt101

Counselling genetico:

Rischio del 25% di Hz composta
Beta° cod.39/Beta+IVS1-nt101 (fenotipo variabile da
portatore di trait beta talassemico/talassemia intermedia)

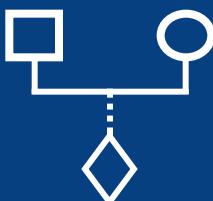
Percorso di DP/PGD
(?)

Caso-C

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,09
Hb	10,6
MCV	57
MCH	17
HbA2	4,9
HbF	0,9



GR	5.00
Hb	11,8
MCV	82
MCH	28
HbA2	3,2
HbF	1,1

Ipotesi:
Portatore di?????



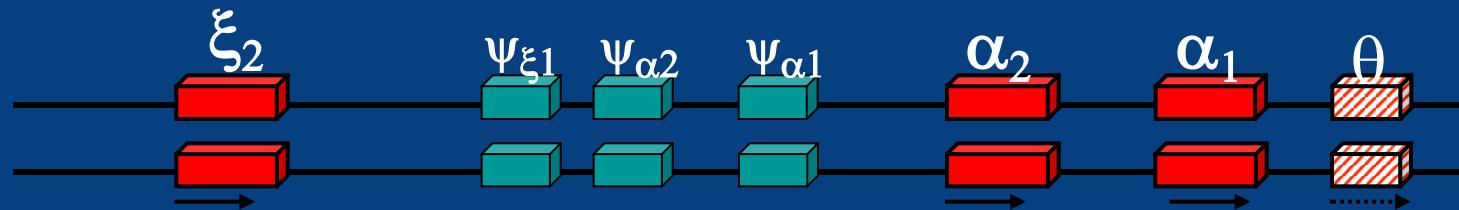
Analisi molecolare geni
beta globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi triplo alfa - anti 3,7

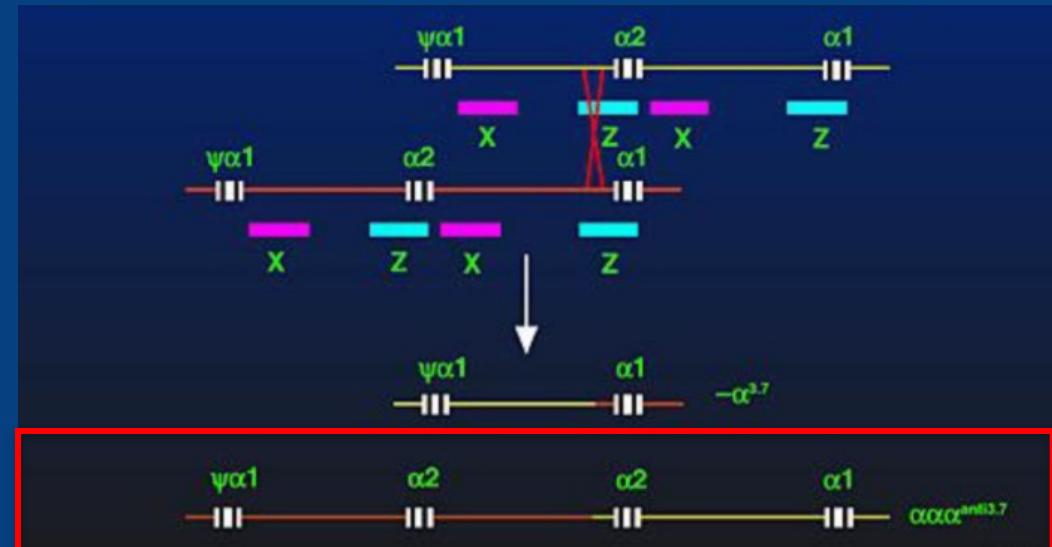
Counselling genetico:

Incremento del numero di copie dei geni α -globinici

Cluster α -globinico 16p13



		x10^3/ μ l	
GLOBULI BIANCHI :	7.86	x10^3/ μ l	4.00 - 11.00
GLOBULI ROSSI :	5.75	x10^6/ μ l	4.50 - 6.50
HGB :	15.3	g/dl	13.0 - 18.0
HCT :	45	%	40 - 54
MCV :	78	fL	76 - 96
MCH :	26.6	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC :	34.2	g/dL	30.0 - 35.0
PLT :	237	x10^3/ μ l	150 - 450
ERITROBLASTI :	0.0	%	
NEUTROFILI :	5.19	x10^3/ μ l	2.00 - 7.50
LINFOCITI :	1.93	x10^3/ μ l	1.50 - 5.00
MONOCITI :	0.58	x10^3/ μ l	0.20 - 1.00
EOSINOFILI:	0.09	x10^3/ μ l	0.04 - 0.40
BASOFILI :	0.07	x10^3/ μ l	0.01 - 0.10
Neutrofili :	66.0	%	
Linfociti :	24.6	%	
Monociti :	7.4	%	
Eosinofili :	1.1	%	
Basofili :	0.9	%	



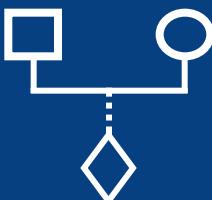
Lieve squilibrio catene a/ β «Lieve trait β talassemico»

Caso-C

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,09
Hb	10,6
MCV	57
MCH	17
HbA2	4,9
HbF	0,9



GR	5.00
Hb	11,8
MCV	82
MCH	28
HbA2	3,2
HbF	1,1

Ipotesi:
Portatore di?????



Analisi molecolare geni
beta globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi triplo alfa - anti 3.7

Counselling genetico:
Rischio del 25% di doppia eterozigosi per
Beta° cod.39/ triplo alfa - anti 3.7 (talassemia
intermedia)

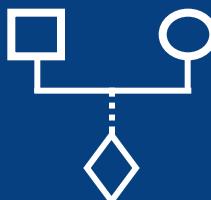
Percorso di DP/PGD
 (?)

Caso-D

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,09
Hb	10,6
MCV	57
MCH	17
HbA2	4,9
HbF	0,9



GR	5.00
Hb	11,8
MCV	75
MCH	25,6
HbA2	2,7
HbF	1

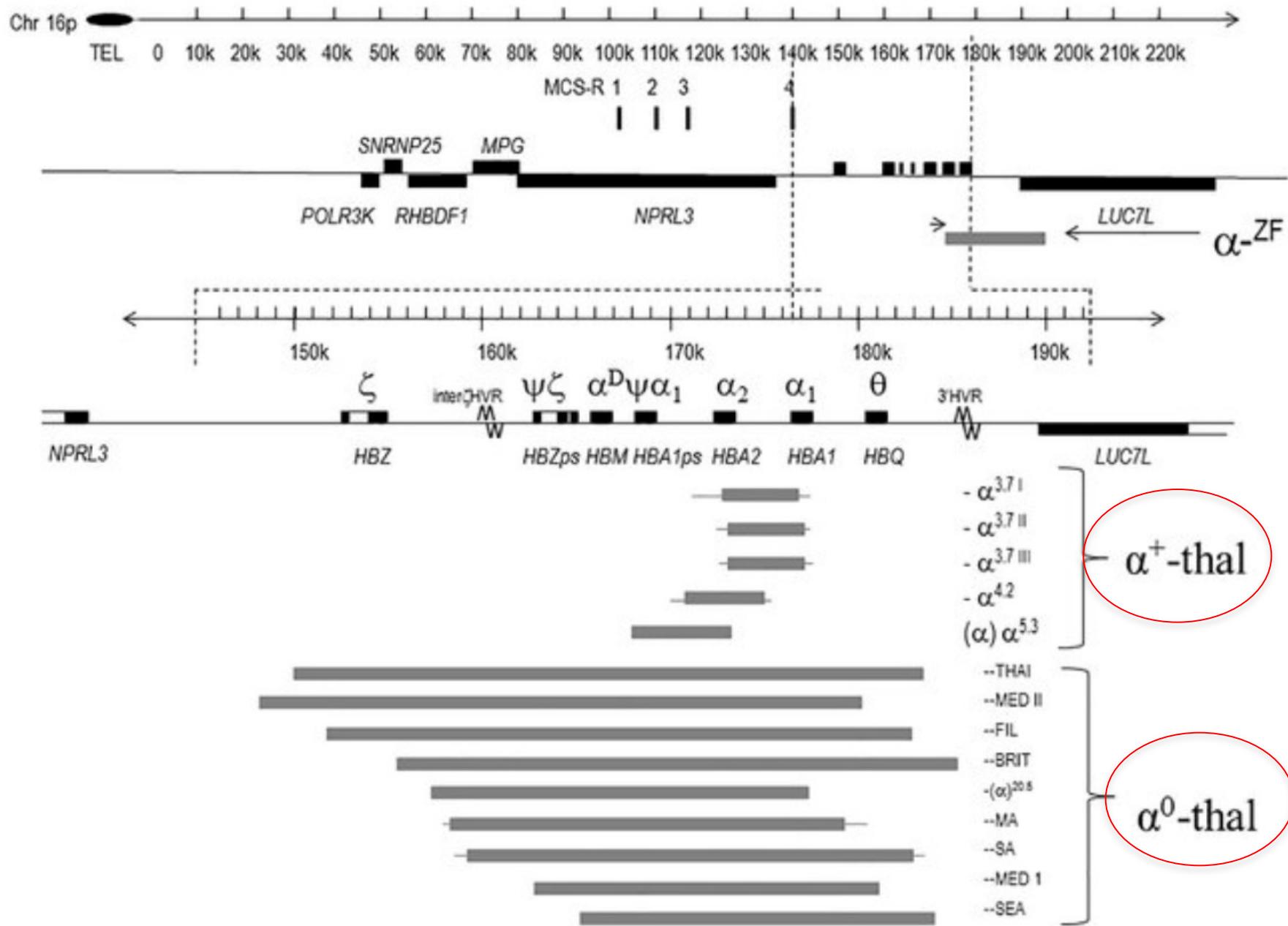
Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



Analisi molecolare geni
beta globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi del. alfa-3.7

Counselling genetico:

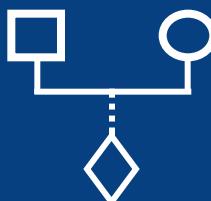


Caso-D

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,09
Hb	10,6
MCV	57
MCH	17
HbA2	4,9
HbF	0,9



GR	5.00
Hb	11,8
MCV	75
MCH	25,6
HbA2	2,7
HbF	1

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



Analisi molecolare geni
beta globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi del. alfa-3.7

Counselling genetico:
Rischio del 25% di doppia eterozigosi
Beta° cod 39 e delez. alfa-3.7

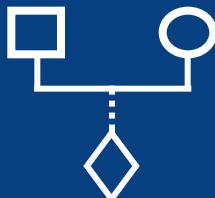
NO Percorso di
DP/PGD!!!!

Caso-E

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



GR	5.00
Hb	11,8
MCV	75
MCH	25,6
HbA2	2,7
HbF	1



GR	5.00
Hb	11,8
MCV	75
MCH	25,6
HbA2	2,7
HbF	1

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi del. alfa-3.7

Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi del. alfa-3.7

Counselling genetico:
Rischio del 25% di omozigosi per la del. alfa-3.7

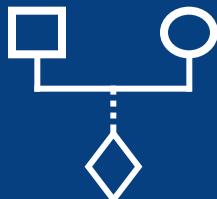
NO
Percorso di
DP/PGD

Caso-F

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	66
MCH	20,3
HbA2	2,2
HbF	0,4



GR	5,93
Hb	13,6
MCV	67
MCH	21,9
HbA2	2,7
HbF	1,4

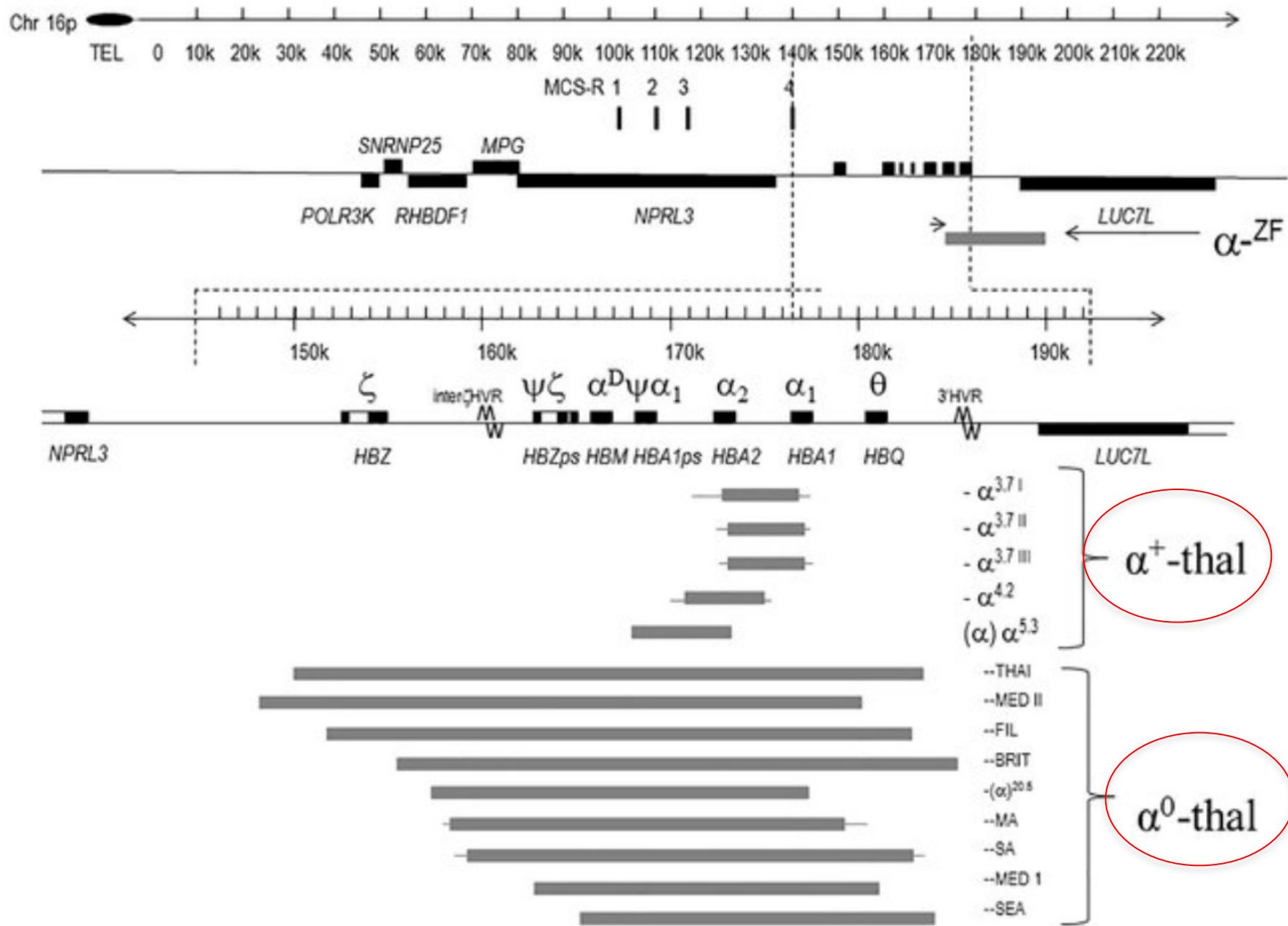
Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi delezione --FIL

Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi delezione --FIL

Counselling genetico:

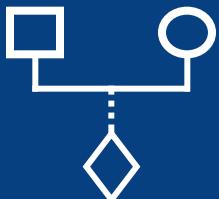


Caso-F

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	66
MCH	20,3
HbA2	2,2
HbF	0,4



GR	5,93
Hb	13,6
MCV	67
MCH	21,9
HbA2	2,7
HbF	1,4

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



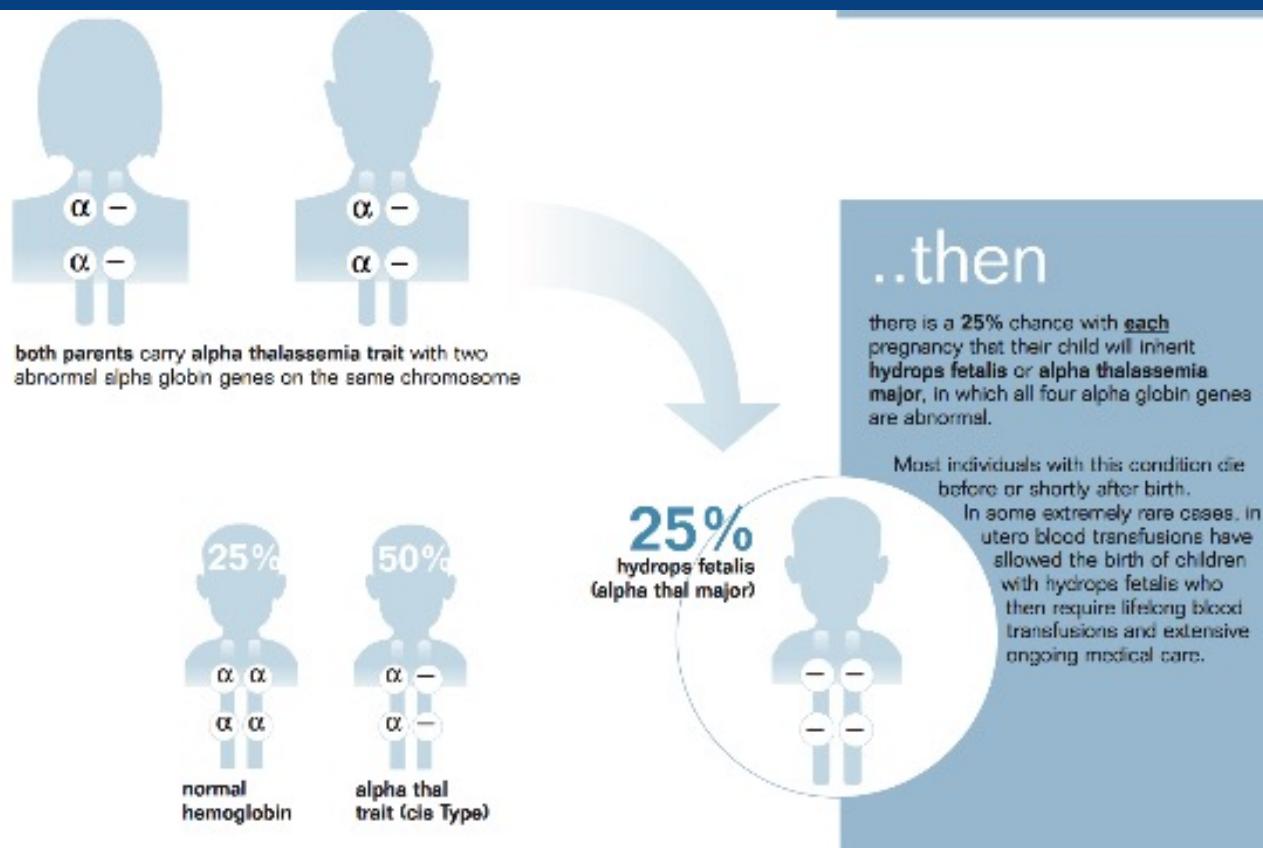
Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi delezione --FIL

Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi delezione --FIL

Counselling genetico:
Rischio del 25% di omozigosi per la del.
-FIL (idrope fetale)

SI
Percorso di
DP/PGD!!

Modalità di trasmissione



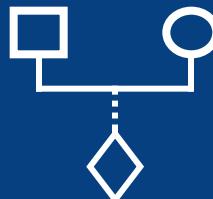
- Opzioni Riproduttive
 - Epoca preconcezionale
 - PMA con PGD-M/PGD-A
 - Epoca prenatale
 - Celocentesi
 - CVS/LA
 - DNA fetale (?)

Caso-G

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	66
MCH	20,3
HbA2	2,2
HbF	0,4



GR	5.50
Hb	11,8
MCV	75
MCH	25,6
HbA2	2,7
HbF	1

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico

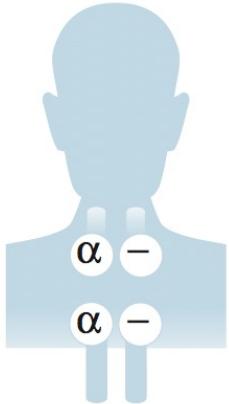


Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi delezione --FIL

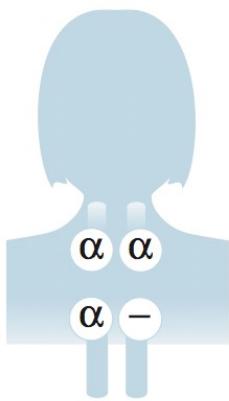
Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi del. alfa-3.7

Counselling genetico:

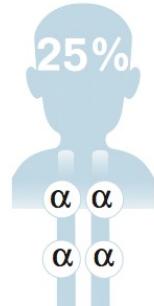
if...



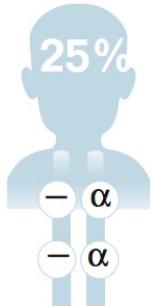
one parent has alpha thalassemia trait with two abnormal alpha globin genes on the same chromosome



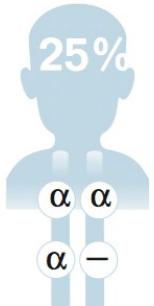
and the other parent has the silent carrier state with a single abnormal alpha globin gene on one chromosome



normal hemoglobin



alpha thal trait



alpha thal silent carrier

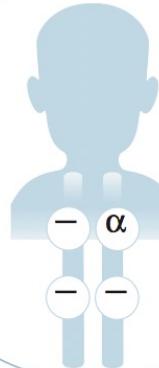
The alpha thalassemia traits combine in different ways to produce blood disorders that range from mild to severe in their effect on the human body.

..then

there is a 25% chance with each pregnancy that their child will be born with **hemoglobin H disease** in which three of the four alpha globin genes are abnormal.

In this condition, the lack of alpha protein is great enough to cause moderate to severe anemia and may cause serious health problems such as an enlarged spleen, bone deformities and fatigue.

25%
hemoglobin H
disease

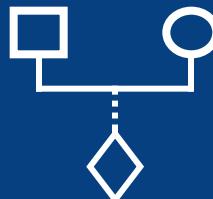


Caso-G

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	66
MCH	20,3
HbA2	2,2
HbF	0,4



GR	5.50
Hb	11,8
MCV	75
MCH	25,6
HbA2	2,7
HbF	1

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi delezione --FIL

Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi del. alfa-3.7

Counselling genetico:
Rischio del 25% di eterozigosi composta
per le del.-alfa 3.7/--FIL (Malattia HbH)

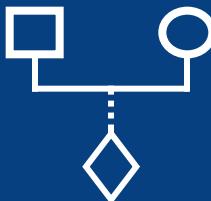
???
Percorso di DP/PGD

Caso-H

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	66
MCH	20,3
HbA2	2,2
HbF	0,4



GR	5.50
Hb	11,8
MCV	75
MCH	25,6
HbA2	2
HbF	1
HbVar	1,3

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
alfa talassemico



Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Eterozigosi delezione --FIL

Analisi molecolare geni alfa
globinici:
Hz Hb Constant Spring

Counselling genetico:

Rischio del 25% di eterozigosi composta per Hb
Costant Spring /--FIL
Talassemia Intermedia di grado moderato/severo

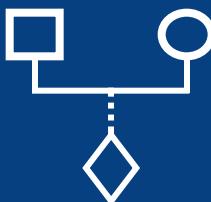
Si

Percorso di DP

Caso-I

Ipotesi:
Portatore di HbS

GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	82
MCH	27
HbA2	3,2
HbF	0,4
HbS	40



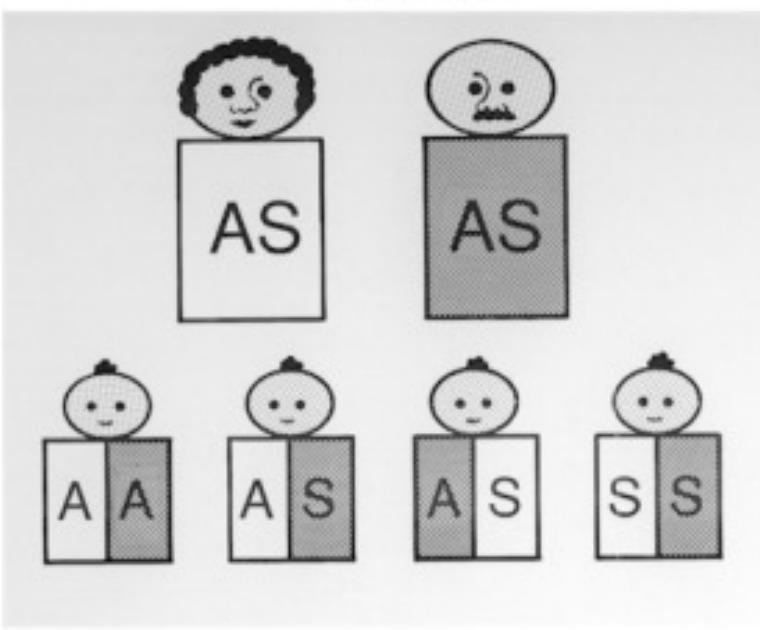
GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	83
MCH	28
HbA2	3,3
HbF	0,4
HbS	38

Ipotesi:
Portatore di HbS

Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi variante HbS

Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi variante HbS

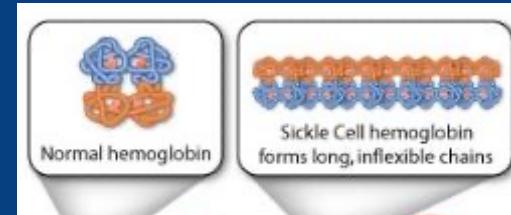
Genetics



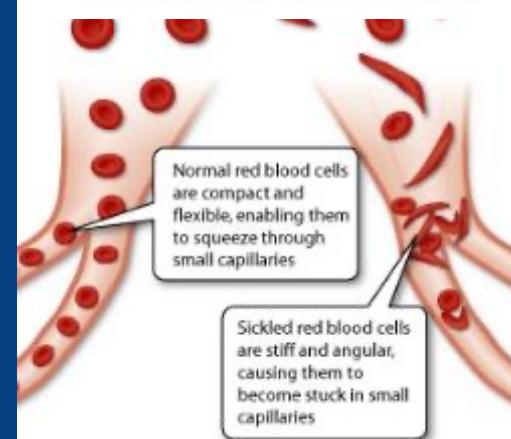
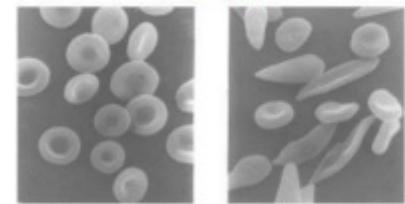
Sickle Cell Anemia

Sickle Cell Anemia (SS) is an inherited blood disorder (autosomal recessive). Approximately one in 400 black babies are born with Sickle Cell Anemia, and about one in 11 have Sickle Cell Trait (AS).

The two hemoglobin types inherited will determine the shape of the red blood cell (RBC). When both parents have Sickle Cell Trait, there is a 1-in-4 chance (25 percent) the baby will have normal hemoglobin (AA), a 50 percent chance the baby will have Sickle Cell Trait (AS), and a 1-in-4 chance (25 percent) the baby will have Sickle Cell Anemia (SS). These chances remain the same with each pregnancy.



OXY-STATE ← → DEOXY-STATE



Caso-I

Ipotesi:

Portatore di HbS

GR 6,39

Hb 13,6

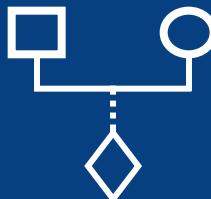
MCV 82

MCH 27

HbA2 3,2

HbF 0,4

HbS 40



GR 6,39

Hb 13,6

MCV 83

MCH 28

HbA2 3,3

HbF 0,4

HbS 38

Ipotesi:

Portatore di HbS

Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi variante HbS

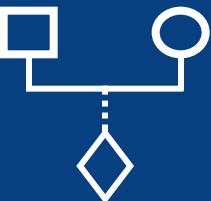
Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi variante HbS

Counselling genetico:
Rischio del 25% di prole affetta da
Drepanocitosi

SI
Percorso di DP/PGD!!

Caso-L

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	60
MCH	21
HbA2	5,2
HbF	2,4

GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	83
MCH	28
HbA2	3,3
HbF	0,4
HbS	38

Ipotesi:
Portatore di HbS

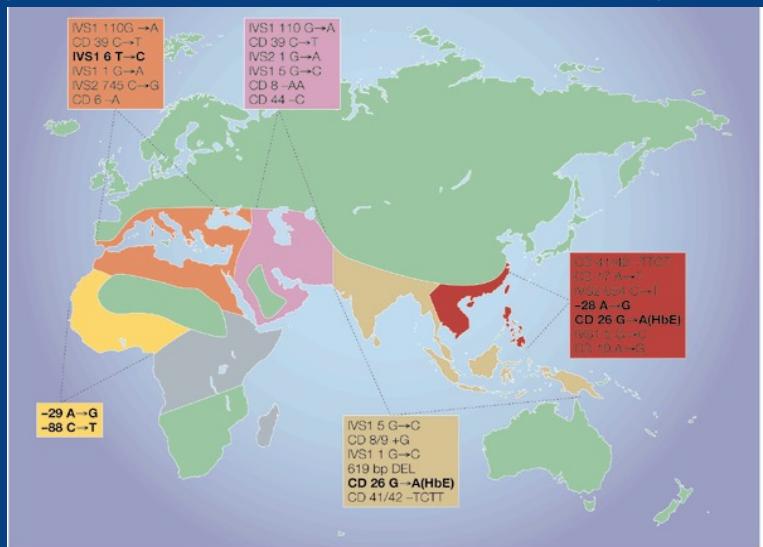
Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi variante HbS

Drepanocitosi: il fenotipo o diversi fenotipi...

Eterozigosi composta S β (microdrepanocitosi)

- Eterozigosi composta $\beta^s\beta^0$
- Eterozigosi composta $\beta^s\beta^+$



Fenotipo dipende da:

- Tipo di mutazione Beta talassemica β^0 / β^+
- Aplotipo β^s

Nei β^0 β^s (vs $\beta^s\beta^s$): Persistenza della splenomegalia e crisi di sequestro splenico per lo più in adolescenza

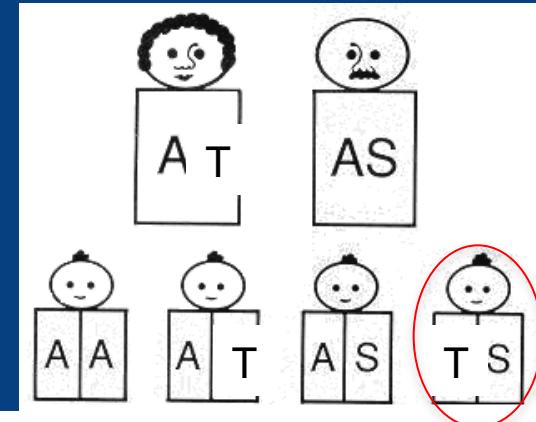


TABLE 3. Incidence of complications of sickle cell disease in the United States, by genotype

Complication	Gene variant*			
	Hb SS	Hb SC	Hb S/ β^0 - thalassemia	Hb S/ β^+ - thalassemia
Acute chest syndrome (per 100 patient-years)†	12.8	5.2	9.4	3.9
Cerebrovascular accidents (per 100 patient-years)‡	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pain crises (per patient-year)§	0.8	0.04	1.0	0.4

* Hb SS, sickle cell anemia; Hb SC, sickle hemoglobin C disease; Hb S, sickle hemoglobin.

† Source: Castro et al. (7).

‡ Source: Ohene-Frempong et al. (17).

§ Source: Platt et al. (6).

TABLE 4. Median survival of individuals of all ages with sickle cell disease in the United States, by sex and genotype, 1980s*

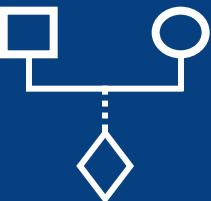
Sex and genotype†	Median survival (years)
Male, Hb SS	42
Female, Hb SS	48
Male, Hb SC	60
Female, Hb SC	68

* Source: Platt et al. (14).

† Hb SS, sickle cell anemia; Hb SC, sickle hemoglobin C disease.

Caso-L

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	60
MCH	21
HbA2	5,2
HbF	2,4

GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	83
MCH	28
HbA2	3,3
HbF	0,4
HbS	38

Ipotesi:
Portatore di HbS

Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

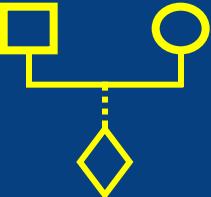
Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi variante HbS

Counselling genetico:
Rischio del 25% di Microdrepanocitosi

SI
Percorso di DP!!

Caso N

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico



GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	60
MCH	21
HbA2	5,2
HbF	2,4

GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	90
MCH	30
HbA2	1,5
HbF	0,4
Hbvar	1,2%

Ipotesi:
Portatore di
variante delta
globinica

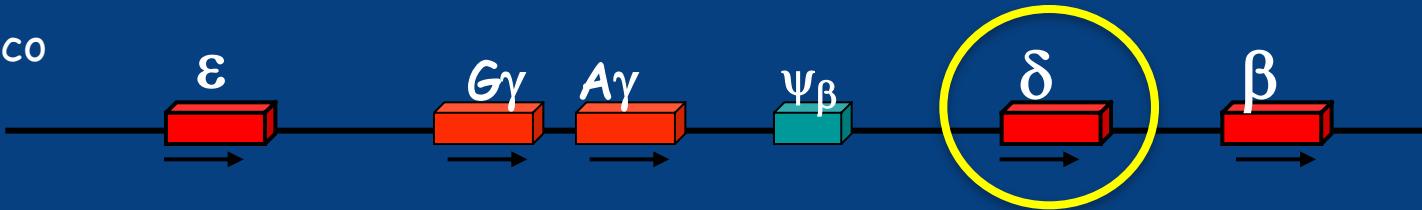
Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni delta globinici:
Eterozigosi variante delta globinica Hb
A2' (or B2)

δ -Talassemia

deficit quantitativo o di funzione delle catene globiniche δ

Cluster beta globinico

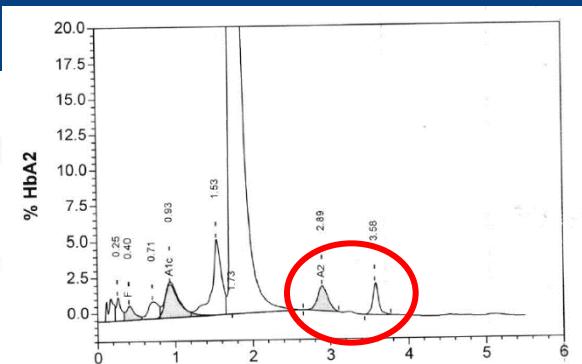


Trait δ -Talassemico isolato
pattern tipico

MOCROMO
GLOBULI BIANCHI :
GLOBULI ROSSI :
HGB :
HCT :
MCV :
MCH :
MCHC :
PLT :
ERITROBLASTI :
NEUTROFILI :
LINFOCITI :
MONOCITI :
EOSINOFILI :
BASOFILI :
Neutrofili :
Linfoцити :
Моноцити :
Еозинофили :
Базофили :
МОГЛОБИНА A2:
МОГЛОБИНА F:

11.40	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	4.00 - 11.00
4.70	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$	3.80 - 5.80
13.9	g/dl	11.5 - 16.5
41	%	40 - 54
88	fL	76 - 96
29.6	pg	27.0 - 32.0
33.7	g/dl	30.0 - 35.0
238	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	150 - 450
0.0	%	
8.03	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	2.00 - 7.50
2.02	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	1.50 - 5.00
0.97	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	0.20 - 1.00
0.29	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	0.04 - 0.40
0.09	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	0.01 - 0.10
70.5	%	
17.7	%	
8.5	%	
2.5	%	
0.8	%	
1.8	%	2.0 - 3.3
0.6	%	0.0 - 1.0

[0] EMOCROMO			
GLOBULI BIANCHI :	9.57	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	4.00 - 11.00
GLOBULI ROSSI :	4.12	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$	3.80 - 5.80
HGB :	11.3	g/dl	11.5 - 16.5
HCT :	34	%	40 - 54
MCV :	83	fL	76 - 96
MCH :	27.4	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC :	33.2	g/dl	30.0 - 35.0
PLT :	267	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	150 - 450
ERITROBLASTI :	0.00	%	
NEUTROFILI :	7.44	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	2.00 - 7.50
LINFOCITI :	1.31	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	1.50 - 5.00
MONOCITI :	0.57	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	0.20 - 1.00
EOSINOFILI:	0.24	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	0.04 - 0.40
BASOFILI :	0.01	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	0.01 - 0.10
Neutrofili :	77.70	%	
Linfoцити :	13.70	%	
Моноцити :	6.00	%	
Еозинофили :	2.50	%	
Базофили :	0.10	%	
[0] EMOGLOBINA A2:	1.8	%	2.0 - 3.3
[0] EMOGLOBINA F :	0.8	%	0.0 - 1.0
[0] COMMENTO :			
	Presenza di banda anomala (~2%)		
	In zona post HbA2.		
	Si consiglia consultazione presso Istituto di Genetica Medica		
[0] FERRO :	62	$\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$	60 - 180
[0] TRANSFERRINA :	392	mg/dl	200 - 360
[0] FERRITINA :	9	ng/ml	11 - 306



Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
A1b	---	0.7	0.254	13265
F	0.8	---	0.403	14918
LA1c	---	1.4	0.706	27664
A1c	5.1	---	0.932	59074
P3	---	4.8	1.530	92043
Ao	---	86.3	1.732	1650555
A2	1.8	---	2.892	32454
Unknown	---	1.2	3.578	22487

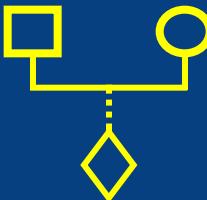
Delezione δ -7.2 Kb Corfù

Variante delta Hb A_{2'} (or B₂)

Caso N

Ipotesi:
Portatore di trait
beta talassemico

GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	60
MCH	21
HbA2	5,2
HbF	2,4



GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	90
MCH	30
HbA2	1,5
HbF	0,4
Hbvar	1,2%

Ipotesi:
Portatore di
variante delta
globinica

Analisi molecolare geni beta
globinici:
Eterozigosi Beta° cod 39

Analisi molecolare geni delta globinici:
Eterozigosi variante delta globinica Hb
A2' (or B2)

Counselling genetico:
Rischio del 25% di feto con doppia
eterozigosi per la mutazione Beta° cod39 e
la variante delta Hb A2' (or B2)

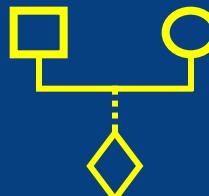
Fenotipo:
Microcitosi
HbA2 nella norma

No
Percorso
DP!!

Caso O

Ipotesi:
Portatore di
variante delta
globinica

GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	90
MCH	30
HbA2	1,5
HbF	0,4
Hbvar	1,2%



GR	6,39
Hb	13,6
MCV	90
MCH	30
HbA2	1,5
HbF	0,4
Hbvar	1,2%

Ipotesi:
Portatore di
variante delta
globinica

Non analisi molecolare

Counselling genetico:

Rischio del 25% di feto con eterozigosi
composta per le mutazioni a carico dei geni
delta globinici

Fenotipo:
Normocitosi
Normocromia
↓ HbA2
Variante delta globinica

No
Percorso
DP!!

CASO CLINICO-NGS

Consulenza genetica riproduttiva

RIPORTATA DIAGNOSI
DI TALASSEMIA MAJOR

INIZIO REGIME
TRASFUSIONALE
INTORNO AI 3 ANNI

SPLENECTOMIA A 9
ANNI

ATTUALMENTE
INTERVALLO
TRASFUSIONALE circa
30gg

TERAPIA
FERROCHELANTE
(EXJADE)



NON ELEMENTI DI
INCREMENTO DEL
RISCHIO GENETICO

[0] EMOCROMO

GLOBULI BIANCHI :	9.94	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	4.00 - 11.00
GLOBULI ROSSI :	4.62	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$	3.80 - 5.80
HGB :	13.3	g/dl	11.5 - 16.5
HCT :	41	%	40 - 54
MCV :	88	fL	76 - 96
MCH :	28.8	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC :	32.8	g/dl	30.0 - 35.0
PLT :	225	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	150 - 450
ERITROBLASTI :	0.00	%	
NEUTROFILI :	7.26	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	2.00 - 7.50
LINFOCITI :	2.02	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	1.50 - 5.00
MONOCITI :	0.59	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	0.20 - 1.00
EOSINOFILI:	0.03	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	0.04 - 0.40
BASOFILI :	0.04	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$	0.01 - 0.10
Neutrofili :	73.10	%	
Linfoцитi :	20.30	%	
Monociti :	5.90	%	
Eosinofili :	0.30	%	
Basofili :	0.40	%	
[0] EMOGLLOBINA A2:	2.6	%	2.0 - 3.3
[0] EMOGLLOBINA F :	0.2	%	0.0 - 1.0
[0] COMMENTO :			

I parametri di laboratorio non indicano segni fenotipici di trait beta talassemico. Assenza di bande anomale.

MLPA HBA

CONCLUSIONE:

Risultato compatibile con assenza di delezioni/duplicazioni nel cluster alfa globinico.
E' appropriata consulenza genetica.
Sensibilità diagnostica ~80%.

CASO CLINICO-NGS

Consulenza genetica riproduttiva

NGS GENI
HBB E HBA

Genotipo eterozigote
composto per le mutazioni:
•c.92+6T>C [IVS-I-6 (T>C)]
(Portuguese type beta+)
•p.(Gln40Ter)
[Beta° cod.39] nel gene
Beta globinico

Genotipo eterozigote per la
mutazione triplo alfa anti –
3.7 nel cluster Alfa globinico



NON ELEMENTI DI
INCREMENTO DEL
RISCHIO GENETICO

[0] EMOCROMO

GLOBULI BIANCHI :	9.94	x10^3/µl	4.00 - 11.00
GLOBULI ROSSI :	4.62	x10^6/µl	3.80 - 5.80
HGB :	13.3	g/dl	11.5 - 16.5
HCT :	41	%	40 - 54
MCV :	88	fL	76 - 96
MCH :	28.8	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC :	32.8	g/dl	30.0 - 35.0
PLT :	225	x10^3/µl	150 - 450
ERITROBLASTI :	0.00	%	
NEUTROFILI :	7.26	x10^3/µl	2.00 - 7.50
LINFOCITI :	2.02	x10^3/µl	1.50 - 5.00
MONOCITI :	0.59	x10^3/µl	0.20 - 1.00
EOSINOFILI:	0.03	x10^3/µl	0.04 - 0.40
BASOFILI :	0.04	x10^3/µl	0.01 - 0.10
Neutrofili :	73.10	%	
L infociti :	20.30	%	
Monociti :	5.90	%	
Eosinofili :	0.30	%	
Basofili :	0.40	%	
[0] EMOGLLOBINA A2:	2.6	%	2.0 - 3.3
[0] EMOGLLOBINA F :	0.2	%	0.0 - 1.0
[0] COMMENTO :			

I parametri di
laboratorio non
indicano segni
fenotipici di trait
beta talassemico.
Assenza di bande
anomale.

MLPA HBA

CONCLUSIONE:

Risultato compatibile con assenza di delezioni/duplicazioni nel cluster alfa globinico.
E' appropriata consulenza genetica.
Sensibilità diagnostica ~80%.

CASO CLINICO-NGS

Consulenza genetica riproduttiva



Rischi riproduttivi per la coppia

- ❖ **50% di doppia eterozigosi** mutazione beta talassemica e triplo alfa con quadro ematologico di anemia di severità molto variabile →
Talassemia Intermedia
- ❖ **50% di portatore sano di beta talassemia**

EMQN Best Practice Guidelines for molecular and haematology methods for carrier identification and prenatal diagnosis of the haemoglobinopathies

This article has been amended since online publication. A corrigendum also appears in this issue.

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Table 1 β -Thalassaemias and β -globin gene disorders—genotype interactions, disease states and recommendations for prenatal diagnosis and preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD)

Genotype interaction	Disorder expected	Appropriate to offer PND
<i>Homozygous</i>		
β^0 or severe β^+ -thalassaemia	Thalassaemia major	Yes
Mild β^+ -thalassaemia	Thalassaemia intermedia	Occasionally ^a
Mild $\beta^{+/-}$ -thalassaemia (silent)	Very mild thalassaemia intermedia	No
$\delta\beta^0$ -thalassaemia	Thalassaemia intermedia	Occasionally ^a
Hb Lepore	Thalassaemia intermedia to major (variable)	Occasionally ^a
HPFH	Not clinically relevant	No
Hb C	Not clinically relevant	No
Hb D-Punjab	Not clinically relevant	No
Hb E	Not clinically relevant	No
Hb O-Arab	Not clinically relevant	No
<i>Compound heterozygous</i>		
β^0 /severe β^+ -thalassaemia	Thalassaemia major	Yes
Mild $\beta^+/0^0$ or severe β^- -thalassaemia	Thalassaemia intermedia to major (variable)	Occasionally ^a
Mild $\beta^{+/-}/\beta^0$ or severe β^+ -thalassaemia	Mild thalassaemia intermedia (variable)	Occasionally ^a
$\delta\beta^0/\beta^0$ or severe β^+ -thalassaemia	Thalassaemia intermedia to major (variable)	Occasionally ^a
$\delta\beta^0/\text{mild } \beta^+$ -thalassaemia	Mild thalassaemia intermedia	Occasionally ^a
$\delta\beta^0/\text{Hb Lepore}$	Thalassaemia intermedia	Occasionally ^a
Hb Lepore/ β^0 or severe β^+ -thalassaemia	Thalassaemia major	Yes
Hb C/ β^0 or severe β^+ -thalassaemia	β -thalassaemia trait to intermedia (variable)	Occasionally ^a
Hb C/mild β^+ -thalassaemia	Not clinically relevant	No
Hb D-Punjab/ β^0 or severe $\beta^{+/-}$ -thalassaemia	Not clinically relevant	No
Hb E/ β^0 or severe β^+ -thalassaemia	Thalassaemia intermedia to major (variable)	Yes
Hb O-Arab/ β^0 -thalassaemia	Severe thalassaemia intermedia	Yes
$\alpha\alpha\alpha/\beta^0$ or severe β^+ -thalassaemia	Mild thalassaemia intermedia	No
$\alpha\alpha\alpha/\beta^0$ and $\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha/\beta^0$ -thalassaemia	Mild to severe thalassaemia intermedia (variable)	Occasionally ^a

Note: The decision to have prenatal diagnosis belongs to the couple, once they have had comprehensive counselling.

^aCouples with genotypes that may lead to offspring with unpredictable phenotypes occasionally select to have prenatal diagnosis or PGD.

Table 2 Sickle cell disorders—interactions and indications for prenatal diagnosis and preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD)

Genotype interaction	Disorder expected	Appropriate to offer PND
<i>Homozygous</i>		
Hb S	Sickle cell disease	Yes
<i>Compound heterozygous</i>		
Hb S/ β^0 or severe β^+ -thalassaemia	Sickle cell disease	Yes
Hb S/mild β^+ -thalassaemia	Mild sickle cell disease	Occasionally ^a
Hb S/ $\delta\beta^0$ -thalassaemia	Mild sickle cell disease	Occasionally ^a
Hb S/Hb Lepore	Mild sickle cell disease	Occasionally ^a
Hb S/HbC	Sickle cell disease (variable severity)	Yes
Hb S/Hb D-Punjab	Sickle cell disease	Yes
Hb S/Hb O-Arab	Sickle cell disease	Yes
Hb S/Hbs C-Harlem, S-Southend, S-Antilles	Sickle cell disease	Yes
Hb C/Hb S-Antilles	Sickle cell disease	Yes
Hb S/Hbs Quebec-Chori, C-Ndjamena, O-Tibesi	Sickle cell disease	Yes
Hb S/Hbs I-Toulouse, Shelby, Hope, North Shore	Haemolytic anaemia	No
Hb S/Hb E	Mild to severe sickle cell disease	Occasionally ^a
Hb S/HPFH	Very mild sickle cell disease	No

Note: The decision to have prenatal diagnosis belongs to the couple, once they have had comprehensive counselling.

^aCouples with genotypes that may lead to offspring with unpredictable phenotypes occasionally select to have prenatal diagnosis or PGD.

Table 3 α -Thalassaemias—interactions and indications for prenatal diagnosis and preimplantation genetic diagnosis

Genotype interaction	Disorder expected	Appropriate to offer PND
<i>Homozygous</i>		
α^0 -thalassaemia ($-/-$)	Hb Bart's hydrops fetalis	Yes
α^+ -thalassaemia ($-\alpha/-\alpha$)	Not clinically relevant	No
α^+ -thalassaemia ($\alpha^T\alpha/\alpha^T\alpha$)	Severe α -thalassaemia carrier to severe Hb H disease	Occasionally ^a
<i>Compound heterozygous</i>		
α^0 -thal/ α^+ -thal ($-/-\alpha$)	Hb H disease	No

Note: The decision to have prenatal diagnosis belongs to the couple, once they have had comprehensive counselling.

^aCouples with genotypes that may lead to offspring with unpredictable but potentially severe phenotypes occasionally select to have prenatal diagnosis or PGD. Reported examples of potentially severe phenotypes include genotype combinations involving variants in the polyadenylation signal in the *HBA2* gene, Hb Adana, Hb Agrino, Hb Constant Spring and Hb Taybee (see Supplementary Table S1 for HGVS nomenclature).

First and Second Level Haemoglobinopathies Diagnosis: Best Practices of the Italian Society of Thalassemia and Haemoglobinopathies (SITE)

Giorgia Mandrile¹ , Susanna Randi^{2,3} , Antonina Giambona^{3,4} , Antonia Gigante^{4,5} , Michela Grossi^{5,6} , Silvio Perrotta^{6,7} , Saverio Scimpaletti^{3,4}  and Gian Luca Torni^{7,8} 

	Expected Phenotype	Degree of Uncertainty in Predicting Phenotype	Agreement among Experts	Indication to Make PND Available	Agreement among Experts
2 severe β or $\beta+$ mutations	thalassemia major	low	100%	strong	94%
Hb Lepore + severe β 0 or $\beta+$ mutations	thalassemia major	low	100%	strong	94%
$\delta\beta$ 0 + severe β 0 or $\beta+$ mutations	severe thalassemia intermedia/thalassemia major	low	100%	strong	94%
HbE + severe β 0 or $\beta+$ mutations	severe thalassemia intermedia/thalassemia major	average	100%	strong	94%
Hb O-Arab + severe β 0 or $\beta+$ mutations	thalassemia intermedia/thalassemia major	average	94%	strong	94%
Homozygous $\delta\beta$ 0 thalassemia	thalassemia intermedia	low	100%	open	100%
$\delta\beta$ 0 + mild $\beta+$ mutations	thalassemia intermedia	high	88%	open	98%
$\delta\beta$ 0 + Hb Lepore/HbE/Hb O-Arab	thalassemia intermedia	average	88%	open	100%
HbC + severe β 0 or $\beta+$ mutations	thalassemia intermedia	average	88%	open	100%
Homozygous HbC / HbE/HbD Punjab/Hb O-Arab	thalassemia intermedia	high	88%	low	98%
Hb D-Punjab/Hb O-Arab + severe β 0 or $\beta+$ mutations	thalassemia intermedia	high	94%	clear	88%
HbS/HbE	drepanocytic syndrome with intermediate course	average	88%	open	94%
HbS + severe β 0 or $\beta+$ mutation	drepanocytic syndrome	low	88%	clear	100%
HbS + mild $\beta+$ mutations	drepanocytic syndrome with intermediate course	average	100%	open	92%
HbS + $\delta\beta$ 0 or Hb Lepore	drepanocytic syndrome with intermediate course	average	100%	open	100%
HbS + HbD Punjab	drepanocytic syndrome	high	100%	clear	100%
α 0 + α + thalassemia (-/- α)	HbH disease	average	94%	open	100%
α 00 α 0 α 0000 + severe β 0 or $\beta+$ mutations	thalassemia intermedia with variable clinical picture	average	86%	open	94%
α 00 α 0 α 0000 + $\beta+$ mutation	mild thalassemia intermedia	average	82%	low	100%
2 silent $\beta+$ mutations	very mild thalassemia intermedia	low	100%	low	96%
HbC + mild $\beta+$ mutations	mild thalassemia intermedia	average	84%	low	92%
HPFH	not clinically significant	low	100%	none	100%
Homozygous α + thalassemia	not clinically significant	low	100%	none	100%
Homozygous α 00	not clinically significant	low	100%	none	100%

RIASSUNTO DELLE PIÙ FREQUENTI COMBINAZIONI IN DIAGNOSI PRENATALE (2) (24)

Genitore portatore di	β^0	HbS	HbC/ Hb O-Arab/ HbD-Punjab	HbE	$\delta\beta^0$	HbLepore	β^+	α^0	α^+
β^0									
HbS									
HbC/ Hb O-Arab/ HbD-Punjab									
HbE									
$\delta\beta^0$									
Hb Lepore									
β^+									
α^0									
α^+									

In rosso le situazioni con indicazione alla diagnosi prenatale, in giallo le situazioni in cui l'indicazione alla diagnosi prenatale è aperta.

Buone Pratiche SITE, Giugno 2022

Message to take home.....

L'approccio è per una patologia genetica autosomica-recessiva: il rischio sussiste se **entrambi** i partner sono portatori (attenzione AD)



Scelta dell'iter diagnostico appropriato (NGS in tal senso ci sta facilitando il compito!!)



Concordanza di tutti i dati in nostro possesso (dati familiari, accertamenti ematologici, cromatografia Hb, molecolari) Attenzione errori di laboratorio!!!!!!!



Corretta correlazione genotipo/fenotipo, indispensabile ad una formulazione del rischio di talassemia ed emoglobinopatia per la prole



Confronto e collaborazione tra i centri di riferimento

Epoca preconcezionale: epoca ideale per effettuare gli accertamenti ematologici/molecolari per formulazione un definito rischio di occorrenza di talassemia/emoglobinopatia, per consentire tutte le opzioni riproduttive

Corretto Counselling (tipo di rischio, qualità del rischio)

Importanza dei colloqui congiunti multidisciplinari

In gravidanza è meglio effettuare precocemente gli esami alla coppia, in modo da consentire tutte le opzioni riproduttive



Rendere i singoli e le coppie consapevoli del rischio di patologia genetica per la prole, aiutandoli nelle loro decisioni riproduttive

...evitare la nascita di un bimbo affetto in coppie inconsapevoli del rischio e non evitare la nascita di un bambino affetto



Dott. Calogero Vullo



Un particolare ringraziamento a



UO di Genetica Medica

Equipe medici
consulenza genetica
(in particolare i medici in
formazione)

Gruppo GSG

Gruppo NGS

Lab Analisi

Servizio di Diagnosi Prenatale

DH Talassemie ed Emoglobinopatie



Dott. Marco Lucci

Grazie per l'attenzione

