The <u>Polish Registry of Congenital Malformations</u> (PRCM) – benefit for Medical Genetics

Latos-Bielenska A¹, Materna-Kiryluk A¹, Wiśniewska M¹, Badura-Stronka M¹, Jamsheer A, ^{1,2}, Krajewska-Walasek M³, Limon J⁴, Mazurczak T⁵ and other members of PRCM Working Group*

¹ Deptartment of Medical Genetics, University of Medical Sciences in Poznan; Poland

² Center for Medical Genetics in Poznan; Poland

³ Depatment of Medical Genetics, The Children's Memorial Hospital Health Institute, Warsaw; Poland

⁴ Department of Biology and Genetics, Medical University of Gdansk; Poland

⁵ Department of Medical Genetics, Institute of Mother and Child, Warsaw; Poland

* Wiśniewska K, Mejnartowicz J, Czerwionka-Szaflarska M, Gajewska E, Godula–Stuglik U, Kondała-Chojnacka A, Kornacka M, Krawczyński M, Sawulicka-Oleszczuk H, Rusin J, Stańczyk J, Szwałkiewicz-Warowicka E, Walczak M, BrzozowskaD, Glazar R, Krawczyński MR, Wierzba J, Chrzanowska K, Midro A, Sąsiadek M, Zajączek S, Kałużewski B, Lassota M, Pyrkosz A, Jakubowski L, Bocian E, Obersztyn E, Zaremba J,

How can the PRCM contribute to the Clinical Genetics in Poland?

- determining the prevalence of congenital defects or syndromes
- evaluation of the state of prenatal diagnosis
- assessment of the state of folic acid supplementation
- evaluation of genetic care for children and families with congenital defects
- education of the physicians and society (online platforms)
- telemedicine (remote genetic consultations)
 characaterization of selected rare genetic disorders

The PRCM in characterization of rare genetic disorders



- natural history
- management
- molecular background









The PRCM in figures

- since 1997
- 16 Polish provinces
- (whole area of the country)
- about 400,000 births a year
- more than 80,000 notifications
- approximately 50,000 cases with at least one major congenital defect
- about 60% with consent given



The PRCM as a great source of potential patients for research projects !!!

Example of using the PRCM to diagnose children with Nijmegen syndrome (NBS)

(cooperation with the Polish NBS Registry run by Professor Krystyna Chrzanowska from Warsaw) **1999-2002**



Etiology	Number of cases
Congenital Cytomegaly	6
Congenital Rubella	1
Congenital Toxoplasmosis	2
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	1
Maternal Phenylketonuria	1
Chromosomal Aberration	6
Cornelia de Lange Syndrome	2
Nijmegen Syndrome	2
Craniosynostosis	2
Defects of the CNS	14
Neural Tube Defects	7
Pena-Shokeir syndrome	1
Total	45

Active identification of some rare malformation syndromes (1)

Project in collaboration with the Polish Registry of Congenital Malformations:

1) Prevalence of Smith-Lemli-Opitz (SLO) syndrome in Poland PBZ-KBN-122/P05/01-10 project Project Leader: Professor Małgorzata Krajewska-Walasek, Warsaw

(Trial of using the Polish Registry to create a national registration system of rare congenital malformation syndromes)





Fig. 3. Forbes D Porter, "Smith–Lemli–Opitz syndrome: pathogenesis, diagnosis and management", EJHG (2008), 16: 535-541

Active identification of some rare malformation syndromes (2)

Project in collaboration with the Polish Registry of Congenital Malformations:

2) "Molecular and cytogenetic characterization of Cornelia de Lange syndrome" KBN N40702032/0530 project: Project Leader: Professor Janusz Limon, Gdansk Main investigator: Dr. Jolanta Wierzba



Fig. 1. Jacqueline Schoumans et al., "Comprehensive mutational analysis of a cohort of Swedish Cornelia de Lange syndrome patients", EJHG (2007) 15, 143-149

PRCM as a powerful tool used for identification of molecular background of genetically determined defects or syndromes

Our current projects:

1) Congenital Urinary Malformations Title: Genetic studies of congenital urinary system malformations

2) Congenital Limb Malformations Title: Identification of novel genes responsible for embryonic limb development in humans

PRCM as a partner in international initiative (1)



UNIVVERSYTET MEDYCZNY IM. KAROLA MARCINKOWSKIEGO W POZNANIU KATEDRA I ZAKŁAD GENETYKI MEDYC ZNEJ ul. Grunwaldzka 55, paw.15, 60-352 Poznań tel. +48 61 8547345, +48 61 8547349; fax. +48 61 8547348 Kierownik: prof. dr hab.med. Anna Latos-Bieleńska



State for July, 2008:

About 680 children with urinary system congenital defects are registered in the PRCM

About 650 letters sent to the parents: *Introduction Letter, Examination Form, Agreement Statement and a tube with EDTA for molecular testing.*

59 blood samples received

After arrival the blood samples are coded. Exemplary number: P1000-1. The data of patients is processed and then sent to the USA

Main investigator from PRCM: Anna Materna-Kiryluk, M.D., Ph.D.



UNIWERSYTET MEDYCZNY IM. KAROLA MARCINKOWSKIEGO W POZNANIU KATEDRA I ZAKŁAD GENETYKI MEDYCZNEJ ul. Grunwaldzka 55, paw. 15, 60-352 Poznań tel. +48 61 8547345, +48 61 8547349; fax. +48 61 8547348



Kierownik: prof. dr hab.med. Anna Latos-Bieleńska

	DANE DEMOGRAFI	CZNE	
lmię pacjenta:	Nazwisko pacjenta:	Nazwisko panieńskie:	
lmię matki:	Nazwisko matki:	Nazwisko panieńskie:	
imę ojca:	Nazwisko ojca:	Czyrodzice są spokrewnieni? Litak Linie	
Pares releton kont. Data urada opia:	Moice undaepia:	Proj: Dimodra Disojdra	
Pochodzenie: Dools	kie Dime:	jūžinst: jūkina:	
Czyw rodzinie wys	tepowały jakiekolwiek wady nerek? 🗆 nie 🗆 ta	k* (jakje i u kogo?)	
,	WYNIKI BA DAŃ I DANE ł	KLINICZNE	
Rozpoznana wada nerek:		Data rozpoznania:	Wiek
	podczas rozpoznania:		
Ageneza nerki, j	ednostronna (Q60D)		222
🗆 Ageneza nerki, obustronna (Q60.1)		<u>Sposób rozpoznania:</u>	<u>Objawy</u>
🗆 Ageneza nerki, nieokreślona (Q60.2)	przyrozpoznani	u: D Utrasonografia	🗆 Infekcje układu moczowego
🗖 Madamané i andri jada a daman (080.2)			
🗆 Nedorozwoj nerki, jednostronny (UOU.3)		I Cystouretrograna mikcyjna Niedorozwój nerki, obustronny(Q60.4)	Tomografia komputerowa
This terror (i and i air territor) (OSO 5)			
Divide dombotic Neokresiony (2005)		Li Hezonans magnetyczny	
Neuvdobość pere	le .		⊔
Zdwojenie mocz owodu (062.5)			
		🗆 Nadciśnier	ie
□Zdwojenie nerki (Q63.0)			
		🗆 inne:	
	🗆 Wrodzony odpływ pęcherzowo-mo	oczowodowy (Q62.7)	
B.1. 1			
<u>Lokfadný opis Wady:</u>		Deter	<u>USG</u> :**
		Bozmiar perek:	prawa: kawa:
		Bozmiarkonc	prawa: lewa:
		Echogenność:	·····
		Opis wady:	
		🗆 le wostronna 🗆 prawostro	nna 🗆 obustronna
Ubecnosc (nnych wad rozwojowych)			zerzenie moczowodu
		D Person enio miedeiarki	
	_	Torbiebu ztość peda	
		🗆 Inne obserwacje:	
Dostępne dane kliniczne:		·	
Ciśnienie:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_/
Kreatynina (w surowicy krwi):		<u>Cystouretrografia</u>	<u>mikovjna:</u> ** Data:
	har an it has more a second in the	a susse of succession of succe	
	Mocznik ub azot moczników y (u	Stopicó rotukcu (1.5), prawa:	low 7:
Białko w moczu:		bne obseruacie:	
Krew w moczu:	-		
Wykonane operaci	e:	eczenia:	
		Dominic i missore	tka lakar ra
		Podpis i pieczą	ina lenal 28

PRCM as a partner in international initiative (2)

Identification of novel genes responsible for embryonic limb development in humans



Max Planck Institure for Molecular Genetics in Berlin "Development & Disease" Research Group Head: Professor Stefan Mundlos



University of Medical Sciences in Poznan Chair and Department of Medical Genetics Head: Professor Anna Latos-Bieleńska

Amniotic Rupture Sequence (ARS) as an example of environmental condition









Genetically determined limb malformations



Brachydactyly (BDC)



Polydactyly (TPT)



Oligodactyly



Split hand







Split foot

How to retrieve valuable data from the PRCM base?

- 1) Congenital defects are coded according to ICD-10 (in a 4 mark code)
 - for example: syndactyly Q70 fused fingers – Q70.0 webbed fingers – Q70.1 fused toes – Q70.2 webbed toes – Q70.3 polysyndactyly – Q70.4 syndactyly, unspecified limb – Q70.9

Clinical synopsis of the defect

- 2) Isolated defect or multiples
- 3) Unilateral or bilateral
- 4) Sporadic or familial (how many family members affected?)

Familial cases of brachydactylies, syndactylies, polydactylies, polysyndactylies in the PRCM

Number of families with at least 2 members affected (consent given)

Limb defect	Number of families
Syndactyly	425
Polydactyly	401
Polysyndactyly	52
Brachydactyly	5

Number of families with at least 4 members affected (consent given)

Limb defect	Number of families
Syndactyly	41
Polydactyly	25
Polysyndactyly	8
Brachydactyly	1

Congenital limb defects - initial step

- Corespondance sent to 120 families (only familial cases of brachydactylies, syndactylies, polydactylies, and split hand-foot malformation chosen)
- 12 families intrested in genetic analyses
 (7 families visited Genetic Clinic in person)
 (5 families required visit in the place of inhabitation)
- Blood sampling (DNA isolation and biobanking) for genetic analyses

Congenital limb defects – further steps

1) Familial cases

- "big" families (at least 10-15 people)
- molecular screening of a potential gene(s)

linkage analysis



2) Sporadic cases

- isolated bilateral limb defect (5%)
- limb defect + associated defect(s) and/or developmental delay and/or dysmorphism (10-20%)
- molecular screening of a potential gene(s)

array-CGH abnormal in about 5%-20%



The PRCM as a partner in potential research studies of molecular background of congenital malformations

Malformation	Number of families with 2 or more individuals affected
Spina bifida	62
Hydrocephalus	100
Congenital heart defects	1302
Cleft palate	168
Cleft lip	122
Cleft lip and palate	276
Renal agenesis	34
Cystic Kidney	71
Polydactyly	601
Syndactyly	717
Upper limb reductions	87
Lower limb reductions	63
Multiple defects	326

Important:

Parents give written consent for notification to the PRCM database (and many of them even expect further contact with the PRCM staff)

Conclusions

- The PRCM can be successfully used for epidemiological purposes (prevalence, status of genetic care in Poland)
- The Registry comprises an excellent and powerful source of patients for research projects (urinary malformations, limb malformations)
- Bio-banking of blood samples (a registry of XXI century?) from the affected individuals would be a perfect solution simplifying subsequent research and diagnostic efforts