

2007 Newborn Screening Standards in Georgia

(specifically methylmalonic acidemia)

Stacey Brandt Carloni

January 2007

Newborn screening standards for genetic diseases have expanded
from 11 tests to 28



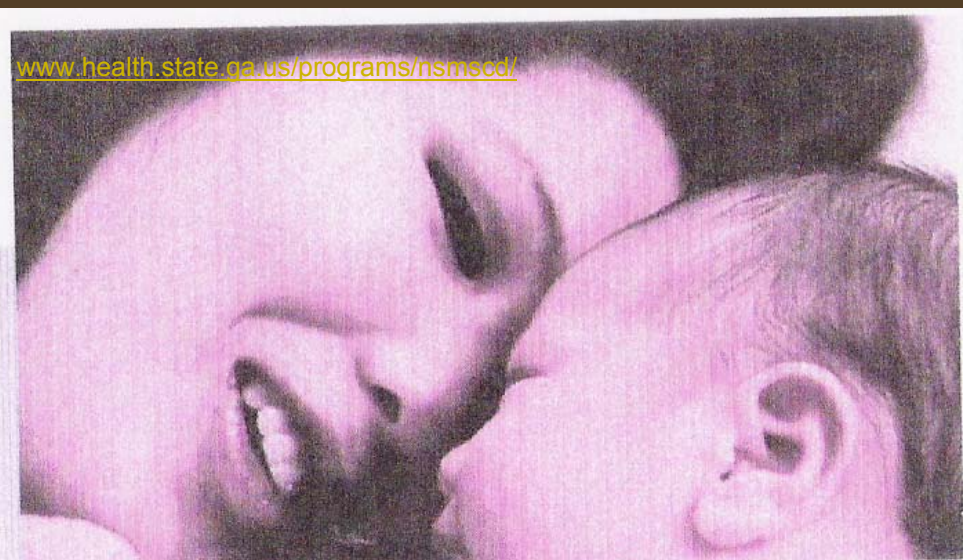
Disorders

Old standards

1. PKU (1/100,000)
2. CAH (1/19,000 in GA)
3. Hypothyroidism (1/4,000)
4. Galactosemia (1/40,000 in GA)
5. MSUD (1/30,000)
6. Tyrosinemia (1/400,000)
7. Homocystinuria (1/350,000)
8. Biotinidase deficiency (1/60,000)
9. MCAD
10. Sickle cell diseases (1,300 in GA)

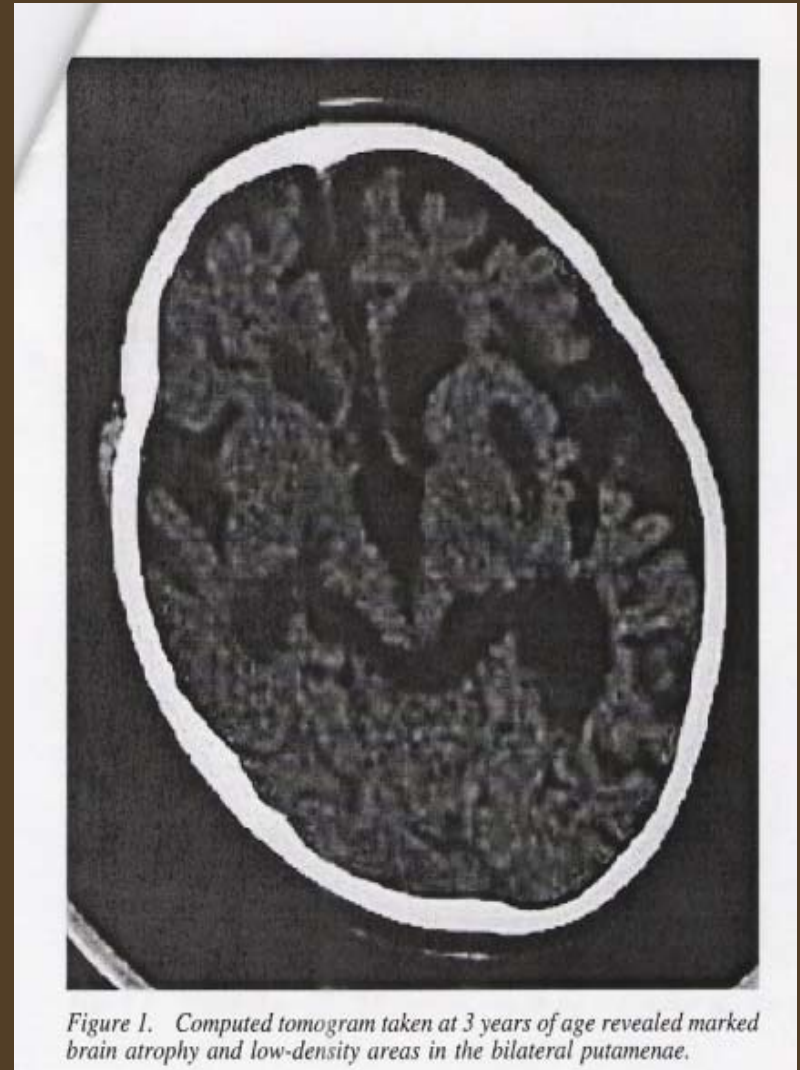
New Standards-Jan 2007

1. **3-methylcrotonyl CoA carboxylase deficiency (1/50,000)**
2. **MMA (2 types) (1/50,000-100,000)**
4. **Argininosuccinic acidemia (1/70,000)**
5. **Beta ketothiolase deficiency (?)**
6. **Trifunctional Protein Deficiency**
7. **Carnitine uptake defect (1/40,000)**
8. **Citrullinemia (1/200,000)**
9. **CF (1/3,200 caucasians)**
10. **Glutaric acidemia type 1 (<100 cases)**
11. **3-OH 3-CH Glutaric aciduria (“rare”)**
12. **Biotinidase deficiency**
13. **Multiple carboxylase Deficiency (1/87,000)**
14. **Homocystinuria**
15. **Propionic acidemia (1/100,000)**
16. **Isovaleric acidemia (1/50,000)**
17. **MCHAD (and LCHAD and VLCHAD) (<1/69,000)**
19. Tyrosinemia
20. Sickle Cell diseases (3)
23. PKU
24. MSUD
25. Galactosemia
26. Hypothyroidism
27. CAH
28. Tyrosinemia



Basics of MMA pathology

- Organic acid BC aciduria
- Mutations in mitochondrial methylmalonyl CoA mutase
 - Several subtypes of mutations
- Enzyme requires B12
 - Dz may respond to B12 admin.
- Methylmalonate accumulates in blood, urine, & CSF
- hyperammonemia
- FTT. Poor feeding- weight loss- neuro sx: brain edema-hypotonia, seizures, resp distress, hypothermia, coma, death in a few days



MMA affects quality of life

- Neonatal onset variant: sx start shortly after birth
 - Mental retardation, epilepsy, dystonia
 - Lesions in globus pallidus
 - Massive accum. of MMA causes bioenergetic stroke d/t inhibition of mitochondrial respiration.
 - Renal tubule dysfunction
 - Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
 - pancreatitis

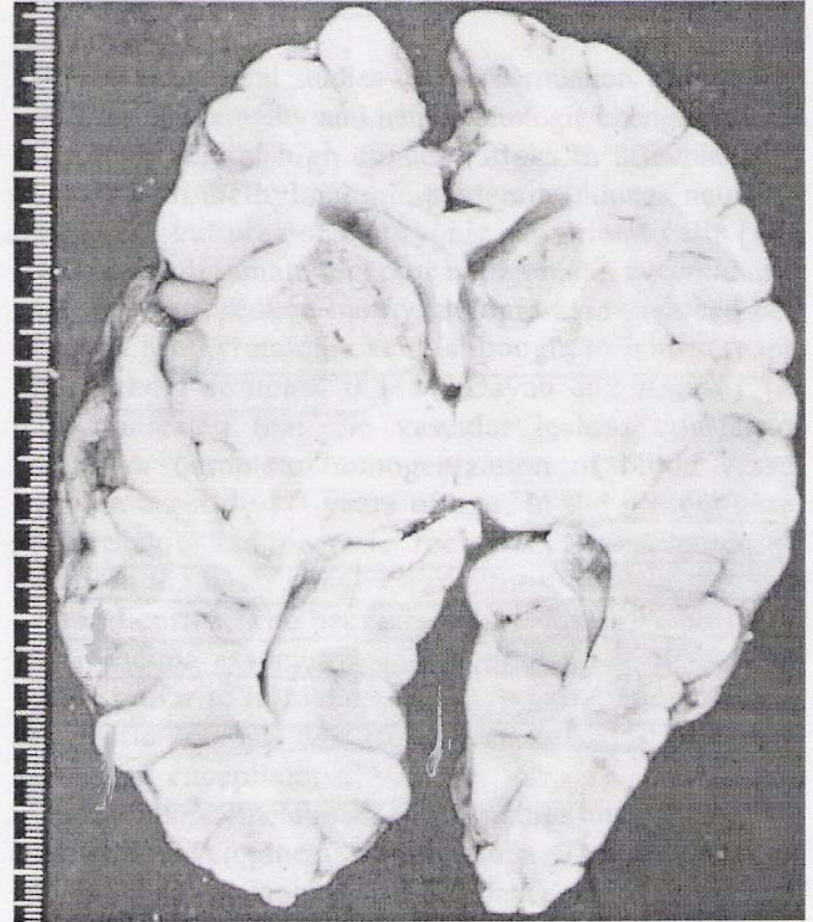
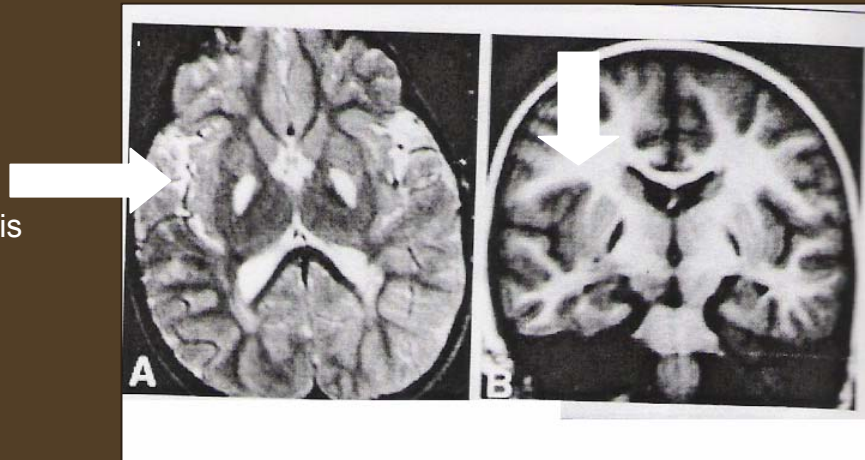


Figure 2. The brain is small. Macroscopic horizontal section reveals the shrinkage of cerebral white matter and light brown changes with petechiae in the bilateral caudate nuclei and putamenae.

MMA affects quality of life, cont.

- Late onset- more variable
 - Intermittent ataxia
 - FTT: Selective refusal of protein-rich foods, recurrent vomiting, Dev delay
 - Ketonuria
 - Neutropenia
 - May appear normal b/t attacks
 - Varying degrees of organ pathology of neonatal form.

4 YO s/p severe met. acidosis



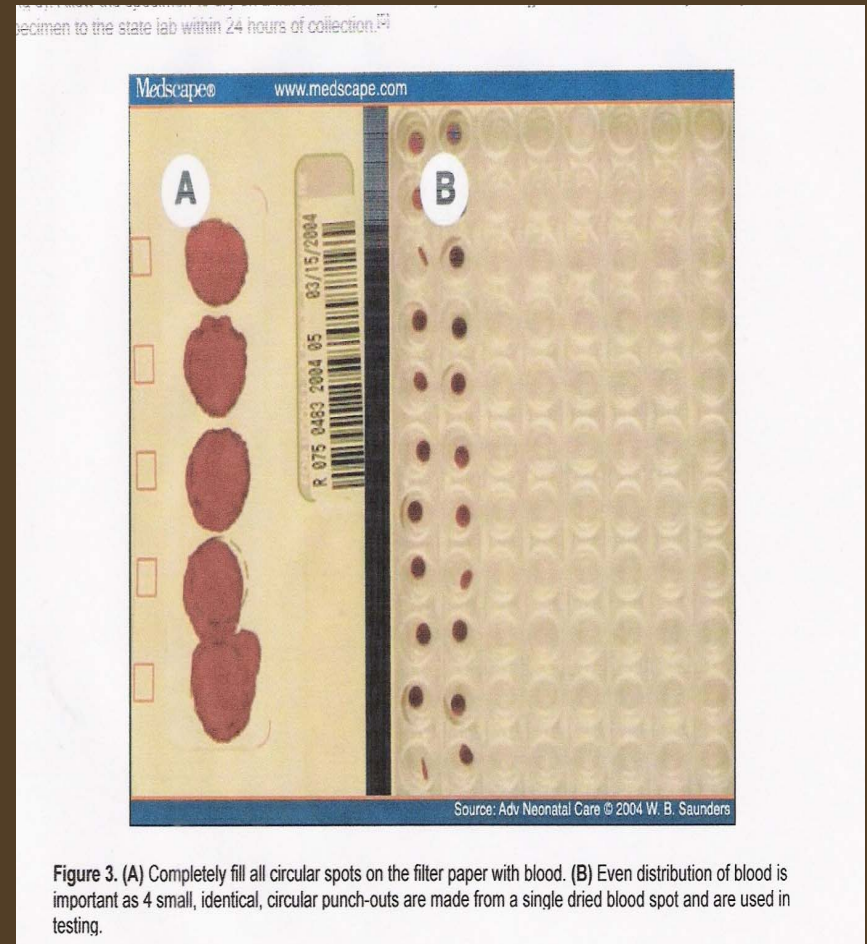
13 YO p/w dystonia at age 4

There is an asymptomatic period

- Typically full term babies, nl pregnancies
- Neonatal forms: onset usually hrs-wks after birth
 - Initial symptom free interval
 - Catabolic stress/ febrile illnesses→proteolysis→methylmalonic acid accum.→metabolic acidosis→increased energy requirement=hypoglycemia + inhibition of urea cycle + bone marrow suppression + glycine degrad. → symptoms→
 - Ketoacidosis = lethargy, vomiting
 - Hypoglycemia = lethargyeventually a fatty liver
 - Neutropenia
 - Hyperammonemia=lethargy
 - Hyperglycinemia
- “later” onset forms present 2° to decompensation

Method of detection

- Blood collected from newborn via heel stick @ 48-72 h
- Blood placed on filter paper
- Mailed to central public health facility in Decatur on same day or sent by courier



Method of detection, cont.

- Expanded newborn screening accomplished by MS/MS
- One specimen = >20 tests in 5 min.
- Cost: 10-15 \$
- Results are reported same day if +, or within 3 days if -



Incidence of MMA

- Estimated 1/50,000 to 1/100,000
- But.....

Here's Some Data:

	Incidence	# of false positives	Cost of false positives	Discount if detected early	Discount if detected late	difference	Cost savings
MMA per 100,000	1-2	50	\$50,000	\$51,489	\$8,938	\$42,551	\$85,102

*This numbers were extrapolated from a study by Kaiser Permanente HMO Metabolic Clinic. Represents >200 children with IEMs, 8 had MMA.

More Data from Same Study

	MMA detected early	MMA detected late
Life expectancy	65	45
Total QALY	26	6
Cost of inpatient stay	4,000	8,000
% of pts under 5 yrs with 5+ HDs	25	75
“” for pts over 5 yrs	3%	9%

Treatment

- 1st diagnose
- Varies depending on mutation type, stage of disease at detection, and organ system involvement
 - Infantile/non-B12 responsive type presents week + after birth w/ acidotic, hyperammonemic crisis
 - Need stabilization
 - May need dialysis
 - May die despite aggressive measure

Treatment

- Sometimes treatment can be effective.
 - If stabilization achieved
 - Dietary tx: low protein, high cal., propriogenic AA restriction, branched chain deficient formula
 - B12 injection (if B12 responsive variant)
 - Antibiotics to reduce gut flora production of propionate
 - Consider liver transplantation



\$ 10,000/yr



\$ 2,500/yr

MMA has many features common to other Organic Acidemias

- Ketoacidotic crises are common to all
- Lethargy
- Jaundice
- +/- hepatosplenomegaly
- Poor feeding
- FTT
- Would anything other than IEM be in the differential?
- What does that mean?

It's Important to Consider!

1. Incremental cost effectiveness in quality of life year gained in screened vs. unscreened
2. The oldest patients tested via MS/MS are ~ 10 yrs old
3. Cost of testing for MMA (or any individual test) is nominal since 20+ other tests are included in the cost (and some of these are decidedly cost effective.)
4. There need to be larger scale/ longer term analyses.
5. Cost of screening per QALY:
 - IEM's- \$736 - \$11,419
 - Prostate Ca- \$ 23,100
 - Breast Ca \$5,815 - \$ 232,000
 - DM retinopathy- \$ 49,760

Example of early detection



- The Monaco family
 - Oldest 2 boys not diseased
 - Stephen, age 9, diagnosed after crisis at age 3
 - Caroline, age 5, diagnosed in utero

My Recommendation

- Literature supports
- I recommend to support screening based on support by literature, lack of opposition in current literature, and real life stories of survivors

References

1. Bryant, KG *et al.* 2004. A Primer on Newborn Screening. *Adv Neonatal Care.* 4(5): 306-317.
2. Deodato, F. *et al.* 2006. Methylmalonic and Propionic Aciduria. *Am J Med Genet Part C Semin Med Genet.* 142C:104-112.
3. Grosse, SD. 2005. Does Newborn Screening Save Money? The Difference Between Cost-Effective and Cost-Saving Interventions. *Journal of Pediatrics.* 146:168-170.
4. Kanaumi, T. *et al.* 2006. Neuropathology of Methylmalonic Acidemia in a Child. *Pediatr Neurol.* 34: 156-159.
5. Rhead, WJ and Irons, M. 2004. The Call from the Newborn Screening Laboratory: Frustration in the Afternoon. *Pediatr Clin N Am.* 51: 803-818.
6. Schoen, EJ *et al.* 2002. Cost-Benefit Analysis of Universal Tandem Mass Spectrometry for Newborn Screening. *Pediatrics.* Vol. 110 No. 4: 781-786.
7. Venditti, CP. 2005. Methylmalonic Acidemia. *Gene Reviews.* Posted 16 Aug 2005.
8. Georgia Public Health Laboratory Manual. Available at: <http://health.state.ga.us/pdfs/lab/gphlsm01.pdf>
9. CDC Laboratory Standards. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/labstandards/nsqap_links.html
10. Organic Acidemia Association. Available at: <http://www.oaaneews.org/mma.htm>



Can I answer any questions for you?

