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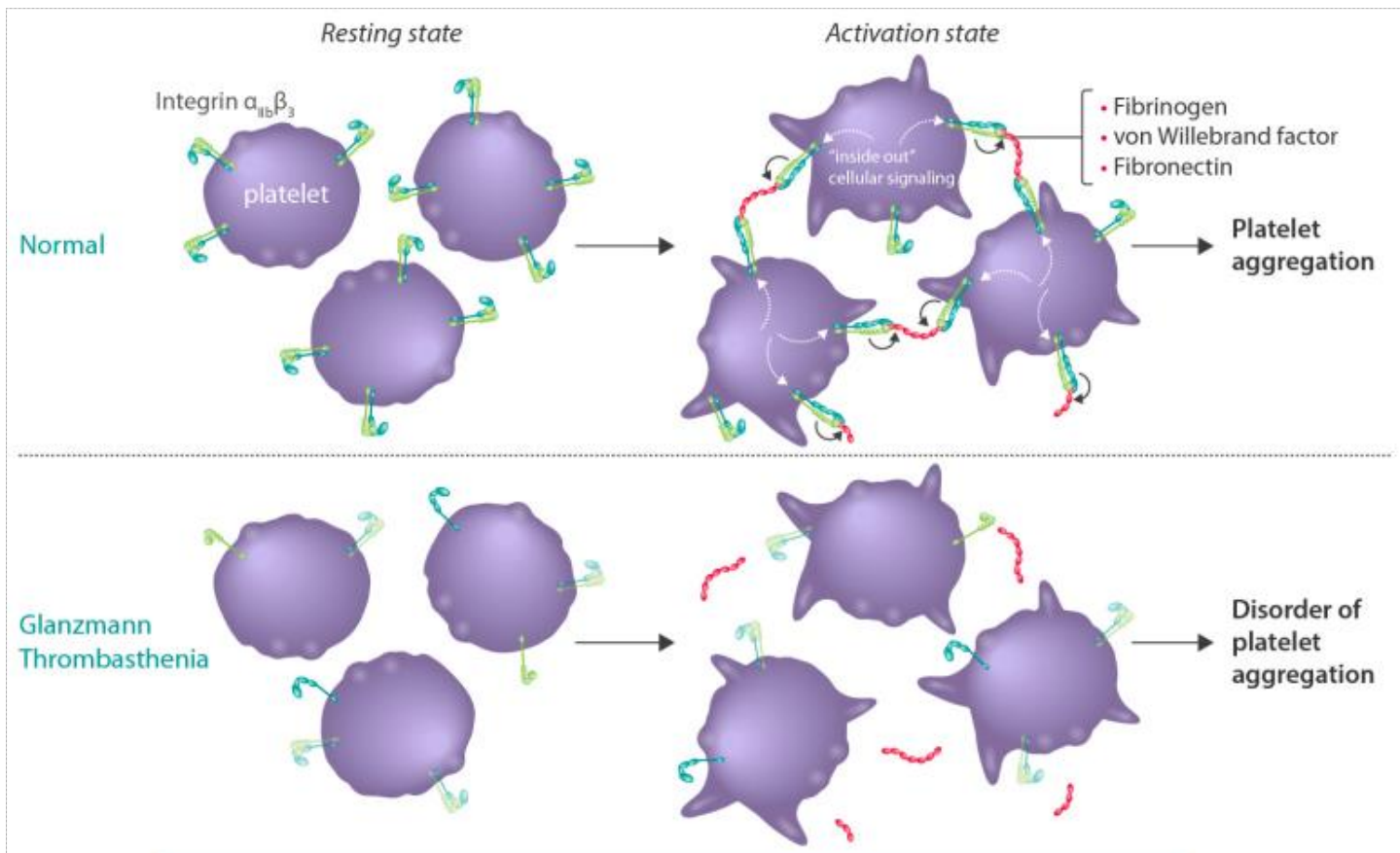
Développement d'iso-anticorps anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ dans la thrombasthénie de Glanzmann : Données préliminaires (étude TAAS)

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Thrombasthénie de Glanzmann (TG)

Maladie hémorragique autosomique récessive rare causée par l'absence ou la dysfonction de l'intégrine $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$



Mutations dans le gène *ITGA2B* ou *ITGB3*

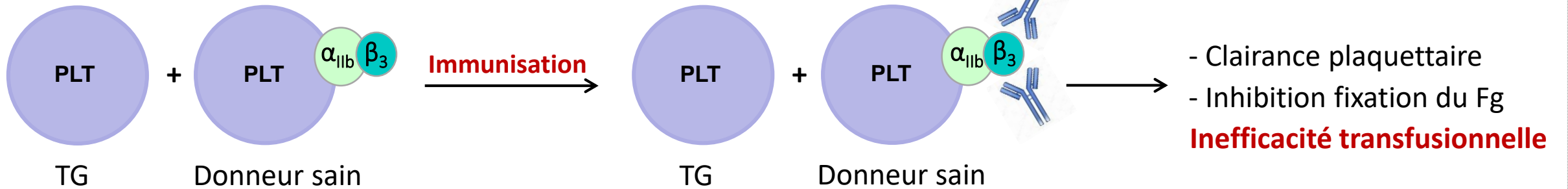
3 sous-types :

- Types I (< 5 %) et II (5-20%) : anomalie quantitative
- « Variant » TG : anomalie qualitative

Concentrés plaquettaires (PLT) sont utilisés pour prévenir et traiter les saignements pouvant engager le pronostic vital

Iso-immunisation anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$

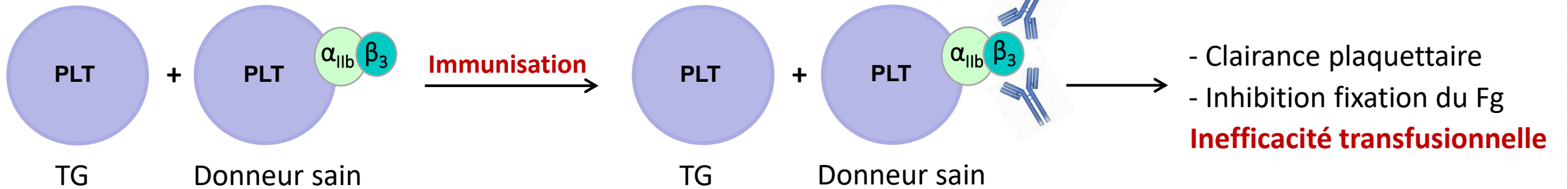
- Après transfusion plaquettaire :



!! Risque hémorragique !!

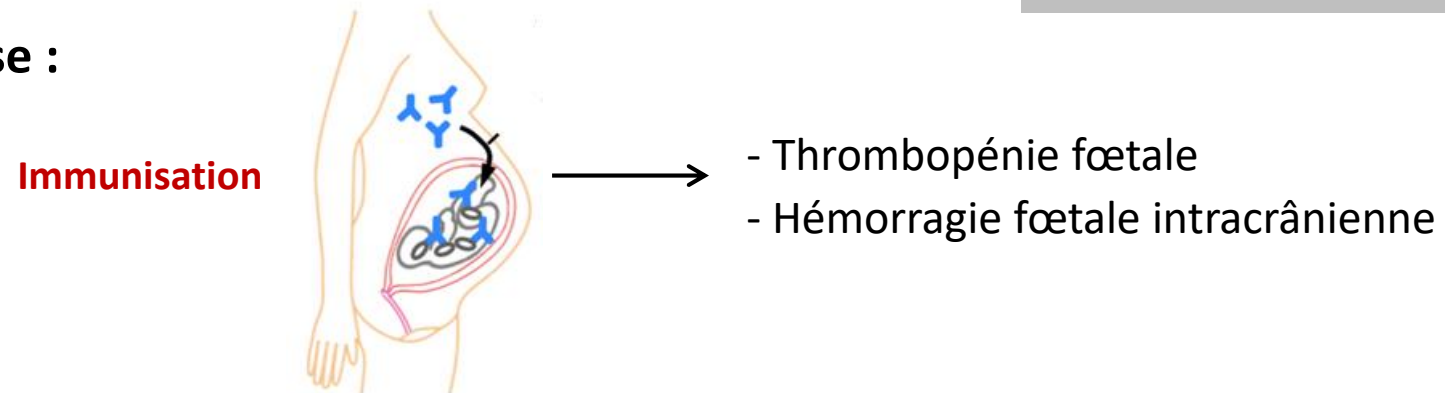
Iso-immunisation anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$

- Après transfusion plaquettaire :



!! Risque hémorragique !!

- Au cours d'une grossesse :



Epidémiologie anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$

Table I. Studies reporting the incidence of anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies in Glanzmann thrombasthenia.

Total patients (<i>n</i>)	Patients screened (<i>n</i>)	Positive cases [<i>n</i> (%)]	Methods	References
177	Not specified	6 (3.5%)	Not specified	George <i>et al</i> (1990)
59	54	21 (39%)	MAIPA; other immunological methods; methods based on inhibition of normal platelet aggregation by the patient's plasma	Poon <i>et al</i> (2004)
17	16	2 (12.5%)	MAIPA / ELISA using the commercial plate (PAK2-LE)	Santoro <i>et al</i> (2010)
24	24	13/16 (81%) of the French Gypsy patients and 2/8 (25%) of the patients with other GT mutations	MAIPA	Fiore <i>et al</i> (2012)
83	Not specified	20 (24%)	Not specified	Nurden <i>et al</i> (2015)
218	Not specified	47 (22%)	Not specified	Poon <i>et al</i> (2016)

ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; GT, Glanzmann thrombasthenia; MAIPA, monoclonal antibody-specific immobilization of platelet antigens.

Fiore et al., British Journal Of Haematology, 2018

Facteurs de risques associés aux anticorps anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$?

Sexe, type de TG, origine ethnique, mutation génétique, antécédents transfusionnels ?

Objectifs de l'étude TAAS

(Thrombasthenia Anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ Antibodies Study) : NCT04595617

- **Déterminer la prévalence** de l'immunisation dans une cohorte française de patients atteints de TG
- **Identifier les facteurs de risques** génétiques, socio-démographiques et thérapeutiques d'immunisation
 - **Décrire la cinétique** d'immunisation grâce à une étude prospective
 - **Déterminer le mécanisme d'inhibition** des anticorps anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$

Matériels et Méthodes

Etude nationale prospective multicentrique (Bordeaux, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, Marseille, Nîmes, Strasbourg, Toulouse)

Inclusion de tout patient avec un diagnostic de certitude de TG, objectif : 40 patients



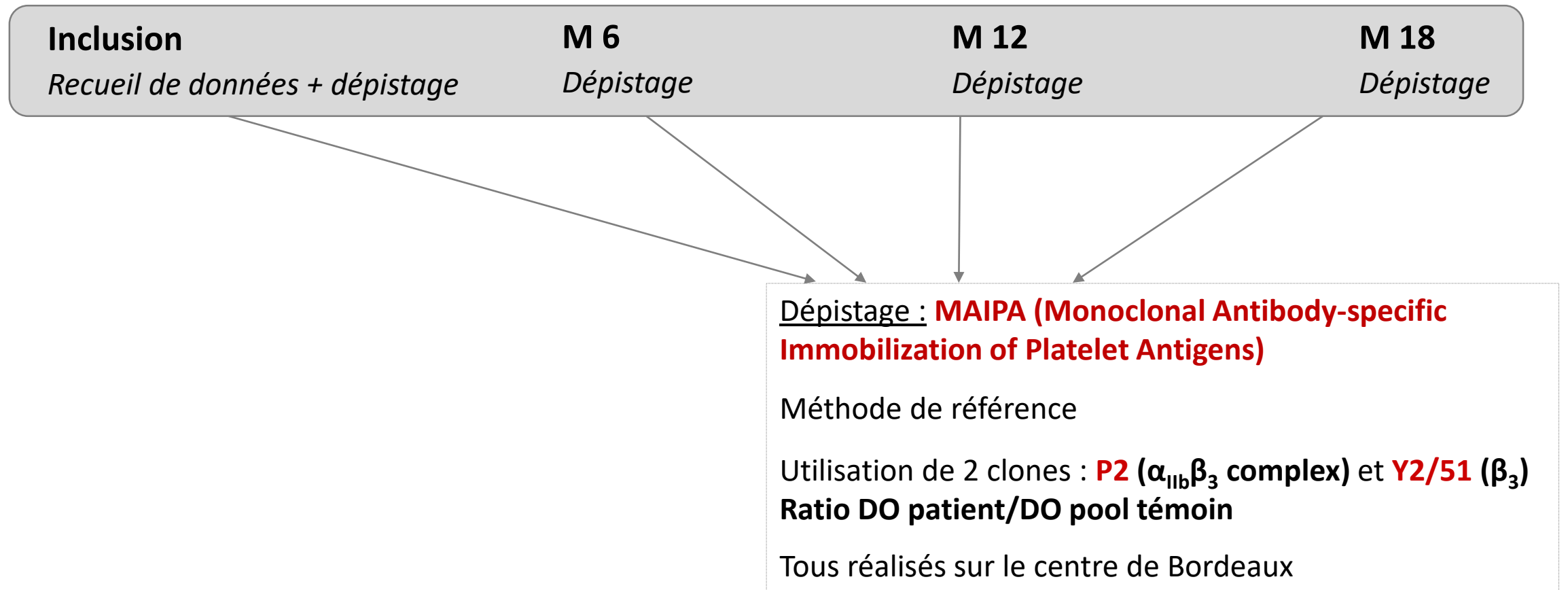
Recueil de données :

- sous type de TG
- mutation gène *ITGA2B* ou *ITGB3*
- antécédents familiaux
- âge à la première transfusion, nombre et type de transfusions
- délai après transfusion et le dépistage d'anticorps

Matériels et Méthodes

Etude nationale prospective multicentrique (Bordeaux, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, Marseille, Nîmes, Strasbourg, Toulouse)

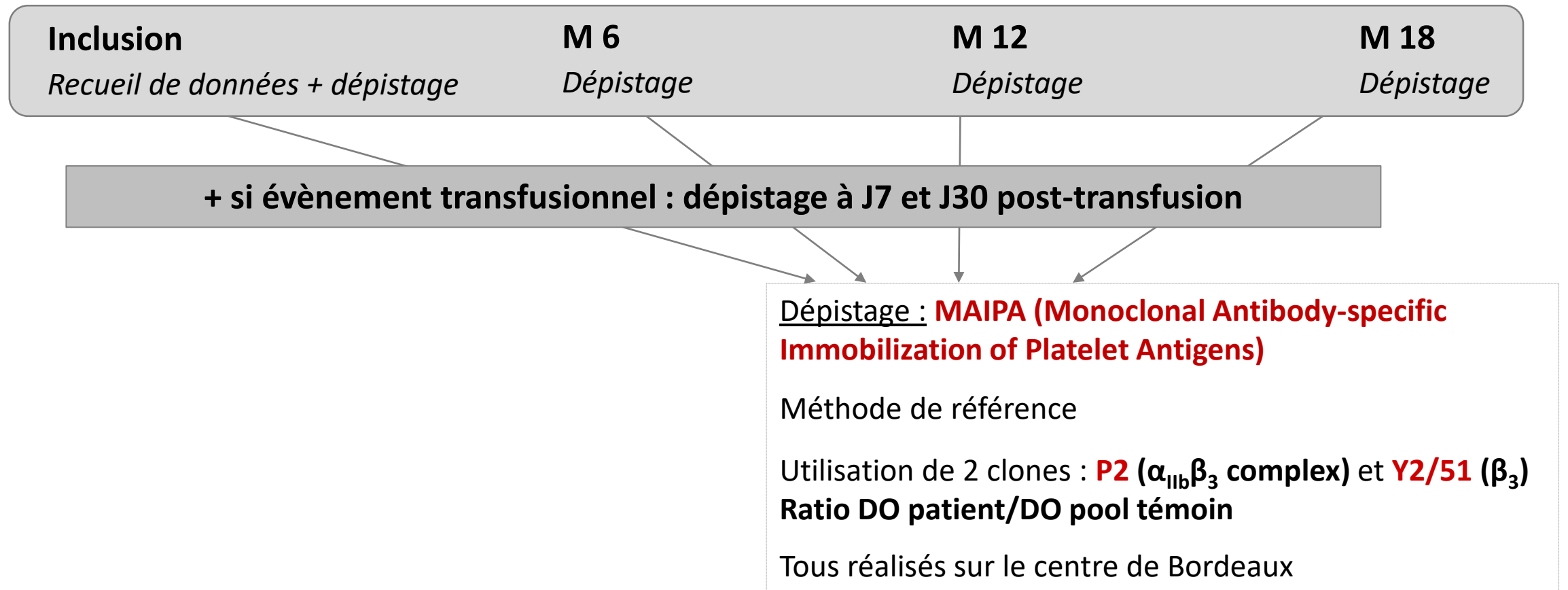
Inclusion de tout patient avec un diagnostic de certitude de TG, objectif : 40 patients



Matériels et Méthodes

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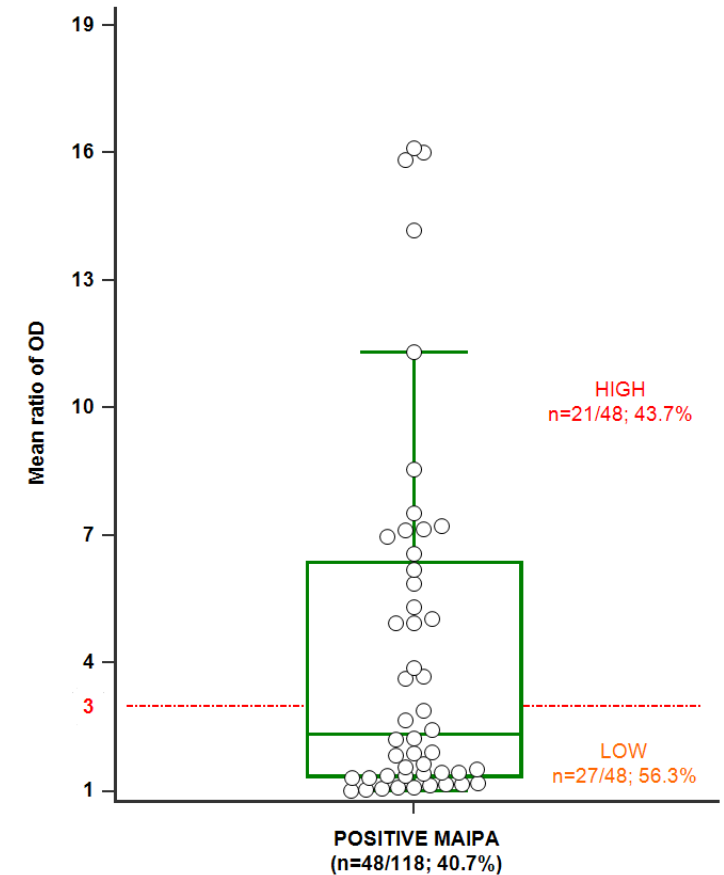
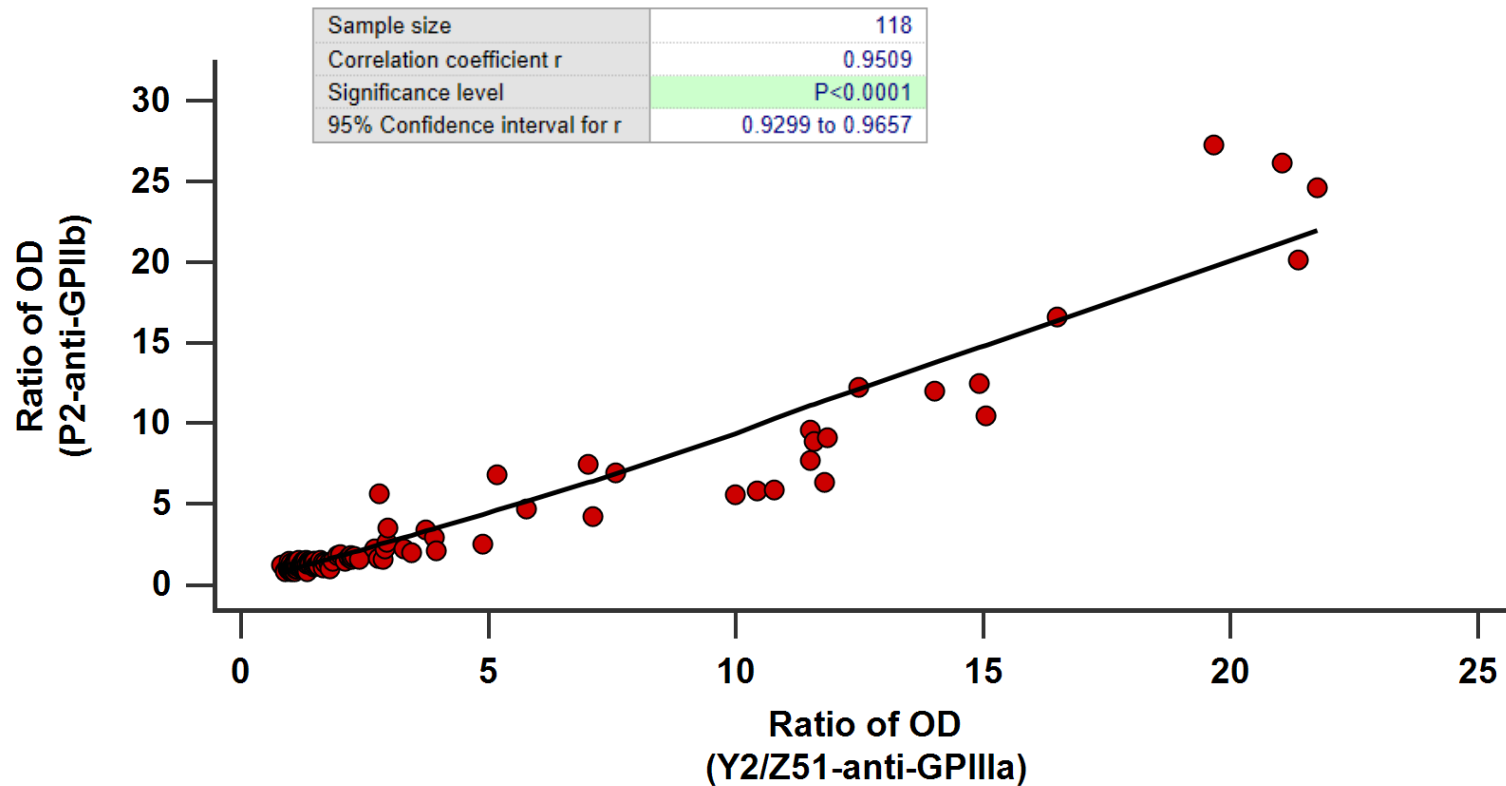
Inclusion de tout patient avec un diagnostic de certitude de TG, objectif : 40 patients



Résultats

Inclusion de **41 patients** entre janvier et octobre 2021

Présentation des **données préliminaires sur le suivi sérologique** : 118 sérums analysés



French Gypsy patients and the development of platelet anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies (at inclusion)

n=19/41; 46.3%

Variables	Anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies			p
	All (n=19; 100.0%)	Negative (n=4; 21.1%)	Positive (n=15; 78.9%)	
Age, median [IQR]	37.0 [28.5-58.2]	31.0 [26.5-42.0]	39.0 [29.7-59.0]	0.34
Male, n (%)	7/19 (36.8)	2/7 (28.6)	5/7 (71.4)	0.6
Female, n (%)	12/19 (63.2)	2/12 (16.7)	10/12 (83.3)	
Family history of anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies	13/16 (81.2)	3/4 (75.0)	10/12 (83.3)	1
Blood products administration, n (%)	19/19 (100.0)	4/4 (100.0)	15/15 (100.0)	1
Platelet concentrates (PC) administration	15/18 (83.3)	4/4 (100.0)	11/14 (78.6)	1

- Age at inclusion = 37.0 years (28.5-58.2)
- Male-to-female ratio = 0.58
- **83.3% had received at least once platelet transfusions**
- **78.8% had positive Abs**
- **Three positive patients** had never received treatment with platelet concentrates

Relationship between blood product administrations and antibody expression in Gypsy patients

Variables	Anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies			p
	All (n=19; 100.0%)	Negative (n=4; 21.1%)	Positive (n=15; 78.9%)	
Number of PLT administration				
nb < 5	6/14 (42.9)	3/4 (75.0)	3/10 (30.0)	0.04
nb = 5-10	1/14 (7.1)	1/4 (25.0)	0/10 (0.0)	
nb >10	7/14 (50.0)	0/4 (0.0)	7/10 (70.0)	
Type of PLT				
Apheresis, n=12	12/12 (100.0)	2/2 (100.0)	10/10 (100.0)	1
HLA-compatible, n=9	1/9 (11.1)	0/2 (0.0)	1/7 (14.3)	1
MCPS, =11	10/11 (90.9)	2/2 (100.0)	8/9 (88.9)	1
RBC administration	17/18 (94.4)	3/4 (75.0)	14/14 (100.0)	0.22
Total number (nb) of RBC				
nb < 5	6/17 (35.3)	1/3 (33.3)	5/14 (35.7)	1
nb = 5-10	2/17 (11.8)	0/3 (0.0)	2/14 (14.3)	
nb >10	9/17 (52.9)	2/3 (66.6)	7/14 (50.0)	
Age at first blood products administration, n=19	10.0 [5.2-30.7]	4.0 [2.0-11.0]	20.0 [8.5-31.7]	0.08
PLT	12/16 (75.0)	3/4 (75.0)	9/12 (75.0)	1
RBC	10/18 (55.6)	2/4 (50.0)	8/14 (57.1)	1
Time to last blood products administration	5.0 [2.1-15.0]; n=18	11.5 [1.7-23.0]; n=4	5 [2.1-11.7]; n=15	0.65
PLT	4.2 [2.0-12.5]; n=8	23.0 [20.0-26.0]; n=2	3.0 [2.0-4.5]; n=6	0.04
RBC	5.5 [2.5-12.0]; n=14	3.0 [1.1-15.7]; n=3	6.0 [3.0-11.7]; n=11	0.77

- Patients with anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ Abs had received more platelet concentrates

- Shorter time to last platelet transfusions

Relationship between other factors and antibody expression in Gypsy patients

Variables	Anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies			p
	All (n=19; 100.0%)	Negative (n=4; 21.1%)	Positive (n=15; 78.9%)	
Age at first blood products administration	10.0 [5.2-30.7]	4.0 [2.0-11.0]	20.0 [8.5-31.7]	0.08
Pregnancies	5/11 (45.0)	0/2 (0.0)	5/9 (55.6)	0.45
Positive anti-HLA Abs	6/19 (31.6)	0/4 (0.0)	6/15 (40.0)	0.25

Pregnancies were reported in five women, all of which had developed anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies

Positive patients tended to be older at first blood products administration and to be more frequently positive for anti-HLA antibodies

Variable	All (n=14; 100.0)	Total number (nb) of PC			p
		nb <5; 6/14 (42.9)	nb = 5-10; 1/14 (7.1)	nb >10; 7/14 (50.0)	
Age at first blood products transfusion	20.5 [6.0-32.0]	11.0 [2.0-21.0]	2.0 [2.0-2.0]	32.0 [22.5-33.7]	0.05
Time to last PC administration, n=13	4.0 [2.0-13.0]	11.0 [2.9-21.5]	0.5 [0.5-0.5]	4.0 [2.0-8.6]	0.2
Pregnancies	4/9 (44.0)	0/2 (0.0)	0/1 (0.0)	4/6 (66.7)	0.7
Anti-HLA Abs	6/14 (42.3)	1/6 (16.7)	0/1 (0.0)	5/7 (71.4)	0.1

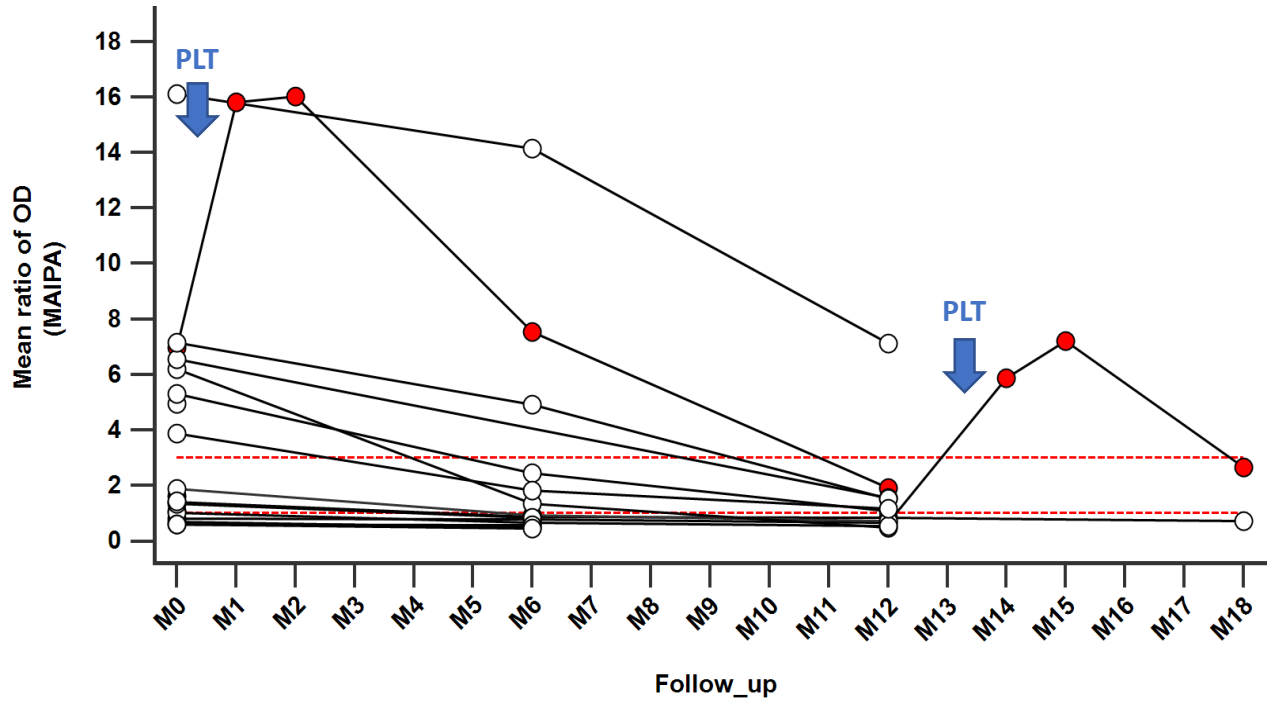
These patients had received greater amount of platelet concentrates

Ratio of positivity in Gypsy patients

Variables	Anti- α IIb β 3 antibodies		
	Low responders (n=7; 46.7%)	High responders (n=8; 53.3%)	p
Age, median [IQR]	39.0 [23.5-59.7]	40.0 [35.5-57.5]	1
Male, n (%)	4/5 (80.0)	1/5 (20.0)	0.12
Female, n (%)	3/10 (30.0)	7/10 (70.0)	
Family history of anti- α IIb β 3 antibodies	5/7 (71.4)	5/5 (100.0)	0.47
Blood products administration, n (%)	7/7 (100.0)	8/8 (100.0)	1
Platelet concentrates (PC) administration	4/6 (66.7)	7/8 (87.5)	0.54
Number of PLT			
nb < 5	1/4 (25.0)	2/6 (33.3)	1
nb = 5-10	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
nb >10	3/4 (75.0)	4/6 (66.7)	
Type of PLT			
Apheresis, n=12	4/4 (100.0)	6/6 (100.0)	1
HLA-compatible, n=9	0/3 (0.0)	1/4 (25.0)	1
MCPS, =11	3/4 (75.0)	5/5 (100.0)	0.44

Variables	Anti- α IIb β 3 antibodies		
	Low responders (n=7; 46.7%)	High responders (n=8; 53.3%)	p
RBC administration	6/6 (100.0)	8/8 (100.0)	1
Total number (nb) of RBC			
nb < 5	3/6 (50.0)	2/8 (25.0)	0.63
nb = 5-10	0/6 (0.0)	2/8 (25.0)	
nb >10	3/6 (50.0)	4/8 (50.0)	
Age at first blood products administration, n=19	10.0 [5.7-32.2]	20.5 [10.0-31.5]	0.68
PLT	3/5 (60.0)	6/7 (85.7)	0.52
RBC			
Time to last blood products administration	6.0 [2.5-11.7]; n=7	4.7 [2.2-13.0]; n=8	0.9
PLT	2.0 [0.7-3.5]; n=3	4.5 [2.6-4.9]; n=3	
RBC	8.5 [4.0-11.5]; n=4	5.0 [3.0-14.5]; n=7	
Women with age >15 y, n (%)			
Pregnancies	2/3 (66.7)	3/6 (50.0)	1
Positive anti-HLA Abs	2/7 (28.6)	4/8 (50.0)	0.61

Suivi sérologique des patients Manouches



Not transfused patients

FOLLOW-UP	Anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies			
	NEGATIVE	LOW	HIGH	TOTAL
M ₀	3 (18%)	7 (41%)	7 (41%)	17 (100%)
M ₆	7 (54%)	4 (31%)	2 (15%)	13 (100%)
M ₁₂	4 (44%)	4 (44%)	1 (12%)	9 (100%)

Development of platelet anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies in other GT cases

22/41 (53.7%) patients

Age, median [IQR]	24.0 [16.0-49.0]
Sex, n (%)	
Male	9/22 (40.9)
Female	13/22 (59.1)
Ethnic origin, n (%)	
Caucasian	12/22 (54.5)
North-African, Middle-East	9/22 (40.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	1/22 (4.5)
Type of GT, n (%)	
Type I	18/22 (81.8)
Other	4/22 (18.2)
Gene, n (%)	
ITGA2B	15/22 (68.2)
ITGB3	7/22 (31.8)
Allelic status, n (%)	
Homozygous	14/22 (63.6)
Compound heterozygous	8/22 (36.4)
Type of variants*, n (%)	24/24 (100.0)
Missense	12/24 (50.0)
Nonsense	3/24 (12.5)
Splice	6/24 (25.0)
Indel	3/24 (12.5)
Biallelic null mutations, n (%)	18/18 (100.0)
Yes	5/18 (27.8)
No	13/18 (72.2)
Family history of GT, n (%)	10/22 (45.4)
With anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies	4/6 (66.7)
Blood products administration, n (%)	20/22 (90.9)

Development of platelet anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies in other GT cases

Variables	Anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies		p
	Negative (n=16; 72.7%)	Positive (n=6; 27.3%)	
Age, median [IQR]	24.0 [11.0-38.0]	52.0 [19.0-65.0]	0.07
Sex, n (%)			
Male	6/9 (66.7)	3/9 (33.3)	0.65
Female	10/13 (76.9)	3/13 (23.1)	
Ethnic origin, n (%)			
Caucasian	8/12 (66.7)	4/12 (33.3)	0.75
North-African, Middle-East	7/9 (77.8)	2/9 (22.2)	
Sub-Saharan Africa	1/1 (100.0)	0/1 (0.0)	
Type of GT, n (%)			
Type I	12/18 (66.7)	6/18 (33.3)	0.54
Other	4/4 (100.0)	0/4 (0.0)	
Gene, n (%)			
ITGA2B	10/15 (66.7)	5/15 (33.3)	0.62
ITGB3	6/7 (85.7)	1/7 (14.3)	
Allelic status, n (%)			
Homozygous	10/14 (71.4)	4/14 (28.6)	1
Compound heterozygous	6/8 (75.0)	2/8 (25.0)	
Type of variants*, n (%)			
Missense	10/12 (83.3)	2/12 (16.7)	0.88
Nonsense	2/3 (66.7)	1/3 (33.3)	
Splice	5/6 (83.3)	1/6 (16.7)	
Indel	3/3 (100.0)	0/3 (0.0)	
Biallelic null mutations, n (%)			
Yes	14/18 (77.8)	4/18 (22.2)	0.53
No	3/5 (60.0)	2/5 (40.0)	
Family history of GT, n (%)			
With anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies	6/10 (60.0)	4/10 (40.0)	1
Without anti- $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ antibodies	3/4 (75.0)	1/4 (25.0)	
Blood products administration, n (%)	15/16 (93.7)	5/6 (83.3)	0.48

Conclusion

- **Confirmation des résultats** précédemment observés dans notre étude rétrospective régionale:
 - Patients Manouches à haut risque d'immunisation vs autres cas de TG
 - Type I (100% des cas)
- **Nouvelles données:**
 - Présence d'Ac chez les patients Manouches associée à la quantité de concentrés transfusés / dernière transfusion récente de PLT ;
 - Cinétique d'immunisation dans cette sous-population: la positivité semble régresser progressivement au cours du temps (1/9 fortement positif à 1 an chez les non-transfusés)
- **Éléments à confirmer:**
 - Femme Manouche et positivité des Ac ?
 - *ITGA2B* ? Mutations tronquantes bi-alléliques ?
- **Limites:**
 - Peu d'évènements transfusionnels pour l'instant
 - Faible effectif dans certains groupes ne permettant pas d'obtenir des résultats très significatifs
- **Perspectives:**
 - Envisager un recrutement plus large: national ? Européen ?
 - Financement ?

Remerciements

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