

# Prenatal CGH array in Ste-Justine: 5 years of experience

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## CGH team

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# patients

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- Over a 1000 cases since 2009
- Mostly ultrasound abnormalities
- Chromosomal abnormalities seen in karyotypes
- Familial cases with a CGH array abnormality that is pathogenic and cannot be detected by FISH.



# technique

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- DNA is degraded when the culture gets too old, the technique is not very precise.
- Ok when the culture is young.
- Very clear with a direct extraction from amniotic fluid (one tube) but rarely enough before 18 weeks.



## technique

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- Interphase FISH is done to determine the sex and eliminate the frequent trisomies.
- CGH array technique can be started the next day.
- Result within a week.

# results

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- Mostly normal results
- Around 10% of pathogenic results
- A few uncertain results (possibly pathogenic)

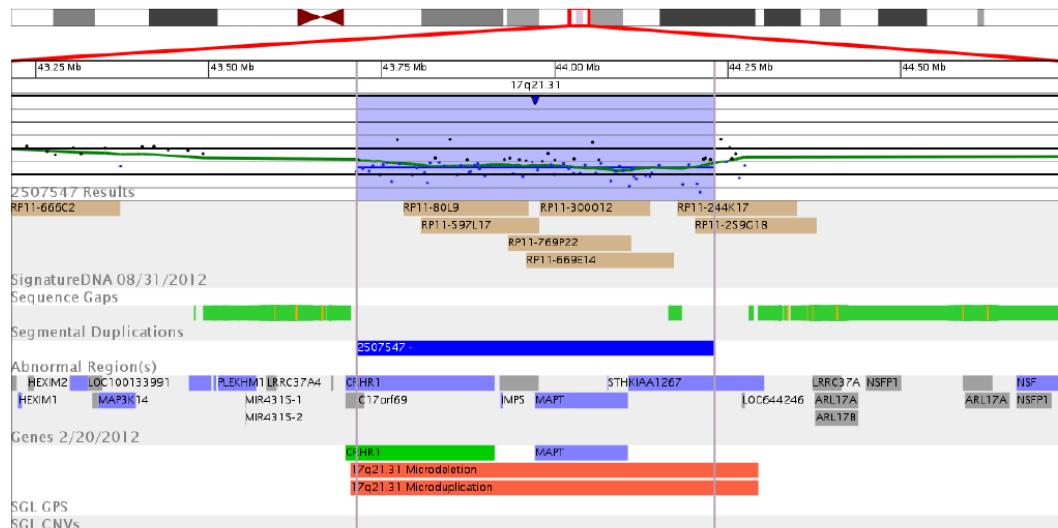


# Microdeletion/ microduplication syndromes

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- del 22q11.2
- dup 22q11.2
- other microdup/del syndrome less common but very clearly pathogenic.

### Genoglyphix Genome Browser View Build hg19 Feb. 2009



#### Abnormality Details

Genome Build	UCSC 2009 hg19 assembly
Copy Number	Copy Loss
Chromosome Band	17q21.31
Genomic Coordinates	chr17:43713616-44231165
Estimated Minimum Size	517.55 kb
Estimated Maximum Size	749.31 kb
Number of Probes	75
Avg Value	-0.730
StartGap	221.83 kb Cen
EndGap	9.93 kb Tel
Note Text	254224910711_1_1_IntervalBasedReport.xls

#### Syndromes in Region (2 Total)

17q21.31 Microdeletion, 17q21.31 Microduplication

#### OMIM Genes in Region (5 Total)

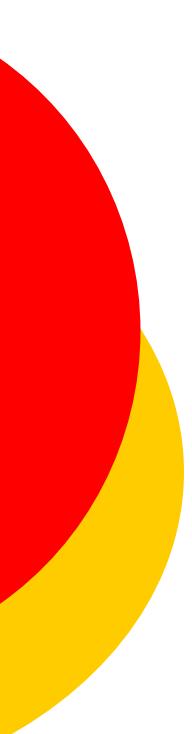
CRHR1, IMP5, MAPT, STH, KIAA1267

#### Other Genes in Region (4 Total)

MGC57346, C17orf69, LOC100128977, LOC100130148

*Male fetus with slight disproportion between the heart and the thorax, left club foot, renal pelvis 4,4 mm, flexed wrists, craniostenosis?*

del 17q21.31 (typical facial appearance, cardiac and renal defects, and speech delay in addition to intellectual disability, hypotonia and seizures.)



## Non recurrent abnormalities

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- Non recurrent microdeletions or duplications large enough to be clearly pathogenic (5Mb and more)
- Terminal deletions
- Derivative chromosomes from a translocation.

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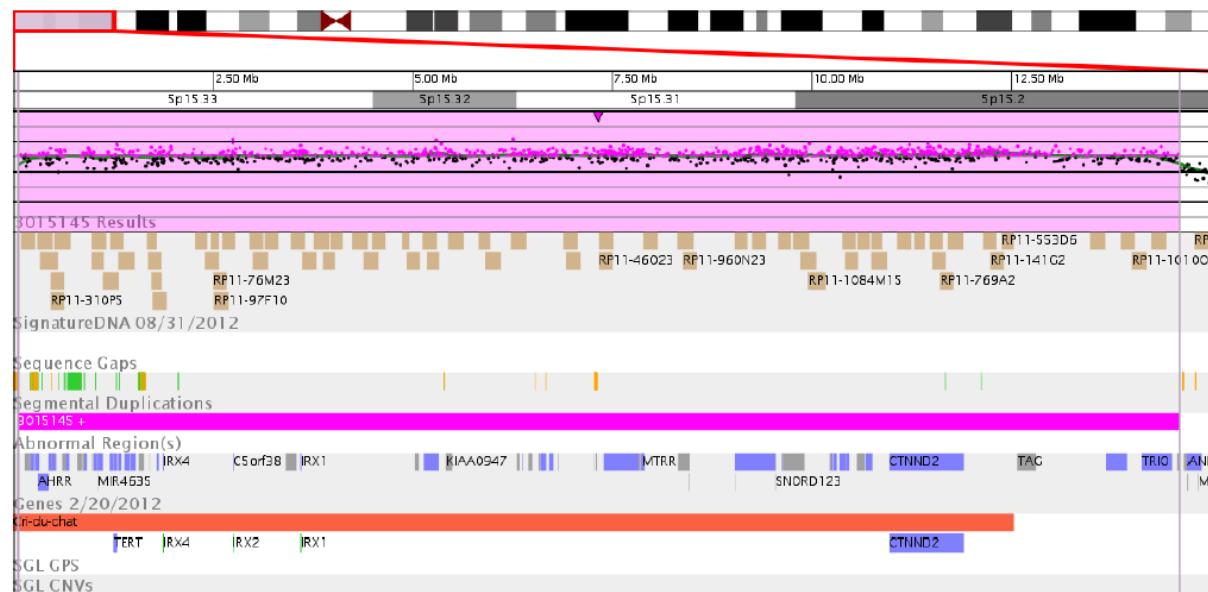


del 22q12.3q13.1  
5,7 Mb

*Fetus with heart malformation and one kidney*

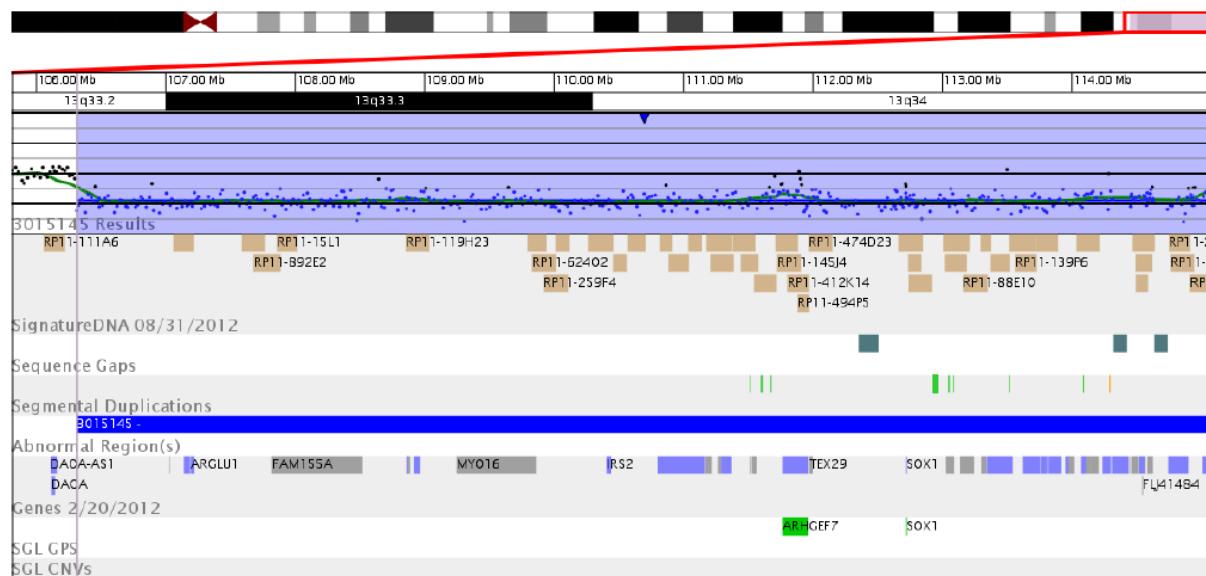


### Genoglyphix Genome Browser View Build hg19 Feb. 2009



dup 5pter  
14,5 Mb

### Genoglyphix Genome Browser View Build hg19 Feb. 2009



del 13qter  
8,8 Mb

Male fetus with heart asymmetry and hernia

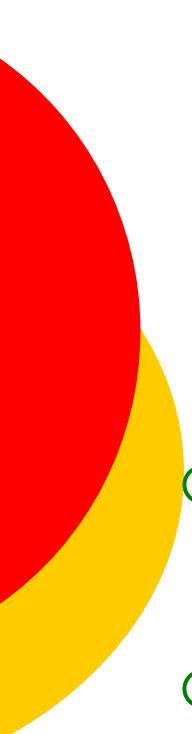




## Uncertain: partial deletion of a known microdeletion syndrome

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- Fetus with club feet and dysplastic right kidney
- aCGH: a deletion of 700 kb in 22q11.2 in the distal part only of the DiGeorge/VCF deletion
- Inherited from the mother.



## Uncertain: duplication cutting a morbid gene

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- Male fetus with severe hypoplasia of lower limbs.
- Duplication in part of *NHS* on X chromosome.
- Nance Horan syndrome: eye and teeth anomalies, possible developmental delay and autism.
- The maternal grandfather had the same duplication.



## Uncertain: intermediate size of the anomaly

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- Fetus with IUGR, arthrogryposis?
- Deletion in 17p13.1 that could touch *MYH3* linked to arthrogryposis.
- Duplication in 17p12 1,285 Mb, 7 OMIM genes, 14 non OMIM genes.
- Need to test the parents to find out if de novo or inherited.



# What to report?

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Different than regular post-natal CGH array:

- No detailed phenotype (only ultrasound findings), cannot see the mental development.
- Pregnancy= very stressed and emotional parents.
- Possibility for the parents to decide to end the pregnancy= life or death decision.



# What to report?

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- Our genetic team agreed that for ongoing pregnancies, we should not report as much uncertain findings as for children with mental retardation or malformations.
- We only report findings that are known as pathogenic or sometimes possibly pathogenic (like the few previous examples).
- No report of CNV where a gene is vaguely linked to a disease in one article (unless very specific malformation observed in that fetus).

# What to report?

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- What to do with predisposition genes? (penetrance less than 100%).
  - Not always possible to give a precise %.
  - Predisposition to autism...scary.
  - Predisposition to learning disability (10% of population).
- What to do with adult onset disease?
  - Ethics of prenatal diagnosis for an adult onset disease.
  - Chance that one of the parents will carry it too.
- Recessive gene deletion?
  - No impact for the foetus health
  - one parent probably a carrier
- X-linked disease gene CNV in a girl?
  - No impact for the foetus health
  - Mother could be a carrier and transmit to a son

# Consent (version 2)

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- **Dr Anne-Marie Laberge**
- Dr. Emmanuelle Lemyre
- Dr. Sonia Nizard
- Dr. Géraldine Mathonnet
- Dr. Frédérique Tihy
- Dr. Grant Mitchell
- Dr. Jacques Michaud
- Dr. Jean-François Soucy
- Dr. Marie Ange Delrue
- Dr. Philippe Campeau
- Dr. Aspasia Karalis
- Dr. Catherine Brunel-Guitton

# consent (version 2)

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- **Consentement pour analyses génétiques (prénatal)**
- Je, \_\_\_\_\_, DdN : \_\_\_\_\_, consens à ce qu'une analyse du matériel génétique de mon fœtus soit effectuée pour : caryotype autre test : \_\_\_\_\_
- sur l'échantillon fœtal suivant: amniocytes villosités choriales autre : \_\_\_\_\_
- Si l'analyse est effectuée à partir d'un échantillon prélevé par une procédure invasive (ex. amnio, biopsie choriale): \_\_\_\_\_
- J'ai été informée des risques associés à ces procédures, en particulier du **risque de perdre la grossesse**. \_\_\_\_\_ (initialer)
- J'ai été informée que **rarement l'examen doit être repris** parce qu'il n'y a pas assez de cellules dans l'échantillon prélevé ou qu'il y a eu contamination par les cellules de la mère. \_\_\_\_\_ (initialer)
- Dans certains cas, il arrive que le résultat obtenu soit difficile à interpréter.
- Je comprends qu'il est possible que l'on demande des **prélèvements sanguins chez moi et mon conjoint** pour aider à l'interprétation des résultats chez mon fœtus.
- Je comprends que les résultats suivants ne sont généralement pas reportés en prénatal (sauf rare exception en consultation avec le médecin généticien traitant) :
  - Les anomalies dont la signification clinique n'est pas assez bien définie.
  - Les anomalies associées à un statut de porteur de maladie.
- Je comprends que malgré ceci il est possible que les **implications du résultat obtenu pour la santé du fœtus restent difficiles à établir**.
- **Si un CGH (ou autre test génomique) est effectué :** Il est possible que l'analyse révèle des résultats sans lien avec la raison pour laquelle le test a été demandé (**découvertes fortuites**). Si ceci se produit, les résultats ayant un **impact pour la santé du fœtus durant la grossesse, de l'enfant pendant l'enfance ou un impact potentiel pour une future grossesse** me seront communiqués.
- Je veux  Je ne veux pas  que l'on me communique les résultats n'ayant un impact sur la santé qu'à l'âge adulte. Je comprends que ceci pourrait également révéler une anomalie ayant un impact sur la santé d'un des parents.
- Je comprends qu'un **résultat normal n'élimine pas complètement la possibilité qu'un changement génétique soit présent** car un changement pourrait ne pas être détectable par la méthode utilisée, soit parce qu'il se trouve dans des parties du génome qui ne sont pas explorées par le test ou parce que la méthode utilisée ne peut détecter que certains types de changements.
- Je comprends que les résultats des tests me seront communiqués par le professionnel du CHU Sainte-Justine qui m'a offert l'analyse et seront par la suite disponibles dans mon dossier médical au CHU Ste-Justine.
- Si des analyses semblables sont faites chez des **membres de ma famille**, je permets ou ne permets pas que les résultats de mes tests soient utilisés par des professionnels du CHU Ste-Justine pour aider à l'interprétation de leurs résultats.

# Consent (version 2): choice for adult onset disease

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- I understand that the following results are generally not reported in prenatal CGH (except rare exceptions in accord with the geneticist):
  - The abnormalities where the clinical significance is unclear.
  - The abnormalities associated with a carrier status of recessive disease.
- I understand that it is still possible that the impact of the result on the health of the fetus might be uncertain.
- It is possible that the analysis results in an incidental finding. If it happens, **any result that would have an impact on my foetus health during pregnancy or childhood or a potential impact on a following pregnancy will be communicated to me.**
- I want  I do not want  that a result **with an impact on adult health only be communicated to me.** I understand that this could reveal an abnormality with an impact on the health of one parent.

# What to report? Ste-Justine consensus

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- What to do with predisposition genes? (penetrance less than 100%). **REPORT (should we give a choice?)**
  - Not always possible to give a precise %.
  - Predisposition to autism...scary.
  - Predisposition to learning disability (10% of population).
- What to do with adult onset disease? **CHOICE**
  - Ethics of prenatal diagnosis for an adult onset disease.
  - Chance that one of the parents will carry it too.
- Recessive gene deletion? **NOT REPORT (discuss with geneticist if frequent disease –ARSAC in Québec)**
  - No impact for the foetus health
  - one parent probably a carrier
- X-linked disease gene CNV in a girl? **REPORT**
  - No impact for the foetus health
  - Mother could be a carrier and transmit to a son

# conclusion

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In my opinion...

- CGH array is very useful in prenatal diagnosis to detect pathogenic chromosomal abnormalities (better than karyotype) if we restrain what we report to pathogenic CNVs, otherwise, it could be very stressful and dangerous.
  
- We need strong guidelines about what to report and what **not** to report in prenatal diagnosis.