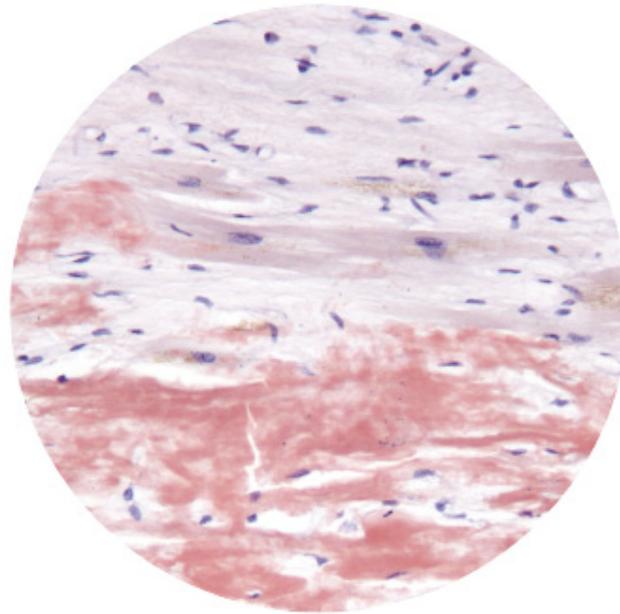




Asociación Española
Enfermedad de Andrade
(Amiloidosis Hereditaria por Transtirretina)

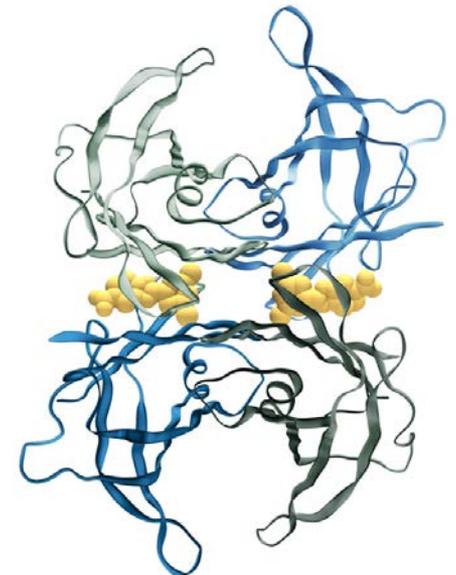
II JORNADAS AMILOIDOSIS HEREDITARIA por TRANSTIRRETINA (AhTTR) PACIENTES



Viernes 5 de Octubre de 2018
Hospital Son Llàtzer (Salón de Actos)
Palma de Mallorca

AMILOIDOSIS HEREDITARIA POR TTR, UNA ENFERMEDAD MULTISISTÉMICA. VISIÓN DE MEDICINA INTERNA

FRANCISCO MUÑOZ BEAMUD
FEA MEDICINA INTERNA
HOSPITAL JUAN RAMÓN JIMÉNEZ, HUELVA



CONCEPTO DE ENFERMEDAD SISTÉMICA

Enfermedad sistémica: aquella enfermedad que afecta a múltiples órganos y sistemas.

Amiloidosis: grupo heterogéneo de enfermedades sistémicas caracterizadas por el depósito extracelular de fibrillas de amiloide en diferentes órganos.



Amyloid

The Journal of Protein Folding Disorders

ISSN: 1350-6129 (Print) 1744-2818 (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/iamy20>

**Amyloid fibril proteins and amyloidosis:
chemical identification and clinical classification
International Society of Amyloidosis 2016
Nomenclature Guidelines**

Jean D. Sipe, Merrill D. Benson, Joel N. Buxbaum, Shu-ichi Ikeda, Giampaolo Merlini, Maria J. M. Saraiva & Per Westermark

AhTTR, enfermedad sistémica



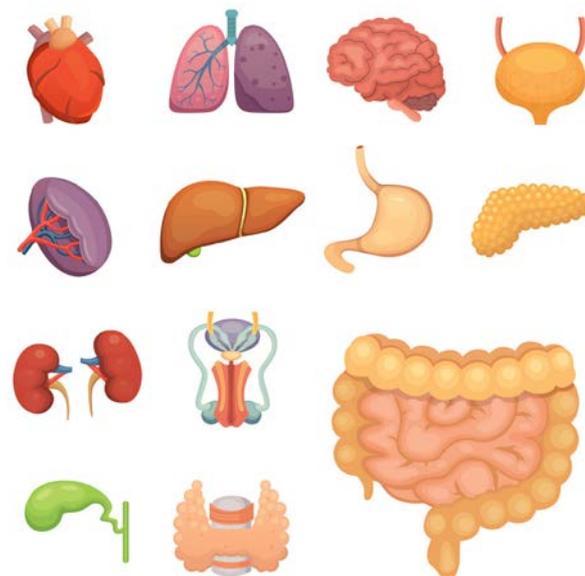
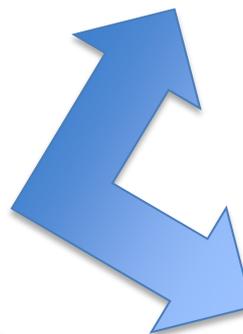
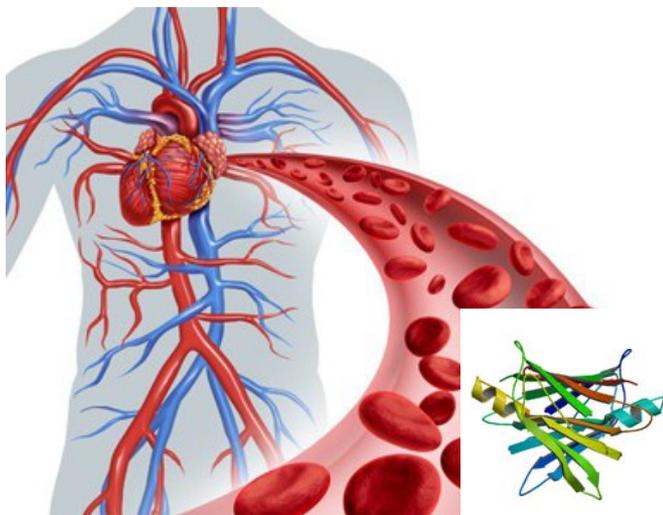
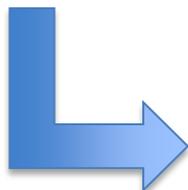
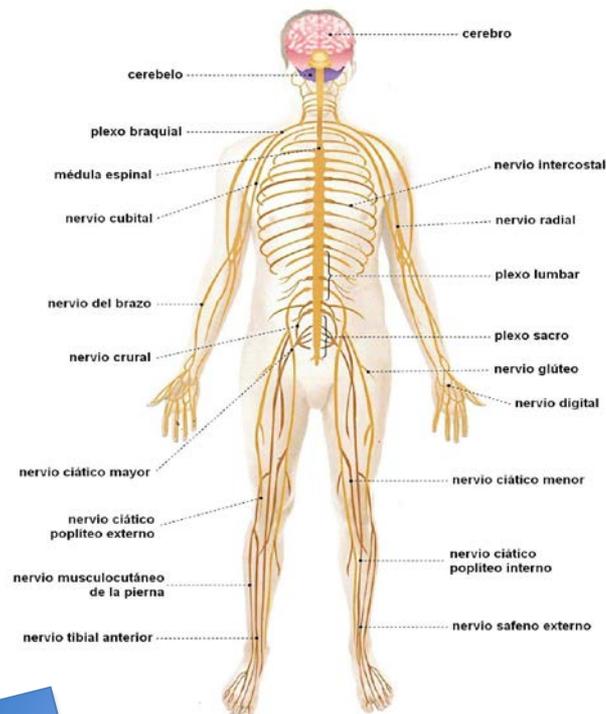
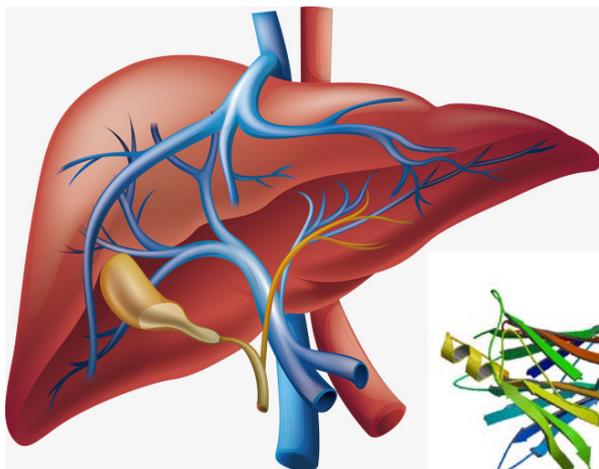
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Amyloid fibril
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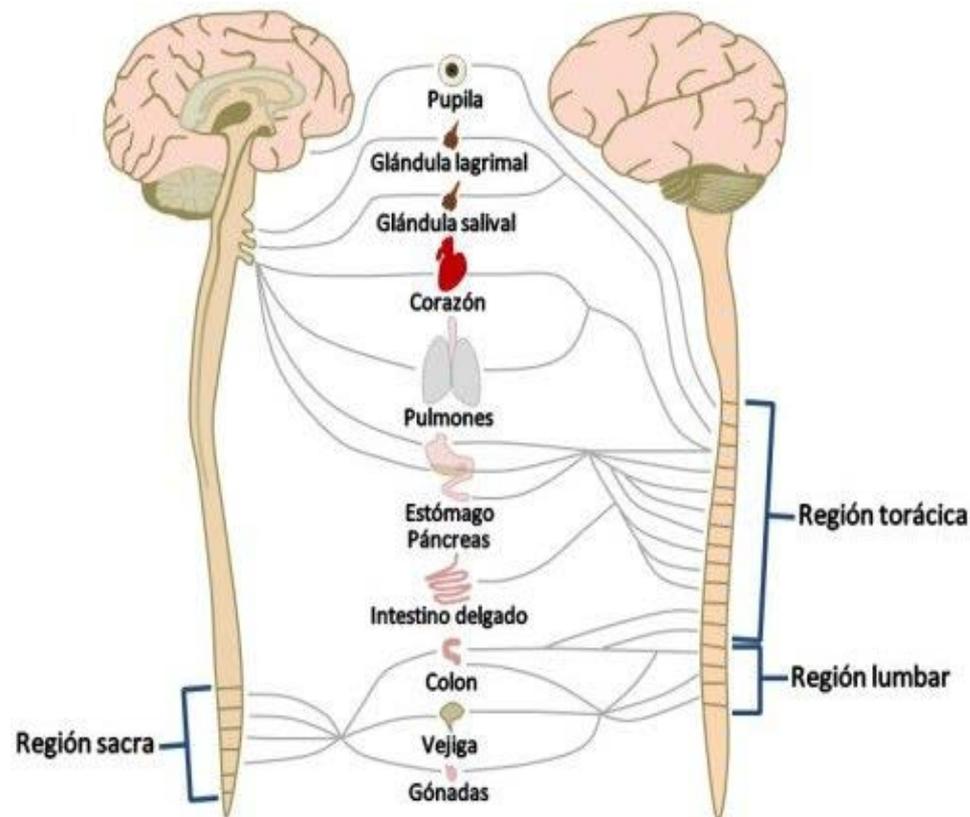
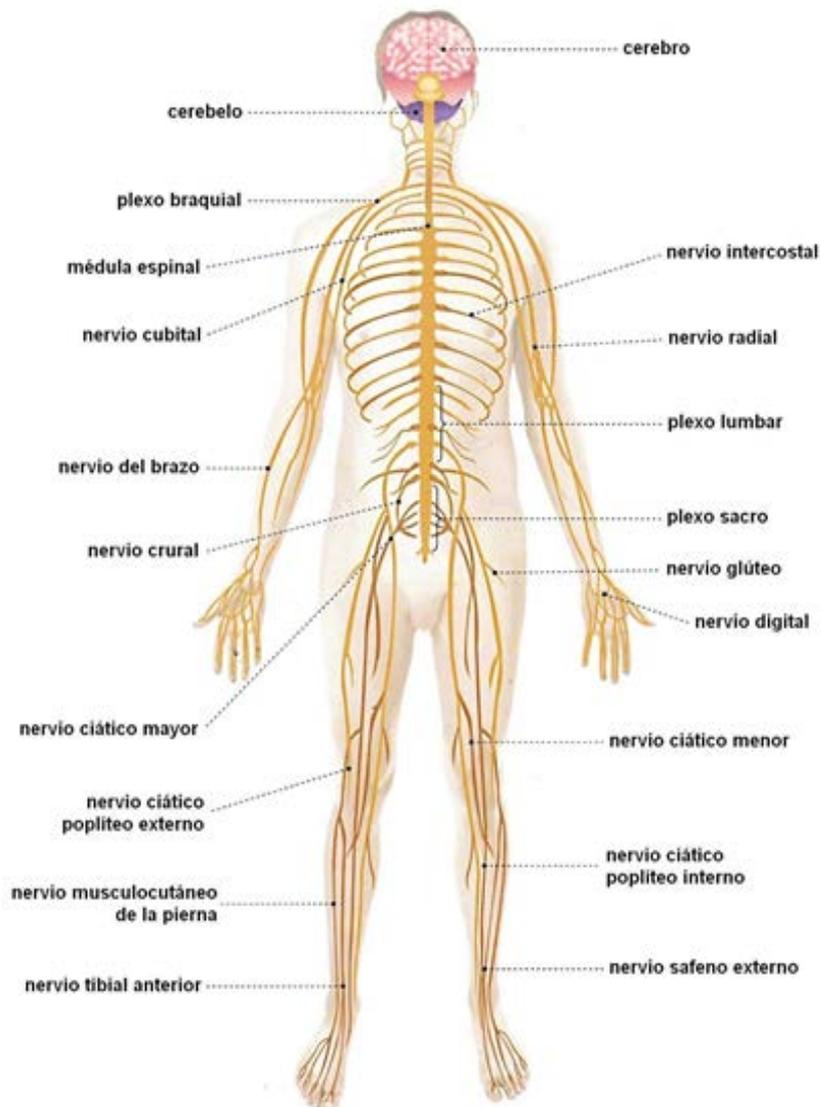
Jean D. Sipe, Merr
Merlini, Maria J. M

| Fibril protein | Precursor protein | Systemic and/ or localized | Acquired or hereditary | Target organs |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| AL | Immunoglobulin light chain | S, L | A, H | All organs, usually except CNS |
| AH | Immunoglobulin heavy chain | S, L | A | All organs except CNS |
| AA | (Apo) Serum amyloid A | S | A | All organs except CNS |
| ATTR | Transthyretin, wild type | S | A | Heart mainly in males, ligaments, tenosynovium |
| | Transthyretin, variants | S | H | PNS, ANS, heart, eye, leptomeninges |
| Aβ2M | β2-Microglobulin, wild type | S | A | Musculoskeletal system |
| | β2-Microglobulin, variant | S | H | ANS |
| AApoAI | Apolipoprotein A I, variants | S | H | Heart, liver, kidney, PNS, testis, larynx (C-terminal variants), skin (C-terminal variants) |
| AApoAII | Apolipoprotein A II, variants | S | H | Kidney |
| AApoAIV | Apolipoprotein A IV, wild type | S | A | Kidney medulla and systemic |
| AApoCII | Apolipoprotein C II, variants | S | H | Kidney |
| AApoCIII | Apolipoprotein C III, variants | S | H | Kidney |
| ATTR | Transthyretin, wild type | S | A | Heart mainly in males, ligaments, tenosynovium |
| | Transthyretin, variants | S | H | PNS, ANS, heart, eye, leptomeninges |
| AαSyn | Aβ protein precursor, variant | L | H | CNS |
| | α-Synuclein | L | A | CNS |
| ATau | Tau | L | A | CNS |
| APrP | Prion protein, wild type | L | A | CJD, fatal insomnia |
| | Prion protein variants | L | H | CJD, GSS syndrome, fatal insomnia |
| | Prion protein variant | S | H | PNS |
| ACal | (Pro)calcitonin | L | A | C-cell thyroid tumors |
| AIAPP | Islet amyloid polypeptide** | L | A | Islets of Langerhans, insulinomas |
| AANF | Atrial natriuretic factor | L | A | Cardiac atria |
| APro | Prolactin | L | A | Pituitary prolactinomas, aging pituitary |
| AIns | Insulin | L | A | Iatrogenic, local injection |
| ASPC*** | Lung surfactant protein | L | A | Lung |
| AGal7 | Galectin 7 | L | A | Skin |
| ACor | Corneodesmosin | L | A | Cornified epithelia, hair follicles |
| AMed | Lactadherin | L | A | Senile aortic, media |
| AKer | Kerato-epithelin | L | A | Cornea, hereditary |
| ALac | Lactoferrin | L | A | Cornea |
| AOAAP | Odontogenic ameloblast-associated protein | L | A | Odontogenic tumors |
| ASem1 | Semenogelin 1 | L | A | Vesicula seminalis |
| AEnf | Enfurvitide | L | A | Iatrogenic |



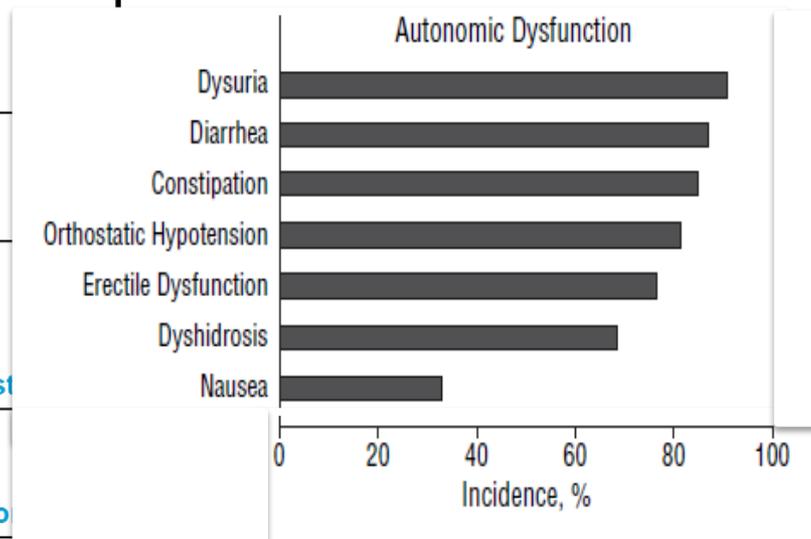
Clínica según depósito neural o parenquimatoso

AFECTACIÓN DE SISTEMA NERVIOSO PERIFÉRICO Y SISTEMA NERVIOSO CENTRAL

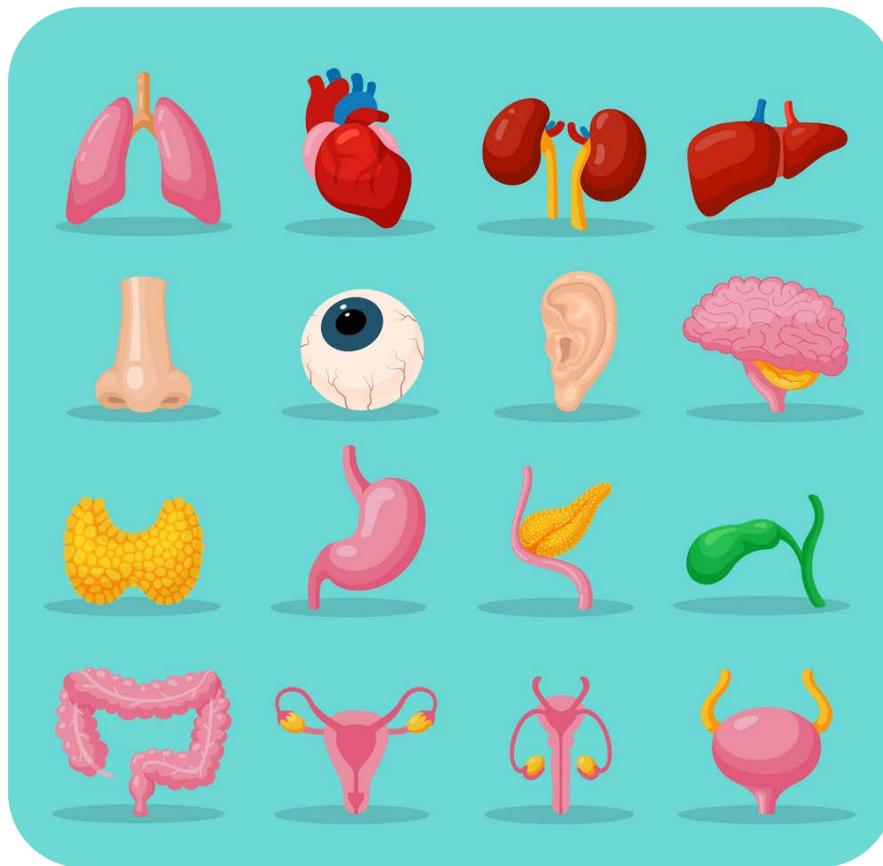


AFECTACIÓN SISTEMA NERVIOSO VEGETATIVO

| | Manifestaciones disautónomas AhTTR |
|----------------------------|---|
| Gastrointestinales | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xerostomía • Gastroparesia (saciedad precoz, náuseas, vómitos) • Diarrea/estreñimiento -> malabsorción • Incontinencia fecal • Insuficiencia pancreática -> maladigestión, malabsorción • Pérdida de peso involuntaria |
| Endocrinológicas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hipoglucemias • Déficit de EPO -> anemia • Dishidrosis |
| Cardiocirculatorias | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hipotensión ortostática • Síncopes • Arritmias • Trastornos vasomotores distales -> alts. Tª dist |
| Oculares | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xeroftalmia • Anomalías vasos conjuntivales • Alteraciones morfológicas del iris: pupila festo |
| Génito-urinarias | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sequedad vaginal: dispareunia • Hipotonía suelo pélvico • Vejiga neurógena • Disfunción eréctil, eyaculación retrógrada |

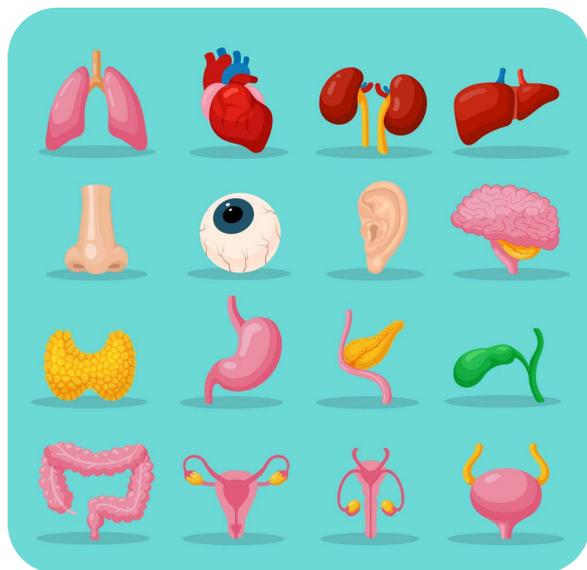


AFECTACIÓN MULTIORGÁNICA DE LA AhTTR



Penetrancia incompleta, expresividad variable, heterogeneidad clínica

**Tipo de
mutación**



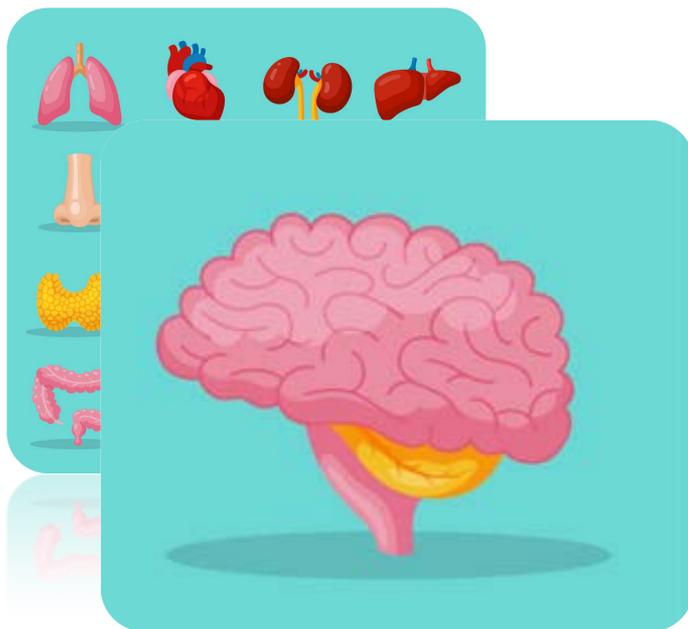
**Edad de
inicio**

Table 1 Most abundant TTR mutations and their clinical manifestations

| Mutation | Sensory neuropathy | Motor neuropathy | Gastrointestinal symptoms | Cardiac complications |
|----------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| V30M | 707 (89.5%) | 305 (38.6%) | 547 (69.3%) | 212 (26.9%) |
| V122I | 35 (60.3%) | 11 (19.0%) | 16 (27.1%) | 57 (96.6%) |
| S50R | 26 (89.7%) | 16 (55.2%) | 19 (65.5%) | 13 (44.8%) |
| E89Q | 21 (95.5%) | 10 (45.5%) | 13 (68.4%) | 13 (65.0%) |
| T60A | 16 (80.0%) | 5 (25.0%) | 8 (40.0%) | 19 (90.5%) |
| F64L | 18 (90.0%) | 11 (55.0%) | 10 (50.0%) | 7 (35.0%) |
| S77Y | 16 (94.1%) | 8 (47.1%) | 12 (70.6%) | 9 (52.9%) |
| I68L | 7 (46.7%) | 6 (40.0%) | 2 (13.3%) | 13 (86.7%) |
| I107V | 10 (83.3%) | 9 (75.0%) | 7 (58.3%) | 8 (66.7%) |
| G47A | 8 (72.7%) | 2 (18.2%) | 2 (18.2%) | 1 (9.1%) |
| L111M | 1 (10.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (10.0%) | 7 (70.0%) |

**INICIO PRECOZ (Early onset) vs
INICIO TARDÍO (late onset)**

AFECTACIÓN SISTEMA NERVIOSO CENTRAL



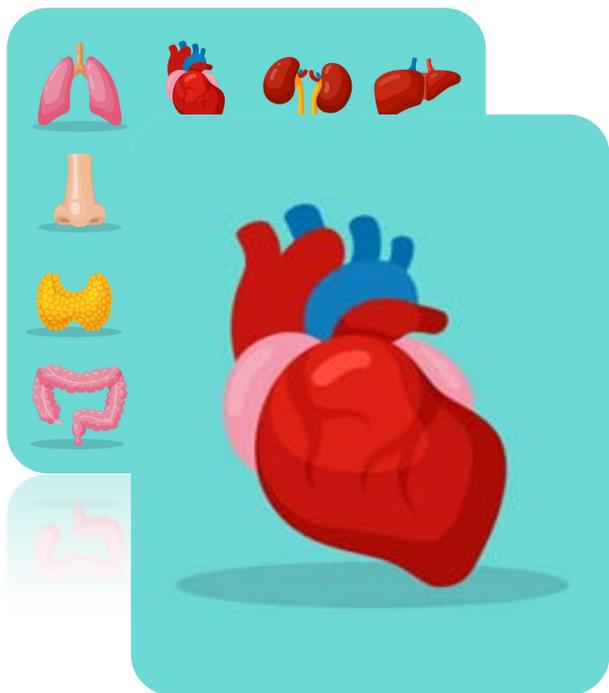
- Depósito de TTR meníngeo-vascular con extensión a corteza superficial
- Mutaciones con especial predilección por SNC (formas oculoleptomeningeas). **Raro en Val30Met pero ya descrito en pacientes trasplantados** (varones, larga enfermedad)
- **11-31% episodios neurológicos:** AVC, AITs, hidrocefalia, afasia, ataxia, deterioro cognitivo y evolución a demencia.

Maia L et al. CNS involvement in V30M transthyretin amyloidosis. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2015.

Sekijima Y et al. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy in posttransplant patients with hereditary ATTR amyloidosis. Neurology 2016.

Freitas Castro V et al. Cognitive impairment in liver transplanted patients with transthyretin-related amyloid Polyneuropathy. Amyloid 2017.

AFECTACIÓN CARDÍACA



- Grandes variaciones según tipo de mutación.
Principal factor pronóstico.
- Alteraciones s/estructura:
 - Infiltración de miocardio: HVI con fisiología restrictiva -> **INSUFICIENCIA CARDÍACA DIASTÓLICA.**
 - **Trastornos del ritmo cardíaco: Bloqueos auriculoventriculares**
 - Disfunción valvular
 - Afectación de la microvasculatura: isquemia-angina

Damy T, Maurer MS, Rapezzi C, et al. Clinical, ECG and echocardiographic clues to the diagnosis of TTR-related cardiomyopathy. Open Heart 2015.

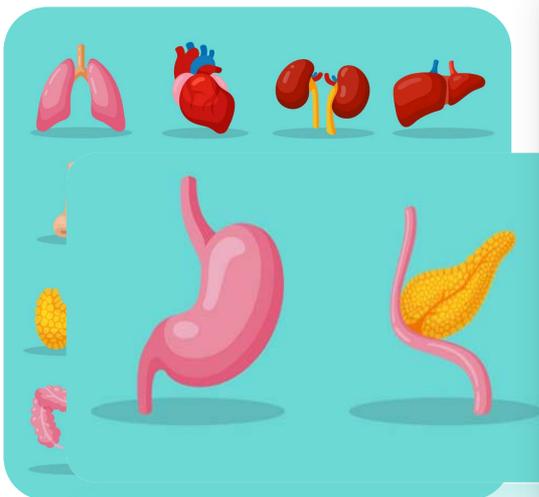
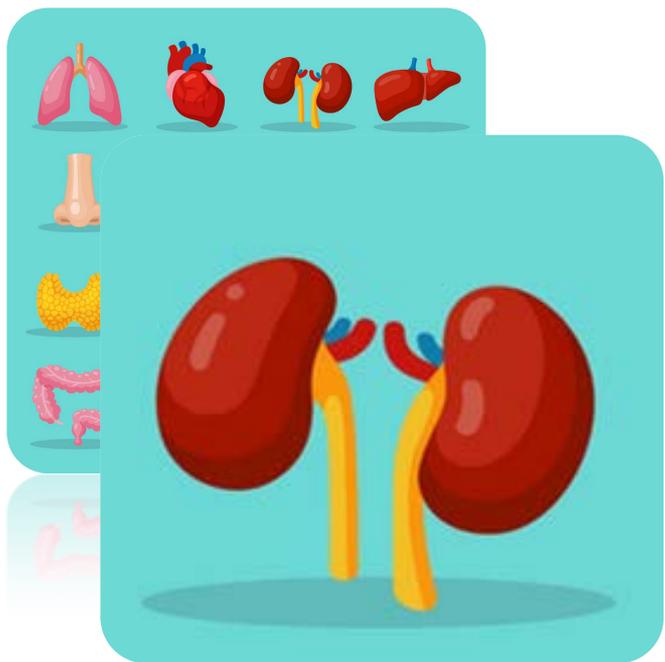


Table 2 Distribution of GI symptoms in patients with ATTR amyloidosis

| Symptom | Wild-type n = 140 | TTR mutation n = 1114 |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Any GI symptom | 21 (15.3%) | 696 (63.0%) |
| Early satiety | 5 (3.6%) | 291 (26.4%) |
| Nausea | 3 (2.2%) | 189 (17.1%) |
| Vomiting | 0 (0.0%) | 147 (13.4%) |
| Constipation | 5 (3.6%) | 230 (20.9%) |
| Diarrhea/constipation | 2 (1.5%) | 267 (24.3%) |
| Diarrhea | 5 (3.6%) | 218 (19.8%) |
| Fecal incontinence | 0 (0.0%) | 68 (6.2%) |
| Unintentional weight loss | 4 (2.9%) | 346 (31.5%) |

Wixner et al. THAOS: gastrointestinal manifestations of transthyretin amyloidosis-common complications of a rare disease. Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases 2014.

AFECTACIÓN RENAL

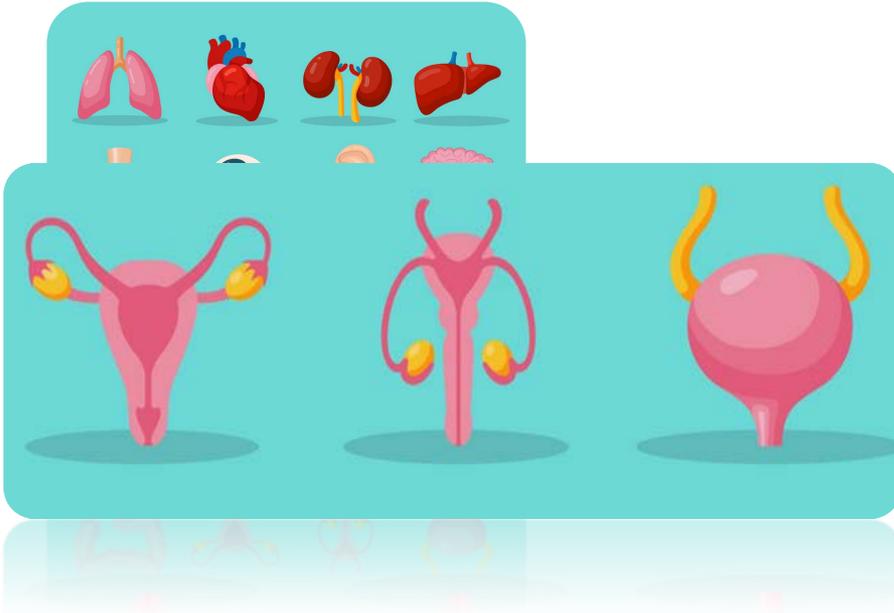


- **Microalbuminemia** (tubular-intersticial), proteinuria y evolución a **sdr. nefrótico** (glomerular)
- **Insuficiencia renal terminal – hemodiálisis**
- **Hipostenuria** (tubular-intersticial)
- **Nefropatía por reflujo** (cicatrices por ITUs repetición)

Lobato L, Rocha A. Transthyretin amyloidosis and the kidney. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 2012: 1337-1346.

Lobato L. End-stage renal disease and dialysis in hereditary amyloidosis TTR Val30Met: presentation, survival and prognosis. Amyloid 2004;11:27-37.

Moreira CI et al. The ever-growing understanding of transthyretin amyloidosis nephropathy. Amyloid 2017. 2017 Mar;24(sup1):117-118.



- **Hasta el 50% pueden padecerla al inicio de la enfermedad**
- **Vejiga neurógena** con episodios de retención aguda de orina
- **Infecciones urinarias recurrentes.**
- **Disfunción eréctil** (debut de la enf.?), **eyaculación retrógrada.**
- Hipotonía de suelo pélvico
- Dispareunia

Gomes MJ, et al. Female sexual and pelvic floor muscles dysfunctions in familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy. Arch Esp Urol 2012.

Andrade MJ. Lower urinary tract dysfunction in familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy, Portuguese type. Neurourol Urodyn 2009.

AFECTACIÓN OCULAR

- Asociada a curso prolongado de la enfermedad
- (24%-50% s/series en ptes. con 4-7 años de seguimiento)
- 25% de las mutaciones tienen afectación ocular
- Irregular respuesta a los tratamientos quirúrgicos
- **Frecuentes recaídas; riesgo de ceguera**
- Depósitos vítreos, cataratas, HTiO y glaucoma,

0.3109/13506129.2015.1015678

Oculopathy in familial amyloidosis polyneuropathy

Table 2. Number of patients/eyes, prevalence and age of patients with or without ocular manifestations (median, IQR).

| Manifestation | | Patients/eyes | Prevalence | Median age | IQR | p Value |
|----------------------|---|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| ACV | + | 68/136 | 14.3% | 44.5 | 40.0–49.3 | 0.793 |
| | – | 409/818 | | 44.5 | 38.1–52.0 | |
| Schirmer test | + | 320/635 | 67% | 46.4 | 41.0–53.7 | <0.001 |
| | – | 157/319 | | 39.9 | 36.1–45.3 | |
| TBUT | + | 379/751 | 79.5% | 44.6 | 38.9–51.2 | 0.859 |
| | – | 98/203 | | 43.1 | 38.0–54.0 | |
| DAI | + | 183/350 | 38.4% | 46.1 | 40.8–52.9 | 0.007 |
| | – | 294/604 | | 42.8 | 37.7–50.6 | |
| Scalloped Iris | + | 133/238 | 27.9% | 46.4 | 41.6–53.2 | 0.006 |
| | – | 344/716 | | 43.1 | 37.9–50.6 | |
| DAL | + | 157/308 | 32.9% | 46.1 | 39.9–52.9 | 0.109 |
| | – | 320/646 | | 43.2 | 38.2–51.2 | |
| Vitreous amyloidosis | + | 83/139 | 17.4% | 46.8 | 40.8–53.3 | 0.045 |
| | – | 394/813 | | 43.7 | 38.0–51.1 | |
| Retinal angiopathy | + | 21/32 | 4.4% | 47.9 | 39.9–56.0 | 0.281 |
| | – | 456/922 | | 44.3 | 38.3–51.1 | |
| Glaucoma | + | 97/165 | 20.3% | 46.2 | 40.3–53.3 | 0.079 |
| | – | 380/789 | | 43.8 | 38.2–50.6 | |

Beirao JM. Ophthalmological manifestations in hereditary transthyretin (ATTR V30M) carriers: a review of 513 cases. *Amyloid* 2015.

Reynolds et al. Ocular manifestations of familial transthyretin amyloidosis. *American Journal of Ophthalmology* 2017.

OTROS ÓRGANOS AFECTADOS

Apnea Obstructiva del Sueño

Bodez D et al. Sleep 2016

Anemia

Beirao I et al. Clin Nephrol 2010

Sordera neurosensorial

McColgen P. J Neurol 2015

Maladigestión/malabsorción

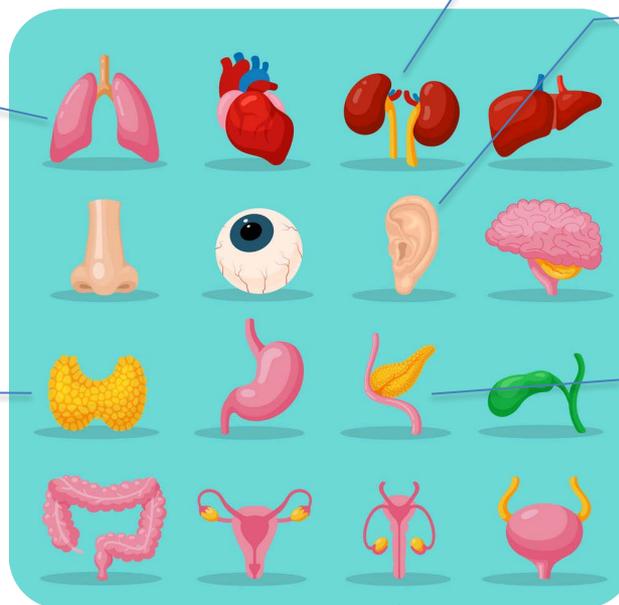
Wixner J et al. Expert Rev Gastroenterol
Hepatol 2018

Disfunción tiroidea

Huang G. Amyloid. 2017

Alteraciones cutáneas

Lanoue J. Am J Dermatopathol 2016



- **Cutáneas:** úlceras por presión, quemaduras

| Complicaciones registradas (35 pacientes) | Nº de pacientes | Porcentaje |
|--|-----------------|------------|
| Síndrome del túnel carpiano. | 10 | 23% |
| Necesidad de ayuda para la deambulaci3n (tetraparesia) | 10 | 23% |
| Quemaduras | 8 | 20 % |
| Mal perforante plantar | 7 | 16% |
| Alteraciones graves de la conducci3n con colocaci3n de MP. | 6 | 14% |
| Disautonomía | 6 | 14% |
| Neuroartropatía | 6 | 14% |
| Síndrome malabsortivo | 4 | 9% |
| Vejiga neur3gena. | 3 | 7% |
| Úlceras por presi3n | 2 | 5% |
| Infecci3n del tracto urinario | 2 | 5% |
| Fracturas. | 2 | 5% |
| Osteomielitis. | 1 | 2.3% |
| Anemia | 1 | 2.3% |
| Insuficiencia renal | 1 | 2.3% |
| Glaucoma | 1 | 2.3% |

Tabla 1

Sousa M. ARiA 2015

Munar-Qués, M. Polineuropatía amiloid3tica familiar o enfermedad de Corino Andrade. JANO 2005: 1134.

L3pez Rubiano Mj, et al. Análisis descriptivo de diversos aspectos podol3gicos en pacientes con PAF: serie de casos. Rev Esp Podol 2017.

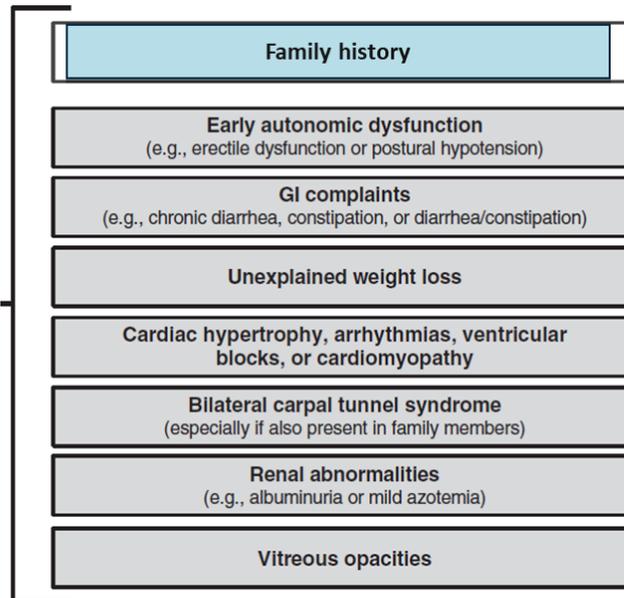
Ericzon B_G et al. Liver transplantation for hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis: after 20 years still the best therapeutic alternative. Transplantation 2015.

DIAGNÓSTICO DE LA AhTTR

- Necesidad de alta sospecha clínica -> demora diagnóstica
- Amplio diagnóstico diferencial en ámbito de Medicina Interna
- Complejidad diagnóstica

Progressive
symmetric
sensory-motor
neuropathy

+ ≥ 1 of the
following



Additional alert signs:

- Rapid disease progression
- Failure of response to prior therapies

TEST GENÉTICO
SECUENCIACIÓN COMPLETA GEN TTR

BIOPSIA
(prescindible en foco endémico)

Conceição et al. "Red flag" symptoms clusters in familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy. Journal of Peripheral Nervous System 2016;21:5-9.

Autoimmune

Idiopathic

Vasculitis

Vasculitis
Sarcoidosis
Scl. Sjögren/CBP
Cellulitis

CONCLUSIONES

- La AhTTR es una enfermedad **sistémica (multiorgánica)**
- Enfermedad **heterogénea** en todos sus aspectos
- La clínica cardinal recae sobre **sistema nervioso periférico y corazón**
- Tiene manifestaciones clínicas diversas según **tipo de mutación, la edad de inicio y duración de la enfermedad**
- **Complicaciones graves** con gran limitación funcional para los pacientes
- **Diagnóstico muy complejo** y necesidad de adecuado manejo en **unidades multidisciplinarias**
- **Necesidad de detección precoz para rápida instauración de tratamiento**

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Hospital Juan Ramón Jiménez
Servicio de Medicina Interna



**GRACIAS POR VUESTRA
ASISTENCIA Y ATENCIÓN**