



Case Discussions presented by
delegates

Session 3



HÔPITAUX UNIVERSITAIRES
PITIÉ SALPÊTRIÈRE
CHARLES FOIX

*Rapid and reliable LC-MS/MS method to quantify
GM1, GM2, GM3 and GD3 molecular species of
Gangliosides*

Dr. Giulia Dingo, Pharm.D

Metabolic Biochemistry

*Functional Unit Biochemistry of Neurodegenerative and
Neurometabolic diseases*

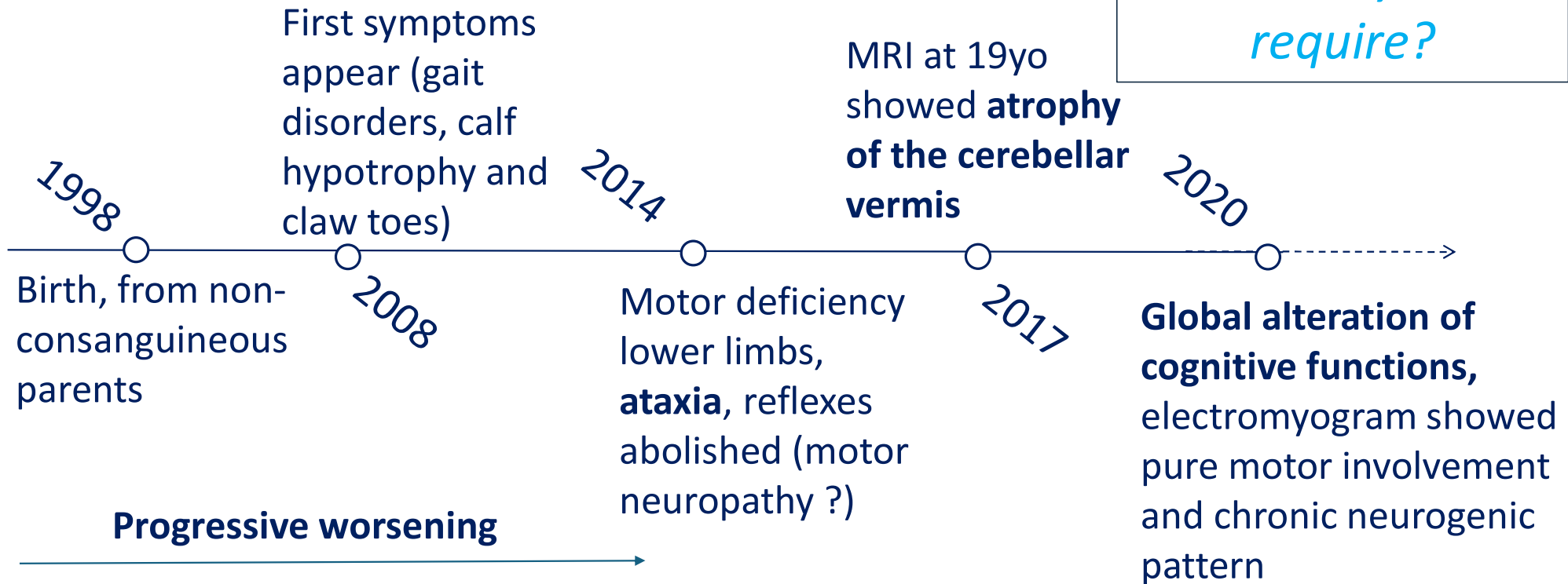
University Hospital Pitié-Salpêtrière - APHP - Paris

Conflicts of Interest

None to declare

Clinical Case

Which diagnostic examination would you require?



Biological Results

Hexosaminidase A+B Serum

Normal Values (nmol/L/h):

Hexo A+B = 900-2000

Hexo B= 300-1000

%HexoA/HexoB= 50-60%

Patient (nmol/L/h)

Hexo A+B = 729,23 / 697,41

Hexo B= 305,56 / 291,22

%HexoA/HexoB= 58,09% / 58,24%

Genetic

NGS panel for hereditary ataxia showed two mutations in GM2A gene:

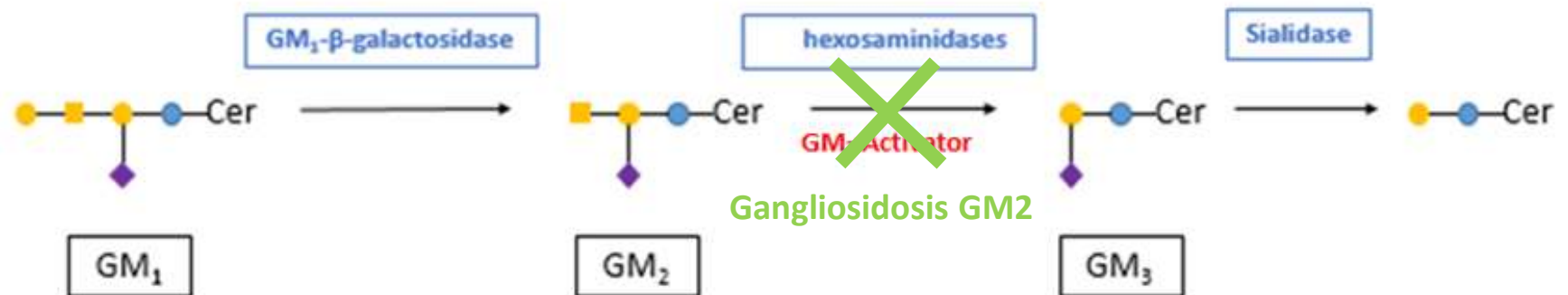
- c.79A > T:p.Lys27*; nonsense variant
- c.415C > T:p.Pro139Ser; missense variant

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Lysosome



Biological pathway

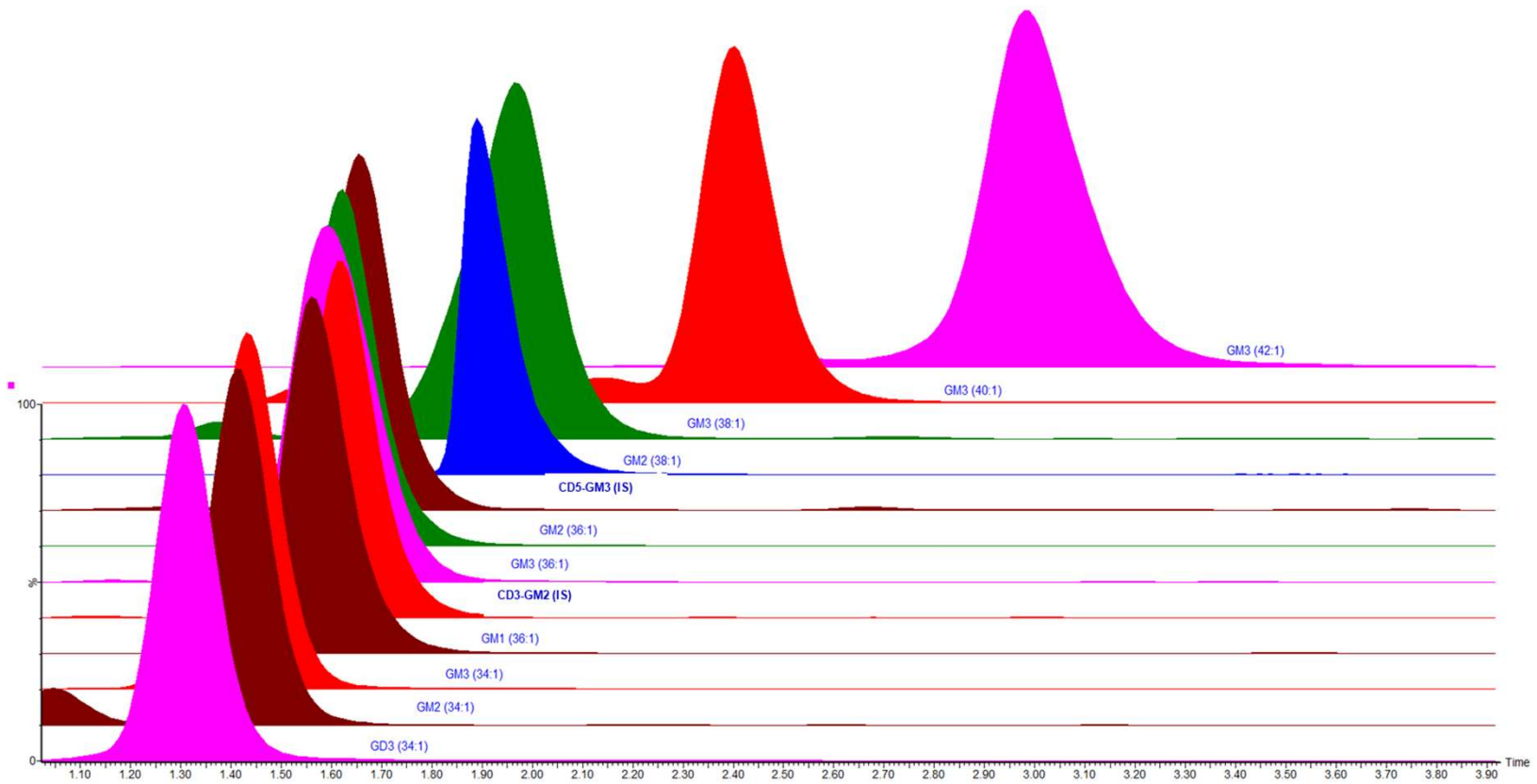


Gangliosidoses GM2:

- Tay-Sachs Disease, Sandhoff Disease, Gangliosidosis GM2 variant AB
- **Accumulation of GM2** in tissues
- Lab. tests: Enzymatic Activity of Hexos and Genetic

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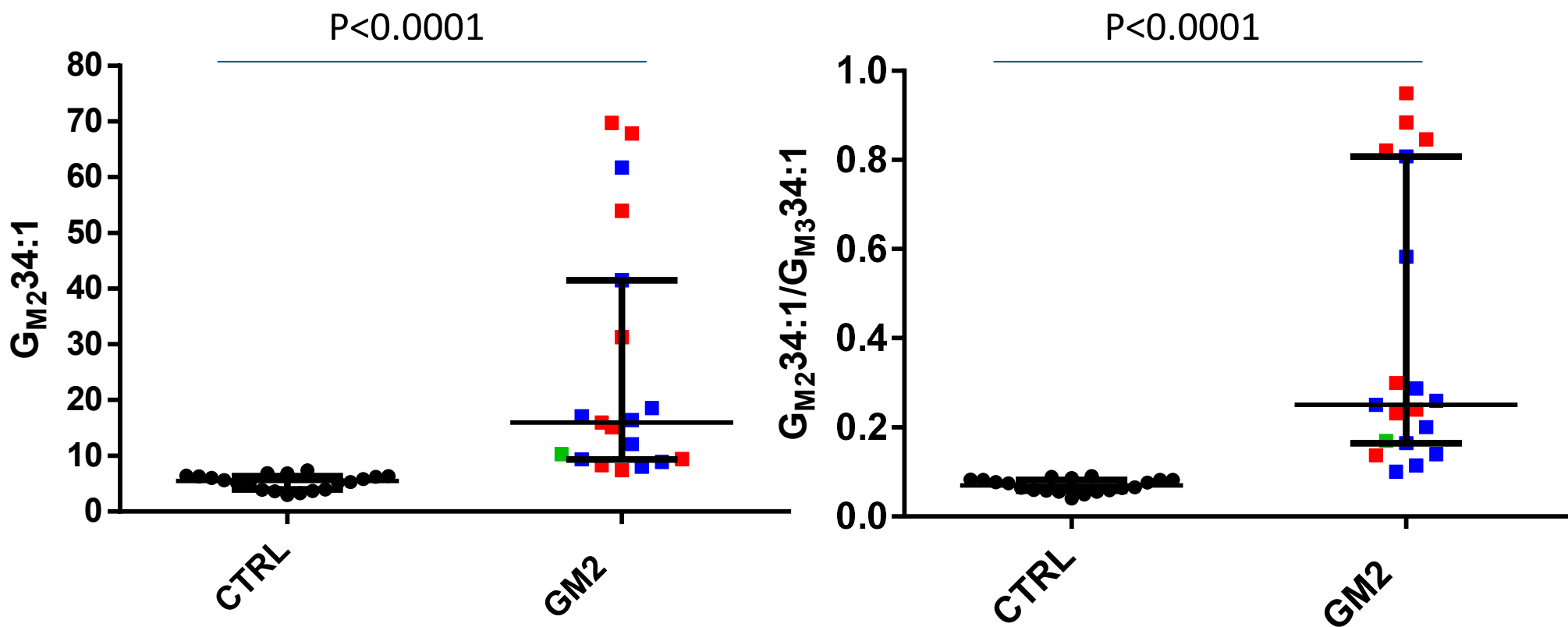
LC-MS/MS



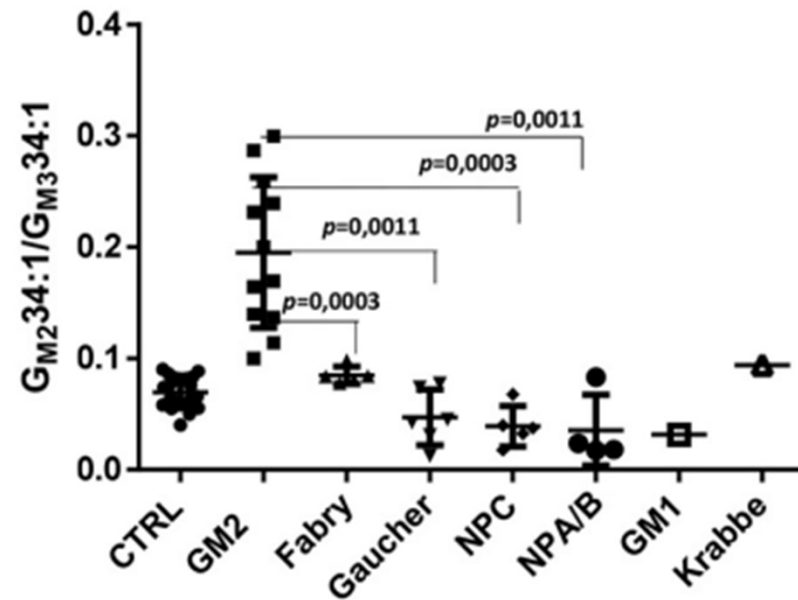
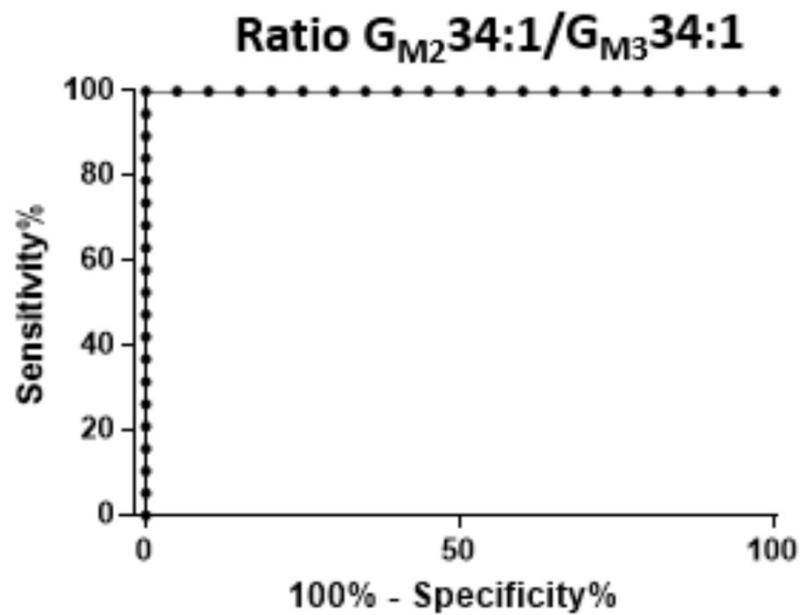
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Results

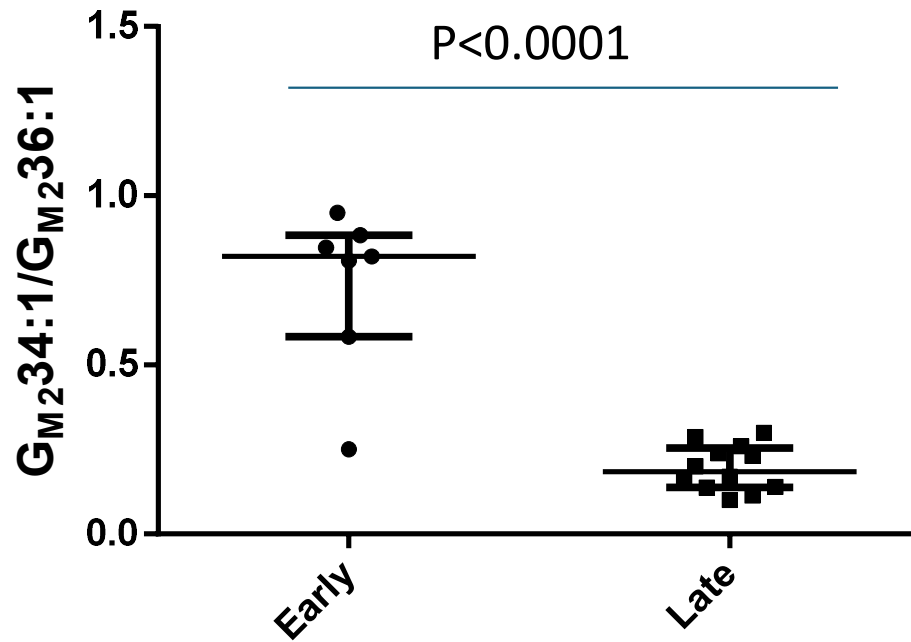
- Sandhoff
- Tay-Sachs
- Patient *GM2A*



Results



Results



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Conclusion

The importance to have Biological Markers for confirming *vus* mutations and diagnosis of Gangliosidosis GM2 variant AB.



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***Thank You
for your attention***



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A 22-Year-Old Female: Seizures, Ataxia, and Cognitive Decline Presentation

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Conflicts of Interest

- None to declare

Name: R.G

DOB: 09.01.1999

Age: 25 years old

Gender: Female

DOA: 01.03.2023

- Progressive myoclonic epilepsy
- Cognitive decline
- Ataxia
- Dysarthria

Timeline

2011

Initial Seizure

Fixed gaze and wheezing 15 minutes long

12

Pediatric Neurology:

VALPROATE initiated
Seizure-free (2 years)

16

JTC seizure

Marked upward eye deviation, tonic-clonic muscle contractions, loss of consciousness, and urinary incontinence

2015

LAMOTRIGIN added:
6-7 month seizure free period

2020

Generalized seizure with morning jerks

Brief morning jerking episodes added

LEVETIRACETAM added:

- Generalized seizures → halted
- Daily jerking episodes couldn't be controlled

her academic performance: impacted

21

5 seizure in 2 months:
JTC, jerks 4-5 minutes long

22

Ongoing seizure activity

Seizure frequency: increased
Quality of life and academy: affected
Hospitalized (17 days)- 5 AED
signs of moderate ataxia emerged
Dysarthria, cognitive decline

2021

PROGRESSIVE MYOCLONIC EPILEPSY (PME)

Lafora disease investigated
Eye examination: Normal findings

2023

Admission to our clinic

24

History

- Fourth child of a consanguineous marriage with spontaneous vaginal delivery
 - Birth weight: 3500 gr
 - No postnatal adaptational problem
 - Age-appropriate motor milestones development
 - Multiple bone fracture with trauma
- **Family History:**
 - Mother: 43 years old, Father: 47 years old
 - Both healthy.
 - Consanguineous marriage: **second-degree cousin marriage**
 - The patient has three siblings:
 - 27 years old (M), 21 years old (M), 12 years old (M) with no known medical history.
 - **Medications:**
 - Levetiracetam 2x250 mg
 - Na Valproate 1000mg +500 mg
 - Lamotrigine 2x150 mg

Physical Examination:

- The patient exhibited overall good health, with orientation and cooperation observed.
- **Respiratory System:** Bilateral equal and natural breath sounds; absence of rales or ronchi.
- **Cardiovascular System:** Heart rate: 52 bpm, rhythmic heartbeat, palpable bilateral pulses, and no murmurs.
- **Digestive System:** Comfortable abdomen with no tenderness, defense, or rebound.
Splenomegaly (SM) 2 cm below the costal margin.
- **Neurologic System:** Ataxic gait, hyperactive deep tendon reflexes (DTR), slow speech, nystagmus (+)
- No pathological reflexes
- Eye movements are normal in all directions.

Laboratory Investigations

- Complete Blood Count (CBC):
WBC: 4170/mm³, Neu: 1930/mm³, Lymph: 1850/mm³, Hb: 12.1 gr/dL,
Hct: 37.1%, **Ptt: 77,000/mm³.**
- Glucose: 90 mg/dL, Na: 140 mmol/L, K: 3.91 mmol/L, Cl: 101 mmol/L,
- AST: 14.5 U/L, ALT: 6.6 U/L, GGT: 44 U/L,
- Ca: 9.54 mg/dL, P: 3.87 mg/dL, ALP: 72 U/L
- Triglyceride: 42.9 mg/dl, Cholesterol: 137 mg/dl, HDL: 66 mg/dl, LDL: 54 mg/dl
- Ferritin: 48.1 ng/mL, Vitamin B12: 450 pg/mL, Folate: 2 ng/mL.
- Coagulation Profile: PT: 14.2 s, INR: 1.14, PTT: 30.7, ESR: 4 mm/h.
- Enzymatic analysis:
- **Chitotriosidase: 476,9 mol/L.h** (reference value <200)
- **LYSO-GB1: 79.58 ng/ml** (normal range: 0-14)
- **Lyso- SM509: high (not reported quantitatively)**
- Psychosine: 0,10 nmol/L (N <2.0)
- Beta-glucosidase: 2,0 nmol/mg.h (>1.0)
- Sphingomyelinase: 65,6 nmol/mg.h (>10)

Radiologic evaluations

- **Brain MRI (10/06/2020):** Thickening of the nasopharyngeal mucosal tissue and a 9 mm Thornwald cyst without additional pathology.
- **Echocardiography (02/2023):** Normal
- **DEXA (01/03/2023):** Z-score -1.2 SD
- **Abdominal USG:** Normal liver size, spleen size increased to 14 cm with homogeneous parenchyma.

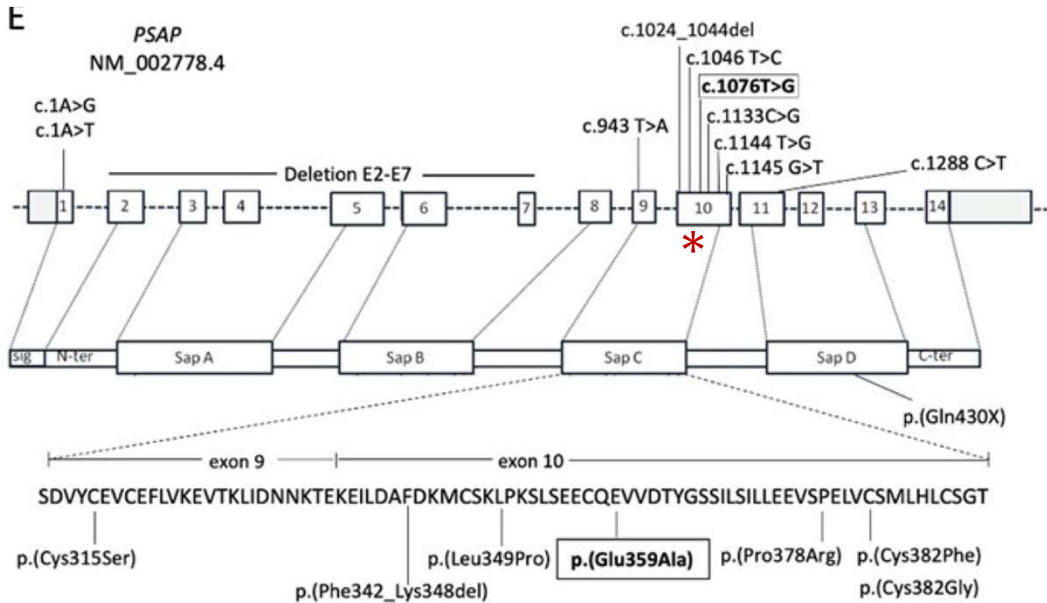
EEG

- Light-sensitive generalized type epileptiform anomaly - accompanied by mild and widespread disorganization and myoclonia
- with epileptogenic foci observed in the occipital regions

Neuropsychological evaluation (WAIS) revealed a borderline intelligence quotient (IQ) of 77, with impaired verbal memory learning, normal delayed recall, difficulty in visual memory learning, impaired delayed free recall, moderately impaired navigation skills, mild reduction in verbal fluency from frontal functions, and moderately impaired working memory.

- Seizures, variable, progressive with brief morning jerks
- Ataxia, dysarthria, cognitive decline
- Consanguineous marriage
- Multiple bone fracture history
- Splenomegaly
- Ataxic gait, hyperactive deep tendon reflexes (DTR), slow speech, nystagmus (+)
- Trombocytopenia
- **Chitotriosidase, Lyso-GB1 significant elevated Lyso- SM509 (high) → Psychosine, beta glucosidase and Sphingomyelinase enzyme levels normal**
- Light-sensitive generalized-type epileptiform anomaly accompanied by mild and widespread disorganization and myoclonia, with epileptogenic foci observed in the occipital regions

SUMMARY



Genes **2022**, *13*, 662. <https://doi.org/10.3390/genes13040662>

VAR SOME

Frequency: exomes: **f = 0.0000012** (cov: 64.0)

genomes: **not found** (cov: 31.8)

Conservation Scores

phyloP100: **8.222**

In silico predictor: PP3 Pathogenic Strong

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Molecular analysis

Myoclonic epilepsy (CES) panel:

- **PSAP gene:** c.1078T>C: p.(Cys360Arg) in exon 10
- a novel homozygous missense variant associated with atypical Gaucher disease (OMIM 610539)
- (not reported in HGMD Professional, ClinVar, GnomAD, G1000, ESP5400, ExAc, not reported also in 144 patients inhouse data)
- Variant was reported as VUS according to ACMG
- NPC1, NPC2: no pathogenic variant

Patient	Gender	Clinical Features	cDNA Variant (Allele 1/Allele 2)	Protein Variant (Allele 1/Allele 2)	Exon	Origin	Reference
1	Female	Hepatosplenomegaly, Seizure	c.1145G>T/ unknown	p.(Cys382Phe)/ unknown	10	Sweden	[6]
2	Male	Hepatosplenomegaly, Seizure, Ataxia, tremor, ophthalmoplegia	c.1144T>G/ c.1288 C>T	p.(Cys382Gly)/ p.(Gln430X)	10, 11	Spain	[7]
3	Female	Hepatosplenomegaly, intellectual decline, epilepsy	c.1A>G/ c.943T>A	p.(Met1Val)/ p.(Cys315Ser)	1, 9	France	[8]
4	Male	Hepatosplenomegaly, osteopenia	c.1A>T/ c.1046 T>C	p.(Met1Leu)/ p.(Leu349Pro)	1, 10	Poland	[5]
5	Female	Hepatosplenomegaly, osteopenia	c.1A>T/ c.1046T>C	p.(Met1Leu)/ p.(Leu349Pro)	1, 10	Poland	[5]
6	Female	Hepatosplenomegaly	c.1024_1044del/ c.1024_1044del	p.(Phe342_Lys348del)/ p.(Phe342_Lys348del)	10, 10	India (Sikh)	[9]
7	Male	Hepatosplenomegaly, thrombocytopenia, anemia, abnormal electroencephalogram	c.1133C>G/ delE2-E7	p.(Pro378Arg)/nonsense mediated mRNA decay	10, delE2-E7	China	[10]
8	Female IV:1	Hepatosplenomegaly, thrombocytopenia, kyphosis, Myopia (late onset), vestibular dysfunction, hearing impairment	c.1076A>C/ c.1076A>C	p.(Glu359Ala)/ p.(Glu359Ala)	10, 10	Pakistan	Present study
9	Female IV:4	Hepatosplenomegaly, thrombocytopenia, kyphosis, vestibular dysfunction, hearing impairment	c.1076A>C/ c.1076A>C	p.(Glu359Ala)/ p.(Glu359Ala)	10, 10	Pakistan	Present study
10	Male IV:5	Hepatosplenomegaly, thrombocytopenia, kyphosis, Myopia (late onset), vestibular dysfunction, hearing impairment	c.1076A>C/ c.1076A>C	p.(Glu359Ala)/ p.(Glu359Ala)	10, 10	Pakistan	Present study
11	Female IV:7	Hepatosplenomegaly, thrombocytopenia, kyphosis, vestibular dysfunction, hearing impairment	c.1076A>C/ c.1076A>C	p.(Glu359Ala)/ p.(Glu359Ala)	10, 10	Pakistan	Present study

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- Reported 11 patients with Atypical Gaucher Disease PSAPD
- Female(7), Male (4)
- 12 variant
 - c.1145G>T/unknown
 - c.1144T>C/c.1288C>T
 - c.1A>G/c.943T>A
 - c.1A>T/c.1046T>C (2)
 - c.1024_1044del/c.1024_1044del
 - c.1133C>G/delE2-E7
 - c.1076A>C/c.1076A>C (4)

Our Patient:
PSAP
c.1078T>C/ c.1078T>C
p.(Cys360Arg)
homozygous missense variant

Genes **2022**, *13*, 662. <https://doi.org/10.3390/genes13040662>



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NHS Foundation Trust



Massive hepatosplenomegaly and weight loss in a 20 month old boy

James Cooper

Willink Biochemical Genetics Lab

Manchester, UK

J. Cooper – HSM in a 20 month old boy

Conflict of Interests

- *Nothing to declare*

Clinical Presentation

- *20 month old male*
- *Bloating and weight loss noted by mum after cold and fever at around 12 months*
- *Initially viral illness diagnosed but weight loss persisted +6m*
- *Referred to primary care by community health visitor*
- *Seen urgently at paediatric liver unit and noted to have massive hepatosplenomegaly*

J. Cooper – HSM in a 20 month old boy

History

- *Second child of non-consanguineous parents*
 - *6 year old male sibling fit and well.*
- *Pregnancy uneventful*
 - *born by NVD at 41.1 weeks*
 - *birth weight 3.72 kg.*
- *Breast fed to 4m then formula feeds.*
- *Fed well and gained weight.*

Initial investigations

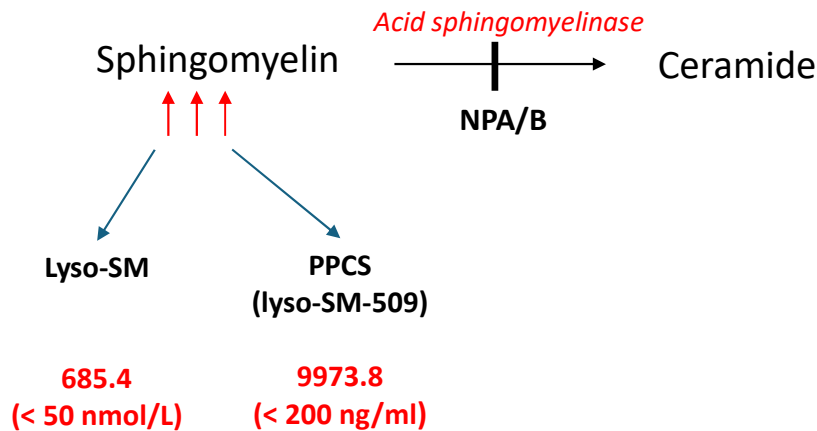
- *Routine blood tests unremarkable except:*
 - *ALT = 234 (4-59 IU/L)*
 - *Hb 106 (120-140 g/L), RBC = 3.94 (4.1-5.5x10¹²), Plt = 192 (150-400 x 10⁹)*
 - *Total cholesterol = 7.1 (2.9-5.4 mmol/L), LDL 5.4 (1.3-2.9 mmol/L), TG = 3.34 (0.5-2.5 mmol/L),*
- *Imaging:*
 - *X-ray chest - Bilateral lung infiltration in reticulo-nodular pattern (interstitial lung disease).*
 - *Upper abdomen – Soft tissue shadowing in bilateral upper quadrants (HSM).*

Specialist Investigations

- *Lysosomal enzyme screen (leucocytes)*
 - *Acid sphingomyelinase activity = 0.2 nmol/mg/hr (0.75-7.1) ↓*
 - *Beta-glucosidase activity = 26.0 nmol/mg/hr (8.4-32.8) N*
 - *Chitotriosidase activity (plasma) = 3493 nmol/ml.hr (0-170) ↑*
- *Consistent with a diagnosis of Acid Sphingomyelinase Deficiency (ASMD, Niemann-Pick Disease type A/B)*
- **Age at presentation and absence of neurological features suggests NPB rather than NPA**
- **Genotype (SPMD1) .354del p.(Ile119Serfs*7); c.748A>C p.(Ser250Arg)**

ASMD - Niemann-Pick Disease Type A/B

NPA	NPA/B	NPB
Infantile Neurovisceral	Chronic Neurovisceral	Chronic Visceral



CARDIAC DISEASE

- An atherogenic lipid profile is typical of the disease (low HDL: 74%; high total cholesterol: 41%; high triglycerides: 62%; high LDL: 46%; very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol: 62%)
- Cardiac and cardiovascular disturbances manifest at an early age (e.g., elevated coronary artery calcium score)
- Approximately 10% of patients have coronary artery or heart valve disease
- Cardiac disease accounts for >7% of deaths among adults (with chronic visceral or chronic neurovisceral ASMD [NPD B and B variant])

NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS

- Present in approximately 30% of patients with NPD B ("intermediate phenotype")
- Range from mild hypotonia/hyporeflexia to severe progressive abnormalities (e.g. loss of motor function, cognitive impairment)
- Often present in patients with macular cherry-red spots
- Associated with reduced life expectancy

PULMONARY DISEASE

- Interstitial lung disease (based on radiologic findings) present in >80% of patients
- Frequent respiratory infections including pneumonia
- Leading cause of death, due to progressive loss of pulmonary function

LIVER DISEASE

- Liver fibrosis (88%), including minimal, mild, moderate fibrosis and cirrhosis (13% of all fibrosis)
- Liver dysfunction (elevated ALT and AST) is common (50-75% of patients); however in some cases liver function test may be normal despite detected localized or initial signs of liver fibrosis or cirrhosis
- Together with pulmonary disease, liver failure is the most common causes of death

DISEASE OF SPLEEN

- Splenomegaly is a typical disease manifestation (>90% of patients)
- Early diagnostic sign; symptoms include pain, feeling of pressure and early satiety
- Can be massive (up to 30 multiples of normal); increased risk of potentially fatal bleeding (rupture)
- Splenectomy not associated with better outcomes, but indicated in case of spleen rupture or extensive necrosis

HEMATOLOGIC ABNORMALITIES

- Bleeding is the third most common cause of death
- Easy bruising and excessive bleeding is common
- Among cytopenias, thrombocytopenia is most common (>50% of patients); anemia and leukemia each affect approximately 20-30% of patients
- Anemia rarely necessitates red blood cell transfusions

SKELETAL DISEASE

- A majority of patients have back, limb, or joint pain
- Skeletal fractures are common
- Osteopenia and osteoporosis common in adults
- Decreased BMC and BMD in pediatric patients
- Adolescents often experience growth delay; adult height at low normal range

McGovern, M.M., Avetisyan, R., Sanson, B.J. *et al.* Disease manifestations and burden of illness in patients with acid sphingomyelinase deficiency (ASMD). *Orphanet J Rare Dis* 12, 41 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13023-017-0572-x>

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Metabolic Review and Follow-up / Treatment

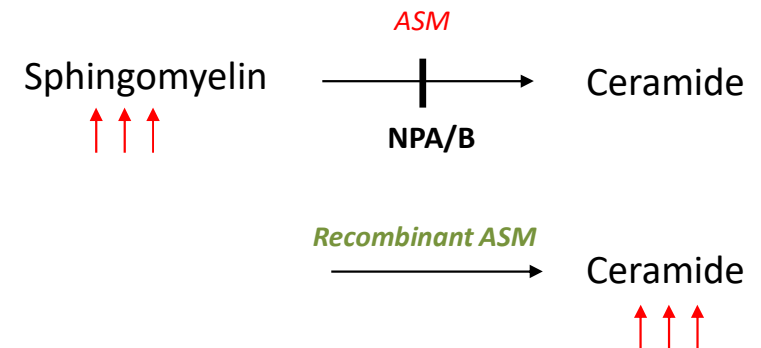
- Eats little and often but varied diet
 - Likes chips, pasta and fruit
- No history of diarrhoea / constipation / recurrent chest infection
- Easy bruising but no mucosal bleeding
- Developmentally normal
- HSM



J. Cooper – HSM in a 20 month old boy

Treatment

- *Xenpozyme (Olipudase-alfa), recombinant enzyme replacement therapy*
 - *EMA/FDA approved for NPB phenotype*
- *Slow dose escalation*
- *Too fast = ceramide mediated inflammatory response (“cytokine storm”) with fatal outcome*



Pediatric patients (0 to <18 years old)	
First dose (Day 1)	0.03 mg/kg
Second dose (Week 2)	0.1 mg/kg
Third dose (Week 4)	0.3 mg/kg
Fourth dose (Week 6)	0.3 mg/kg
Fifth dose (Week 8)	0.6 mg/kg
Sixth dose (Week 10)	0.6 mg/kg
Seventh dose (Week 12)	1.0 mg/kg
Eighth dose (Week 14)	2.0 mg/kg
Ninth dose (Week 16)	3.0 mg/kg (recommended maintenance dose)

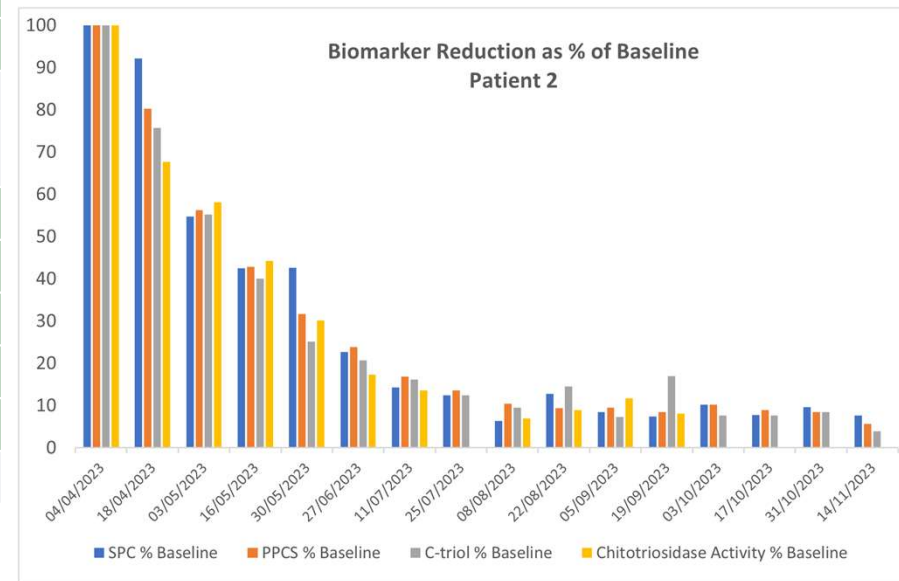
EMA: EU-RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR XENPOZYME® (OLIPUDASE ALFA), version 2.3, 06/11/2023.

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Response to Treatment



Outcome Measure	Pre-ERT	Post-ERT (+10m)
Weight Z-score	-1.18	+0.78
Height Z-score	-2.23	-1.93
Liver size (cm)	11	3
Spleen size (cm)	Beyond lower pole of R kidney	At lower pole of R kidney
CT chest	Extensive interlobular septal thickening without ground-glass opacification	No obvious change...yet
ALT	213	39
T Cholesterol	4.7	2.3
LDL (mmol/L)	3.2	1.1
Triglycerides	2.45	0.91
Hb	106	116
Plt	192	154



Summary

- *Patient presented at 20 months with HSM*
- *Diagnosis of ASMD achieved by enzymology*
- *Age of onset and clinical phenotype (no neurological involvement) implies NPB*
- *Olipudase-alfa ERT*
 - *Standard dose escalation protocol*
- *Improvement of visceral manifestations*
- *Biomarker response sustained*

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