

Genetics (of) and Anorectal Malformations

Jeanne Amiel

Laboratory 408, *Imagine* Institute
Genetics Department, Necker Hospital

imagine
INSTITUT DES MALADIES GÉNÉTIQUES

 **Inserm**

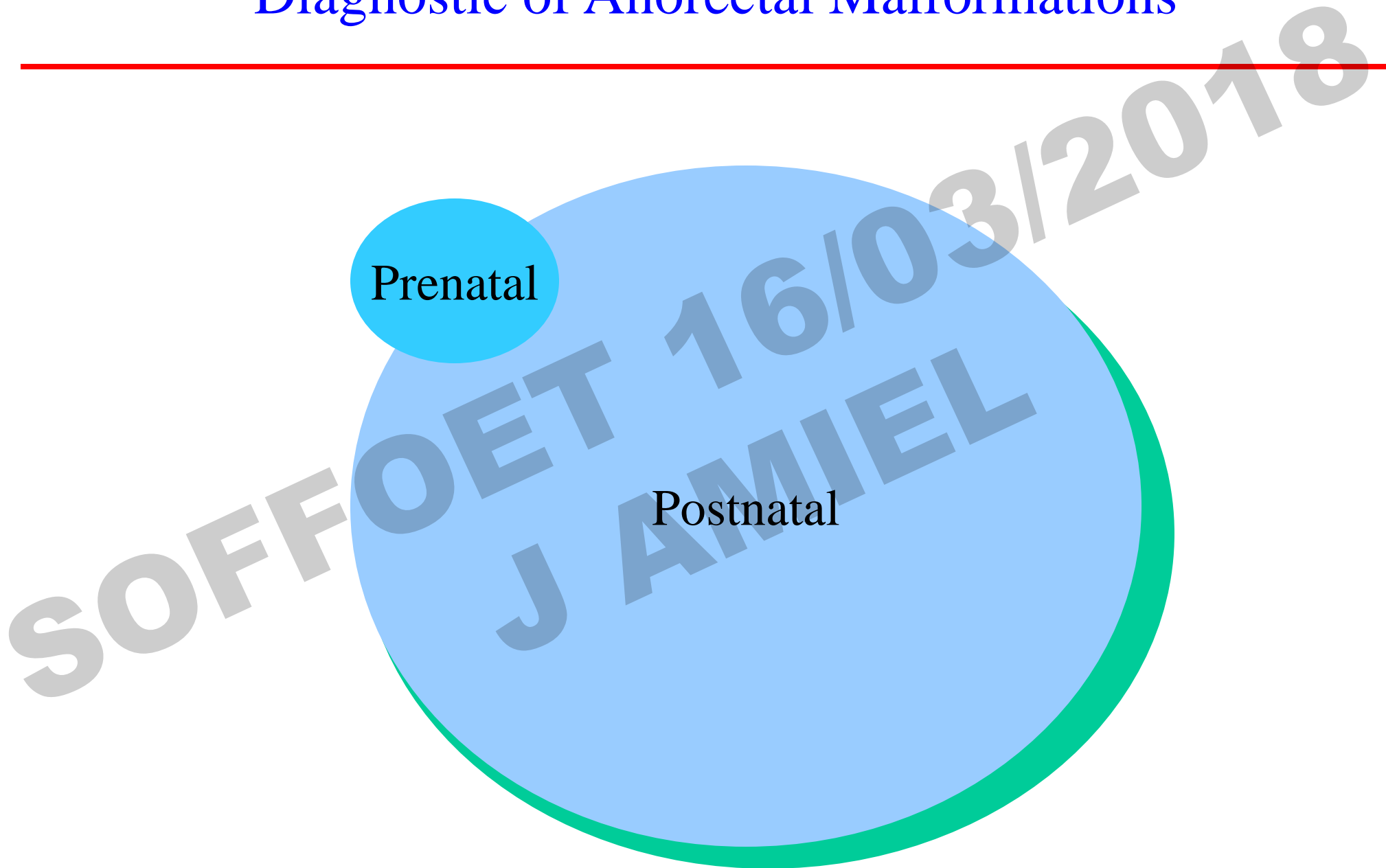
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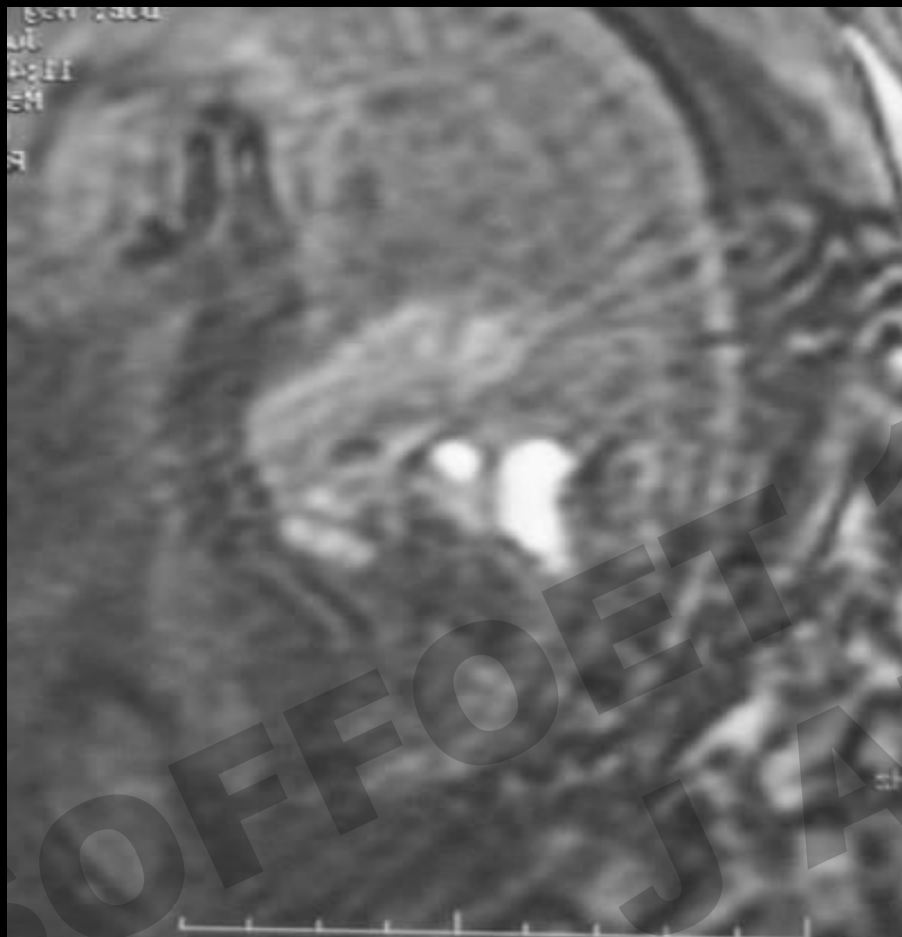

Necker
ENFANTS MALADES
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Diagnostic of Anorectal Malformations

Prenatal

Postnatal





Anorectal Malformation



Control

Epidemiology

- Frequent malformation
(1/2500 to 1/5000 life birth)
- Sex biais (M:F ~1.6:1)
- *No ethnic biais*

Anatomical Classification and Epidemiology

Wing Spread Conference Classification (1984)

High

Intermediate

Low



Distribution varies according to gender

♂
♀

~ 50%

~ 20%

10%

~ 25%

~ 40%


~ 55%

Genetic Counselling for Isolated Anorectal Malformation

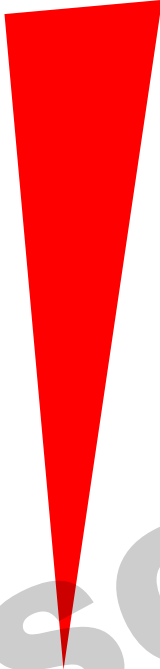
- Concordant monozygotic twins
- Low recurrence risk (~ 1%)
- Recurrence in sibs and vertical transmission described
 - $\text{♂} > \text{♀}$
 - low-int : high ~ 2:1
 - AD, AR, XLR

Non Isolated Anorectal Malformation

Major publications (retropective studies)

- Hasse W. 1976
1420 patients 42%
 - Boocock and Donnai. 1987
169 patients 53%
 - Hassink et al. 1996
264 patients 67%
 - Cho et al. 2001
103 patients 71%
- 

« Associated » Anorectal Malformation



Urogenital	~ 40%	(hypospadias, renal agenesis)
Skeletal	~ 30%	(thoraco-lombo-sacral vertebrae)
Gastro-intestinal	~ 20%	(oesophagal atresia)
Cranio-facial	~ 20%	(abn. ear position)
Heart defects	~ 20%	(VSD)
CNS	< 10%	
Other	~ 5%	

« Associated » Anorectal Malformation

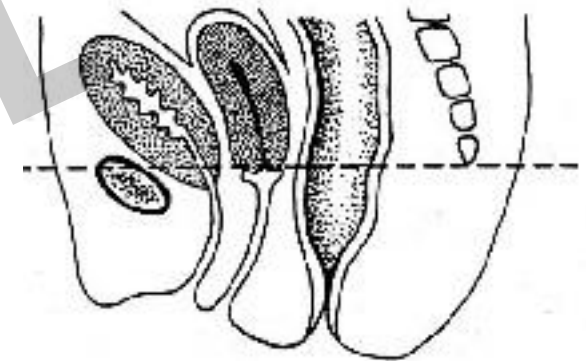
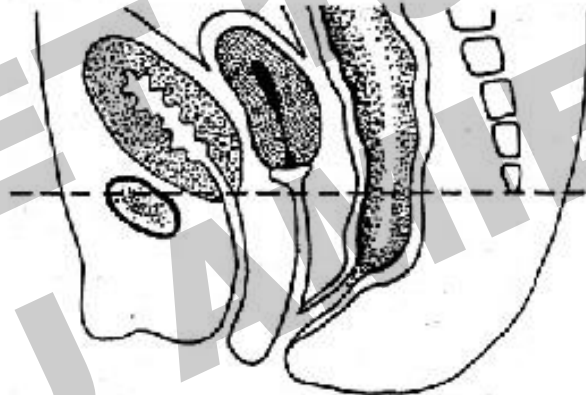
High

(~ 1/3 of cases)

Intermediate

(~ 2/3 of cases)

Low



**Associated malformations
In 80% of the cases**

♂ ~ ♀

**Associated malformations
In 36% of the cases**

« Associated » Anorectal Malformations

- Teratogen exposure
- Chromosomal anomalies
- Syndromes (AR, AD, XLR, XLD)
- Association
- Sequence

Multiple Congenital Anomalies

What is the embryologic scenario?

- **Association:** combination is more frequently observed than expected by chance
- **Sequence:** all other anomalies are the consequence of a single one
- **Syndrome:** Combination of anomalies resulting from a known (or suspected) genic cause

V	vertebrae
A	anus
T	tracheo-oesophageal
E	
R	radial

Pierre Robin



Waardenburg



« Associated » Anorectal Malformation

- Teratogen exposure
- Chromosomal anomalies
- Syndromes (AR, AD, XLR)
- Association
- Sequence

« Associated » Anorectal Malformation

- Chromosomal anomalies

T21

T13, del13q, r13

Trisomie 18

Cat-eye

Pallister-Killian

MIDAS (MLS)

mat UPD16

del22q11.2

del6qter

....

Genome-wide copy number variation study in anorectal malformations

Emily H.M. Wong^{1,†}, Long Cui^{2,†}, Chun-Laam Ng^{2,†}, Clara S.M. Tang^{1,2}, Xue-Lai Liu², Man-Ting So², Benjamin Hon-Kei Yip^{1,2}, Guo Cheng², Ruizhong Zhang², Wai-Kiu Tang², Wanling Yang⁵, Yu-Lung Lau⁵, Larry Baum⁷, Patrick Kwan⁷, Liang-Dan Sun^{8,9}, Xian-Bo Zuo^{8,9}, Yun-Qing Ren^{8,9}, Xian-Yong Yin^{8,9}, Xiao-Ping Miao¹⁰, Jianjun Liu¹¹, Vincent Chi-Hang Lui^{2,4}, Elly Sau-Wai Ngan^{2,4}, Zhen-Wei Yuan¹², Shi-Wei Zhang¹³, Jinglong Xia¹³, Hualong Wang¹⁴, Xiao-bing Sun¹⁵, Ruoyi Wang¹⁵, Tao Chang¹⁶, Ivy Hau-Yee Chan², Patrick Ho-Yu Chung², Xue-Jun Zhang^{8,9}, Kenneth Kak-Yuen Wong², Stacey S. Cherny^{1,6}, Pak-Chung Sham^{1,3,4,6}, Paul Kwong-Hang Tam^{1,2,4} and Maria-Mercè Garcia-Barcelo^{24,*}

1.3-fold excess of rare CNVs (deletions and duplications)
in patients compared to controls

« Associated » Anorectal Malformation

- Association

- VACTERL

- Vertebral

- Anal

- Cardiac

- Tracheo-Esophageal fistula

- Renal

- Limb

- MURCS

MUllerian duct

Renal aplasia

Cervico-thoracic Somite
dysplasia

Over diagnosed?

(44% in Hassink's series in 1996)

« Associated » Anorectal Malformation

■ Sequence

OEIS

Caudal regression

Sirenomelia

Axial mesodermal dysplasia (Goldenhar + caudal regression)

Klippel-Feil

Omphalocele

Exstrophy of bladder

Imperforate anus

Spinal defect

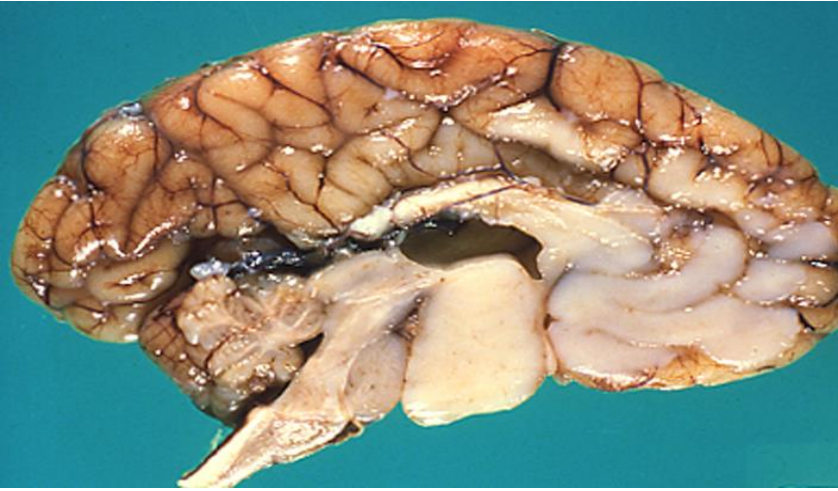


LDDDB

Syndromic Anorectal Malformations

AD	AR	XLR-XLD
Currarino (<i>HLXB9</i>)	Johanson-Blizzard (<i>UBR1</i>)	G-Opitz (<i>MID1</i>)
Pallister-Hall (<i>GLI3</i>)	Dysostose spondylocostale	Lowe (<i>OCRL</i>)
Townes-Brocks (<i>SALL1</i>)	(<i>DLL3, MESP2, LNFG</i>)	Hétérotaxia (<i>ZIC3</i>)
Okihiro (<i>SALL4</i>)	Cotes courtes-polydactylie	FG (<i>MED12</i>)
Ulnar-mammary (<i>TBX3</i>)	Baller-Gerold (<i>RECQL4</i>)	Renpenning (<i>PQBP1</i>)
Rieger (<i>PITX1</i>)	Fraser (<i>FRAS1, FREM2</i>)	MIDAS (<i>HCCS</i>)
Thanatophore (<i>FGFR1-3</i>)	...	STAR (<i>FAM58A</i>)
Hirschsprung (<i>RET</i>)		Christian
Feingold (<i>NMYC</i>)		...
Kabuki (<i>KMT2D</i>)		
....		

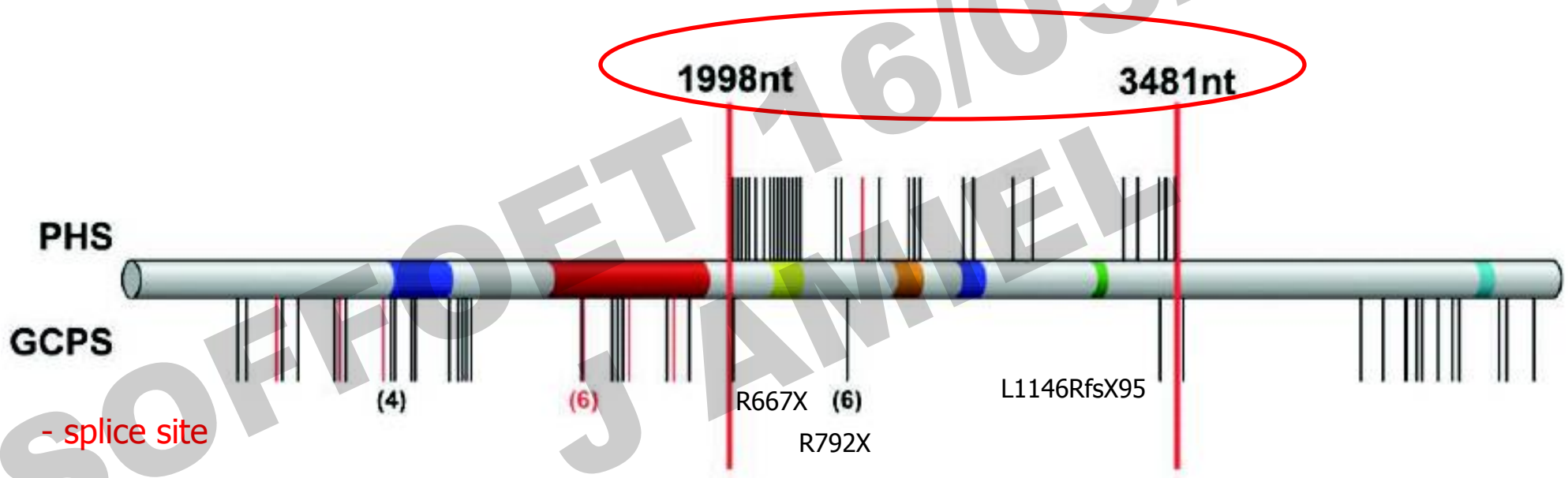
Pallister-Hall



- **IUGR, short limbs**
- **Hypothalamic Hamartoblastoma**
- **Polydactyly**
 - Mesoaxial, postaxial (upper limbs)
 - Postaxial or mesoaxial (lower limbs)
- **Anorectal malformation**
- **Genital anomalies**
- **Renal anomalies**
- **Cranio-facial anomalies:**
- **Laryngeal cleft**
- **Heart defects**
- **Skeletal anomalies**
- **Nail dysplasia**

B. Gorlin Collection

Phenotype-Genotype Correlations at GLI3



Townes-Brocks



- Ear dysplasia, deafness
- Radial anomalies
- Anorectal malformations
- *Renal anomalies*

- AD
- *SALL1*



Opitz (G syndrome)

- Hypertelorism
- Hypospadias
- Laryngeal cleft
- Anorectal malformation

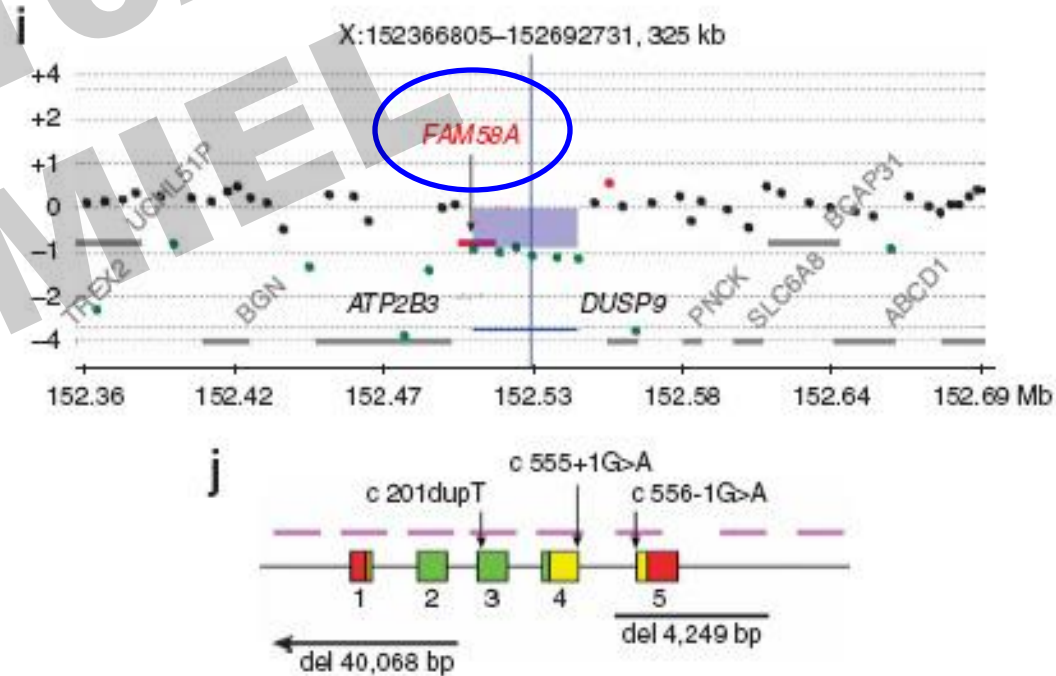


- *RLX / AD*
- *MID1*



STAR Syndrome, XLD Condition

toe Syndactyly
Telecanthus
Anogenital malformation
Renal malformation

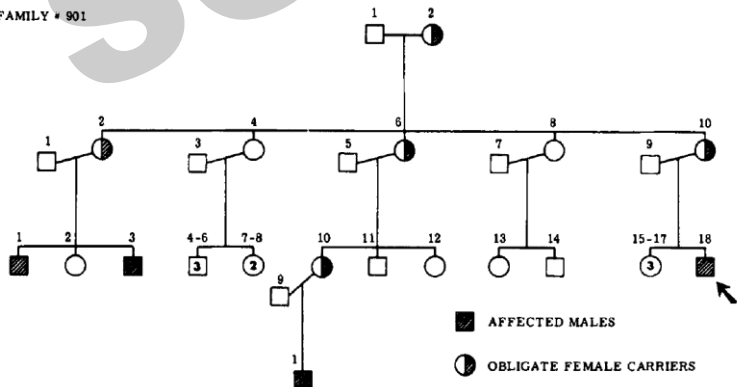


Christian Syndrome, XLR

- XLR-ID
- Short stature
- Vertebral anomalies
- Anorectal malformation
- Brachy-clinodactylies
- Facial palsy
- Strabismus
- Xq27-qter



FAMILY # 901



Christian et al. *Clin Genet* 1977
Dhouhy et al. *Hum Genet* 1987

Association of Hirschsprung's disease and anorectal malformation: a systematic review

Alejandro D. Hofmann · Prem Puri

Retropective study of the literature from 1952 to 2013

- 38 articles, 90 cases: HD in 2% of the ARM, no sex bias
- Syndromes in 23 cases (55%)

Type	Number
Currarino syndrome	11
Down's syndrome	8
Cat-eye-syndrome	3
Pallister-hall-syndrome	1
Total	23

« Associated » Anorectal Malformation

- Teratogenic

Maternal Diabetes

Thalidomide

Alcool

Progesterone

(maternal fever)

Anorectal Malformation and Animal Models

- Teratogens

Adryamicine (rat and pig)

ETU (rat)

} Low ARM

- Gli gene family and hindgut development in mice

Gli2^{-/-} : low ARM

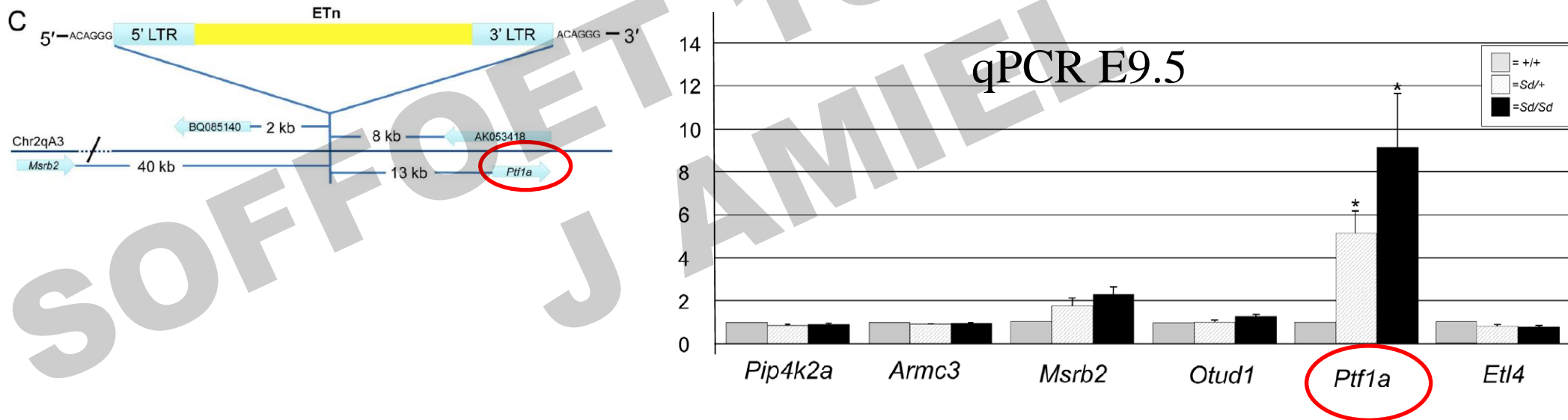
Gli3^{-/-} : low ARM

Gli2^{-/-},Gli3^{+/-} : high ARM

Anorectal Malformation and Animal Models

- Danforth's short tail (Sd) mice, semi dominant (vertebrae, urogenital, anal)

Mice Model for caudal regression sequence



Pancreas specific TF1

Mapping Loci Causing Susceptibility to Anal Atresia in Pigs, Using a Resource Pedigree

By Tetsuo Hori, Elisabetta Giuffra, Leif Andersson, and Haruo Ohkawa
Tsukuba, Japan; Uppsala, Sweden; and Mito, Japan

J Ped Surg 2001

Incorporating Mouse Genome
**Mammalian
Genome**
Genes and Phenotypes

2005

Genetic analysis of anal atresia in pigs: evidence for segregation at two main loci

Pamela Cassini,¹ Alberto Montironi,¹ Sara Botti,¹ Tetsuo Hori,² Haruo Okhawa,^{2,3}
Alessandra Stella,¹ Leif Andersson,⁴ Elisabetta Giuffra¹

Conclusion

- Frequent malformation
- Higher frequency in twins (isolated form and sequence)
- Sex bias
- Multiple congenital anomalies are frequent (high ARM +++)
chromosomal anomalies and sequence >> Syndromes
- A low recurrence risk for isolated forms

Anna PELET
Thuih Linh LE
Stanislas LYONNET
Jeanne AMIEL

Lab 408, *Imagine* Institute, Paris, France

Sabine SARNACKI
Célia CRETOLLE
Véronique ROUSSEAU

Service de Chirurgie Visérale Pédiatrique,
Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades, Paris, France

Laurent SALOMON
Yves VILLE

Maternité,
Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades, Paris, France

Pascale SONIGO
Anne-Elodie Millischer
Nathalie BODDAERT

Service de Radiologie Pédiatrique,
Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades, Paris, France

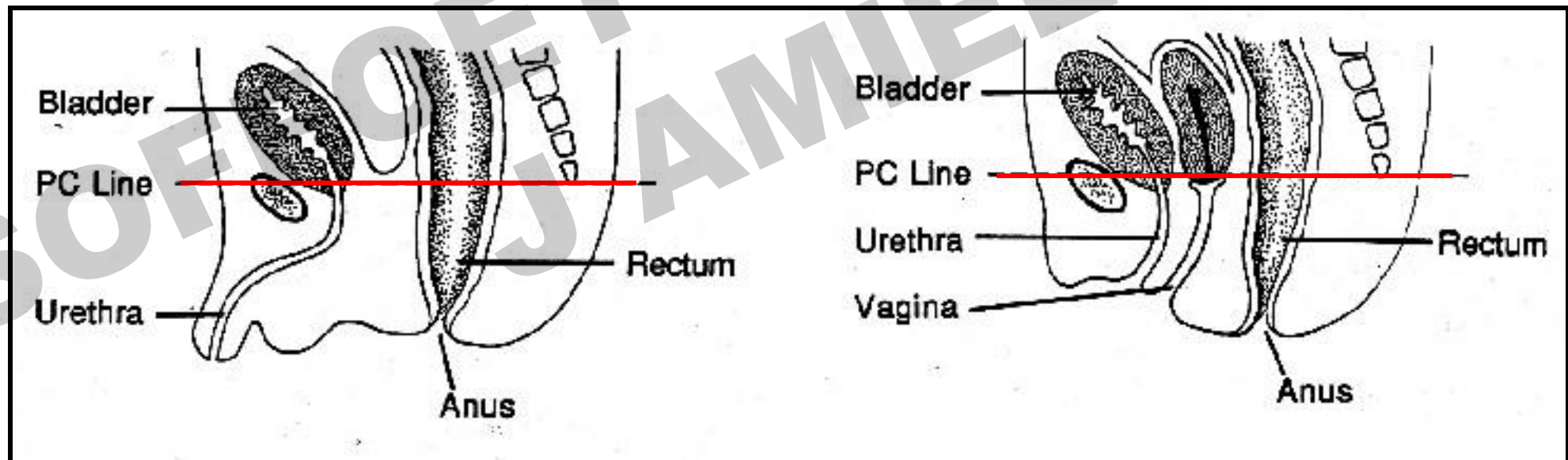
Valérie MALAN
Serge ROMANA
Tania ATTIE-BITACH

Service d'Histo-Cyto-Embryologie
Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades, Paris, France

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J AMIEL

Malformation Anorectale : Définition

- Formation incomplète de l'intestin terminal
- Responsable d'une imperforation anale
+/- fistule (recto-périnéale, recto-urogénitale)



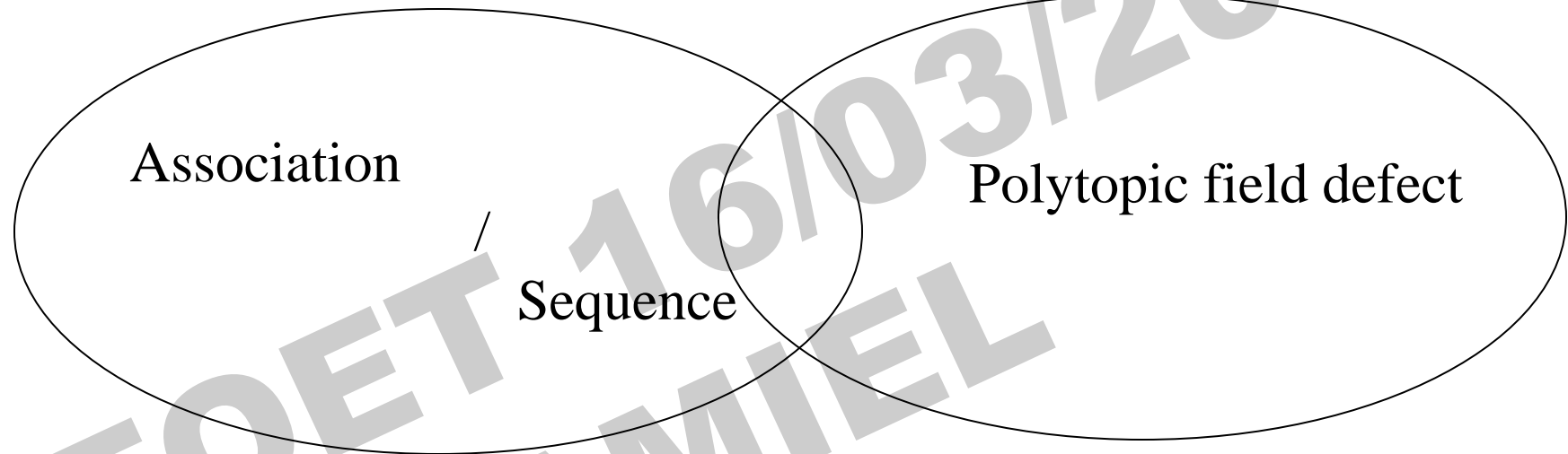
Malformation Anorectale : Bilan d'extension

- Loco-régional
Échographie pelvienne / rénale
Uréthro-cystographie
+/-IRM

Contexte clinique et familial

- Radiographies de squelette
- Imagerie cérébrale
- Examen ophtalmologique
- Echographie cardiaque
- Caryotype

Anorectal Malformation and Embryology



Martinez-Frias et al. *Am J Med Genet* 1998;76:291-6

- *Formes hautes / Formes basses*

- Similar spectrum of associated malformations
(except gastro-intestinal malformations)

(Boocock and Donnai. 1987)

A Gene for Caudal Development in 6q25?

