

TIBBİ GENETİKTE ALGORİTMALAR

Hemoglobinopatiler

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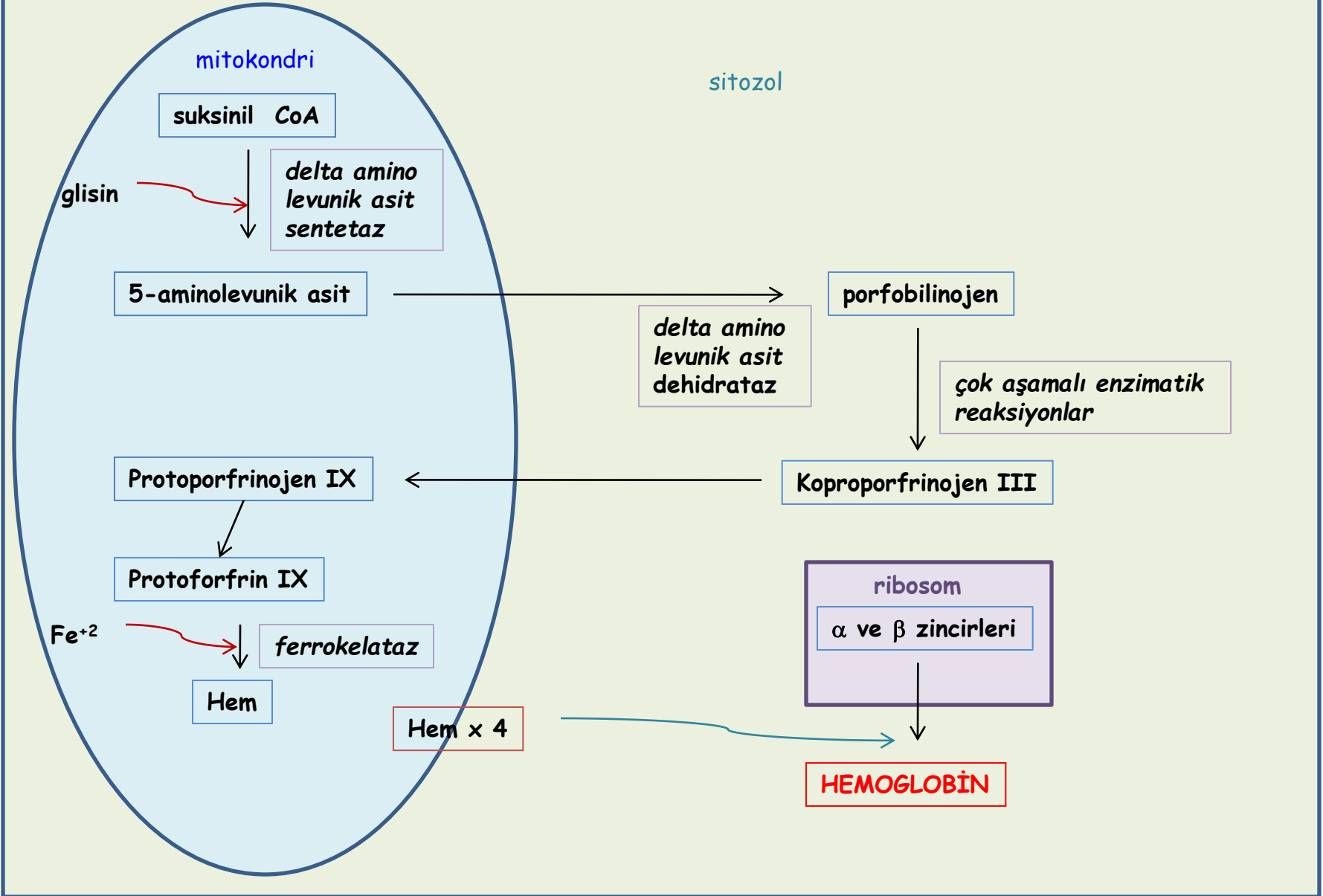
Hemoglobinopatiler

Hematopietik sistemin bir hastalığıdır.

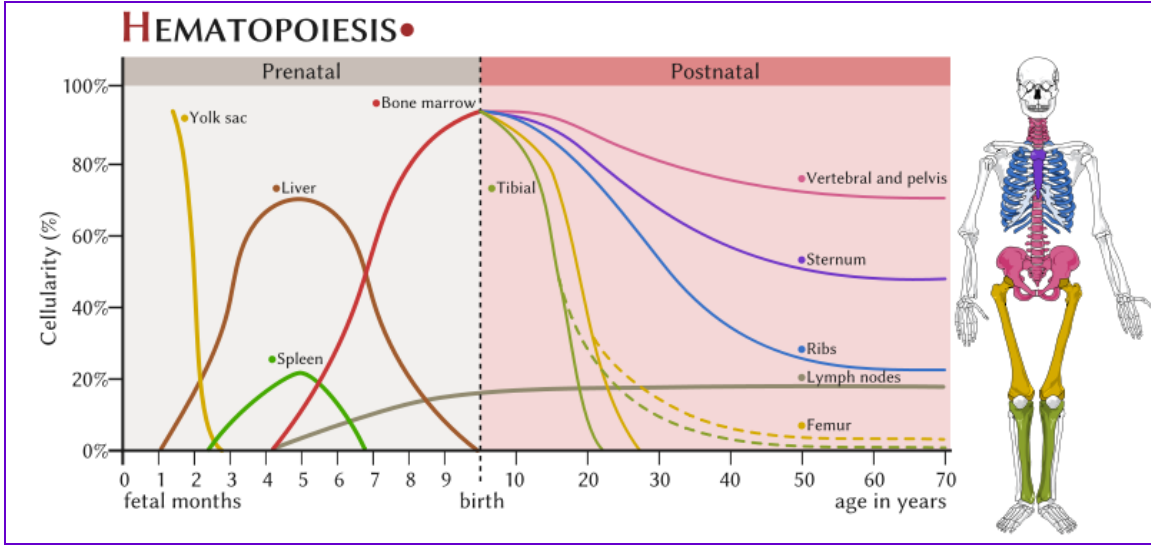
Hemoglobini oluşturan globin zincirlerinin sentezinde yetmezlik ve/veya fonksiyonunda anormallikler bu patoloji altında toplanır.

HEMOGLOBİN SENTEZİ

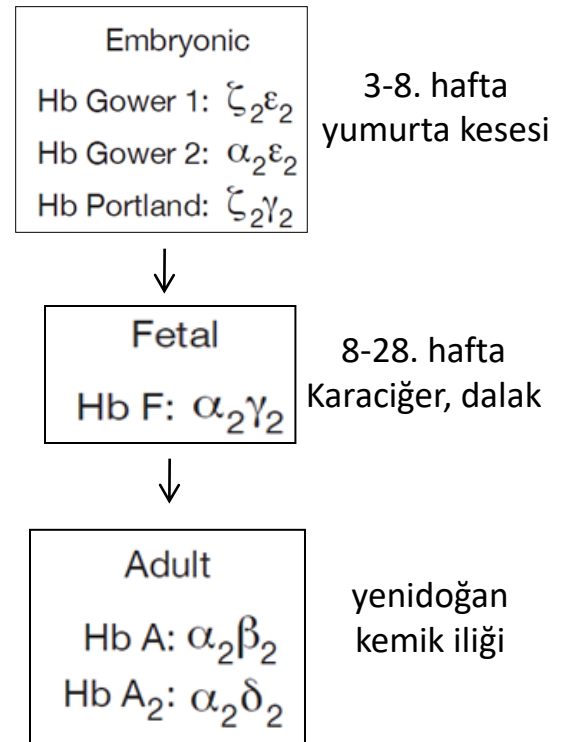
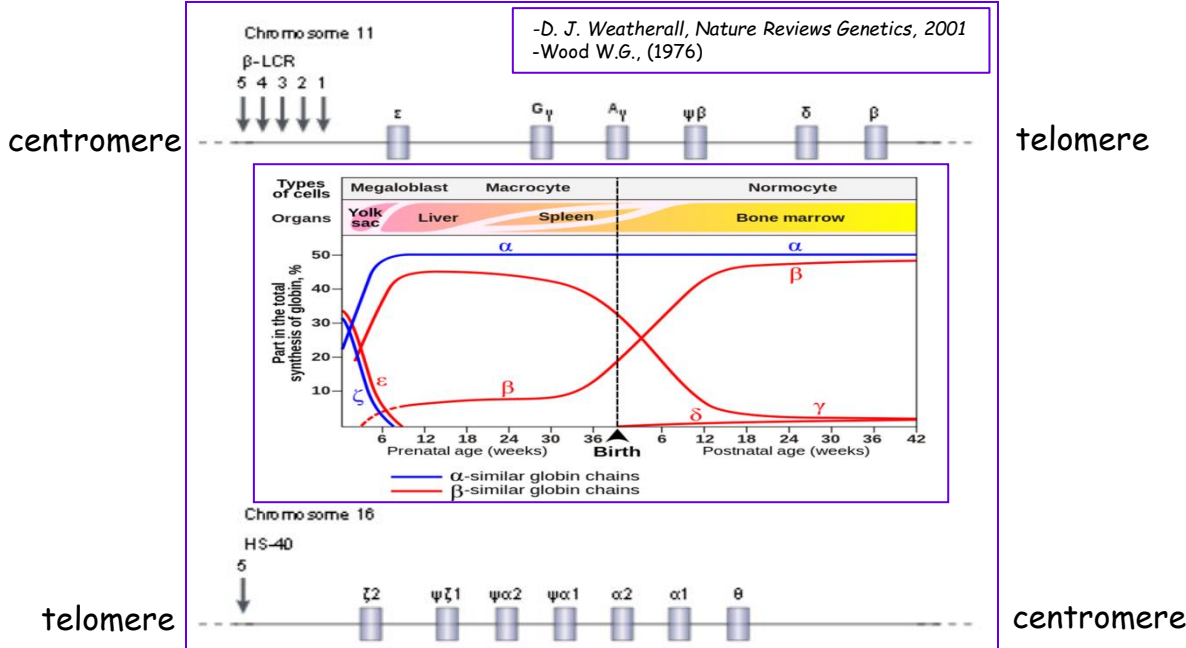
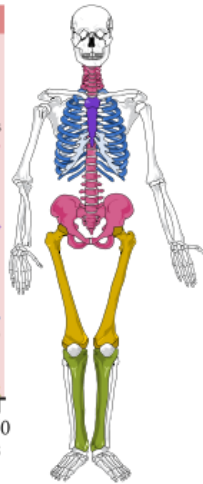
karaciğer ve kemik iliği



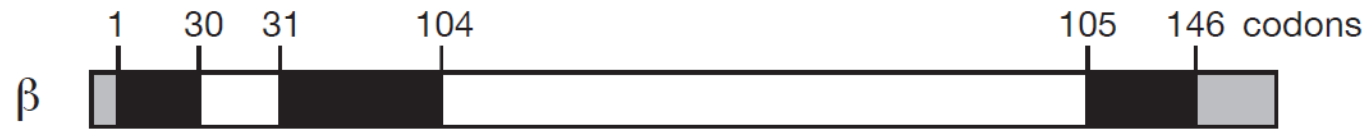
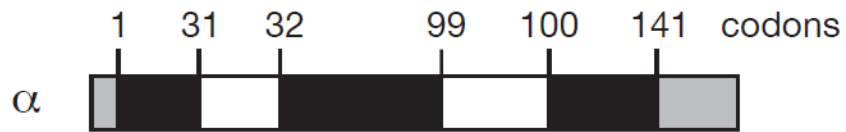
Globin genlerinin gelişim evrelerine ve dokuya özgün ekspresyonları, «Lokus Kontrol Bölgeleri (LCR)» ile düzenlenir



Medial Illustratopns by Michal Komorniczak's own work based on:
 B.F. Rodak, G.A. Fritsma. K. Doig:
 Hematology: Clinical Principles and Applications. 3rd ed.. Saunders, 2007. ISBN 9781416030065 Figure 7-1
 R. Hoffman et al.: Hematology: Basic Principles and Practice, 5th ed.. Philadelphia: Churchill Livingstone, An Imprint of Elsevier, 2009. ISBN 978-0-443-06715-0.
 I. Damjanov: Patofizjologia, Wrocław 2010, Elsevier Urban & Partner. ISBN 9788376092010



5' → 3'



Hemoglobinopatiler

Yapısal Varyantlar

Hemolitik anemilerle ilişkili, stabil olmayan, polimerize, rijit globin formları, orak hücre anemisi.

Oksijen transport/afinite bozukluğu

Normal MCV
Normal MCH
 α/β oranı normal
(HbE, HbO hariç)

Talasemiler

α talasemiler (α^+ , α^0)

β talasemiler (β^+ , β^0)

$\delta\beta$ talasemiler

$\epsilon\gamma\delta\beta$ talasemiler

↓ MCV
↓ MCH
 α/β oranı bozuk

Fetal Hemoglobin Direnci

Kompleks talasemiler

Delesyona uğrayan genin adı ile isimlendirilir ($\delta\beta^0$ talasemi)

α/β
Sentezi azalan zincire göre isimlendirilirler

Hemoglobinopatiler

Dünyada en yaygın otozomal resesif tek gen hastalığı

269 milyon insan taşıyıcı¹

Her yıl 200.000 hasta bebek doğumu²

Türkiye'de 1.300.000 β -talasemi taşıyıcısı ve 4.500 talasemi hastası³

¹Angastiniotis M, et al, Ann N Y Acad Sci, 1998

²Wong LP, et al., BMC Public Health. 2011

³Türk Hematoloji Derneği

**Ađır seyreden , prenatal tanı ve/veya PGD gerektiren
hemoglobinopati formları**

Talasemi major

Bi-allelik *HBB* mutasyonları (β^0 , β^+), $\delta\beta$ -talasemi varyantları, Hb Lepore

Orak hücre sendromu

Hb^S/Hb^S, Hb^S/Hb^C, Hb^S/Hb β^{β} , Hb^S/Hb^{D-Punjab}, Hb^S/Hb^{O-Arab}, Hb^S/Hb^{Lepore}, Hb^S/Hb^E

HbE talasemisi

Hb^E/Hb ^{β}

Hb Bart's hidrops fetalis sendromu

α^0 (--/--), nadiren HbH hidrops fetalis sendromu (--/ $\alpha^T\alpha$, $\alpha^T\alpha/\alpha^T\alpha$)

Toplumumuzda β -talaseminin sađlık yükü α -talasemiye kıyasla çok daha fazla
Ađır formları daha yaygın

Türkiye'de evlilik öncesi hemoglobinopati taramaları 41 ilde var

İl-Bölge	Olgu sayısı	β -talasemi taşıyıcılığı	Orak hücre anemisi taşıyıcılığı	Kaynak
İçel	6.746	% 3.1	% 6.4	Kılınç M., et al, 1999
Denizli	19.804	% 2.6	% 0.11	Keskin A., et al, 2000
Denizli	14.200	% 2.2		Bolaman Z., et al, 2001
Hatay	10.207	% 3	% 8	Gali E., et al, 2001
Konya	72.918	% 2	% 0.05	Güler E., et al, 2007
Erzurum	1.610	% 0.68	0	Acemoğlu H., et al, 2007
Kahramanmaraş	11.040	% 2.3	% 0.54	Güler E et al, 2008
Kocaeli	88.888	% 0.89	% 0.05	Sarper N., et al, 2009
Kayseri	10.261	% 1.71	% 0.01	Karakukcu C ., et al, 2012
Kadirli (Osmaniye)	1.994	% 4,91	% 0.01	Ulutaş KT, et al, 2014

Hastalık ve taşıyıcılık tanısı biyokimyasal hematolojik testlerle mümkün

(1) Tam Kan sayımı

MCV (mean cell volume): Hct/RBC

toplam paketlenmiş eritrosit hacmi (hematokrit)/toplam eritrosit sayısı x 10, femtolitre/hücre

Normal erkek: 89.1 ± 5.01 , Normal dişi: 87.6 ± 5.5

MCH (mean cell hemoglobin): ort. Hb kütlesi/RBC, pikogram/hücre

Normal erkek: 30.9 ± 1.9 , Normal dişi: 30.2 ± 2.1

Yüksek değerler: makrositik anemi (büyük eritrosit, yetersiz hemoglobin)

Vit B₁₂ ve folik asit eksikliği (Megaloblastik anemi)

Düşük değerler: mikrositik anemi (küçük eritrosit, yetersiz hemoglobin)

Sideroblastik anemi (Kalıtsal ve kazanılmış nedenlere bağlı olarak hem sentezinin bozulması)

Talasemi

Demir eksikliği

Kronik hastalıklar

RDW (red cell distribution width)

Demir eksikliği ↑

Kronik hastalıklarda ve kronik hastalıklarda, normal

Talasemide normal ve veya yüksek

(1) Özgün hematolojik testler, Talasemi taraması

HbEPG (Globinlerin elektroforezi): HbA₂, HbF, varyant hemoglobinleri (**HPLC ve kapiler elektroforez**)

(3) Moleküler genetik testler, (HBB, HBA1 ve HBA2)

Beta talasemilerde hemoglobin oranları (>12 ay)

	Normal	Etkilenmiş Major Transfüzyona bağımlı	Etkilenmiş İntermedia Transfüzyona bağımlı değil ya da nadiren	Minör Taşıyıcı Hafif anemik
		$\beta^{\circ}/\beta^{\circ}$ β°/β^{+}	β/β^{+} talasemi ($\alpha\alpha\alpha/\alpha\alpha$) β/β° talasemi ($\alpha\alpha\alpha/\alpha\alpha$) β/β° (?)	β/β° β/β^{+} β/β (?)
HbA ($\alpha_2\beta_2$)	%96-98	0	% 10-30	% 92-95
HbF ($\alpha_2\gamma_2$)	< % 1	% 95-98	% 70-90	% 0.5-4
HbA ₂ ($\alpha_2\delta_2$)	% 2-3	% 2-5	Değişik düzeylerde artma	> % 3.5

β-talasemi taşıyıcılığı ile tutarlı olmayan ve yorumlanması gereken bulgular

Table 4 Interpretations to consider when the haematology is not consistent with typical β-thalassaemia trait

<i>Haematological parameters</i>	<i>Possible interpretation</i>
Reduced red cell indices (MCV < 79 fl, MCH < 27 pg), normal Hb electrophoresis/HPLC/CE, normal %Hb A ₂ & %Hb F)	(i) Iron deficiency (ii) heterozygous α-thalassaemia (iii) heterozygosity for mild β-thalassaemia variants (sometimes Hb A ₂ is borderline raised) (iv) co-inheritance of heterozygous δ- with β-thalassaemia (v) heterozygous eγδβ-thalassaemia
Normal/borderline reduced red cell indices with raised Hb A ₂	Interaction of α- with β-thalassaemia Carriers of β-thalassaemia with folic acid or vitamin B12 deficiency or hepatitis
Normal or reduced red cell indices with raised Hb F (> 5%) and normal or low Hb A ₂	Heterozygous δβ-thalassaemia, A _γ δβ-thalassaemia or HPFH
Normal red cell indices with normal/borderline Hb A ₂	Triplication of α-genes (when implicated in family studies), KLF1 variants or mild β-thalassaemia variant
Severely reduced red cell indices and raised Hb A ₂	Multiple α-globin genes (> 4) and heterozygous β-thalassaemia

Note 1: Some Hb variants are not detected by electrophoretic or chromatographic procedures, but may be suspected due to the presence of abnormal haematological parameters and/or clinical symptoms. In such cases it is recommended that samples are analysed using mass spectrometry or DNA methods. Occasionally hyperunstable variants are present and these may only be found by DNA methodology as the protein produced is so unstable.

Note 2: When evaluating cases be aware of potential complex genotype interactions.

Normal ve/veya sınırda HbA₂ düzeylerinin gözlendiği *HBB* varyantları

Table 5 Genetic variations associated with normal/borderline Hb A₂ levels—a guideline of related haematological and biosynthetic characteristics

Variation HGVS nomenclature NM_000518.4 (<i>HBB</i>)	Variation traditional nomenclature	MCV fl	MCH pg	Hb A ₂	α/β ratio
c. -151C>T	β -101 (C→T)	88.5±7.8	30.1±1.0	3.1±1.0	1.3±0.4
c. -142C>T	β -92 (C(T)	83.0±6.0	28.3±2.0	3.5±0.4	1.3±0.8
c. -18C>G	β +33 (C(G)	82.0±9.2	27.1±3.4	2.5±1.4	1.3±0.6
c.316-7C>G	β IVS2-844 (C→G)	96.0±4.0	30.3±1.8	3.2±0.2	1.0±0.6
c.*6C>G	β +1480 (C→G)	88.3±9.5	27.9±6.0	2.7±0.8	1.6±0.4
	$\alpha\alpha/\alpha\alpha$	85.5±7.8	30.4±5.0	2.8±0.6	1.2±0.4
	KLF1 variants (29)	82.7±5.7	27.8±2.2	3.6±0.2	
c. -50A>C	Cap+1 (A(C)	23-26*	75-80*	3.4-3.8*	—
c.92+6T>C	β IVS1-6 (T→C)	71.0±4.0	23.1±2.2	3.4±0.2	1.9±1.0
	δ + β thalassaemia	64.3±4.0	20.9±1.4	3.6±0.2	1.7±0.6

Values (mean ±2SD or range (*)) are a guideline and represent those reported in various studies on carriers of these variants (prepared by R Galanello).

Note: It is recommended that subjects with borderline Hb A₂ levels, particularly if their partner is a typical β -thalassaemia carrier, should be extensively investigated (α and β gene analysis, globin biosynthesis), although the majority usually have normal *HBB* and *HBA* genes. Borderline-raised Hb A₂ levels in normal individuals are usually explained as the extreme distribution of the normal range of the Hb A₂.

Furthermore, in couples where one partner is heterozygous for a severe α -thalassaemia defect and the other is a β -thalassaemia carrier, it is recommended that the *HBA* gene cluster be fully characterized in the β -thalassaemia carrier in order to preclude any risk of offspring with severe Hb H disease or Hb Bart's hydrops.

β -globin gen kümesindeki, *BCL11A* (2p16) ve *HBS1L-MYB* (6q23) gen bölgelerindeki polimorfizmler HbF ekspresyonuna etki eder

Kruppel-like factor (19p13); *HBB* promotörüne bağlanarak *HBB* ifadesini düzenler

Yüksek ve düşük saptanan HbA₂ düzeylerinin genetik ve edinsel nedenleri

Increase (excluding β -thalassaemia variants)	Reduction
<i>Genetic</i>	<i>Genetic</i>
KLF1 variants	δ -thalassaemia
Triplicated α gene	δ -chain variants
Some unstable variants	α -chain variants
Hb variants eluting with or close Hb A ₂	Hb Lepore ¹
	α -thalassaemia ²
	$\delta\beta$ and $\gamma\delta\beta$ thalassaemia; some mild β thalassaemia variants
<i>Acquired</i>	<i>Acquired</i>
Hyperthyroidism	Severe iron deficiency anaemia
Megaloblastic anaemia	Sideroblastic anaemia
Aplastic crisis in HS	Lead poisoning
Antiretroviral drugs	Leukaemia, aplastic anaemia
Pseudoanthoma elasticum	

Note 1: a) In Hb Lepore carriers, the expected parameters are: 2.0-2.5% Hb A₂, 1-3% Hb F, 3-5% Hb Lepore-Boston-Washington. However, falsely high Hb A₂ levels may be observed (up to 10-15%) when using HPLC, since Hb Lepore co-elutes with Hb A₂.

Note 2: Co-inheritance of α -thalassaemia, particular Hb H disease may reduce Hb A₂ levels.

Prenatal tanı ve/veya PGD önerilmesi uygun olan β -talasemi formları

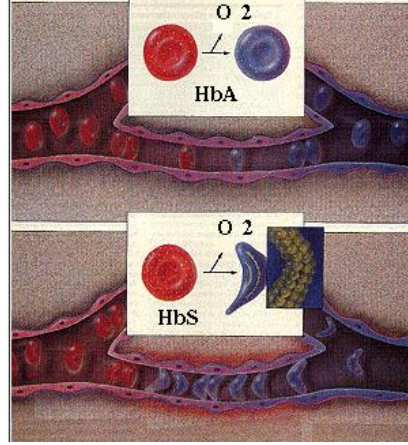
Table 1 β -Thalassaemias and β -globin gene disorders—genotype interactions, disease states and recommendations for prenatal diagnosis and preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD)

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

Orak Hücre Anemisi tanı için test tablosu



http://sickle.bwh.harvard.edu/scd_background.html

Anormal Globin β	> 6 aylık, saptanan hemoglobinler	Fenotip	$\cong 2$ yaş'da ve sonra Hematoloji değerleri	
			MCV (RBC büyüklüğü) ≥ 70 ; 6-12 aylık ≥ 72 ; 1-2 yaş ≥ 81 ; yetişkin	HbA ₂ ($\alpha_2\delta_2$) Normal; % 2-3
SS ($\beta^S\beta^S$)	Hb F, Hb S	6-12 aylık hemolitik anemi	Normal	<3.6%
S β^0 -thal ($\beta^S\beta^0$)			↓	>3.6%
S β^{+-} -thal ($\beta^+\beta^S$)	Hb F, Hb S, Hb A ₂	Daha hafif anemi ve hemoliz	Normal / ↓	>3.6%
SC ($\beta^S\beta^C$) ($\beta^S\beta^C, p.Glu7Lys$)	Hb F, Hb S, Hb C			<3.6

Orak Hücre başka varyantlarla da görülebilir :

$\beta^S\beta^D$ -Punjab, p.Glu121Gln, $\beta^S\beta^O$ Arab, p.Glu121Lys, β^S/β^{Lepore} , β^S/β^E , p.Glu27Lys vs.

Prenatal tanı ve/veya PGD önerilmesi uygun orak hücre anemisi formları

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

<i>Genotype interaction</i>	<i>Disorder expected</i>	<i>Appropriate to offer PND</i>
<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.

HBB (NM_000518), reverse strand (Mayıs 2017)

835 deęişim (410 β talasemi, 312 varyant ve dięerleri)

5' gen yakını
bölge
(regülatör)

5' UTR ve
ekson 1

intron 1

ekson 2

intron 2

ekson 3 ve
3' UTR

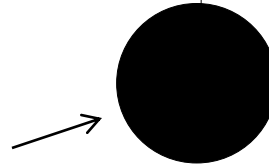
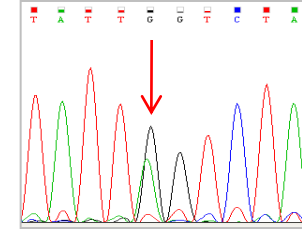
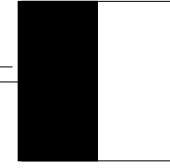
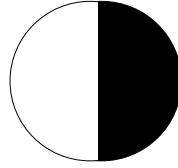
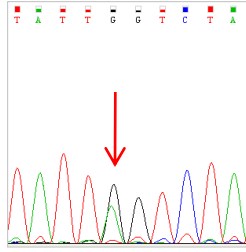
3' gen yakını
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aaaaacaggggcatggtttgactgtctgtgagcccttctccctgctccccactcacagtgaccgggaactctgcagtgctagctctccgggaactatcacttttcacagttctgtctt
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```

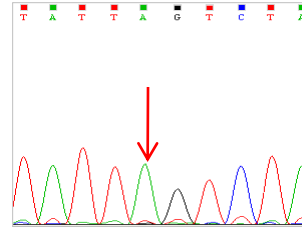
274 patojenik allelde, 35 farklı bilinen mutasyon + 2 yeni deęişim

Mutasyonlar	tip	274 (n)	% (sıklık)
c.93-21G>A (IVS1+110G>A; rs35004220)	β^+	76	27
c.92+1G>A (IVS-I-1, rs33971440)	β^0	26	10
c.92+6T>C (IVS-I-6, rs35724775)	β^+	20	7
c.20A>T (p.Glu7Val, p.E7V, rs77121243, rs334)	β^S	10	7
c.25_26delAA (rs35497102, p.Lys9Valfs, CD 8 -AA)	β^0	19	7
c.135delC (p.ser45fs, rs80356820, rs35811659)	β^0	17	6
c.315+1G>A (rs33945777; IVS-II-1)	β^0	11	4
c.-80T>C (rs33980857)	β^0 ?	10	4
c.118C>T (p.Gln39Ter, p.Q40X rs11549407, rs76728603)	β^0	8	3
c.315+745C>G (rs34690599_IVS-II-745) + c.-31C>T	β^0	8	3
c.27dupG (rs35699606)	β^0	7	3
c.48G>A (p.Trp16Ter, p.W16X, rs34716011)	β^0	6	2
c.112delT (p.Trp38Glyfs, CD 36/37 -T, rs63750532)	β^0	6	2
Çeşitli boyutta delesyonlar (MLPA)	?	5	2
c.17_18delCT (p.Pro6fs, rs34889882)	β^0	5	2
c.-273T>C (rs139703273), (MutationTaster: POLİMORFİZM, MAF % 0,01)	?	3	1
c.364G>A (p.Glu122Lys, rs33946267, het N, Hom hafif anemik, HbS birliktelięi ağır orak hücre anemisi), [G>C LA, Hom, het N)	variant Hb O-Arab	3	1
c.-138C>A (c.-88C>A, rs33944208)	β^+	3	1
c.90C>T (rs35578002, p.Gly30=; IVS1 ds C-T -3)	β^+	2	1
c.19G>A (HbC, HbS birliktelięi ağır hemoglobinopati)	variant HbC	2	1
c.*110T>C	β^+	2	1
c.85dupC	β^0	1	<1
c.-80T>A	β^+	1	<1
c.79G>A (rs33950507, p.Glu27Lys, homozigotluęu β^+ / β^+ tablosu , başka bir mutasyonla birleşik heterozigotluęu β intermedia)	β^+ / HbE	1	<1
c.-78A>C	β^+	1	<1
c.68_74delAAGTTGG (CD 22/23/24)	β^0	1	<1
c.32C>A, het N	variant Hb Ankara	1	<1
c.316-3C>A (IVSII-848, rs33913413)	β^+	1	<1
c.316-36C>T (Mutation Taster analizi: POLİMORFİZM)	?	1	<1
c.315+2T>A (rs63750283)	β^0 / β^+	1	<1
c.20delA (p.glufs, rs63749819)	β^0	1	<1
c.142G>A (p.Asp48Asn, rs33932070)	variant Hb G Copenhagen	1	<1
c.-137C>A (-87, rs33941377)	β^+	1	<1
c.114G>A (p.Trp37*)	β^0	1	<1
c.-151C>T (c.-101C>T, rs63751208)	β^+ or silent	1	<1
c.*111A>G (rs63751128)	β^+	1	<1

Beta Talasemi Major Tanısında Dizi Analizi Testi



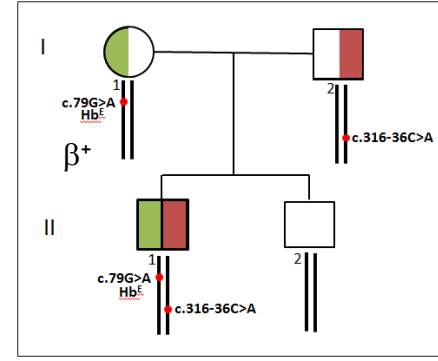
c.93-21G>A (IVS1+110G>A)



	Anne	İndeks	Baba
Mutasyon Genotip	Heterozigot B ⁺ /B	Homozigot B ⁺ /B ⁺	Heterozigot B ⁺ /B
Hb elektr.			
HbA	95,5	74,7	95,8
HbF	0,8	23,7	0
HbA ₂	4,7	2,7	4,2

HBB#122

Geliş endikasyonu:
Anemi, HbE, HbA₂ yüksekliği



novel

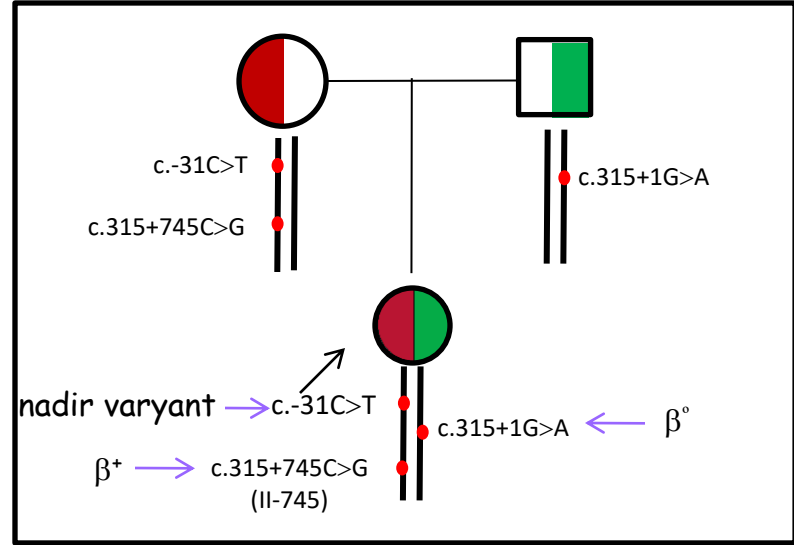
ITF,
Pediatrik Hematoloji

	Anne (I:1)	Olgu I:1 (22 aylık)	Kardeş (II:2) (28 aylık)	Baba (I:2)
Red Blood Cell (x10 ⁶ /ml)	5.37 (↑)	5.2 (↑)	5.8 (↑)	5.6
MCV fl Normal E:89.1±5.01 Normal K:87.6±5.5 Major:50-70, Minör:<79	67 (↓)	60.1 (↓)	56.1 (↓)	86.2
MCH pg Normal E:30.9±1.9 Normal K:30.2±2.1 Major:12-20, Minör:<27	22 (↓)	19.8 (↓)	17.9 (↓)	28
Hemoglobin g/dl Normal E:15.9±1.0 Normal K:14.0±0.9 Major: <7, Minör E:11.5-15.3 Minör K:9.1-14	11.8	10.4	10.3	14.2
Hemoglobin A Normal: 96%-98% b ⁰ /b ⁰ : 0, b ⁰ /b ⁺ ve b ⁺ /b ⁺ :10%-30% Minör:92%-95%	75.8 (↓)	69 (↓) 75.6→Doğum	92.8	96.6
Hemoglobin F Normal: <1% b ⁰ /b ⁰ :95%-98% , b ⁰ /b ⁺ ve b ⁺ /b ⁺ :70%-90%, Minör:0.5%-4%	0.5 (↑)	2.5 (↑) (1.5→doğum)	2.0	-
Hemoglobin A2 Normal: 2%-3% b ⁰ /b ⁰ :2%-5% , b ⁰ /b ⁺ ve b ⁺ /b ⁺ :2%-5% , Minör:>3.5%	2.2	4.7 (↑)	3.4	3.3
Hemoglobin E	22.2	17 (22.1→doğum)	-	-

*Literatürde β talasemi major tanılı bir olguda kodon33/34delGTG ile cis, c.79G>A ile trans pozisyonda gösterilmiştir (Nuntakarn L, et al, Blood Cells, Molecules & Diseases, 42(1), 32-5, 2009).

HBB#63

Geliş endikasyonu:
 β Talasemi major



	Olgu (5 aylık) [c.-31C>T + c.315+745C>G] + [c.315+1G>A] Nadir varyant β^+ β^0
Red Blood Cell ($\times 10^6$ /ml)	3.66
MCV fl Normal E:89.1 \pm 5.01 Normal K:87.6 \pm 5.5 , Major:50-70, Minör:<79	74.1 (↓)
MCH pg Normal E:30.9 \pm 1.9 Normal K:30.2 \pm 2.1 , Major:12-20, Minör:<27	26 (↓)
Hemoglobin g/dl Normal E:15.9 \pm 1.0 Normal K:14.0 \pm 0.9 , Major: <7, Minör E:11.5-15.3 Minör K:9.1-14	9.53 (↓)
Hemoglobin A Normal: 96%-98%, b^0/b^0 : 0, b^0/b^+ ve b^+/b^+ :10%-30% Minör:92%-95%	
Hemoglobin F Normal: <1%, b^0/b^0 :95%-98% , b^0/b^+ ve b^+/b^+ :70%-90%, Minör:0.5%-4%	85
Hemoglobin A2 Normal: 2%-3%, b^0/b^0 :2%-5% , b^0/b^+ ve b^+/b^+ :2%-5% , Minör:>3.5%	2.2

Kompleks Talasemiler

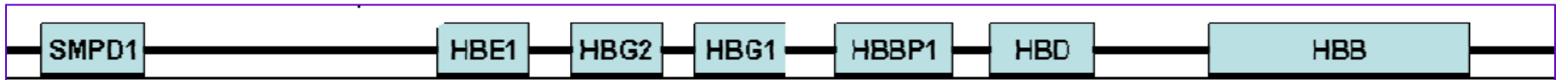
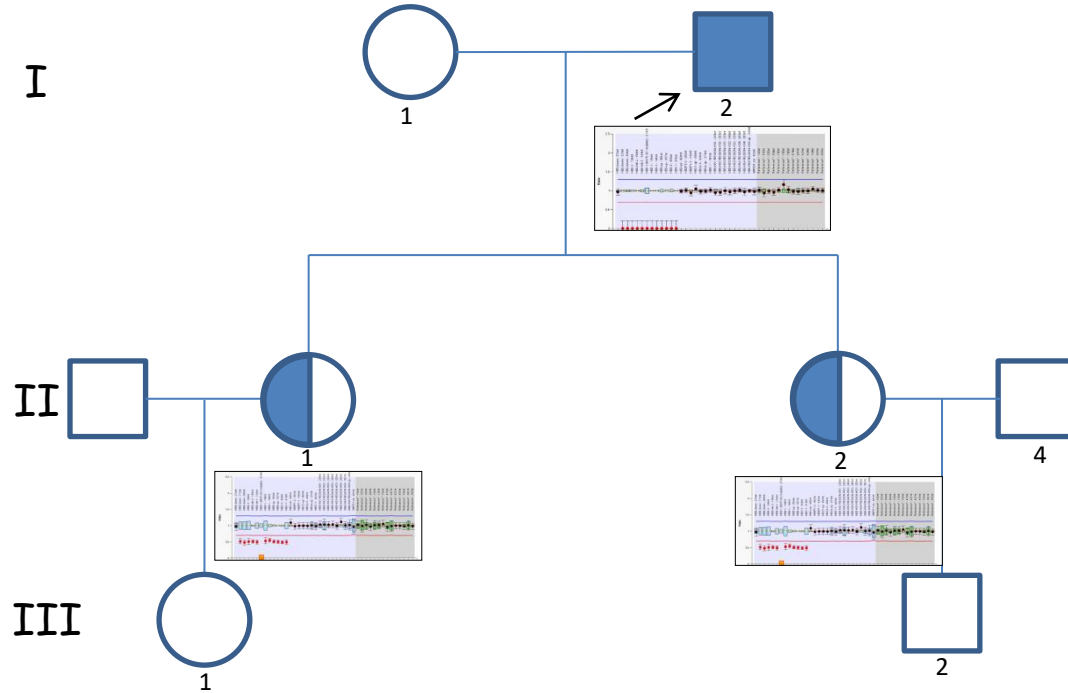
- *HBB* gen kümesindeki delesyonlar ile ilişkilidir.
- Delesyona uğrayan genin adı ile isimlendirilir ($\delta\beta^0$ talasemi).
- $\delta\beta^0$ olan homozigotlarda δ ve β globin zinciri üretilmez ($HbF \uparrow$). Bu durumu γ ekspresyonu kompanse etmeye çalışır. Talasemi intermedia kliniği beklenir.
- 5' bölgesini ortadan kaldıran delesyonlar $\rightarrow HbF \uparrow + HbA_2 \uparrow$, hafif anemik.
- $\gamma^A\delta\beta^0$ heterozigotlarda γ^G ekspresyonu vardır. $\epsilon\gamma\delta\beta^0$ ve $\gamma\delta\beta^0$ heterozigotları anemik tablo sergilerler.
- HPFH
 - c.-210C>T ($G\gamma$ -158C>T) (en yaygın)
 - $\rightarrow [\beta/\beta, \beta/\beta^+, \beta/\beta^0] +$ eritropoetik stres $\rightarrow HbF \uparrow$ (Talasemi major fenotipi)
 - Bazı *HBB* varyantları ile birlikteliği hafif fenotipe yol açar.

MLPA ekzon ve daha büyük boyuttaki delesyon/duplikasyonları gösteren en geçerli yöntemdir

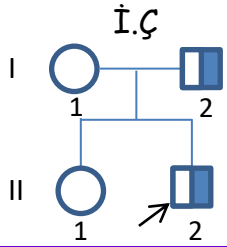
	Klinik	R B C	MCV	MCH	Hg	Hb A, %	Hb F, %	Hb A2, %
I-2 66 yaş	Sekonder Hemokromatozis Hemoglobinopati	3,7	84↓	27,1↓	9,9	98,2 Abn Hg	87,2↑	1,8
II-I 45 yaş	halsizlik/solgunluk	5,5↑	68↓	21,6 ↓	11,9	85,6↓	12,2↑	2,2
II-3 41 yaş	halsizlik/solgunluk	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

İndeks

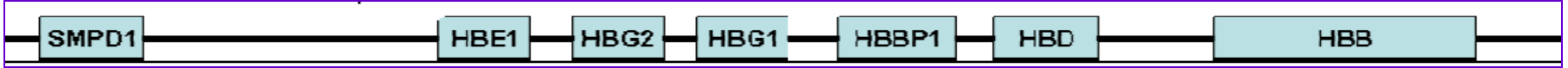
- ✓ 66 yaş
- ✓ HFE'de mutasyon yok
- ✓ Eritrosit transfüzyonu almamış



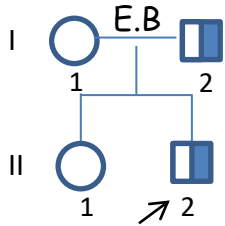
G γ A γ B ψ ($\delta\beta$)⁰



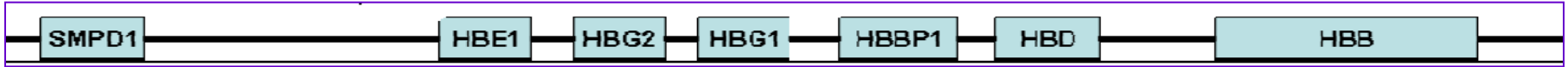
	RBC	MCV	MCH	Hb	HbA	HbF	HbA2
II:2	5,28	62,4↓	20,5↓	10,8↓	87,4↓	9,1↑	3,4



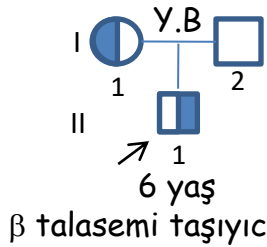
$G_{\gamma}(A_{\gamma}B_{\psi}\delta\beta)^{\circ}$



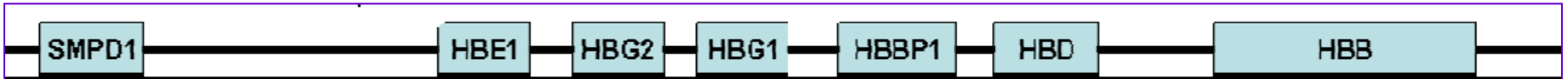
	RBC	MCV	MCH	Hb	HbA	HbF	HbA2
I:2	6,8	46,9↓	22,6↓	15,5↓	?	10,2↑	2,3
II:2	5,7	59↓	18,9↓	9,8↓	79,2↓	18,5↑	2,3



$G_{\gamma} A_{\gamma} B_{\psi}(\delta\beta)^{\circ}$



	RBC	MCV	MCH	Hb	HbA	HbF	HbA2
I:1	4,18	84,9	29,1	12,2	97,1	?	2,8
II:1	5,1	59,6↓	19,7	10,1↓	N	?	3,1

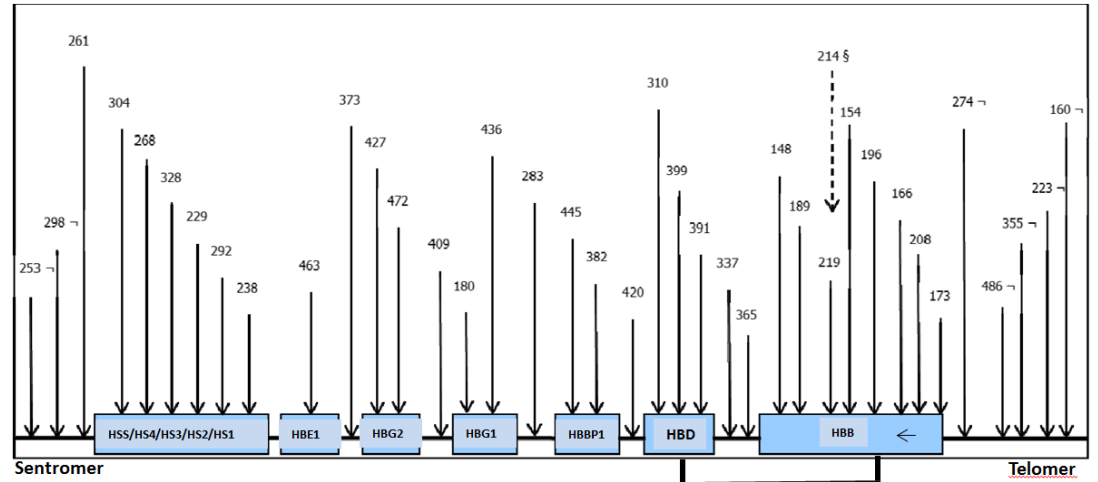
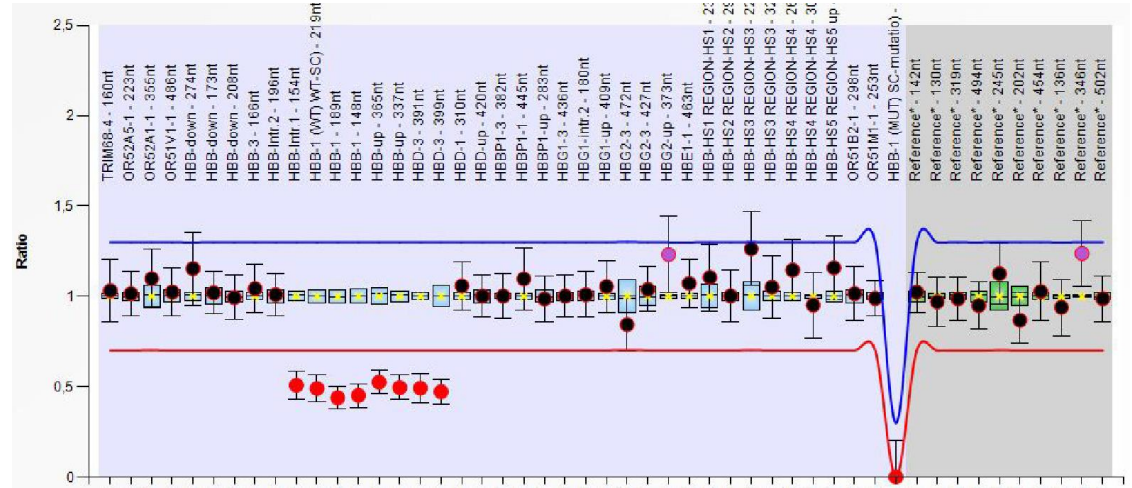


HBB promotor (2,5-1,8 kb ?)

HBB-MLPA, nadir varyantların moleküler tanısına yardımcı olur. Hemoglobin LEPORE

Beta globin gen bölgesi için yapılan MLPA analizinde **HBD geni ekzon 3'den başlayarak HBB geni intron 1 bölgesine kadar uzanan heterozigot delesyon** saptandı.

Bu sonuç, **heterozigot HBD-HBB gen füzyonu ve Hb-Lepore varyantı** ile uyumludur.



$\epsilon\gamma^A\gamma^B(\delta\beta)^0$

Beta talasemide fenotip-genotip korelasyonu

-çok etmenli ve kompleks-

1. düzey

Mutasyon çeşitliliği ve etki gücü

Hafif → Ağır

beta globinin az üretilmesinden hiç üretilmemesine kadar geniş bir spektrum

(β^+/β^+ , β^+/β° , β°/β° , β^E/β^E , β^E/β° , β^E/β^+)

2. düzey

HBA dozu

HbF perzistanslığı

modifiye edici genler

3. düzey

Globin genleri dışındaki faktörler

Güçlü *HBB* mutasyonları beklenen β talasemi fenotipini ağırlaştırır

Genelde ekson 3 de
çerçeve kayması, 'dur' kodonu ve 'indel' mutasyonları



Hiper unstabil hemoglobin
(İnklüzyon cisimcikli β talasemi)

' α globin doz artışı'
beklenen β talasemi fenotipini ağırlaştırır

α -globin gen kümesi duplikasyonu
'aaa /aaa' ya da 'aaaa/aa'

+

β^+/β

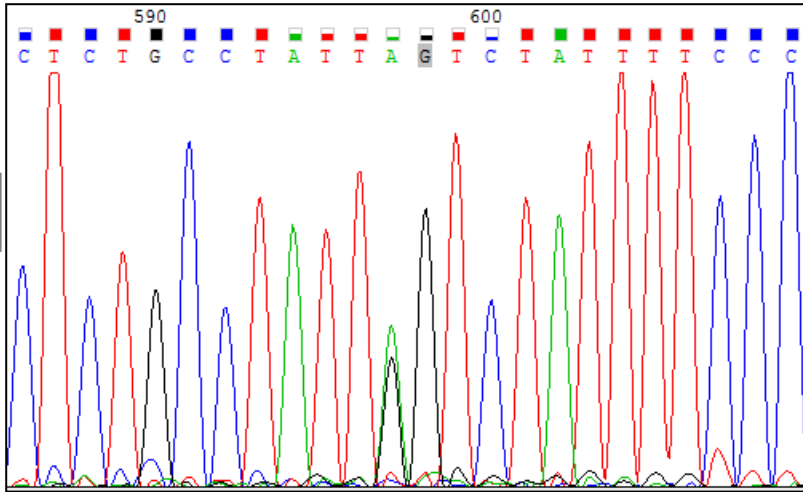


β talasemi intermedia

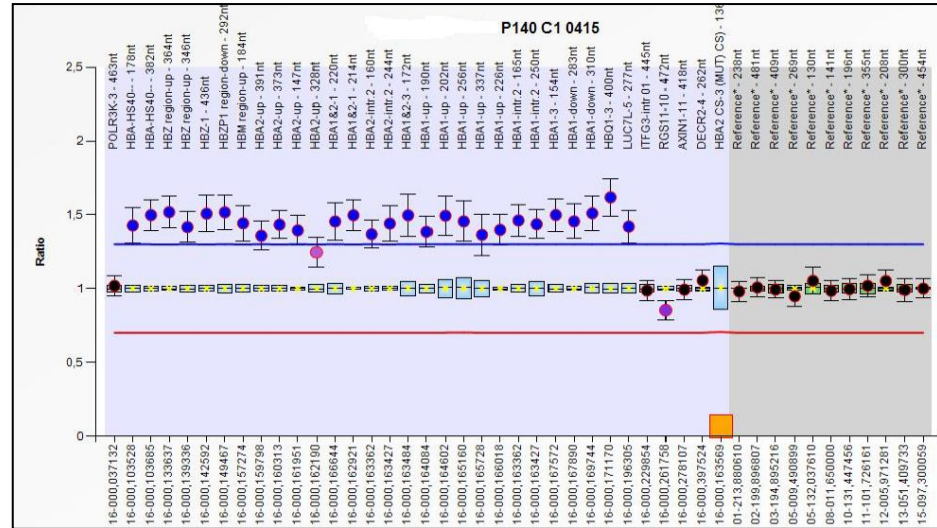
Fenotipin Genotip İle Uyumlu Olmadığı Durumlarda Başka Testler Önerilebilir

Endikasyon: Beta Talasemi intermedia

heterozigot
c.93-21G>A (IVS-I-110)



Alfa triplikasyon



α gen dozundaki artış α/β oranının artmasına yol açacağından, bu incelemede elde edilen sonuçlar **Beta Talasemi İntermedia kliniği** ile uyumludur.

HBA1 (NM_000558), forward strand
193 farklı mutasyon (HGMD-Mayıs 2017)

```
... cgtcctggc
cccccccccggtgcacccccaggggagggccgagcccgcccgcccccggcagggccccggggactccccctgcggtccaggccgc
gccccgggctcccgccagccaatgagcgcgcccggggtgccccggcgcaccaagcataaacctggcgcgctcgcggccggc
ACTCTTCTGTCC CACAGACTCAGAGAGAACCCACCAATGGTGTCTGTCTCCTGCCGACAAAGACCAACGTCAAGGCCGCTGGGGTAAGGT
CGGCGCCACGCTGGCCAGTATGGTGGGAGGCCCTGGAGAG
gtgaggctccctccccctgctccgacccggggtcctctcccggaccacagggccaccctcaaccgtcctggccccggaccctcaacc
caccctcactctgcttcccccgacag
GATGTTCC TGTCTTC CCACACCA AAGACTACTTTC CGCACTTCGACCTGAGCCACCGGCTCTGCCAGGTTAAGGGCCACGGCAAGAA
GGTGGCCGACGCGCTGACCAACCCCTGTGGCCACGCTGACGACATGCCAACGCGCTGTCCGCTGACCGACCTGCACGCGCACAAAGCT
TCGGGTGGACCCGGTCAACTTCAAG
gtgagcggggggcggggagc gatctgggtcgaggcccgagatggccccttcctcaggggcaaggatcacgccccgtgcccggagggtgta
gcccaggccgggggtgcccggctggggtcctgggcccactgacccctctctctgcaacag
CTCCTAAGCCACTGCTGTGGT GACCCCTGGCCGCGCCACCTCCCGCCGAGTTCACCCCTGCGGTGCACGCCCTCCCTGGACAAGTTCCTG
GCTTCTGTGAGCACCGGTGCTGACCTCCAAATACCGTTAAGCTGGAGCCCTCGGTGGCCATGCTTCTTGCCTTGGGCTCCCTCCAGCC
CTCCTCCCCTTCTGCACC GTACCCCGTGGTCTTTGAATAAAGTCTGAGTGGGCGCA
gctgtgtgtgctgagtttttccctcagcaaacgtgccagggatggggtggacagcagctgggacacacatggctagaaacctctctg
cagctgggatagggtaggaaaaggcagggggcgggagggaggggatggaggaggaaagtggagccacggcgaagtcagctggaaaaacgt
ggaccctagagtgctttgag.....
```

HBA2 (NM_000517), forward strand
259 farklı mutasyon (HGMD-Mayıs 2017)

```
..... cgggatgggccccgagtgagg
tggcgggtggagggtggagacgtcctggccccgccccggtgcacccccaggggagggccgagcccgcccgcccccggcagggccc
gccccgggactccccctgcggtccaggccgcgccccggggtcccgccagccaatgagcgcgcccggggtgcccccgcccccaag
CATAAACCCCTGGCGCGCTCGCGG CCGGCACTCTTCTGGTCC CACAGACTCAGAGAGAACC ACCTGGTGTCTGTCCTGCCGACCAAG
ACC AACGTC AAGCCGCC TGGGGTAAGGTCGGCCGCACGCTGGCGAGTATGGTGGCGAGGCCCTGGAGAG
gtgagcctccctccccctgctccgaccgggggtcctcggccgcccggaccacagccaccctcaaccgtcctggccccggaccctcaacc
caccctcactctgcttccccgacag
GATGTTCTGTTCCTTCCCACCAACC AAGACTACTTCCC GCACTTCGACCTGAGCCACGGCTCTGCC CAGGTTAAGGGCCACGGCAAGAA
GGTGGCCGACGCGCTGACCAACGCCCTGGCGCACGCTGGACGACATGCCAACGCGCTGTCCGCTGAGCGACCTGCACGCGCACAAAGCT
TCGGGTGGACCCGGTCAACTTCAAG
gtgagcggggcggggagc gatctgggtcgaggcccgagatggccccttccctcaggggcaaggatcacgccccgtgcccggagggtgta
gcccaggccgggggtgcccggctggggtcctgggcccactgacccctctctctgcaacag
CTCCTAAGCCACTGCTGTGGT GACCCCTGGCCGCGCCACCTCCCGCCGAGTTCACCCCTGCGGTGCACGCCCTCCCTGGACAAGTTCCTG
GCTTCTGTGAGCACCGGTGCTGACCTCCAAATACCGTTAAGCTGGAGCCCTCGGTAGCCGTTCTCTGCTCCGCTGGGCTCCCAACGGGCC
CTCCTCCCCTCTTGCACCGGCCCTTCTGGTCTTTGAATAAAGTCTGAGTGGGCGCA
gctgtgtgtgctgagtttttccctcagcaaacgtgccagggatggggtggacagcagctgggacacacatggctagaaacctctctg
cagctgggatagggtaggaaaaggcagggggcgggagggaggggatggaggaggaaagtggagccacggcgaagtcagctggaaaaacgt
ggaccctagagtgctttgag.....
```

α TALASEMİ

İki önemli kliniği vardır

Hemoglobin Barts (γ_4)

En ağır formudur.

α genlerinin dördü de yoktur.

ABO ve Rh uyumsuzluğu sorunu yokken

13-14 GH da işaret verir

22-28 GH da USGde belli olur:

Ödem

Asit

Plevral ve perikardiyal efüzyon

Ağır hipokromi

Neonatal periyotta fetal kayıp.

Hemoglobin H (β_4)

Bebeklik, çocukluk ya da yetişkin evrede ortaya çıkabilir.

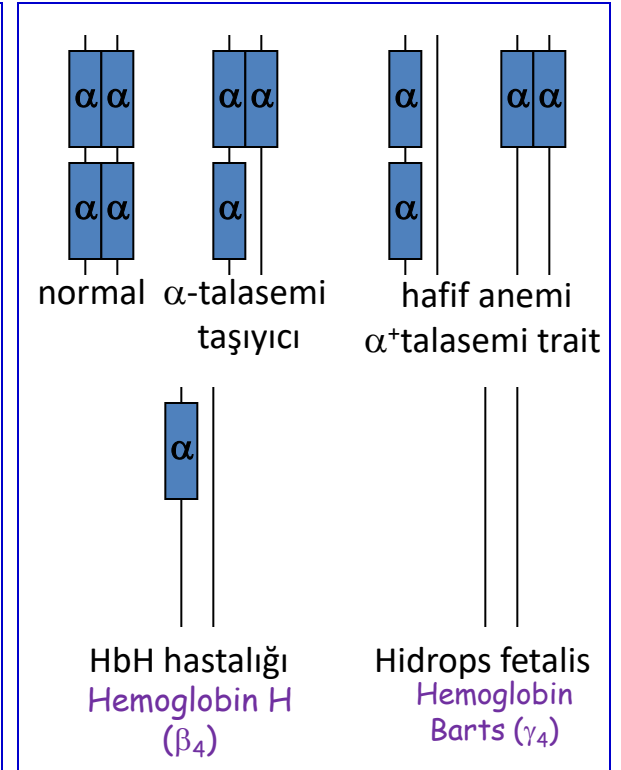
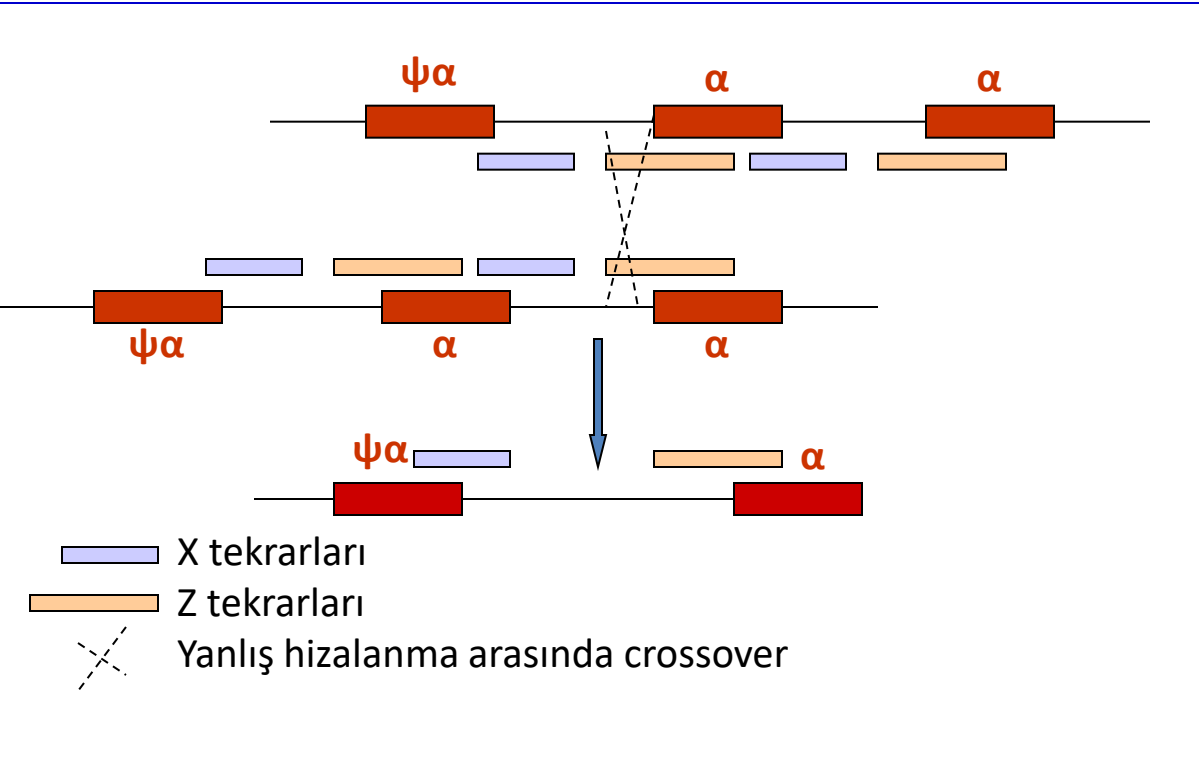
Bir α geni vardır.

Hafif ve orta şiddette Mikrositik, hipokromik, hemolitik anemi, hafif talasemik kemik değişimleri

Hemoglobin Type	Normal	Affected		Carrier	
		Hb Bart hydrops fetalis syndrome ¹	HbH disease ²	Alpha-thalassemia trait ³	Alpha-thalassemia silent <u>carrier</u> ⁴
HbA ($\alpha_2\beta_2$)	96%-98%	0	60%-90%	96%-98%	96%-98%
HbF ($\alpha_2\gamma_2$)	<1%	0	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Hb Bart (γ_4)	0	85%-90%	2%-5%	0	0
HbH (β_4)	0	0	0.8%-40%	0	0
HbA2 ($\alpha_2\delta_2$)	2%-3%	0	<2.0%	1.5%-3.0%	2%-3%

NON-ALLELİK Homolog Rekombinasyon (NAHR)

α -Talasemide α globin gen delesyonu, tekrarlayan X ve Z dizilerinin mayozda yanlış eşleşmesi sonucu ortaya çıkar



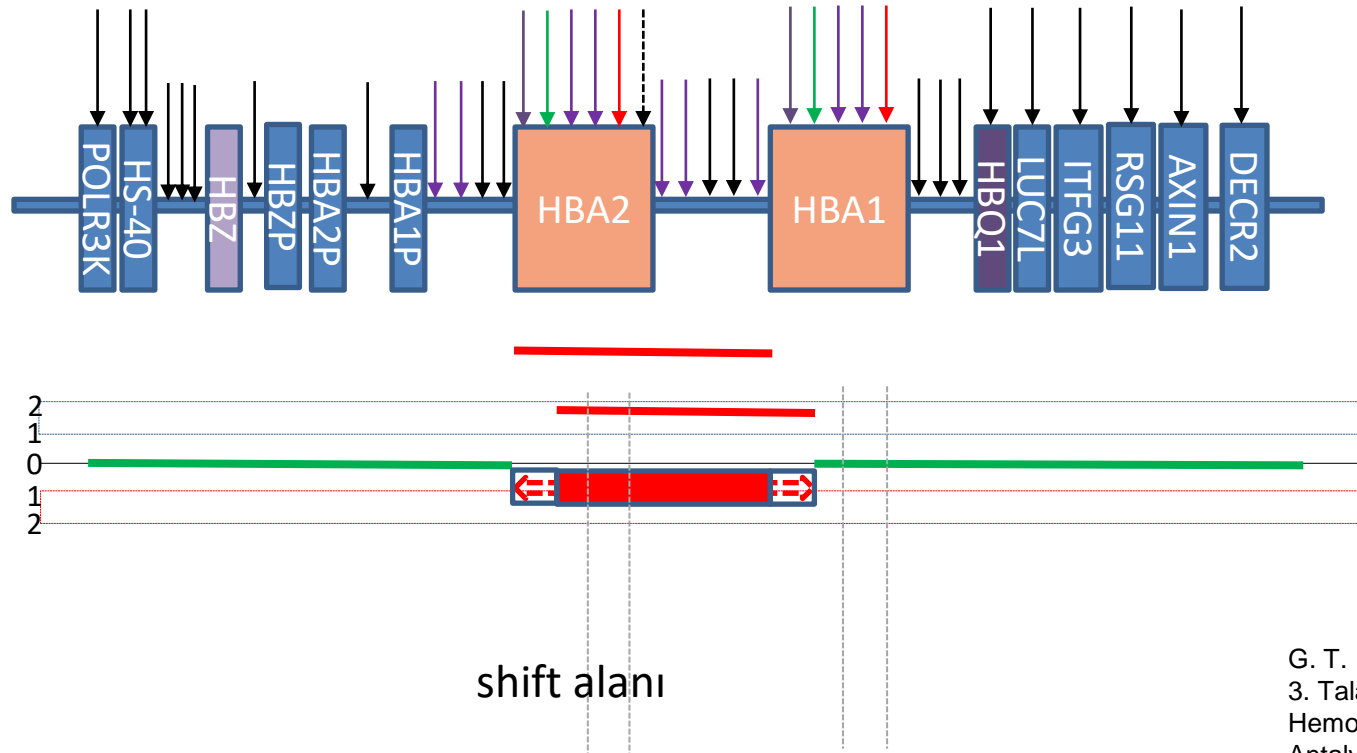
Rekombinasyonda, yanlış eşleşme farklı kromozom bölgesinde aynı diziye sahip bölgeler arasında gerçekleşir.

Hastalıkla ilişkili mutasyonların % 90 ı delesyon (MLPA), % 10 u HBA1 ve HBA2 (Dizi) genlerindeki mutasyonlarla ilişkilidir.

α Talasemi tanısına moleküler yaklaşım

MLPA ve dizi analiz uygulamaları ile etkili sonuçlar almak mümkün

- $-\alpha^{3.7^D}$ delesyonları kendi arasında ne kadar klinik değişiklik gösteriyor ?
- $-\alpha^{3.7^D}$ ve $-\alpha^{20.5}$ delesyonlarını taşıyan bireyler arasında fenotipik benzerlik ?
- Duplikasyonların alfa talasemi fenotipindeki ağırlığı?



71 olgu; Alfa talasemi, mikrositer anemi, hipokromik mikrositer anemi, anemi
(32 olguda mutasyon %45; % 6,4 nokta mutasyonu, % 93,6 delesyon)

n	mutasyon	genotip	Fenotip	HBA2	HBA	HBF	HBS	RBC	Hgb	MCV	MCH	MCHC
12*	Het. del - $\alpha^{20.5}$	-- / $\alpha\alpha$	Trait	2,3	77,5	0,3	0	5,4	10,4	59,9 (55,9-62,4)	18,9	31,5
8	Het. - $\alpha 3.7^D$	- $\alpha/\alpha\alpha$	Sessiz	2,1	97,4	0,4	0	5,0	11,5	69,6 (66,5-72,9)	22,9	32,8
2	Homozigot - $\alpha 3.7^D$	- $\alpha/- \alpha$	Trait	2,05	97,95	-	-	5,3	11,65	68,8	21,85	31,75
1	$\alpha 4,2^B/MED^1$	- $\alpha/- -$	HbH	1,9	98,1	0	0	5,1	7,8	54	15,3	28,3
1	- $\alpha 3.7^D/-\alpha 20.5$	- $\alpha/- -$	HbH	1,5	98,4	0,1	0	5,7	9,9	57,2	17,4	30,5
1	HBA2 intron1 heterozigot c.95+2_95+6del (rs41474145) Alpha- thal-2 (-5nt) /het del - $\alpha^{20.5}$	-- / $\alpha\alpha^{(-5nt)}$	HbH	1,7	98,3	0,8	-	5,5	9,9	62,4	18,1	29
2	Triplication type $\alpha 3.7^A$	$\alpha\alpha\alpha/\alpha\alpha$	α/β bozulma	2,75	96,8	0	0	4,5	10,7	75,5	47,4	31,4
2	HBA2 intron1 heterozigot c.95+2_95+6del (rs41474145) Alpha- thal-2 (-5nt)	$\alpha\alpha/\alpha\alpha^{(-5nt)}$	Sessiz	2,6	96,3	0,8		5,3	9,4	59,9	17,9	29,0
2	het c.226G>c (p.Asp76His) Hb Q-İran	$\alpha\alpha/\alpha\alpha^{Hb Q-İran}$	Hb varyant	0,3	78,7	1,9	19,1	5,09	13	79,5	26,1	32,8
1	dup 159 kb/ large dup2 >360 kb	$\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha/\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ $\zeta\zeta/\zeta\zeta$ $\mu\mu/\mu\mu$ $\theta\theta/\theta\theta$	α/β bozulma	2,8	95,0	1,2	0	4,99	11,5	70,3	23,1	32,8

*HBA1 5' regülatör bölgede heterozigot novel varyant (c.-235G>A) ve büyük delesyonu ($\alpha^{20.5}$) birleşik heterozigot formda

Kliniği ağır olan ve prenatal tanı önerilmesi gereken α -talasemi formları

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

<i>Genotype interaction</i>	<i>Disorder expected</i>	<i>Appropriate to offer PND</i>
<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).

Globin genlerinde küçük mutasyonların taranması için kullanılan yöntemler

Reverse dot blot hibridizasyon

ARMS-PCR (amplification-refractory mutation system)

RE+PCR

rtPCR

DGGE (Denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis)

HRMA (High-resolution melting analysis)

Sanger dizileme → Küçük mutasyonların saptanmasında jenerik, otomatize yöntem

Pyrosequencing

Globin genlerinde büyük delesyon/duplikasyon saptama yöntemler

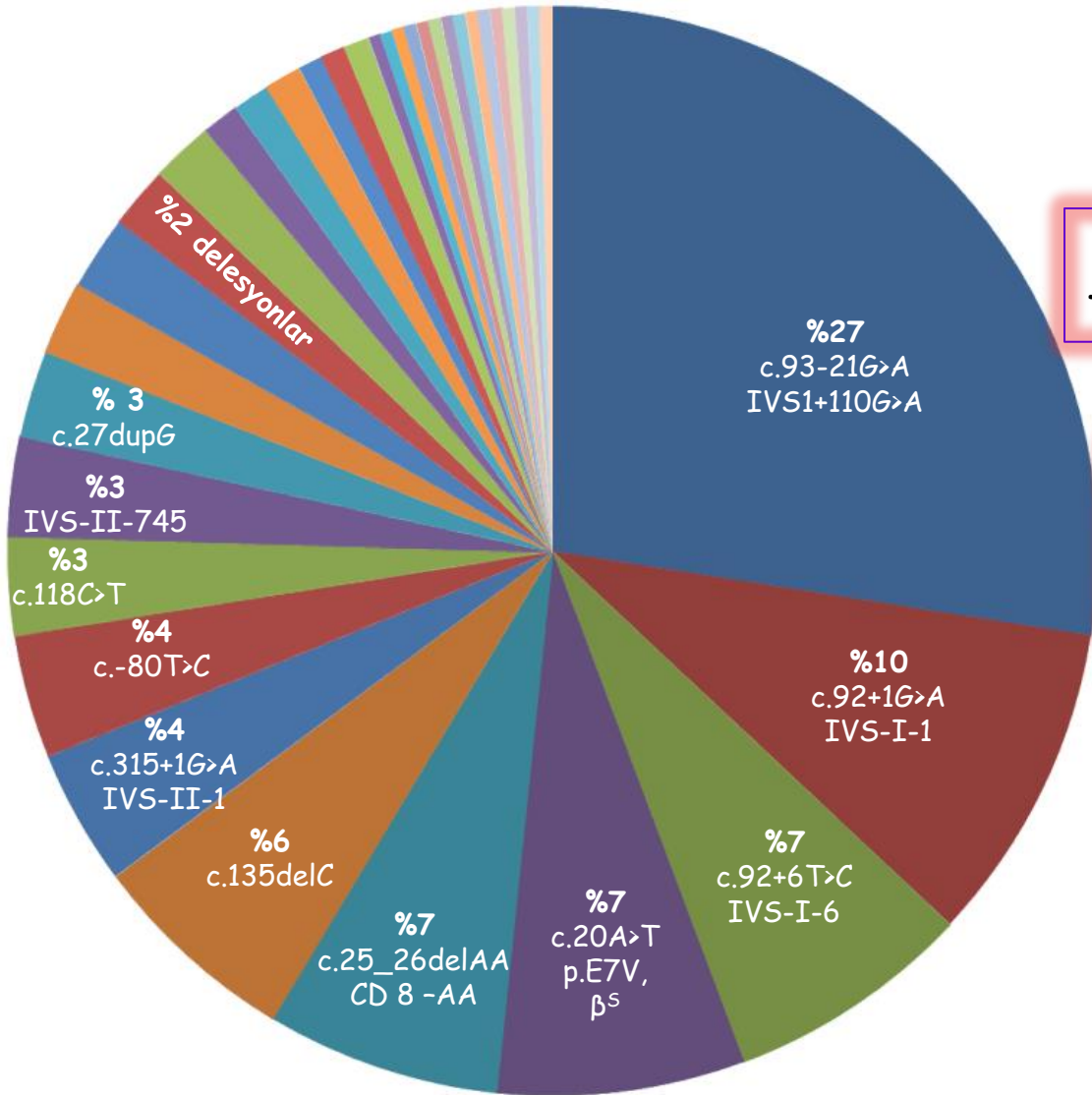
GAP-PCR

MLPA → Basit, hızlı, otomatize yöntem (DNA kalitesi, RNA kontaminasyonu kritik)

Mikro-array

Southern blot

Mutasyon analizine moleküler yaklaşım



ekzon 1 ve intron 1'in dizisi
tüm mutasyonların ~%73'ünü saptar

+

ekzon 2, intron 2
promoter, 5' ve 3' dizisi
mutasyonların ~%98'ini saptar

+

MLPA mutasyonların
~%100'ünü saptar

β -Talasemi (Akdeniz)
(coverage: % 87.1)

- 101 [C>T] (%0.4)
- 87 [C>G]
- 30 [T>A]
codon 5 [-CT] (%1.4)
hemoglobin C (% 0.4)
hemoglobin S (% 4.7)
codon 6 [-A]
codon 8 [-AA] (%12)
codon 8/9 [+G] (% 2.8)
codon 15 [tgG>tgA] (% 2.8)
codon 27 [G>C] [Hb Knossos]

IVS 1.1 [G>A] (% 7.5)
IVS 1.5 [G>C]
IVS 1.6 [T>C] (%6.1)
IVS 1.110 [G>A] (% 31.7)
IVS 1.116 [T>G]
IVS 1.130 [G>C]
codon 39 [C>T] (% 2.8)
codon 44 [-C] (%6,6)
IVS 2.1 [G>A](% 4,2)
IVS 2.745 [C>G] (% 3.3)
IVS 2.848 [C>A] (%0.4)

β -Talasemi (SEA-Güney Asya)
(coverage: % 7.4)

-31 [A>G]
- 29 [A>G]
- 28 [A>G]
cap+1 [A>C]
init codon [ATG>AGG]
codon 8/9 [+G] (% 2.8)
codon 17 [A>T]
codon 15[tGa>tAg]
codon 19 [A>G] (Malay)
codon 26 [G>A] (HbE) (% 0,4)
codon 27/28 [+C]

IVS 1.1 [G>T]
IVS 1.5 [G>C]
codon 41/42 [-TTCT]
codon 43 [G>T]
codon 71/72 [+A]
codon 89/90 [-GT]
codon 90 [G>T]
codon 95 [+A]
IVS 2.1 [G>A](% 4,2)
IVS 2.654 [C>T]
codon 121 [G>T]

β -Talasemi (IME-Hint-Ortadoğu)
(coverage: % 85.4)

cap+1 [A>C]
codon 5 [-CT] (% 1.4)
hemoglobin S (% 4.7)
codon 8 [-AA] (% 12)
codon 8/9 [+G] (% 2.8)
codon 15 [tGa>tAg]
codon 16 [-C]
Codon 22 [7 bp del]
codon 30 [G>C]
IVS 1.1[G>A] (% 7.5)
IVS 1.1 [G>T]

IVS 1.5 [G>C]
IVS 1.6 [T>C] (% 6.1)
IVS 1.110 [G>A] (% 31.7)
IVS 1- 25 [25bp del]
codon 36/37 [-T] (% 2,3)
codon 39 [C>T] (% 2.8)
codon 41/42 [-TTCT]
codon 44 [-C] (%6,6)
IVS 2.1 [G>A](% 4,2)
IVS 2.745 [C>G] (% 3.3)
619 bp del [exon 3]

Tartışma

- ✓ Genetik analizden önce hematolojik testler mutlaka yapılmış olmalı. **Taşıyıcılık tanısı için genetik teste ihtiyaç yoktur.**
- ✓ Hemoglobinopatiler arasında beta Talasemi ülkemizde en sık görüleni, çok çeşitli mutasyonların varlığı ile kliniği heterojen olan bir hastalıktır. Genetik analizde saptanan mutasyondan beklenen genotip ve fenotip ile uyum mutlaka değerlendirilmelidir.
- ✓ Mutasyon HGVS önerilerine göre yazılmalı ancak tradisyonel yazım şekli de parantez içinde belirtilmelidir.
- ✓ Sanger dizide tek yönden okuma yapılabilirse de, ileri ve geri primerlerin her ikisi ile de dizi yapılmalıdır.
- ✓ Genetik analiz kompleks olan, hematolojik /biyokimyasal testlerle açıklanamayan olgulara, prenatal tanı , PGD gibi olanaklardan yararlanmak isteyen taşıyıcı çiftlere önerilmelidir.
- ✓ Mutasyon saptanan ailelere genetik danışma verilmeli, detaylı aile ağacı değerlendirmesi yapılmalı, olası taşıyıcılar araştırılmalı ve riskli çiftlere prenatal tanı olanakları sunulmalıdır.
- ✓ Birleşik heterozigotluk saptanan olgularda parental analizlerle biparental kalıtım gösterilmelidir.
- ✓ Prenatal tanı planlanan olgularda, ebeveynlerdeki taşıyıcılık testleri gebelikten önce tamamlanmış olmalıdır.
- ✓ Prenatal tanıda maternal kontaminasyon dışlaması testi mutlaka yapılmalıdır (CVS ve AS, direkt ya da kültür)
- ✓ Hastaların tanısında, son dört ay içinde kan transfüzyonu yapılmamış olmasına dikkat edilmelidir.

TEŞEKKÜRLER