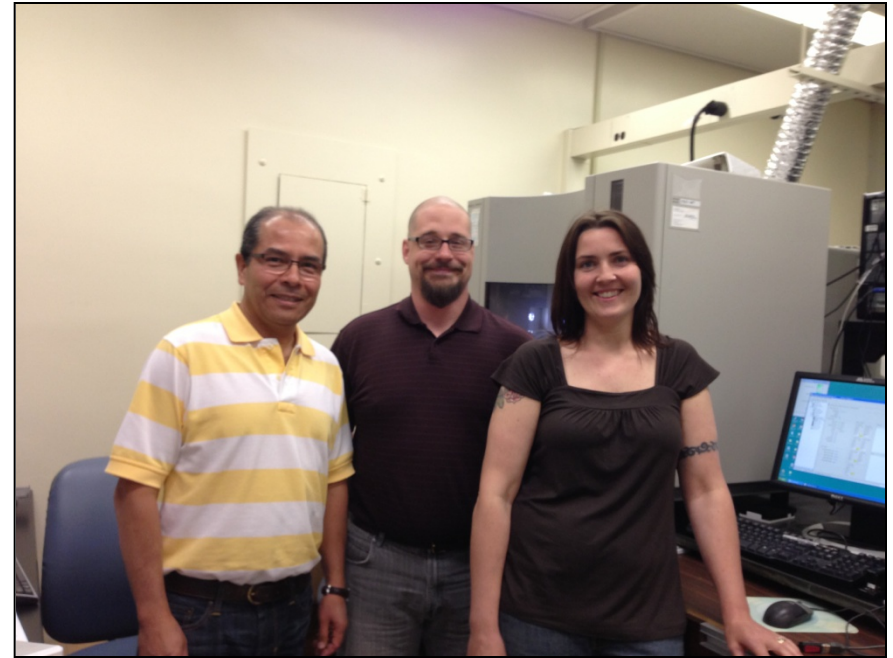
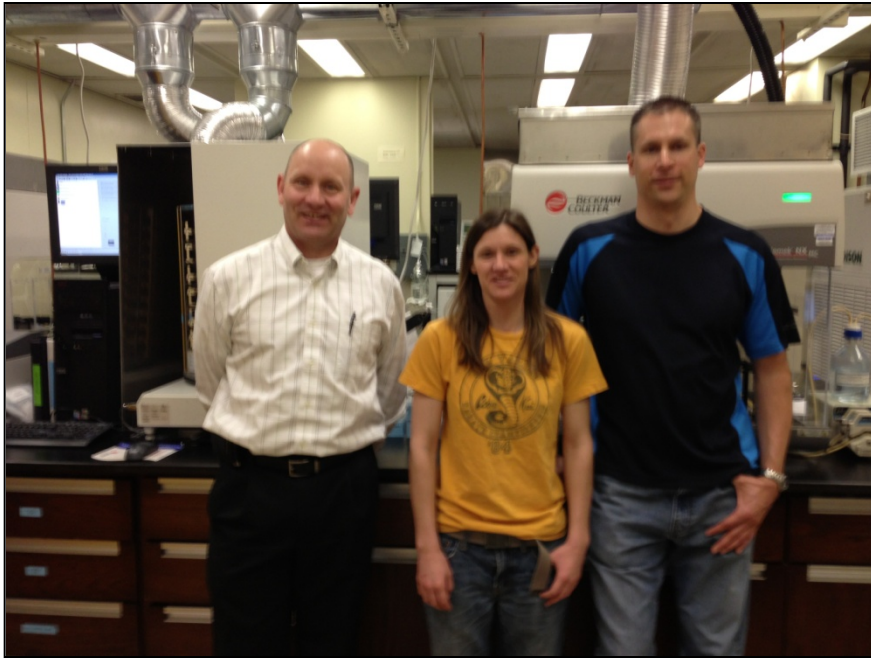


**Missouri's Experience
with Full Population Pilot Screening
for
Pompe, Gaucher, Fabry and MPS-I Disorders
Utilizing Digital Microfluidics Technology**



**Patrick Hopkins, Chief of Missouri NBS Laboratory
October 29, 2014**

Thank You to New York's NBS Laboratory!



The Krabbe Screening Experts

MO LSD Statewide Pilot Screening

Krabbe (GALC)



Testing by New York
Since August 2012

(over 195,000 samples)
(approximately 169,000 births)

Pompe (GAA)

Gaucher (GBA)

Fabry (GLA)

MPS-I (IDUA)



Missouri Testing
Since January 11, 2013

(over 163,000 samples)
(approximately 136,000 births)

Krabbe (GALC)

Niemann-Pick (ASM)



Missouri to
Add-on next

Implementation Process

- Contract procurement (reagent rental)
- Installation and training
- Familiarization
- Validations
- Pre-pilot phase to collect data on de-identified samples for normal ranges and startup cutoffs
- Full population pilot/implementation phase testing with referral and confirmation of positives
- Live testing with reporting on all NBS laboratory reports

2 Work Stations

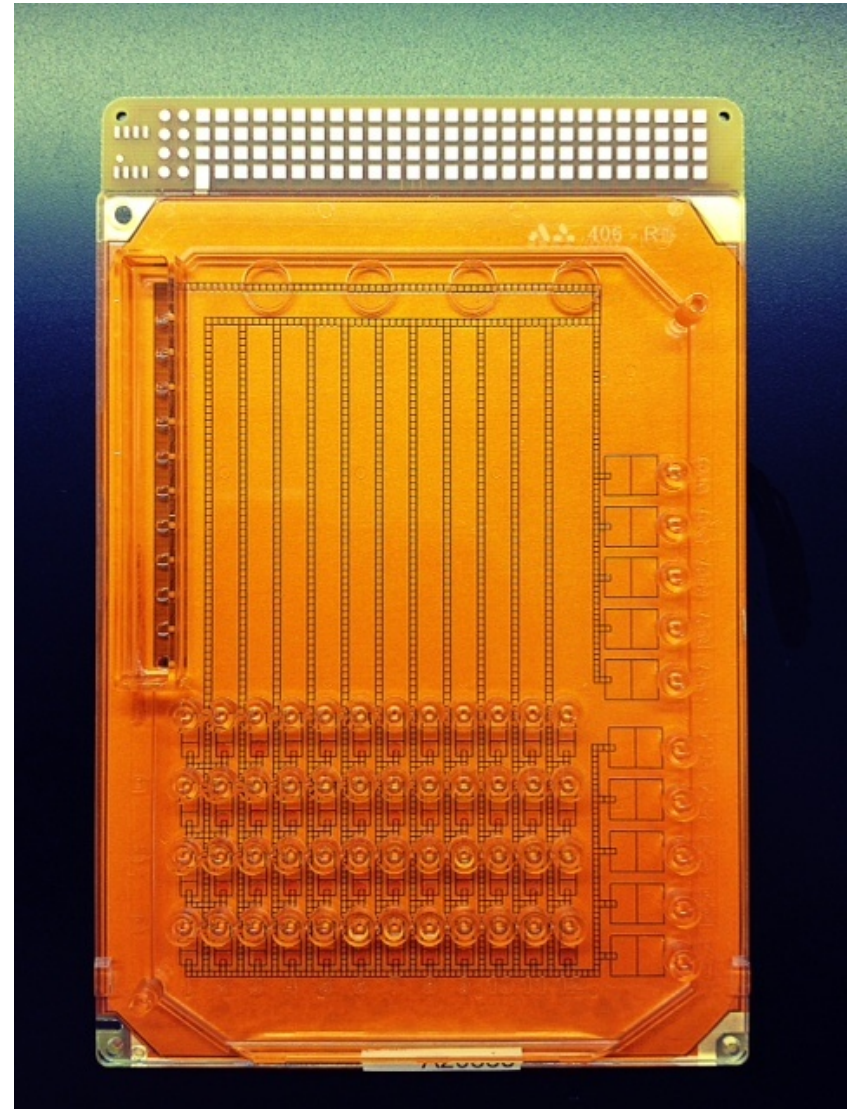
8 Digital Microfluidics (DMF) Platforms



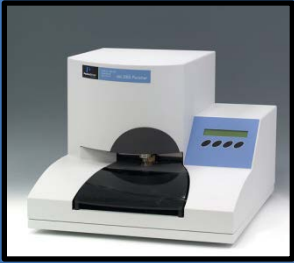
Open Platform



48 Well Sample Cartridge



Workflow for LSD Testing in MSPHL



Punch DBS samples

(15 min per 96-well plate)

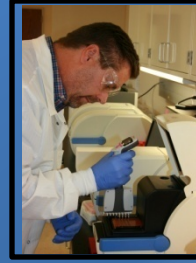
Single punch for 4-plex assays.



Extraction

(30 min at RT)

Load filler fluid in cartridges. Thaw reagents during extraction.



Loading

(5 min per machine)

Load samples (3.5 μ L), reagents (12 μ L) and stop buffer in each cartridge.



Machine run time

(2.5 h for 4-plex assay)

After 2.5h remove the cartridge from the instrument and get ready for next run.

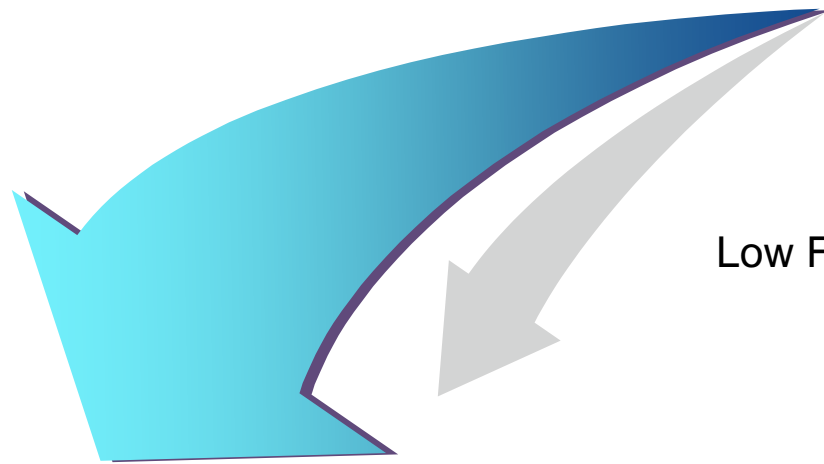


- 2 scientists currently working on 2 work stations of 8 instruments
- 48 sample wells assayed per instrument
 - 10 controls (2 blanks, 4 calibrators, 2 low controls and 2 medium controls)
 - 38 patient samples
- Sample punch to enzymatic activity results in ~4 hrs

Enzyme Reaction in DMF Method

Artificial Substrate + Enzyme → Product

4MU- α -D-Glucopyranoside + DBS extract (GAA) → 4MU + Glucose



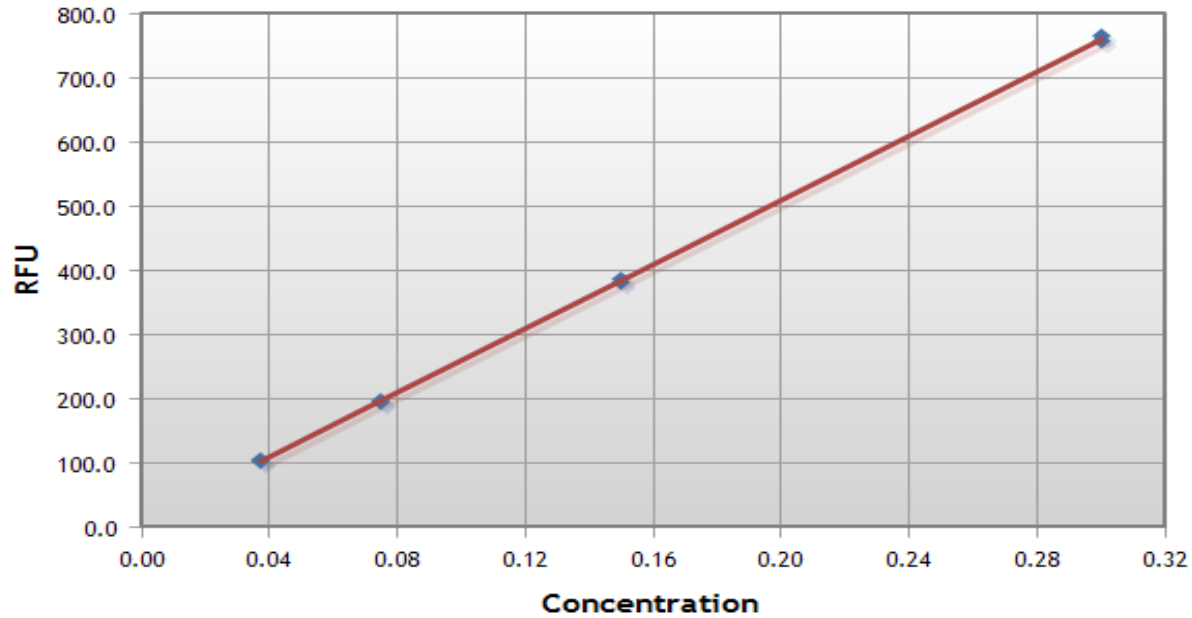
Low Fluorescence = low GAA

High Fluorescence = normal GAA activity

Positive Pompe Screen!

Each Cartridge Has 4 Calibrators

Calibration

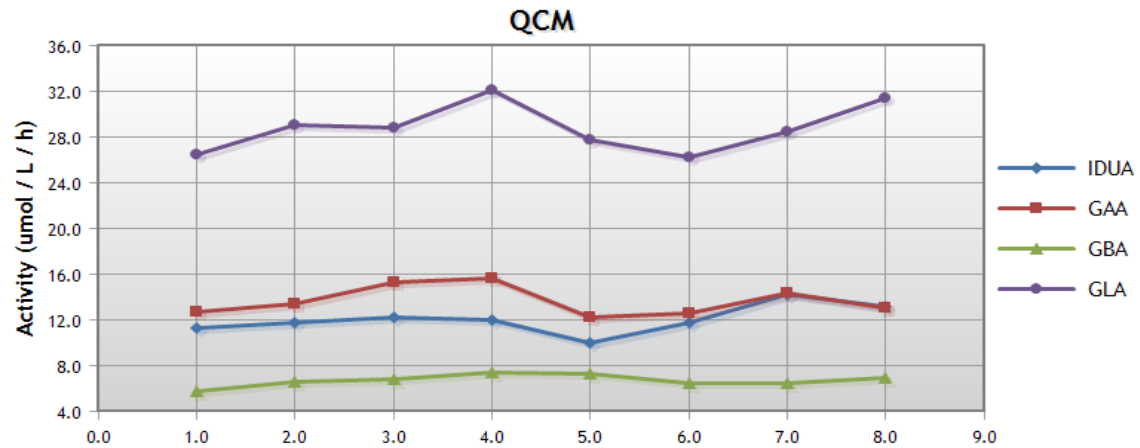
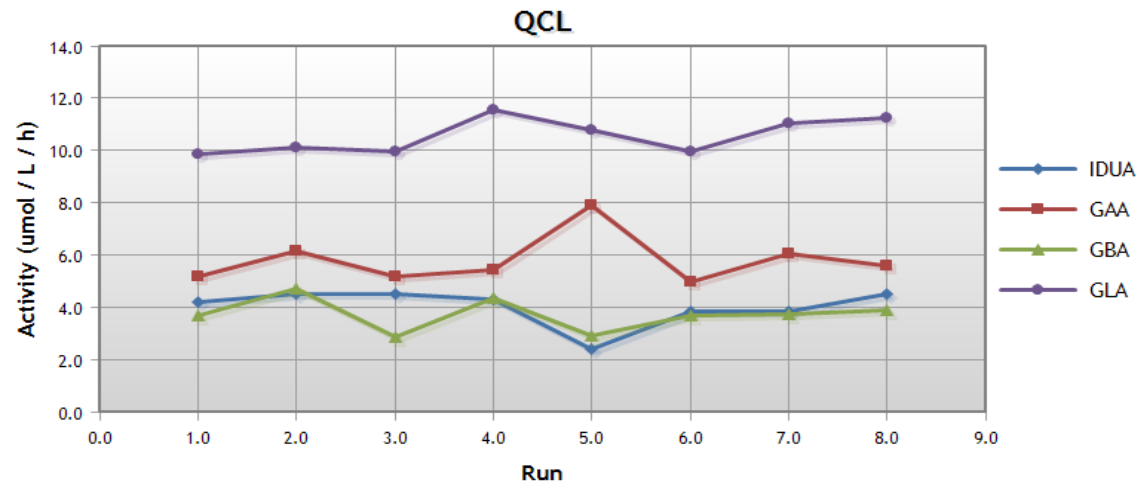


Concentration	A	B
0.0375	104.29	102.23
0.075	196.57	193.99
0.15	386.82	380.51
0.3	763.54	757.61
Slope	Intercept	R ²
2506.79	8.18	0.9999



Quality Control Monitor for Run

48x4v10 QC Report



Results Screen

Results

Sample	Location	IDUA ($\mu\text{mol} / \text{L} / \text{h}$)	GAA ($\mu\text{mol} / \text{L} / \text{h}$)	GBA ($\mu\text{mol} / \text{L} / \text{h}$)	GLA ($\mu\text{mol} / \text{L} / \text{h}$)
For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.					
Sample Mean		22.77	23.92	20.80	24.74
CDCBP281	A02	3.51	1.60	2.39	3.87
CDCL282	A03	5.13	3.64	2.72	5.49
CDCM283	A04	24.16	22.73	10.18	37.34
CDCH284	A05	39.48	33.50	12.92	54.95
14036	A06	37.31	9.91	35.37	94.67
14036	A07	28.92	8.33	35.84	86.73
14036	A08	7.60	8.35	9.88	7.32
14036	A09	9.09	10.60	11.93	9.46
QCM	A10	12.62	12.22	6.29	31.67
QCL	A11	5.71	5.87	4.00	10.83
14037	B10	17.84	22.80	20.31	11.81
14037	B11	23.80	33.63	20.43	14.29
14037	B12	21.91	33.57	20.52	9.83
14037	C02	19.67	6.20	18.58	22.28
14037	C03	18.38	5.55	17.93	20.06
14037	C04	12.15	12.77	12.39	8.59
14037	C05	12.08	11.59	10.59	7.90
14037	C06	21.74	19.23	32.69	11.43
14037	C07	12.15	14.52	20.72	8.10
14037	C08	23.08	29.23	25.47	27.50

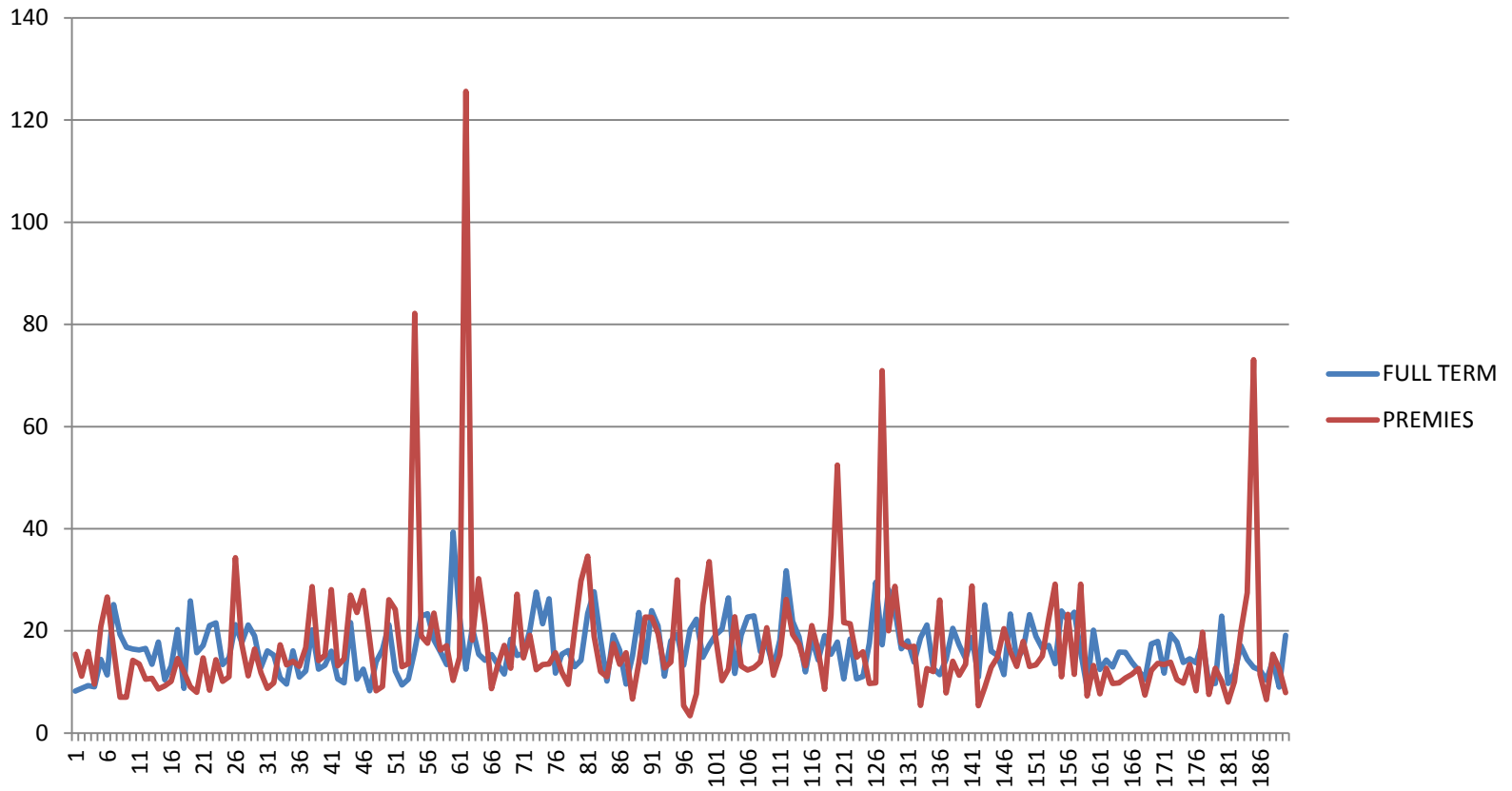
**Positive Pompe
in duplicate**

Yellow = Instrument Cutoff

Red = Referral Cutoff

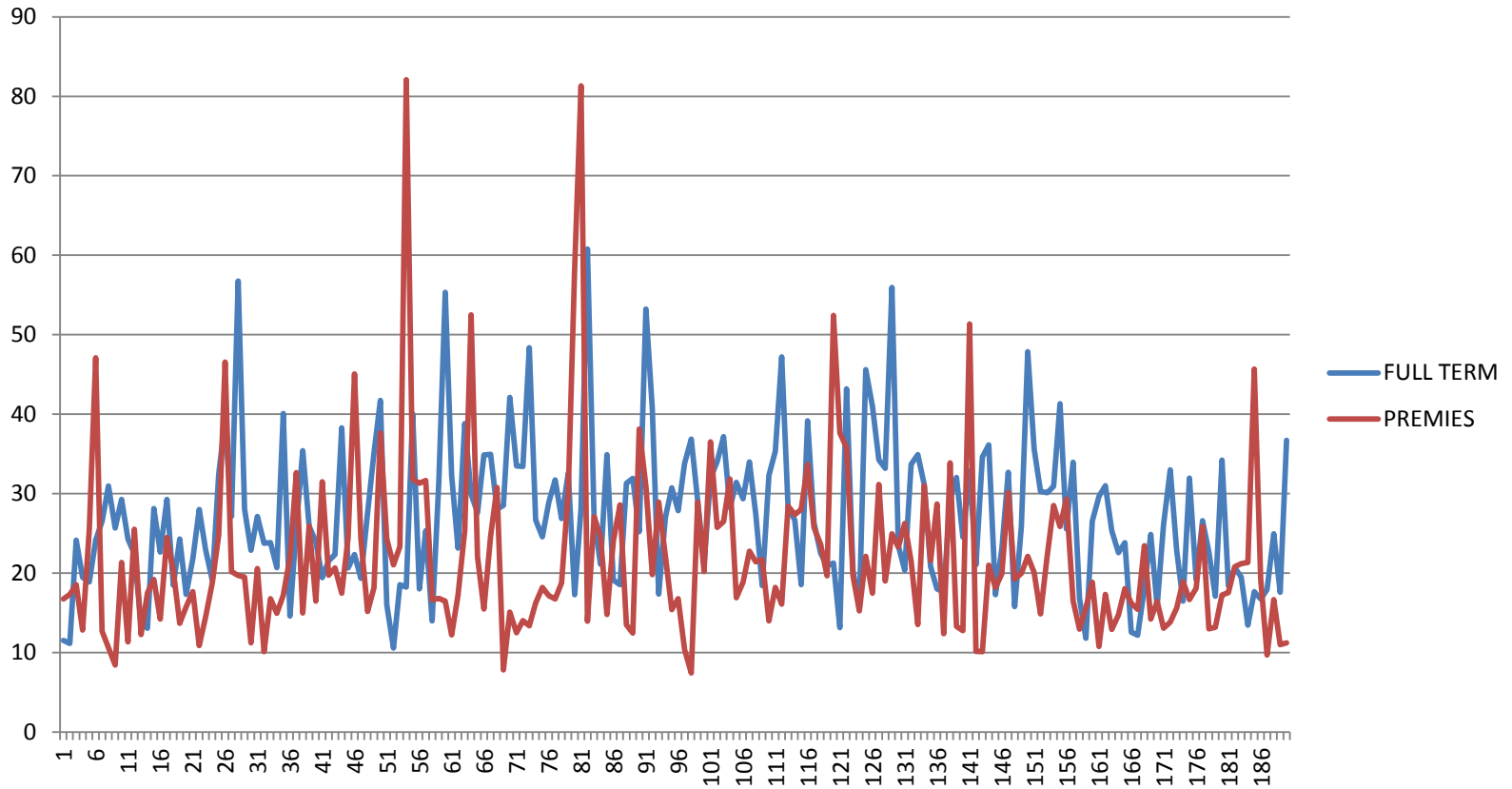
Health Status Effect

Gaucher - Full-term vs. Preterm



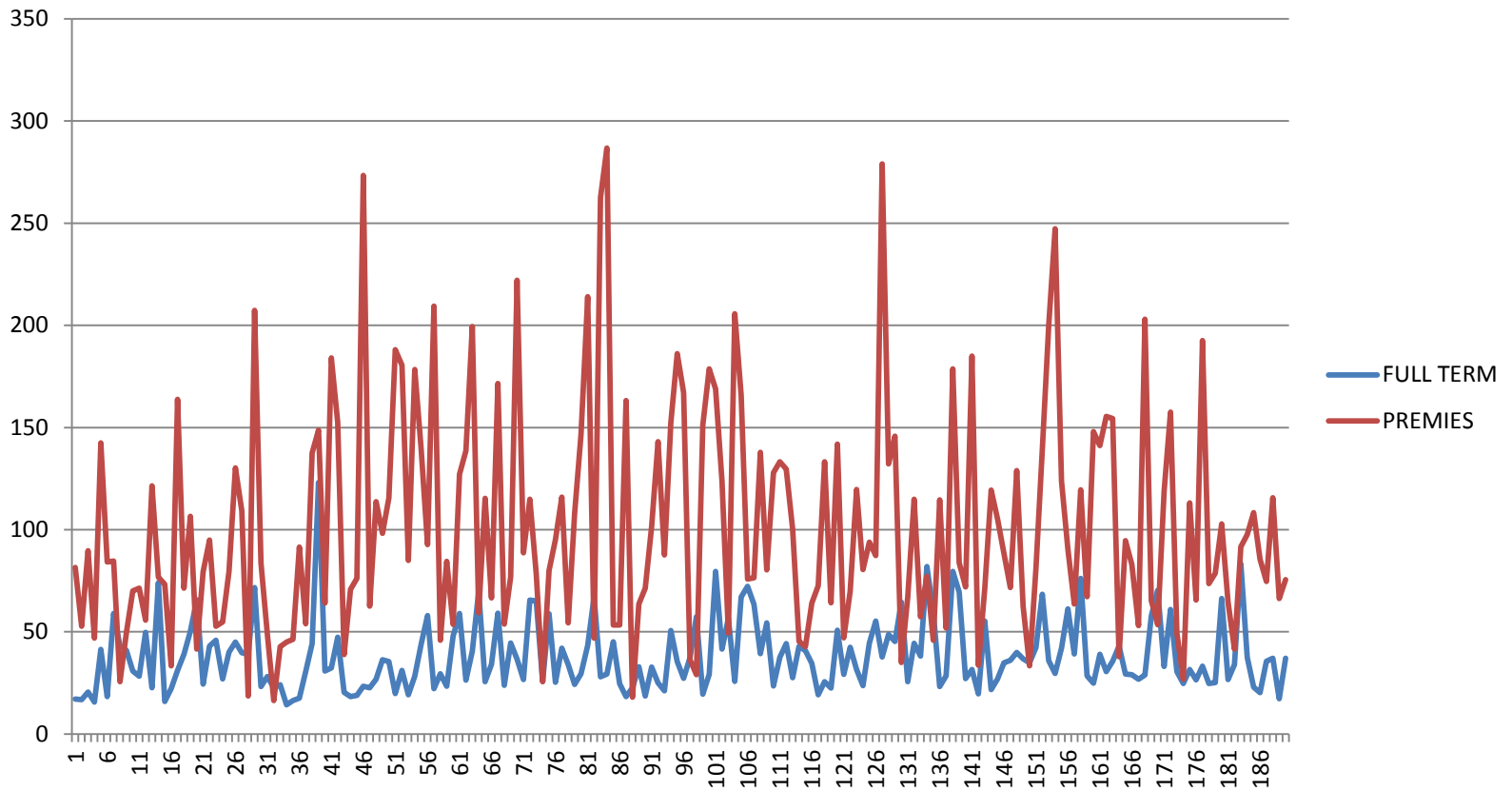
Health Status Effect

Pompe - Full-term vs Premies

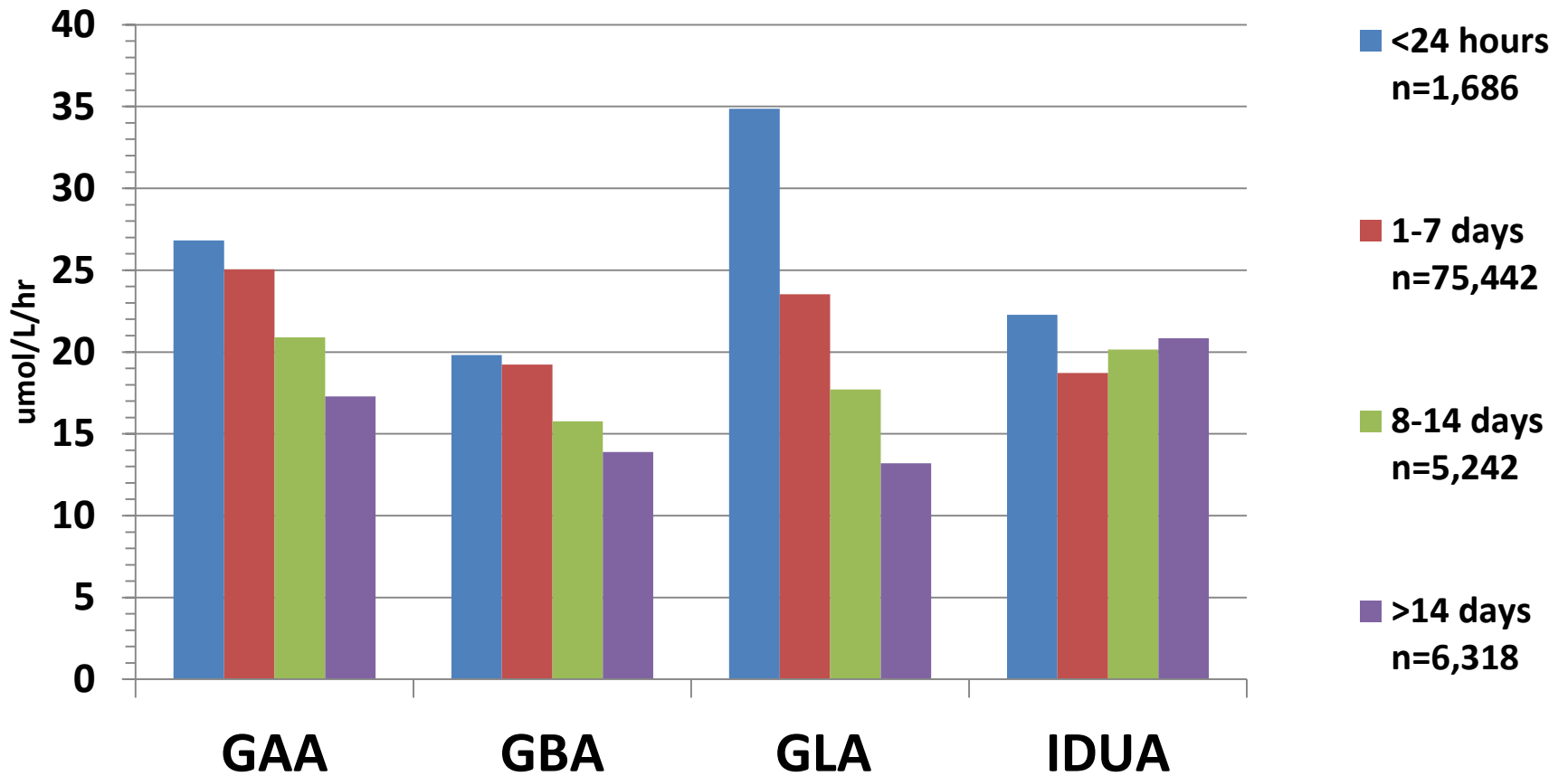


Health Status Effect

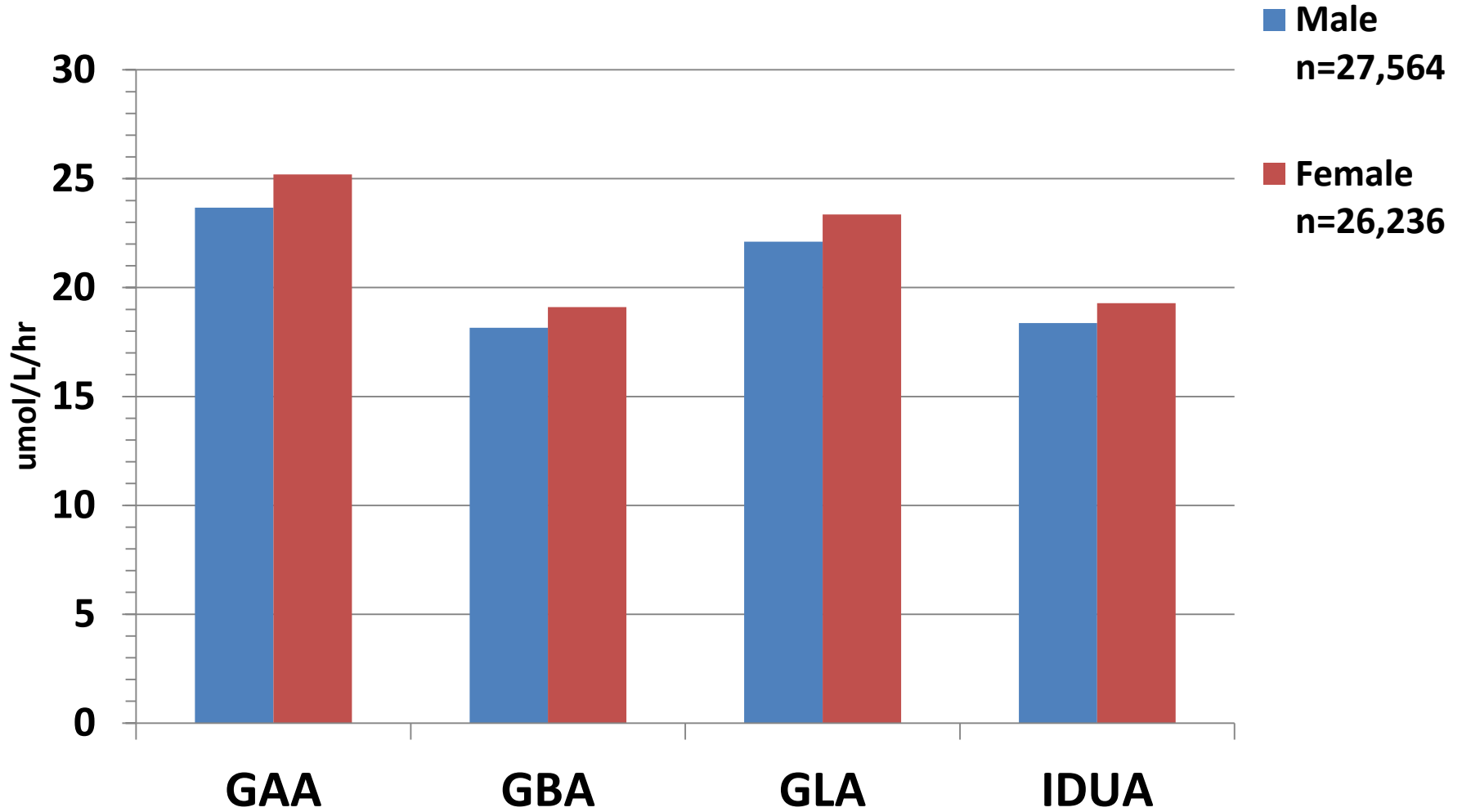
Fabry - Full-term vs. Preterm



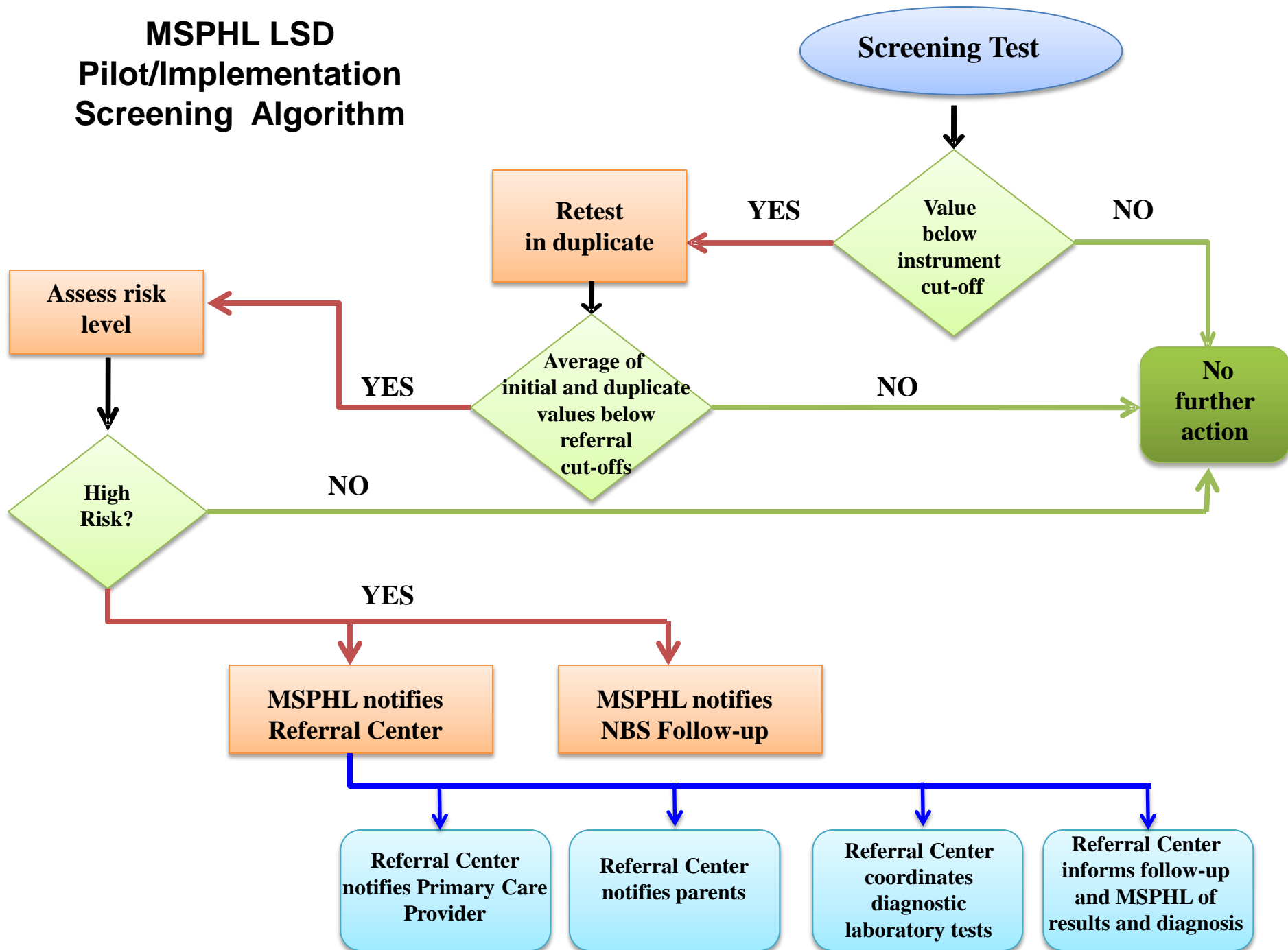
Enzyme Median Activities By Age at Collection



Median Enzyme Activities



MSPHL LSD Pilot/Implementation Screening Algorithm



Missouri LSD Pilot/Implementation Phase Totals

10/21/14

Disorder	Screen Positives	Confirmed Disorders	Conditions of ??? Significance or ??? Onset	Pseudo-deficiencies	Carriers	False Positives	Pending	Lost to Follow-up	PPV
Pompe	68	12 (5 infantile, 7 late)	3	10	11	16	15	1	29%
Gaucher	19	1	2	0	2	13	1	0	17%
Fabry	95	35	7	0	0	39	8	6	51%
MPS-I	65	1	0	23	4	28	8	1	2%
Krabbe	32	0	8	0	24	0	0	0	25%
Aggregate	279	49	20	33	41	96	32	8	29%

Total Samples Screened for LSDs in MO NBS lab as of 10/21/14 = 163,528 (~ 136,500 births)

Total Samples Screened for Krabbe via NY as of 10/21/14 = 195,595 (~ 169,000 births)

PPV = CP / TR - Pending & Lost
 PPV (Positive Predictive Value)
 CP (Confirmed Positive)
 TR (Total Referred)

False Positive Rate

- Pompe = 0.02%
- Gaucher = 0.01%
- Fabry = 0.02%
- MPS-I = 0.03%
- Krabbe = 0.01%

Total Samples Screened for LSDs in MO NBS lab as of 10/21/14 = 163,528 (~ 136,500 births)

Total Samples Screened for Krabbe via NY as of 10/21/14 = 195,595 (~ 169,000 births)

Important Laboratory Findings

- Enzyme activities drop slightly during the first 2 weeks of age and then stabilize after 14 days-of-age. Need age-related cutoffs for older babies.
- Premature babies can have altered LSD enzyme levels. The repeat screens may be more reliable on these.
- Multiplexing with other enzyme assays greatly helps assess quality of sample and risk for referral.
- Some seasonal variation is observed with enzyme activities, similar to GALT assay in that more carriers and pseudo-deficiencies will be detected during higher heat and humidity months.
- We are very pleased with the performance of this screening method, the ease at which it can be incorporated into the NBS laboratory, and the ease at which it can be conducted.

Missouri's Follow-up

- Four contracted referral centers
- The designated referral center contacts the primary care physician
- A plan is developed and appointments made with a genetic disease specialist and other related pediatric specialists
- Confirmatory testing is completed and treatment/management started based on developed guidelines

Follow-Up Lessons Learned

- Screening and confirmation for Lysosomal disorders are complex
- Follow-up guidelines may need to be flexible
- Frequent communication between the specialists has been helpful
- Having a close relationship with the appropriate pediatric specialists is key

Follow-Up Challenges

- How to communicate to parents the unknown onset or unknown risk diagnosis
- How to follow patients with unknown onset and unknown risk diagnoses
- What are the implications of testing unaffected siblings for the variants of unknown risk?
- Detection of Pseudo-deficiency and Carriers
- Lost to follow-up

Detected on 2nd Day of Pilot



NBS for Pompe has been recommended by the DACHDNC to be added to the core panel of screening disorders.

Gavin's Story is on the Save Babies Through Screening Foundation website.

Acknowledgements

- Dr. Joe Orsini and the NY Krabbe screening team.
- Carlene Campbell, Tracy Klug, Darla Eiken, Dennis Schmitz and the Missouri LSD screening team
- Dr. Sharmini Rogers, Julie Raburn-Miller, Jami Kiesling and the Missouri NBS follow-up team
- Dr. Robert Vogt, Dr. Hui Zhou, and the CDC LSD quality assurance support team
- Dr. Dietrich Matern and the Mayo LSD team
- The Baebies Inc. team