



**UNIVERSITÄTS
KLINIKUM** FREIBURG

ZKJ ZENTRUM FÜR KINDER-
UND JUGENDMEDIZIN

Diamond-Blackfan Anämie, TEIL 2: Klinik, Therapie und Neoplasie-Risiko

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Pädiatrische Hämatologie und Onkologie
Zentrum für Kinder- und Jugendmedizin

Hämatologie Heute,
Ulm, 19. April 2013

A microscopic view of several red blood cells, which are biconcave discs, stained in a deep red color. The cells are set against a dark background, and some of the lighter, fibrous structures of the cytoskeleton or membrane are visible within the cells.

DBA: Diagnose und Diff-Dx

Hämatologie und Fehlbildungen

Therapieprinzipien

Malignitätsrisiko

Neues & Quiz

Diagnosing and treating Diamond Blackfan anaemia: results of an international clinical consensus conference

BJH, (2008): 142(6): 859-76

Diagnostischen Kriterien der „klassischen“ DBA (Diamond et al, 1976) alle 4 müssen erfüllt sein:

- Alter < 1 year
- Makrozytäre Anämie ohne weitere signifikante Zytopenien
- 3x** • Retikulozytopenie
- Fehlende/ reduzierte erythropoet. Vorläufer in einem normozellulärem KM

2x

Diagnose stützende Kriterien

Major

Genmutationen beschrieben in klassischen DBA Fällen (~55%)

Positive Familienanamnese (~30-45%)

Minor

Erhöhte e-ADA (~80% of cases)

Erhöhtes Hb F

3x

Kongenitale Anomalien beschrieben in klassischer DBA (~40%)

Andere IBMF ausgeschlossen

3x

Wahrscheinliche Dx

Differentialdiagnosen von PRCA



HÄMATOLOGIE HEUTE
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angeboren

erworben

Fanconi Anemia

Macrocytosis, Elevated HbF
Chromosome breakage
Genes: 15 FA genes

Transient Erythroblastopenia

>1 y, not inherited
no congenital anomalies
HbF, e-ADA, MCV normal

Schwachman-Diamond

Macrocytosis, Elevated Hbf
Pancreatic insufficiency
Gene: SBDS

DBA

Parvovirus B19
induced erythroblastopenia

Dyskeratosis congenita

Macrocytosis, Elevated Hbf
Short Telomeres
Genes: Telomerase complex

Infections:

HIV, EBV, HTLV, CMV

Other causes

Pearson Syndrome (siderobl.)
Hematological malignancies
Solid tumors, Thymoma (adults)
Drugs/ nutritional deficiencies
Collagen vascular /autoimmune

Differentialdiagnosen: andere IBMF

Syndrome	Age, Yrs	Sex	Family History	Major Characteristic Features	Hematology/Oncology	Specific Diagnostic Test
Fanconi Anemia	0→50	M=F	Sibs	Skin hyperpigmentation and café-au-lait spots, short stature, triangular face, abnormal thumbs/radii, microcephaly, abnormal kidneys, decreased fertility	Macrocytosis, thrombocytopenia, anemia, neutropenia; hypocellular marrow. MDS, leukemia, solid tumors, liver tumors	Chromosome breaks in cells cultured with DNA cross-linkers
Dyskeratosis Congenita	0→50	M>F	Male relatives, parents, sibs	Dyskeratotic nails, lacey reticular rash, oral leukoplakia	Macrocytosis, thrombocytopenia, anemia, neutropenia; hypocellular marrow. MDS, leukemia, solid tumors.	None (short telomeres may be useful)
Diamond-Blackfan Anemia	0→50	M=F	Parents	Short stature, abnormal thumbs	Macrocytosis, anemia, reticulocytopenia; erythroid hypoplasia in marrow. MDS, leukemia, solid tumors.	Elevated red cell adenosine deaminase (ADA)
Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome	0-5	M=F	Sibs	Short stature, malabsorption	Neutropenia; myeloid hypoplasia in marrow. MDS, leukemia	Decreased serum trypsinogen and isoamylase
Severe Congenital Neutropenia	0-1	M=F	Parents	Severe infections in infancy	Neutropenia; promyelocyte arrest in marrow. MDS, leukemia	None
Thrombocytopenia Absent Radii	0	M=F	Sibs	Absent radii with thumbs present	Thrombocytopenia; decreased megakaryocytes in marrow. Leukemia.	Arm XRay
Amegakaryocytic Thrombocytopenia	0-5	M=F		Petechiae	Thrombocytopenia; decreased megakaryocytes in marrow. Aplastic anemia. MDS, leukemia.	None

ASH Education Book, 2005

e-ADA in DBA: hohe Spezifität (95%)

- Erhöhung von e-ADA in DBA seit 1983 bekannt, Mechanismus unbekannt
- e-ADA in DBA, im Vergleich mit gesunder Population und mit anderen IBMFs (Fargo et al BJH 2000)
 - Sensitivität :** **84%**
 - Spezifität:** **95%**
 - +/- pred. values: 91%
- Keine Assoziation mit Klinik, Genetik, Alter oder Geschlecht
- Eignet sich exzellent als Bestätigungstest für DBA. Trotzdem:
16% der Patienten mit klassischer DBA haben normale e-ADA Werte

A microscopic view of several red blood cells, which are biconcave discs, stained in a deep red color. The cells are arranged in a cluster, with some overlapping. The background is dark, making the red cells stand out. The text is overlaid on the center of the image.

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Hydrops fetalis



Stille Genträger

First de novo mutation in *RPS19* as the cause of hydrops fetalis in Diamond-Blackfan anemia.

Da Costa, Am J Hematology, 2012

Anämie in 32 SSW
SGA (5-10P), keine Fehlbildungen
Intrauterin verstorben in 33 SSW
de novo Mutation in *RPS19*

RPL35A, Ex3:

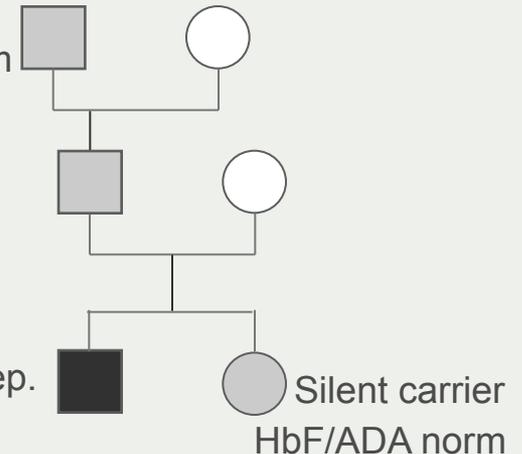
c.82_84delCTT(p.Leu28del), reported

History of anemia

Silent carrier
HbF/ADA norm

Silent carrier
HbF/ADA↑

Transfusion dep.
HbF/ADA↑



DBA: nicht immer nur eine Anämie

British Journal of Haematology, 2000, **108**, 167–175

Clinical and laboratory evidence for a trilineage haematopoietic defect in patients with refractory Diamond–Blackfan anaemia

N. GIRI,¹ E. KANG,^{1,2} J. F. TISDALE,² D. FOLLMAN,³ M. RIVERA,¹ G. N. SCHWARTZ,⁴ S. KIM,¹ N. S. YOUNG,¹ M. E. RICK⁴ AND C. E. DUNBAR⁵ ¹Hematology Branch, NHLBI, ²Molecular and Clinical Haematology Branch, NIDDK, ³Office of Biostatistics Research, NHLBI, ⁴Experimental Transplantation and Immunology, and ⁵Hematology Service, Clinical Pathology, Clinical Centre, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA

28 Steroid-refraktäre Patienten bis zu 13 Jahren nachbeobachtet:

- KM Hypozellulär in 21/28 (75%)
- **Neutropenie in 9/21 (43%)**
- **Thrombozytopenie 6/21 (29%)**

Keine zytogenetischen Aberrationen, kein MDS/ AML

Fehlbildungen bei Patienten der GPOH Studie

Table IV. Range of congenital anomalies observed in Diamond Blackfan anaemia (DBA).

Craniofacial	Hypertelorism
	Broad, flat nasal bridge
	Cleft palate
	High arched palate
	Microcephaly
	Micrognathia
	Microtia
	Low set ears
	Low hair line
	Epicanthus
DBAR USA: ca. 50%)	Ptosis
	Congenital glaucoma
Ophthalmological	Strabismus
	Congenital cataract
Neck	Short neck
	Webbed neck
Thumbs	Sprengel deformity
	Klippel-Feil deformity
	Tripharyngeal
	Duplex or bifid
Urogenital	Hypoplastic
	Flat thenar eminence
	Absent radial artery
	Absent kidney
	Horseshoe kidney
Cardiac	Hypospadias
	Ventricular septal defect
	Atrial septal defect
Other musculoskeletal	Coarctation of the aorta
	Complex cardiac anomalies
	Growth retardation
Neuromotor	Syndactyly
	Learning difficulties

DBA GPOH 2000:

No malformation	N = 90 (40%)
Any malformation	N = 135 (60%)

Head	N = 64 (30%)
Eyes	N = 28 (13%)
Neck	N = 9 (4%)
Thumb	N = 16 (7%)
Kidney	N = 14 (6%)
Heart	N = 51 (24%)
Bones	N = 24 (11%)
Small stature	N = 25 (12%)
Mental retardation	N = 9 (4%)
Others	N = 29 (14%)

Cardiology, Nephrology, Urology referrals are recommended!

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KENNETH BLACKFAN 1883 - 1941



Fig. 4. Dr Blackfan on Grand Rounds at Boston Children's Hospital – a student's view. From Smith (1983). Copyright, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, MD, USA.

Versatile clinician

Discovered origins of CNS fluid
Pancreatic insufficiency in CF

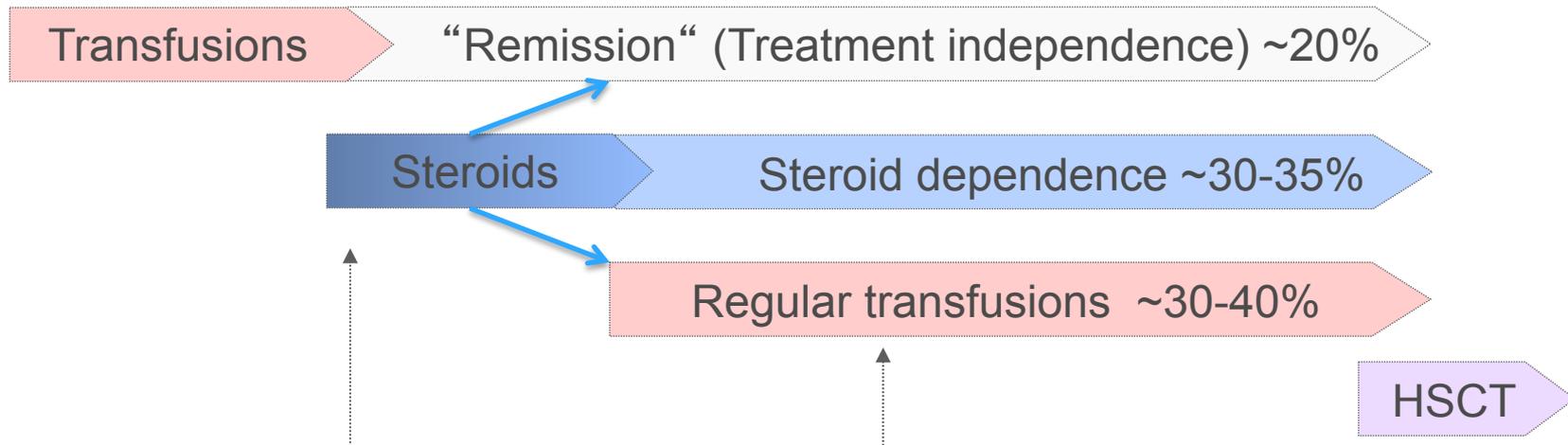
DBA (1938)

Trained: Louis Diamond, Sydney Farber

Therapieversuche DBA ~1938:

1. Eisen, Kobalt, Kupfer, Vitamine
2. Tierisches Knochenmark und Milzextrakt: 1 Löffel 1 – 1 – 1

Therapieprinzipien ~2013



Prednisone p.o. 2mg/kg/d

Retics increase ~2 weeks (60-80% of pts.)

- taper steroids to reach persistent transfusion independence (6-8weeks)

Maintenance dose highly variable,
recommended maximum 0,5mg/kg/d

Some pts. switch from resistance to sensitivity

Some pts. can be completely weaned off

Tx independence (remission) can be lifelong

Hb levels of ~10g/dl recommended for maintaining adequate growth and development

Assessment of iron overload (SQUID, Ferritin)

Therapy with iron chelators

Alternative Tx (not standard of care):
Androgenes, CsA, Leucine, MCP,
growth factors (IL3, EPO)

GPOH DBA: Therapiestatus

DBA
n= 269

Awaiting registration
n= 25

No therapy data available
n= 21

Therapy data available
n= 223

Remission
n = 52
(23%)

Steroids
n = 71
(32%)

Transfusion
n = 70
(31%)

HSCT
n = 30
(13%)

no treatment for at
least 12 months
following any
therapy

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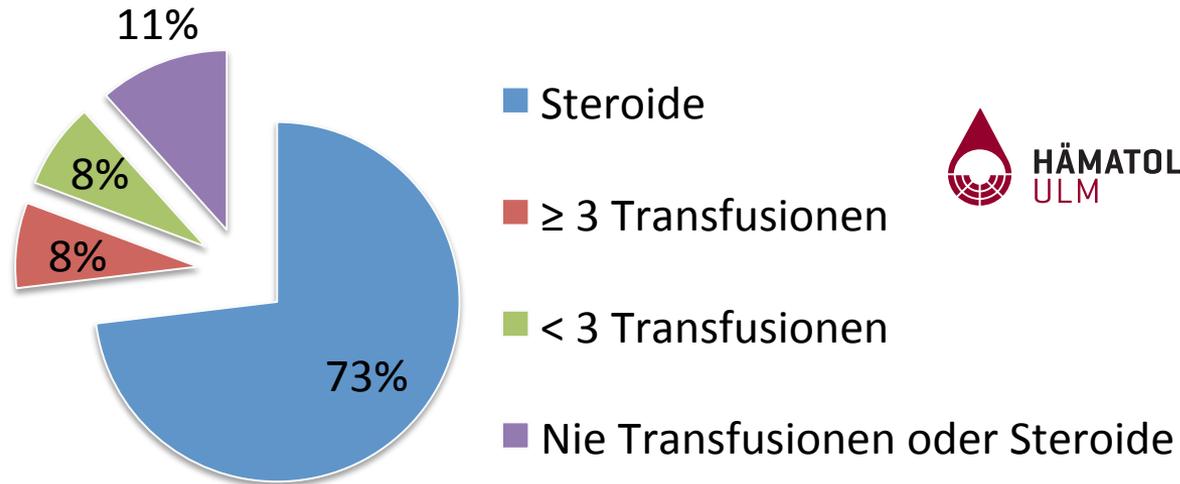
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Therapie-Unabhängigkeit oder „Remission“

Remissionspatienten: vorhergehende Therapien (n=52, 23%)



Keine Korrelation mit der Genetik (RPS19, RPL5, Mikrodeletionen gleichermaßen)
Sowohl Steroid- als auch Transfusionsabhängige Pts. können in Remission gehen
Wahrscheinlichkeit für Remission nimmt mit dem Alter ab (20J: selten)
Hohe Rate an „Remissionen“ bei familiären Fällen (inkomplette Penetranz...)

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- Seit 1951 erfolgreiche Anwendung (Gasser et al. 1951)
- Die Hauptsäule der DBA Therapie
- Unbekannter Mechanismus
(Anzahl der frühen erythrop. Progenitoren nimmt zu)
- Bis zu 80% Pat sprechen auf initial auf Steroide an
- Bisher keine prädiktive Marker (i.e. Mutation)
- Probleme: NW – Wachstumsretardierung, motor. Defizite bei Säuglingen...
- ***DESWEGEN: generell nicht vor dem 1. Lebensjahr***

GPOH DBA: Therapiestatus

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Transfusionen: Wann Beginn Chelattherapie



- Fixes Transfusionsregime: 10-15ml/kg, Ziel: Hb 10g/dl
- Beginn Chelation wenn Lebereisen erhöht (SQUID, MRI)
- Ferritin 1000-1500 µg/l (kein verlässlicher Marker, kann auch erhöht sein trotz niedrigem Fe mittels SQUID)

- Standard Therapie: **Deferoxamin (Desferal®)** 40mg/kg s.c. 8-12h/ 4-6 Nächte pro Woche
- Orale Chelatoren:
 - **Deferasirox (Exjade®)**: 20-30 mg/kg/d, milde, transiente Toxizität
 - Deferipron: NW: Arthritis, Neutropenie in DBA

GPOH DBA: Therapiestatus

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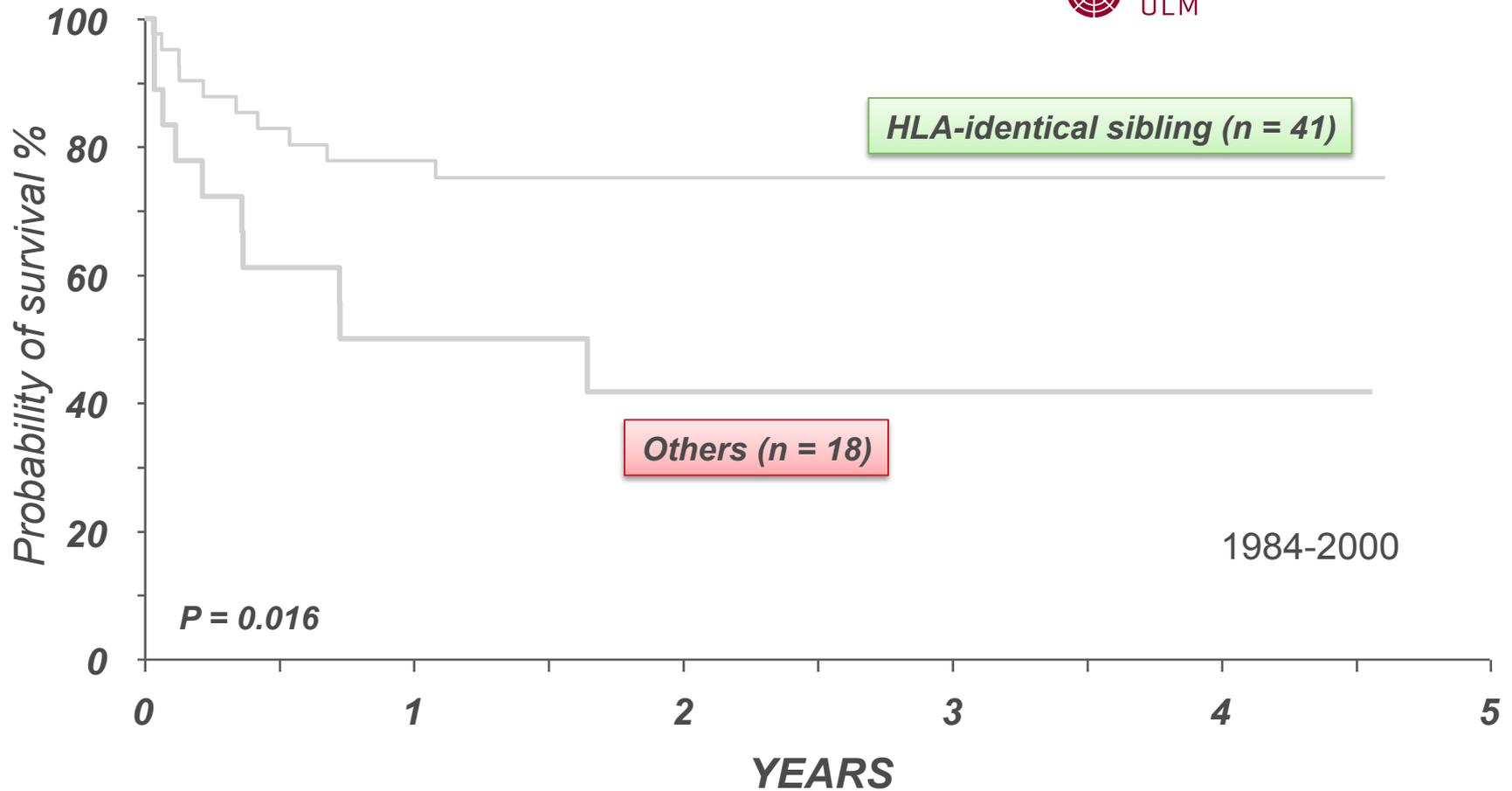
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SCT in DBA: experience from IBMT registry (1984-2000)



Roy V, *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant* 2005

GPOH DBA: SCT



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Participating Centers

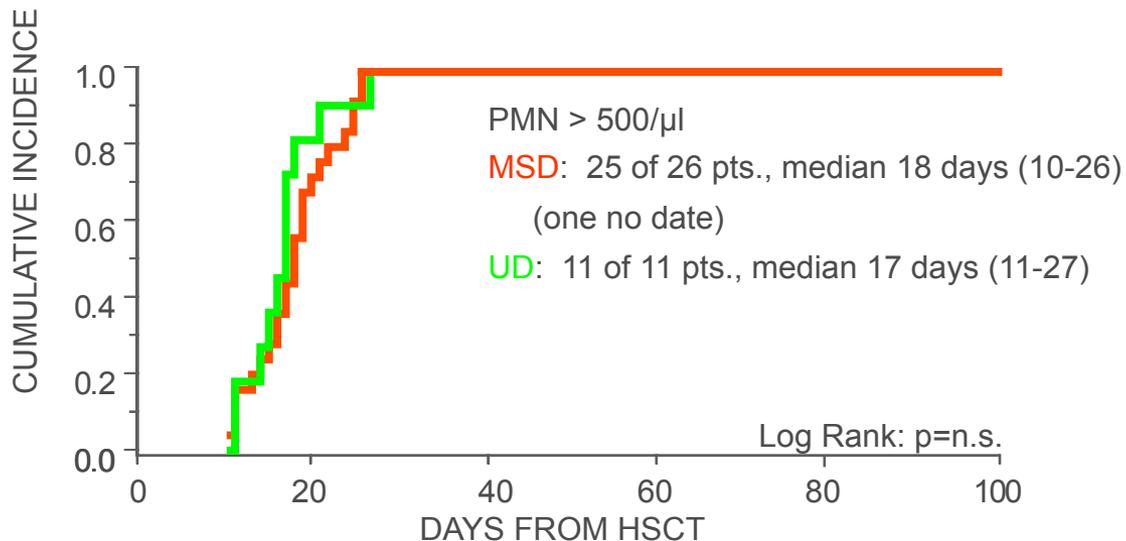
Austria	1
Switzerland	1
Germany	23
Italy	12

MSD, N=26 1987– 2007

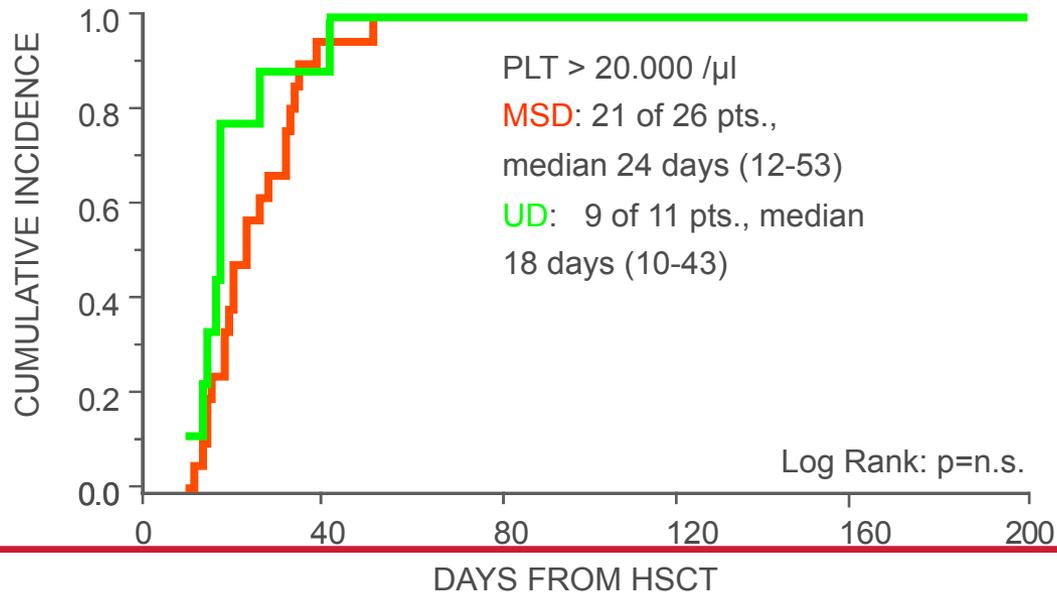
UD, N=11 1999 – 2007

Sex, M/F	18/8	6/5
Age at SCT (yrs), Median	4.8 (1.3-15.1)	6.3 (1.2-14.7)
Steroid resistancy	26	11
Transfusion dependency	26	11
Ferritin (ng/ml), Median	1350	1926
Conditioning	Bu/Cy/ATG: 15 Bu/ Cy (+TT/Flu): 9	Bu/TT/Flu: 7 Bu/Cy(Mel): 3 TT/Flu: 1
Stem cell source	BM: 22 CB/PB: 4	BM: 7 CB/PB: 4

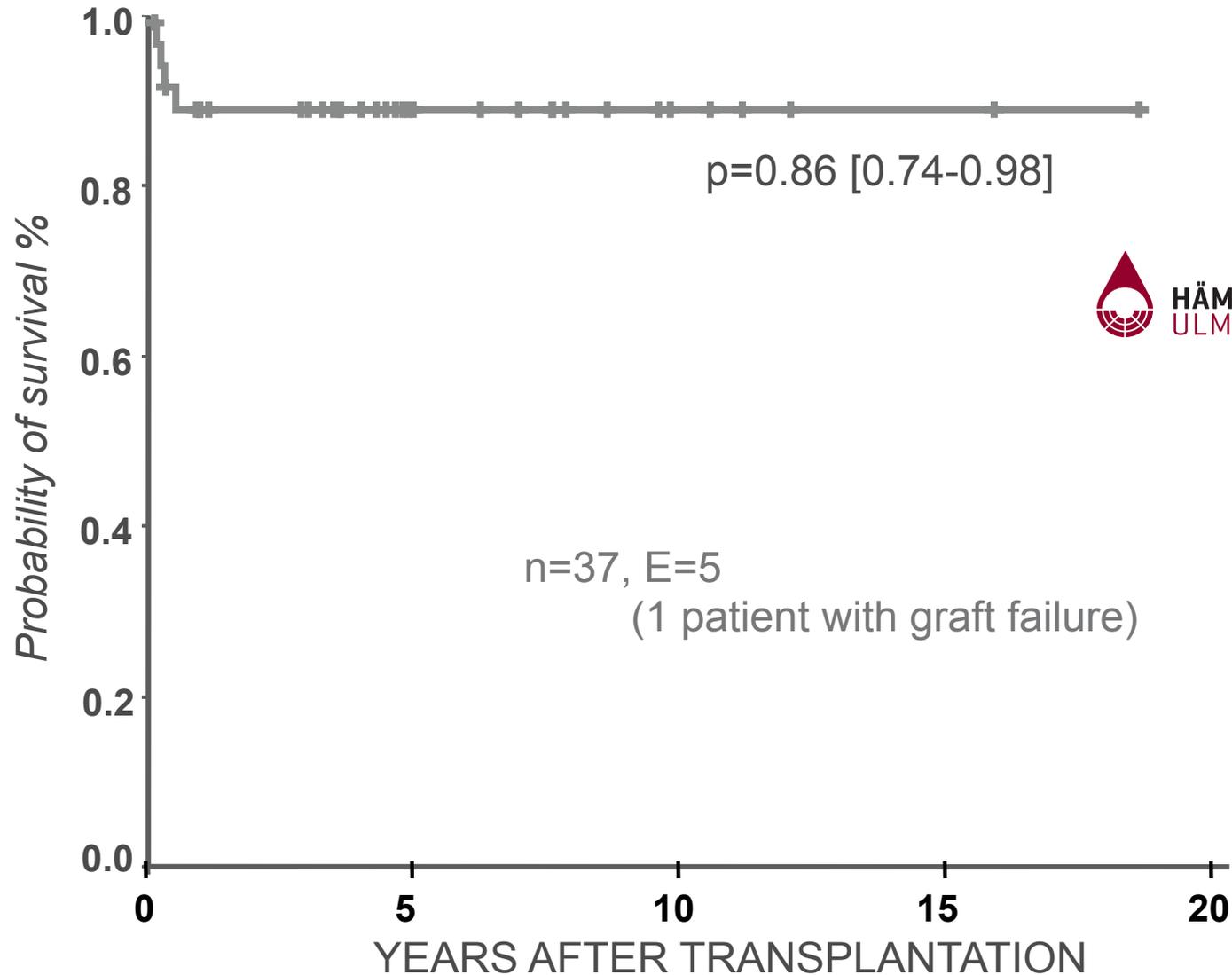
Neutrophil Engraftment



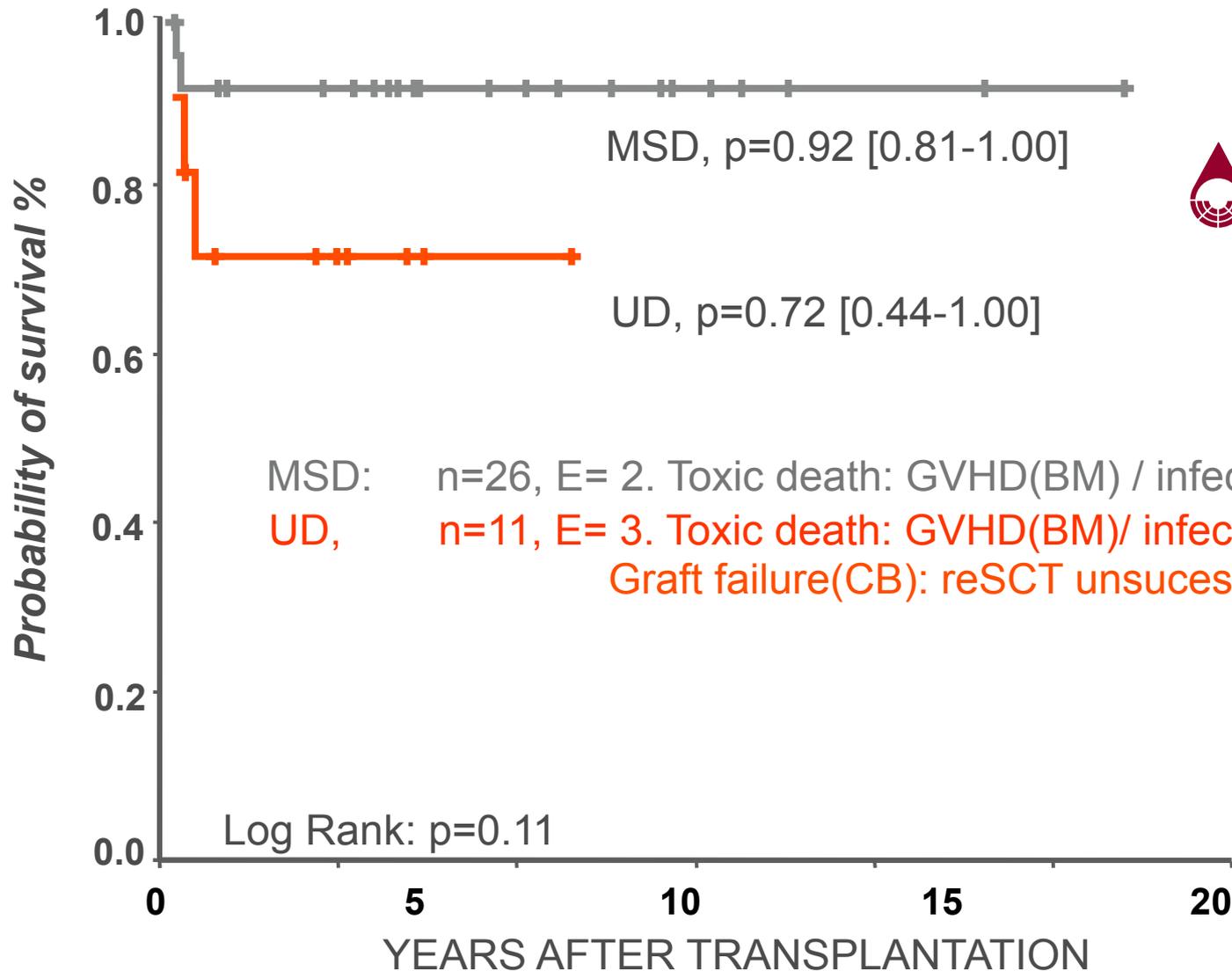
Platelet Engraftment



GPOH DBA: SCT Gesamtüberleben (MSD + UD)



GPOH DBA: SCT Gesamtüberleben MSD versus UD



- Exzellentes Überleben für MSD
- SCT auf plausibel bei UD Spendern
- keine VOD/ SOS events trotz preexistierender Lebertoxizität aufgrund von Hämosiderose
- TROTZDEM: je früher umso besser (bis zum ~6-9 LJ?)

A microscopic view of several red blood cells, which are biconcave discs, stained in a deep red color. The cells are set against a dark background, and some lighter, fibrous structures are visible between them.

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DBAR US Register: maligne Erkrankungen

The DBA Registry of North America: n=608, Blood 2012



Table 2. Neoplasms in patients from the DBAR

DBAR UPIN	Cancer diagnosis	Sex	Age at diagnosis, y	DBA status at cancer diagnosis	Outcome	Gene
0009-200	Adenocarcinoma of the colon	M	43	Unknown	Alive	Not tested
0300-104	Adenocarcinoma of the colon	F	34	TD	Died	<i>RPS19</i>
0438-200	Adenocarcinoma of the colon	F	49	SD	Alive	Negative
0143-200	Osteogenic sarcoma	M	22	TD, A, rhGH	Died, sepsis	Not tested
0354-200	Osteogenic sarcoma	F	13	TD, A	Died, metastatic disease	Not tested
0185-200	Soft tissue sarcoma	M	30	TD	Died, metastatic disease	Not tested
0438-200	Breast cancer	F	43	SD	Alive	Negative
0458-200	Breast cancer	F	34	Remission	Alive	<i>RPS19</i>
0416-102	Uterine cancer	F	64	Never treated	Died, metastatic disease	<i>RPS19</i>
0534-200	Cervical cancer	F	27	TD	Alive	<i>RPS19</i>
0109-101	Testicular cancer	M	62	Remission	Alive	<i>RPL35a</i>
0024-200	Choroid meningioma of lung	F	21	TD	Alive	<i>RPS19</i>
0245-002	SCC oral	F	69	TD, Steroids	Died	<i>RPL11</i>
0245-102	SCC vaginal	F	45	Tx with chemotherapy only	Alive	<i>RPL11</i>
0025-102	Melanoma	F	50	On no treatment	Alive	<i>RPL5</i>
0365-200	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	M	41	TD	Alive	<i>RPL5</i>
0364-101	AML	M	45	On no treatment	Died, sepsis	Negative
0387-200	AML	M	44	SD	Died, chemotherapy/BMT, PD	Not tested
0100-200	MDS	M	17	TD	Died, sepsis	Not tested
0308-200	MDS	M	2	SD	Alive	Not tested
0364-101	MDS	M	45	On no treatment	Died (progressed to AML)	Negative
0438-200	MDS	F	51	TD, on azathioprine	Alive	Negative
0200-200*	Osteogenic sarcoma	M	4	TD, s/p BMT, rhGH	Died, metastatic disease	Not tested
0260-200*	Rectal cancer	F	28	s/p BMT	Alive	Not tested
0277-101*	Basal cell cancer	M	30	SD	Alive	Not tested

Prävalenz: Solide Tumoren: n=15; 2,5%

Hämatologische Neoplasien: n=6; 1,0%

GPOH Register: Prävalenz maligner Erkrankungen

ID	Alter bei ED malign. Erkrankung (J.)	Lokalisation	Genetik	Outcome (letztes FUP)
20	42	AML M1	n.d.	42yrs: Sepsis
164	4	MDS-RAEB	mut-/del-	lebt nach SZT (2004)
167	6	Osteogenes Sarkom	rps19+	lebt (2009)
69	46	Sigma	mut-	lebt (2009)
27	38	Mamma	rpl5+	lebt (2008)
298	40	Lunge	rps19+	lebt (2012)

IST-Gesamtprävalenz: 2,7%

- 0,9% für hämatologische Erkrankungen (DBAR USA: 1,0%)
- 1,8% für solide Tumoren (DBAR USA: 2,5%)

Fazit Malignitätsrisiko in DBA vs. andere IBMF

1. DBA:

Relatives Risiko für Malignität **5,4 fach** erhöht

2. Dyskeratosis congenita:

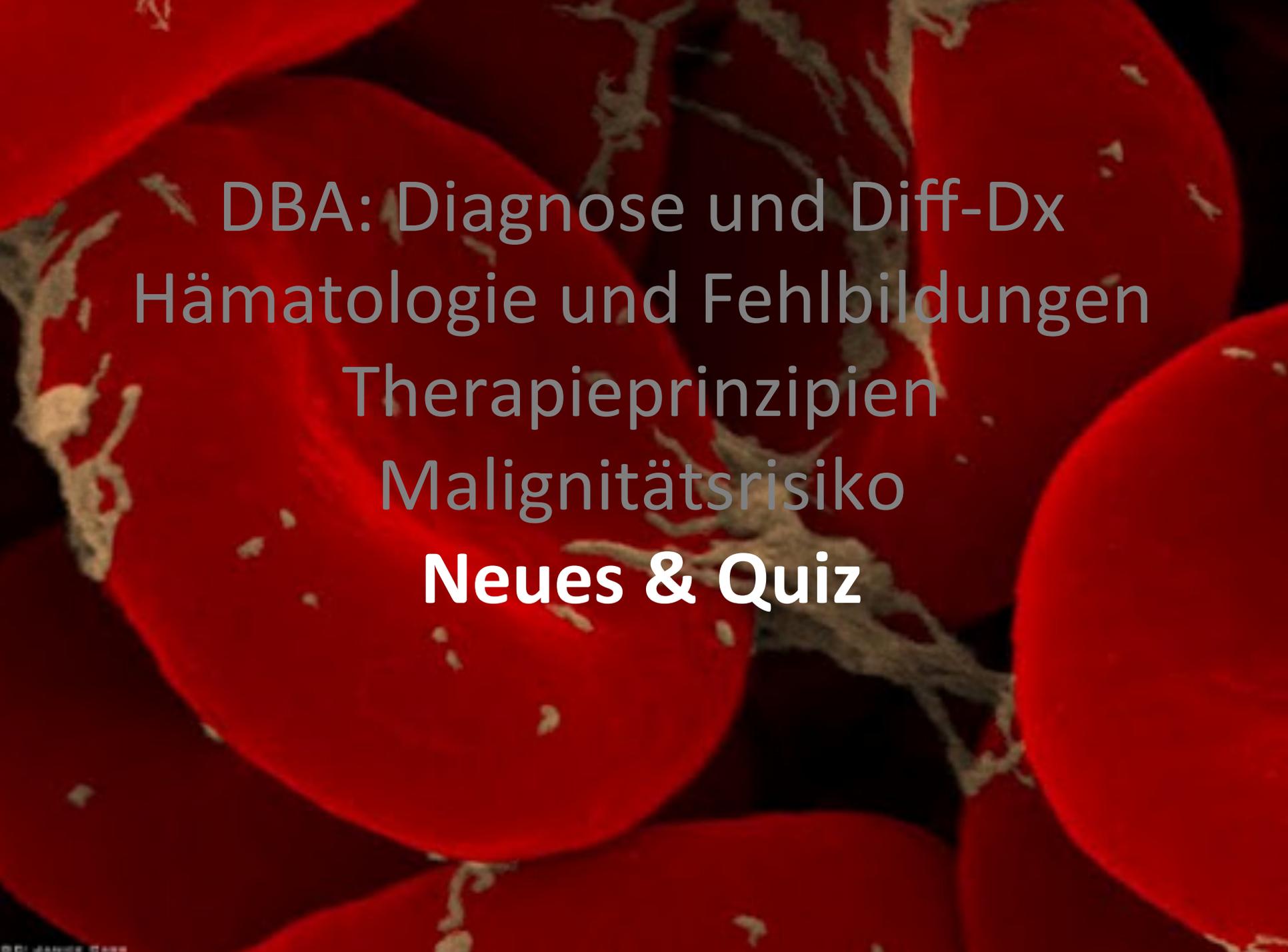
Rel. Risiko **~50 fach** erhöht

(MDS nicht dazugezählt, da immer hypozelluläres BMF)

3. Fanconi Anämie:

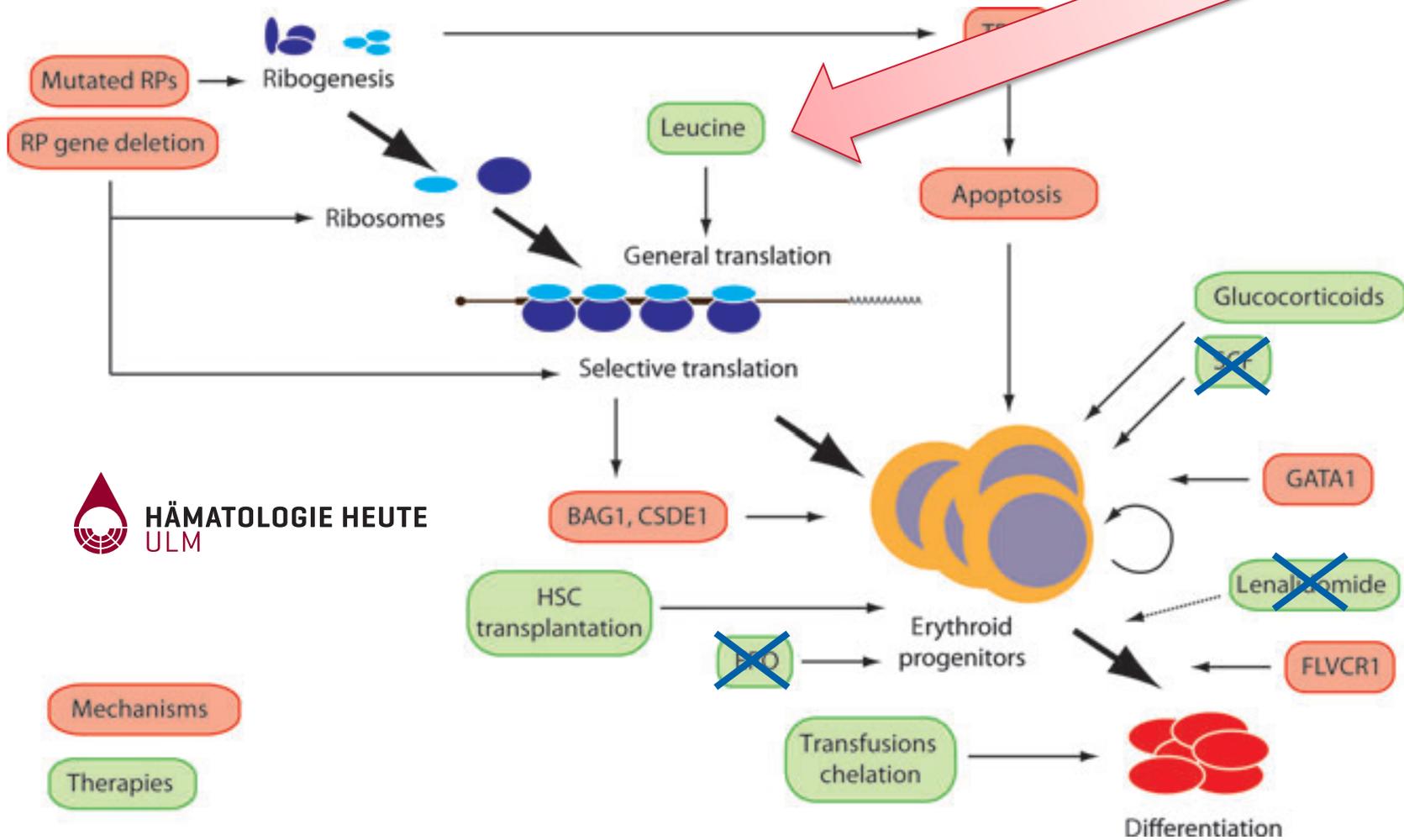
Relatives Risiko **50-5000 fach** erhöht (je nach Tumorart)



A microscopic view of several red blood cells, appearing as bright red, biconcave discs against a dark background. The cells are arranged in a cluster, with some overlapping. The central depression of the cells is visible, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

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Postulierte Therapie-Mechanismen in DBA



Leucin als potentielles Therapeutikum?

Hintergrund



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Translational efficiency in patients with Diamond-Blackfan anemia

Haematologica 2006; 91:1456-1464

L-leucin erhöht die Translationsrate
DBA-Patientenzellen in vitro

Hypothese:

- Aktivierung der Transl. init. Faktoren
- mTOR regulierte ribosomale S6 Kinase

D. Pospisilova et al.

Successful treatment of a Diamond-Blackfan anemia patient with amino acid leucine

Haematologica 2007; 92:(5)e66-e67

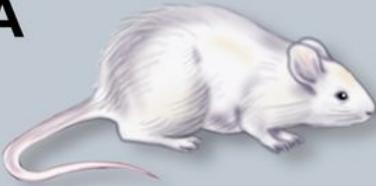
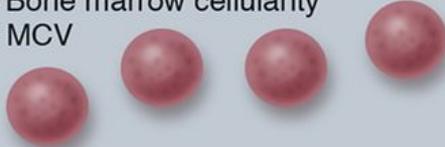
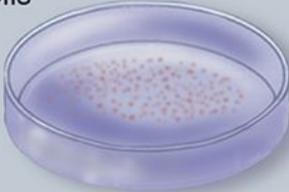
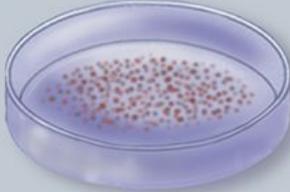
7J. alt, zuvor 3 J. lang Transfusionen,
Fe-Chelattherapie
"Komplette Remission" unter Leucin

Leucin als potentielles Therapeutikum?

Präklinische Modelle



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Model	Knockdown RPS19 gene	+L-leucine
A  Induzierbare RPS19 knockout Maus (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↓ Hemoglobinization↓ Bone marrow cellularity↑ MCV  p53 activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↑ Hemoglobinization↑ Bone marrow cellularityX Stress hematopoiesis  p53 activity
B  morpholino zebrafish RPS19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↓ Hemoglobinization↓ mTOR activation↑ Developmental and growth defects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↑ Hemoglobinization↑ mTOR activation (upregulated protein synthesis)↓ Developmental and growth defects 
C  humane CD34+ Zellen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↓ Erythroid cells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">↑ Erythroid cells 

Leucin Therapiestudie (USA)

ClinicalTrials.gov

A service of the U.S. National Institutes of Health

Example: "Heart attack" AND "Los Angeles"

Search for studies:

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Text Size ▾

Therapeutic Use of the Amino Acid, Leucine in the Treatment of Transfusion - Dependent Diamond Blackfan Anemia Patients (LeucineDBA)

This study is not yet open for participant recruitment.

Verified December 2012 by North Shore Long Island Jewish Health System

Sponsor:

North Shore Long Island Jewish Health System

Information provided by (Responsible Party):

Adrianna Vlachos, North Shore Long Island Jewish Health System

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier:

NCT01362595

First received: May 20, 2011

Last updated: December 12, 2012

Last verified: December 2012

[History of Changes](#)

Arms

Leucine
No alternative treatment arm

Assigned Interventions

Drug: leucine
Dosage of leucine will be dependent on body surface area (BSA):
leucine 700 mg/m²/dose by mouth three times a day
Other Name: leucine, L-leucine

DANKE!

Und

QUIZZZ....

„Klassische“ DBA manifestiert sich im Alter von:

a) >1 Jahr mit hypocellulärem Knochenmark

b) >2 Jahren mit Anämie und Lymphopenie

c) <1 Jahr mit niedrigem MCV

d) <1 Jahr mit reduzierten erythropoet. Vorläufern in einem sonst normocellulärem Knochenmark

V.a. eine „nicht-klassische“ DBA sollte gestellt werden bei:

- a) Proband mit auffälligem MMC-Brüchigkeitstest
- b) Patienten mit Mutationen im Telomerasekomplex
- c) Klinisch unauffälligen Familienangehörigen (mit Daumenfehlbildung) eines Patienten mit klass. DBA
- d) Klinisch unauffälligen Familienangehörigen mit erhöhten e-ADA und HbF

Genetische Ursache von DBA:

- a) 30% der Fälle: GATA2 Mutationen, in 50%: GATA1
- b) 100% unbekannt
- c) ~ 50% der Fälle: dominante Mutationen in RP-Genen
- d) ~ 10-15% der Fälle: genomische Mikrodeletionen, die RP Gene betreffen

„Standard of care“ in DBA Patienten beinhaltet:

- a) Bei Transfusionsabhängigen Patienten einen Therapieversuch mit Cyclosporin
- b) Hochdosis Steroide: 100mg/kg/d
- c) Eisenentzugstherapie bei Transfusionsabh. Patienten
- d) Transfusionen und orale Steroide: 2mg/kg/d
- e) Watch and wait bei Patienten in Remission