

Manejo de portadores asintomáticos de mutaciones de la TTR

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- Conclusiones.



INTRODUCCIÓN



¿Por qué?

- Daño irreversible.
- Tratamientos actuales: frenan la evolución.
- Diagnóstico precoz.



¿Cuándo?

- Penetrancia incompleta
 - Anticipación genética
-
- Importante: conocer las características regionales y de la mutación en concreto.



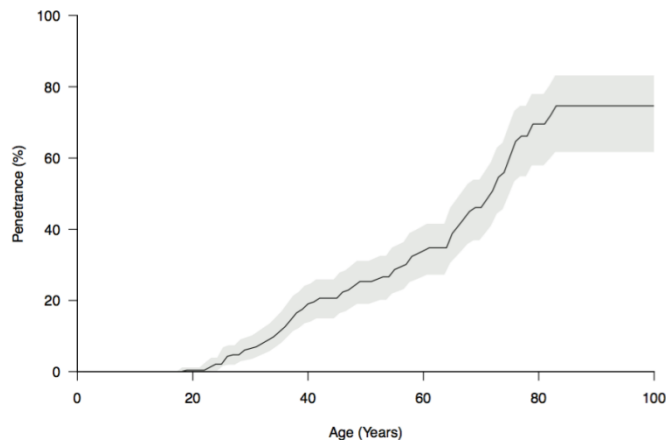
PENETRANCIA

- **Concepto:** proporción de una población que expresa el fenotipo entre todos los que presentan un genotipo de un alelo determinado.
- **Diferencias entre cohortes:**
 - 🇫🇷 – Plante-Bordeneuve et al, 2017. V50M: 3,1% (30aa)- 64,4% (80aa).
 - 🇸🇪 – Gorram et al, 2020: 10% (40 aa)-71% (90 aa).
 - 🇧🇷 – Saporta et al, 2009: 51% (40aa)-83% (> 60aa).
 - 🇵🇹 – Plante-Bordeneuve et al, 2003: 56% (40aa)-91% (> 70aa)



PENETRANCIA

•  ATTR HUSLL (2020):



	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Penetrance	0	6,9 [3,6-10,2]	19,5 [14,2-24,7]	25,3 [19,1-31,1]	34,8 [27,1-41,5]	48,4 [38,9-56,4]	69,5 [57,9-77,9]	74,6 [61,7-83,1]



PENETRANCIA

- **Variabilidad:**
 - En las cohortes sueca y portuguesa > penetrancia si herencia **materna**.
 - Posible papel del **DNA mitocondrial** en la variabilidad fenotípica (Bonaíti et al, 2010)
 - El genero **masculino** > penetrancia (Gorram et al, 2020)
 - Distintas **mutaciones**:
 - Ser77Phe: 7%-65,8%. (Plante-Bordeneuve et al, 2017).
 - V122I: 0,8% (<60aa)- 2,6% (> 60aa) (Agbor-Etang et al, 2021).



ANTICIPACIÓN

- **Concepto:** Fenómeno por el que los signos y síntomas de algunas afecciones genéticas se tornan más graves o aparecen en edades más tempranas a medida que el trastorno pasa de una generación a la siguiente.
- **Diferencias entre cohortes:**
 -  – Lemos et al, 2013: AC media de 6,9 años.
 -  – Andreou et al, 2018: AC media de 8,3 años.
 -  – Misu et al, 2000: AC media de 11,5 años.
 -  – Gorram et al, 2020: AC media de 11,7 años.



ANTICIPACIÓN



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(2020):

	Parents ($n = 27$)	Offsprings ($n = 37$)	p Value
AO	55 (18)	39 (12)	<.001
Females (%)	41.3	43.2	NS
AO (females)	59 (19)	40 (15)	.006
AO (males)	52 (16)	38 (11)	.003

AO: age at onset; NS: not significant ($p > .05$).

AC media de 16 años



ANTICIPACIÓN

- **Variabilidad:**
 - En las cohortes sueca y portuguesa > anticipación si herencia **materna**.
 - En la cohorte japonesa sólo se vio AC entre los “early-onset”
 - No se conoce retraso significativo en edad de debut (formas cardiológicas?)



MANIFESTACIONES CLÍNICAS



¿Cómo?

- Educación del portador:
 - Síntomas iniciales
 - Comunicación directa
- Test diagnósticos:
 - Detección de portadores
 - Exploración física
 - Estudios específicos



SÍNTOMAS INICIALES

Neuropathic symptoms

Positive sensory symptoms

Spontaneous pain

Burning pain

Sharp pain

'Sunburn-like' pain

Paroxysmal pain

Evoked pain

Allodynia

Non-painful sensations

Paraesthesia

Restless leg syndrome

Negative sensory symptoms

Sensory loss

Superficial proprioceptive

Autonomic symptoms

Sexual dysfunction

Impaired bladder function

Constipation alternating with diarrhoea (*de novo*)

Early satiety

Orthostatic dizziness/syncope

Unintentional weight loss

Cardiac symptoms

Dyspnoea on exercise and at rest

Orthopnoea

Syncope

Palpitations

Pulmonary oedema

CNS manifestations

- Progressive dementia
- Headache
- Ataxia
- Seizures
- Spastic paresis
- Stroke-like episodes

Ocular manifestations

- Vitreous opacification
- Glaucoma
- Abnormal conjunctival vessels
- Papillary abnormalities

Renopathy

- Proteinuria
- Renal failure

Cardiovascular manifestations

- Conduction blocks
- Cardiomyopathy
- Arrhythmia
- Mild regurgitation

Carpal tunnel syndrome



Autonomic neuropathy

- Orthostatic hypotension
- Recurrent urinary tract infections (due to urinary retention)
- Sexual dysfunction
- Sweating abnormalities



GI manifestations

- Nausea & vomiting
- Early satiety
- Diarrhea
- Severe constipation
- Alternating episodes of diarrhea & constipation
- Unintentional weight loss



Peripheral sensory-motor neuropathy

Typically axonal, fiber length-dependent, symmetric, and relentlessly progressive in distal to proximal direction



SÍNTOMAS INICIALES

Val50Met



Val30Met early onset (<50 years)

- Small-fibre neuropathy
- Motor neuropathy
- Dysautonomia
- Cardiac conduction disturbances
- Gastrointestinal dysfunction
- Ophthalmopathy: dry eye/vitreous opacities/secondary amyloid glaucoma

Renal involvement has been described in a sub-group of Portuguese patients with intermediate onset and female predominance

Diagnosis <2 years from symptom onset in endemic regions

Val50Met



Val30Met late onset (>50 years)/
Non-Val30Met mixed phenotype

- Sensory and motor neuropathy
- Subtle autonomic signs
- Cardiomyopathy
- Cardiac conduction disturbances
- Ophthalmopathy: dry eye/vitreous opacities/secondary amyloid glaucoma (more rarely)
- Bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome

Diagnosis >2 years from symptom onset in non-endemic regions

Non-Val50Met



Non-Val50Met



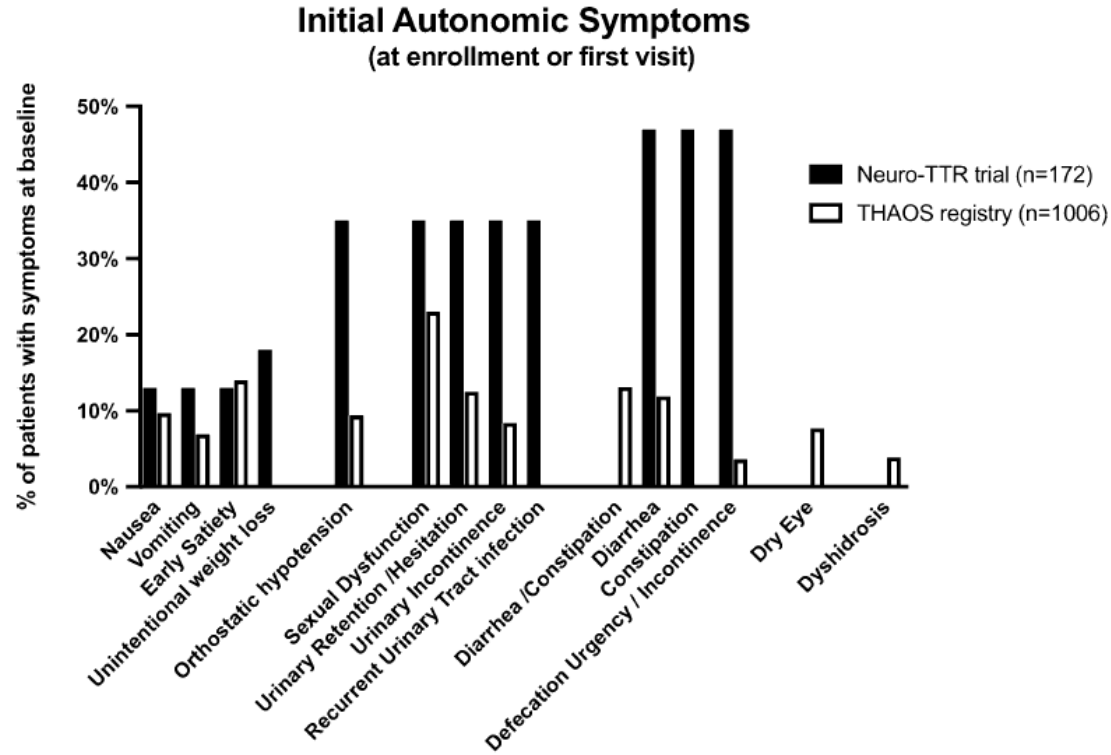
Non-Val30Met cardiac phenotype (onset >65 years)
For example, Val122Ile, Ile68Leu, Leu111Met, Leu58His, Thr60Ala

- Symptoms associated with heart failure with preserved or mildly depressed ejection fraction – no cavity enlargement and symmetrical increase in wall thickness
- Cardiac conduction disturbances
- Disproportionately elevated NT-proBNP
- Relatively high frequency of bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome

Neuropathy and/or dysautonomia is rarely present, in contrast to other genetic variants

Patients have a prognosis of only 2.5–5 years' survival from disease onset

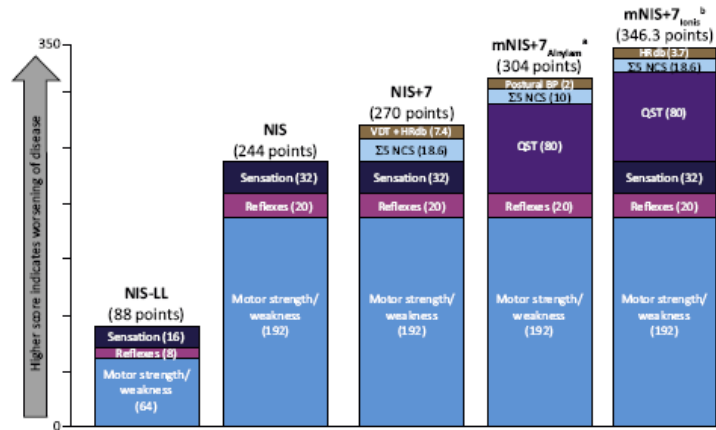
NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide.



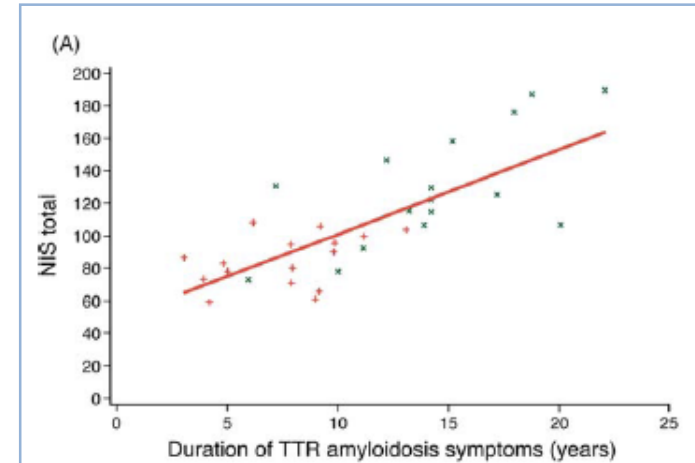


HERRAMIENTAS

- **NIS:**



Dyck et al. J Neurol Sci. 2019



Coelho T et al. Muscle Nerve. 2017



HERRAMIENTAS

ESTUDIO FIBRA FINA/DISAUTONOMÍA

- QST
 - Frío
 - Dolor por calor
 - Vibración
- Sudoscan
 - Conductancia del cloro: marcador de función gland sudoríparas.
- Respuesta simpático cutánea
 - Respuesta sudorípara a estímulo eléctrico.
- Intervalo RR
 - Actividad del sistema nervioso autónomo sobre la función cardiaca.





GUÍAS CLÍNICAS/RECOMENDACIONES

Recommendations for presymptomatic genetic testing and management of individuals at risk for hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis

Laura Obici^a, Jan B. Kuks^b, Juan Buades^c, David Adams^d, Ole B. Suhr^e, Teresa Coelho^f, Theodore Kyriakides^g, from the European Network for TTR-FAP (ATTReuNET)



GUÍAS CLÍNICAS/RECOMENDACIONES

Recommendations for clinical testing and management of hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis

Laura Obispo
Teresa Cordero
TTR-FAP (s)

	Follow-up		Confirmation of diagnosis	Specialist involvement
	Baseline	12 months ^a		
History/clinical examination			Onset of symptoms and/or signs	Neurologist ^b Cardiologist ^b
Clinical questionnaire	✓	✓	Change in physiological tests (NCS, ECG) compared with baseline	Gastroenterologist Internal medicine specialist ^b Nephrologist
BMI	✓	✓		
Sensorimotor				
Temperature pain sensitivity in the feet and legs	✓	✓	Confirmatory Biopsy evidence of amyloid	
NIS	✓	✓		
Electromyography, NCS	✓	✓		
Sympathetic skin response	✓			
Quantitative sensory testing ^c	✓	✓		
Cardiac				
ECG ^d	✓	✓		
Echocardiography ^d	✓	✓		
NT-proBNP ^d	✓	✓		
Cardiac denervation ^{e,f}	✓			
Renal function				
Microalbuminuria ^g	✓	✓		
Autonomic				
Heart rate response/variability ^d	✓	✓		
Gastrointestinal	✓	✓		
Sweat test ^{e,f,h}	✓	✓		
Erectile dysfunction	✓	✓		



GUÍAS CLÍNICAS/RECOMENDACIONES

Early diagnosis of ATTR amyloidosis through
targeted follow-up of identified carriers of *TTR*
gene mutations*

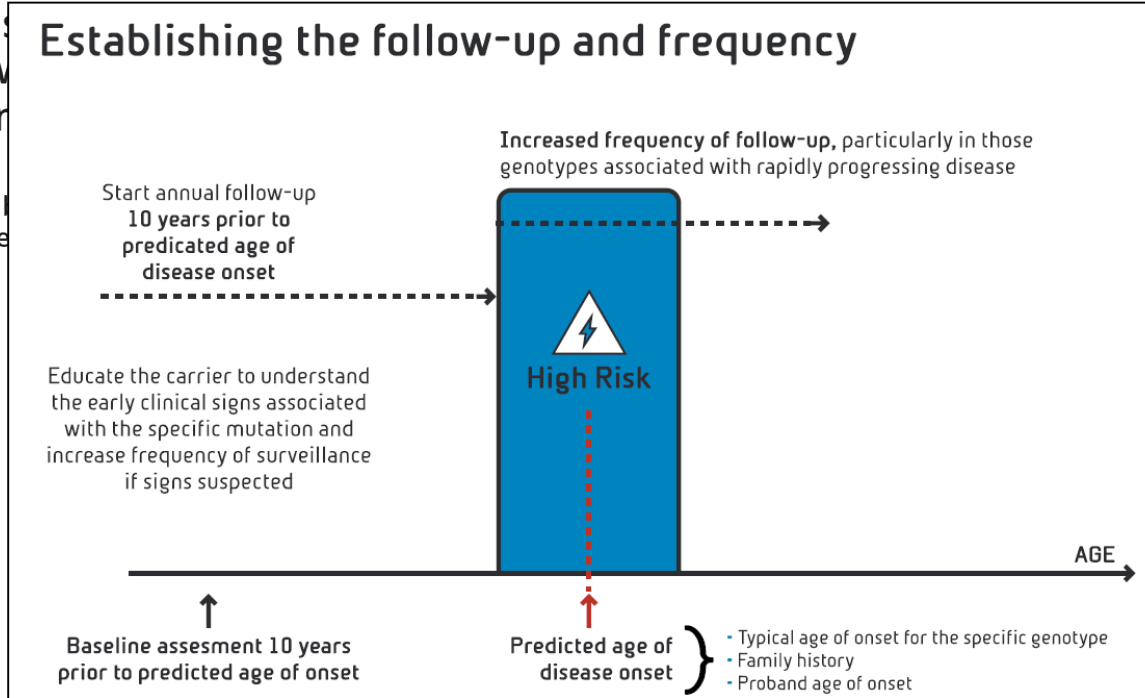
Isabel Conceição, Thibaud Damy, Manuel Romero, Lucía Galán, Shahram
Attarian, Marco Luigetti, Menachem Sadeh, Stayko Sarafov, Ivailo Tournev &
Mitsuharu Ueda



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Early diagnosis
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	Clinical evaluation			Neurophysiology				Biomarkers			Cardiac evaluation			
	NIS	BP supine vs orthostatic	BMI	NCS	Sudomotor (SSR/Sudoscan™)	hRDB RR	QST	NT-proBNP	Troponin	Blood/urine sample	Scintigraphy 99mTc-DPD	MRI	Echo	ECG
Val30Met early onset	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+
Val30Met late onset	+	+	+	+	±	-	±	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Non-Val30Met / cardiac phenotype	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mixed phenotype	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+



GUÍAS CLÍNICAS/RECOMENDACIONES

Monitoring of asymptomatic family members at risk of hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis for early intervention with disease-modifying therapies

Mitsuharu Ueda^{a,*}, Yoshiki Sekijima^b, Haruki Koike^c, Taro Yamashita^a, Tsuneaki Yoshinaga^b, Tomonori Ishii^d, Yukio Ando^{a,e}



GUÍAS CLÍNICAS/RECOMENDACIONES

Monitoring of asymptomatic family members at risk of hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis for early intervention with disease-modifying

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Assessment	Frequency	
	Annually	Every 3–5 years
Medical interview (sensation, movement, autonomic nerve function [orthostatic hypotension, gastrointestinal symptoms, and dysuria], weight loss, heart failure, arrhythmia, and ocular symptoms)	✓	✓
Physical examination (neurological, autonomic, cardiac, gastrointestinal, and ocular symptoms)	✓	✓
Blood test		
BNP (or NT-proBNP), TnT, transthyretin, albumin, and creatinine	✓	✓
TSH, free T3, and free T4		✓
Renal function (eGFR and urinary microalbumin)	✓	✓
Blood pressure	✓	✓
ECG (R-R interval)	✓	✓
Holter ECG		✓
Echocardiogram	✓	✓
^{99m} Tc-PYP myocardial scintigraphy		✓
Ophthalmologic examination ^a	✓ ^b	✓
Information sharing for treatment options and clinical trials	✓	✓
Genetic counseling	✓	

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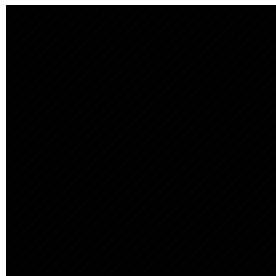
- Anamnesis y exploración física
- IMC
- TA decúbito y bipedestación
- Laboratorio y urianálisis
- Cuestionarios QoL (COMPASS, Norfolk)

1,5 años



- NIS
- Sudoscan
- EMG
- QST
- RSC
- hRBD RR

1,5 años



- NT-proBNP
- Troponina
- ECG
- Gammagrafía 99mTc-DPD
- RMI
- ETT
- Holter ECG

1,5 años

2-3 años



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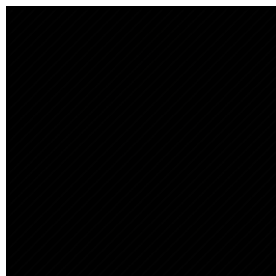
- Anamnesis y exploración física
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1,5 años



- NIS
- Sudoscan
- EMG
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- RSC
- hRBD RR

1,5 años



- NT-proBNP
- Troponina
- ECG
- Gammagrafía 99mTc-DPD
- RMI
- ETT
- Holter ECG

1,5 años

2-3 años



- Según las manifestaciones clínicas referidas se realizarán otras EECC no incluidas en el protocolo.



DIAGNÓSTICO

¿Cuándo se considera el inicio de la enfermedad?

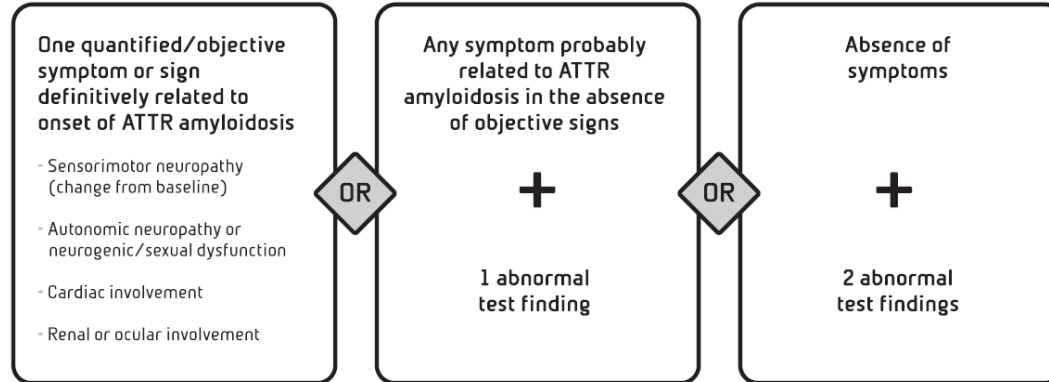


- Desde el inicio de síntomas
- Desde el inicio de test patológicos
- Desde el inicio de depósito de amiloide



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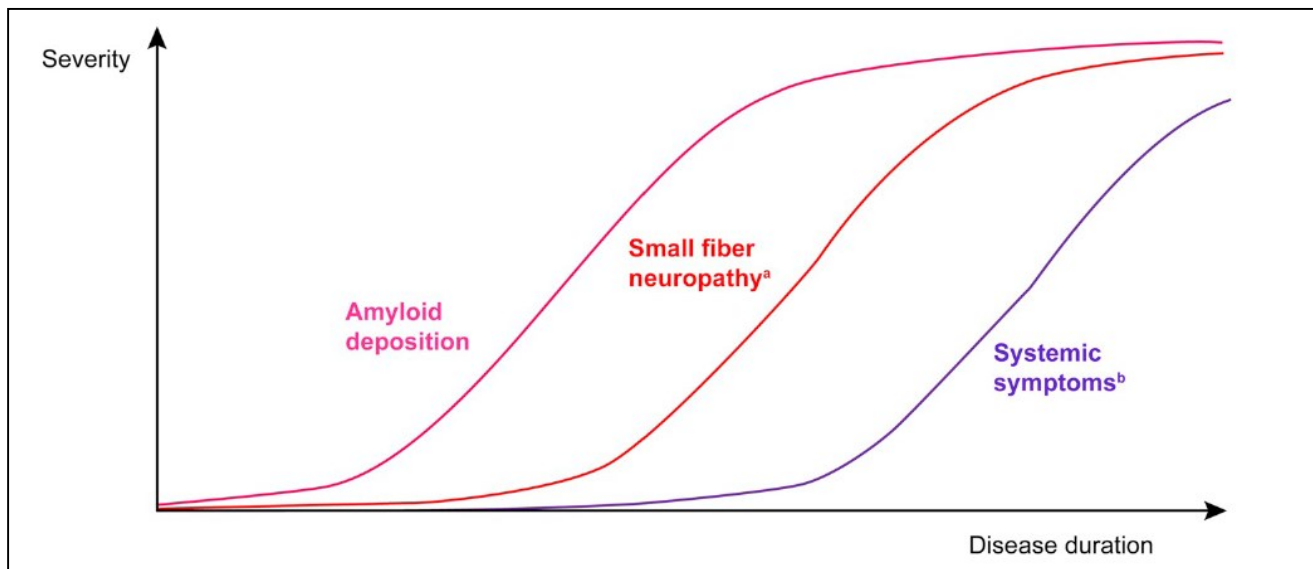


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Monitoring of asymptomatic family members at risk of hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis for early intervention with disease-modifying therapies

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**Progressive
symmetric
sensory-motor
neuropathy**

**+ ≥ 1 of the
following**

Family history

Early autonomic dysfunction

(e.g., erectile dysfunction or postural hypotension)

GI complaints

(e.g., chronic diarrhea, constipation, or diarrhea/constipation)

Unexplained weight loss

**Cardiac hypertrophy, arrhythmias, ventricular
blocks, or cardiomyopathy**

Bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome

(especially if also present in family members)

Renal abnormalities

(e.g., albuminuria or mild azotemia)

Vitreous opacities

Additional alert signs:

- Rapid disease progression
- Failure of response to prior therapies



+ ≥ 1 of the following Red-flags

Demographic	Elderly men over the age of 60 years
Family history	Progressive neuropathy HF at early age
Clinical history	HFpEF in the absence of hypertension Bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome Lumbar spinal stenosis Newly diagnosed hypertrophic cardiomyopathy over the age of 60 years Low flow aortic valve stenosis Angina despite normal coronary angiogram Repeated episodes of embolic stroke Pacemaker implantation for an advanced atrioventricular block or symptomatic bradycardia
Clinical examination	Signs of right-sided HF Intractable pleural effusions Signs of peripheral neuropathy Orthostatic hypotension
Imaging	Low QRS voltage or pseudo-infarction pattern on ECG Any heart block on ECG Atrial fibrillation on ECG Right ventricular hypertrophy on Echo Bilateral enlargement with normal ventricular chamber size on Echo Atrial septal or cardiac valve thickening on Echo Pericardial effusion on Echo Restrictive filling pattern on Echo Apical sparing pattern on Echo CMR with LGE
Alert signs	Intolerance to standard HF medications: ACE-I, ARB, beta-blockade, CCB, digitalis Symptomatic hypotension or resolution of hypertension in previously hypertensive patients



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- Inicio de enfermedad:
 - Síntomas de PNP sensitivo-motora o disautonómica.
 - +
 - Alteraciones específicas en los estudios ENG :
 - Datos de afectación de fibra gruesa.
 - o
 - Tres test patológicos de afectación de fibra fina o disautonomía (Sudscan, QST, intervalo R-R, RSC).



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- Inicio de enfermedad:
 - Síntomas específicos de afectación orgánica.
 - +
 - Biopsia positiva para amiloide



CONCLUSIONES

- Síntomas clave: educación del paciente.
- Visitas regulares: cada 12-24 meses.
 - Anamnesis y exploración física.
 - Estudios conducción nerviosa (fibra fina/disautonomía) +- cardiológicos
- Diagnóstico precoz
- Inicio de enfermedad y progresión: sin consenso.

MUCHAS GRACIAS



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