

Approach to Thalassemia: Part 1

These slides are not comprehensive and are meant to use as a visual aid for specific topics within these thalassemia podcasts.

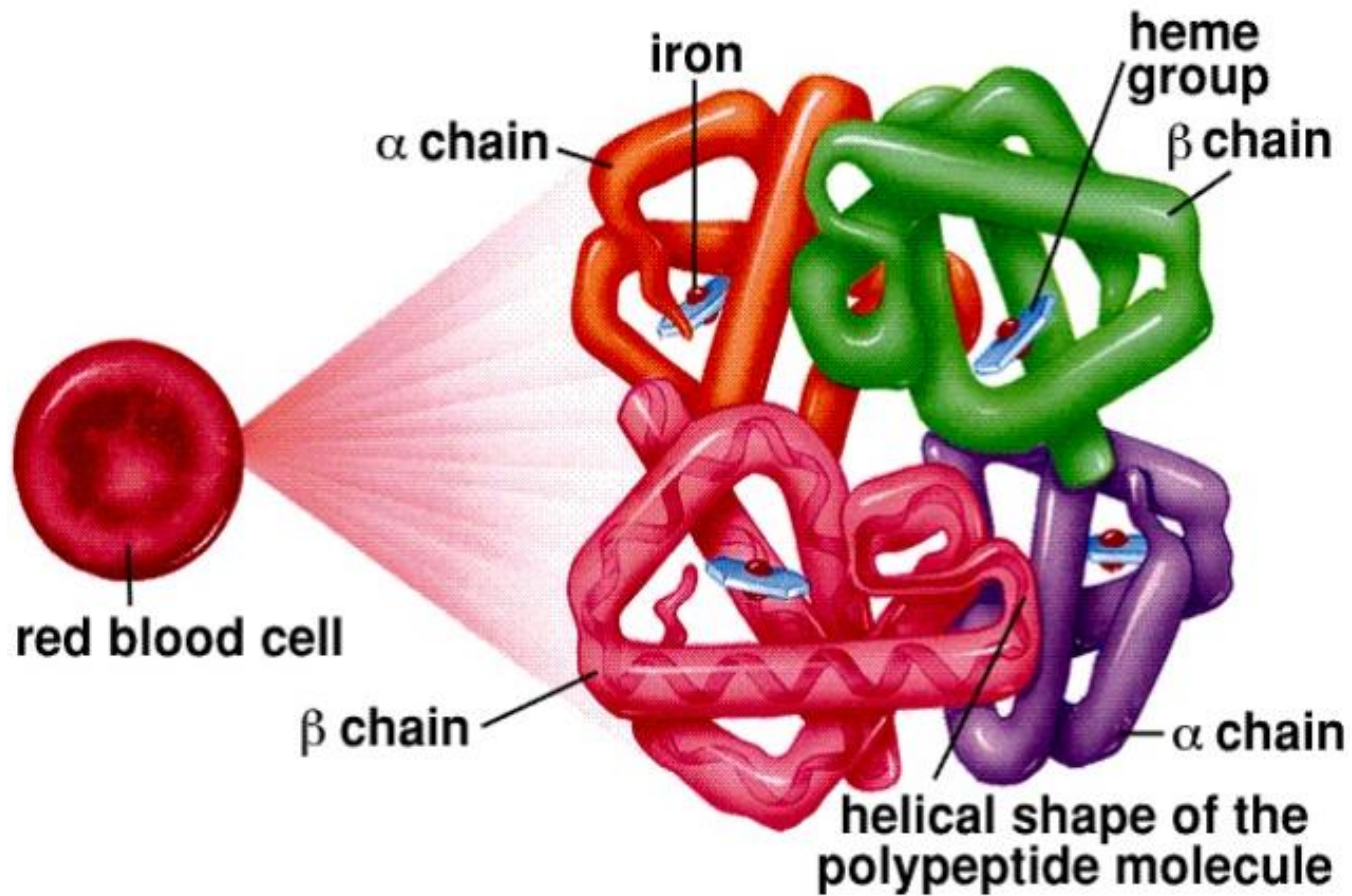
Case 1

You are in a medical genetics clinic meeting Tahir and Nafia. They are both 26 years old and immigrated from Turkey in their childhoods.

They are referred to you because they are planning on having their first child and Nafia has heard thalassemia is present in her family.

They deny any past medical history.

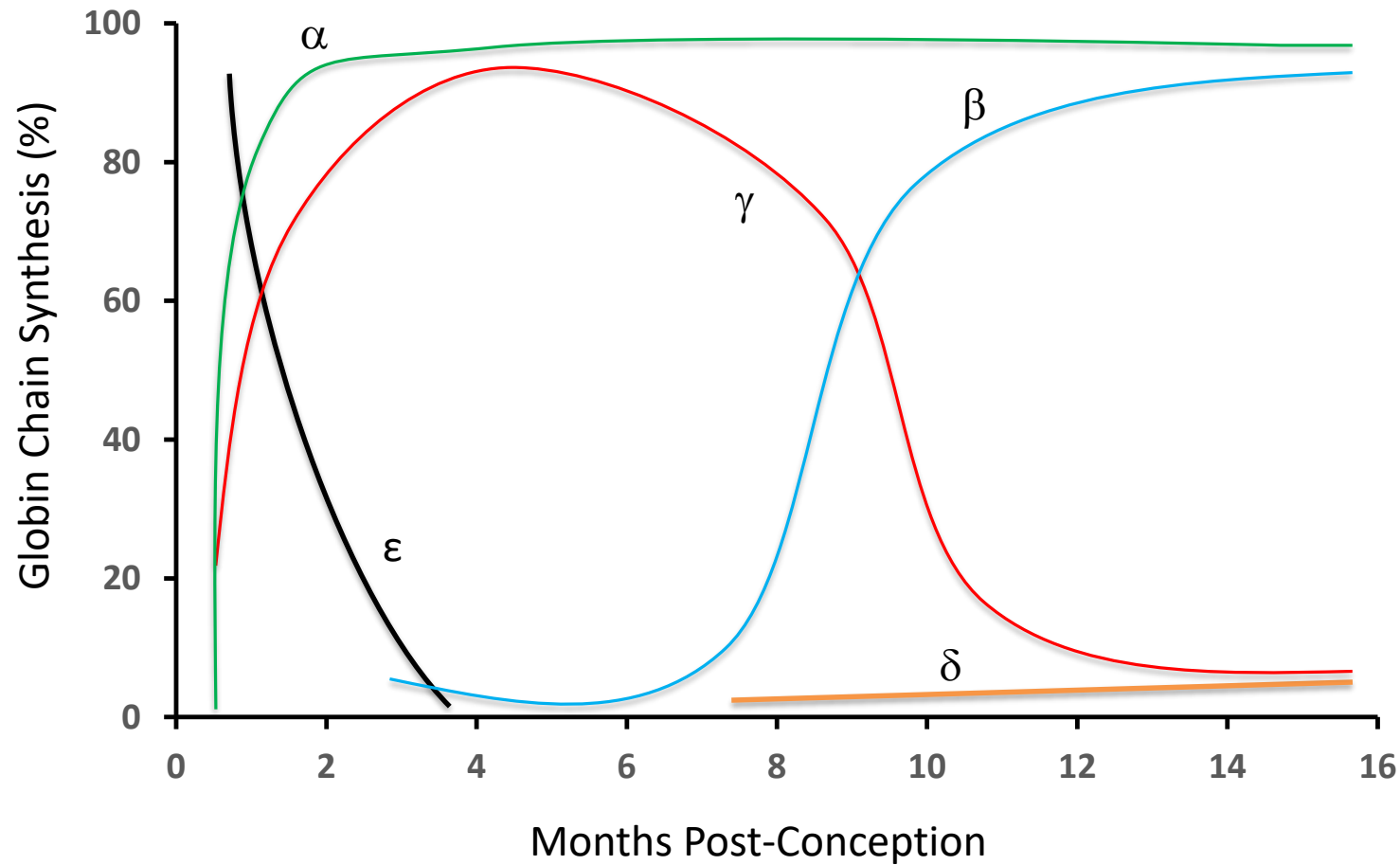
Hemoglobin Molecule



Tetramers	Hemoglobin Type
$\alpha\alpha\beta\beta$	Hb A
$\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma$	Hb F
$\alpha\alpha\delta\delta$	Hb A ₂

Zeb A. Structure and function of hemoglobin. 2015 June 19 [cited 2017 Apr 6]. In: Slideshare [Internet]. Lahore: Slideshare.net; c2017. Available from: <https://www.slideshare.net/asifzeb2/structure-and-function-of-hemoglobin>

Globin chain production



Symbol Legend	
α	Alpha
β	Beta
γ	Gamma
δ	Delta
ϵ	Epsilon

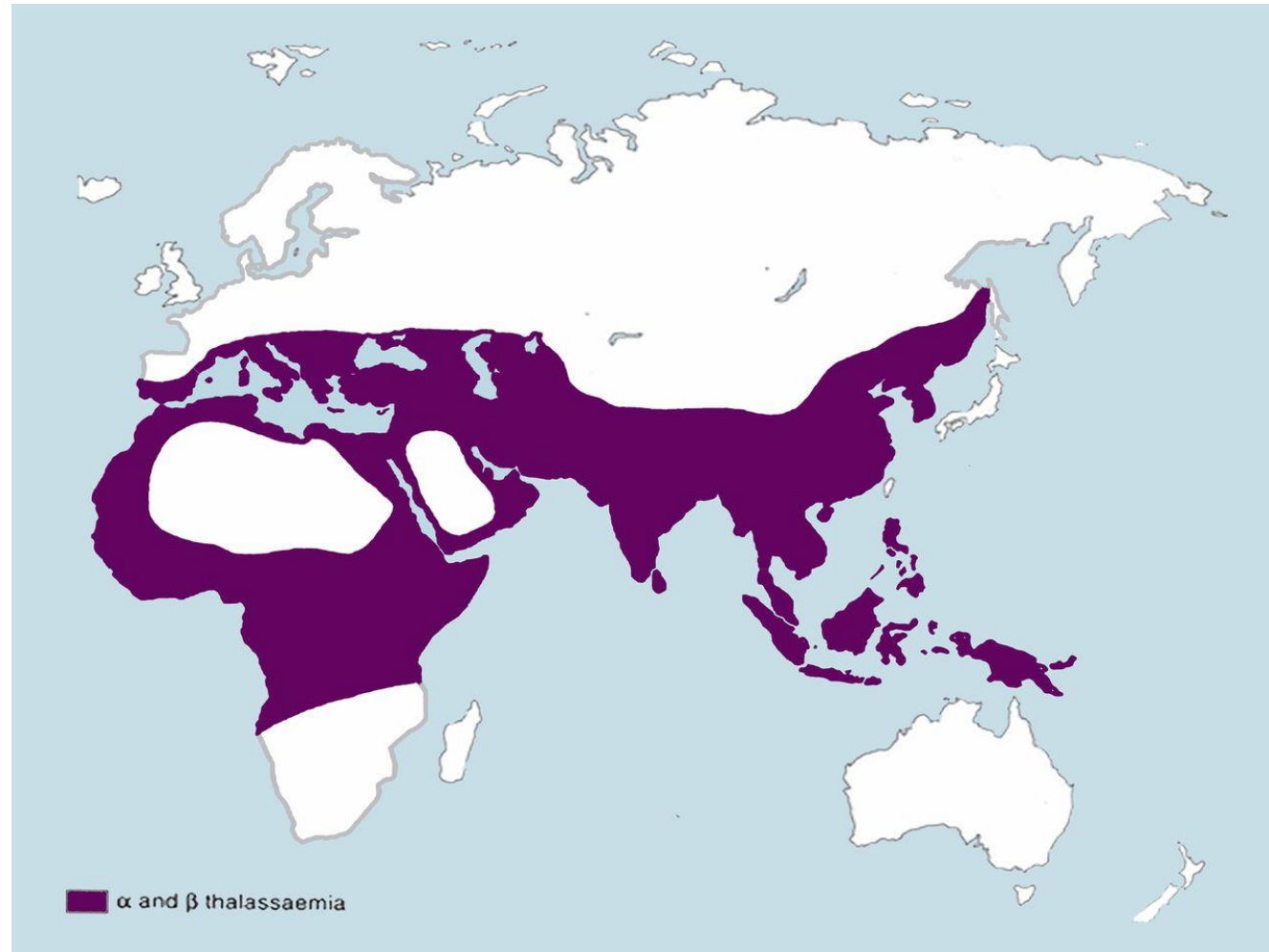
Hemoglobinopathy

- Inherited disorders affecting quantitative and/or qualitative globin chain production

Nomenclature

- Silent carrier
- Thalassemia trait
- Thalassemia disease
 - Non-transfusion dependent thalassemia
 - Transfusion dependent thalassemia

Epidemiology



Amid A, Saliba AN, Taher AT, *et al.* Thalassaemia in children: from quality of care to quality of life. Archives of Disease in Childhood. Published Online First: 19 August 2015. doi: 10.1136/archdischild-2014-308112

Alpha-thalassemia

Chromosome 16

There are two kinds of alpha thalassemia trait:

1



Silent carrier:

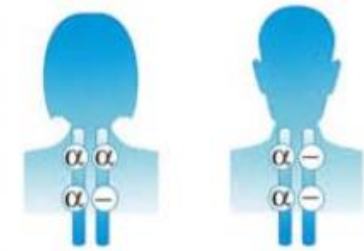
This condition causes no health problems and can only be diagnosed by special DNA testing.

2

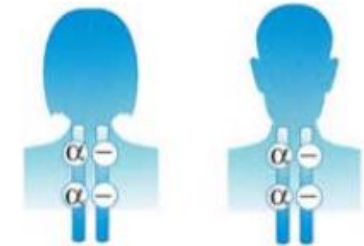


Alpha thalassemia trait:

This condition also generally causes no health problems other than a possible mild anemia. The red blood cells are smaller than usual.



25%
hemoglobin H
disease



25%
hydrops fetalis
(alpha thal major)



Cooley's Anemia Foundation [Internet]. New York: c2017. About thalassemia. Available from: <http://www.thalassemia.org/learn-about-thalassemia/about-thalassemia/>

Clinical Features

Symptoms (non-specific)

- Fatigue
- Dyspnea
- Irritability

Signs

- Failure to thrive
- Jaundice
- Pallor
- Hepatosplenomegaly
- Bone deformities (*late findings*): skull bossing (prominent forehead), maxilla, flat nasal bridge, long bone deformities

Investigations

CBC

- Menzter Index: MCV/RBC
>13 suggests iron deficiency anemia
<13 suggests thalassemia

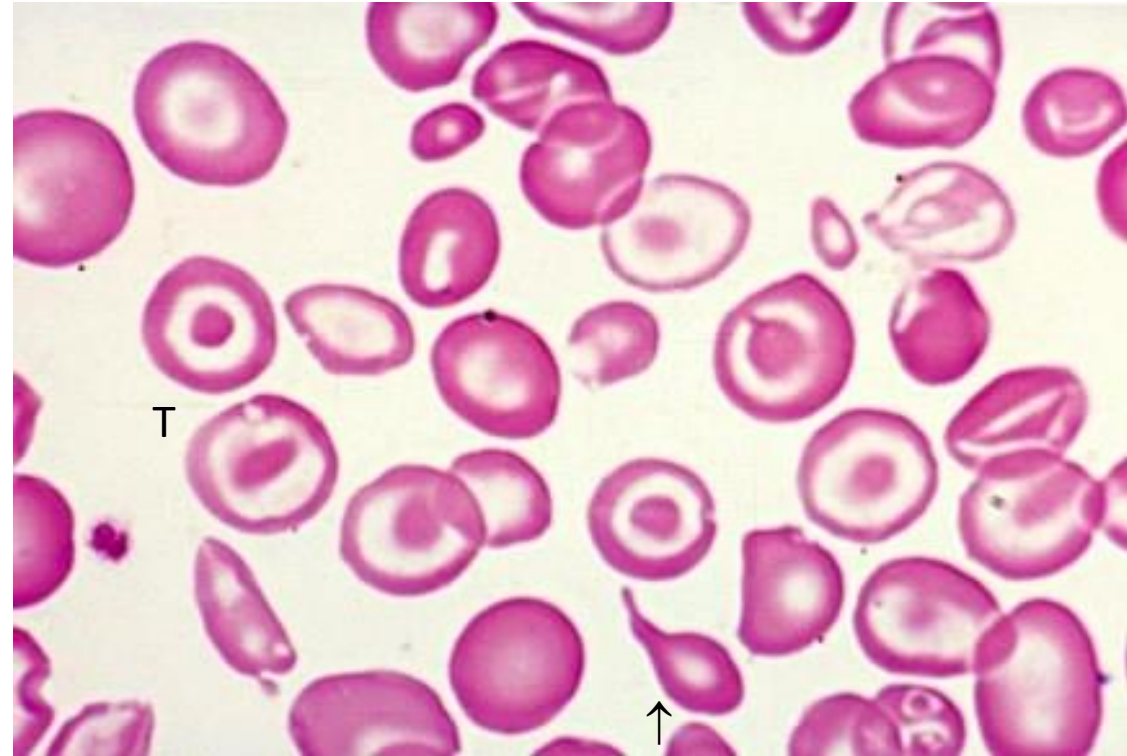
Peripheral blood smear

Fe Studies

Hemoglobin investigations

- *Usually normal in alpha-thalassemia*

Genetic testing



A peripheral blood film showing target cells (T), teardrop cells (↑) and a variation of red blood cell shapes (poikilocytosis) and sizes (anisocytosis).

Krafts K. Pathology Student [Internet] Minnesota: c2009 Jul 27. Thalassemia. Available from: <https://www.pathologystudent.com/?p=1233>

Case 1 continued

Lab Investigations

Lab Parameter	Nafia	Tahir
Hb (g/L)	108	140
MCV (fL)	70	78
Peripheral Blood Smear	Hypochromic, microcytic red cells Target cells	-

Case 1 continued

Genetic Testing

Nafia's Genotype: $\alpha\alpha/-$

Tahir's Genotype: $\alpha\alpha/\alpha-$

Possible Genotypes for Their Child

Inherited Chromosomes	$\alpha\alpha$	$--$
$\alpha\alpha$	$\alpha\alpha/\alpha\alpha$	$\alpha\alpha/-$
$\alpha-$	$\alpha-/\alpha\alpha$	$\alpha-/--$

Approach to Thalassemia: Part 2

These slides are not comprehensive and are meant to use as a visual aid for specific topics within these thalassemia podcasts.

Case 2

You meet Kal in the pediatric emergency room.

ID: He is a 6 month old male who was born at 39 weeks via an elective C-section. The pregnancy and birth were uncomplicated.

HPI: increasingly irritable with difficulty feeding recently. He has been gaining weight and his growth curves have been normal but he is smaller than his two siblings. He drinks breastmilk and has just started trying cereals. His vaccinations are up to date and there has been no travel.

Case 2

Physical Exam

Vitals

BP 75/45, HR 150, RR 30, SpO₂ 95% RA, Temp 37.8°C

General appearance: alert, slightly pale

Cardiovascular: systolic murmur and hyperdynamic precordium

Respiratory: unremarkable

Abdominal: soft, non-tender and distended with mild splenomegaly

Case 2

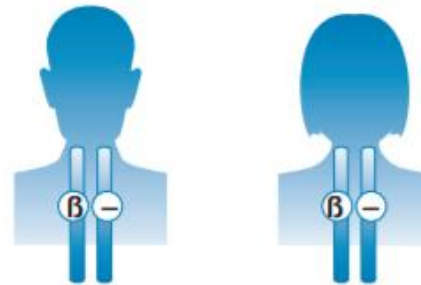
Lab Investigations

Lab Parameter	Result
Hb (g/L)	60
MCV (fL)	50
Peripheral Blood Smear	hypochromic, microcytic red blood cells anisopoikilocytosis with target cells

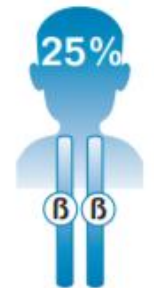
Beta-thalassemia

Chromosome 11

if...



both parents carry the **beta thalassemia trait**,

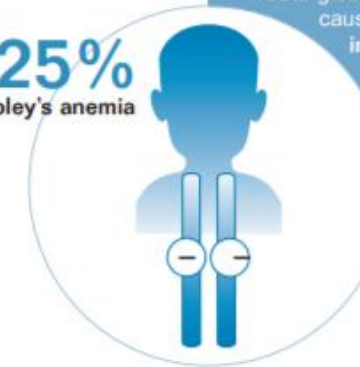


normal
hemoglobin



beta thal
trait

25%
Cooley's anemia



..then

there is a **25%** chance with each pregnancy that their child will inherit two abnormal beta globin genes.

In its most severe form, this may cause **beta thalassemia major** or **Cooley's anemia**, a severe blood disorder that causes a life-threatening anemia that requires regular blood transfusions and extensive ongoing medical care.

The inheritance of two abnormal beta globin genes may also cause **beta thalassemia intermedia**, a moderately severe anemia with significant health problems including bone deformities and enlargement of the spleen.



Cooley's Anemia Foundation [Internet]. New York: c2017. About thalassemia. Available from: <http://www.thalassemia.org/learn-about-thalassemia/about-thalassemia/>

Clinical Features

Symptoms (non-specific)

- Fatigue
- Dyspnea
- Irritability

Signs

- Failure to thrive
- Pallor
- Hepatosplenomegaly
- Bone deformities (*late findings*): skull bossing (prominent forehead), maxilla, flat nasal bridge, long bone deformities

Investigations

CBC

- Menzter Index: MCV/RBC
>13 suggests iron deficiency anemia
<13 suggests thalassemia

Peripheral blood smear

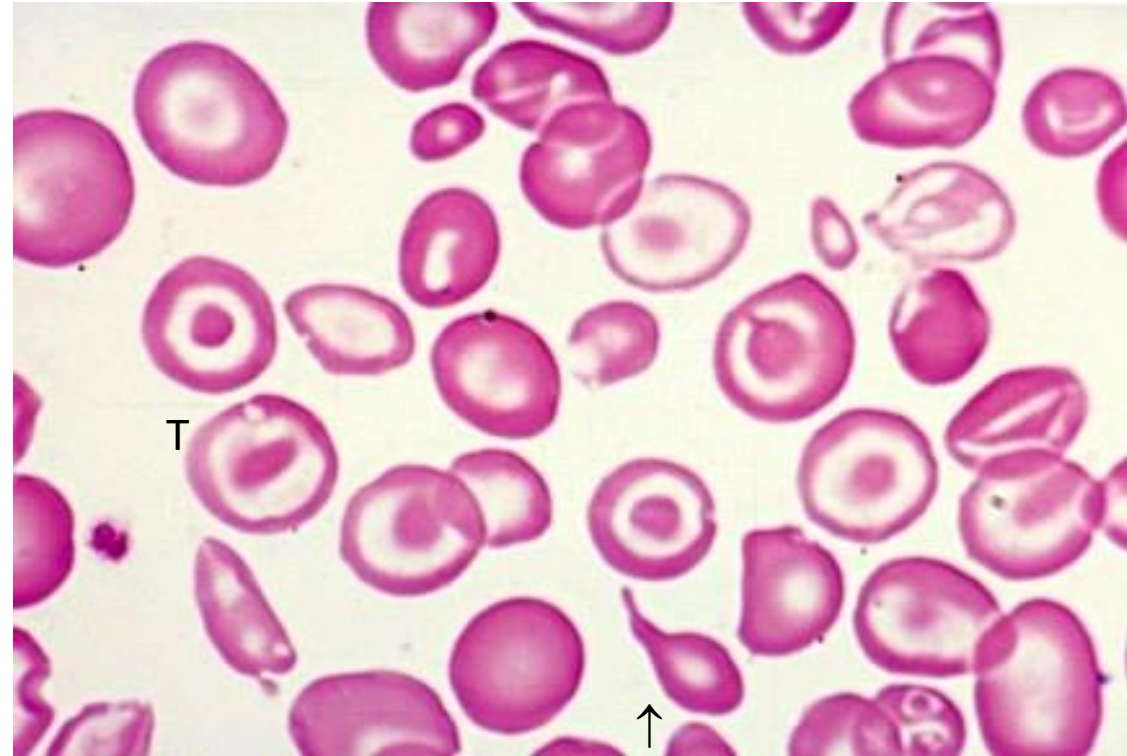
Fe Studies

Hemoglobin investigations

↓ Hb A (*or absent*)

↑ Hb F, Hb A₂

Genetic testing



A peripheral blood film showing target cells (T), teardrop cells (↑) and a variation of red blood cell shapes (poikilocytosis) and sizes (anisocytosis).

Krafts K. Pathology Student [Internet] Minnesota: c2009 Jul 27. Thalassemia. Available from: <https://www.pathologystudent.com/?p=1233>

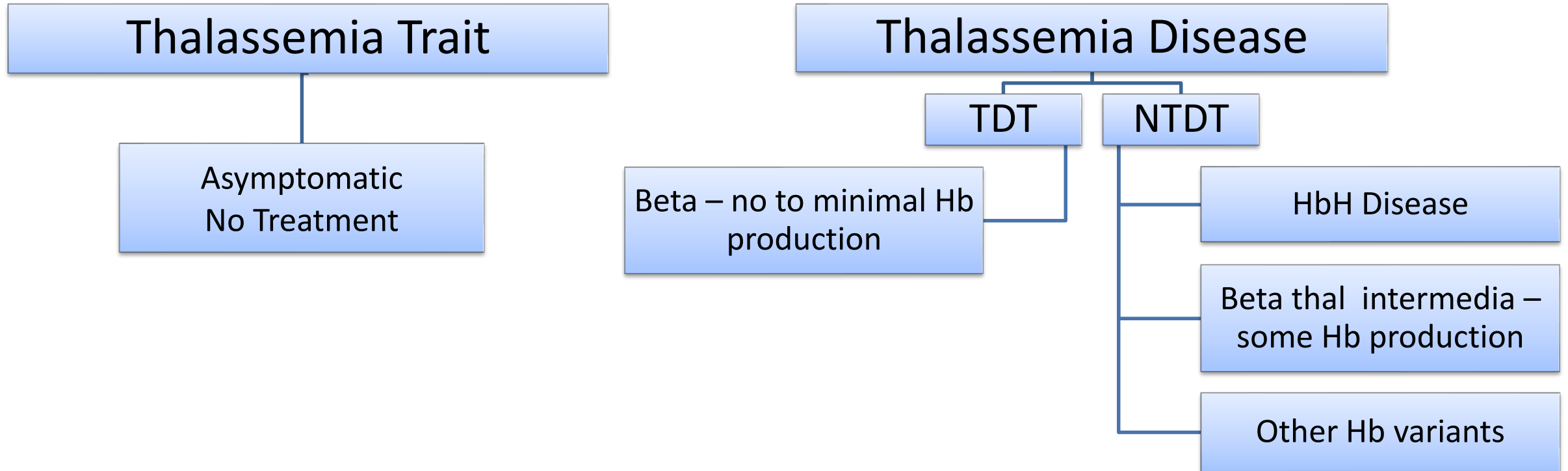
Case 2 continued

Kal was transfused 15mL/kg of packed red cells while you were interpreting his findings.

* * *

Two years later you meet him again as a pediatrics resident and find out he was eventually diagnosed with transfusion dependent beta-thalassemia.

Thalassemia Phenotypes



Transfusion dependent thalassemia (TDT): requires life long red cell transfusions to sustain life

Non-transfusion dependent thalassemia (NTDT): may have episodes requiring red cell transfusions but patients do not require chronic transfusions to sustain life

TDT Treatment

Transfusions

Iron Chelation

Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant

Long-Term Monitoring for Complications includes (not a comprehensive list):

- Hepatic and cardiac MRI for iron overload
- ECHO for cardiomyopathy
- etc.

Take Home Points

- 1) Keep thalassemia on the differential for a microcytic anemia
- 2) Thalassemia presentations can be variable; history includes ethnicity and parental consanguinity
- 3) Physical exam findings can be non-specific including: dyspnea, irritability and pallor
- 4) Important investigations and findings for the work-up of thalassemia includes:
 - CBC: low MCV, high RBCs, with or without decreased hemoglobin in trait
 - CBC: low MCV and variable Hb in disease depending on its severity.
 - Peripheral blood smear: hypochromic, microcytic, poikilocytosis with target cells +/- nucleated red blood cells
 - Hemoglobinopathy investigations Genetic testing for beta or alpha globin genes
- 5) Thalassemia disease is sub-categorized into TDT and NTDT
- 6) Management for TDT patients requires lifelong transfusions and iron chelation to prevent severe consequences of iron overload.

References

1. Hay WW, Levin MJ, Deterding RR, Abzug MJ. Current diagnosis & treatment pediatrics [Internet]. 23rd ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; c2016 [cited 2017 Apr 6]. Available from: <http://accessmedicine.mhmedical.com/login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/content.aspx?bookid=1795§ionid=125718580>
2. Kaushansky K, Lichtman MA, Prchal JT, Levi MM, Press Ow, Burns LJ et al. Williams hematology [Internet]. 9th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill' c2016 [cited 2017 Apr 6]. Available from: <http://accessmedicine.mhmedical.com/login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/content.aspx?bookid=1581§ionid=94301148>
3. Cooley's Anemia Foundation [Internet]. New York: c2017. About thalassemia. Available from: <http://www.thalassemia.org/learn-about-thalassemia/about-thalassemia/>
4. Zeb A. Structure and function of hemoglobin. 2015 June 19 [cited 2017 Apr 6]. In: Slideshare [Internet]. Lahore: Slideshare.net; c2017. Available from: <https://www.slideshare.net/asifzeb2/structure-and-function-of-hemoglobin>
5. Radiopedia [Internet]: c2005-2017. Thalassemia; 2013 2012 [cited 2017 Apr 6]. Available from: <https://radiopaedia.org/articles/thalassaemia>
6. Origa R, Moi P. Gene Reviews [Internet]: cNov 2005. Alpha thalassemia; Dec 29, 2016 [cited 2017 Apr 13]. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1435/>
7. Vehapoglu A, Ozgurhan G, Demir AD, Uzuner S, Nursoy MA, Turkman S et al. Hematological indices for differential diagnosis of beta thalassemia trait and iron deficiency anemia. Anemia. 2014; 2014: 576738. Published online 2014 Apr 10. Doi: 10.1155/2014/576738
8. Origa R. Gene Reviews [Internet]: cSept 2000. Beta thalassemia; May 14, 2015 [cited 2017 Apr 13]. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1426/>
9. Modell B, Darlison M. Bulletin of the World Health Organization [Internet]. Global epidemiology of haemoglobin disorders and derived service indicators; 2008 June [cited 2017 Apr 15]. Available from: <http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/86/6/06-036673/en/>
10. Cappellini MD, Cohen A, Porter J, Taher A, Viprakasit V. Thalassemia International Federation [Internet]. Guidelines for the management of TDTs 3rd ed. 2016 June [cited 2017 Jul 9]. Available from: https://issuu.com/internationalthalassaemiafederation/docs/tif_guidelines_for_management_final