

Giornate **AIEOP**

BOLOGNA

Zanhotel Europa

14-15 Aprile 2025

GdL Insufficienze Midollari

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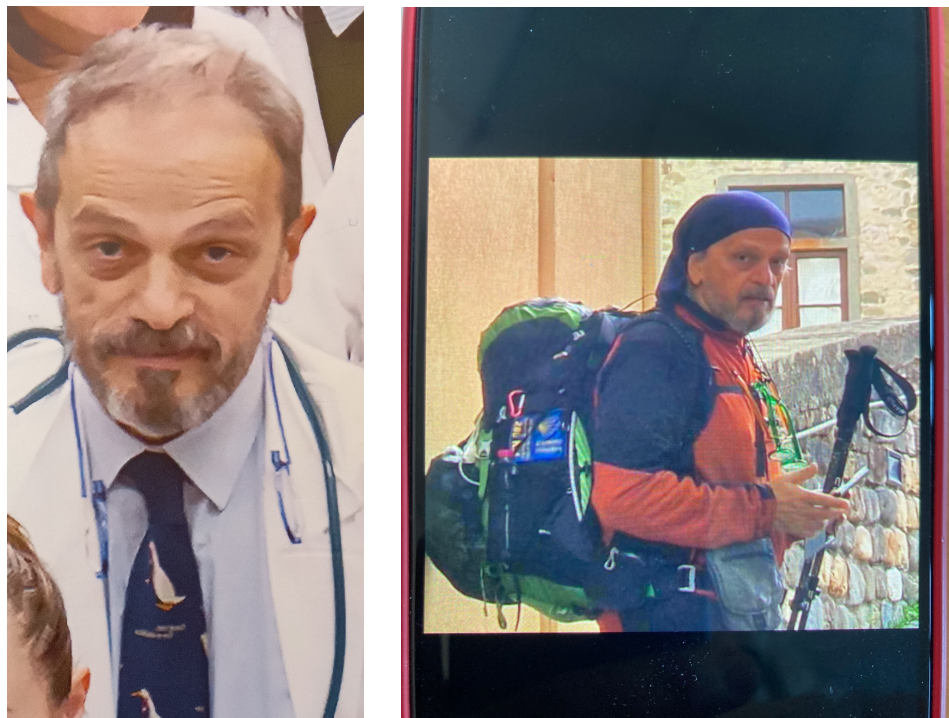
Disclosures of Name Surname

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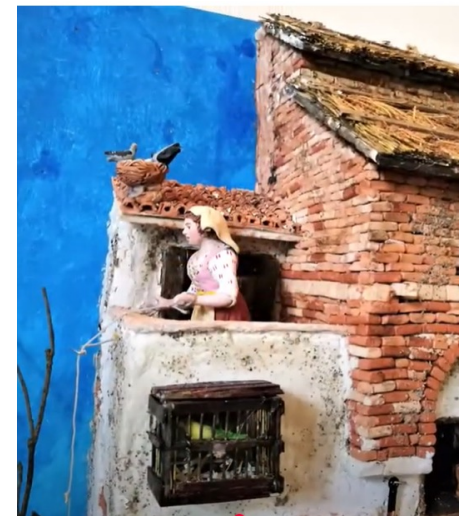
GdL Insufficienze Midollari



In ricordo di Fabio



BOLOGNA 14-15 APRILE 2025



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S3uvo9WEPWs>

HOT SPOT

Data base e registri

Progetti consolidati

Studi conclusi

Nuove proposte

- Studi retrospettivi/prospettici: Neutropenie, GATA2, ALPS, DBA, Malattie del Telomero, Anemia di Fanconi
- Multicentricita' : documentazione disponibile per presentazione ai comitati etici territoriali; check protocolli in uso
- Deadline compilazione delle schede registrazione & FUP
- Approccio/accesso Redcap
- Collaborazione inter GdL
- Coinvolgimento centri dell'adulto → transizione

Received: 3 November 2024 | Accepted: 27 February 2025

DOI: 10.1002/hem3.70113

GUIDELINES - CONSENSUS-BASED

HemaSphere  eha

European guidelines on treatment and supportive measures in chronic neutropenias: A consensus between the European Hematology Association and the EuNet-INNOCHRON COST Action based on a systematic evidence review

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Jan Palmblad^{8,9} | Petter Höglund^{8,9,10} | Ivo P. Touw¹¹ | Cornelia Zeidler¹² |
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Erica Ricci¹⁷ | David C. Dale¹⁸ | Peter E. Newburger¹⁹ | Karl Welte²⁰ |
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Mavorixaflor in CN

Protocol Title:	A Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study of mavorixafor in participants with congenital and acquired primary autoimmune and idiopathic chronic neutropenic disorders who are experiencing recurrent and/or serious infections
Brief Title:	A study to investigate efficacy, safety, and tolerability of mavorixafor in participants with congenital and acquired primary autoimmune and idiopathic chronic neutropenic disorders experiencing recurrent and/or serious infections
Compound:	Mavorixafor (X4P-001)
Indication:	Congenital and acquired primary autoimmune and idiopathic chronic neutropenic disorders

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DATABASE ITALIANO TELOMEROPATIE (DIT)

CRITERI DI INCLUSIONE

- TL sulle cellule mononucleate e/o linfociti patologica (< 10°p per età)

e/o

- Mutazioni TBD

e/o

- Clinica suggestiva

Almeno 3 tra:

Leucoplachia,
distrofia ungueale,
pigmentazione
reticolare della cute,
pneumopatia,
epatopatia, BMF

Obiettivi:

Raccolta dati clinico-molecolari + campioni

biologici

Studi clinico-biologici

Approfondimenti genetici

Collaborazione tra Centri AIEOP nella

gestione dei pazienti affetti

Studi collaborativi ulteriori

CRITERI DI ESCLUSIONE

- Altre insufficienze midollari congenite (FA, SDS, DBA...)
- TL non patologica (> 10°p per età) * **in corso di**

emendamento

- TBD are not inevitably associated with global short TL → Some variants not affecting TL (but its stability) i.e.: some in the shelterin complex component POT1; biallelic variants in CTC1 and STN1 and DCLRE1B

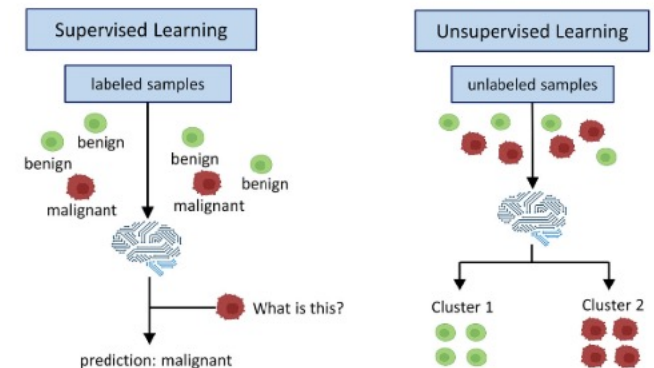


No limiti di età

Pz afferenti a Centri AIEOP e GIMEMA !!

APPLICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING IN THE DIAGNOSTIC WORK-UP OF TELOMERE BIOLOGY DISORDERS

- Cohort of 140 patients - Hematology Unit of the Gaslini Institute 1989-2023
- Inclusion criteria: persistent cytopenia and/or features suggestive of TBD
- 85/140 males, median age of 13.28 years (range 0.25-61.29)
- Clinical, biochemical, and genetic features were collected
- Patients labeled according to molecular diagnosis (P/LP variants)
 - "TBD" (n=20)
 - "Other congenital diseases" (n=27)
 - "Undefined diagnosis" (n=93).
- Supervised and unsupervised ML analyses

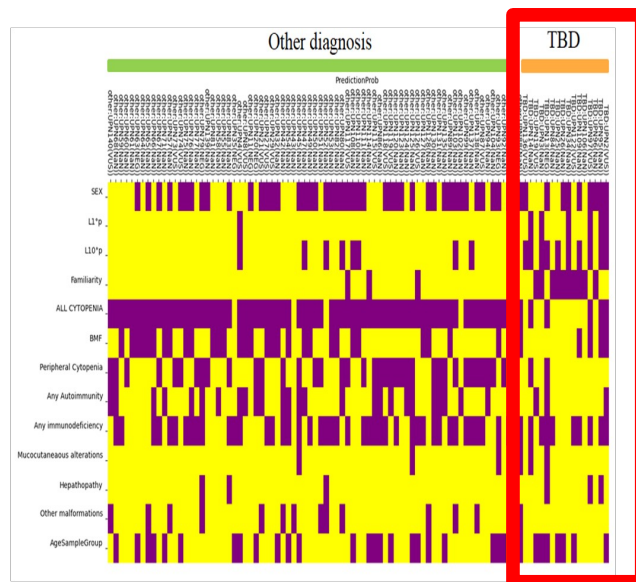


Eckardt, J. N., et al.,
Frontiers in oncology, 12, 960984 (2022)

SUPERVISED ANALYSIS

1. **Training phase:** subset of patients with confirmed diagnosis (n=47, TBD + Other Dg), Random Forest model Accuracy prediction: 75% for "TBD" patients, 96% for "Other congenital diseases" patients.
2. **Testing phase:** subset of undiagnosed patients (n=93)

Predictions: 16/93 TBD - 77/93 Other congenital diseases (Fig. 1)
17.2% and 82.7% of possibly reallocated diagnoses respectively



Further genetic screening
indicated to reveal potential
uncharacterized TBD mutations.

5/16 VUS TBD genes → HOT
VUS?

Figure 1: values distribution and predictions in testing set of "Undefined diagnosis". Features on the Y-axis, predictions on the X-axis "Other diagnosis" versus "TBD"

“TelomerApp”

Share ☆ ✎ ↺ ⋮

MLxTBD: an AI-based tool for supporting the clinician in the telomeropathy diagnosis.

Please fill the form below and click the predict button to see how likely the patient has telomeropathy.

<p>Patient's sex:</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Not selected</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not known</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Male</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Female</p>	<p>Enter the patient's age at the time of sampling:</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Not selected</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not known</p> <p><input type="radio"/> younger than 18 y.o.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> older than 18 y.o.</p>
<p>Does the patient have a telomere length shorter than the 1stp?</p> <p>▼</p>	<p>Does the patient have a telomere length shorter than the 10thp?</p> <p>▼</p>
<p>Does the patient have an affected family member?</p> <p>▼</p>	<p>Does the patient have a Bone Marrow Failure (BMF)?</p> <p>▼</p>
<p>Does the patient have any kind of cytopenia?</p> <p>▼</p>	<p>Does the patient have any peripheral cytopenia?</p> <p>▼</p>
<p>Does the patient have any autoimmunities?</p> <p>▼</p>	<p>Does the patient have any immunodeficiency?</p> <p>▼</p>
<p>Does the patient have any mucocutaneous alterations?</p> <p>▼</p>	<p>Does the patient have hepatopathy?</p> <p>▼</p>

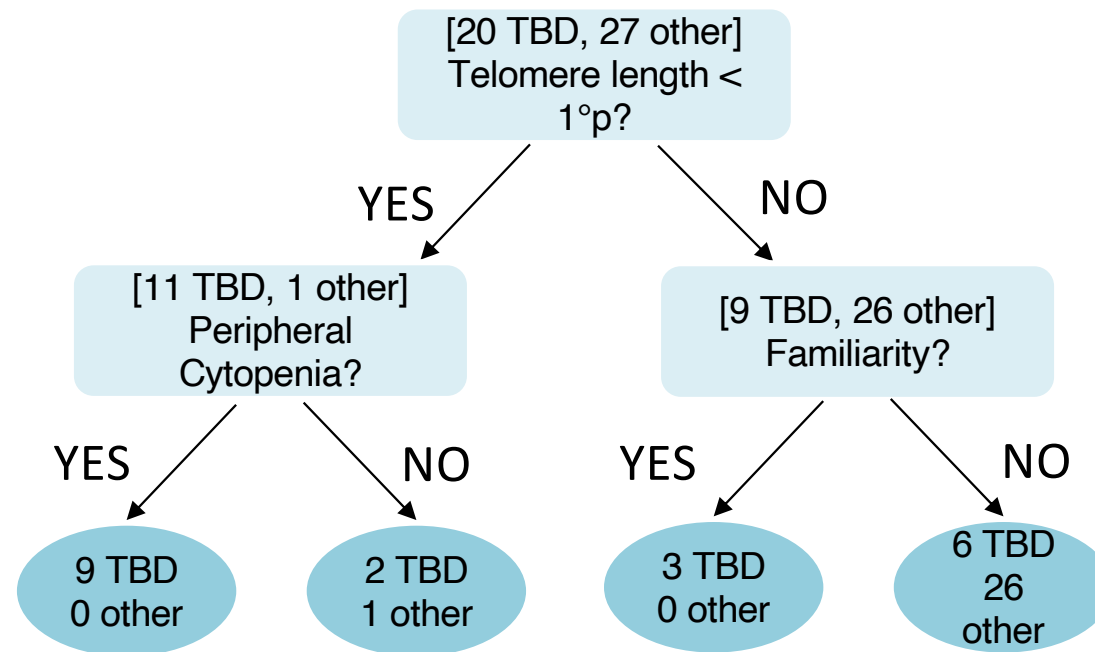
< Manage app

Link video:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1l8eMksqf51g3ptukafALdXS4DymZfxmo/view?usp=sharing>

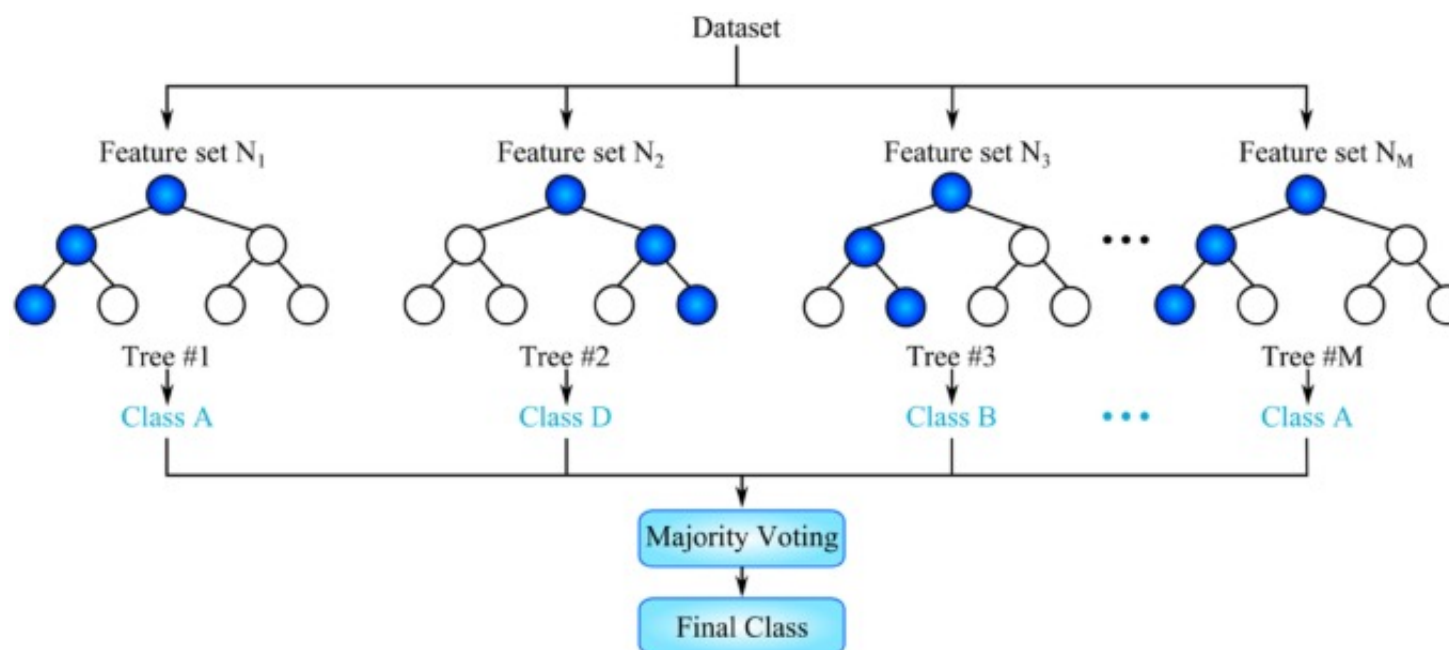
What's behind it?

Example of a decision tree



What's behind it?

Random Forest



Advantages and considerations

- Supports clinicians in the decision-making process for ambiguous cases
- Easy to use and quick to integrate in the diagnostic workflow
- Provides an additional perspective using a data-driven approach
- Training on a larger cohort will further improve the model's robustness.

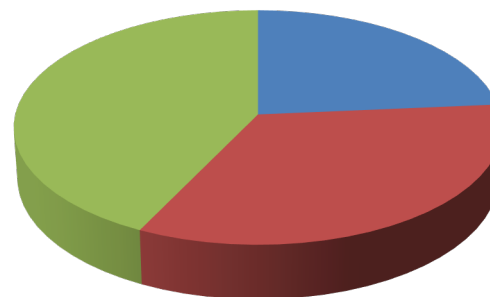
ALPS.IT.NET update gennaio 2025

381 pazienti

90 **ALPS**

128 **ALPS like**

163 **citopenia autoimmune**



■ ALPS

■ ALPS like

■ cytopenia

ALPS.IT.NET

Redcap

https://redcap.gaslini.org/redcap/redcap_v14.7.0/ProjectSetup/index.php?pid=61&msg=newproject

Role name (click role name to edit role)	Username or users assigned to a role (click username to edit or assign to role)	Expiration (click expiration date to edit)	Data Access Group	Project Design and Setup	User Rights	Data Access Groups
Data Entry	[No users from your group are assigned]			✗	✗	✗
Project Manager	elenapalmisani (Elena Palmisani)	never	Gaslini	✓	✓	✓

Displaying 1 record(s) from 1 record(s) | 1 record(s) displayed

Record ID	ANAGRAFICA	CLINICA	EMOCROMO	IMMUNOGLOBULINE e SOTTOCLASSI IGG	PANNELLO ALPS	SOTTOPOPOLAZIONI LINFOCITARIE	CITOCHINE ALPS E VIT B12	TEST FUNZIONALE APOPTOSI FAS MEDIATA	MARKERS AUTOIMMUNI	TITOLI VACCINALI	GENETICA	BIOPSIA LINFONODO	ANAMNESI FAMILIARE	SINTOMI ASSOCIATI	DIAGNOSI	TERAPIA
1072-1																

Insufficienze midollari/Ipinet

Field Name: sintomi_reumatologici

SINTOMI REUMATOLOGICI

- ☐ Artrite
- ☐ presentazione di IEI Rigidità mattutina
- ☐ Tenosinovite
- ☐ Dolore infiammatorio del rachide
- ☐ Osteomielite non batterica (CNO)
- ☐ Miosite non infettiva
- ☐ Episodi di rash
- ☐ Episodi ricorrenti di eritema nodoso
- ☐ Episodi ricorrenti di panniculite
- ☐ Fenomeno di Raynaud
- ☐ Eritema pernio
- ☐ Vasculite
- ☐ Episodi febbrili ricorrenti con aumento degli
- ☐ indici infiammatori, in assenza di un'infezione
- ☐ riconosciuta o probabile
- ☐ Aftosi orale ricorrente
- ☐ Uveite
- ☐ Sierosite infiammatoria ricorrente
- ☐ Pleurite
- ☐ Pericardite
- ☐ Sierosite peritoneale
- ☐ Altre manifestazioni infiammatorie di organi

IMMUNOREUM

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Nuove proposte

CSF3R: the long Italian story

Acquired mutations in the intracellular part of *CSF3R* occur in >30% in SCN patients

>80% of SCN patients who develop MDS/AML have *CSF3R* mutations

CSF3R clones are dynamic → may disappear and reappear during G-CSF therapy

Aim of the study

observation of clones dynamic overtime in SCN italian population

Patients and methods

Retrospective observational study (**Registry based**)

Analyses performed at the **Genetics Lab** of the **Meyer Children's Hospital IRCCS**

Population → pediatric and adult patients with SCN tested for *CSF3R* somatic mutations

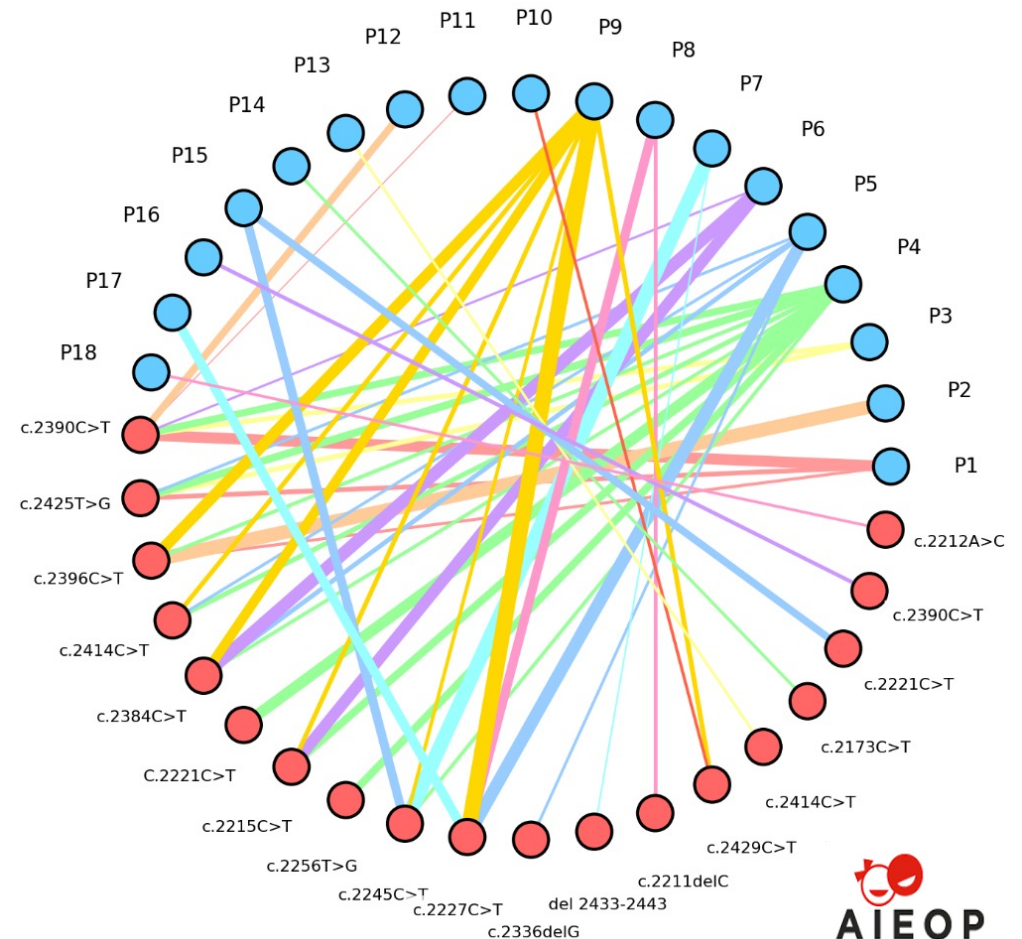
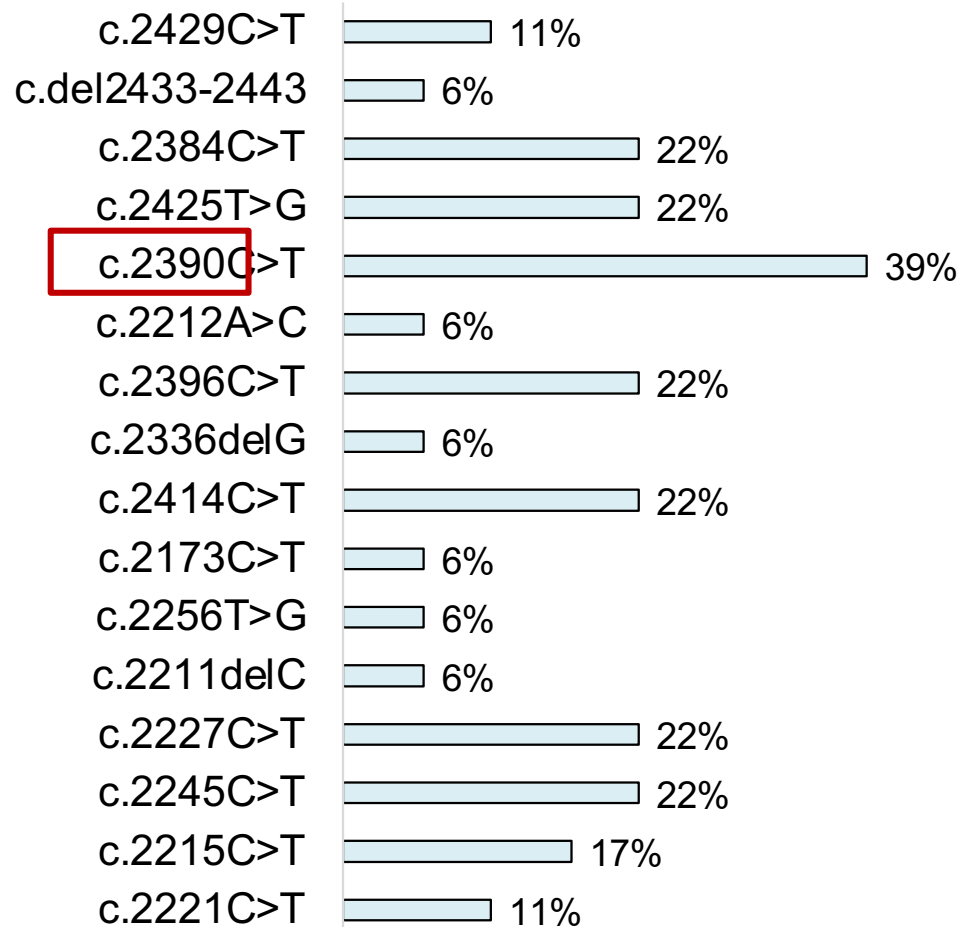
Results – Patients

57 patients
included
(2004-2024)

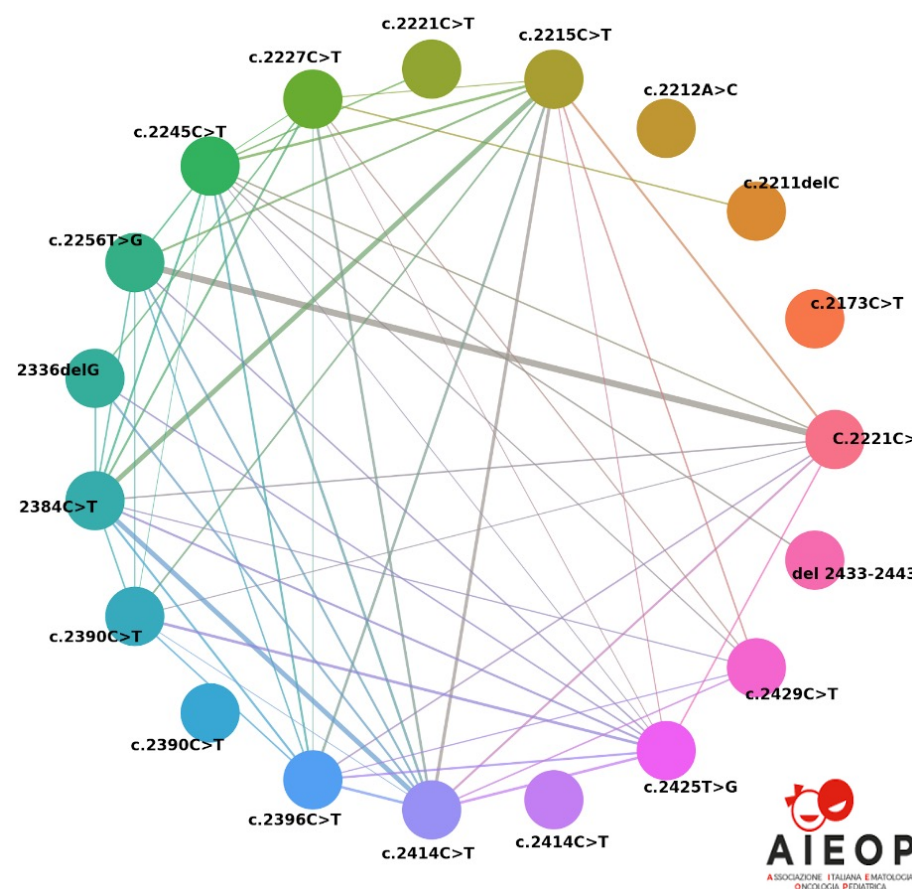
Contributing centers	
Genova	14
Monza	12
Firenze	6
Padova	6
Bari	4
Perugia	4
Pisa	4
Brescia	2
Catania	1
Napoli	1
Palermo	1
Parma	1
Verona	1

	All patients (n=57)
Female sex, n (%)	29 (51)
Median age at diagnosis, months (IQR)	12 (3-65)
SCN mutated gene, n (%)	
ELANE	35 (61)
HAX1	2 (4)
SRP54	3 (5)
Gene orphan	10 (18)
Others	7 (12)
Median age at the beginning of G-CSF treatment, months (IQR)	12 (3-51)
Median age at the last follow-up, years (IQR)	14 (7-22)
Evolution to MDS/AML, n (%)	6 (11)
Median age at MDS/AML, years (IQR)	9 (6-17)
HSCT, n (%)	14 (25)
Median age at HSCT, years (IQR)	3 (2-15)
Deaths at last follow-up, n (%)	6 (11)
Causes of death, n (%)	
MDS/LAM	1 (2)
Infection	1 (2)
TRM	3 (5)
Others	1 (2)

Results – CSF3R clones



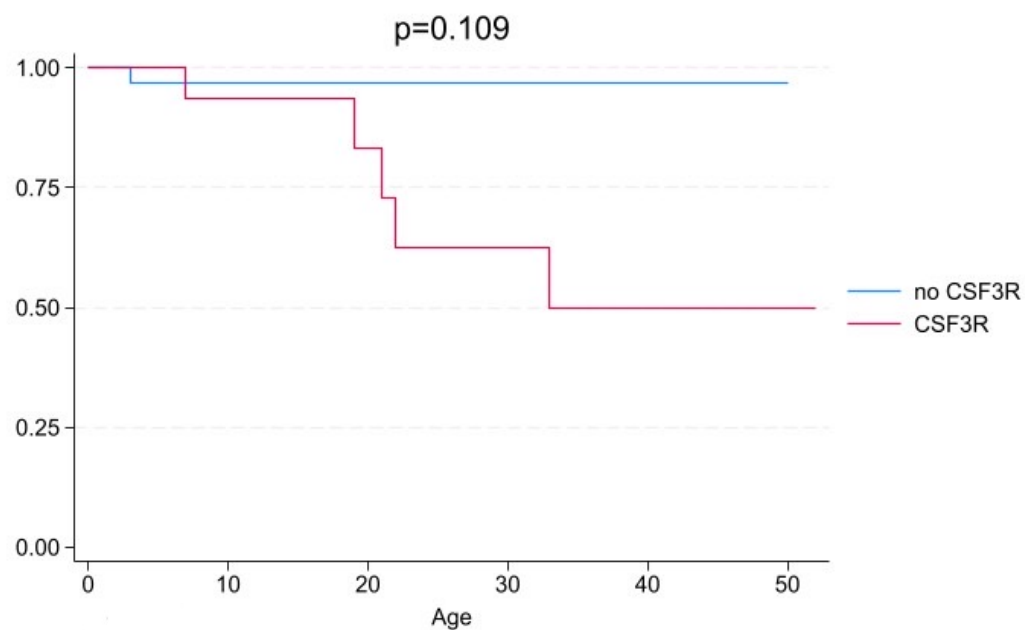
Mutation	Percentage
c.2429C>T	11%
c.del2433-2443	6%
c.2384C>T	22%
c.2425T>G	22%
c.2390C>T	39%
c.2212A>C	6%
c.2396C>T	22%
c.2336delG	6%
c.2414C>T	22%
c.2173C>T	6%
c.2256T>G	6%
c.2211delC	6%
c.2227C>T	22%
c.2245C>T	22%
c.2215C>T	17%
c.2221C>T	11%



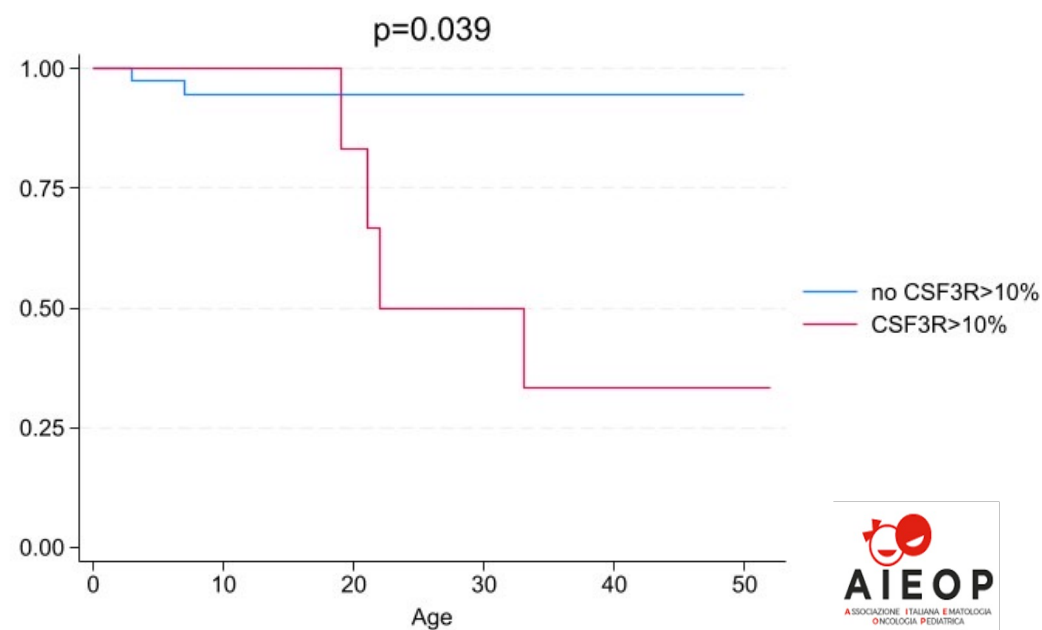
Results – Clinical implication of CSF3R clones

	Patients with CSF3R mutations (n=18)	MDS/AML evolution (n=5)	No MDS/AML evolution (n=13)	p-value [#]
Median age at the first CSF3R clone detection, months (IQR)	142 (72-277)	117 (83-181)	142 (72-277)	0.347
Median number of clones per patient (IQR)	2 (1-3)	2 (2-3)	1 (1-2)	0.258
CSF3R type of clone, n (%)				
c.2221C>T°	2 (11)	0 (0)	2 (15)	1.000
c.2215C>T°	3 (17)	2 (40)	1 (8)	0.172
c.2245C>T°	4 (22)	2 (40)	2 (15)	0.532
c.2227C>T°	4 (22)	1 (20)	3 (23)	1.000
c.2211delC°	1 (6)	0 (0)	1 (8)	1.000
c.2256T>G°	1 (6)	0 (0)	1 (8)	1.000
c.2173C>T°	1 (6)	0 (0)	1 (8)	1.000
c.2414C>T°°	4 (22)	1 (20)	3 (23)	1.000
c.2336delG°°	1 (6)	0 (0)	1 (8)	1.000
c.2396C>T°°	4 (22)	2 (40)	2 (15)	0.532
c.2212A>C°°	1 (6)	0 (0)	1 (8)	1.000
c.2390C>T	7 (39)	1 (20)	6 (46)	0.596
c.2425T>G	4 (22)	1 (20)	3 (23)	1.000
c.2384C>T	4 (22)	2 (40)	2 (15)	0.532
c.del2433-2443	1 (6)	1 (20)	0 (0)	0.278
c.2429C>T	2 (11)	1 (20)	1 (8)	0.490
Median value of maximum clone size per patient (IQR)	8.4 (1.2-19.3)	28.6 (21-32)	5 (1.1-9.3)	0.020

Any clone



Clones >10%



Conclusions and perspectives

CSF3R mutations can be detected regardless of MDS/AML transformation

Transformation likely depends on

- Type and number of clones **X**
- Growing / large clones **V**

Longitudinal monitoring is warranted

Diagnosis, treatment, and surveillance of Diamond-Blackfan anaemia syndrome: international consensus statement

Marcin W Wlodarski, Adrianna Vlachos*, Jason E Farrar*, Lydie M Da Costa, Antonis Kattamis, Irma Dianzani, Cristina Belendez, Sule Unal, Hannah Tamary, Ramune Pasauliene, Dagmar Pospisilova, Josu de la Fuente, Deena Iskander, Lawrence Wolfe, Johnson M Liu, Akiko Shimamura, Katarzyna Albrecht, Birgitte Lausen, Anne Grete Bechensteen, Ulf Tedgard, Alexander Puzik, Paola Quarello, Ugo Ramenghi, Marije Bartels, Heinz Hengartner, Roula A Farah, Mahasen Al Saleh, Amir Ali Hamidieh, Wan Yang, Etsuro Ito, Hoon Kook, MD, Galina Ovsyannikova, Leo Kager, Pierre-Emmanuel Gleizes, Jean-Hugues Dalle, Brigitte Strahm, Charlotte M Niemeyer, Jeffrey M Lipton*, Thierry M Leblanc*, on behalf of the international Diamond-Blackfan anaemia syndrome guideline panel†*

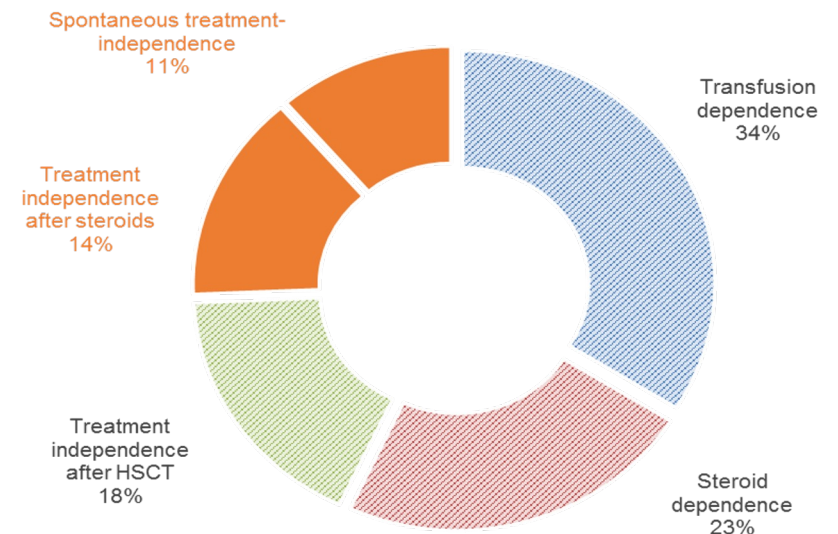
Treatment-independence (formerly remission)

Approximately 20% of patients previously treated with steroids or transfusions can become treatment-independent (ie, able to discontinue all therapy for anaemia).



ITALIAN DBA REGISTRY

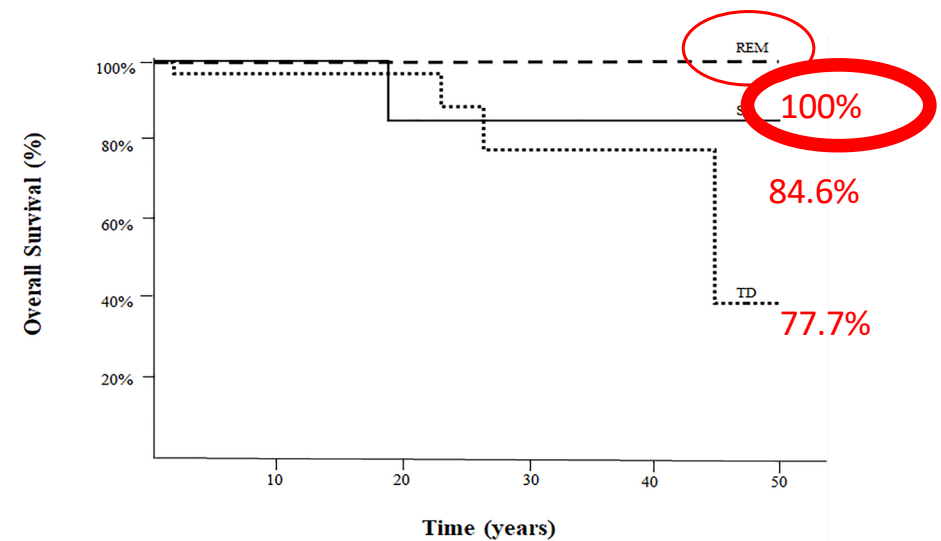
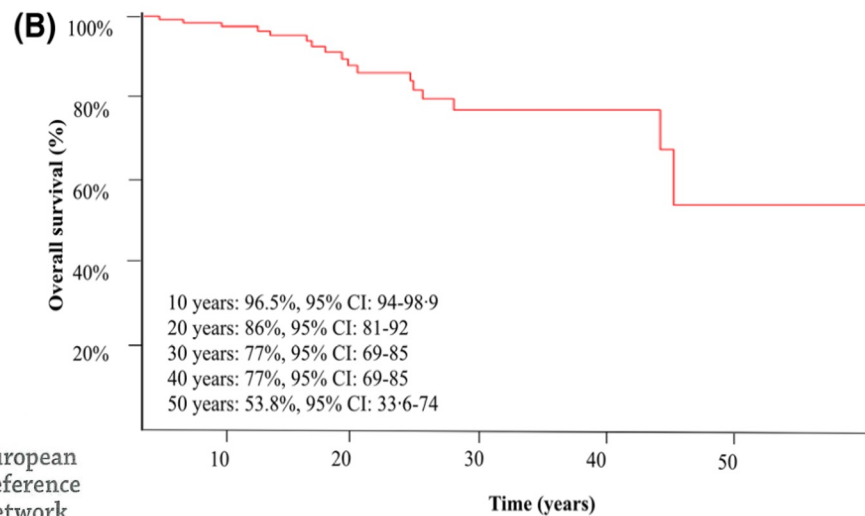
25%

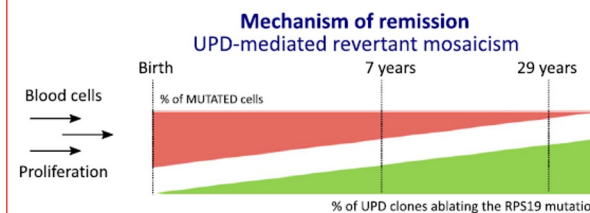
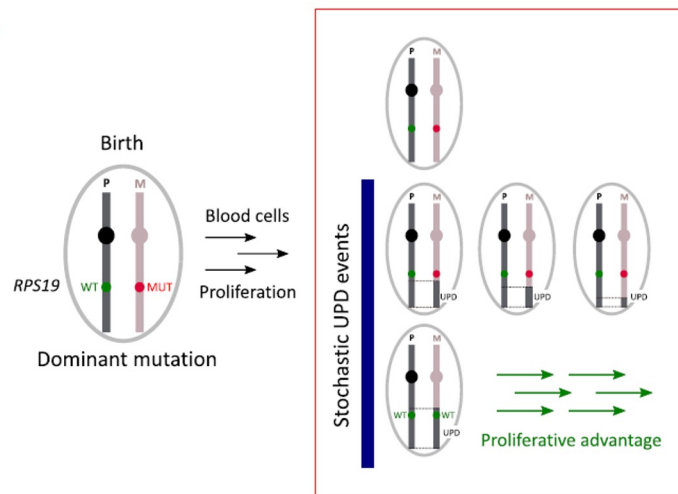
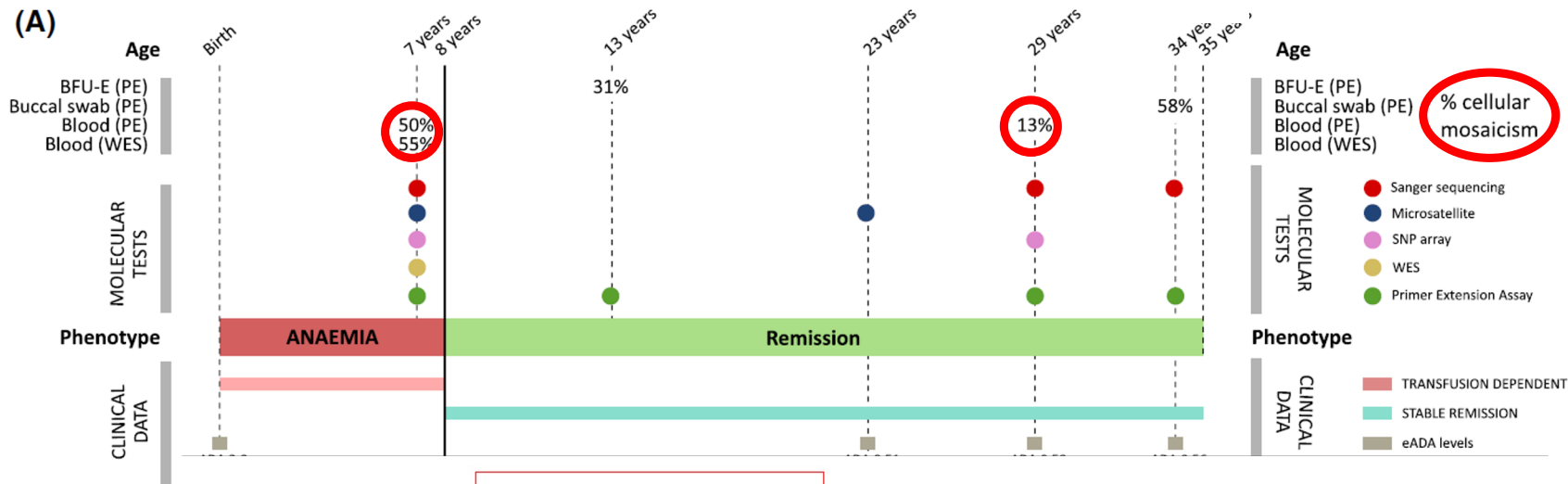


ITALIAN DBA REGISTRY

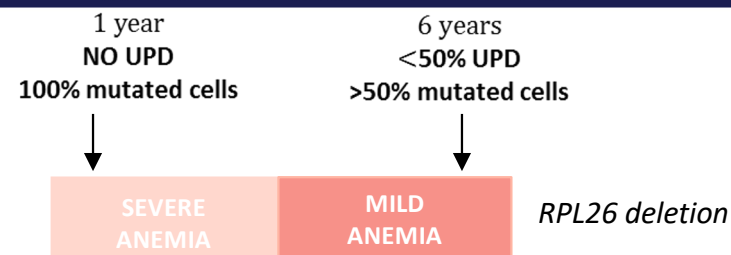
Follow-up and survival

The median duration of follow-up was 12 years (range 2 months–68 years)
The OS rate was 86% at 20 years and 77% at 30 years of age



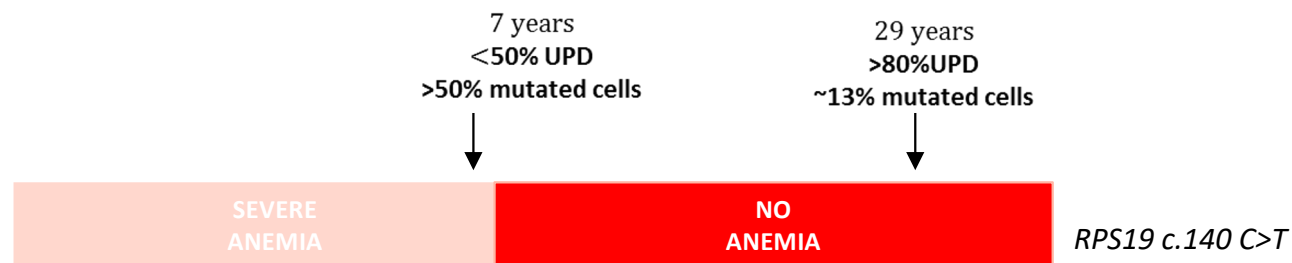
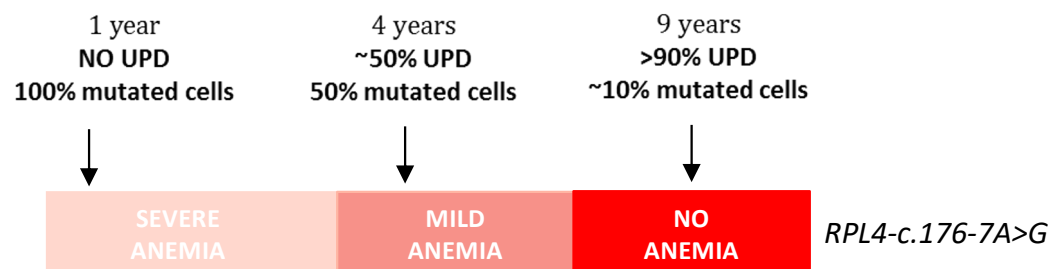


RPS19 revertant cells had a proliferative advantage and after several years, the % of UPD clones ablating the *RPS19* mutation are enough to sustain a normal red cell production



Phenotypic rescue only if mutated cells < 50%

No information about timing of the evolution of the UPD



Venugopal et al. 2017, Jongmans et al. 2018, Garelli et al. 201

Revertant mosaicism is important:

- To understand how achieving the treatment independence
- To understand the variable expression of phenotype /evolution of disease

OPEN QUESTIONS

How and why did the somatic genetic reversion occur?

Which factors influenced the proliferation of revertant cells?

What is the minimum percentage of revertant cells required for phenotypic rescue?

Which factors influence the timing of phenotypic rescue? Is there a correlation with specific conditions (nature of the sequence, other genetic or epigenetic factors?)

Does revertant mosaicism impact on clinical decision? How can we manage a patient with revertant mosaicism? How does the presence of revertant mosaicism influence the indication to HSCT?

Which could be a strategy for detecting mosaicism? Should we analyze selected patients based on clinical evolution or molecular hints, or should we analyze all patients? If yes when? At specific time points? A single diagnosis time point may not be sufficient, considering that the mosaicism is a dynamic event.....

Role of CD8 in immunosurveillance of GATA2 deficiency

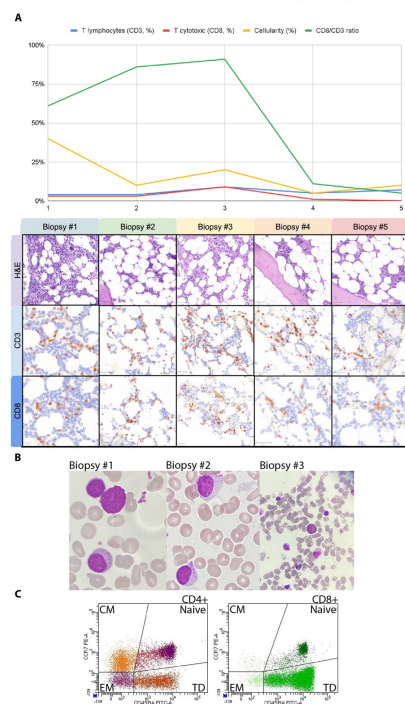
Journal of Clinical Immunology (2025) 45:77
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10875-025-01871-5

RESEARCH



Bone Marrow CD8 + Abundance Inversely Correlates with Progressive Marrow Fibrosis and Myelodysplastic Evolution in GATA2 Deficiency: Case Report

Francesca Vendemini¹ · Samuele Roncareggi¹ · Vincenzo L'Imperio² · Fabiola Guerra^{1,3} · Federica Mottadelli⁴ · Marco Chiarini⁵ · Oscar Maglia⁴ · Simona Sala⁴ · Grazia Fazio^{3,4} · Rocco Piazza³ · Sonia Bonanomi¹ · Andrea Biondi^{1,3,4} · Francesco Saettini⁴



While PB CD8+ remained stable over time (with an expansion of TEMRA), a notable reduction in BM CD8+ was observed in association with MDS progression.

Decrease in BM CD8+ T cells may serve as an early marker of immune surveillance escape and disease progression.

Article

Cell

LAG-3 and PD-1 synergize on CD8⁺ T cells to drive T cell exhaustion and hinder autocrine IFN- γ -dependent anti-tumor immunity

[Graphical abstract](#)

[Authors](#)

Lawrence P. Andrews, Samuel C. Butler,

Article

Cell

Intercellular nanotube-mediated mitochondrial transfer enhances T cell metabolic fitness and antitumor efficacy

[Graphical abstract](#)

[Authors](#)

Jeremy G. Baldwin,

Role of CD8 in GATA2 deficiency immuno-surveillance

Background: The T-cell compartment plays a critical role in the pathogenesis, maintenance, and progression of MDS, characterized by T-cell exhaustion, impaired cytotoxicity, and restricted T-cell repertoire.

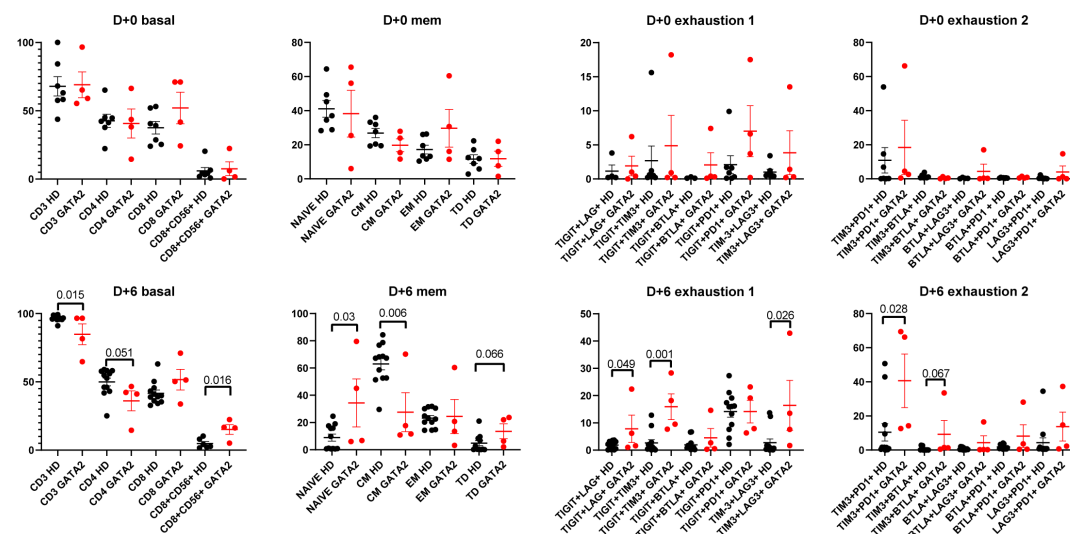
Ipotesi:

- Fenotipo esausto dei CD8+ nei pazienti GATA2?
- Alterazioni metaboliche e funzionali dei CD8+ GATA2def?

Generazione di **CIK** (Cytokine Induced Killer cells): IFN γ at day 0, anti-CD3 mAb (OKT3) and IL-2 24 hours later and by repeated addition of IL-2 every three days

Risultati preliminary: HD = 4-9, GATA2 = 4.

In Corso 4 ulteriori GATA2



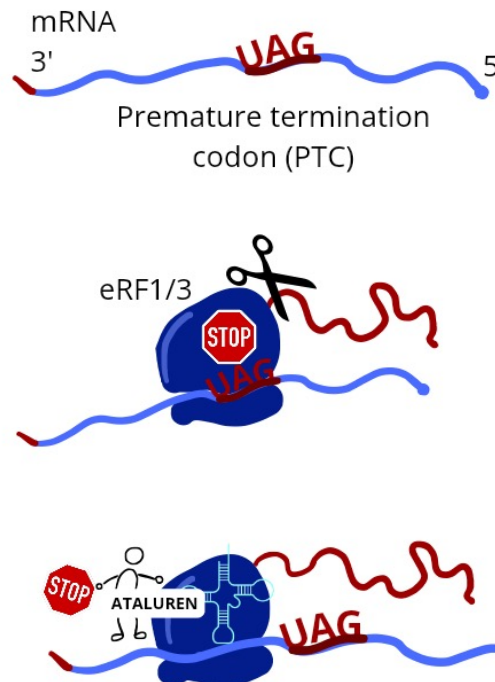
Work in progress

Development of translational read-through-inducing drugs as novel therapeutic options for patients with Fanconi anemia

16%, 21%, 31% → FANCA, FANCC, FANCF → nonsense mutations

Ataluren (PTC124)

- ✓ **Small molecule** developed in the **early 2000s**
- ✓ In 2014 authorization in the European Union for the treatment of Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy
- ✓ It forces the translational read-through of premature termination codons (PTC), by substituting the recruitment of the eukaryotic translation termination complex eRF1/eRF3 with the insertion of a near-cognate tRNA

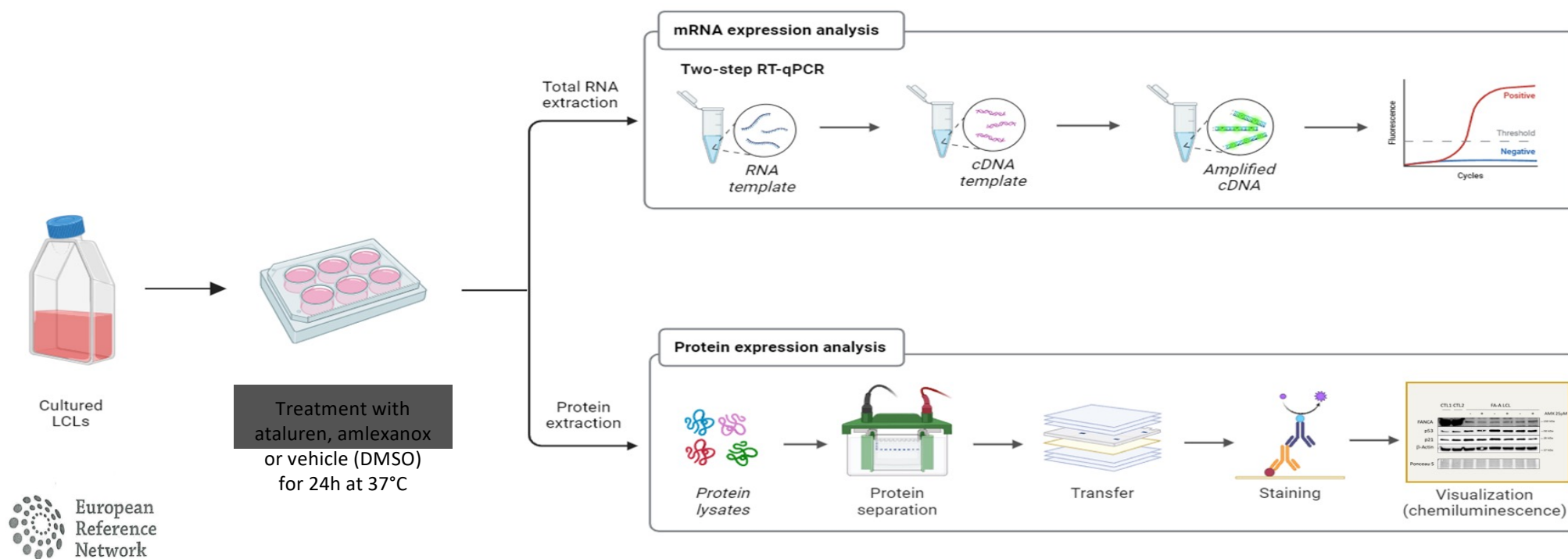


Amlexanox

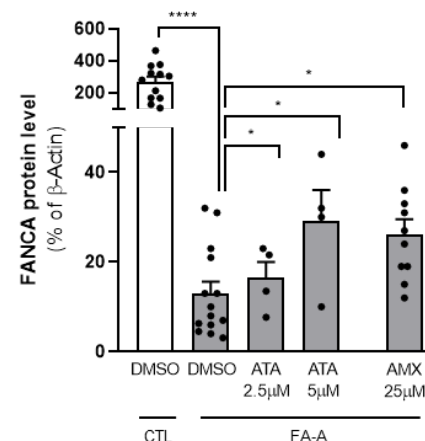
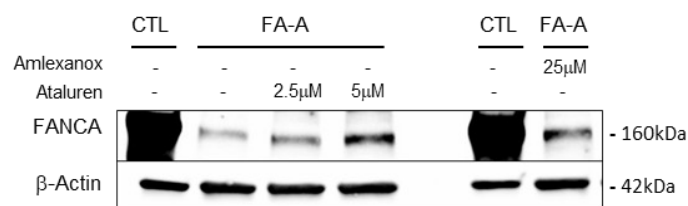
- CAS 68302-57-8 -

- ✓ **Small molecule** developed in the **1980s** as an ocular anti-allergic drug
- ✓ FDA approved in 1996 and used in Japan to treat asthma, rhinitis and conjunctivitis
- ✓ Currently explored as potential treatment for many **metabolic and inflammatory diseases**, cancer and diabetes
- ✓ It is a potent **kinase inhibitor** that allegedly possesses **translational readthrough inducing** properties

Workflow

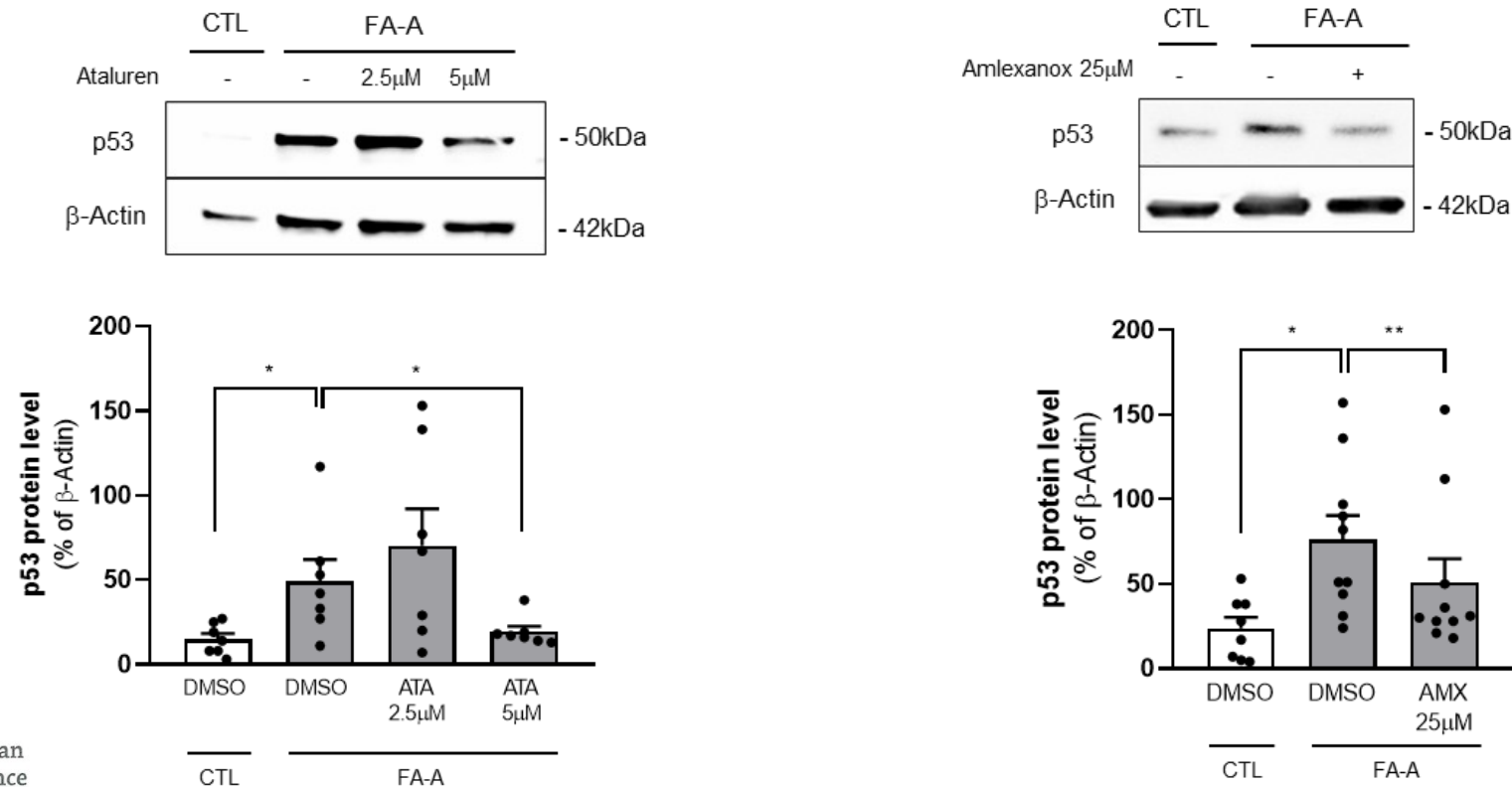


Effect of Ataluren and Amlexanox on FANCA protein levels in FA-A LCLs



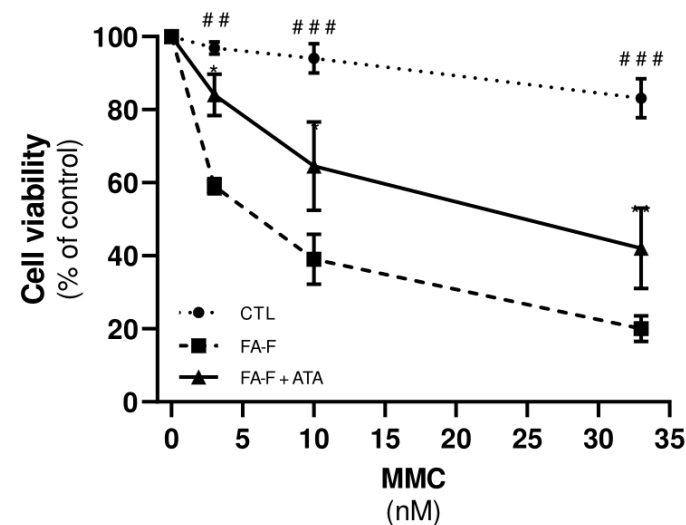
Protein expression analysis of FANCA in FA-A nonsense mutated LCLs after treatment with Ataluren (2.5 and 5mM) or Amlexanox (25mM) for 24h compared to healthy controls. Representative Western blot (left panel) and relative quantification expressed as percentage of b-Actin (right panel). *p<0.05, ****p<0.0001.

Effect of Ataluren and Amlexanox on p53 protein levels in FA-A LCLs



Protein expression analysis of p53 in FA-A nonsense mutated LCLs after treatment with Ataluren (2.5 and 5 μ M; left) or Amlexanox (25 μ M; right) for 24h compared to healthy controls. Representative Western blot and relative quantification expressed as percentage of β -Actin. *p<0.05, **p<0.01.

Ataluren improves cell survival upon exposure to genotoxic agent MMC



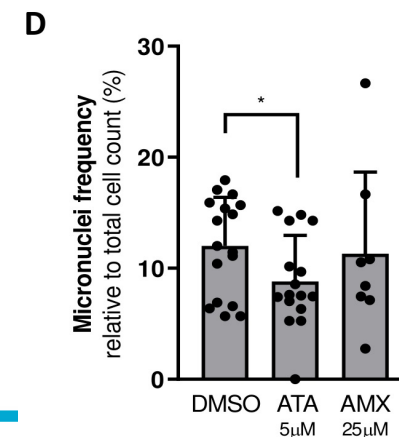
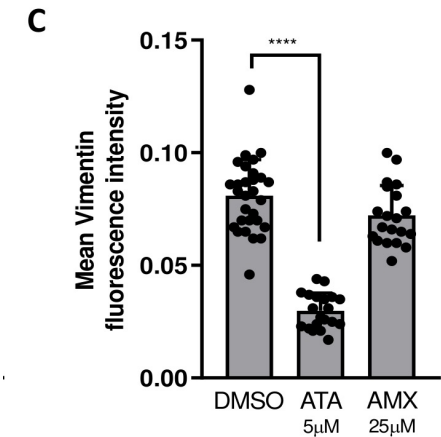
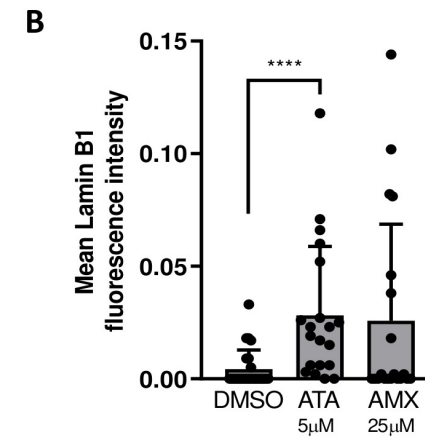
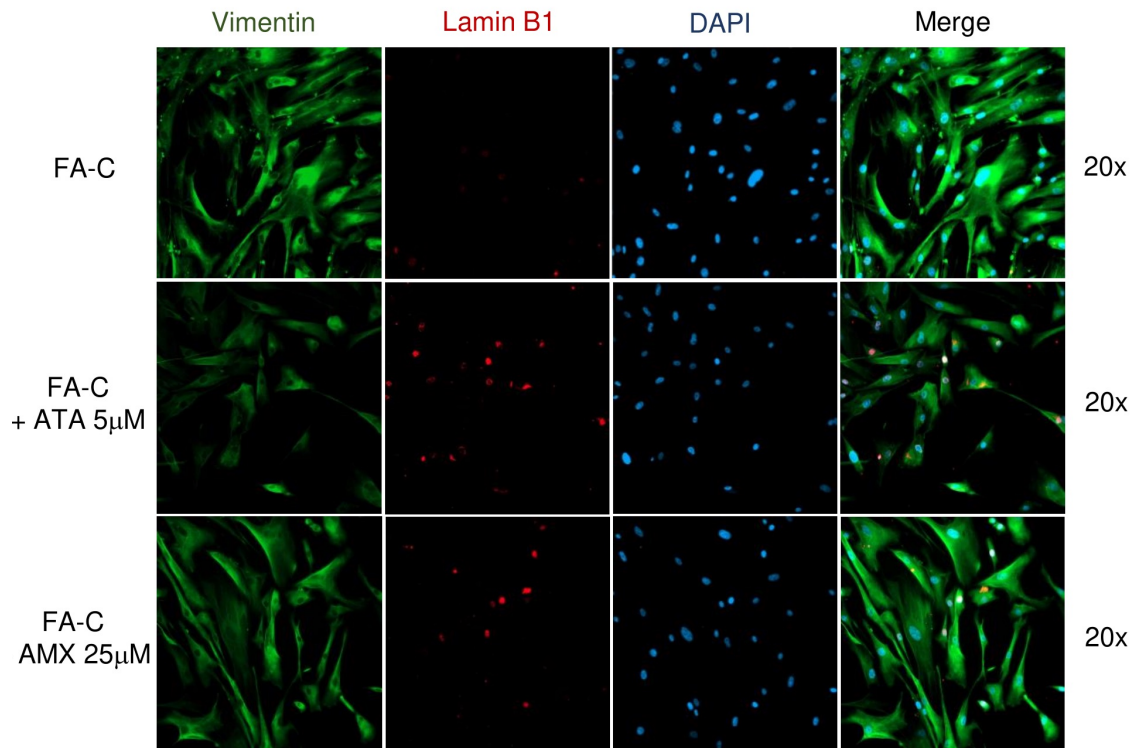
Mitomycin C assay in FANCF (left) and FANCA (right)-mutated LCL. FA-F and FA-A cells showed a decrease of up to 76% and 58% in cell viability upon MMC treatment, respectively, displaying a dose-dependent pattern.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

*, comparison between basal FA condition and treated FA condition

#, comparison between healthy donors and FA

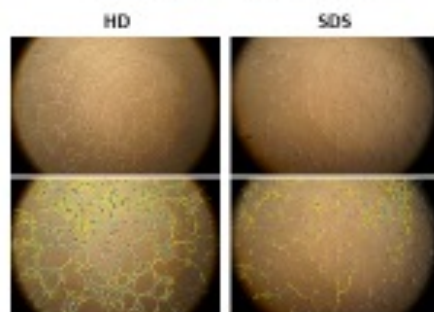
Ataluren reduces the number of micronuclei and increases LaminB1 levels, while reducing Vimentin



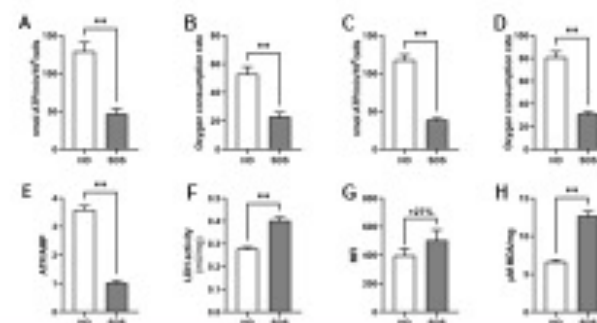
- Ataluren :
 - Restores functional levels of FANC proteins** in patient-derived nonsense-mutated LCLs
 - Improves the FA phenotype** by significantly reducing the abnormal **p53** levels
 - Improves cell survival** upon exposure to MMC
 - Reduces chromosomal aberrations** induced by DEB
 - Reduces** the number of **micronuclei**, a hallmark of cancer and malignant transformation
 - Increases LaminB1** levels, indicating a protective effect on the genome
- Amlexanox:
 - Restores** FANCA protein level in FANCA-nonsense mutated LCLs
 - Reduces** p53 levels in FANCA-mutated LCLs
 - Does not improve cell survival or chromosomal aberrations induced by MMC or DEB
 - Does not reduce the number of micronuclei
 - Does not increase levels of Lamin B1

Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome MESENCHYMAL CELLS

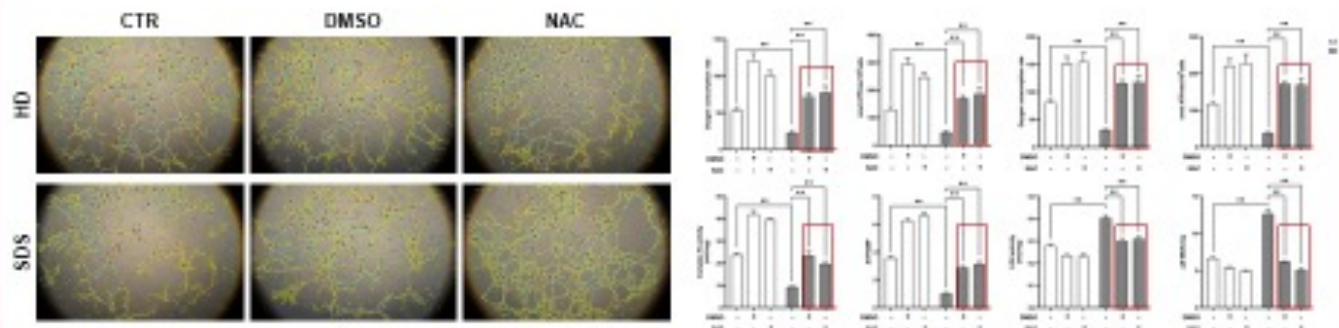
SDS-MSCs displayed impaired angiogenic potential compared to HD-MSCs



SDS-MSCs showed severe respiratory defect (A-D), decreased energy production (E-F), high oxidative damage (G-H)



Treatment with antioxidants restored the metabolic alterations and the angiogenic potential in SDS-MSCs



SDS-MSCs showed iron overload

Received: 26 November 2020 | Revised: 17 March 2021 | Accepted: 19 March 2021
DOI: 10.1002/jcp.30383

REVIEW ARTICLE

Cellular Physiology WILEY

Role of iron and iron-related proteins in mesenchymal stem cells: Cellular and clinical aspects

Kosha J. Mehta

Research | Open access | Published: 11 September 2020

Disruption in iron homeostasis and impaired activity of iron-sulfur cluster containing proteins in the yeast model of Shwachman-Diamond syndrome

Ayushi Jain, Phubed Nilatawong, Narinrat Mamak, Laran T. Jensen & Amornrat Naranuntarat Jensen

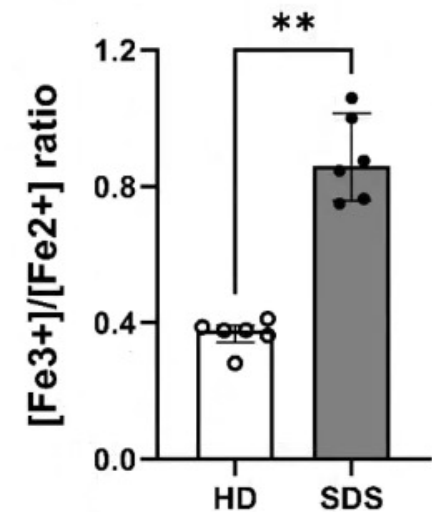
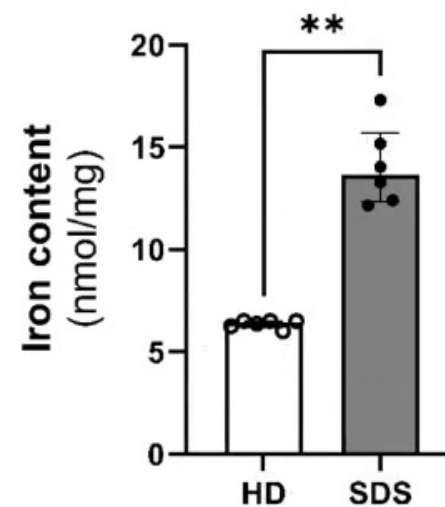
Cell & Bioscience 10, Article number: 105 (2020) | Cite this article

2020 Accesses | 1 Altmetric | Metrics

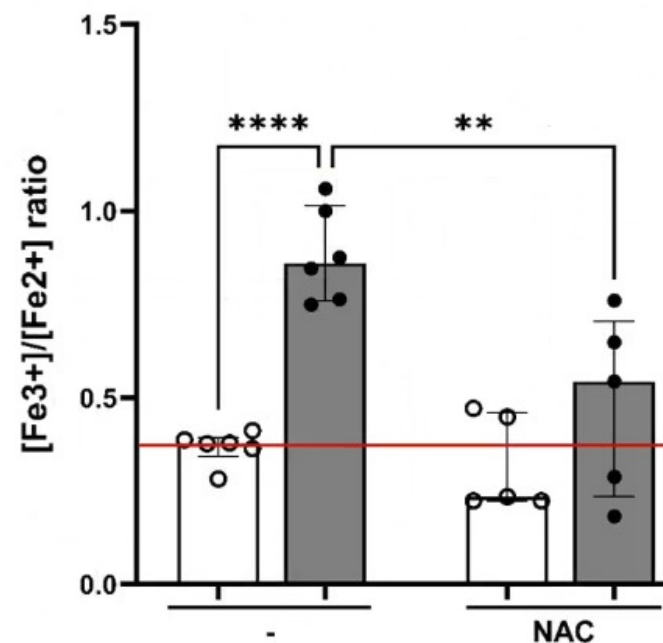
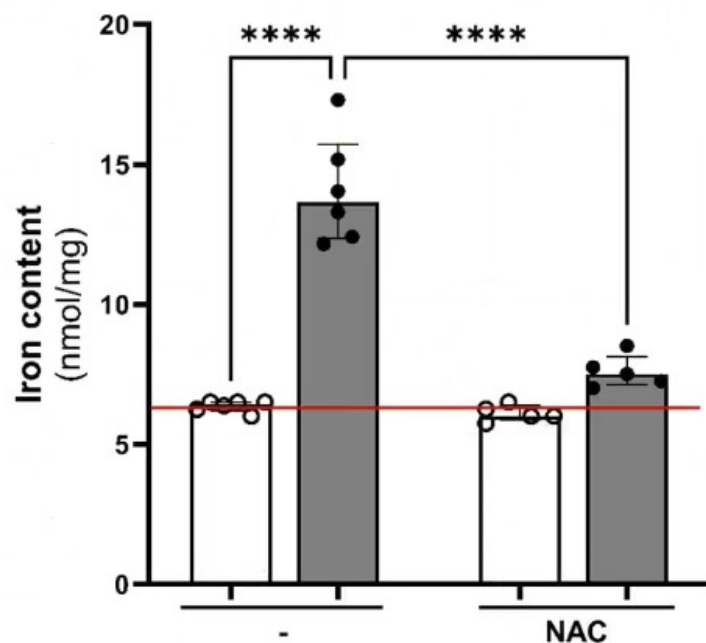
Sci Rep. 2020; 10: 9156. PMID: PMC7280296
Published online 2020 Jun 8. doi: 10.1038/s41598-020-66162-y PMID: 32514107

Iron overload alters the energy metabolism in patients with myelodysplastic syndromes: results from the multicenter FISM BIOFER study

Daniela Cillonì,^{1,2,3} Silvia Ravera,^{2,3} Chiara Calabrese,^{2,3} Valentina Gaidano,¹ Pasquale Niscola,⁴ Enrico Balleari,⁵ Daniela Gallo,¹ Jessica Petiti,¹ Elisabetta Signorino,¹ Valentina Rosso,¹ Cristina Panuzzo,¹ Federica Sabatini,² Giacomo Andreani,¹ Matteo Dragani,¹ Carlo Finelli,⁶ Antonella Poloni,⁷ Monica Crugnola,⁸ Maria Teresa Voso,⁹ Susanna Fenu,¹⁰ Annamaria Pelizzari,¹¹ Valeria Santini,¹² Giuseppe Saglio,¹ Marina Podestà,² and Francesco Frasson¹²

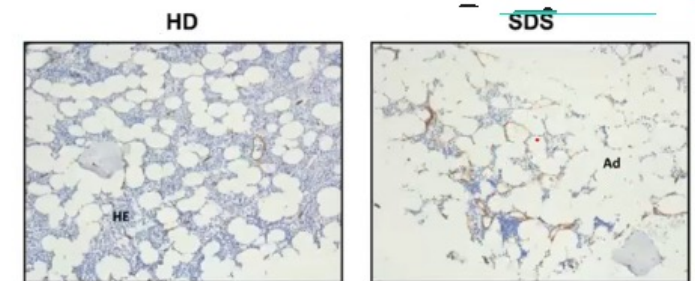


NAC treatment reduced iron level in SDS-MSCs



Future directions

- **Characterize vascular alterations** in SDS BM biopsies;
 - **RNA sequencing** analyses on SDS BM biopsies;
- Analyze angiogenic molecules and metabolites in SDS BM plasma;
- Explore the role of **iron metabolism** in SDS-MSCs



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REVIEW ARTICLE

Role of iron and iron-related proteins in mesenchymal stem cells: Cellular and clinical aspects

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Proposta
Riscrittura progetto SDS
Multicentrico

Adeguamento alle recenti regolamentazioni
Firma del consenso informato

HOT SPOT

Data base e registri

Progetti consolidati

Studi conclusi

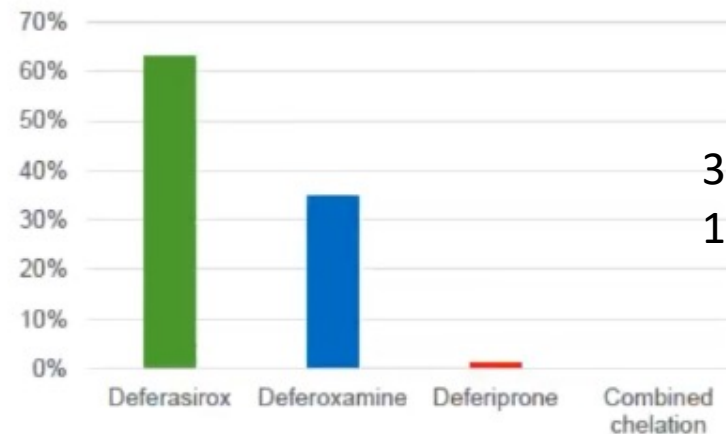
Nuove proposte

Studio «realworld» su chelazione soggetti DBA <3 anni

63 pz corte italiana (23) + francese (40). Dal 2008 al 2022

★ First chelator at start < 3 years

- Deferasirox: 40 patients (40/63 ; 63%)
- Deferoxamine: 22 patients (22/63 ; 35%)
- Deferiprone: 1 patient (1/63 ; 2 %)
- Combined chelation : 0 patient (0%)

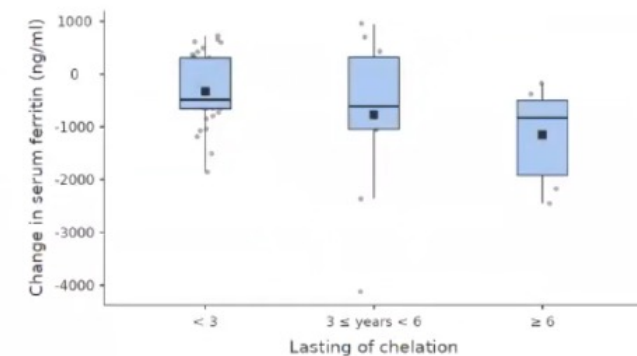


37% switch

17% combined therapy

Chelation efficacy → better efficacy for prolonged therapy (monitoring ferritin)

Ferritin starting from 1400 ng/mL



Studio «realworld» su chelazione soggetti DBA <3 anni

Stop chelation → No compliance (desferoxamine)

Adverse effect → Liver toxicity: hypertansaminasemia

Coufounding factors : high iron overload, familiar
hypertransaminasemia, viral infections

No renal toxicity (tubulopathy!! To check)

Deferasirox, good efficacy and rare toxicity

Not only ferritin, but liver/heart MRI

Accurate check of renal toxicity

Real life data are in line with DBAS 2024
Safety and efficacy of chelation in this age group

- ✓ Deferasirox, good efficacy and rare toxicity
- ✓ Timing and management to be improved . Not only ferritin, but liver/heart MRI
- ✓ Accurate check of renal toxicity

A Gut Feeling: Gut Microbiome Dysbiosis Is Associated with Metabolite and Lipidome Alterations in GATA2 Deficiency

Inclusion criteria

- No ATB in the preceding three months

Additional criteria for the post-HSCT group:

- No cGVHD
- full donor chimerism
- no immunosuppressive treatment for at least six months prior to enrollment.

GATA2 group, n = 12

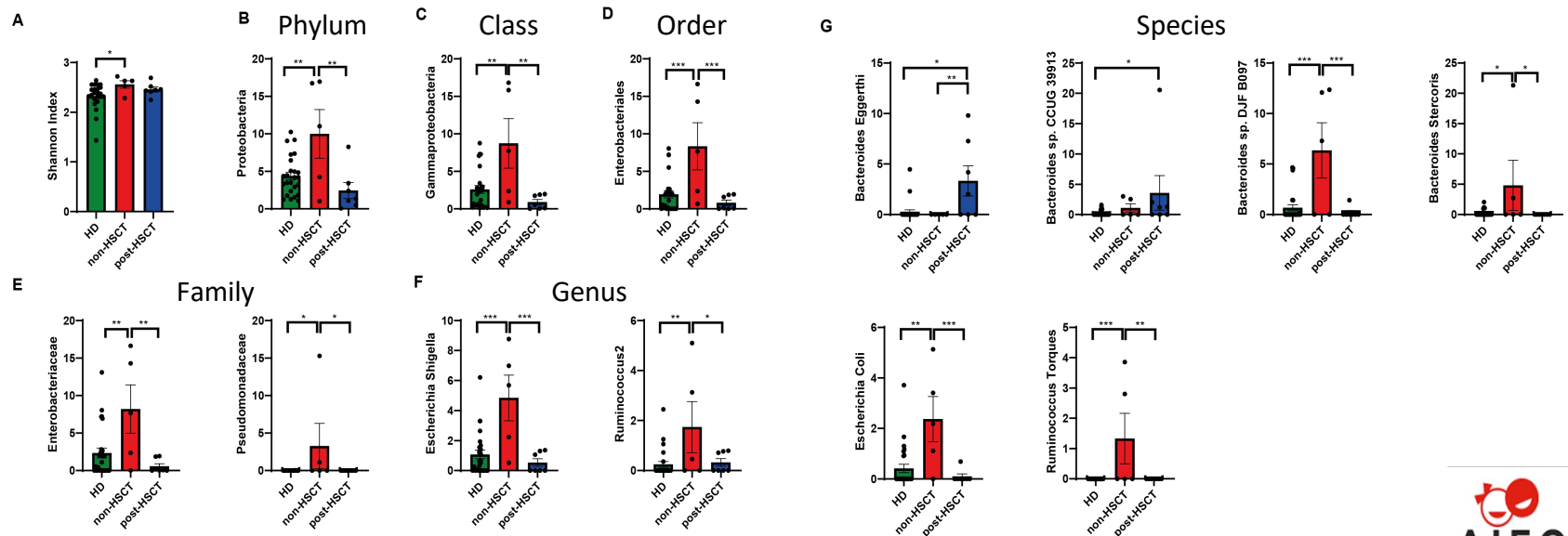
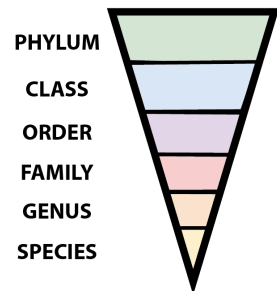
age range 19-46 years, M:F = 5:7

- No HSCT, n = 5
- HSCT, n = 7

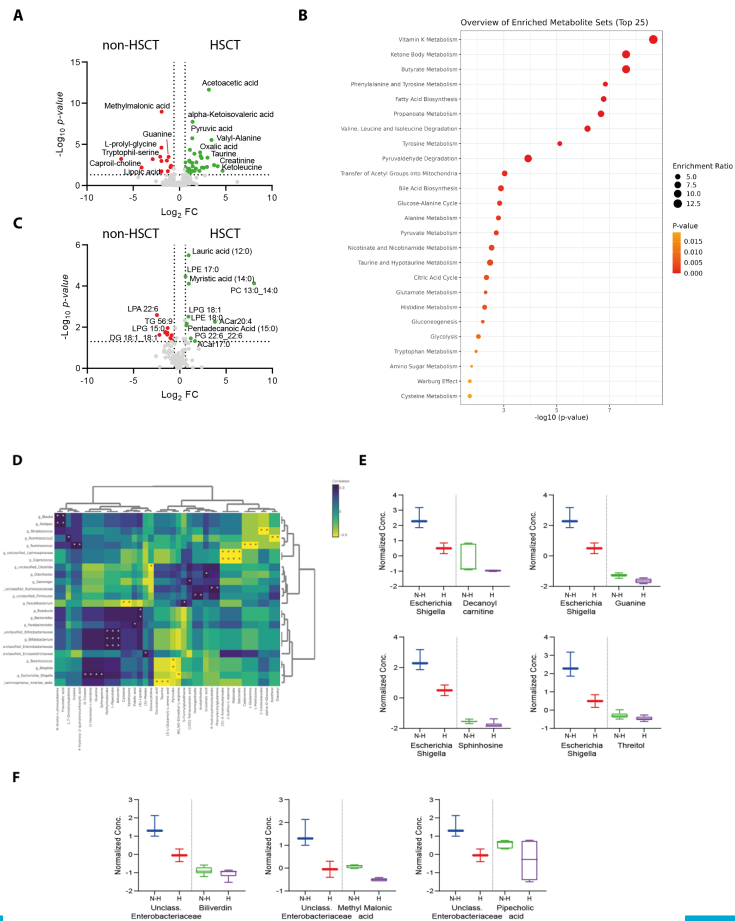
HD group, n = 24

age range 14-44, M:F = 9:15

A Gut Feeling: Gut Microbiome Dysbiosis Is Associated with Metabolite and Lipidome Alterations in GATA2 Deficiency



A Gut Feeling: Gut Microbiome Dysbiosis Is Associated with Metabolite and Lipidome Alterations in GATA2 Deficiency



- integrative analysis of the GM and metabolome (non-HSCT = 3, HSCT = 2): correlation with inflammatory and nitrogen metabolism-related metabolites. *Enterobacteriaceae*: nitrogen metabolism and mitochondrial function. *Escherichia/Shigella*: oxidative stress and metabolic dysfunction.

Conclusions:

- evolutionary relationship from phylum to species level. *Proteobacteria* and related taxa, gram- with LPS in the outer membrane, mirroring findings in MDS and IEI
- increased inflammatory metabolites and pro-inflammatory lipids potentially impacting BM niche and HSC. Expansion of *Enterobacteriaceae* family and dysregulated fatty acids metabolism may influence hematopoiesis, Treg and signaling pathways involved in inflammation, including BM homeostasis and oxidative stress.

Roncareggi et al, under review

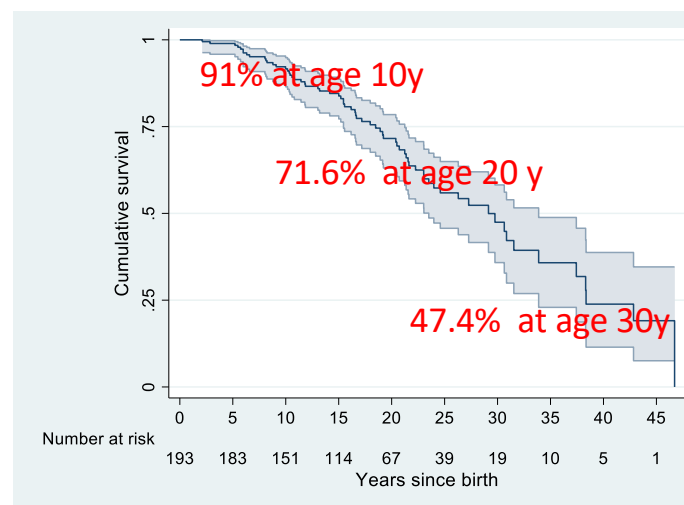
Long-term outcome of Fanconi anemia patients from the Italian Registry on behalf of the Marrow Failure Study Group of the AIEOP (Italian Association for Pediatric Hematology-Oncology)

193 Fanconi pts between 1982 and 2021

Median age at diagnosis 7.1 years (y) (IQR: 4.3-10.5y, range 0-35.7y)

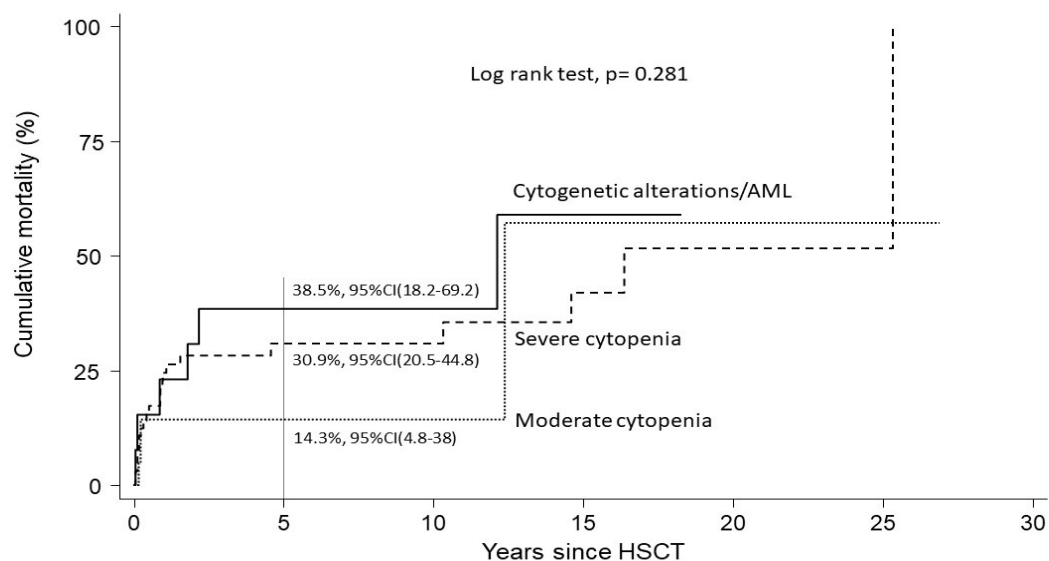
Median follow-up time 6.9 years (IQR 2.5-13.3 y)

Cumulative OS from birth



TMO 130 pts #2000 #2010

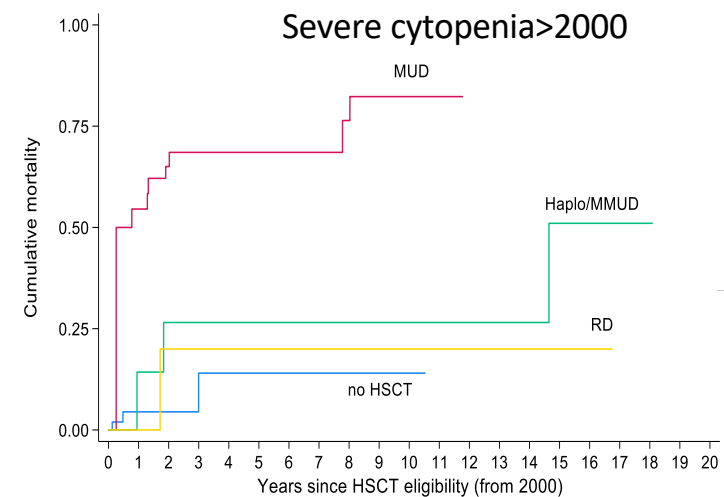
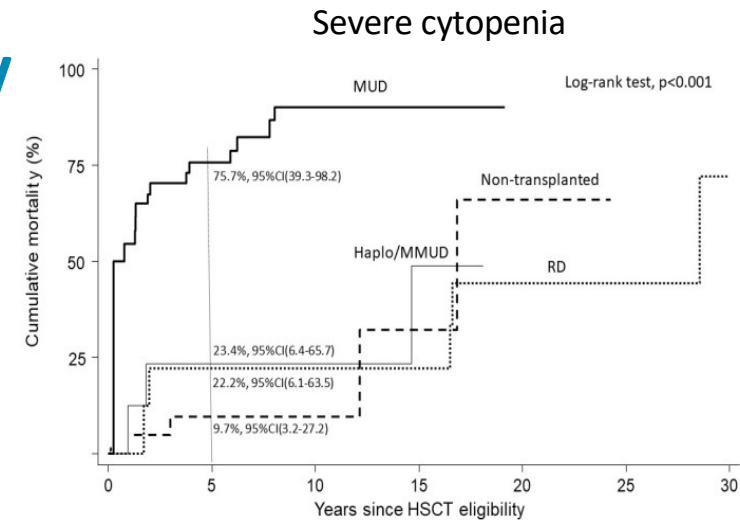
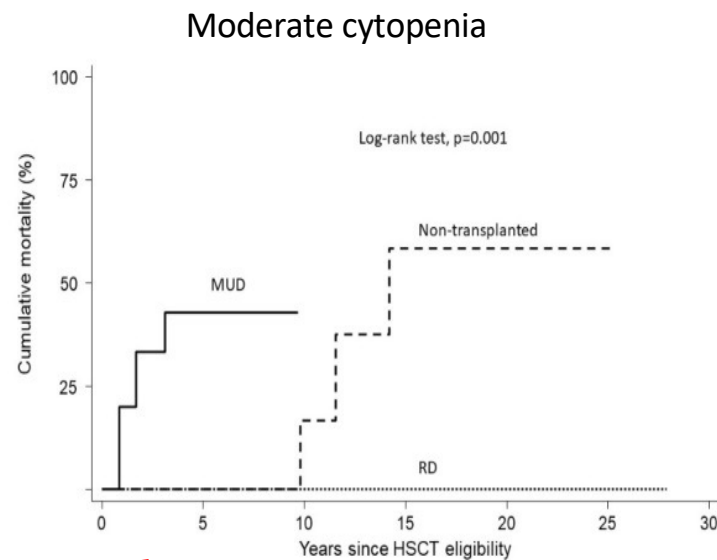
Cumulative mortality



TRM

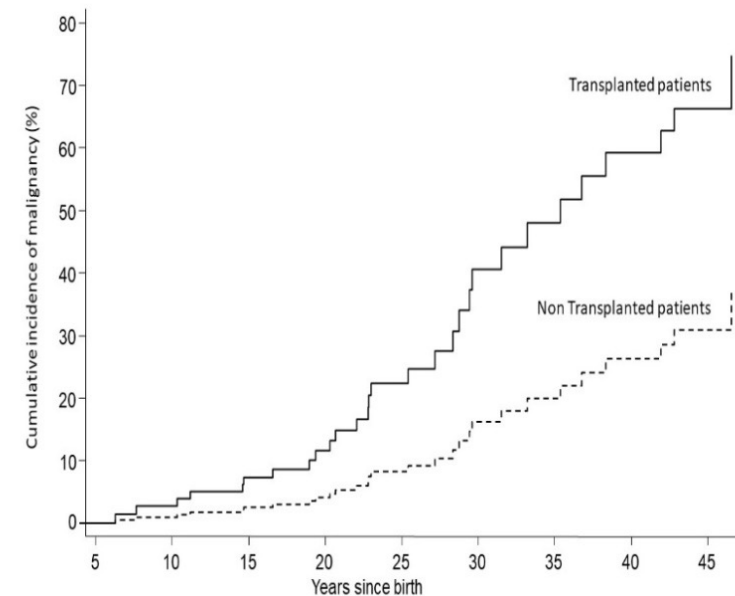
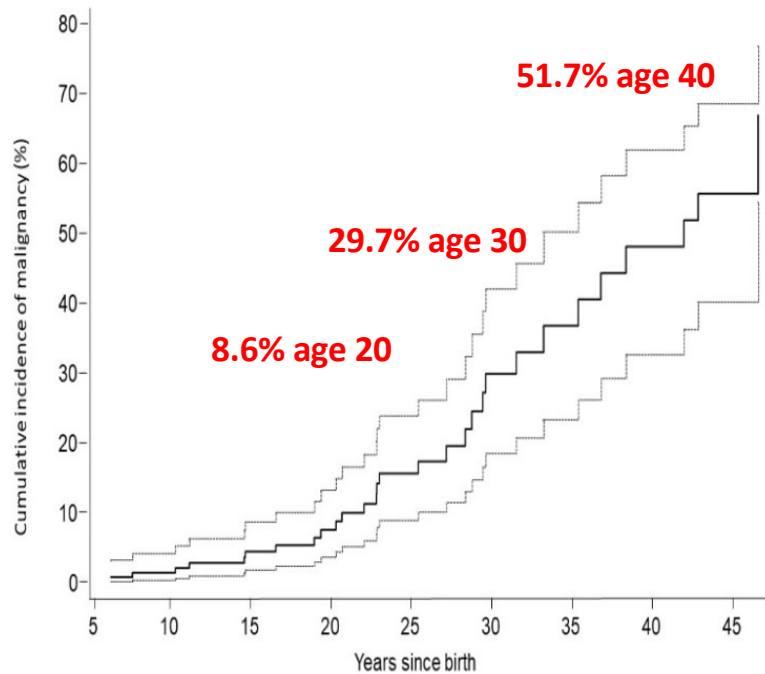
26.9% fino 2000
23.7 % 2000-2010
14.5 % >2010

TMO vs non TMO since eligibility



Cancer

29/175 (16.6%) pts



Higher occurrence in transplated pts (22/29)

Rapid increase after age 20

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- ✓ HCT remains the best treatment option, but it does not revert the systemic phenotype of FA patients
- ✓ A proportion of marrow failure patients can survive long-term even without HCT
- ✓ Negative effect of HCT on tumors
- ✓ Cancer emerging issue. Prevention still the strongest measure.
- ✓ Overall, monitoring currently the most powerful tool for reducing morbidity

HOT SPOT

Data base e registri

Progetti consolidati

Studi conclusi

Nuove proposte

Anomalie SNC rilevate tramite imaging di RM o TAC in DBA

- ✓ RM o TC cranio/distretto facciale dei pazienti spedire tramite wetransfer immacolata.tartaglione@unicampania.it.
- ✓ Alla ricezione rimandato breve form per raccogliere informazioni cliniche
- ✓ Arruolamento aprile-settembre 2025
- ✓ Padova e Salerno → RM in regime gratuito previo contatto con i colleghi proponenti

Proposta di raccolta dati su PNH → aggiornamento dati dal 2017

I centri AIEOP riceveranno una survey i prossimi giorni, con deadline di compilazione il 30 aprile 2025

Giornate AIEOP

BOLOGNA 14-15 APRILE 2025

GRAZIE
a
TUTTI !



Principali pubblicazioni 2024/25

Eisenhauer N, Miano M et al Detection of signature double-negative T cells is a predictive marker to identify autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome associated with FAS loss of function. DOI: 10.1002/ajh.27286

Bulté D, Barzaghi F, et al Early bone marrow alterations in patients with adenosine deaminase 2 deficiency across disease phenotypes and severities. DOI: 10.1016/j.jaci.2024.09.007

Comella M, Palmisani E et al Infection risk in patients with autoimmune cytopenias and immune dysregulation treated with mycophenolate mofetil and sirolimus. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2024.1415389

Guarina A, Farruggia P, Diagnosis and management of acquired aplastic anemia in childhood. Guidelines from the Marrow Failure Study Group of the Pediatric Haemato-Oncology Italian Association (AIEOP). doi: 10.1016/j.bcnd.2024.102860.

Fioredda F, Spanoudakis M, et al European guidelines on treatment and supportive measures in chronic neutropenias: a consensus between the European Hematology Association and the EuNet-INNOCHRON COST Action based on systematic evidence review Heamasphere 2025 in press

Wang YM, Kaj-Carbaidwala B et al Liver disease and transplantation in telomere biology disorders: An international multicenter cohort. doi: 10.1097/HC9.0000000000000462.

Lum SH, Eikema DJ Outcomes of hematopoietic stem cell transplantation in 813 pediatric patients with Fanconi anemia. doi: 10.1182/blood.2023022751.

Savage SA, Bertuch AA et al Different phenotypes with different endings-Telomere biology disorders and cancer predisposition with long telomeres. doi: 10.1111/bjh.19851.

Fioredda F, Beccaria A, Late-onset and long-lasting neutropenias in the young: A new entity anticipating immune-dysregulation disorders. doi: 10.1002/ajh.27221.

Fioredda F, Forni GL. Deferiprone and idiosyncrasic neutropenia: light and shadow. doi: 10.1182/bloodadvances.2024013479.

Drago E, Fioredda F. Inborn Error of WAS Presenting with SARS-CoV-2-Related Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children. doi: 10.1007/s10875-024-01840-4.

Cipolli M, Boni C, Ataluren improves myelopoiesis and neutrophil chemotaxis by restoring ribosome biogenesis and reducing p53 levels in Shwachman-Diamond syndrome cells. doi: 10.1111/bjh.19134.

Beddok A, Velleuer E, Strategies for early detection and detailed characterization of oral lesions and head and neck squamous cell carcinoma in Fanconi anemia patients. doi: 10.1016/j.canlet.2025.217529.

Anna Pegoraro, Valentino Bezzetti Growth Charts for Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome at Ages 0 to 18
YearsDOI: 10.3390/cancers16071420