

Emoglobinopatie: principi diagnostici e casistica

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Emoglobinopatie

- Descritte finora più di 1000 mutazioni causa di Hb-patie, fra di esse:
 - > 800 sono causa di varianti qualitative (es. HbS, HbO, HbC, Hb instabili, ecc.)
 - > 100 sono causa di α -talassemia
 - > 200 sono causa di β -talassemia e sindromi correlate

Emoglobinopatie

diagnosi fenotipica

aspetti morfologici

aspetti strutturali

aspetti funzionali

laboratorio prevalente

Aspetti morfologici

evidenza nei preparati

microciti

target cells

F cells

corpi inclusi

sickling

Aspetti strutturali

tecniche impiegate

elettroforesi a pH alcalino

elettroforesi a pH acido

isoelettrofocalizzazione

HPLC

Aspetti funzionali

metodi di indagine

misura saturazione Hb – P_{50}

meta-Hb

stabilità al calore e all'isopropanolo

solubilità

Indici eritrocitari caratteristici del trait β -talassemico

- Hb ↓
- MCV ↓
- MCH ↓
- RBC N/↑
- HbA₂ ↑
- HbF N/↑

Frazioni di Hb nelle varianti genotipiche di β -talassemia minor e minima

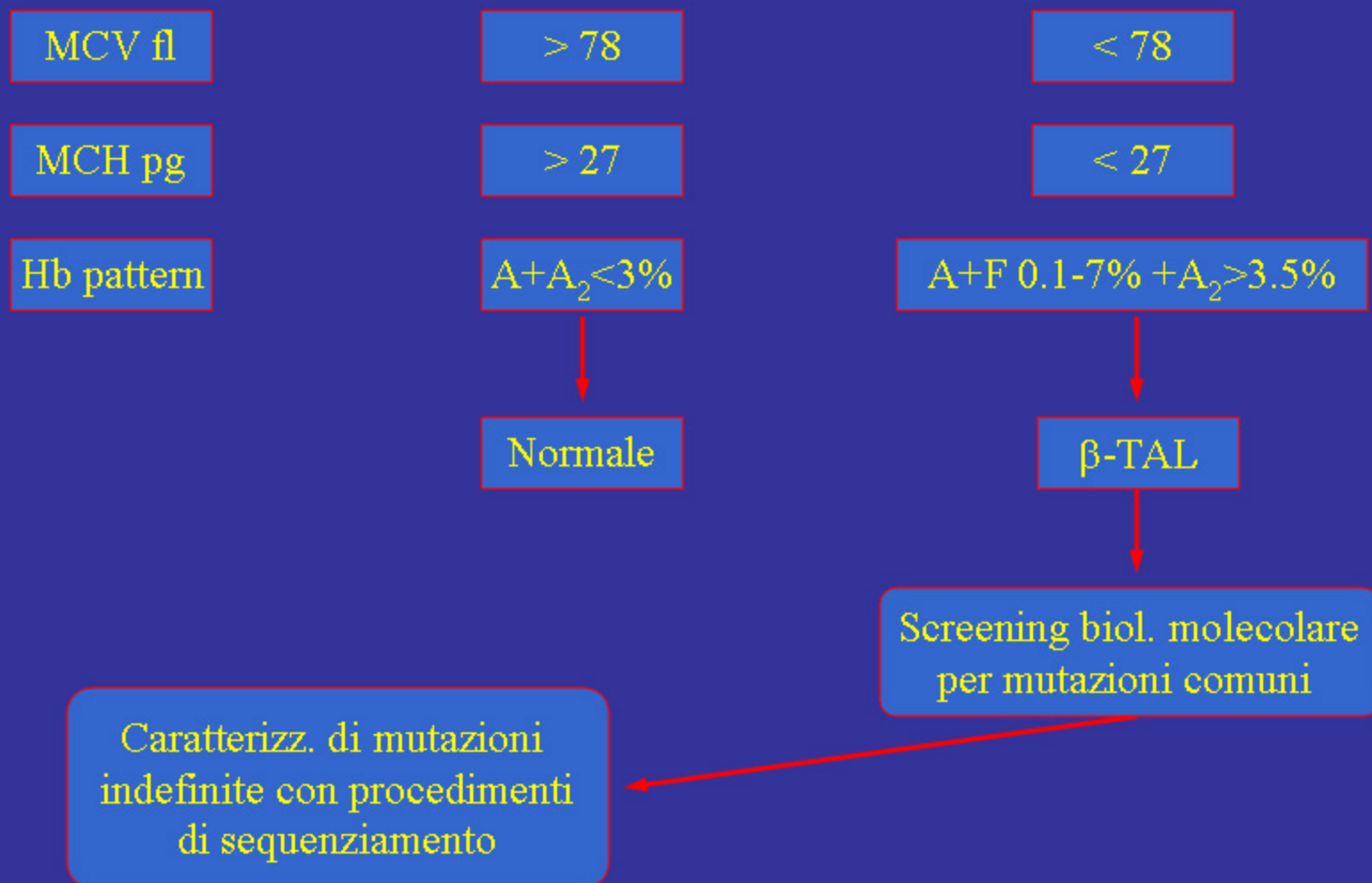
Talassemia minor

Genotipo	HbA (%)	HbA ₂ (%)	HbF (%)	Altre Hb
β^+/β	> 90	3.5 – 8.0	1 – 2	No
β^0/β	> 90	3.5 – 8.0	1 – 2	No
$(\delta\beta)^0/\beta$	< 90	2.5 – 3.0	5 – 20	No
$(\delta\beta)^{\text{Lepore}}/\beta$	Presente	1.2 – 2-6	1 – 3	Lepore
$(\gamma\delta\beta)^0/\beta$	Presente	2.5 – 3.2	< 1 - 2	No

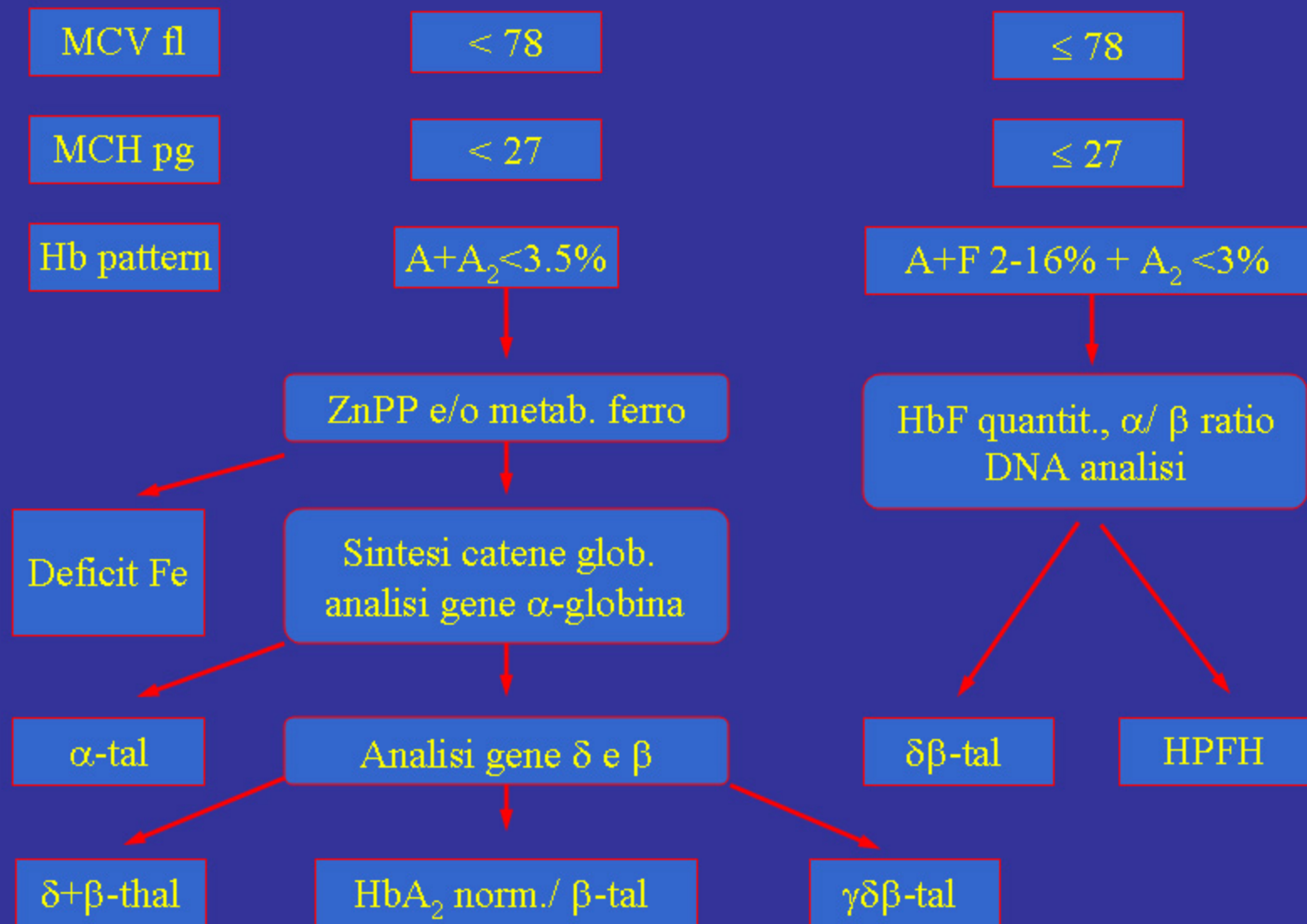
Talassemia minima

Genotipo	HbA (%)	HbA ₂ (%)	HbF (%)	Altre Hb
$\beta^{\text{silente}}/\beta$	97	< 3.2	< 1	No

Flow chart per lo screening del trait β -talassemico



Flow chart per lo screening del trait β -talassemico



Fenotipi α -talassemici

- Trait α -talassemico
 - lieve (α thal 2)
 - moderato (α thal 1)
- HbH
- Hb Bart's (sindrome con idrope fetale)

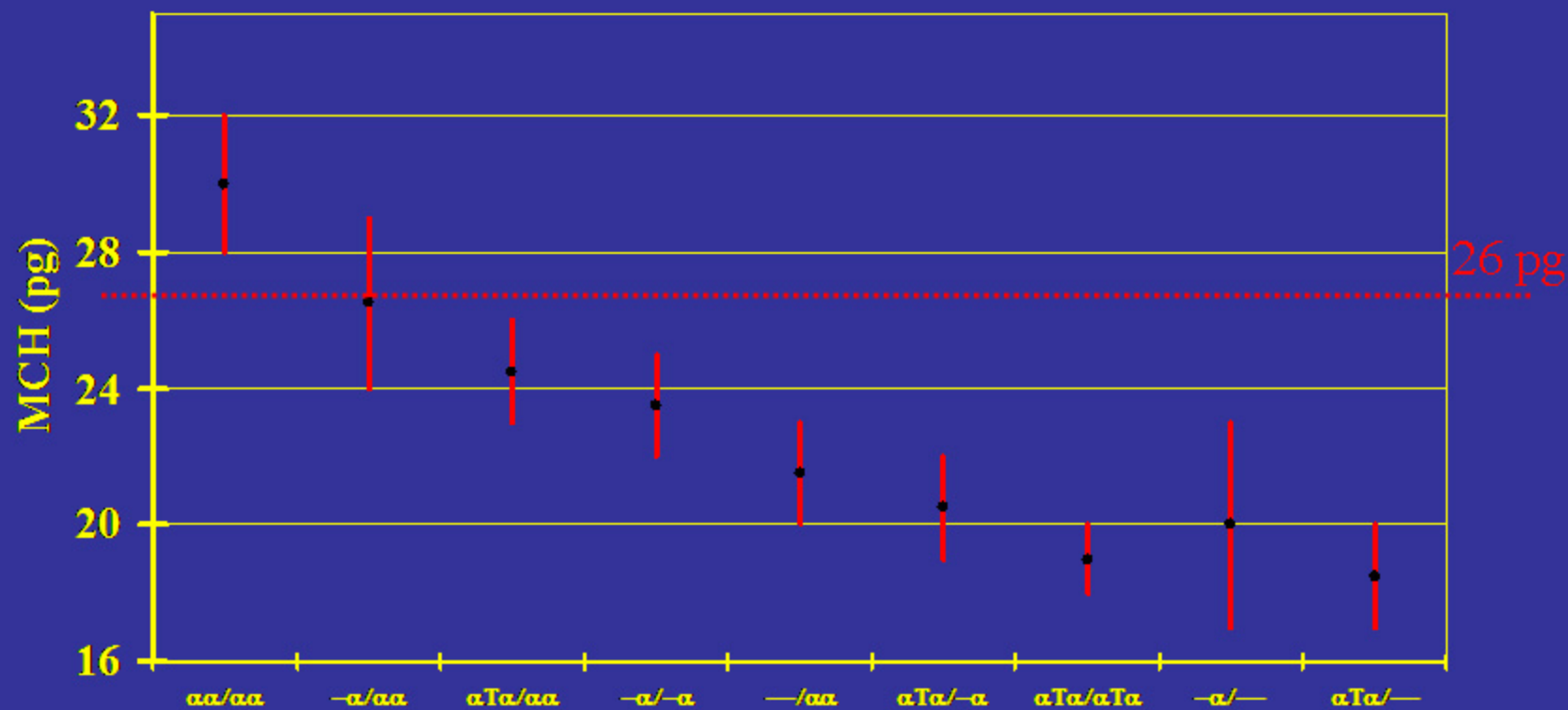
Parametri ed indici eritrocitari nel trait α -talassemico

- Hb ↓
- MCV ↓
- MCH ↓
- RBC N/↑
- HbA₂ N/↓
- HbF N/↓

Relazione tra mutazione del gene α e sintesi delle catene α

- Le mutazioni del *cluster* dei geni α globinici possono inattivare uno ($-\alpha$, $\alpha^T\alpha$, $\alpha\alpha^T$) o entrambi ($--$) i loci.
- Se la mutazione riguarda un singolo gene, la sintesi delle catene α dipende :
 - mutazione con ($-\alpha$) o senza ($\alpha^T\alpha$, $\alpha\alpha^T$) delezione
 - perdita dell'espressione del gene parziale o completa
 - *locus* interessato $\alpha 1$ ($\alpha\alpha^T$) o $\alpha 2$ ($\alpha^T\alpha$)
 - compensazione da parte del gene rimanente (es: $-\alpha^{3.7}$, $-\alpha^{4.2}$)

MCH ed espressione gene α globina



(Wilkie AOM; 1991)

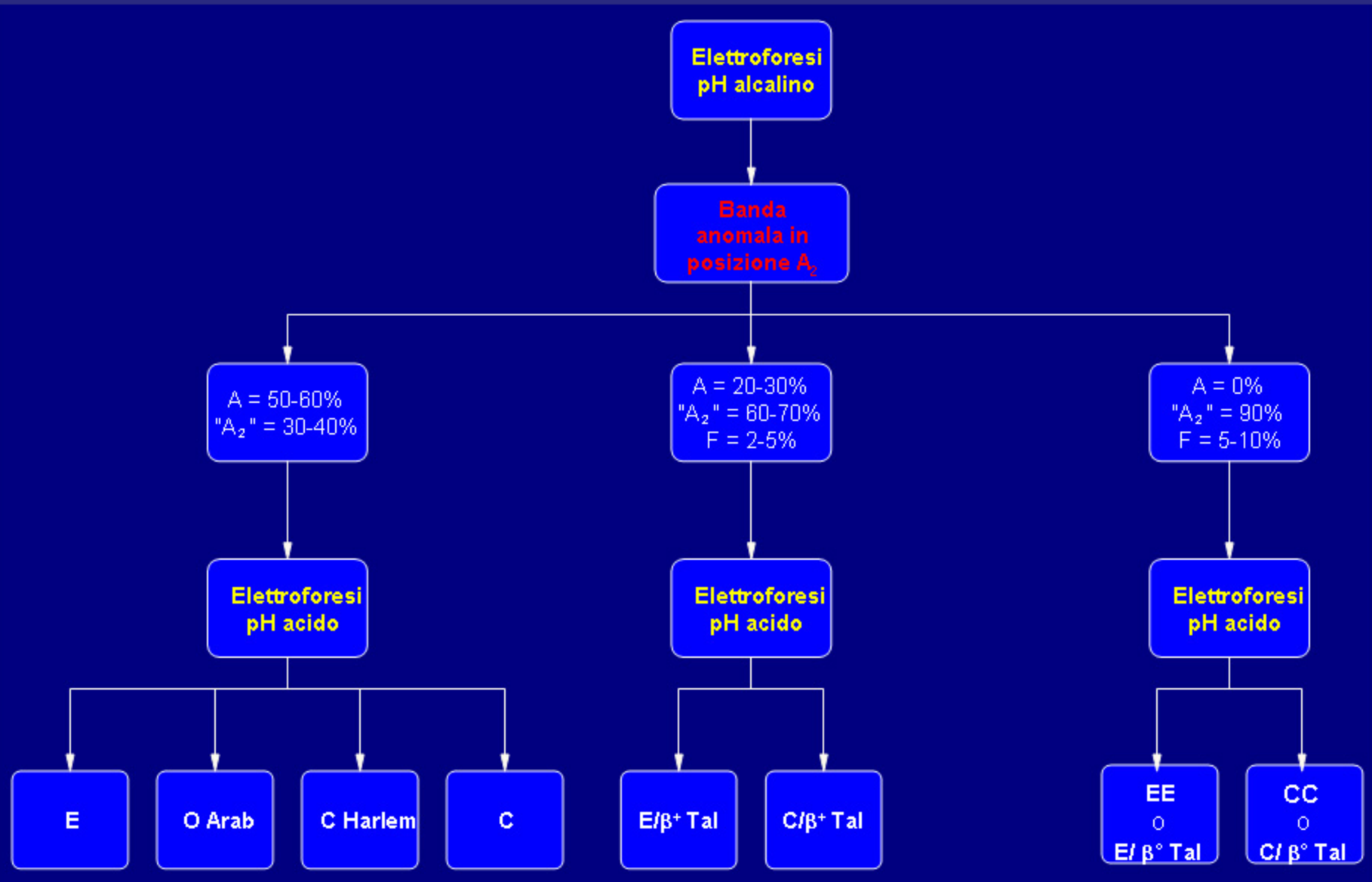
Considerazioni diagnostiche e genetiche sul trait α -talassemico

Patients with $MCH \leq 26$ pg but with a normal level of HbA_2 ($<3.5\%$) and a normal iron status, almost always have α -thalassemia trait

.....The partners of such individuals should be screened and if they too have α -thalassemia trait, with a MCH of 26 pg or less, the couple should be offered counseling and genotype analysis

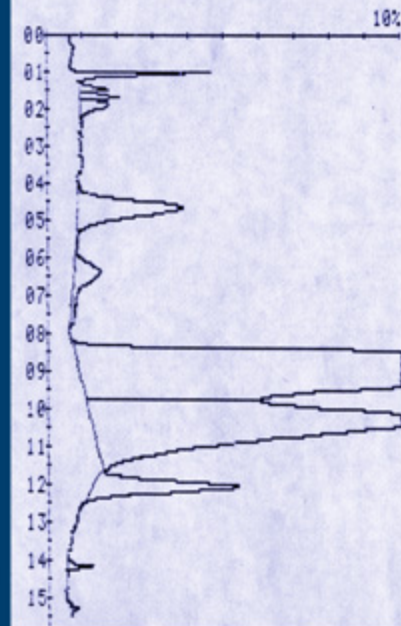
Varianti emoglobiniche clinicamente importanti

- **Sindromi falcemiche:**
 - Tratto falcemico
 - Sindromi falcemiche (SS; SC; SD Los Angeles; SO Arab; S/ β talassemia)
- **Emoglobine instabili (Anemia emolitica congenita con corpi di Heinz ~ 90 varianti)**
- **Emoglobine con alterata affinità per l'ossigeno (P_{50})**
 - Alta affinità \Rightarrow Eritrocitosi familiare (~40 varianti)
 - Bassa affinità \Rightarrow Cianosi familiare (~ 20 varianti)
- **Emoglobine M \Rightarrow meta-Hb e cianosi familiare (~ 6 varianti)**
- **Varianti strutturali con fenotipo talassemico**
 - Fenotipo β -talassemico (Hb Lepore; Hb E; Hb Indianapolis)
 - Fenotipo α -talassemico (Hb Constant Spring; Hb Quong Sze)

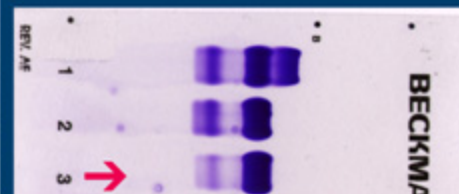
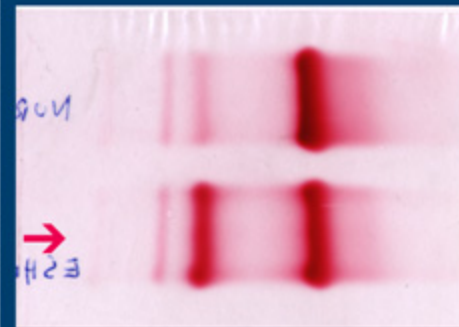


Eterozigosi HbE

NAME	%	TIME	AREA
11.10		1.1	10.24
11.11		1.1	11.67
11.12		1.1	17.89
11.13		1.1	130.83
11.14		1.1	46.97
11.15		1.1	2564.17
11.16		1.1	886.35
11.17		1.1	119.61
11.18		1.1	6.74
TOTAL			3731.19
HbA1C	3.5%	HbA1	4.1%



EMOCROMO		
6.82	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	WBC
4.96	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	RBC
12.5	g/dL	HGB
37.5	%	HCT
75.6	fL	MCV
25.1	pg	MCH
33.3	g/dL	MCHC
14.6	%	RDW
2.27	g/dL	HDW
436	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	PLT
6.3	fL	MPV
52.2	%	PDW
.27	%	PCT
MORFOL RBC		0.600

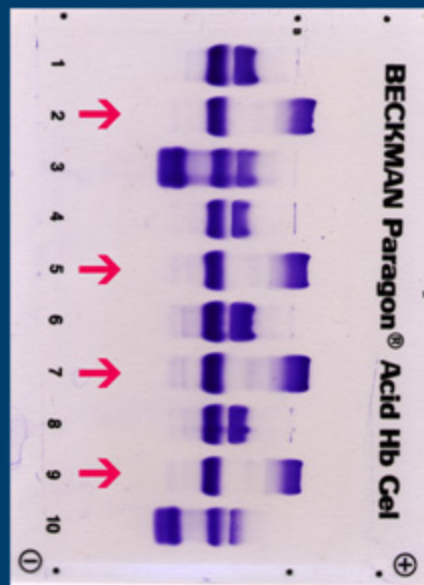
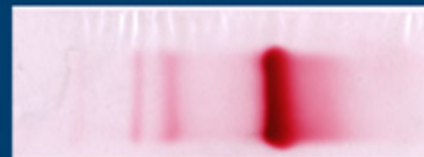
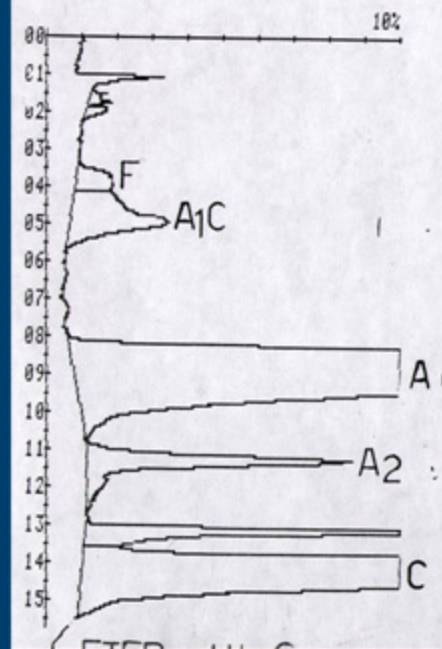


Eterozigosi HbC

ETIOCRONO		
8.58	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	WBC
5.27	$\times 10^9/\mu\text{L}$	RBC
15.9	g/dL	HGB
44.7	%	HCT
84.8	fL	MCV
30.2	pg	MCH
35.6	g/dL	MCHC
12.9	%	RDW
2.42	g/dL	HDW
182	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	PLT
9.2	fL	MPV
46.7	%	PDW
.17	%	PCT

SAMPLE NO. 005

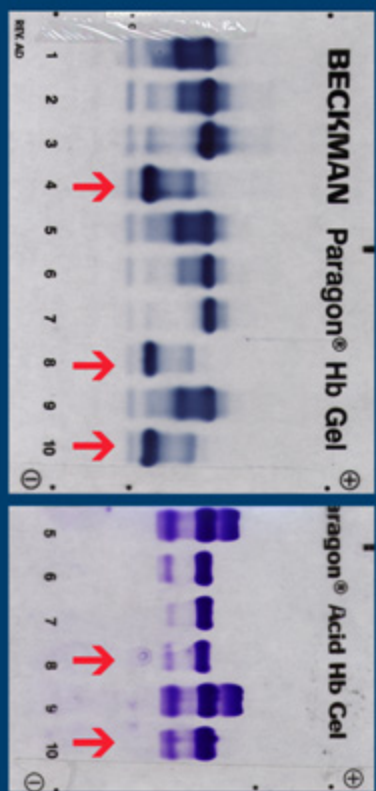
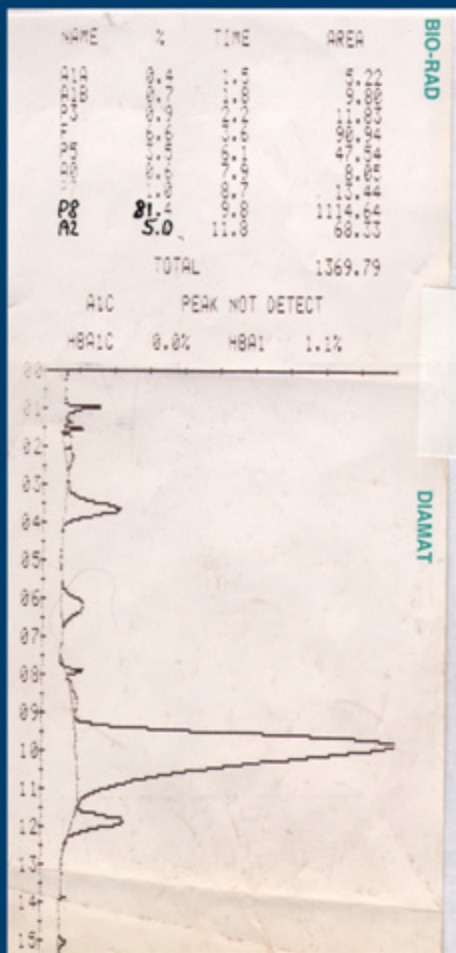
NAME	%	TIME	AREA
A1A	0.1	1.7	5.34
A1B	0.2	1.9	7.17
F	0.8	3.9	28.38
A1C	3.1	4.9	112.82
A0	53.1	8.5	1916.41
P6	3.9	11.2	142.15
P7	4.0	13.1	146.21
S	34.4	14.0	1242.40
TOTAL			3612.27
HBA1C	3.1%	HBA1	3.5%



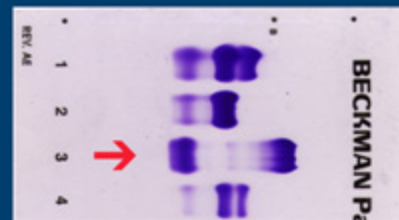
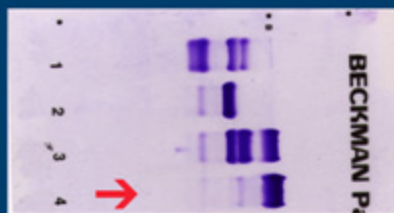
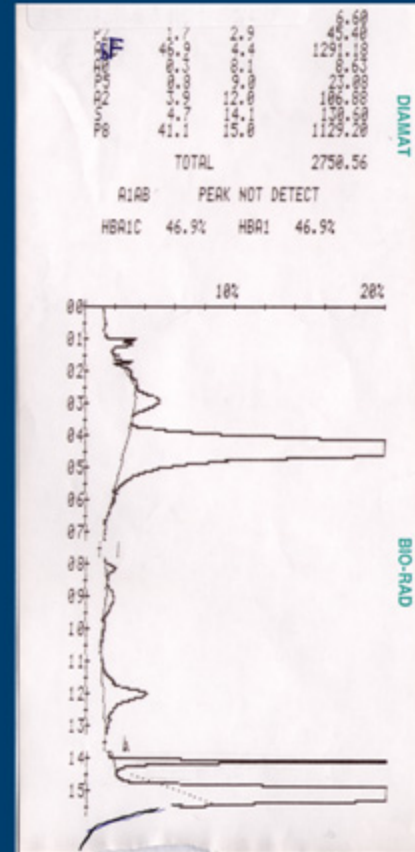
Omozigosi HbE

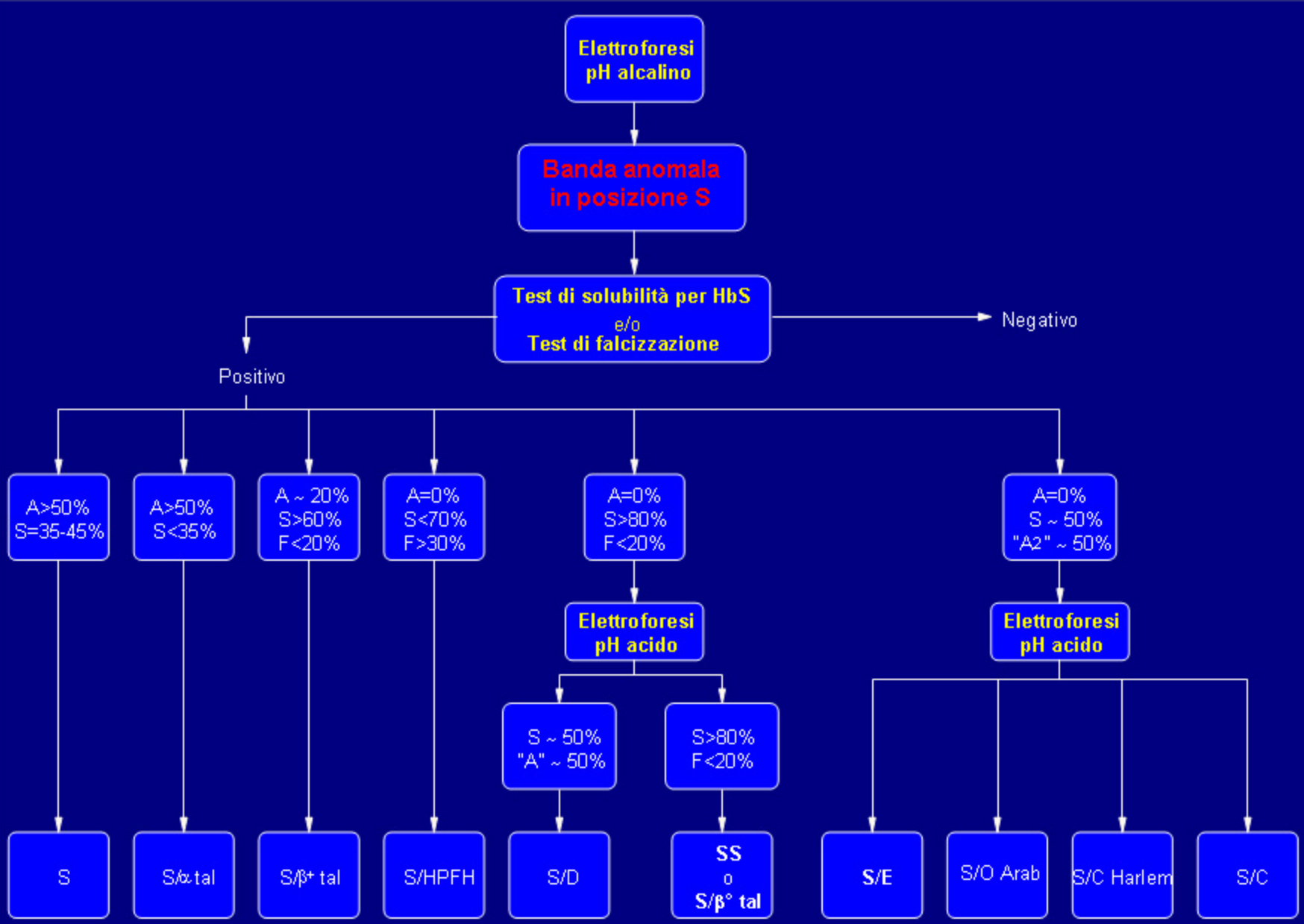
REFERTO EMATOLOGICO

NOME		AK6	
PROVENIENZA		DD	
DATA		17/ 2/98 16:09	
CAMPIONE S			
WBC	8.10	x10 ⁹ /L	RHW SD 37.2
RBC	5.87+	x10 ¹² /L	RHW CV 15.2
HGB	13.6	g/dL	1 1 1
HCT	39.9	%	1 1 1
MCV	68.0	fL	1 1 1
MCH	23.2	pg	1 1 1
MCHC	34.1	g/dL	
PLT	247	x10 ⁹ /L	



Omozigosi C HbC/HPFH





Elettroforesi
pH alcalino

Banda anomala
in posizione S

Test di solubilità per HbS
e/o
Test di falcizzazione

Negativo

Positivo

A > 50%
S = 35-45%

A > 50%
S < 35%

A ~ 20%
S > 60%
F < 20%

A = 0%
S < 70%
F > 30%

A = 0%
S > 80%
F < 20%

A = 0%
S ~ 50%
"A2" ~ 50%

Elettroforesi
pH acido

Elettroforesi
pH acido

S

S/α tal

S/β+ tal

S/HPFH

S ~ 50%
"A" ~ 50%

S/D

S > 80%
F < 20%

SS
o
S/β° tal

S/E

S/O Arab

S/C Harlem

S/C

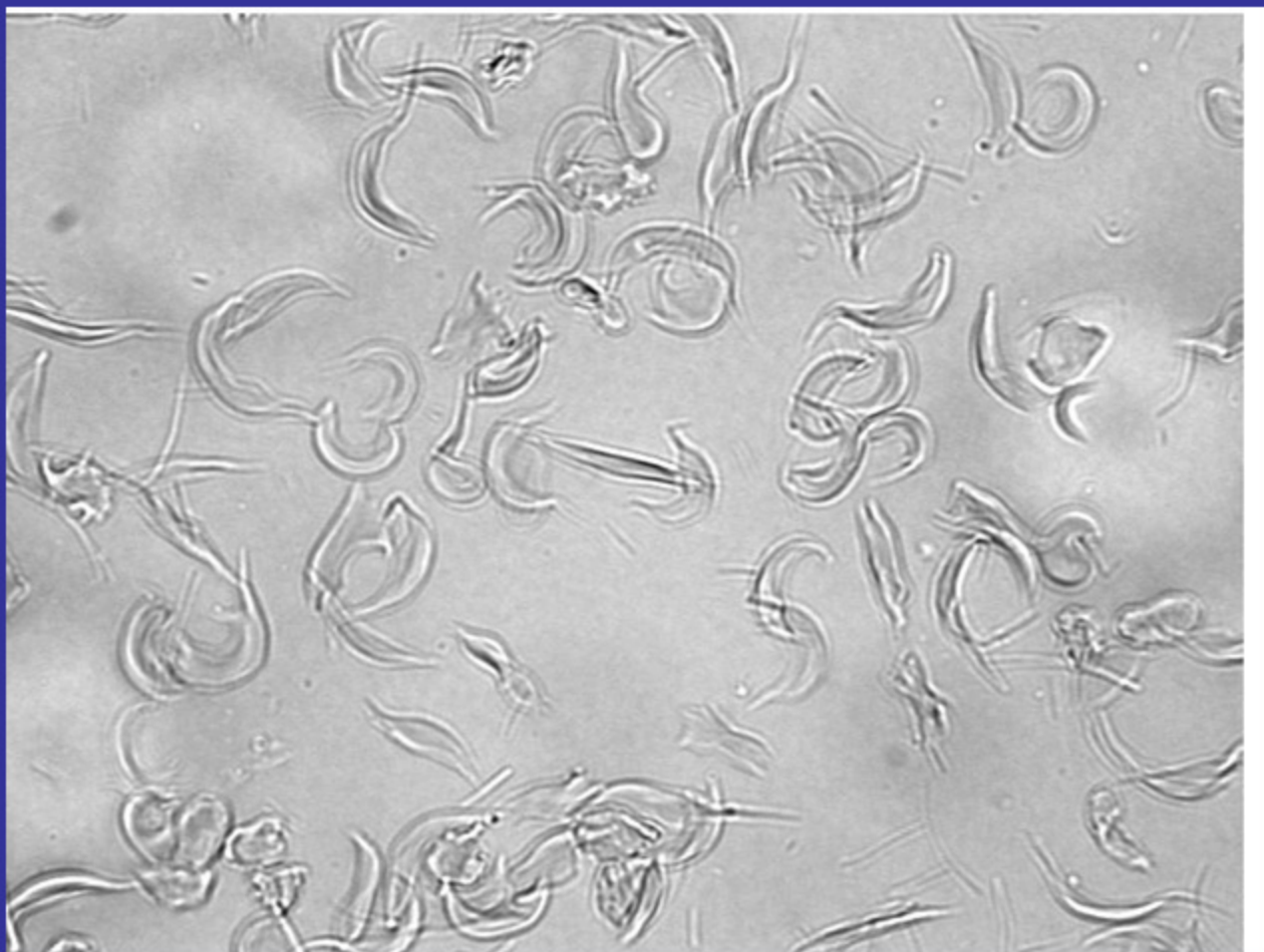
Test di solubilità per HbS

- Reattivo : Sodio ditionito 2% in H₂O
- Procedimento:
 - A 2 provette con 2 ml di reattivo ciascuna aggiungere 3 gocce di sangue da soggetto normale e da paziente
 - Appena l'emolisi è completa osservare le due provette contro un foglio bianco a righe
 - Test positivo se si osserva torbidità

Sickling test

- Reattivo : Sodio metabisolfito 2% in H₂O
- Procedimento:
 - su vetrino mescolare 1 gtt di sangue con 2 gtt di reattivo
 - coprire con coprioggetto largo, eventualmente sigillare con adesivo trasparente
 - dopo 10 - 15 min osservare a 400 - 1000 x la presenza di eritrociti a falce, se positivo

Sickling osservato a fresco

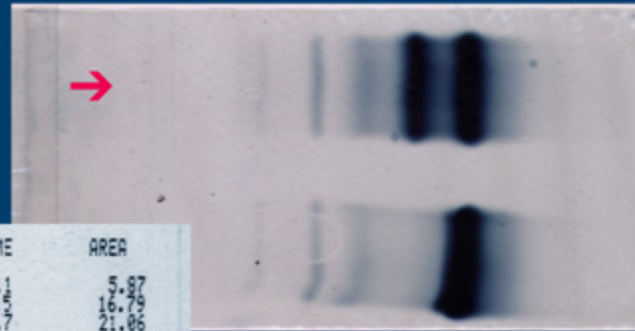


Falsa negatività ai test per HbS

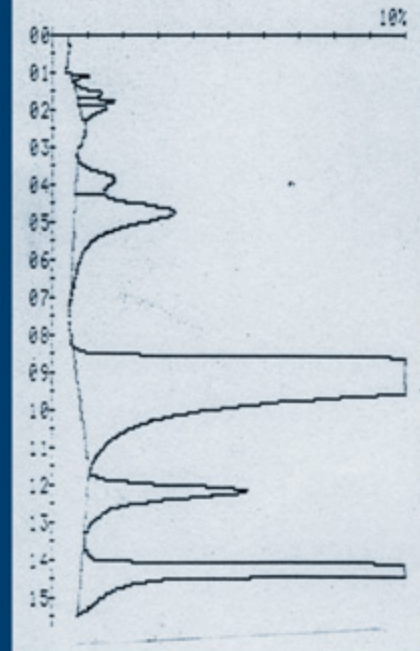
- Può osservarsi nei neonati con trait HbS e più raramente con HbSS per due motivi principali:
 - Ridotta presenza di HbS – ricordare che è una variante β e quindi ancora poco espressa alla nascita
 - Inibizione dovuta a elevata HbF che inibisce la polimerizzazione di HbS

Nel dubbio ricorrere all'elettroforesi o HPLC

Eterozigosi HbS

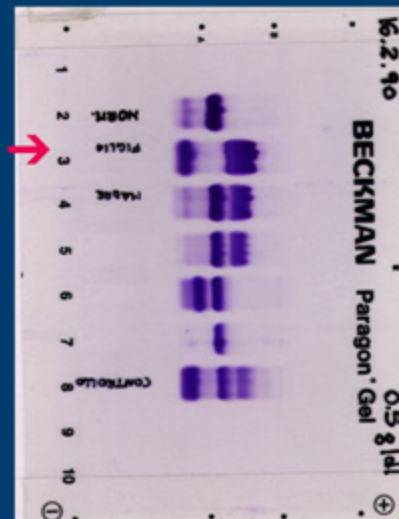
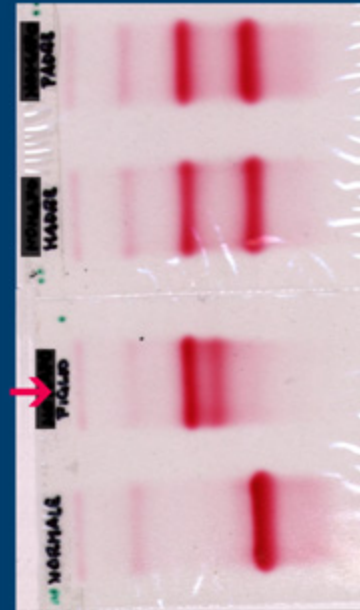
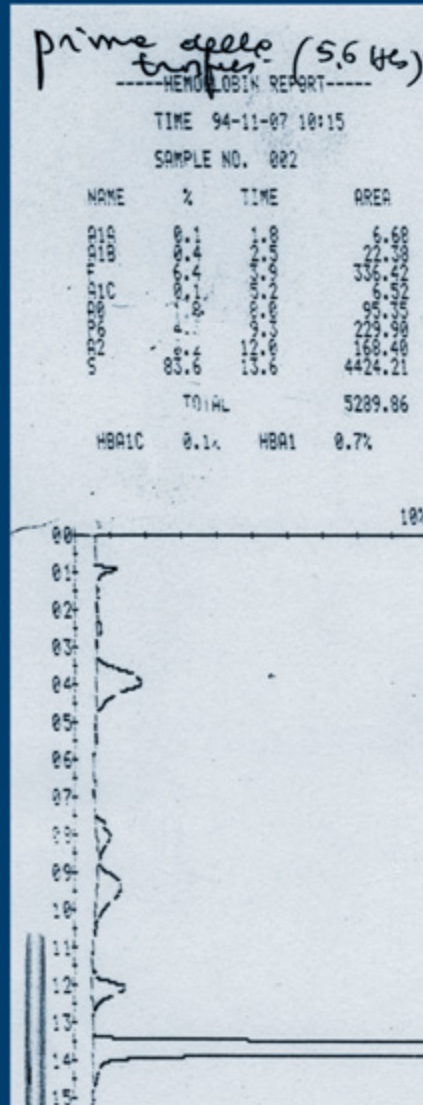


NAME	%	TIME	AREA
01	0.00	1.11	5.87
02	0.00	1.11	16.75
03	0.00	1.11	21.86
04	0.00	1.11	21.74
05	0.00	1.11	74.12
06	0.00	1.11	283.44
07	0.00	1.11	5734.68
08	0.00	1.11	472.88
09	0.00	1.11	3846.33
TOTAL			9885.67
HBA1C	3.1%	H9A1	3.5%



Acid Hb Ce

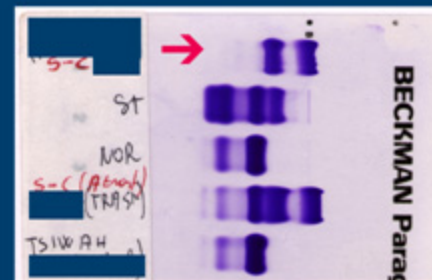
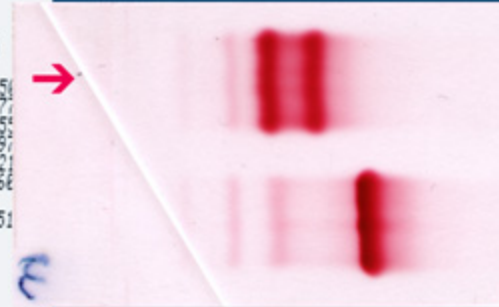
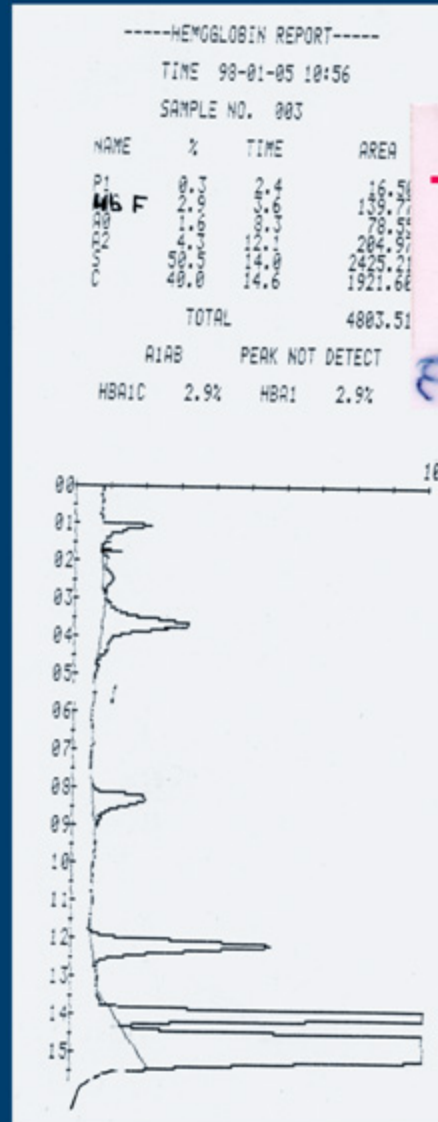
Omozigosi HbS

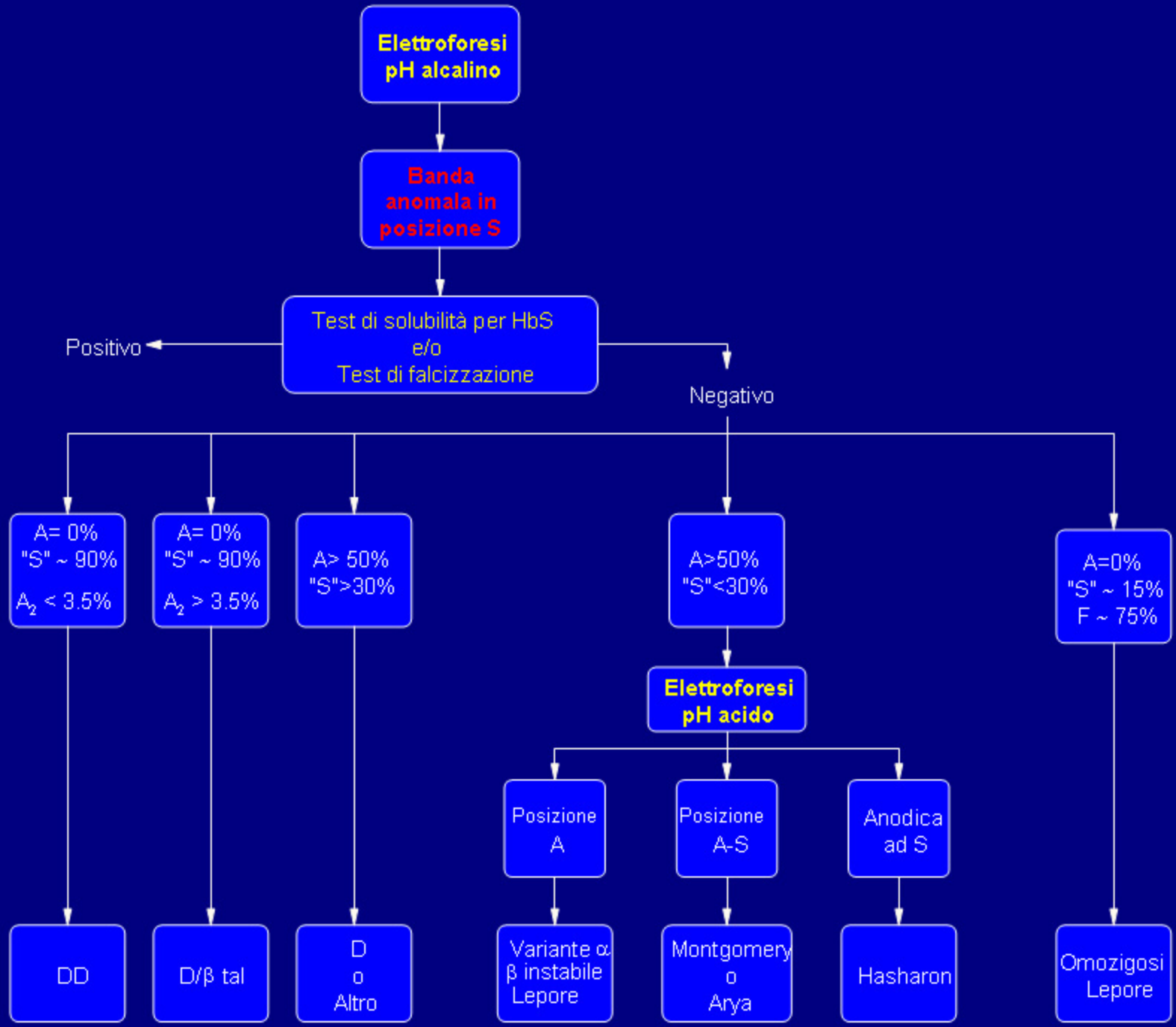


Diagnosi differenziale della malattia SS

Diagnosi	Severità clinica	Hb (g/dL)	MCV (fL)	HbS (%)	HbF (%)	HbA ₂ (%)	HbA (%)
SS	Grave	6-10	>80	>90	<10	<3.5	0
SD Los Angeles	Moderata Grave	6-10	75-95	~50	<5	<3.5	0
S/ β^0 talassemia	Moderata Grave	6-10	<80	>80	<20	>3.5	0
S/ β^+ talassemia	Lieve Moderata	9-12	<75	>60	<20	>3.5	~20
S/HPFH	Lieve	12-14	<75	<70	>30	<2.5	0

Doppia Eterozigosi SC





**Elettroforesi
pH alcalino**

**Banda
anomala in
posizione S**

Test di solubilità per HbS
e/o
Test di falcizzazione

Positivo

Negativo

A= 0%
"S" ~ 90%
A₂ < 3.5%

A= 0%
"S" ~ 90%
A₂ > 3.5%

A > 50%
"S" > 30%

A > 50%
"S" < 30%

A=0%
"S" ~ 15%
F ~ 75%

**Elettroforesi
pH acido**

Posizione
A

Posizione
A-S

Anodica
ad S

DD

D/β tal

D
o
Altro

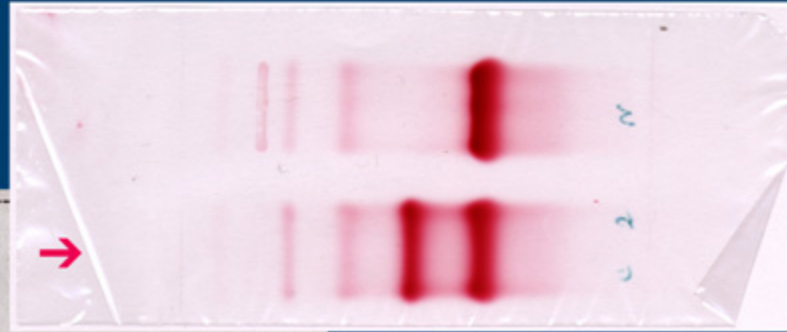
Variante α
β instabile
Lepore

Montgomery
o
Arya

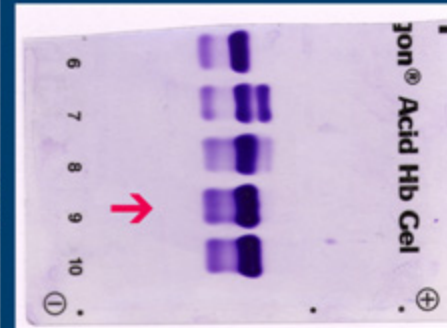
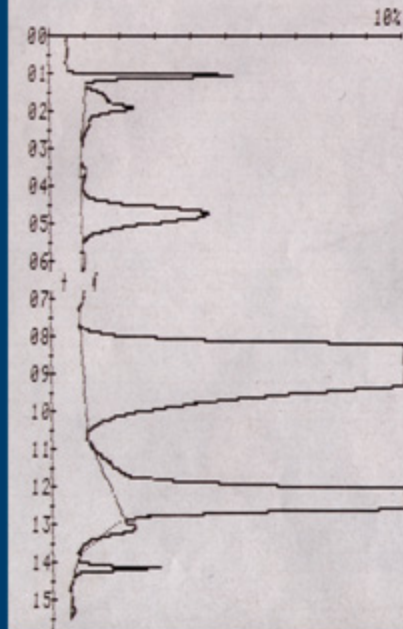
Hasharon

Omozigosi
Lepore

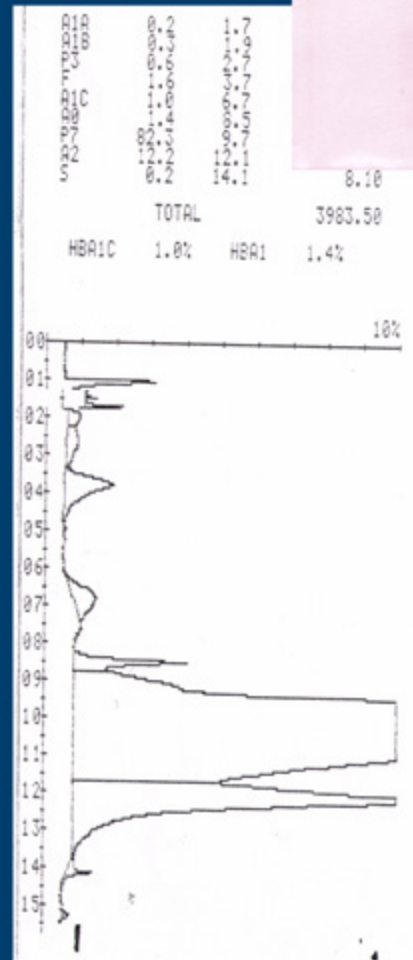
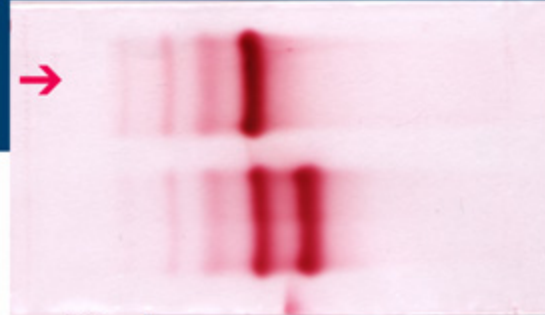
Eterozigosi HbD



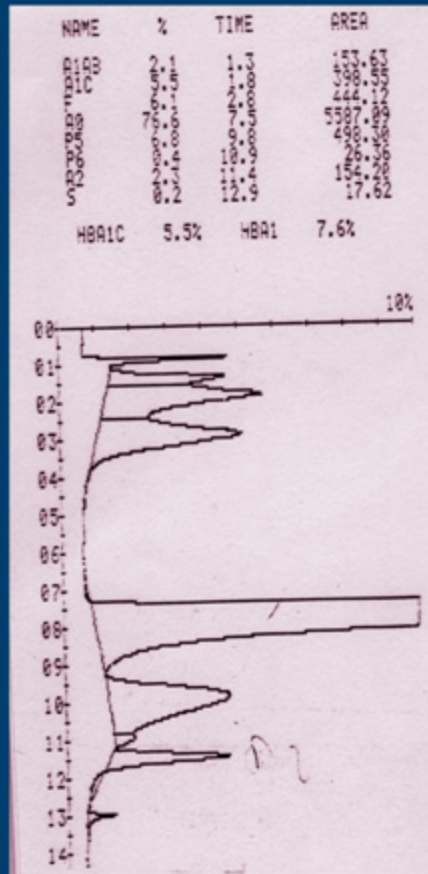
NAME			
HbA1B	14.00	75.22	
HbA1C	1.00	6.94	
HbA2	1.00	23.29	
HbF	1.00	5.18	
HbS	1.00	322.21	
HbD	1.00	1951.99	
HbE	1.00	15.16	
HbG	1.00	32.21	
TOTAL		5451.72	
HbA1C	4.2%	HbA1	5.6%



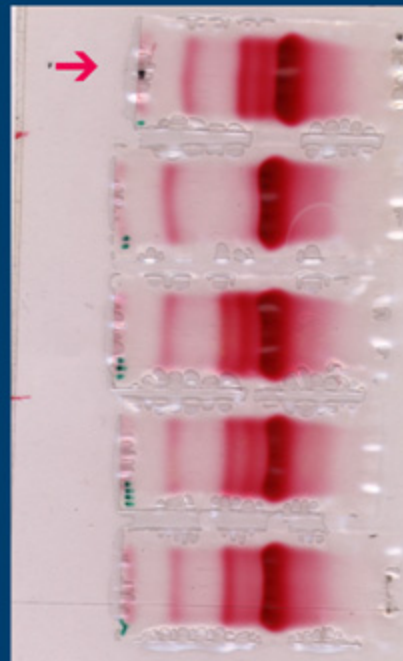
Doppia Eterozigosi D/ β talassemia



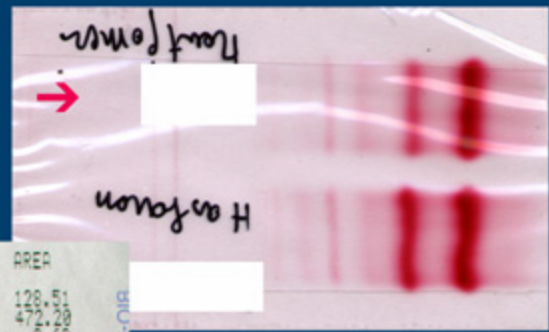
Eterozigosi Hb Lepore



EMOCROMO		
8.51	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	WBC
5.43	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	RBC
11.5	g/dL	HGB
34.9	%	HCT
64.3	fL	MCV
21.2	pg	MCH
33.0	g/dL	MCHC
17.0	%	RDW
2.83	g/dL	HDW
287*	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	PLT
6.8	fL	MPV
53.8	%	PDW
.19*	%	PCT

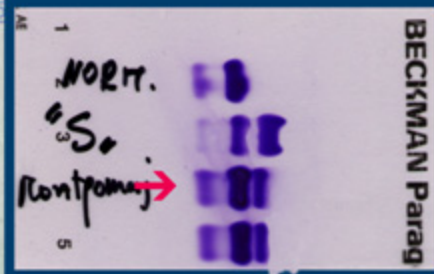
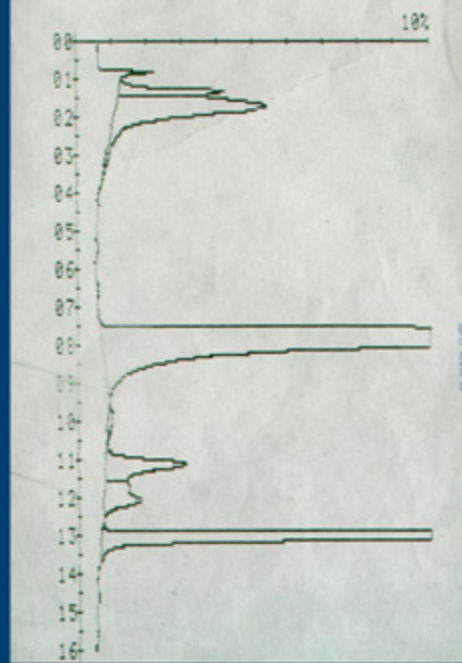


Hb Montgomery



NAME	Z	TIME	AREA
00			12
01			4720
02			60
03			14
04			12
05			12
06			12
07			12
08			12
09			12
10			12
11			12
12			12
13			12
14			12
15			12
16			12

AIC PEAK NOT DETECT
 HBA1C 5.1% HBA1 6.5%



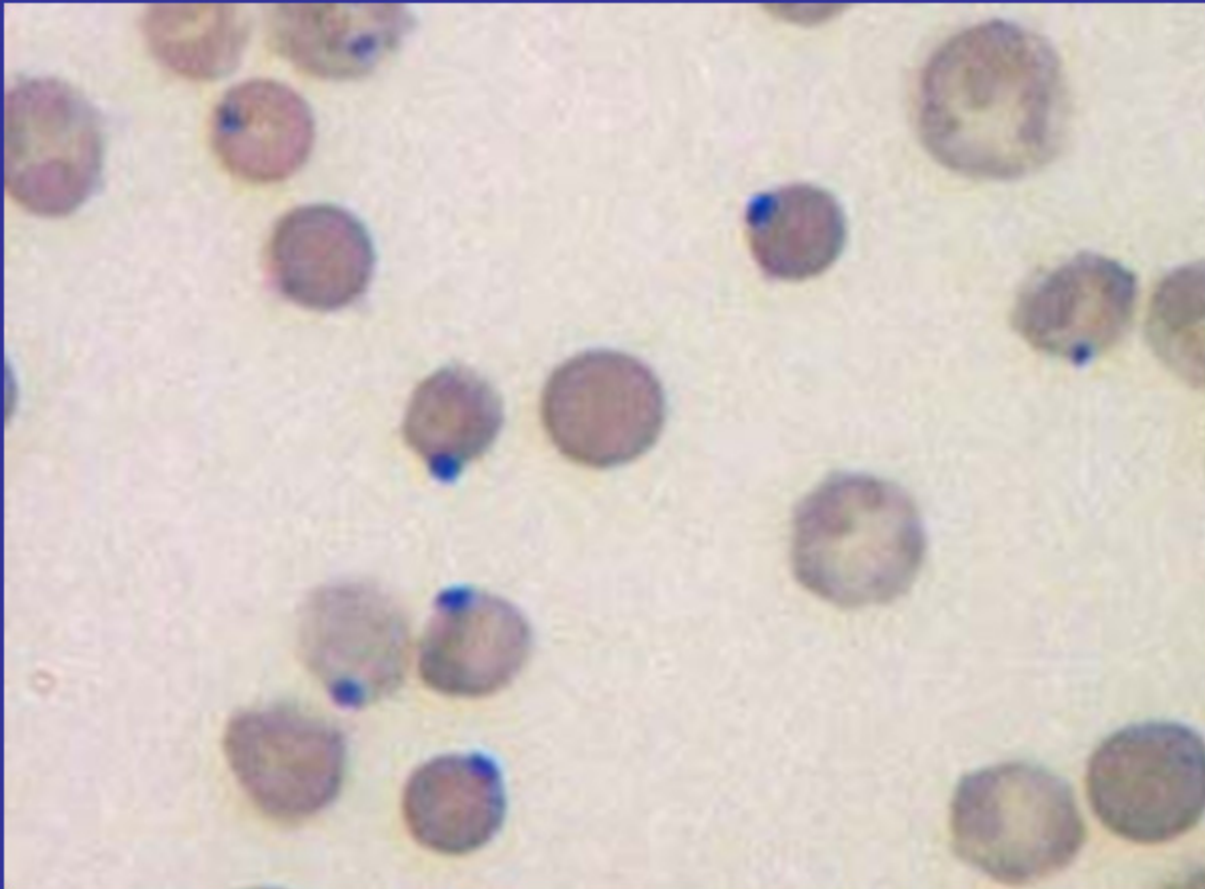
Emoglobine instabili

- Caratterizzate da:
 - Presenza di corpi di Heinz (Heinz bodies) intraeritrocitari
 - Instabilità globinica (α o β) per mutazioni che avvengono in prossimità del contatto con l'eme
 - Tendenza della molecola a precipitare dopo trattamento in condizioni di moderato calore (48-50°C) o con isopropanolo 17% a 37°C

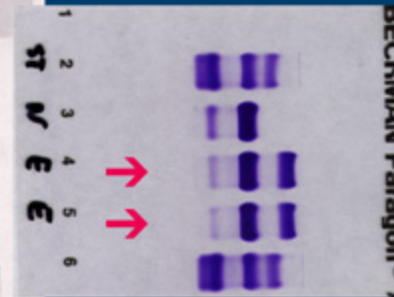
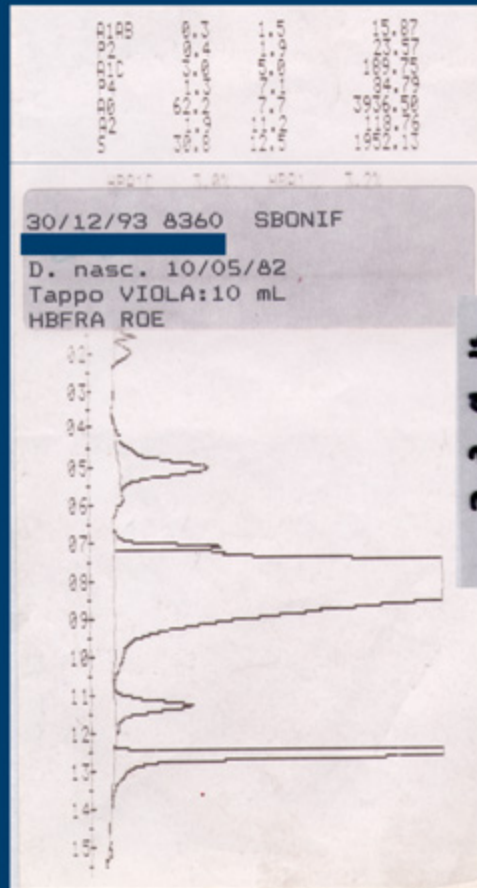
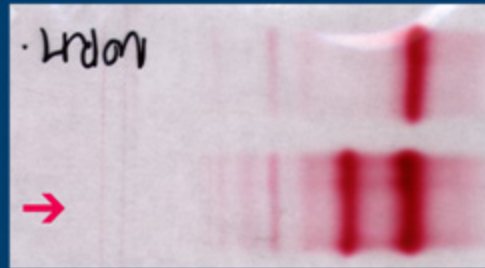
Heinz-bodies

- Corpi inclusi da precipitati di Hb rimossi dalla milza (bite-cells) → **emolisi**
- Presenti in varie condizioni:
 - deficit G6PD, **Hb instabili**, **varianti talassemiche**, alcuni agenti chimici
- Visibili con coloranti sopravitali (metilvioletto)
- Indotti da ossidanti (acetilfenilidrazina)

Heinz-bodies



Hb Hasharon



-----HEMOGLOBIN REPORT-----

TIME 91-07-03 10:59

SAMPLE NO. 005

NAME	%	TIME	AREA
A108	2.9	1.2	162.08
A1C	7.6	1.8	423.53
F	1.1	2.9	63.04
A0	82.6	7.5	4609.41
A2	5.3	11.2	298.40
S	8.4	12.8	26.53
C	0.0	14.4	2.03

HBA1C 7.6% HBA1 10.5%

-----HEMOGLOBIN REPORT-----

TIME 91-07-03 10:26

SAMPLE NO. 003

NAME	%	TIME	AREA
A108	1.6	1.2	91.58
A1C	4.4	1.8	257.18
A0	61.6	7.6	3633.49
A2	1.7	11.3	98.50
S	30.1	12.8	1809.04

A1C PEAK NOT DETECT

HBA1C 4.4% HBA1 5.9%

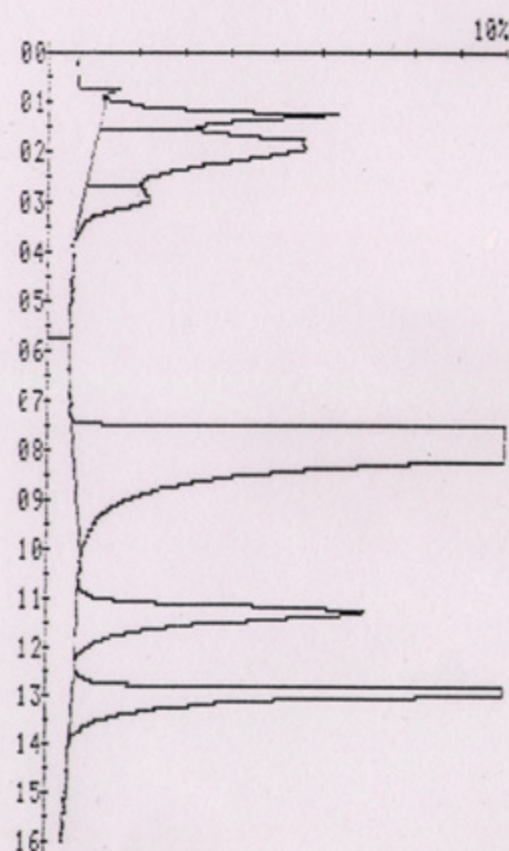
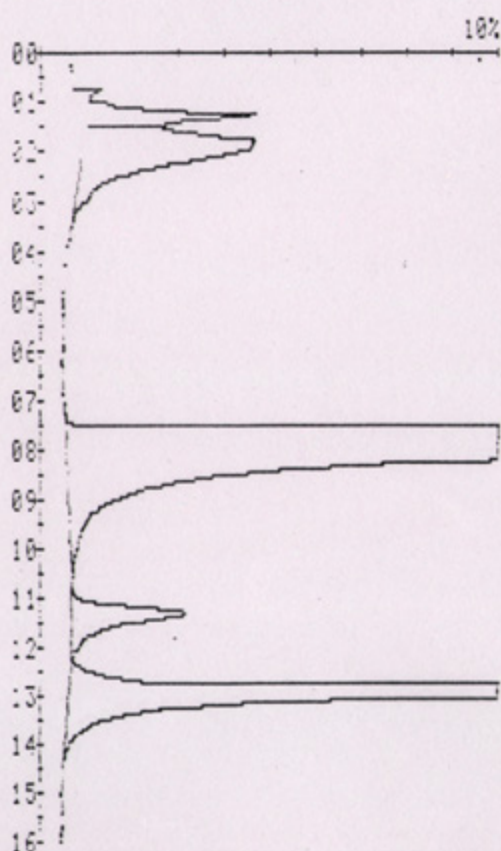
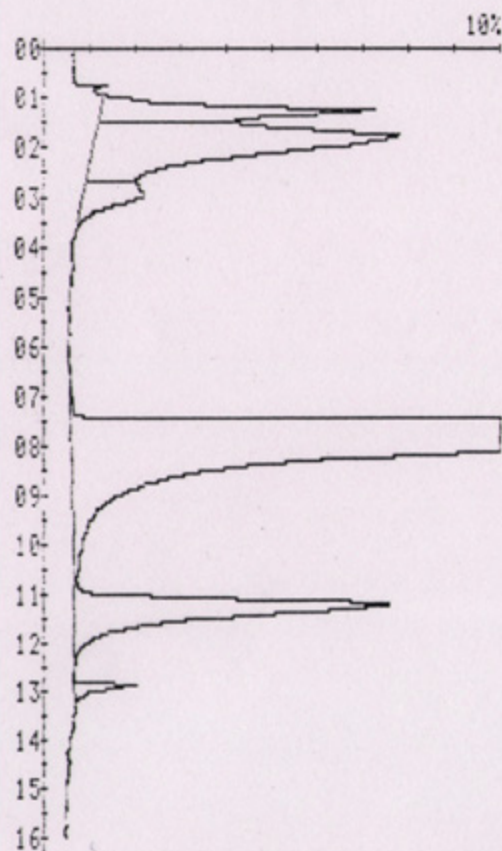
-----HEMOGLOBIN REPORT-----

TIME 91-07-03 10:43

SAMPLE NO. 004

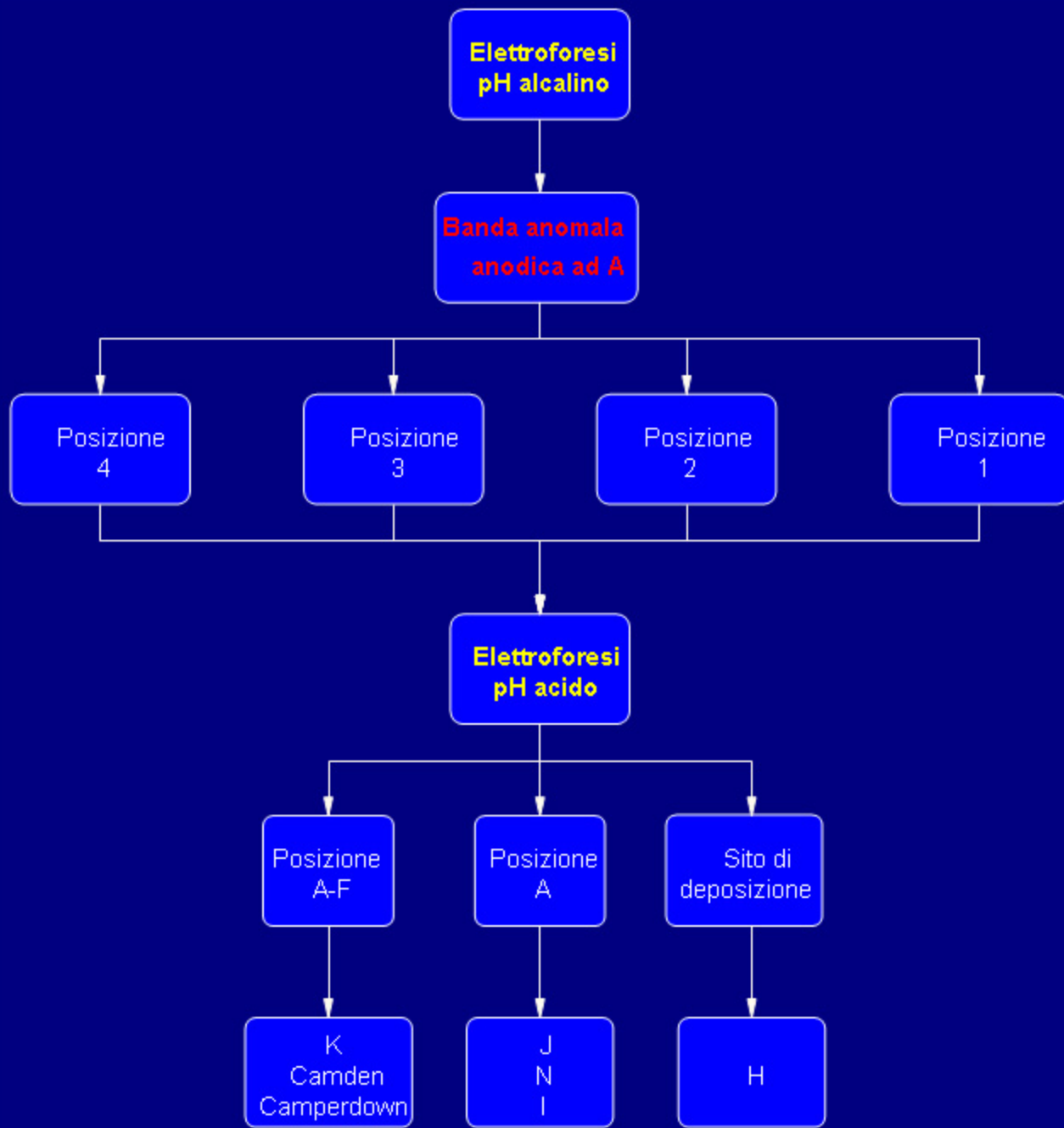
NAME	%	TIME	AREA
A108	2.3	1.2	103.72
A1C	5.4	1.8	242.51
F	1.2	2.9	53.15
A0	72.7	7.5	3248.35
A2	4.3	11.2	193.76
S	14.0	12.8	624.45

HBA1C 5.4% HBA1 7.7%

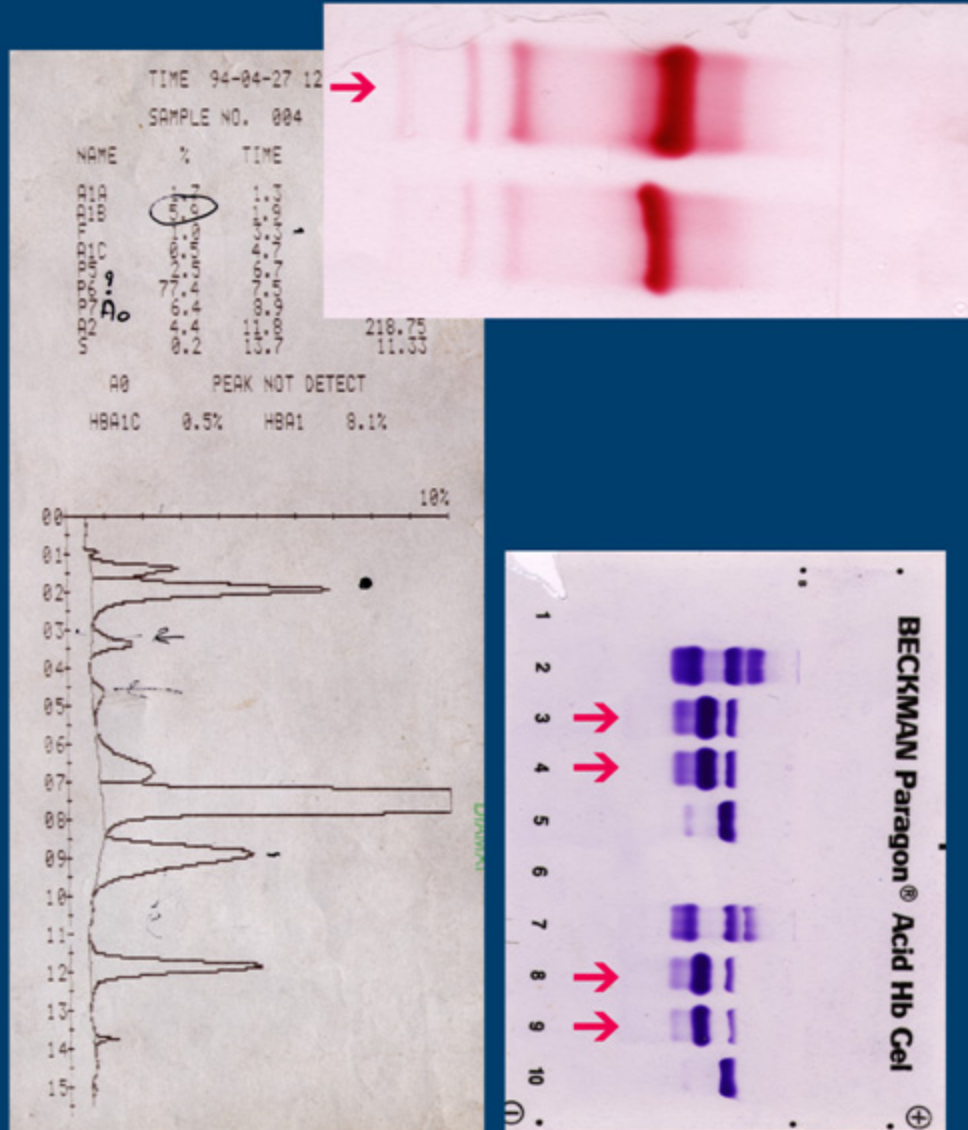


Emoglobine veloci

- A pH alcalino migrano più velocemente di HbA
- In genere non hanno rilievo clinico, ad eccezione di HbH (instabile) da cui vanno distinte
- HbH, doppia eterozigosi α -talassemica (- -, - α) presenta un fenotipo caratteristico ed è instabile con corpi di Heinz



Doppia eterozigosi Camden/ β talassemia



Eterozigosi HbJ

