

SOCIEDAD ARGENTINA DE PEDIATRÍA
Dirección de Congresos y Eventos



Por un niño sano
en un mundo mejor

2° Jornadas Nacionales Conjuntas de Alergia e Inmunología en Pediatría

11, 12 y 13 de Abril de 2013

Sede:

Ariston Hotel – Córdoba 2554 – Ciudad de Rosario – Provincia de Santa Fe

Mesa Redonda

Síndromes autoinflamatorios

Sábado 13 de abril / 09:45 a 11:15

Diagnósticos moleculares en Argentina

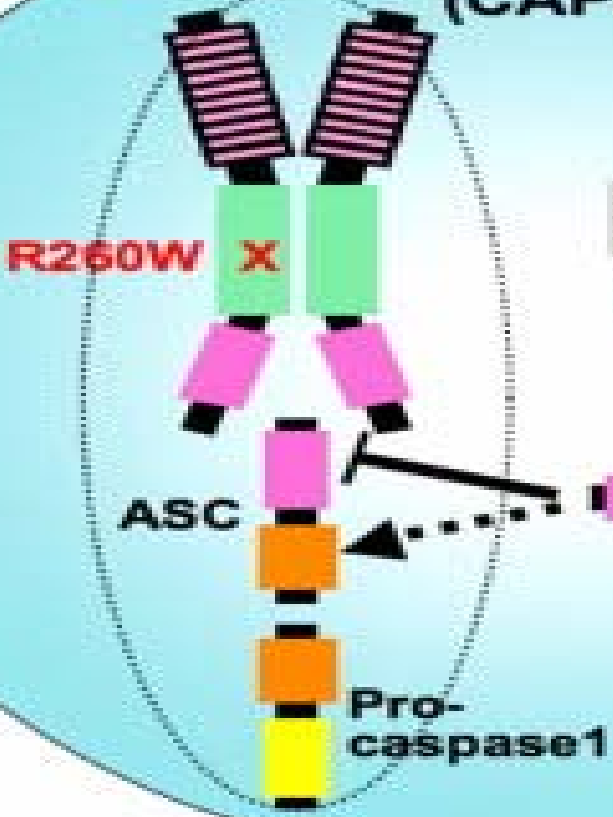
Silvia Danielian

Área Biología Molecular

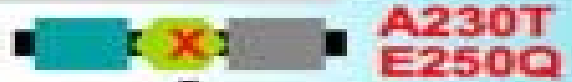
Servicio de Inmunología y Reumatología



NLRP3/cryopyrin (CAPS)



PSTPIP1 (PAPAS)



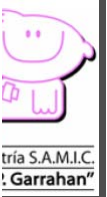
Pyrin (FMF)



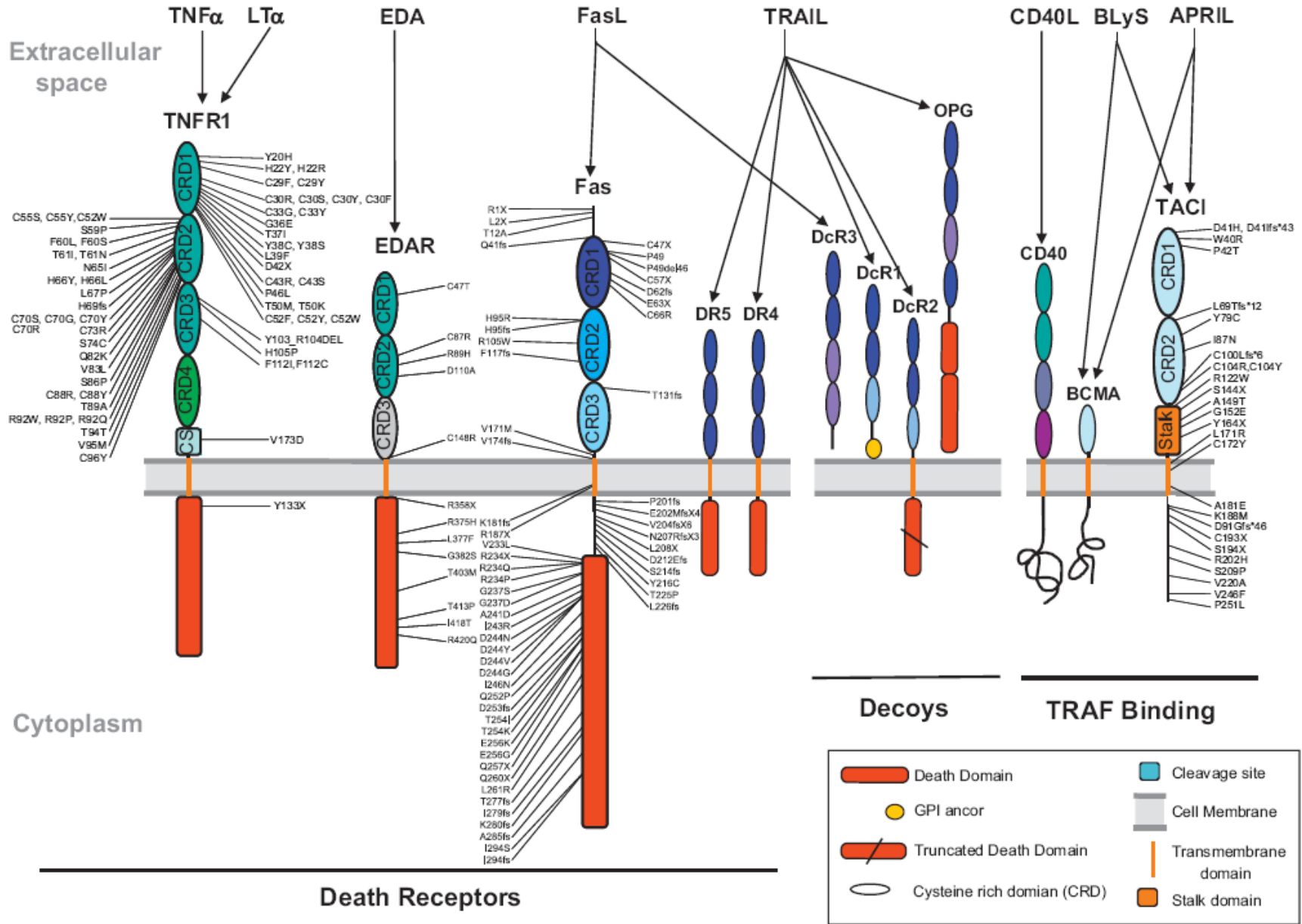
IL-1β ↑

Hyperactivation

- Domains**
- LRR
 - NOD
 - PYD
 - CARD
 - BB
 - CC
 - B30.2



TNF Ligands



Diagnosis at molecular level

- Unequivocal diagnosis → **Selection of gene (s) to evaluate**
- Accurate genetic counseling → AR vs AD



Ficha para solicitud de estudios moleculares para Fiebres Periódicas Hereditarias (FPH)

• Datos personales

Apellido y Nombre:

Fecha de nacimiento:

Dirección:

Centro de derivación:

Médico:

Correo electrónico:

Diagnóstico presuntivo:

Historia familiar: Si No

Etnia - origen de ancestros:

Familiares con Síndrome Febril Periódico:

Hermanos

Primos

Tíos

Abuelos

• Datos clínicos:

Edad de comienzo de síntomas:

Duración del ataque (días):

Intervalo libre (días):

Durante el ataque la fiebre se acompaña de:

Dolor abdominal	SI	NO
Vómitos	SI	NO
Diarrea	SI	NO
Artralgia	SI	NO
Artritis	SI	NO
Rash	SI	NO
Conjuntivitis	SI	NO
Cefaleas	SI	NO
Adenomegalias	SI	NO
Serositis	SI	NO
Faringitis	SI	NO
Mialgias localizadas	SI	NO
Úlceras orales	SI	NO
Otros :		

• Laboratorio:

	Durante el episodio	Fuera del episodio
Hemograma		
Eritrosedimentación		
Proteína C reactiva		
IgD		
IgG		
IgM		
IgA		

Tratamiento:

Respuesta al tratamiento:

Estudio que solicita:

Fecha:



Hospital de Pediatría S.A.M.I.C.
"Prof. Dr. Juan P. Garrahan"

Screening for prevalent mutations in all possible genes is not recommended

GENETIC DIAGNOSIS OF AUTOINFLAMMATORY DISEASE

Tick the requested tests [if >2, please justify]

Hereditary recurrent fevers : FMF¹ MKD² CAPS³ TRAPS⁴

¹Familial Mediterranean fever ²Mevalonate kinase deficiency ³Cryopyrin associated periodic syndrome ⁴STNF receptor associated periodic syndrome

Other hereditary autoinflammatory disease : ----- -----

from Guidelines for the genetic diagnosis of HRF

PATIENT

FAMILY NAME *Shinar et al Ann Rheum Dis 2012*

First name

Date of birth --/--/----

Gender F M

Date of sampling --/--/----

PRE-REQUISITES TO MEET

1. Prescribing DOCTOR

FAMILY NAME

First name

Tel

Fax

Email

Complete address

2. **Informed consent** signed by the patient or her/his guardian: to be joined
3. **Clinical form** filled in by the prescribing doctor (above-cons)
4. **Genealogic tree** (to complete next page)
5. **Number of unexplained inflammatory attacks** : ≥ 3 yes no -----
6. **CRP value during attacks** : ----- mg/l
7. **Age at symptoms onset** : ----- year

Clinical form of the patient

the symptoms presented by the patient before the start of the treatment
+++ differentiate No and ND (No determined)

Fever	Yes	No	ND
	38°C	39°C	40°C >40°C
Thorax			
Pain	Yes	No	ND
Pericarditis	Yes	No	ND
NeuroSensorial			
Deafness	Yes	No	ND
Conjunctivitis	Yes	No	ND
Uveitis	Yes	No	ND
Papillitis	Yes	No	ND
Headache	Yes	No	ND
Meningitis	Yes	No	ND
Mental retardation	Yes	No	ND
Skeleton			
Myalgia	Yes	No	ND
Arthritis	Yes	No	ND
Arthralgia	Yes	No	ND
Deforming Arthropathy	Yes	No	ND
Abdomen			
Pain	Yes	No	ND
Vomiting	Yes	No	ND
Diarrhea	Yes	No	ND
Skin			
Pseudoerysipelas	Yes	No	ND
Urticaria	Yes	No	ND
Buccal Aphthosis	Yes	No	ND
Genital aphthosis	Yes	No	ND
Scrotitis	Yes	No	ND
Kidney			
Proteinuria	Yes	No	ND
Amyloidosis	Yes	No	ND
Other			
Splenomegaly	Yes	No	ND
Hepatomegaly	Yes	No	ND
Adenopathy	Yes	No	ND
Pharyngitis	Yes	No	ND
Growth retardation	Yes	No	ND

Triggering factor	Cold	Heath	Vaccination	Stress	Fatigue	No	ND
Attack frequency	< 1/month	1 à 2 /month	> 2/ month				ND
Attack duration	----- hours	----- days					ND
Other sign or disease	----					No	ND

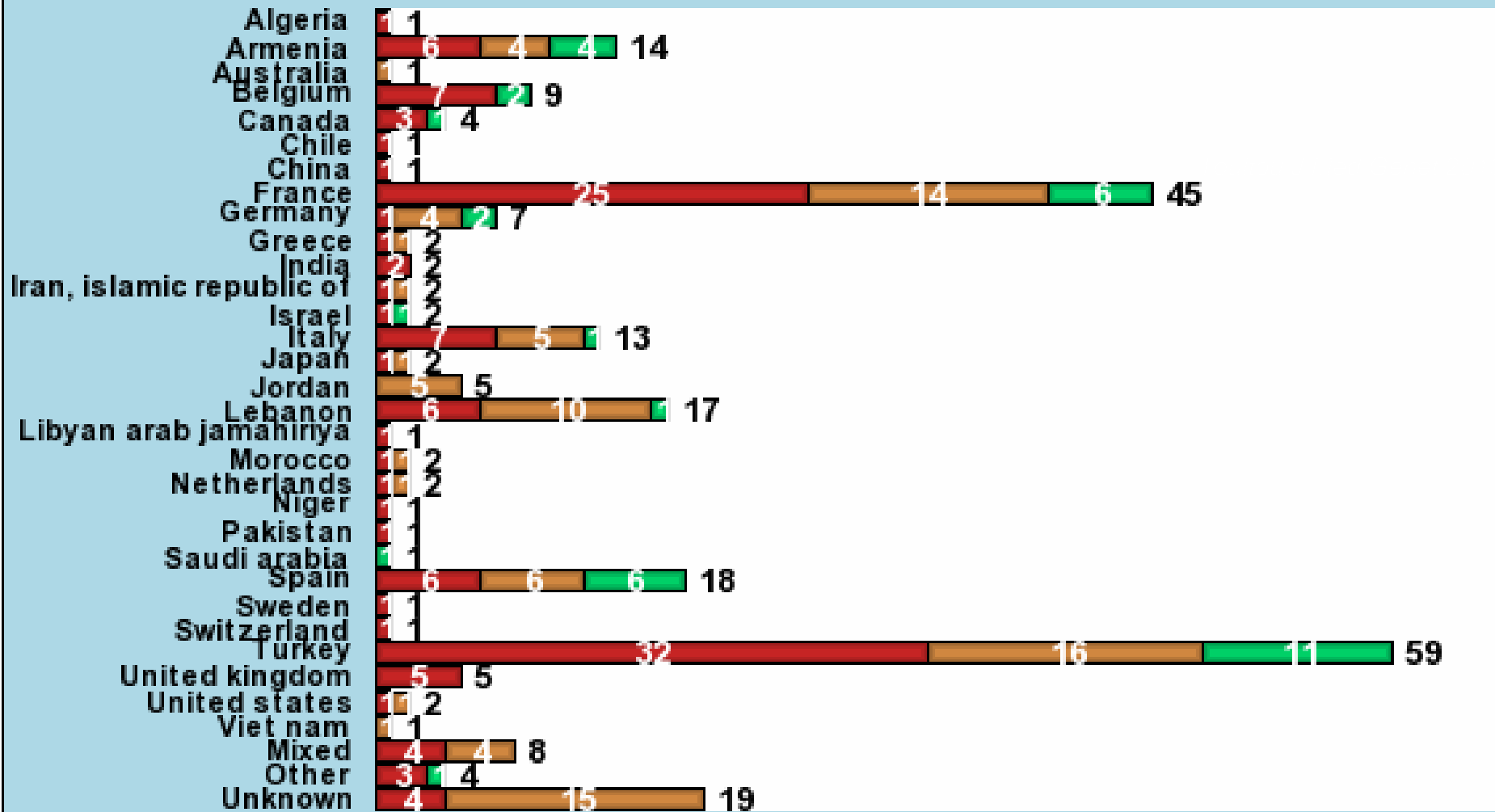
BIOLOGY already realised to fill if known

Mevalonate aciduria during attacks ----- Mevalonate kinase activity -----
Other genes already analysed -----

TREATMENT	Dose	Age at start	Effect (N none, P partial, T total)			No	ND
Colchicine	---/d	---	N	P	T	No	ND
Corticoïdes	---/d	---	N	P	T	No	ND
Other ----	---/d	---	N	P	T	No	ND

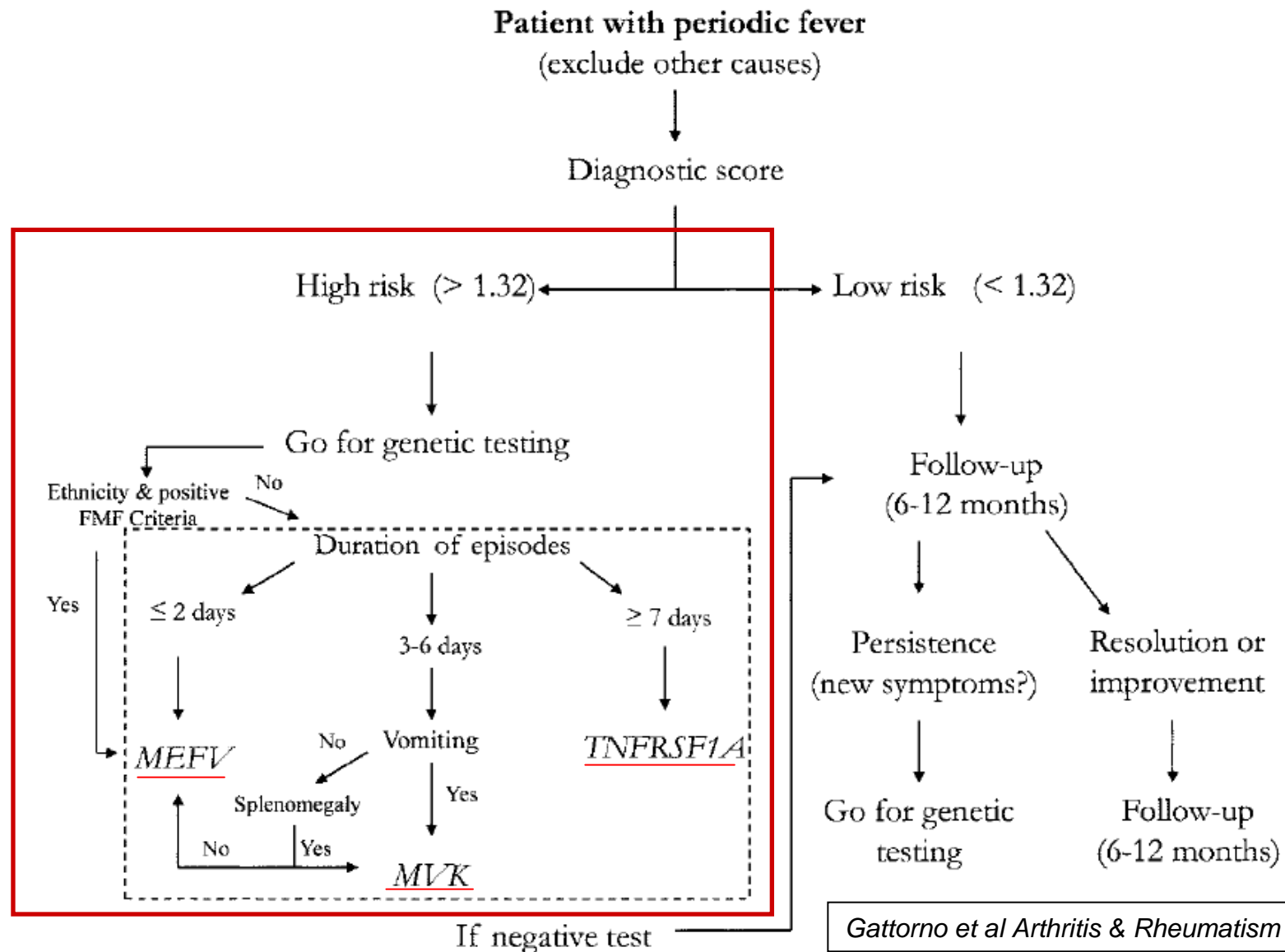
N sequence variants per country

From Infefers website - 2013-03-27



■ Associated phenotype = YES
 ■ Associated phenotype = Unknown
 ■ Associated phenotype = NO

Diagnostic score for molecular studies



Screening for the set of the most common mutations and detection of a single mutation appears to be sufficient in the presence of clinical symptoms for the diagnosis of FMF. *from Booty et al Arthritis Rheum 2009 60:1851-1861.*

Table 1 Genes responsible for monogenic autoinflammatory diseases and their corresponding mode of transmission, disease names and key symptoms

Gene name	Transmission	Disease names			Key symptoms
		Historical	Clinical	Physiological	
<i>CARD14*</i>	Dominant		PRP		Follicular papules, scaly red-orange patches, palmoplantar hyperkeratosis
<i>IL10</i>	Recessive		IBD		Early-onset severe enterocolitis
<i>IL10RA</i>	Recessive		IBD		Early-onset severe enterocolitis
<i>IL10RB</i>	Recessive		IBD		Early-onset severe enterocolitis
<i>IL1RN</i>	Recessive			DIRA	Sterile multifocal osteomyelitis, periostitis, pustular psoriasis
<i>IL36RN</i>	Recessive			DITRA	Psoriasis-associated pustular phenotypes
<i>LPIN2</i>	Recessive	Majeeds syndrome	CRMO (subtype of)		Multifocal osteomyelitis, dyserythropoietic anaemia, neutrophilic dermatosis
<i>MEFV</i>	Recessive	Mamou and Cattan	FMF (periodic fever)		Recurrent fever, peritonitis, arthralgia, erythema
	Dominant†		FMF		Recurrent fever, peritonitis, arthralgia, erythema
<i>MVK</i>	Recessive	Dutch-type fever	HIDS	MKD, mild	Recurrent fever, vomiting, diarrhoea, arthralgias, skin signs, lymphadenopathy

from Touitou I J Med Genet 2013

MEFV sequence variants in Argentina

Gen estudiado	N° sin mutación (%)	N° con mutación (%)
MEFV sólo	30 (35)	15 (68)
MEFV + otro	35 (41)	5 (23)
MEFV + 2 genes	20 (24)	2 (9)
Total	85 (100)	22 (100)

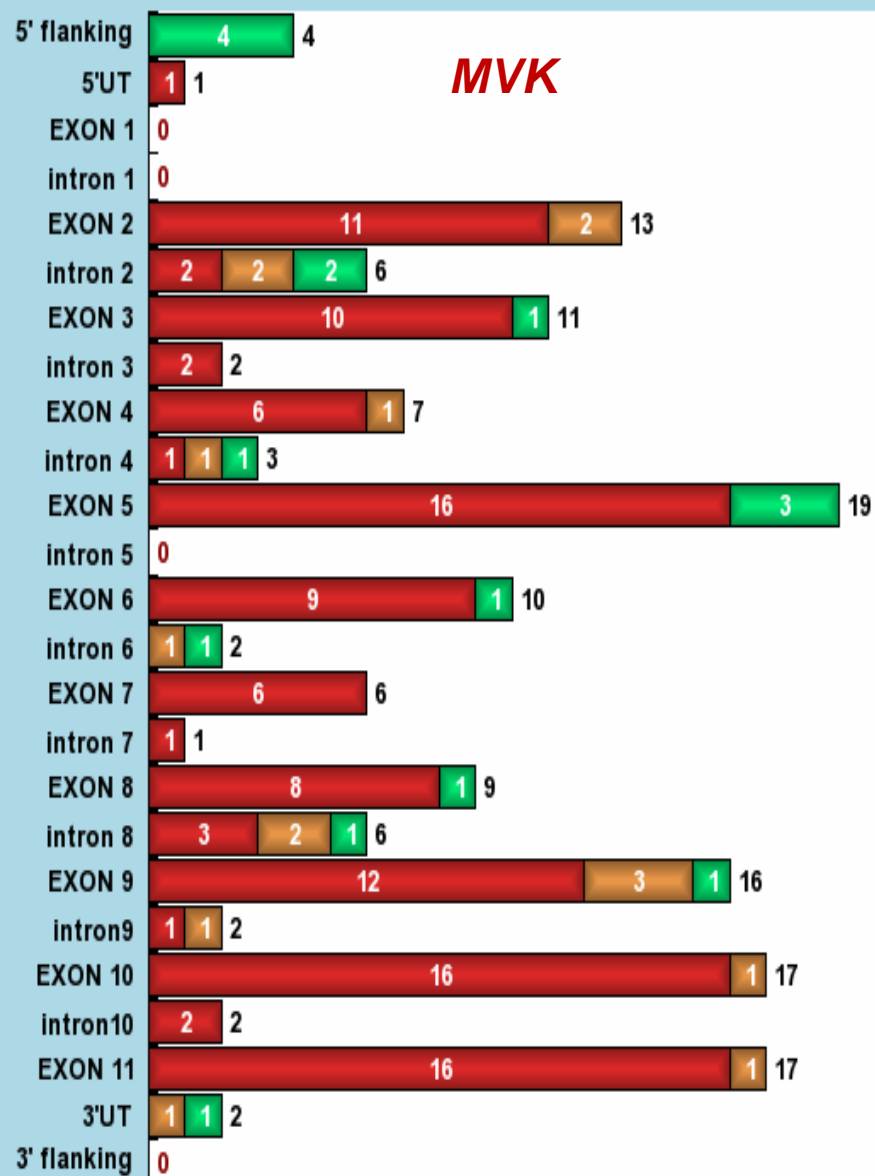
Historia Familiar	N° sin mutación	N° con mutación
POSITIVA	10*	9
NEGATIVA	66	11**
NS/NC	9	2
Total	85	22

* 7 historia compatible con AD

** 4 tienen ascendencia con alta prevalencia FMF (judíos y armenios).

N sequence variants per location

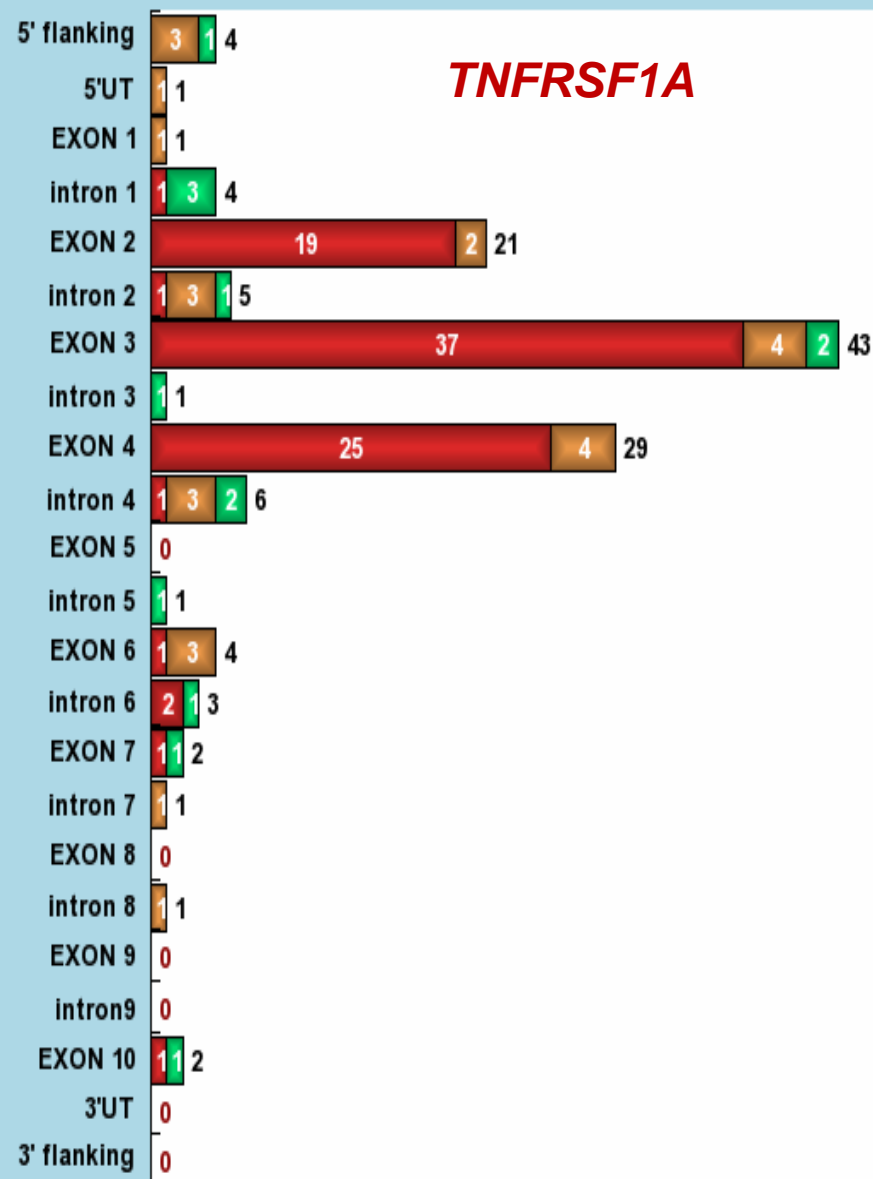
From Infervers website - 2013-03-22



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N sequence variants per location

From Infervers website - 2013-03-22



■ Associated phenotype = YES
 ■ Associated phenotype = Unknown
 ■ Associated phenotype = NO

Guidelines for the genetic diagnosis of HRF

from Y Shinar, L Obici, I Aksentijevich, B Bennetts, F Austrup, I Ceccherini, J M Costa, A De Leener, M Gattorno, U Kania, I Kone-Paut, S Lezer, A Livneh, I Moix, R Nishikomori, S Ozen, L Phylactou, L Risom, D Rowczenio, T Sarkisian, M E van Gijn, M Witsch-Baumgartner, M Morris, H M Hoffman, I Touitou
Ann Rheum Dis 2012;71:1599–1605.

Gene	Exons										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEFV		X	X		X					X	
		p.E148Q, p.E167D, p.T267I, p.R202Q	p.P369S, p.R408Q		p.F479L				p.I591T	p.M680I, p.M694V, p.M694I, p.V726A, p.A744S, p.R761H, p.I692del, p.K695R	
MVK	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	p.H20P	p.S52N							p.I268T, p.S272F		p.V377I
TNFRSF1A	X	X		X							
	p.C59R (C30R), p.C62Y (C33Y)	p.D71del (D42del), p.T79M (T50M), p.C81Y (C52Y), p.C84Y (C55Y), p.C102W (C73W), p.P75L (P46L)		p.R121Q (R92Q)							



Molecular Studies

Verónica Goris
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Physicians

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Mariana Villa
Ricardo Russo
María Martha Katsikas



Hospital de Niños **SOR MARÍA LUDOVICA**

