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Instrumente Structurale
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GENETICA REPRODUCTIVA

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INSTITUTUL
FUNDENI



Genetica Medicala

- Cu aplicabilitate in toate specialitatile medicale
- Traditional – rol strict de diagnostic; reticenta in implicare datorita conceptului de “netratabil” al bolilor genetice.
- In prezent
 - terapii tintite/personalizate disponibile pentru diferite defecte genetice cunoscute
 - scop major in diagnostic, identificarea susceptibilitatii si a metodelor profilactice in cazul unor afectiuni comune ale adultului

Genetica reproductiva

- Imbina genetica medicala, medicina reproductiva, reproducerea asistata si genetica dezvoltarii
- Include o varietate de teste genetice: analiza cromozomiala, ADN (secventa genica), ARN (expresie genica), proteica
- Genetica reproductiva
 - studiul implicarii factorilor genetici in procesele reproductive naturale si asistate
 - controleaza evolutia normala a sarcinii si dezvoltarea corespunzatoare a fatului dar si diferite aspecte patologice (nou-nascut mort, boala abortiva, malformatii congenitale, IUGR, s.a.)
 - include studiul modificarilor epigenetice si al efectului acestora asupra mecanismelor reproductive
 - parte integranta a practicii clinice curente in medicina reproductiva

Testare genetica

- **Testarea purtătorilor sanatosi** – afecțiuni recesive frecvent întâlnite la nivel populational
- **Testarea pacienților cu suspiciune clinică de boală genetică**
- **Diagnostic prenatal**
- **Diagnostic preimplantational** utilizat pentru:
 - diagnostic antesarcină în familii cu istoric pozitiv de afecțiuni genetice monogenice;
 - cupluri care urmează FIV
 - prezența de anomalii cromozomiale structurale la părinți
 - alternativă superioară diagnosticului prenatal

Categorii de teste genetice

- **Screening si diagnosticul prenatal** – al diferitelor afectiuni genetice.
 - **Include testarea genetica a materialului genetic fetal obtinut prin:**
 - Amniocenteza
 - Recoltarea de vilozitati coriale
 - Cordocenteza
 - ADN liber circulant
- **Screening neonatal** – diferite boli metabolice pentru care diagnosticul precoce permite un tratament adecvat (Fenilcetonuria, hipotiroidism, galactozemia) ce previne intarzierea severa in dezvoltare sau chiar decesul

Tehnologii genomice

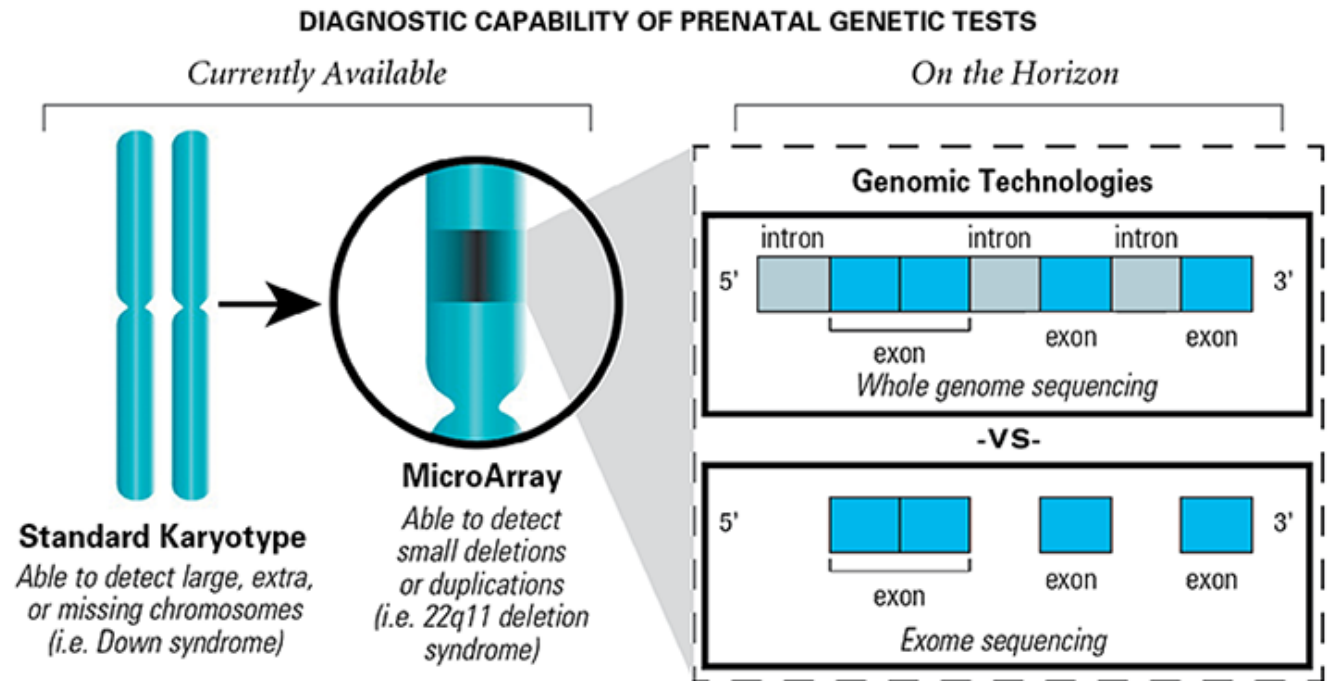


Figure 1. Diagnostic capability of prenatal genetic tests. (Reprinted from Hardisty EE, Vora NL. Advances in genetic prenatal diagnosis and screening. *Curr Opin Pediatr* 2014;26:634–8.) ↩

Date generale

- Anomaliile fetale detectabile ecografic 3-5% dintre toate sarcinile
 - In cazurile de moarte perinatale – anomaliile congenitale apar in 20-25% dintre cazuri
 - Diagnosticul genetic de precizie este o provocare si de multe ori evaziv avand in vedere heterogenicitatea genetica
 - Diagnosticul citogenetic molecular (aCGH) creste rata de diagnostic in 10-15% din cazuri
 - Diagnosticul monogenic tintit – extrem de dificil de realizat (ex.displazii scheletale – peste 300 de entitati clinice)

Cariotipul din lichid amniotic

Informatii generale

- Cariotipul fetal este o analiza citogenetica prenatala efectuata pe celule obtinute din lichid amniotic, care depisteaza anomalii cromozomiale.
- Acestea pot fi numerice (trisomii: 13, 18, 21, monosomii: 45, X) sau structurale (echilibrate, neechilibrate).

Indicatii:

- Varsta materna mai mare de 35 de ani
- Evidentierea unui risc crescut de anomalii cromozomiale în urma screening-ului efectuat prin dublu sau triplu test (> 1:250)
- Ecografia fetala anormala. Riscul unui defect de tub neural
- Nasterea anterioara a unui copil cu anomalii cromozomiale
- Istoric familial pozitiv pentru anomalii cromozomiale.

Hibridizarea genomica comparativa

• **aCGH (array Comparative Genomic Hybridization)**

- acuratete ridicata
- rezolutie inalta
- detectie rapida
 - aneuploidii
 - anomalii cromozomiale neechilibrate
 - markeri mici supranumerari de origine necunoscuta
 - CNV-uri submicroscopice

Indicatii

- sarcini cu anomalii structurale vizibile ecografic
- moarte fetala intrauterina sau nou nascut mort
- pierderi de sarcina multiple

Anomalii fetale - cariotip normal, aCGH normal

- **WGS** (Whole genome sequencing) analizeaza intregul genom, atat regiunile codante (exonii) cat si regiunile non-codante
 - *intronii au de cele mai multe ori relevanta clinica mica*
 - *interpretarea analizei este foarte complexa si consumatoare de timp*
- **WES** (Whole exome sequencing) - analizeaza doar regiunile codante
 - *folosita la adult si copii cu boli mendeliene*
 - *pentru a depista cauzele diferitelor forme de dizabilitate intelectuala*
- datele din literatura despre aplicabilitatea WES in diagnosticul prenatal sunt limitate la cateva prezentari de cazuri sau serii de cazuri

dg. 20-30% dintre cazurile cu anomalii fetale si investigatii genetice standard normale

WES (whole exome sequencing)

- ✓ diagnostic cert definitiv
- ✓ estimarea cu acuratete a riscului de recurenta
- ✓ optiuni de diagnostic preimplantational sau diagnostic prenatal precoce pentru o viitoare sarcina
- ✓ rezonabil in anumite situatii selectate - *fat cu o posibila boala genetica la care testele specifice de diagnostic nu au evidenciat modificari*
- ✓ dezavantaje - timp crescut de obtinere a rezultatelor
- VUS (variant of unknown significance)

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG)

Policy Statement

Points to Consider in the Clinical Application of Genomic Sequencing

Major advances in DNA sequencing technology have made it possible to do large-scale sequencing, up to and including whole genome sequencing, in an effort to identify a gene mutation that may provide a diagnosis for a patient with an abnormal phenotype. This strategy offers potential advantages over classic approaches in which genes are analyzed individually, often over a long period of time and at substantial expense. As a result, there is considerable interest in offering genomic sequencing-based tests on a clinical basis. This document outlines points to consider in the clinical application of genomic sequencing to the detection of germ-line mutations. It is expected that this document will require revision as this rapidly changing field evolves.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are used in this policy statement:

Next generation sequencing: This term encompasses a variety of technologies that permit rapid sequencing of large numbers of segments of DNA, up to and including entire genomes. Massively parallel sequencing (also called next generation sequencing), therefore, is not a test in itself or a specific sequencing technology. The term emphasizes a distinction from initial approaches that involved sequencing of one DNA strand at a time.

Whole genome sequencing (WGS): This term implies the determination of the sequence of most of the



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Original Article

Exome sequencing for prenatal diagnosis of fetuses with sonographic abnormalities

Suzanne Drury, Hywel Williams, Natalie Trump, Christopher Boustred, GOSGene, Nicholas Lench, Richard H. Scott, Lyn S. Chitty [✉](#)

First published: 11 September 2015 [Full publication history](#)

DOI: [10.1002/pd.4675](https://doi.org/10.1002/pd.4675) [View/save citation](#)

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Am score 5

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Conflicts of interest: None declared

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125: Whole exome sequencing (WES) in prenatal diagnosis for carefully selected cases

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Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, New Brunswick, NJ

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2016.11.029](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2016.11.029) |  CrossMark

[Abstract](#) [Full Text](#) [Images](#)

ajog.org

Poster Session I

OBJECTIVE: Maternal obesity from HFD intake contributes to an increased risk of morbidity and mortality for both the mother and her offspring, and is associated with dysbiosis of the microbiome. We spent the last decade establishing our primate model of maternal obesity, and have previously observed that while a majority of dams become obese on the HFD, approximately 30% are resistant and remain lean. We have recently identified polymorphisms (SNPs) in apolipoprotein B and phospholipase A2 that drive this resistance. Here, we aimed to determine if these SNPs are in turn associated with differences in the microbiome structure/function in our primate model.

OBJECTIVE: Obesity results from a complex set of interactions between genetics and the environment, and contributes to an increased risk of lifelong morbidity and mortality. In order to better understand the molecular mechanisms, we have established and extensively characterized a primate model in *Macaca fasciata* (Japanese macaque) and have demonstrated that a high fat, caloric dense maternal diet structures the offspring's epigenome, metabolome, and gut microbiome. We have consistently observed that a 36% fat diet leads to obesity in the majority, but not all, of exposed dams. In this study, we aimed to identify and ascribe



WES prenatal - testare parinti - *trio sequencing*

- ***Poate identifica :***

- non paternitate

- consangvinitate

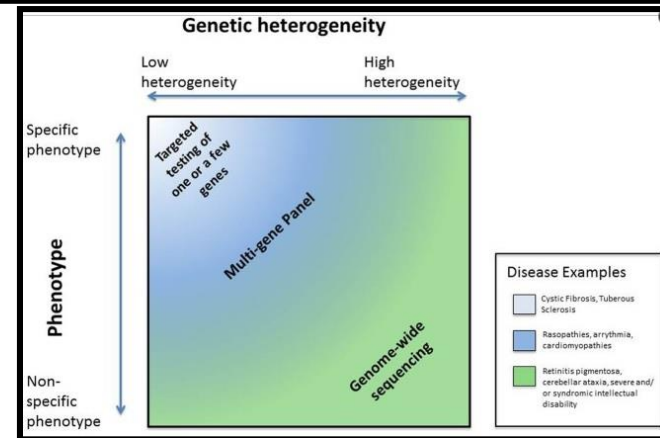
- descoperiri accidentale la parinti (*exp. risc crescut pentru anumite forme de cancer sau boli neurodegenerative*)

Cand se intrerupe sarcina din motive genetice ?

- decizia cuplului este influentata de informatiile pe care le primesc
- unele afectiuni (anomalii ale cromozomilor sexuali) nu au efecte severe
- altele (C.Huntington) au evolutie invariabil fatala dar debut la varsta de adult
- hemofilia nu este vindecabila dar este tratabila
- **INSA....**
- tehnicile noi de diagnostic genetic ofera informatii despre boli pe care nu le putem preciza cu acuratete completa
- *Ce ar trebui sa decida o femeie insacinata cand i se spune ca exista 60% sanse ca fatul sa dezvolte in viitor autism ?*

Consilierea genetica - implicata in algoritmul de management al pacientului cu suspiciune de boala genetica

- extrem de importanta
- nu intotdeauna / pentru toti pacientii disponibila
- nu intotdeauna avizata, corecta
- informatiile perfect echilibrate si neutre despre boli genetice
- panouri multigenice - pentru situatiile in care exista suspiciunea unei afectiuni monogenice caracterizata prin heterogenicitate genetica
- WES - daca panelurile specifice de testare nu au identificat cauza



Infertilitatea

- 35% din cazurile de infertilitate sunt datorate cumulativ infertilității feminine și masculine
- 37% din cazurile de infertilitate au cauză feminină
- 28% din cazurile de infertilitate au cauză masculină
- 1 din 10 cazuri de infertilitate feminină are cauză genetică
- 1 din 7 cazuri de infertilitate masculină are cauză genetică

Factori de risc

- Factori care pot afecta atat infertilitatea feminina cat si cea masculina sunt:
- Factori genetici
- Factori generali, sistemici - diabet zaharat, afectiuni ale glandei tiroide, boala adrenală.
- Factori care actioneaza la nivelul axei hipotalamo-hipofizare - sindrom Kallman, hiperprolactinemia, hipopituitarismul.
- Factori de mediu - toxine (solventi organici, silicon, pesticide etc.)

Afectiuni monogenice

- Afectiuni materne care se insotesc de avorturi recurente - displazii scheletale, sindromul Marfan, afectiuni hematologice, distrofia miotonica etc.

Trombofiliile ereditare

- Cele mai comune forme de trombofilii ereditare sunt cele determinate de exacerbarea activitatii factorilor procoagulanti. Dintre acestea, cele mai frecvente sunt factorul V Leiden și anomalii ale genei protrombinei (factor II).
- Formele mai rare de trombofilii sunt cauzate de deficitul de factori anticoagulanti – antitrombina III, proteina C, proteina S.

Cauze cromozomiale

- Anomalii cromozomiale numerice – Majoritatea avorturilor spontane se produc datorita modificarilor cromozomiale numerice aparute la embrion, cel puțin dintre fetii pierduti in primul trimestru sunt anormali citogenetic.
- Anomalii cromozomiale structurale parentale- modificari cromozomiale structurale apar la aproximativ 3% dintre embrionii cu cariotip modificat.

Table 2 Genetic tests in male infertility

	Azoospermia	Severe oligozoospermia (sperm count $< 10 \times 10^6/ml$)	Moderate oligozoospermia (sperm count $10 - 20 \times 10^6/ml$ and normozoospermia)
Karyotype	During diagnostic workup Prior to ART	During diagnostic workup Prior to ART	After 1 year of sexual intercourse aimed at pregnancy Prior to ART
Microdeletions of the Y chromosome long arm	During diagnostic workup (non obstructive) Prior to ART	During diagnostic workup Prior to ART	-
CFTR	During diagnostic workup (CBAVD) Prior to ART	During diagnostic workup (CUAVD) Prior to ART	-
KALI	During diagnostic workup (HH)	-	-
Androgen receptor	Suggested: During diagnostic workup (high ASI)	Suggested: During diagnostic workup (high ASI)	-
5 α -reductase 2	Suggested: Selected clinical cases	Suggested: Selected clinical cases	-
Aneuploidy analysis on spermatozoa by FISH	-	Not suggested Eventually during diagnostic workup After radio-chemotherapy	-

ART: assisted reproduction techniques; ASI: androgen sensitivity index; CBAVD: congenital bilateral absence of vas deferens; CUAVD: congenital unilateral absence of vas deferens; HH: hypogonadotropic hypogonadism.

Table 3 Genetic tests in female infertility

	Amenorrhoea (primary and secondary, including POF) and oligomenorrhoea with hypergonadotropinism	Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism	Apparently normal	Recurrent foetal loss
Karyotype	During diagnostic workup Prior to ART	-	After 1 year of sex intercourses aim pregnancy Prior to ART	-
FRAXA	During diagnostic workup Prior to ART	-	Prior to ART (poor responders)	-
KALI	-	During diagnostic workup	-	-
CFTR	-	-	Prior to ART	-

ART: assisted reproduction techniques; POF: premature ovarian failure.

ARTICLE

Guidelines for the appropriate use of genetic tests in infertile couples

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Research on genetic causes of male and female infertility rapidly expanded in the last years, following the development of *in vitro* fertilising techniques. Genetic tests are now available to explore the cause of the infertility and assess the risk of a given couple to transmit its genetic characteristics. This allows at-risk couples to take an informed decision when electing for a medically assisted reproduction. It also allows the professionals to offer a prenatal diagnosis when appropriate. Thus, the genetic work-up of the infertile couple has become good practice for an appropriate diagnosis, treatment and prognostic assessment. The lack of national or international rules for the genetic approach to the infertile couple, prompted the Italian community of professionals in the field of reproductive medicine to join and set up guidelines for the genetic diagnosis of male and female infertility. The group of clinical and research experts is representative of 12 national scientific societies and was supported by external experts from four international societies. We examine the clinically relevant genetic causes of male and female infertility and suggest the category of patients for which each genetic test is recommended or optional, both for an accurate diagnosis and prior to ART.

European Journal of Human Genetics (2002) 10, 303–312. doi:10.1038/sj.ejhg.5200805

Analiza cromozomiala Informatii generale

- Este test de diagnostic postnatal efectuat pe sange periferic, ce analizeaza genomul uman, in vederea identificarii anomaliilor cromozomiale numerice sau structurale. Detectare anomalii structurale pana la 3-4 MB.

Indicatii:

- Confirmarea unei anomalii cromozomiale depistate prenatal
- Cupluri infertile cu sarcini pierdute spontan recurent
- Pacienti cu anomalii ale spermatogenezei (azoospermie)
- Pacienti care urmeaza un program de fertilizare in vitro
- Paciente cu insuficienta ovariana prematura, amenoree
- Donatori de ovocite sau sperma
- Cupluri care au in istoricul familial un copil sau o ruda cu o anomalie cromozomiala.

Brat scurt cromozom Y (SRY) - testare FISH

Informatii generale

- Identificarea microdelețiilor de pe bratul scurt al cromozomului Y, gena SRY

Indicatii:

- Infertilitate
- Paciente cu sindrom Turner
- Pacienti cu ambiguitatea organelor sexuale

Brat lung cromozom Y (AZFa, AZFb, AZFc)

Informatii generale

- Regiuni AZF (Azoospermia Factor) cu localizare Yq11.23
- existenta a 3 regiuni ce pot suferi deletii la barbatii infertili denumite AZFa, AZFb si AZFc

Indicatii

- Evaluarea barbatilor cu azoospermie, oligozoospermie sau infertilitate de cauza neprecizata, pentru stabilirea prognosticului si a optiunilor reproductive

Proiectul ProGen

- Aplicarea tehnologiilor genomice in practica medicala curenta depinde de perspectiva clinicianului asupra utilitatii acestora pentru managementul pacientului
- Momentan volumul de informatii existente obtinute in urma tuturor cercetarilor genetice depaseste cu mult posibilele aplicatii clinice ale acestora
- Dezvoltarea rapida in ultimul deceniu a tehnologiilor genomice nu a fost dublata de o implementare a acestora in practica medicala curenta
- Medicina genomica – potential utila in 5-10 ani in perspectiva unor clinicieni)

Proiectul ProGen

- Utilitatea testării genomice în percepția clinicienilor:
 - Optimizarea terapiei (terapii țintite/personalizate)
 - Modificarea stilului de viață al pacienților
- Cercetare genomică plecând de la cerințele clinicienilor

Concluzii

Tehnicile noi de testare genetica

- cresc acuratetea diagnosticului
- identifica modificari genetice in afectiuni considerate sporadice/idiopatice
- nu pot fi aplicate deocamdata la scara larga
- necesita consiliere genetica pre- si post-testare



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