

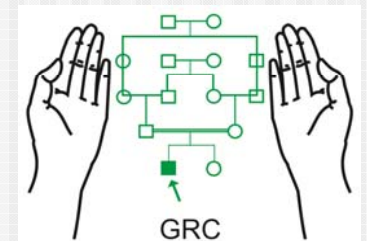
# Diagnostic difficulties in Thalassaemia

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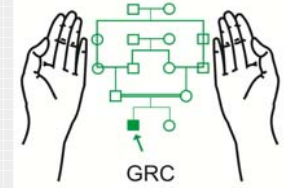
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**Genetics Resource Centre (GRC)**  
**Rawalpindi**

[www.grcpk.com](http://www.grcpk.com)



# Genetic Haemoglobin Disorders



## Thalassaemia Syndromes

### $\alpha$ -Thalassaemias:

$\alpha^0$ -Thalassaemias

$\alpha^+$ -Thalassaemias

Deletion

Non-deletion

With  $\alpha$ -chain Hb variants

With  $\beta$ -chain Hb variants

With  $\beta$ -Thalassaemia

### $\beta$ -Thalassaemias:

$\beta^0$ -Thalassaemias

$\beta^+$ -Thalassaemias

With  $\beta$ -chain Hb variants

With  $\alpha$ -chain Hb variants

With  $\alpha$ -Thalassaemia

### $\delta\beta$ -Thalassaemia:

$(\delta\beta)^0$ -Thalassaemia

$(\Lambda\gamma\delta\beta)^0$ -Thalassaemia

$(\epsilon\gamma\delta\beta)^0$ -Thalassaemia

$\delta$ -Thalassaemia

$\gamma$ -Thalassaemia

### Hereditary Persistence of Fetal Haemoglobin (HPFH):

Deletion

$(\delta\beta)^0$ -HPFH

Non-deletion

Linked to  $\beta$ -globin gene cluster

Unlinked to  $\beta$ -globin gene cluster

## Structural Hb Variants

### Sickling Disorders:

With  $\beta$ -Thalassaemia

With  $\alpha$ -chain Hb variants

With  $\beta$ -chain Hb variants

### Other Structural Variants (Hb-E, C, D etc.):

With  $\beta$ -Thalassaemia

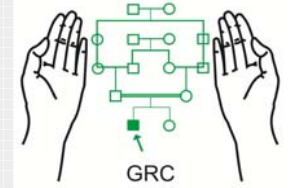
With  $\alpha$ -Thalassaemia

### Unstable Haemoglobins:

### M Haemoglobins:

### Altered Affinity Haemoglobins:

# Investigations for a Genetic Haemoglobin Disorder



History and Examination



Complete Blood Counts



Haemoglobin Electrophoresis



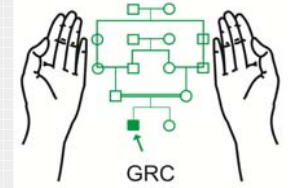
Quantitative Estimation of Hb Fractions



Other related Investigations

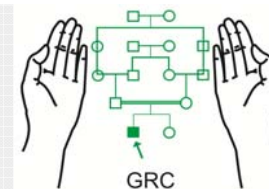


PCR



# $\beta$ -Thalassaemia Trait

- Typical form
- Silent  $\beta$ -thalassaemia trait
- Interaction with  $\alpha$ -thalassaemia
- Interaction with structural Hb variants



# Complete Blood Counts

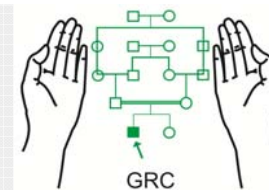
No. 28  
DATE: 22/ 3/95  
MODE: WHOLE BLOOD

WBC	6.7	$\times 10^9 / \mu l$
RBC	5.45	$\times 10^6 / \mu l$
HGB	- 10.5	g/dl
HCT	- 33.4	%
MCV	- 61.3	fL
MCH	- 19.3	pg
MCHC	31.4	g/dl
PLT	318	$\times 10^3 / \mu l$

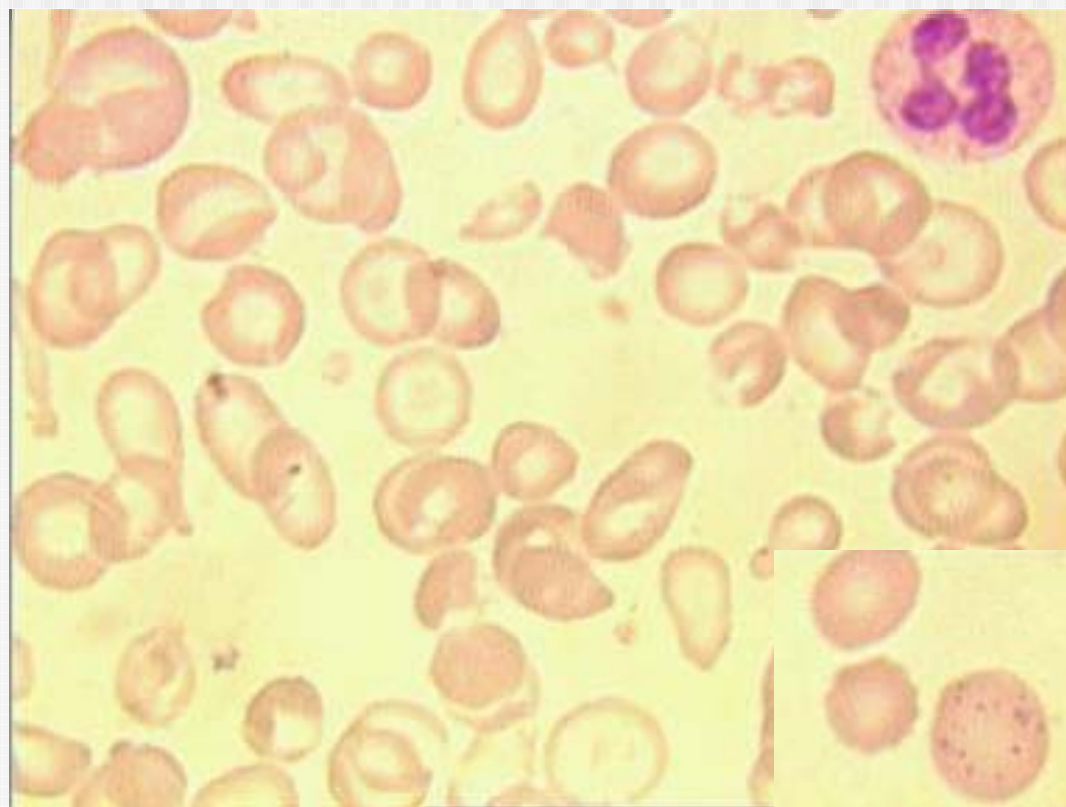
No. 32  
DATE: 22/ 3/95  
MODE: WHOLE BLOOD

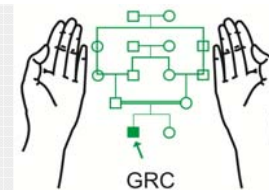
WBC	8.9	$\times 10^9 / \mu l$
RBC	4.86	$\times 10^6 / \mu l$
HGB	14.4	g/dl
HCT	41.8	%
MCV	86.0	fL
MCH	29.6	pg
MCHC	34.4	g/dl
PLT	271	$\times 10^3 / \mu l$



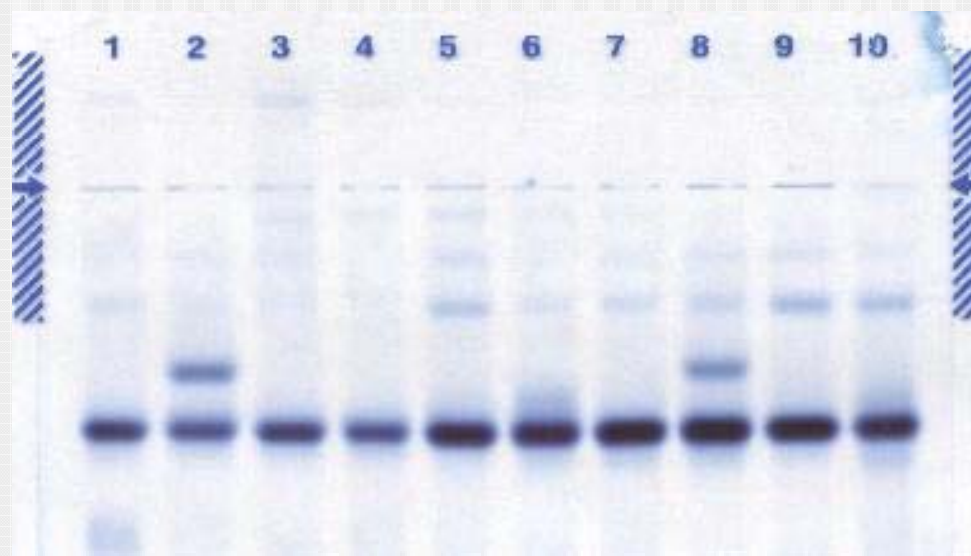


# Peripheral Blood Film

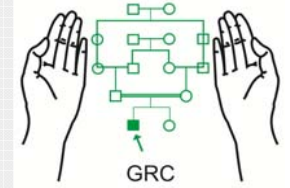




# Typical $\beta$ -thalassaemia Trait



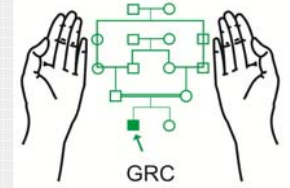
Hb-A2:  $\geq 3.5\%$



## $\beta$ -Thalassaemia Trait (atypical forms)

- Silent  $\beta$ -thalassaemia trait
- Interaction with  $\alpha$ -thalassaemia
- Interaction with structural Hb variants

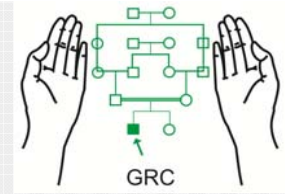


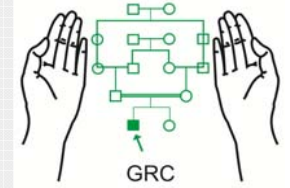


# $\beta$ -Thalassaemia Major

- Normal at birth
- Increasing pallor after 3 months of age
- Repeated infections

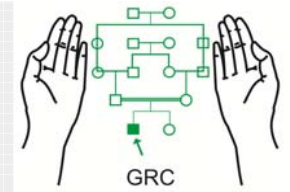




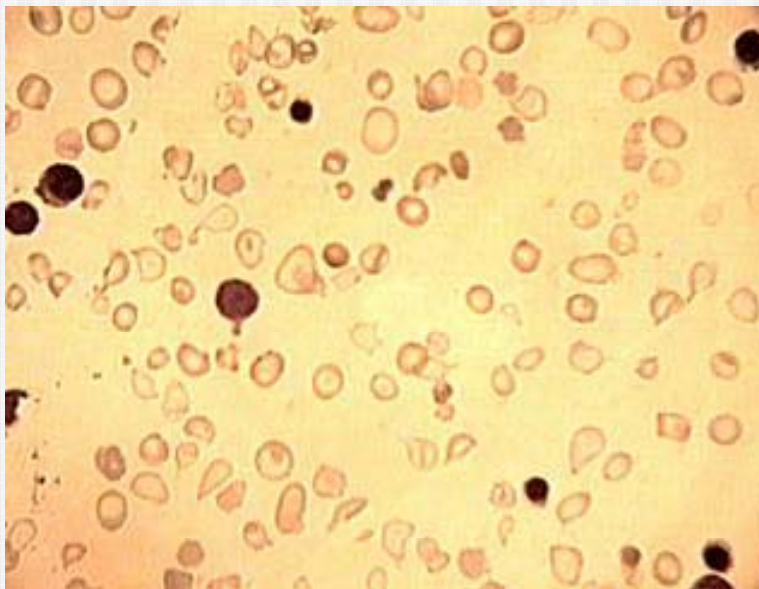


# Blood Picture

- TLC: 37.0 X 10<sup>9</sup>/L
- Hb: 3.5 g/dl
- TRBC: 2.7 X 10<sup>12</sup>/L
- MCV: 64.1 fl
- MCH: 21.2 pg
- Platelets: 270 X 10<sup>9</sup>/L
- Reticulocytes: 4.5%
- ESR: 37 mm in 1st hour

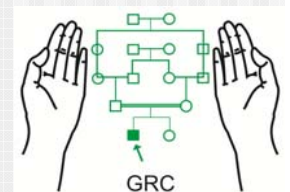
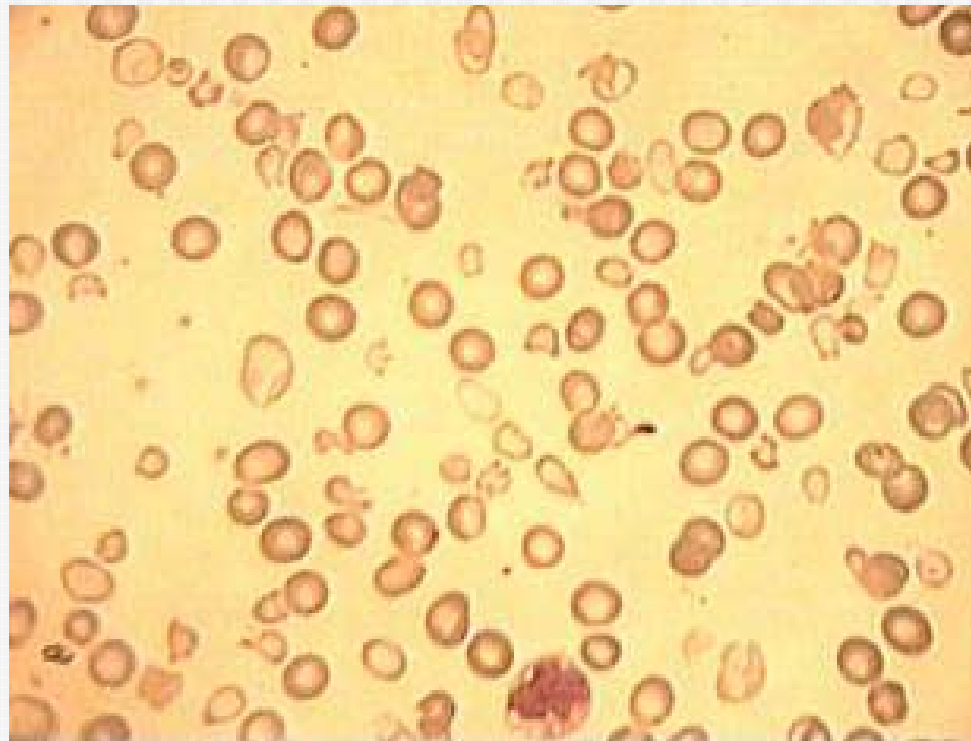


# $\beta$ -Thalassaemia Major





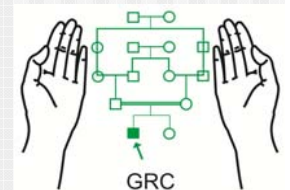
# $\beta$ -Thalassaemia Major in Previously Transfused Patients





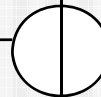
# $\beta$ -Thalassaemia Major in Previously Transfused Patients

	<b>Untransfused (n=171)</b>		<b>Transfused (n=109)</b>		<b><i>p</i> value</b>
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	
Hb (g/dl)	6.3	1.9 - 9.0	6.2	2.3 – 11.2	0.20
MCV (fl)	70	57 - 83	74	58 - 98	0.014
MCH (pg)	21	15 - 29	24	16 - 31	0.015
Hb-F (%)	95	35 - 97	31	0.5 - 97	< 0.001

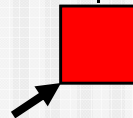


# Diagnosis of $\beta$ -Thalassaemia Major in Previously Transfused Patients

Hb: 12.7 g/dl  
MCV: 66 fl  
MCH: 19 pg

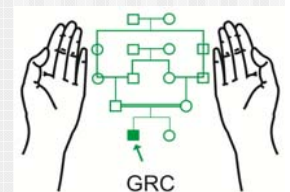


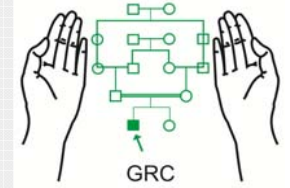
Hb: 10.4 g/dl  
MCV: 64 fl  
MCH: 18 pg



Transfusion Dependent Anaemia ??

Hb: 6.7 g/dl  
MCV: 76 fl  
MCH: 24 pg  
Hb-F: 3.5%

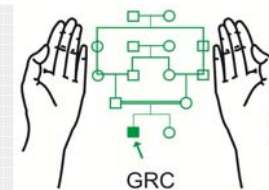




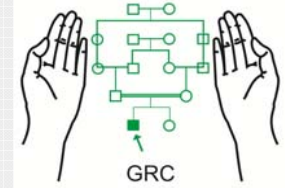
# Miscellaneous Investigations

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- Sickling Test
- Heinz Body Test
- Test for Unstable Haemoglobins
- Test for Methaemoglobin



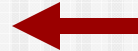




# Thalassaemia Intermedia

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Thalassaemia  
Trait

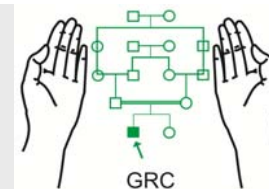


Thalassaemia  
Intermedia

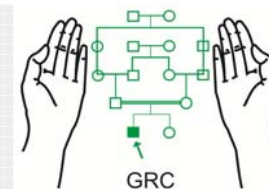


Thalassaemia  
Major





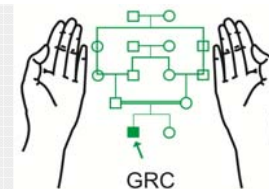
	<b>Thalassaemia Major</b>	<b>Thalassaemia Intermedia</b>	<b>Thalassaemia Minor</b>
<b>Severity</b>	++++	++	+,±
<b>Genetics</b>	Homozygous/double heterozygous	Homozygous/double heterozygous	Heterozygous
<b>Splenomegaly</b>	++++	++,+++	+, 0
<b>Jaundice</b>	+	++	0
<b>Bony changes</b>	++++,++	+, 0	+, 0
<b>Haemoglobin</b>	<7 g/dl	7-10 g/dl	>10 g/dl
<b>Hypochromia</b>	++++	+++	++
<b>Microcytosis</b>	+++	++	+
<b>Target cells</b>	10-35%	++	+
<b>Stippling</b>	++	+	+
<b>Reticulocytes</b>	5-15%	3-10%	2-5%
<b>Nucleated RBC</b>	+++	+, 0	0
<b>Hb-F</b>	20->94%	30-100%	1-2%
<b>Hb-A<sub>2</sub></b>	1-8.7%	<1-10.0%	3.5-8.0%



# Thalassaemia Intermedia in Pakistan

Cause of Thalassaemia Intermedia:	n (%):	Mean age:	
		At 1 <sup>st</sup> transfusion:	At Examination:
Xmn-I +/+ genotype	14 (36%)	6 years	13 years
$\beta^+$ -mutation	6 (15%)	3 years	8 years
$\beta^+$ -mutation and coincidental $\alpha$ -thalassaemia	6 (15%)	11¼ years	18 years
Unidentified thalassaemia mutation	2 (6%)	7½ years	12½ years
Coincidental $\alpha$ -thalassaemia	11 (28%)	9½ years	13½ years
Total	39	7 years	14 years

(Ahmed 1998)



# PCR for Thalassaemia

- Prenatal Diagnosis
- Diagnosis in previously transfused patients
- Silent thalassaemia alleles
- Distinction between structural variants
- Thalassaemia intermedia
- $\alpha$ -thalassaemia
- $\beta$ -Thalassaemia carriers in certain situations
- Rare thalassaemias
- Donor chimerism studies after SCT