

# CLSI Guidelines on Newborn Screening for Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID)

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## CLSI guidelines

Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute is an international nonprofit organization

Their mission is to develop voluntary consensus standards and guidelines for patient testing

# CLSI guidelines

- ▣ Uses International Standards Organization (ISO9000) to ensure harmonization of language
- ▣ Document development is meant to facilitate the rapid creation of guidelines and their dissemination
- ▣ It is an ongoing process and revised editions are expected to be released as the field develops
- ▣ The FDA has the authority to use CLSI guidelines for *in vitro* diagnostic testing standards

# CLSI guidelines

- ▣ Document development committee (DDC) is composed of experts in the field
- ▣ Approval of the document is by unanimous vote of the DDC with solicited comments by the CLSI delegates
- ▣ Final approval is by the Consensus Committee

# Newborn Screening for SCID

**2008**

Wisconsin begins statewide screening

**2009**

Massachusetts begins statewide screening

**2010**

SCID is added to U.S. Recommended Uniform Screening Panel (RUSP)

**2010**

California and New York begin screening

**2011**

Connecticut, Colorado begin screening

# Guidelines Development

## **August 2011**

CLSI convenes DDC in Atlanta

## **June 2012**

DDC votes to adopt the CLSI draft

## **Oct-Nov 2012**

draft document is open for comments from  
CLSI Delegates (~1100)

## **March 2013**

draft is finalized and approved by consensus  
committee

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## Appendix A. Immunodeficiency Disorders and T-cell Receptor Excision Circle (TREC) Values in the Newborn Screening Period\*

*\*The term "newborn screening period" refers to the recommended timeframe during which dried blood spots are collected for initial screening, typically 24-72 hours after birth.*

**A1. Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders Typically Associated with TREC Values Below the Expected Range in the Newborn Screening Period**

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- \* TREC values have been reported to fall below the expected range in only a subset of affected newborns with these disorders, or insufficient data is available.*

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**Appendix A. Immunodeficiency Disorders and T cell Receptor Excision Circle (TREC) Values in the Newborn Screening Period\***

**A1. Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders Typically Associated with TREC Values Below the Expected Range in the Newborn Screening Period**

DISORDERS	AFFECTED GENES
Severe combined immunodeficiency (Typical SCID)	<i>ADA</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>CD3D</i> (encodes CD3 delta) <i>CD3E</i> (encodes CD3 epsilon) <i>CD3Z</i> (encodes CD3 zeta) <i>DCLRE1C</i> (encodes Artemis) <i>IL2RG</i> (except p.R222C mutation) <i>IL7RA</i> <i>JAK3</i> <i>PTPRC</i> (encodes CD45) <i>PRKDC</i> (encodes DNA-PKcs) <i>RAG1</i> <i>RAG2</i> [Others]
Reticular Dysgenesis	<i>AK2</i>
Coronin-1A deficiency	<i>CORO1A</i>
Thymic Aplasia (Complete DiGeorge Syndrome)	22q11.2 deletion [Others]

<sup>1</sup> Amorphic (null) mutations resulting in a complete enzyme deficiency

\* The term "newborn screening period" refers to the recommended timeframe during which dried blood spots are collected for initial screening, typically 24-72 hours after birth.



**A2. Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders Variably Associated\* with TREC Values Below the Expected Range in the Newborn Screening Period**



DISORDERS	AFFECTED GENES
<p>Leaky SCID/Omenn syndrome</p> <p>Cartilage hair hypoplasia</p> <p>Cobalamin and folate metabolism deficiencies</p> <p>Variant SCID</p>	<p>Hypomorphic Mutations in:</p> <p><i>ADA</i></p> <p><i>DCLRE1C</i></p> <p><i>PTPRC</i></p> <p><i>IL2RG</i></p> <p><i>IL7RA</i></p> <p><i>JAK3</i></p> <p><i>LIG4</i> (DNA ligase IV)</p> <p><i>RAG1</i></p> <p><i>RAG2</i></p> <p><i>RMRP</i></p> <p><i>MTHFD1, MTR, SLC46A1</i></p> <p>[Others]</p>
<p>Syndromes with T cell impairment</p> <p>a. DiGeorge syndrome/22q11.2 deletion syndrome</p> <p>b. Cernunnos-XLF deficiency</p> <p>c. CHARGE<sup>1</sup> syndrome</p> <p>d. Jacobsen syndrome</p> <p>e. Small GTP binding protein Rac2 defect<sup>3</sup></p> <p>f. Dedicator of cytokinesis 8 deficiency</p> <p>g. Ataxia telangiectasia</p> <p>h. VACTERL<sup>2</sup> association</p> <p>i. Barth syndrome<sup>3</sup></p> <p>j. Thrombocytopenia-absent radius (TAR) syndrome<sup>3</sup></p> <p>k. Down syndrome/Trisomy 21</p> <p>l. Ectrodactyly-ectodermal dysplasia-clefting (EEC) syndrome<sup>3</sup></p>	<p>a. 22q11.2 deletion, <i>TBX1</i>, 10p deletion</p> <p>b. <i>NHEJ1</i></p> <p>c. <i>CHD7</i></p> <p>d. 11q deletion</p> <p>e. <i>RAC2</i></p> <p>f. <i>DOCK8</i></p> <p>g. <i>ATM</i></p> <p>h. multiple defects</p> <p>i. <i>TAZ</i></p> <p>j. <i>RBM8A</i> (1q21.1 deletion)</p> <p>k. Chr 21 trisomy</p> <p>l. <i>TP63</i></p>

\* TREC values have been reported to fall below the expected range in only a subset of affected newborns with these disorders, or insufficient data is available.

### A3. Primary Combined Immunodeficiency Disorders Unlikely to be Associated with TREC Values Below the Expected Range in the Newborn Screening



DISORDERS	AFFECTED GENES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Adenosine deaminase deficiency (Partial)</li> <li>b. CD3<math>\gamma</math> deficiency</li> <li>c. CD8 deficiency</li> <li>d. Common gamma-chain deficiency</li> <li>e. IKAROS family zinc finger 1 deficiency</li> <li>f. IL2-inducible T-cell kinase deficiency</li> <li>g. Lymphocyte-specific protein tyrosine kinase deficiency</li> <li>h. Magnesium transporter 1 deficiency</li> <li>i. MHC class I deficiency (Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome I)</li> <li>j. MHC class II deficiency (Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome II)</li> <li>k. Macrophage stimulating 1 protein deficiency</li> <li>l. Calcium channelopathies</li> <li>m. Purine nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency</li> <li>n. ras homolog family member H deficiency</li> <li>o. STAT5b transcription factor deficiency</li> <li>p. TCR-alpha deficiency</li> <li>r. Uncoordinated protein 119 deficiency</li> <li>s. zeta-chain (TCR) associated protein kinase deficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>ADA</i><sup>1</sup></li> <li>b. <i>CD3G</i></li> <li>c. <i>CD8A</i></li> <li>d. <i>IL2RG</i> p.R222C mutation</li> <li>e. <i>IKZF1</i></li> <li>f. <i>ITK</i></li> <li>g. <i>LCK</i></li> <li>h. <i>MAGT1</i></li> <li>i. <i>TAP1, TAP2, TAPBP</i></li> <li>j. <i>CIITA, RFX5, RFXAP, RFXANK</i></li> <li>k. <i>MST1</i></li> <li>l. <i>ORAI1, STIM1</i></li> <li>m. <i>PNP</i></li> <li>n. <i>RHOH</i></li> <li>o. <i>STAT5B</i></li> <li>p. <i>TRAC</i></li> <li>r. <i>UNC119</i></li> <li>s. <i>ZAP70</i></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Hypomorphic mutations that result in only a partial enzyme deficiency

#### A4. Secondary Disorders Variably Associated\* with TREC Values Below the Expected Range in the Newborn Screening Period

Prematurity

Secondary T-cell lymphopenia other than prematurity alone

Intestinal lymphangiectasia

Anasarca

Gastroschisis

Third-spacing

Gastrointestinal atresia

Cardiac surgery ± thymectomy

Congenital heart defects

Neonatal leukemia

Chylothorax

Chyloperitoneum

Hypoplastic left heart syndrome

Multiple congenital anomalies / not otherwise specified (NOS)

Degenerative neuromuscular disease/NOS

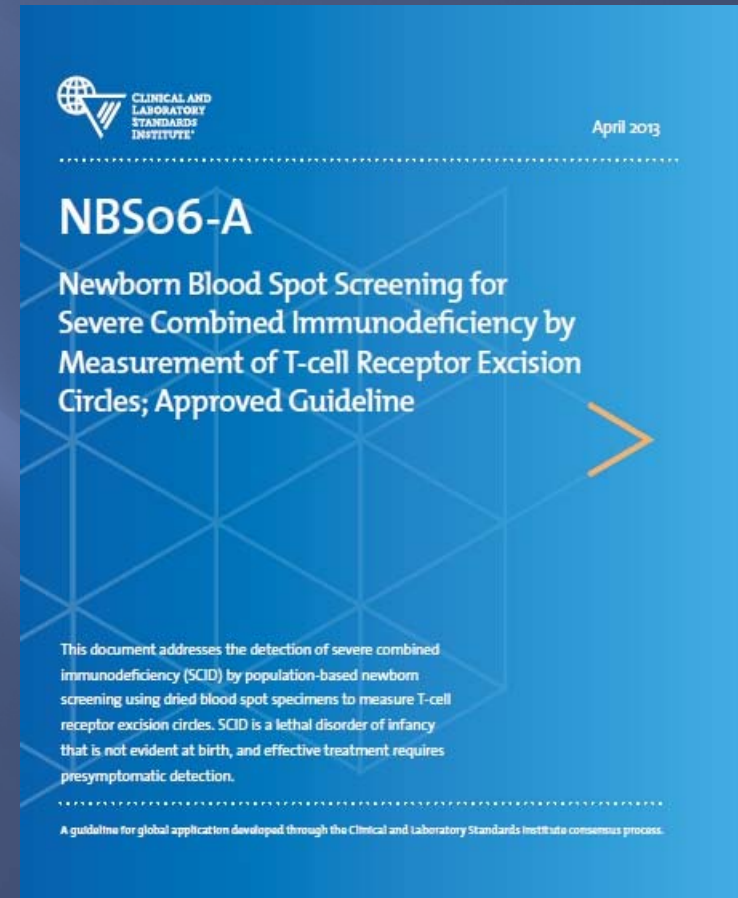
Presumed metabolic disorders/NOS

“Unmarkable” lymphocytes/NOS

\* TREC values have been reported to fall below the expected range in only a subset of affected newborns with these disorders, or insufficient data is available.

# Conclusions

- ▣ CLSI guidelines on Newborn Blood Spot Screening for SCID are now available
- ▣ An ongoing review process will initiate updates of this document at regular intervals



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