



NEWBORN SCREENING FOR HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES IN MEXICO: EXPERIENCE FROM A PIONEERING PROGRAM ON 174,531 NEWBORNS.

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Hemoglobinopathies

- One of the most common genetic diseases in humans;
- Their high frequency represents a great concern to public health.



Angastiniotis M, Modell B. Global epidemiology of hemoglobin disorders. Ann N Y Acad Sci. 1998;850:251-69.

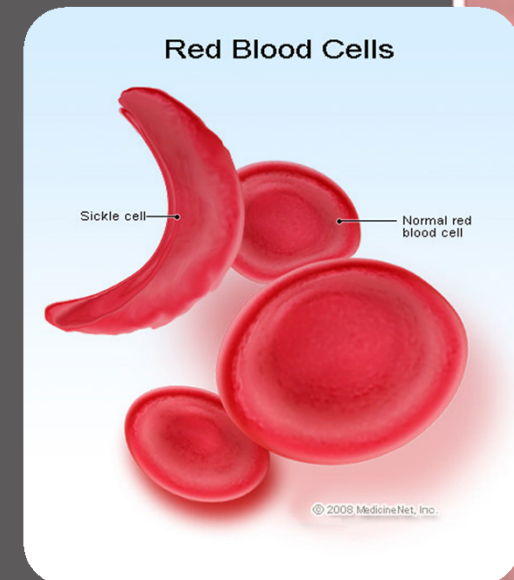
- The WHO suggests that at least 5% of the world population are carriers of some genetic disorders of hemoglobin.



Angastiniotis M, Modell B. Global epidemiology of hemoglobin disorders. *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 1998;850:251-69.

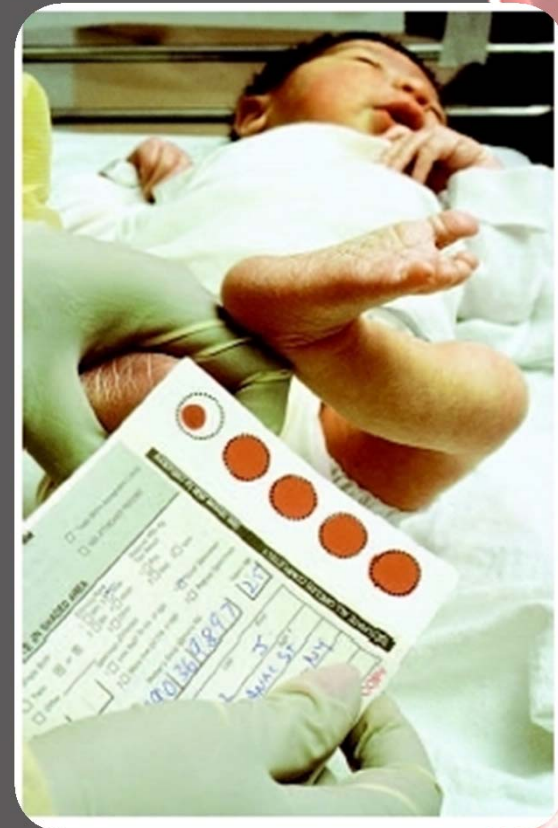
Clinical consequences

- Important cause of morbidity and mortality in childhood.
- Their clinical consequences are:
 - Anemia,
 - Failure to thrive,
 - Repeated infections in infancy,
 - Vascular occlusive disorders,
 - Severe pain,
 - Stroke,
 - Organ failure,
 - Death.



Benefit of HBs NB screening

- Early identification and careful follow-up, coupled with relatively simple interventions substantially reduces morbidity and mortality.



Weatherall DJ, Clegg JB, Higgs DR, Wood WG. The Hemoglobinopathies. In Scriver xxx4571-636

Hemoglobinopathies situation in Latin America

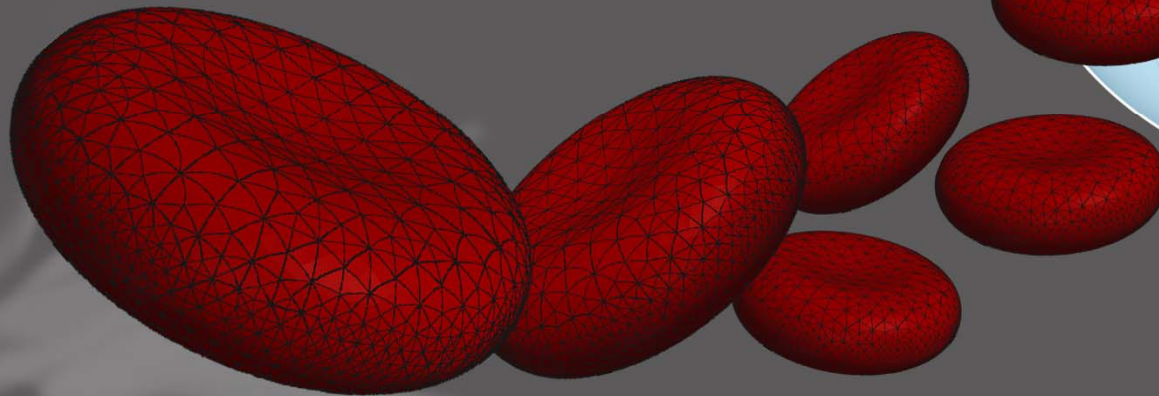
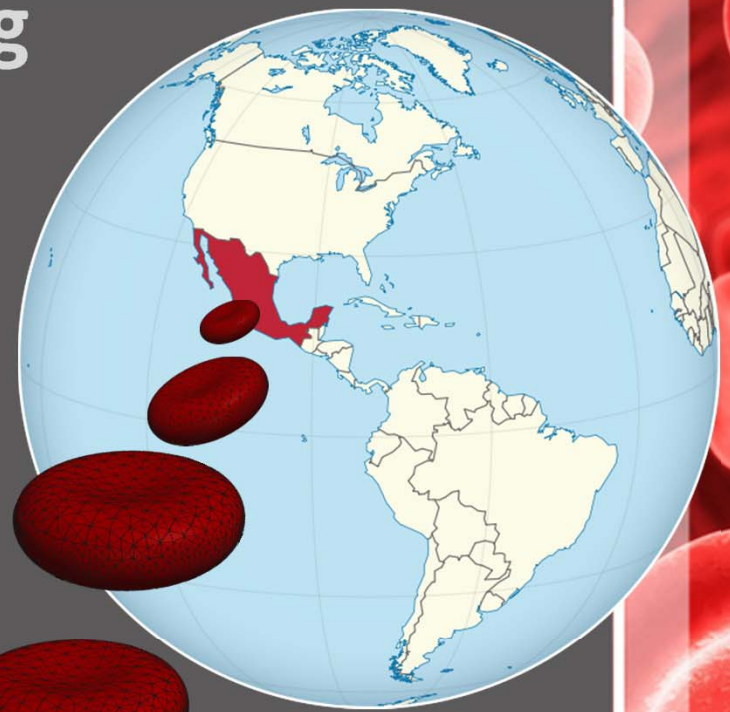
- There are **few** newborn screening programs that include its detection as mandatory.
 - Brazil
- Epidemiology is not well known.



Borrajo GJ. Newborn screening in Latin America at the beginning of the 21st century. J Inherit Metab Dis. 2007:466-81

Objective

- To present the results of a **pioneer neonatal screening program** for inherited disorders of hemoglobin in **southeastern Mexico**.



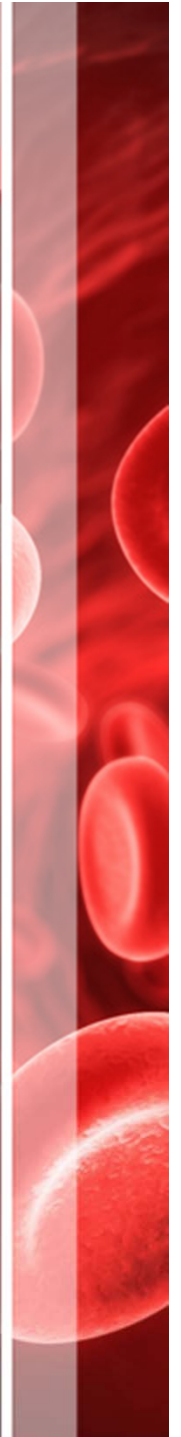
Methodology

- From September 2007 to September 2012;
- Prospective and descriptive study was performed in the south east of Mexico;



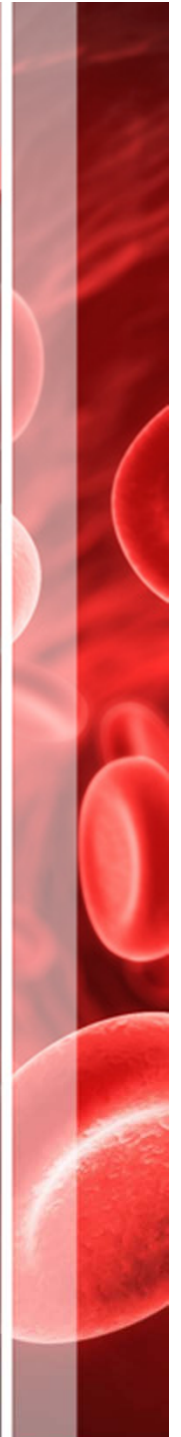
Methodology

- The study included newborns from the states of Tabasco,



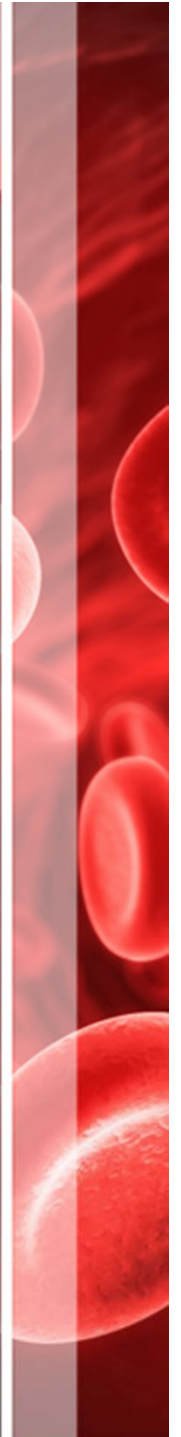
Methodology

- The study included newborns from the states of Tabasco, Yucatan



Methodology

- The study included newborns from the states of Tabasco, Yucatan and Chiapas.



Methodology

- Heel prick dried blood spots from Guthrie cards;
- Analyzed by:
 - **Isoelectric focusing** on agarose gels;
 - Since 2012 the specimens were analyzed also by **HPLC** (Variant nbs by BIO-RAD).



Results

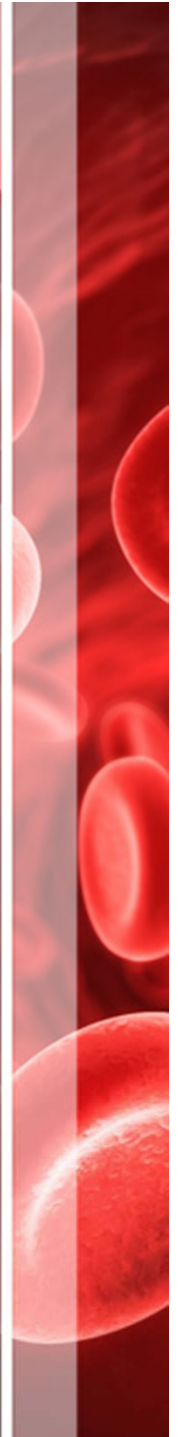
2,853 Hemoglobin
variants (cases
and traits)

1.63%



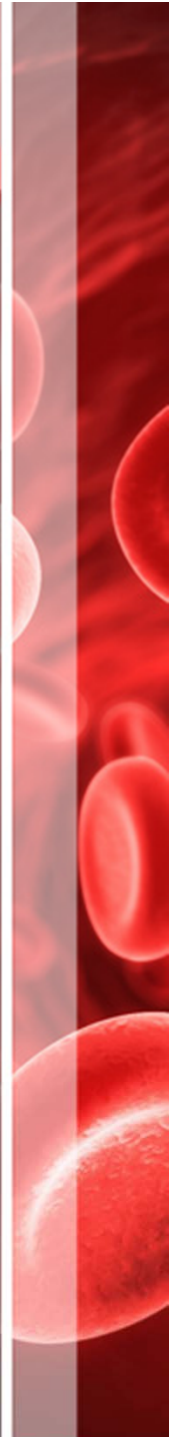
174,531

Screened NB



Results

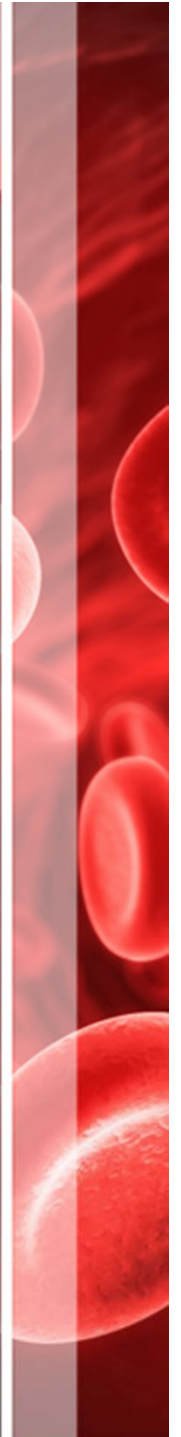
- Twenty two patients (homozygous or double heterozygous,) were diagnosed of having hemoglobinopathies (1.26 per 10,000 NB);
 - 17 with sickle cell disease (0.97 per 10,000 NB);
 - 4 beta-thalassemia (0.23 per 10,000 NB)
 - 1 with alfa-thalassemia minor (0.06 per 10,000 NB).



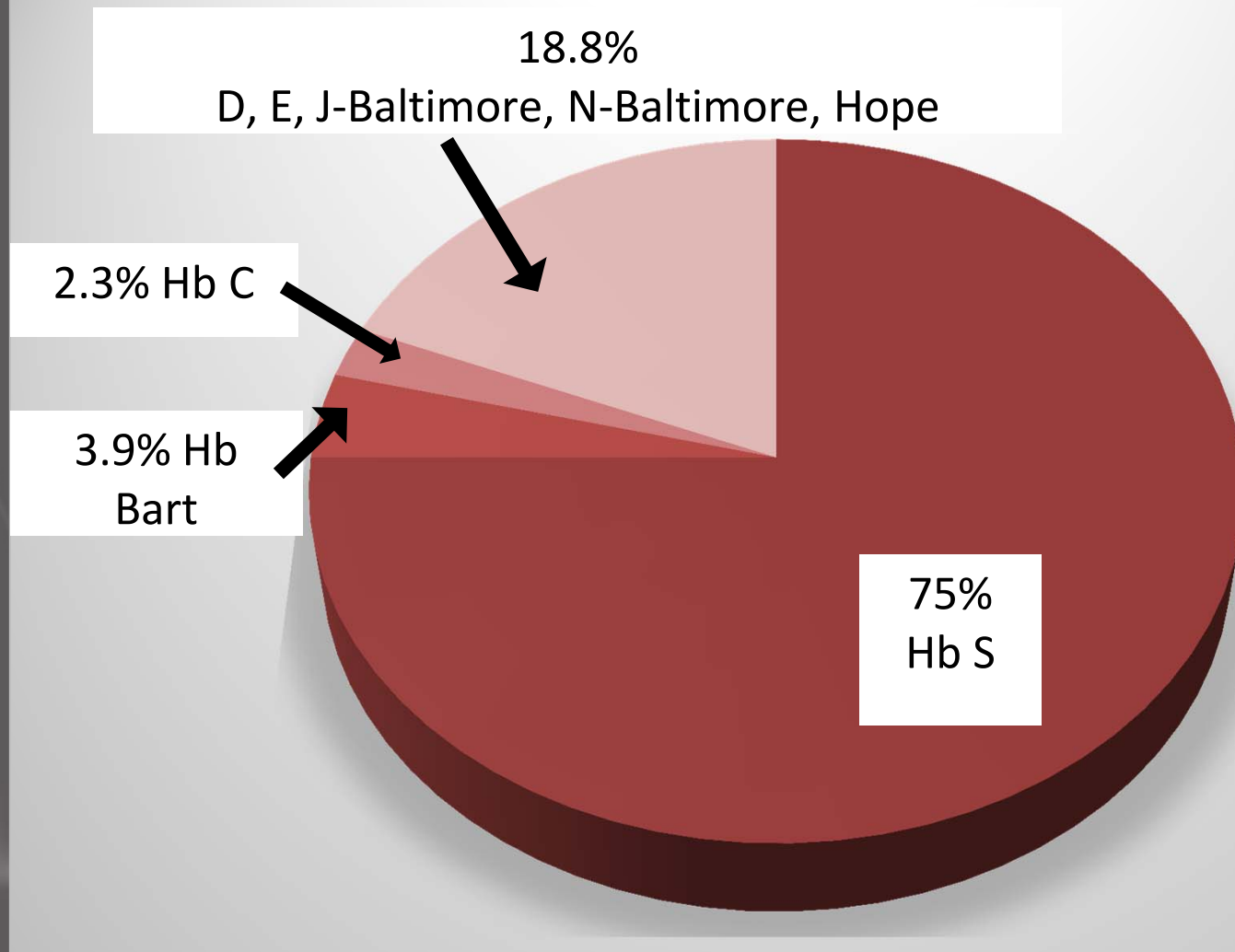
Results

- Birth prevalence of traits and diseases was

*16.3 per
10,000
newborns.*

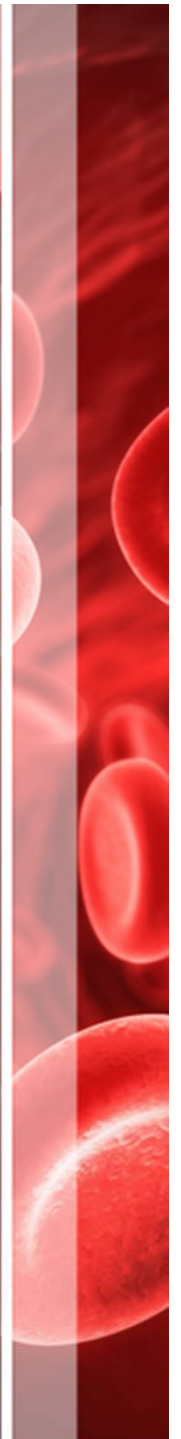


Results: Hemoglobine variants found in Southeastern Mexico



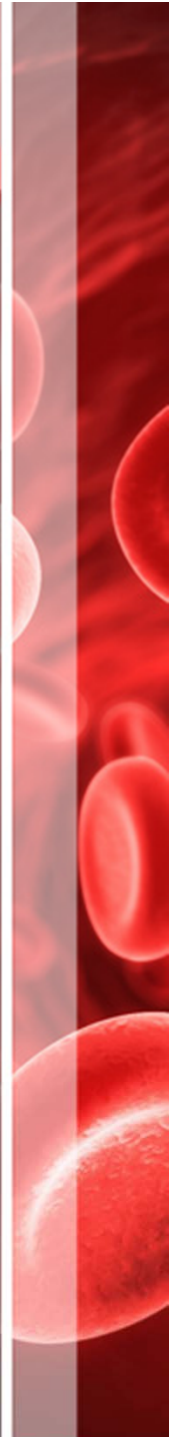
Hemoglobinopathies birth prevalence in Hispanic population (per 10,000 nb)

| Reference | N | SS/SB/SC | Carriers | Total |
|--|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lobo et al. <i>Pan Am J Public Health</i> 2003;13:154-9. (Rio de Janeiro) | 99,260 | 0.83 | 37 | ND |
| Feuchtbaum et al. <i>Genet Med</i> 2012;14:937–945 (California) (Hispanics only and hispanic white) | 1,183,044 | <1.06 (Only SS) | ND | ND |
| Present study (Southeast Mexico) | 174,531 | 1.26 | 16.3 | 16.6 |



Results

- All the affected families received genetic counseling.
- As part of the genetic study of the affected cases, we found two families with other affected siblings with sickle cell disease, without previous specific diagnosis.



Conclusion

- Newborn screening for hemoglobinopathies is **feasible** in Mexico.



CONCLUSION

The hemoglobinopathies birth prevalence found in our study:

1.2 x 10,000 NBS

The well known public health **impact** of early medical intervention

**INCLUSION IN THE MANDATORY
PANEL OF NB SCREENING IN
MEXICO**



**Thank you,
and
Happy Birthday to
Newborn
Screening!!!
1963-2013**

