

NATION-WIDE SCREENING OF FABRY DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY IN CZECH REPUBLIC (BY DRY BLOOD SPOT METHOD)

Aleš Linhart

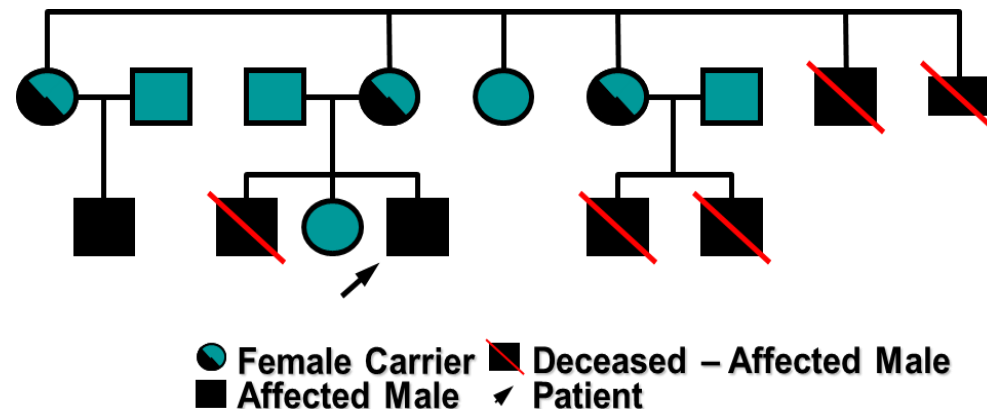
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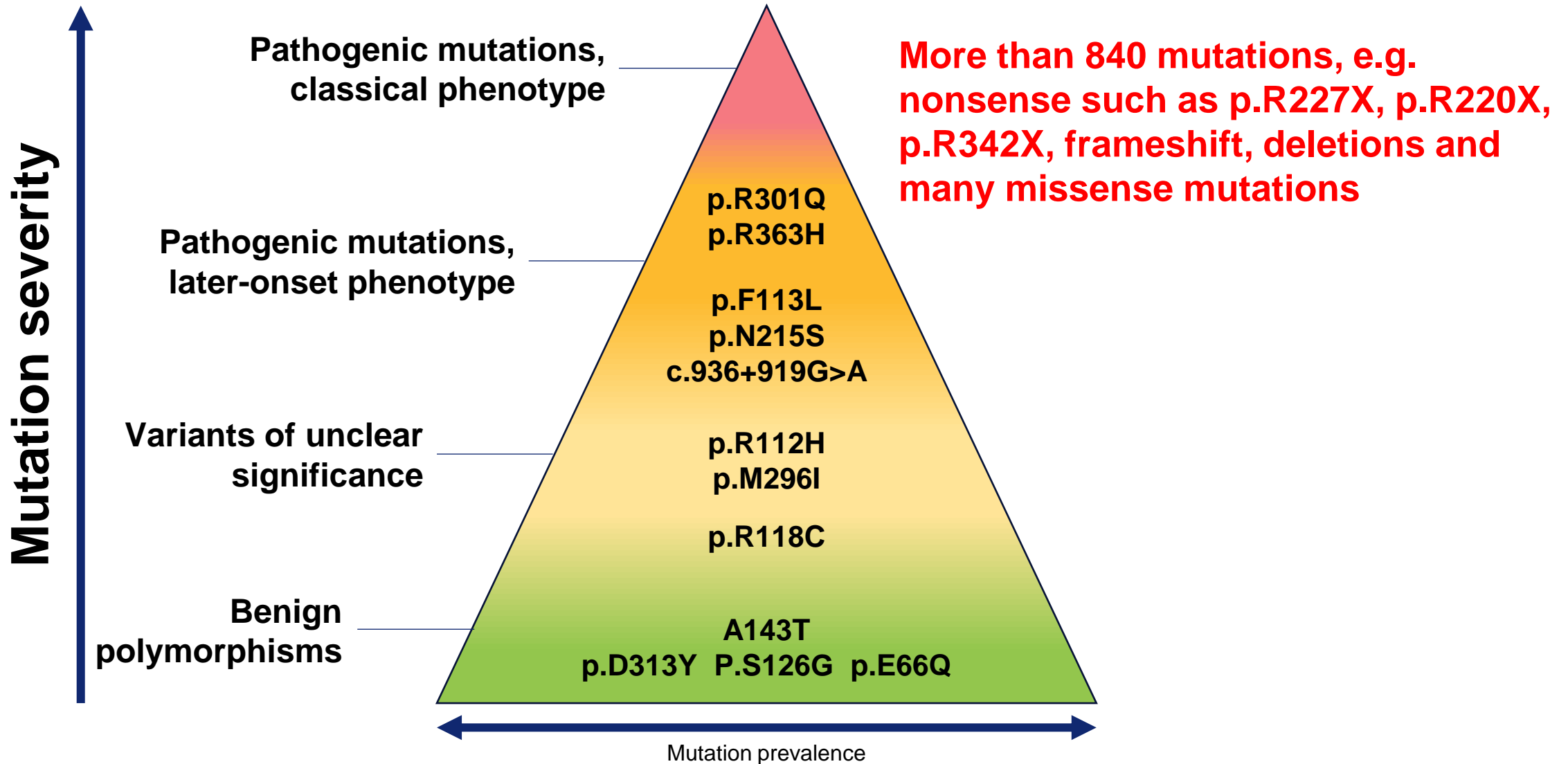
**GENERAL UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL IN PRAGUE**

Fabry disease

- Human lysosomal storage disorder (LSD)
- X-linked disorder of glycosphingolipid metabolism
- α -Galactosidase A deficiency (α -gal A)
- the gene on Xq22 >841 mutations identified (pathogenicity?)
- Frequency
 - > classical variant 1:30-40.000 male births
 - > 1:2.500-3.000 based on neonatal screening (enzymatic...)



Pathogenicity of mutations in Fabry disease



Cardiocyte storage and hypertrophy as a sole manifestation of Fabry's disease

Report on a case simulating hypertrophic non-obstructive cardiomyopathy

M. Elleder¹, V. Bradová¹, F. Šmíd¹, M. Buděšínský⁵, K. Harzer⁴, B. Kustermann-Kuhn⁴,
J. Ledvinová², Bělohlávek³, V. Král⁶, and V. Dorazilová¹



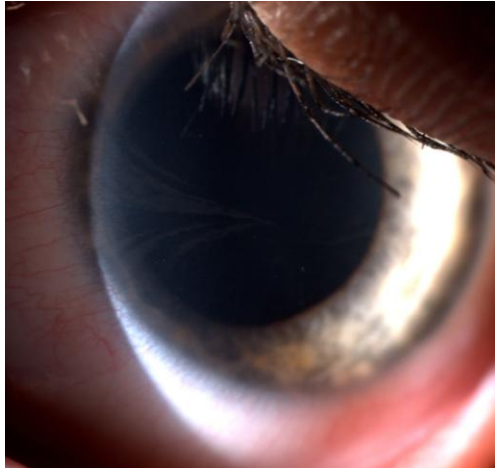
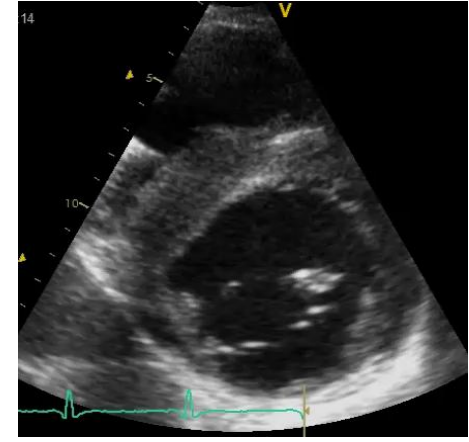
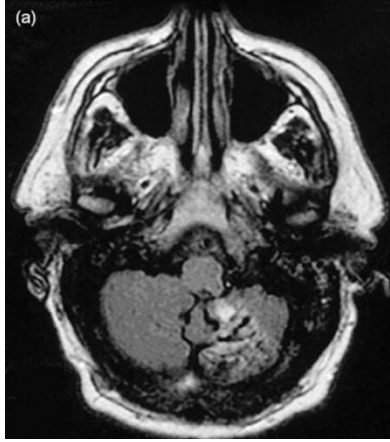
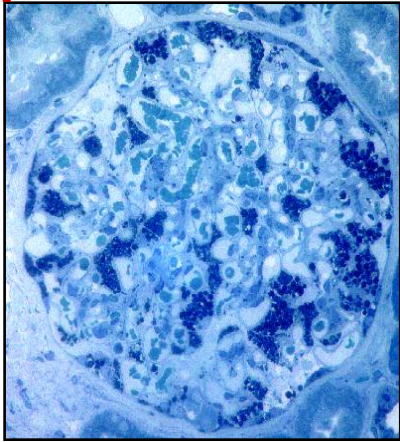
LV hypertrophy in a
63-year-old male
with Fabry disease:
LV mass 1100 g

Gb3 content: 1%

Based on offspring
genetic analysis:
N215S mutation

Fabry Phenotypes

- **Classical / multiorgan**
- Late onset / variant



Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy?

Presence of increased left ventricular (LV) wall thickness that is not solely explained by abnormal loading conditions.

In an adult ≥ 15 mm in one or more LV myocardial segments—
by any imaging technique

~ **In relatives ≥ 13 mm**

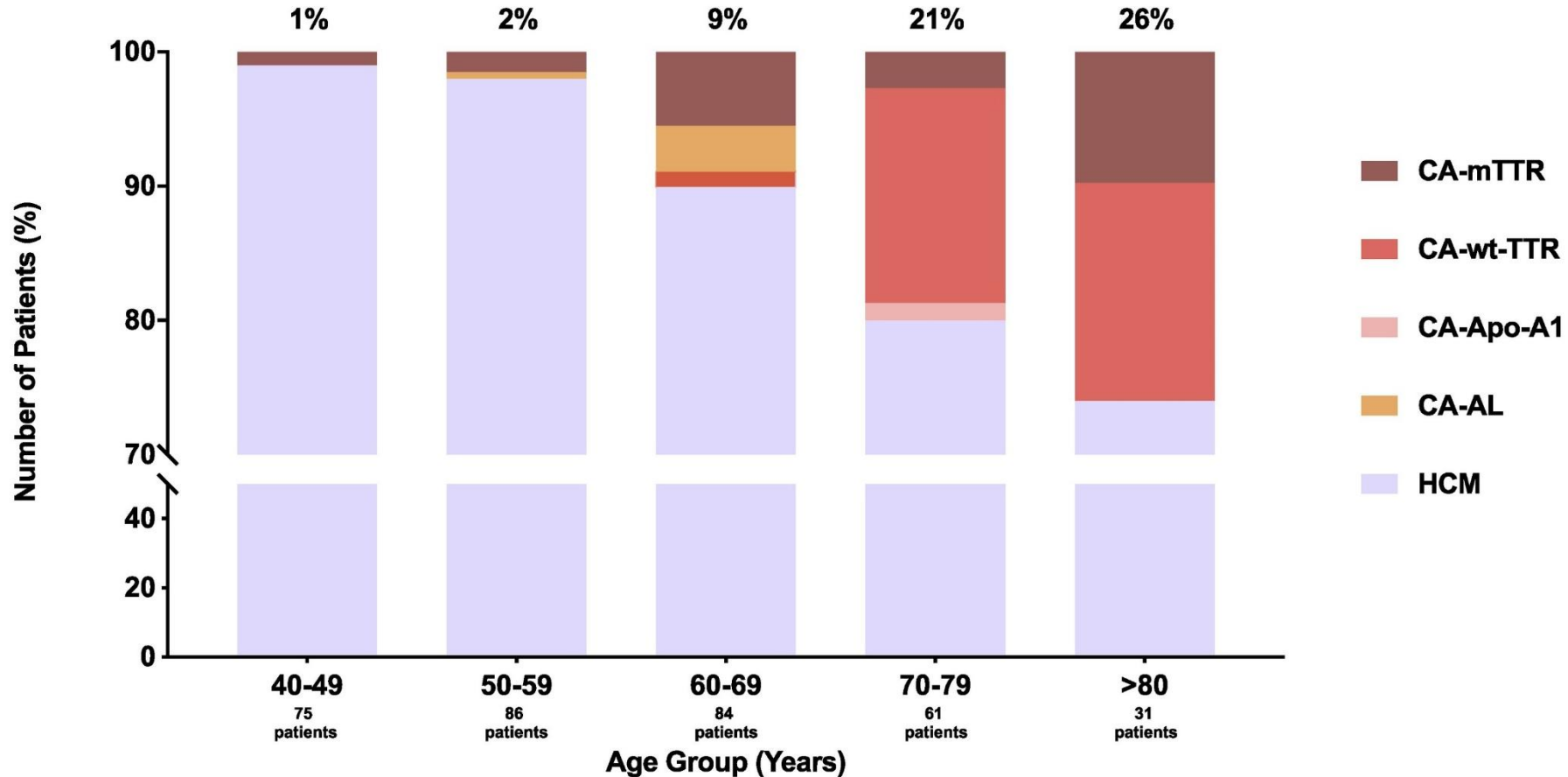
~ **Genetic & nongenetic disorders 13–14 mm**

In children > 2 SD of the predicted mean
(z-score > 2)

Misdiagnosis in patients with tentative dg. of HCM

343 consecutive patients aged ≥ 40 years referred with a tentative HCM diagnosis in the period 2014–2019

32(9%) patients were diagnosed with CA + 6 (2%) variants in GLA gene



Revisited prevalence of FD among high risk populations

- **haemodialysis n= 36 820 (23 954 M and 12 866 F)**
 - **0.21% males**
 - **0.15% females**
- **renal transplant n = 3 074 (2 031M and 1 043F)**
 - **0.25% males**
 - **no females**
- **LVH / HCM n = 5491 (4054M and 1437F)**
 - **0.94% males**
 - **0.90% females**
- **stroke n = 5978 (3 904 M and 2 074 F)**
 - **0.13% males**
 - **0.14% females**



VFN PRAHA

Prevalence of Fabry disease in male patients with unexplained left ventricular hypertrophy in primary cardiology practice: prospective Fabry cardiomyopathy screening study (FACSS)

Tomas Palecek • Jitka Honzikova • Helena Poupetova •
Hana Vlaskova • Petr Kuchynka • Lubor Golan •
Sudheera Magage • Ales Linhart

Patient number	Age (years)	Maximal LV wall thickness (mm)	Conduction disease	NYHA class	Renal function	AGAL activity in leukocytes (nmol/hour/mg protein)*	Mutation in the <i>GLA</i> gene
1	56	21	Incomplete RBBB	2	Normal	3.31	c.[801+48 T>G];[0], r.[801_802ins801+1_801+66;801+48U>G]
2	48	14	Incomplete RBBB	1	Normal	1.50	c.[454 T>C];[0]
3	49	17	–	2	Normal	3.52	c.[801+48 T>G];[0], r.[801_802ins801+1_801+66;801+48U>G]
4	53	19	Short PR interval with delta wave and incomplete RBBB	2	Decreased	4.82	c.[644A>G];[0]

AGAL, α -galactosidase A; LV, left ventricular; RBBB, right bundle branch block

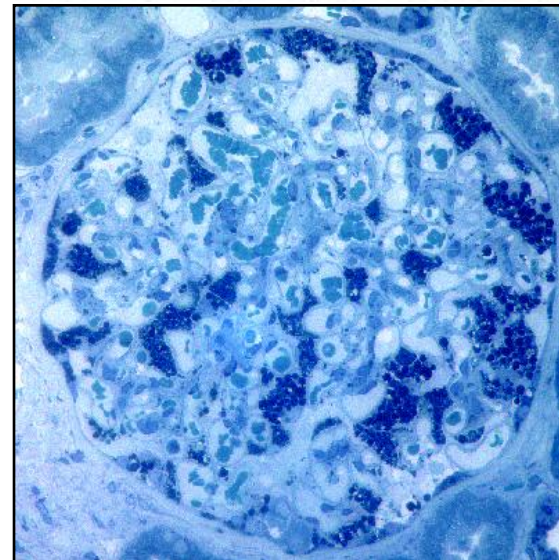
*normal range 25–76 nmol/h/mg protein; mean \pm SD 47.1 \pm 10.2 nmol/h/mg protein

How were the patients diagnosed in the Czech Republic?

**23.5 % of cases
were identified by
high-risk
populations
screening**

Fabry disease diagnosis

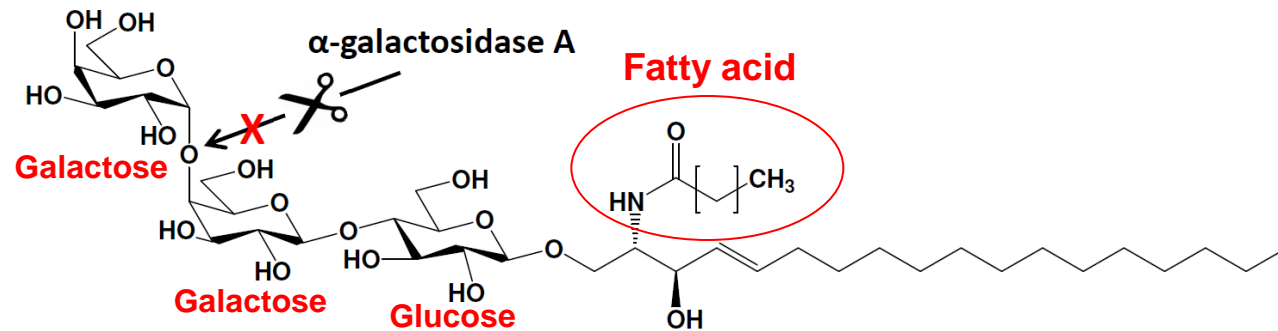
- **Typical symptoms**
 - pain, proteinuria, renal failure, skin and ocular manifestations, cardiomyopathy, early stroke
- **α -Galactosidase A activity**
 - leukocytes, fibroblasts, plasma
 - dry blood spot
- **Lyso Gb₃ concentrations**
 - plasma, DBS
 - low in late onset variants and females
- **Biopsy (renal, cardiac, GIT???)**
- **Gene sequencing (females!!!)**



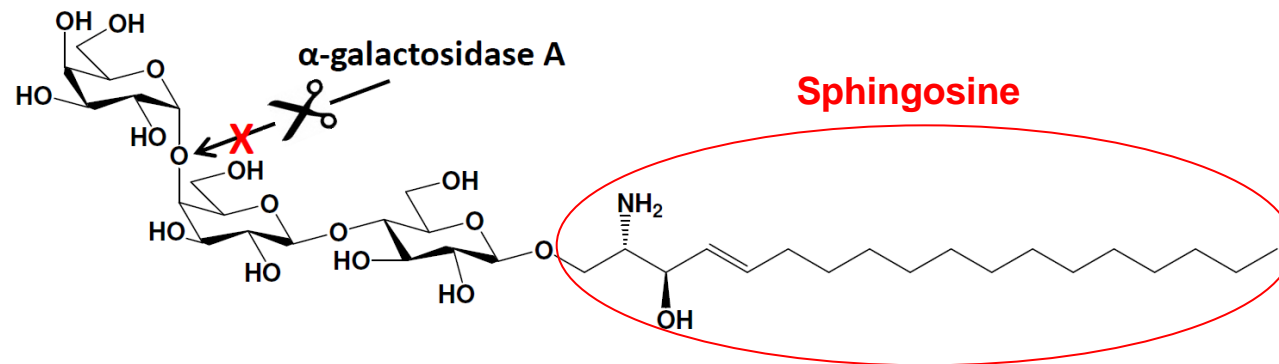
Author's own opinion

Gb₃ and Lyso-Gb₃

Globotriaosylceramide (Gb₃)

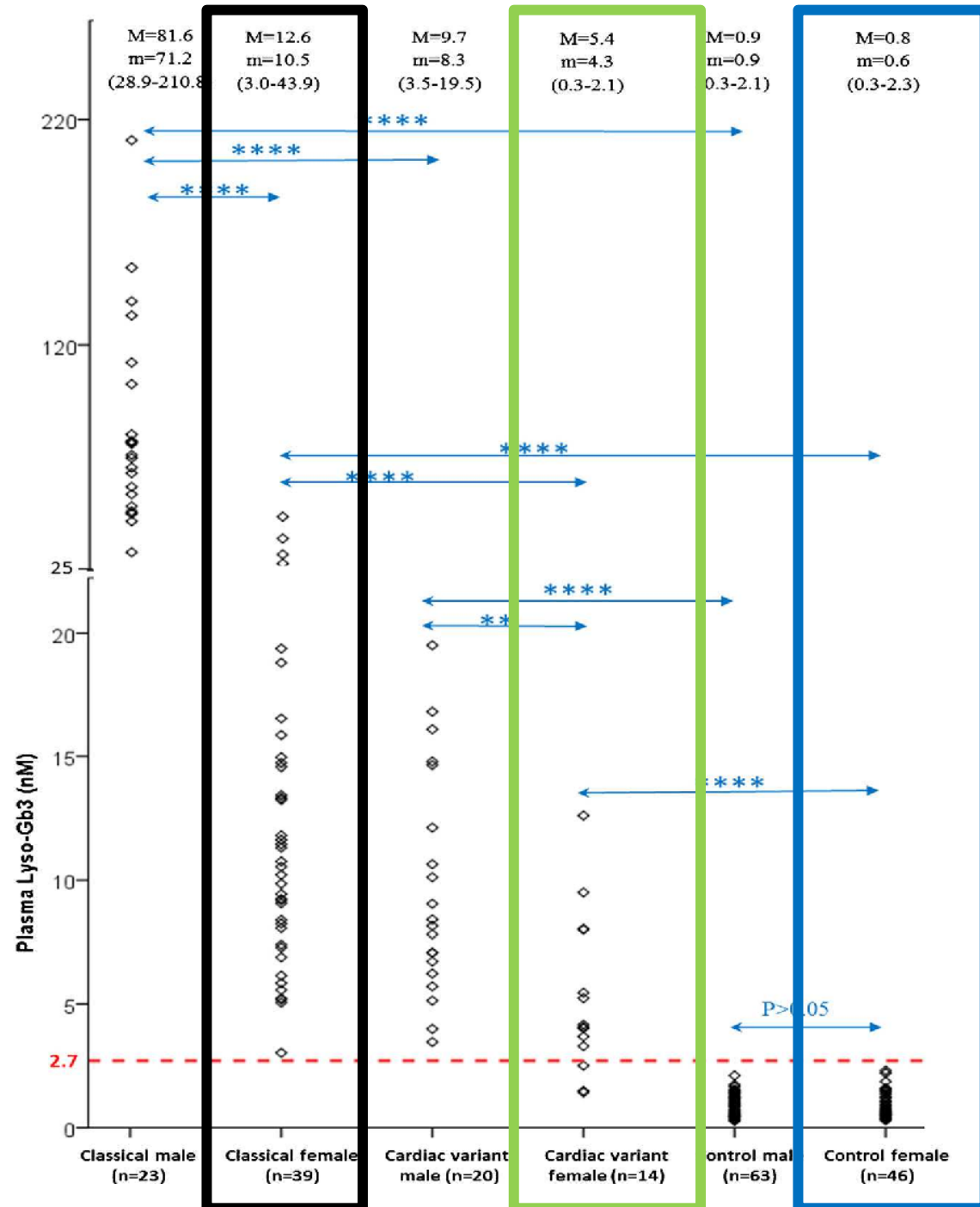


Globotriaosylsphingosine (Lyso-Gb₃)




Biomarkers Depend on Gender and Mutation Type

Alharbi et al. J Inherit Metab Dis. 2018
Mar;41(2):239-247



Nationwide screening of Fabry disease in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in Czech Republic

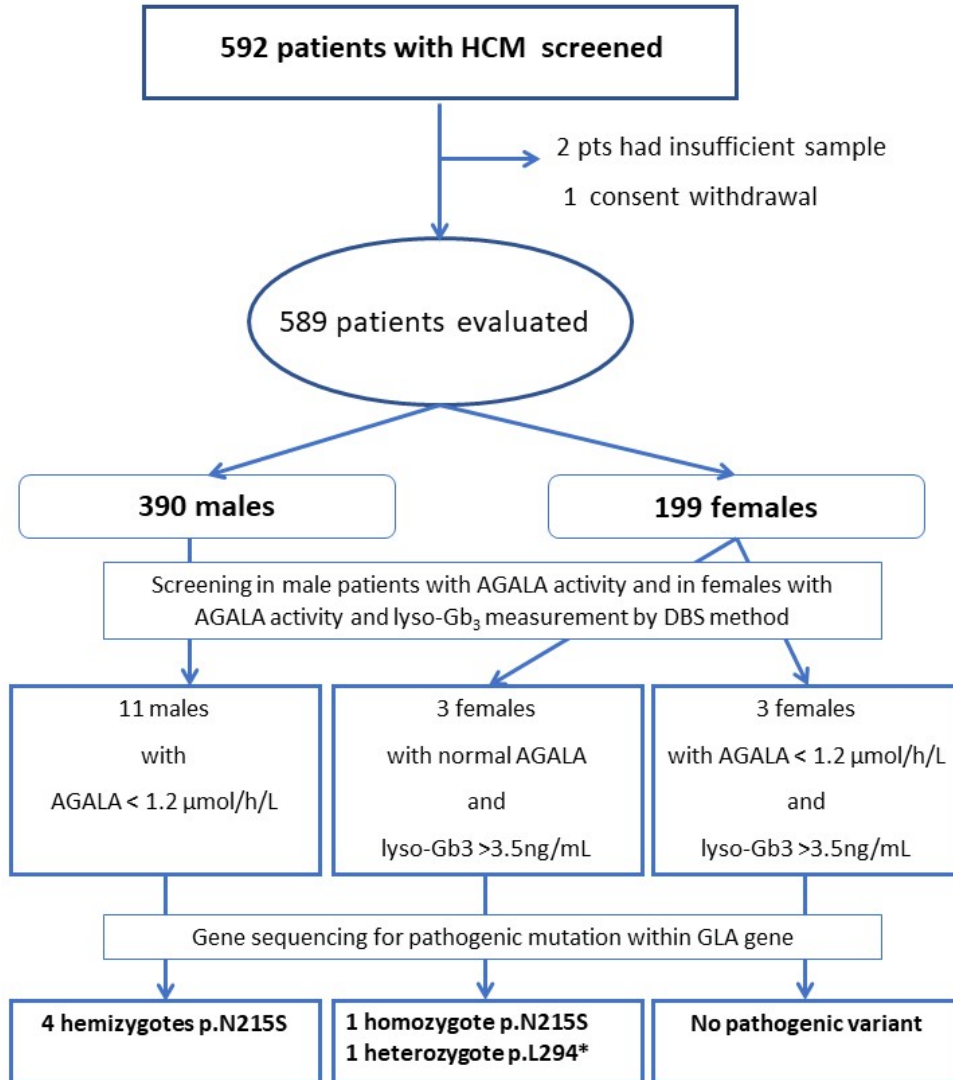
David Zemánek¹, Jaroslav Januška², Tomáš Honěk³, Karol Čurila⁴, Miloš Kubánek⁵, Štěpánka Šindelářová⁶, Lucie Zahálková⁷, Petr Klofáč⁸, Eliška Laštůvková⁹, Eva Lichnerová¹⁰, Renata Aiglová¹¹, Jan Lhotský¹², Jiří Vondrák¹³, Gabriela Dostálová¹, Miloš Táborský¹¹, David Kasper¹⁴ and Aleš Linhart^{1*} 

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Organization and inclusion criteria

- The screening 1 June 2017 - 31 December 2018 (at least 12 months in each centre).
- HCM was defined by the presence of increased LV wall thickness (≥ 15 mm) in one or more myocardial segments on echocardiography, MRI, or cardiac CT.
- Patients with known FD and HCM phenocopies including infiltrative diseases (e.g. amyloidosis) were excluded.
- All patients had to be older than 18 years
- Informed consent

Nationwide screening of Fabry disease in HCM patients – The Czech Republic experience



In males AGALA activity < 1.2 μmol/h/L

in females with either low AGALA activity or lyso-Gb₃ > 3.5 ng/mL

Fabry Screening Programme in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in the Czech Republic

Lead investigators: David Zemánek and Aleš Linhart

589 patients (390 males, 66%)



DBS (Archimed)

17 patients (11 males, 65%) – screened positive



6 patients (4 males, 67%) confirmed by gene sequencing

Characteristics of Czech patients with HCM

Age (years)	58.4 ± 14.7
Males (n; %)	390; 66%
Maximal LV wall thickness (mm)	19.1 ± 4.3
Family history of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (n; %)	102; 17%
Presence of LVOT obstruction (n; %)	259; 44%
ICD implantation (n; %)	94; 16%
Fabry non-cardiac manifestation (n; %)	124; 21%
- Proteinuria or renal insufficiency	61; 10%
- Acroparesthesia	39; 7%
- Stroke/TIA	38; 6%
- Angiokeratoma, cornea verticillata	5; 1%

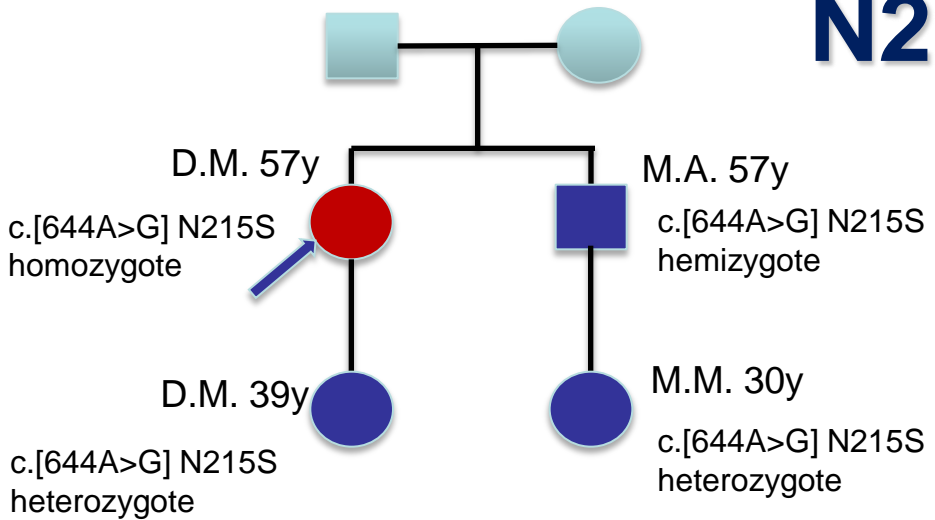
ICD = implantable cardioverter-defibrillator, LV = left ventricle, LVOT = left ventricular outflow tract, TIA = transitory ischemic attack

Fabry Screening Programme in the Czech Republic

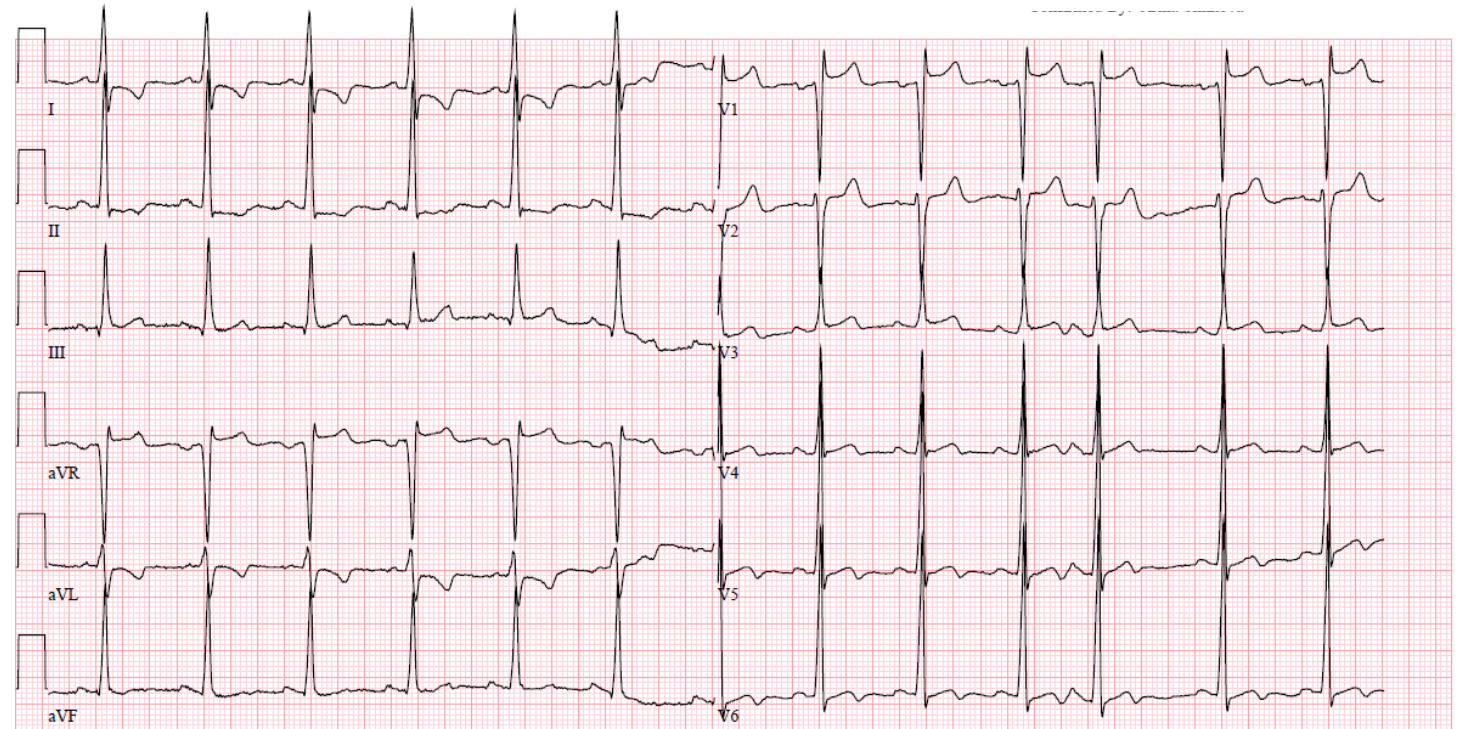
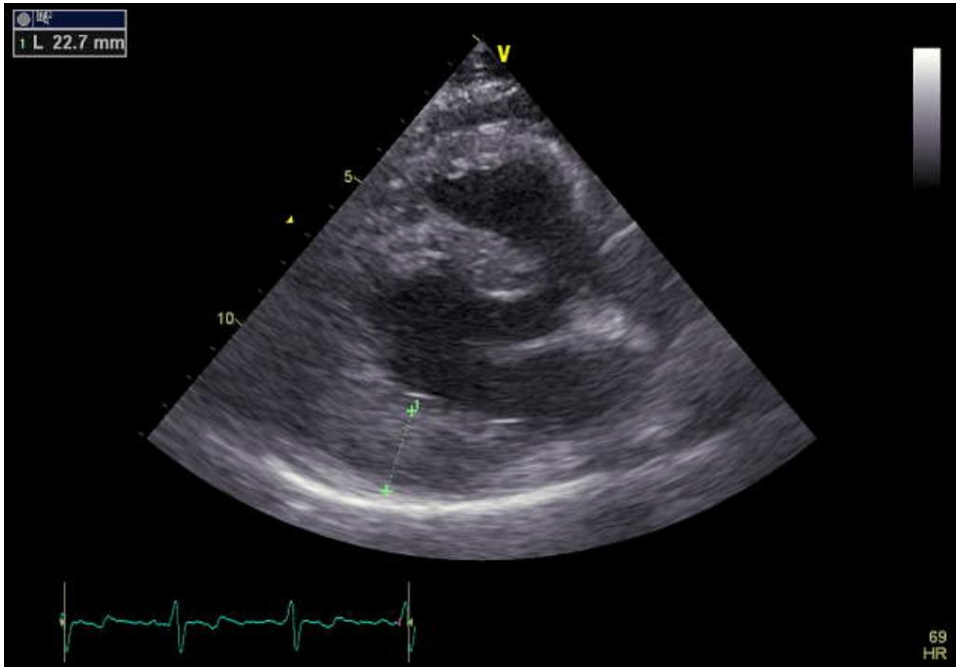
Sex	Age	Gene mutation	AGAL activity (μmol/l/h)	Lyso-Gb3 (ng/mL)	Max. wall thickness (mm)	LVOTO	ICD	Positive family history	Non-cardiac FD manifestation
M	56	N215S	0.4	-	30	yes	no	no	no
M	57	N215S	0.7	-	23	no	no	no	no
F	56	N215S	0.3	10.0	24	yes	yes	yes	Proteinuria Acroparesthaesia
M	66	N215S	0.3	-	24	no	no	yes	Proteinuria
F	53	L294*	0.6	16.0	18	no	no	no	no
M	55	N215S	0.3	-	20	no	no	no	no

AGAL, α-galactosidase A; FD, Fabry disease; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; LVOTO, left ventricular outflow tract obstruction
Zemánek and Linhart, submitted

N215S homozygote

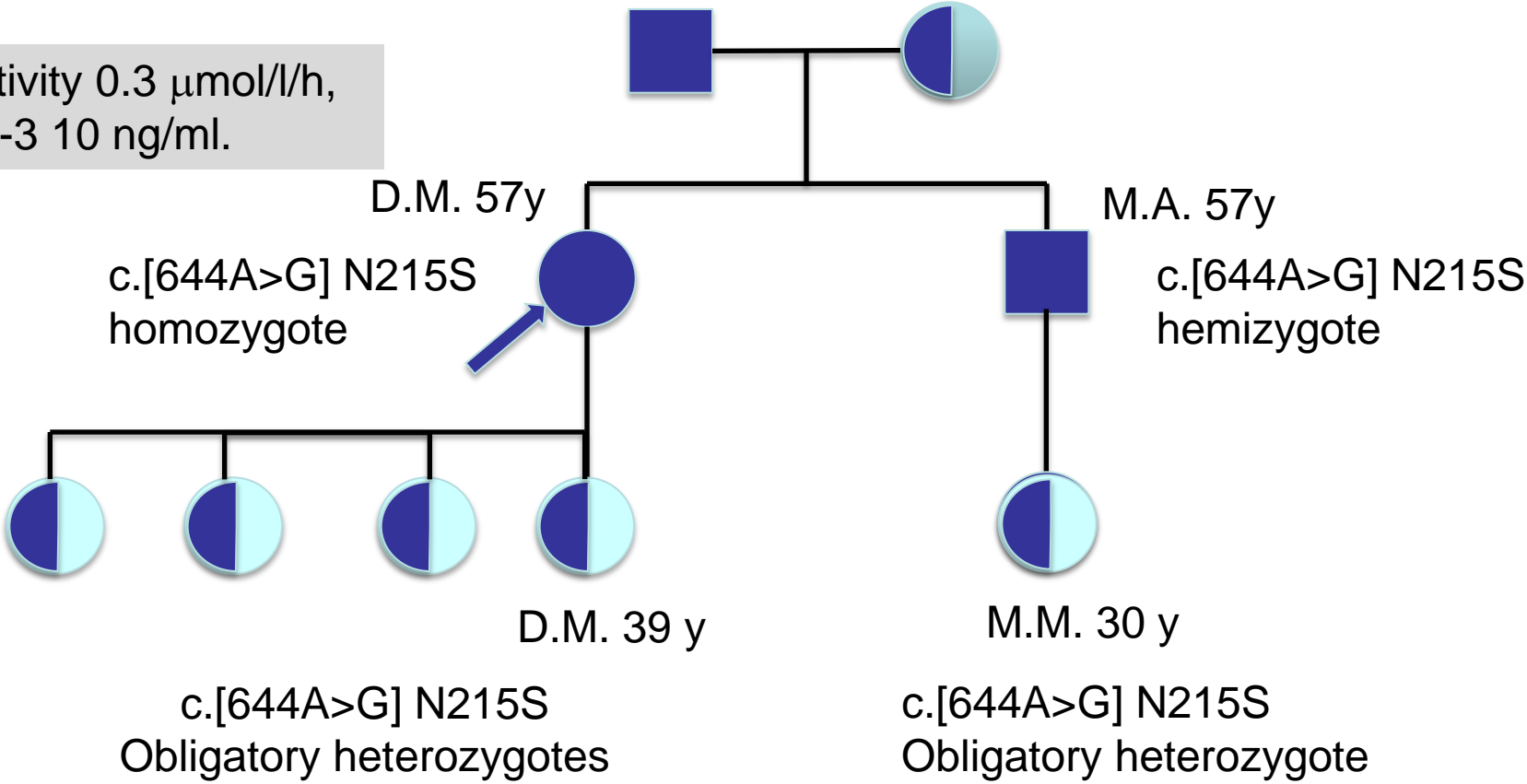


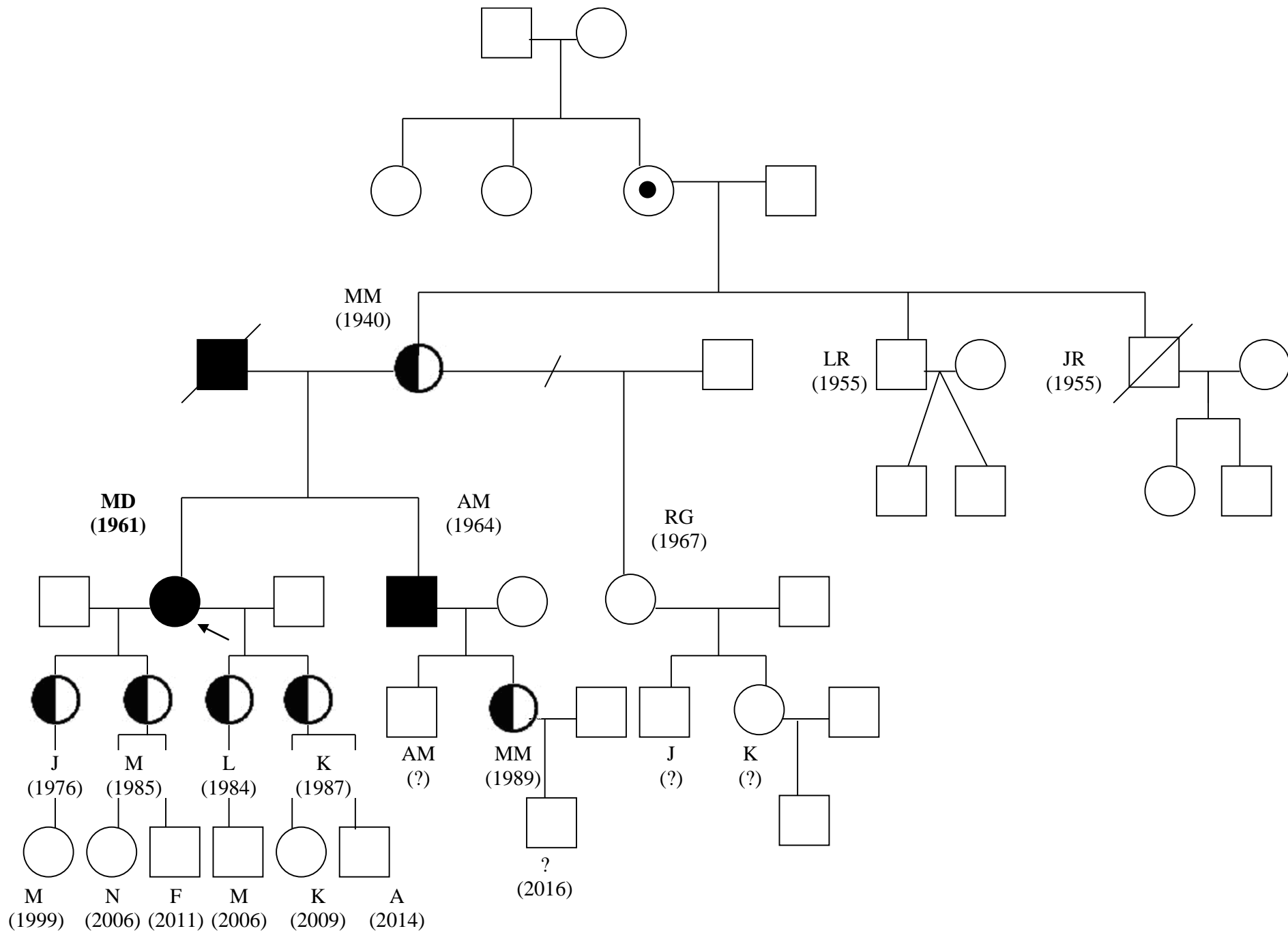
- 2017 – septal reduction – alcohol ablation
- 2017 – ICD implantation
- FD diagnosed by a screening study in HCM
- Acroparesthesias
- Borderline eGFR, microalbuminuria
- Cornea verticillata



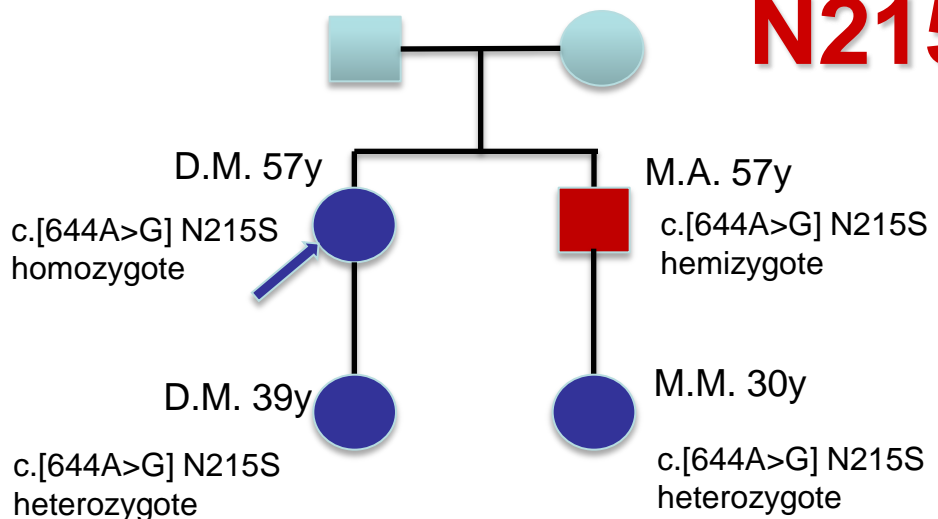
Index patient D.M. – female

Enz. activity 0.3 $\mu\text{mol/l/h}$,
lyso-GL-3 10 ng/ml.

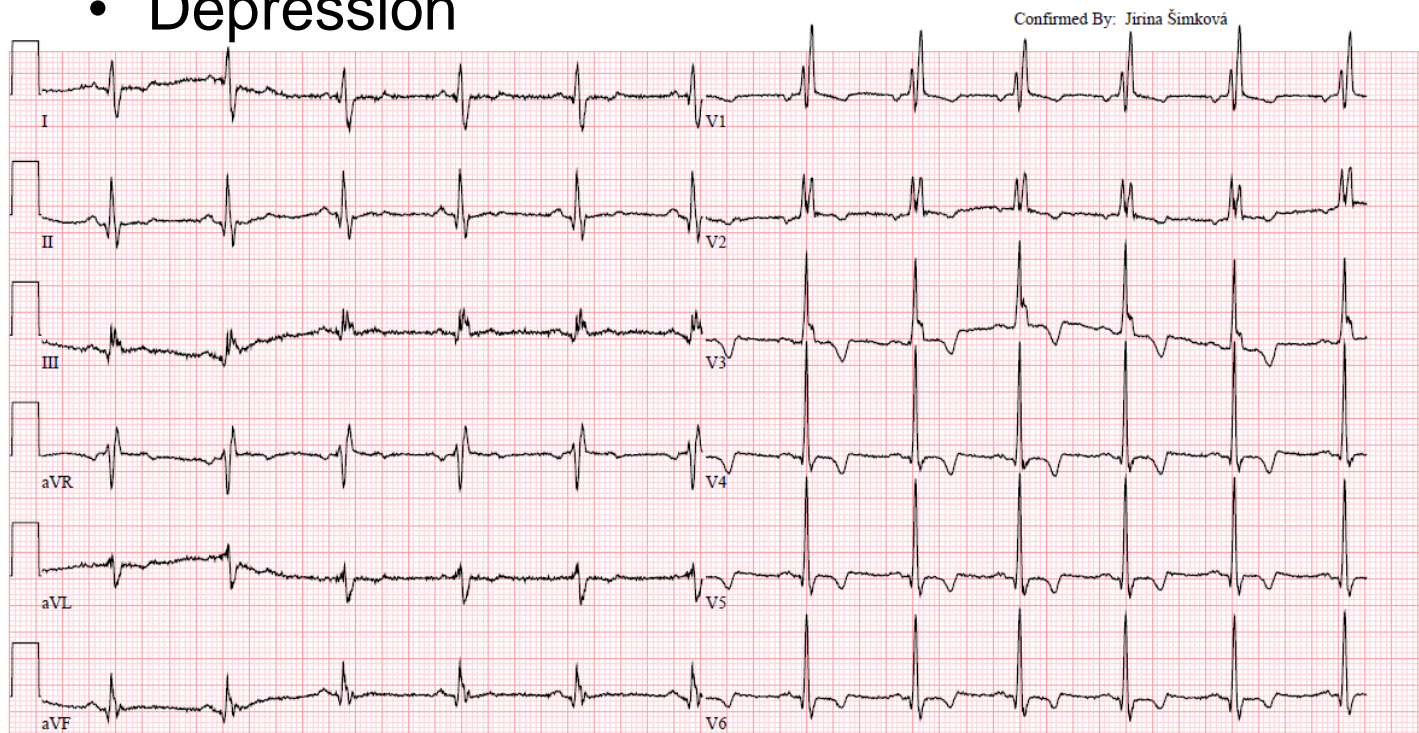
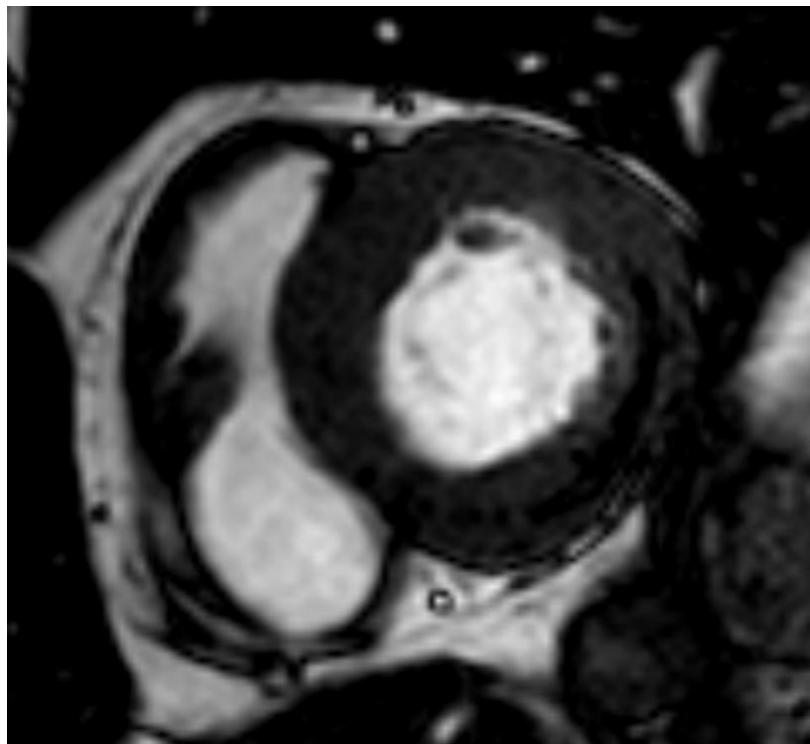




N215S hemizygote, male, 57 years old



- NYHA III (max. exercise tolerance 100 W)
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Hypacusis
- Vessel tortuosities
- Microalbuminuria
- Depression

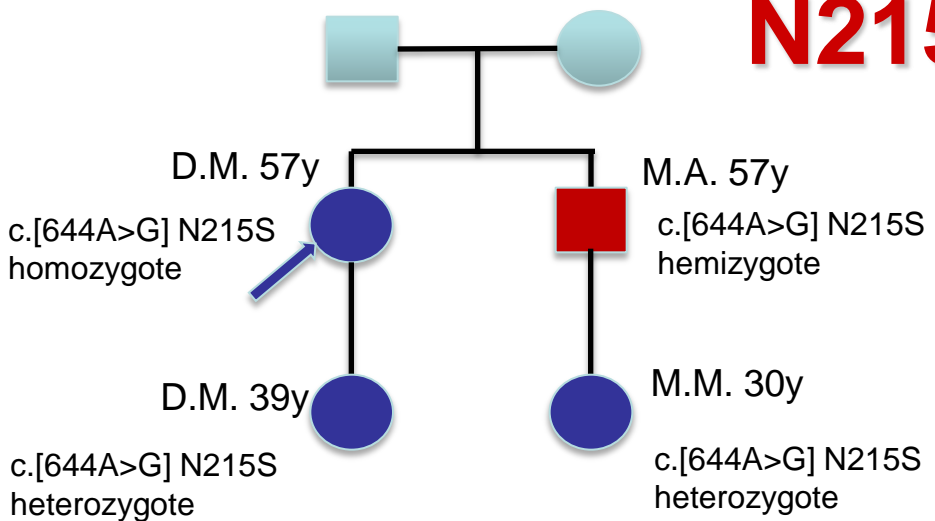


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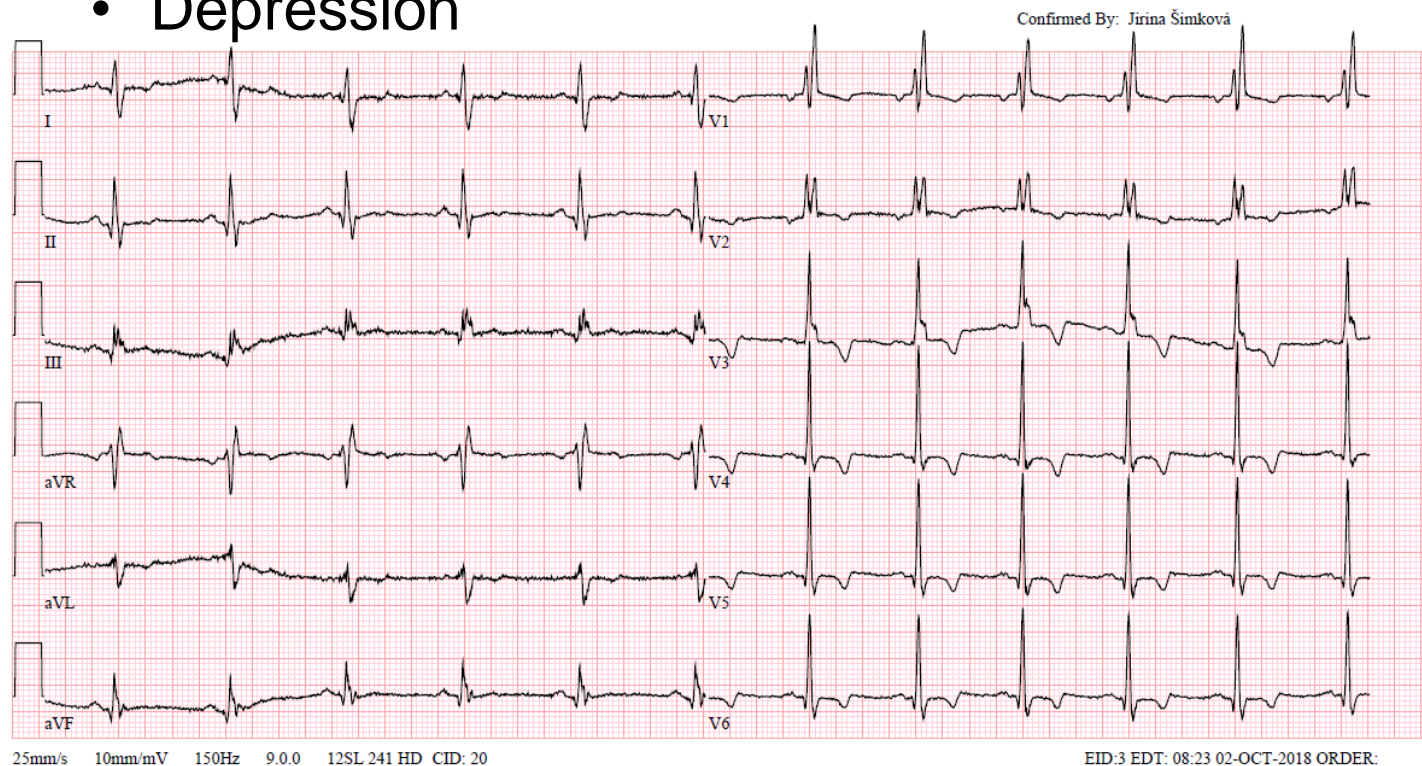
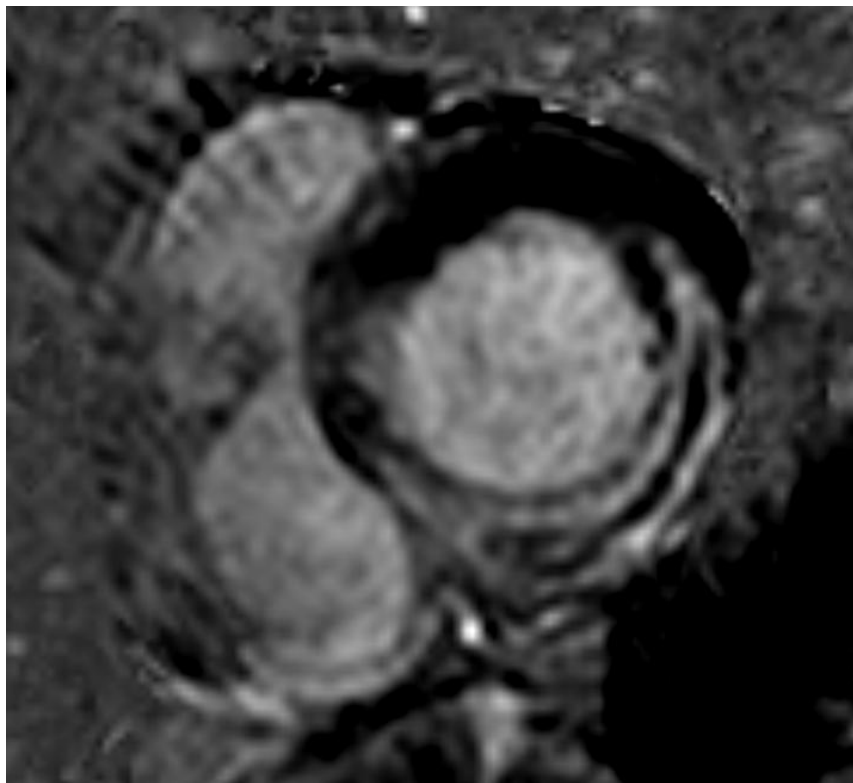
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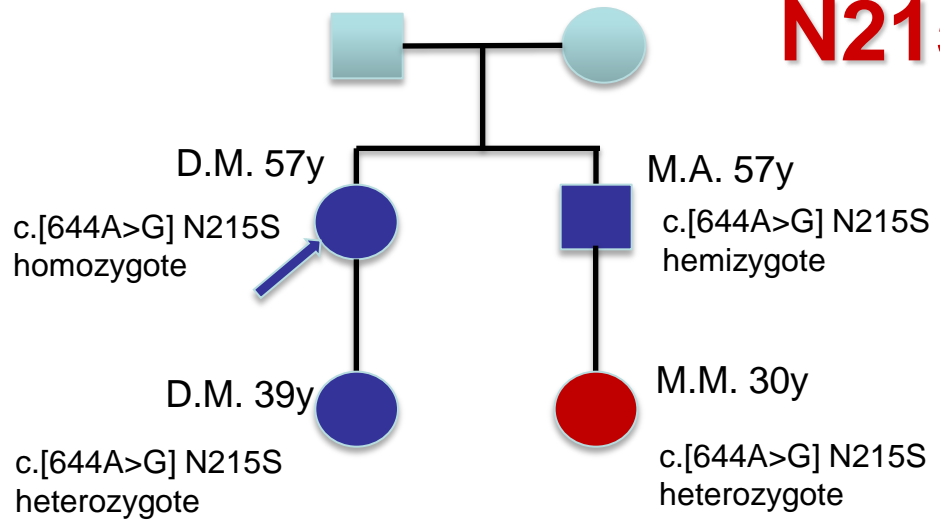
N215S hemizygote, male, 57 years old



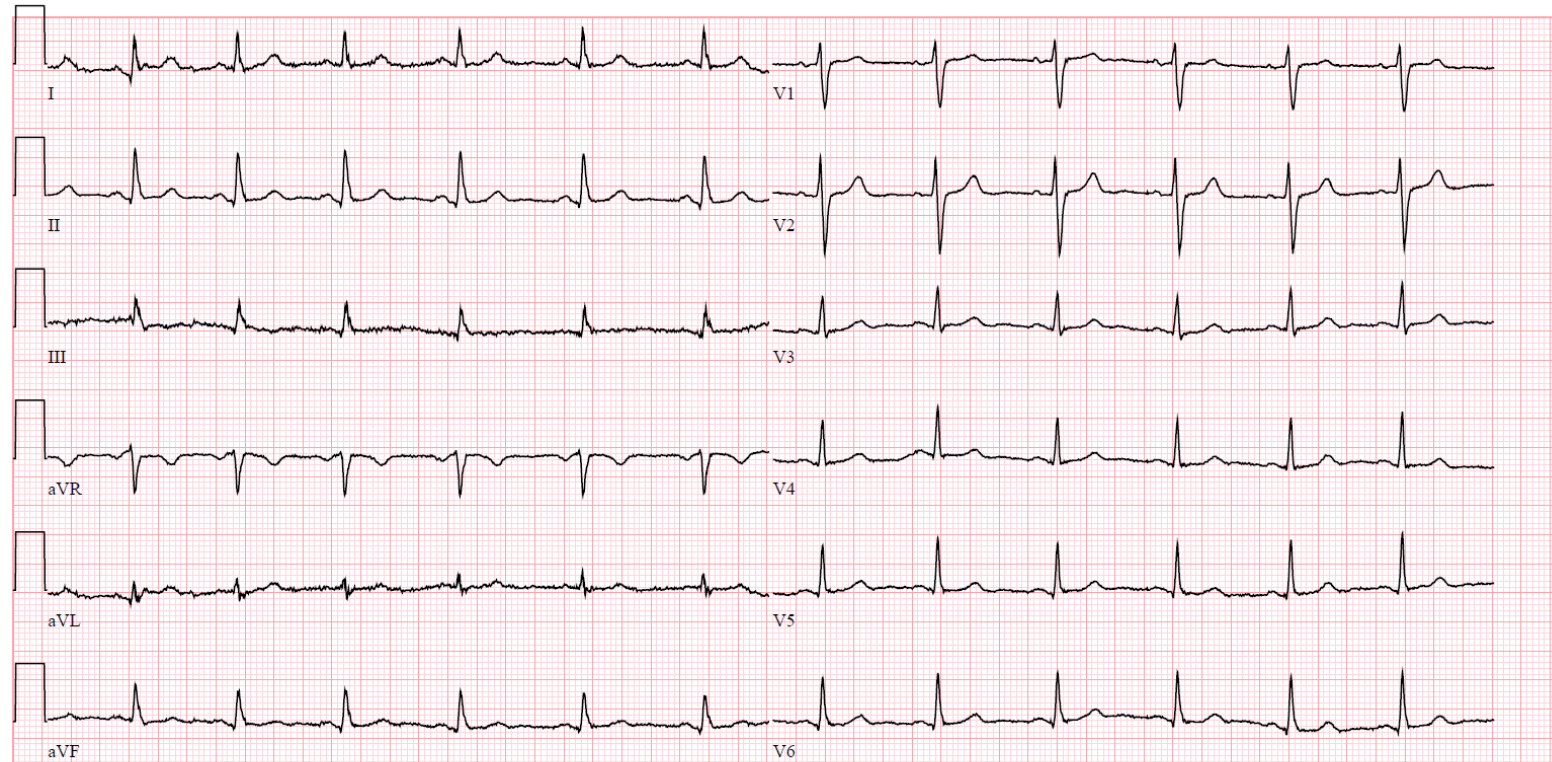
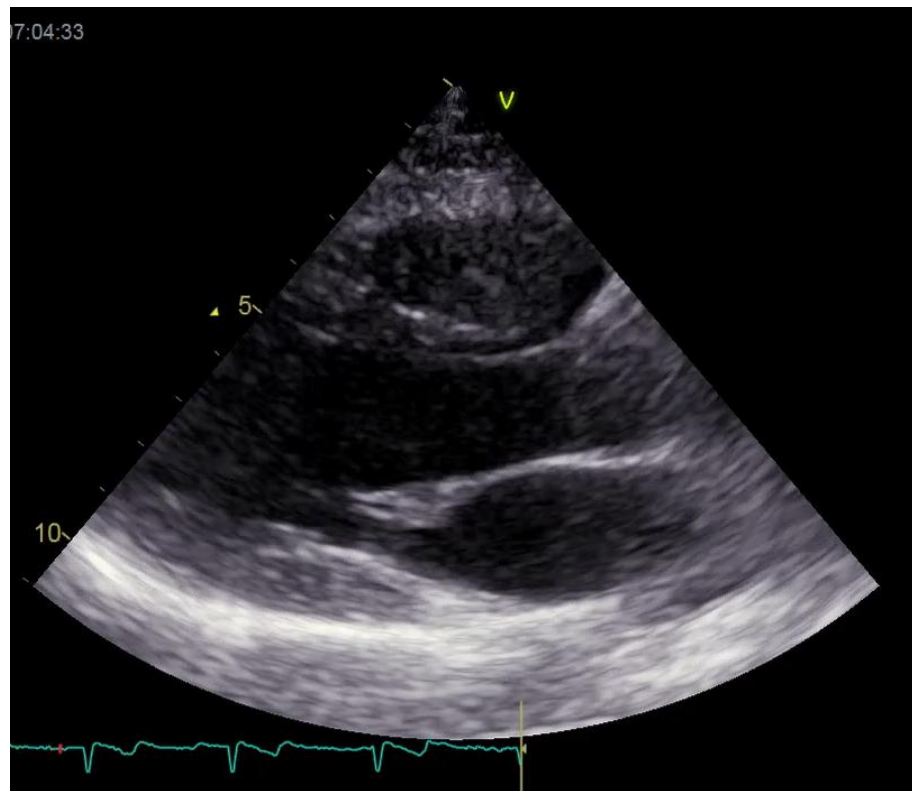
- NYHA III (max. exercise tolerance 100 W)
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Hypacusis
- Vessel tortuosities
- Microalbuminuria
- Depression



N215S heterozygote, female, 39 years old



- Posterior wall – 10 mm
- LA enlargement
- Microalbuminuria



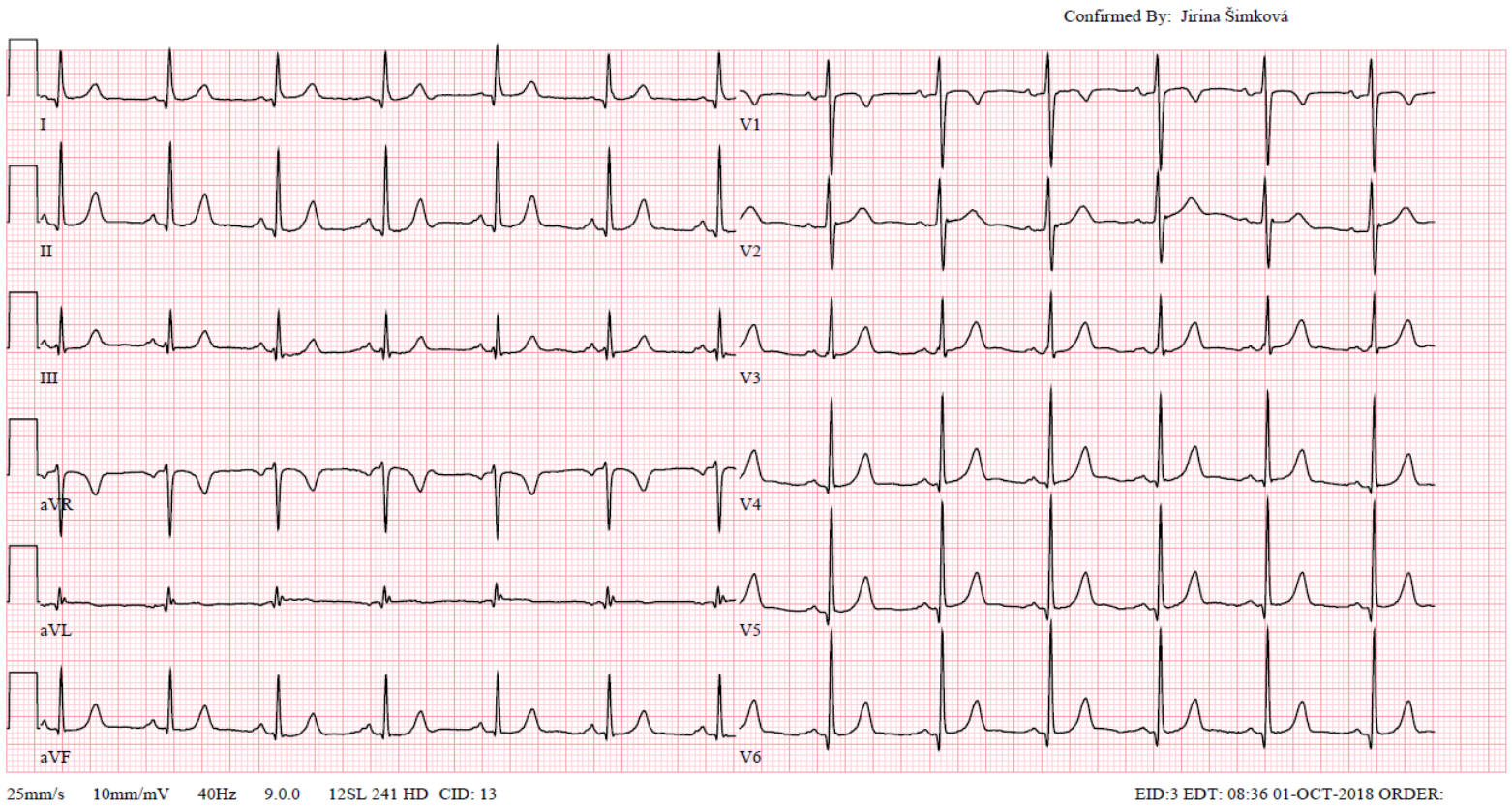
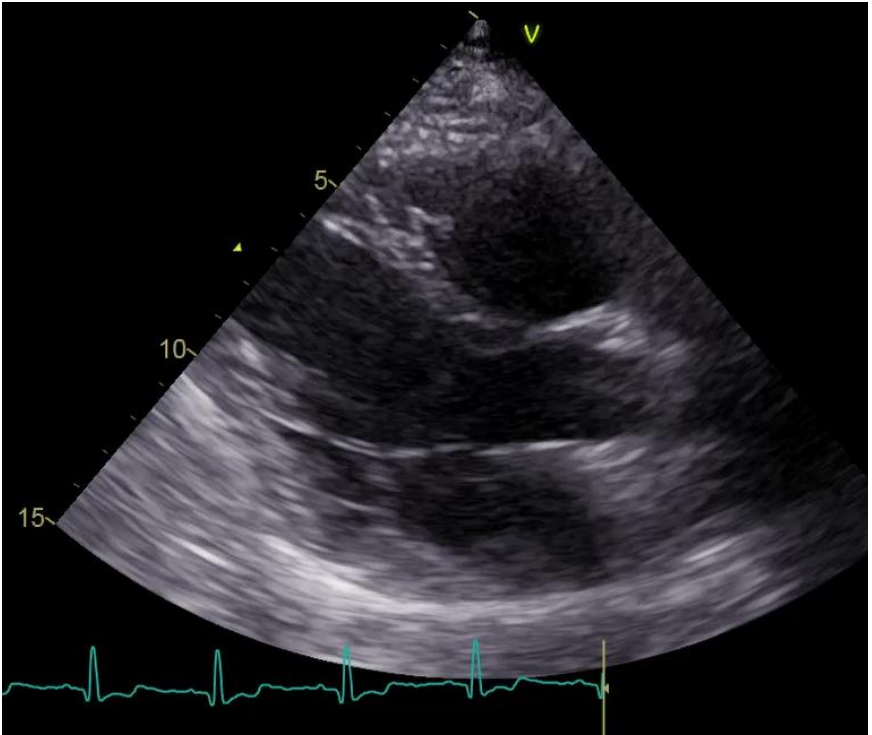
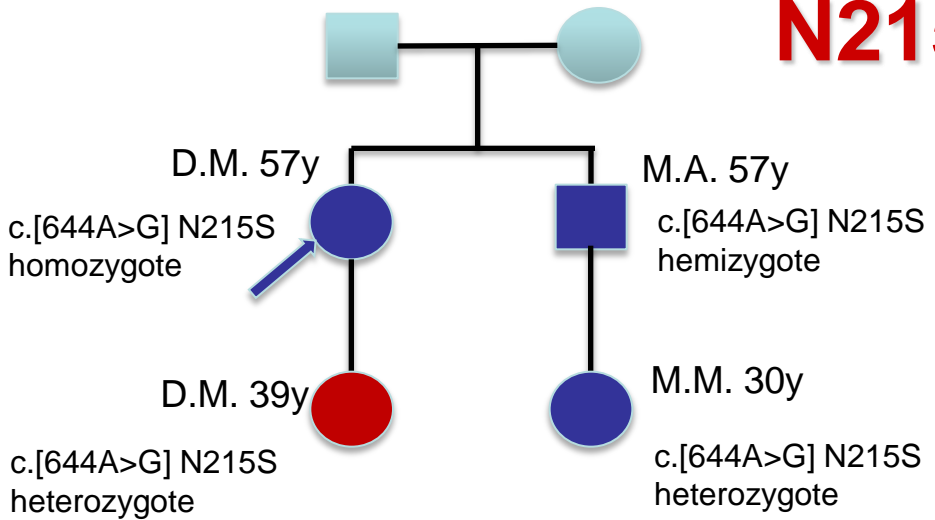
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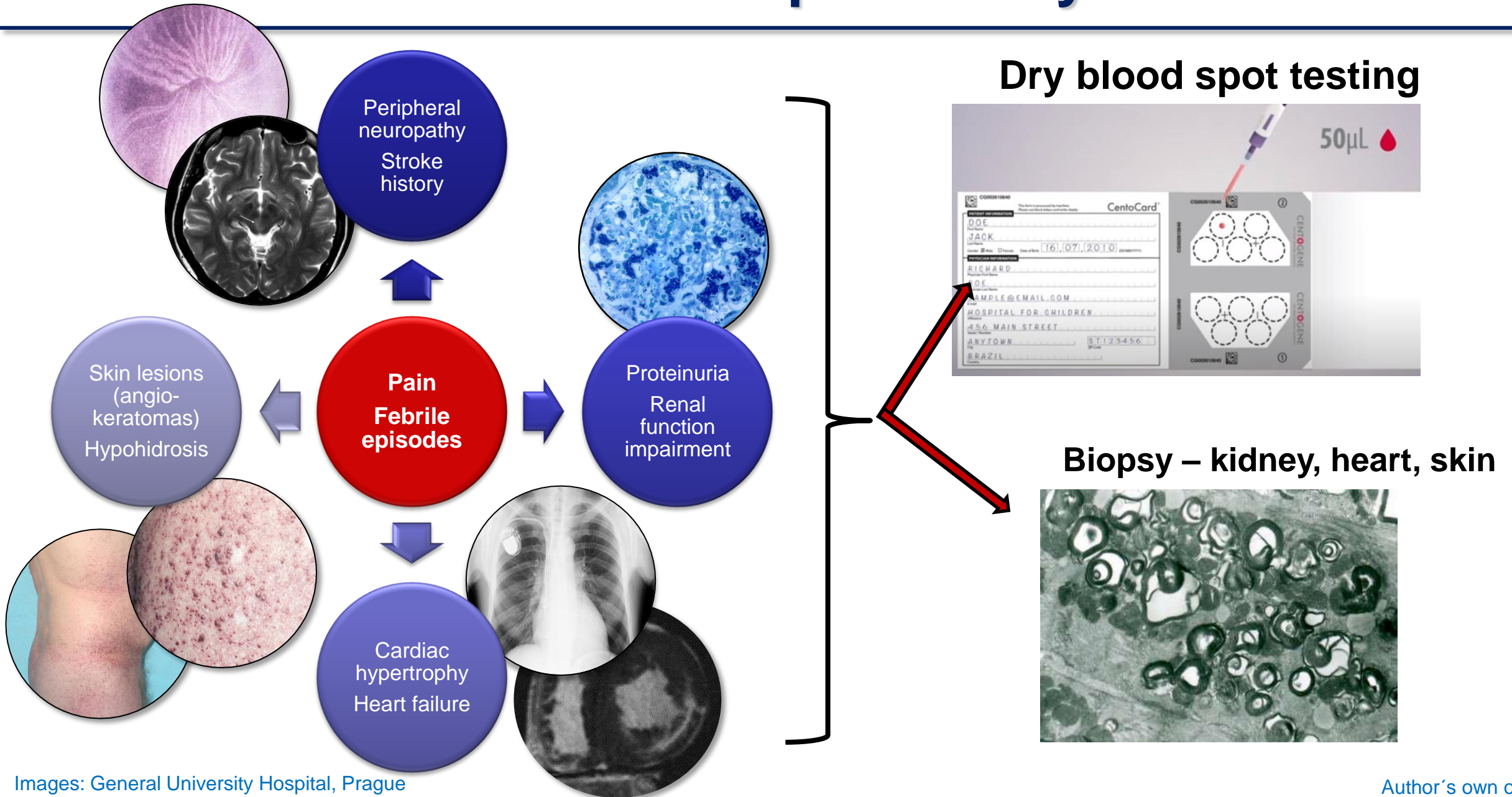
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N215S heterozygote, female, 39 years old

- Asymptomatic



When to suspect Fabry?



Fabry disease in cardiology

HCM is a common pathology

Fabry Disease is one of the most frequent mimics of HCM

Diagnosis can be made by enzyme activity and Lyso-Gb₃ measurements on Dry Blood Spots or by gene sequencing (in females or systematic)

All diagnosed patients identified by the screening are on targeted therapy



Thanks for your attention !