



# Rishi Vansh

All India Institute of  
Medical Science Rishikesh

**AIIMSR**

Department of Pediatrics  
Genetic division

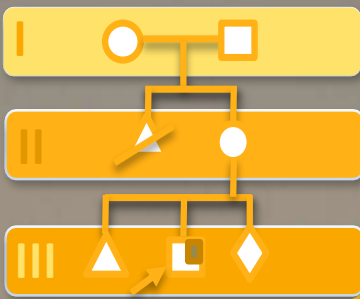
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H2A

H2B

H4

H3



### From the desk of Editor

The genetic division of the Pediatric Department publishes a monthly newsletter for all Medical Professionals. The newsletter is related to genealogical parlance and is a deliberate attempt to enhance awareness of genetic disorders with recent updates.

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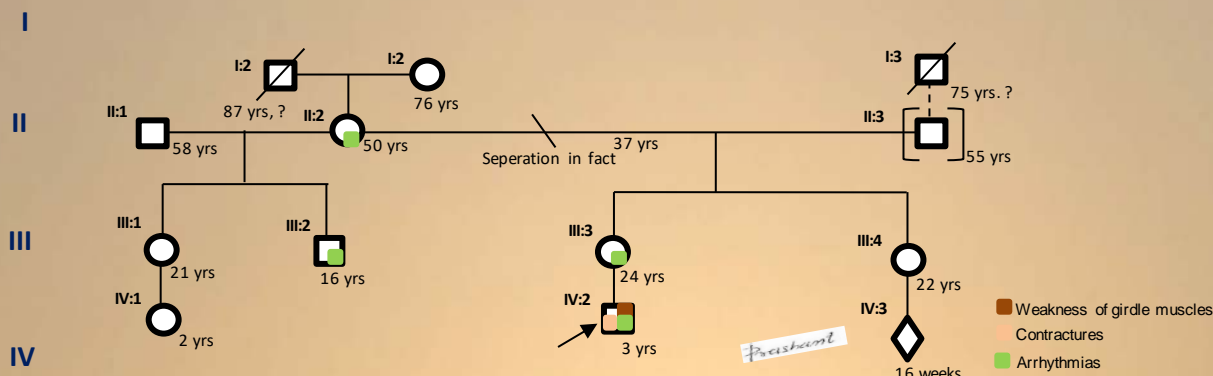
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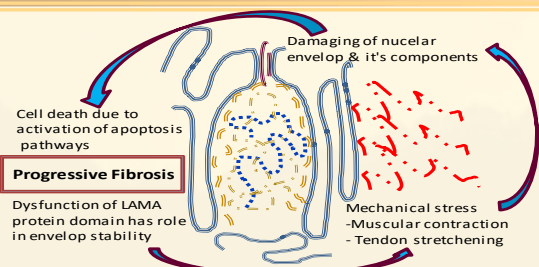
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## Progeroid Syndromes Like (PSL)-II / LAMIN A/C related disorders/ Emery-Dreifuss Muscular Dystrophy (EDMD) Type 2 & 3



### Possible mechanism for EDMD with LAMA1 mutations

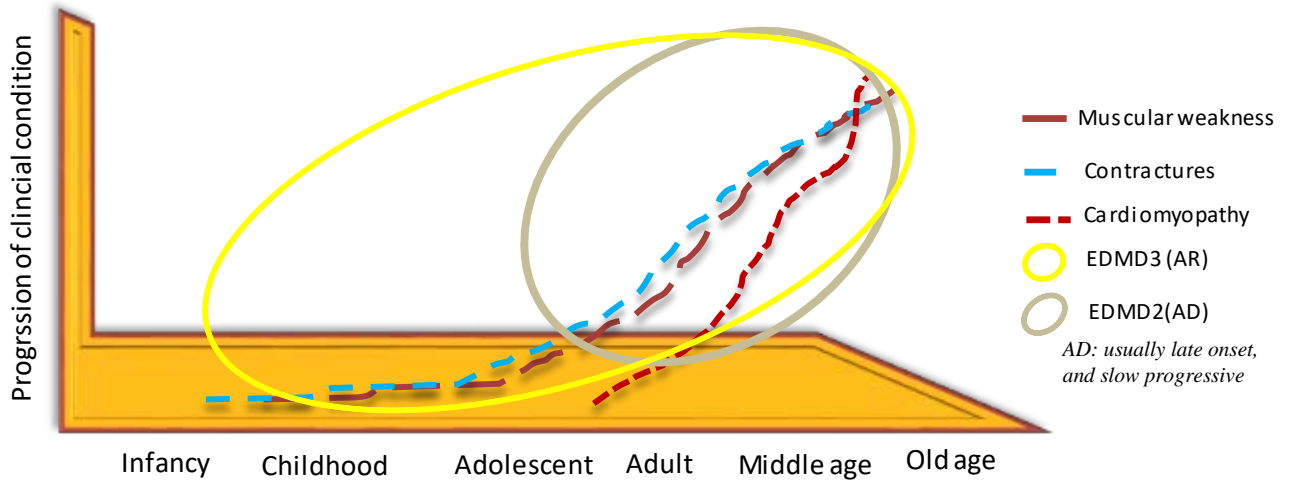


- Mammalian Lamins have multiple functions.
- Mutations in the sequence responsible for a domain, which is responsible for nuclear membrane mechano-stability (interacting with the LINC complex), and the homeostatic function of this protein could be responsible for the EDMD phenotype.
- Sustaining other domain functions might rescue patients from progeria features

### Insight:

1. What are the characteristic clinical features of EDMD?
2. What is the molecular mechanism for the genotype-phenotype relationship in EDMD?
3. How would you plan for the antenatal diagnosis of Case IV: 4?
4. What is the possible explanation for having the predominant musculoskeletal findings with mutations of LAMA1 leads to EDMD2/3?

## EDMD 2, 3: Clinical Triad and Their Age Dependent Progression



### Clinical phenotypes:

EDMD: a triad of weakness of girdle muscles (**the shoulder and the pelvic**), contractures (**the elbows, neck, and Achilles tendon**), and cardiac involvement (**dilated cardiomyopathy & arrhythmias**). In selected cases, cardiomyopathy could be present earlier. Significant inter- and intrafamilial variability even for the similar mutation.

(Key findings help to distinguish EDMD from the Becker: Absence of muscle pseudohypertrophy, association of the forearm muscles, cardiac conduction defects, and development of early contractures in involvement of the neck or paravertebral muscles.

### Two broad phenotypes for EDMD2 (AD) inheritance:

Phenotypes	Clinical findings*	Molecular Mechanism
<b>Milder</b>	Late onset and a mild degree of weakness and contractures	<b>Haploinsufficiency</b>
<b>Severe</b>	Early presentation and a rapidly progressive course	<b>Dominant-negative or toxic gain-of-function</b>

\*An increased frequency of sudden death in both groups

### Phenotypic Series - PS310300: Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy – eight entries

**EMD & FHL1** [X (1, 6 & XMPMA\*), **LMNA** [AD (2) & AR (3)], **SYNE 1 & 2**[(4, 5) AD], **TMEM43** [(7), AD].

- Genes are primarily components of the nuclear envelope protein, which coordinates nuclear-cytoplasmic communication

\*Myopathy, X-linked, with postural muscle atrophy

**Counsel the family for antenatal diagnosis of case IV: 4-** Before planning for antenatal testing, the proband must be tested (case IV:2), but in this family, “isolated arrhythmias” need to be investigated (cases II:2, III:2, and III:3) for proper antenatal testing. If variants have been detected, then the mother (case III:4) and the fetus (amniotic fluid) samples have to be planned together because of the time-bound test. Meanwhile, clinical and lab data need to be collected for case II:2 and case III:2 for further analysis to know the extent of disease phenotype and variable presentation. Evidence-based data helps in the overall genetic counselling process.

### Thought Riveting:

- 101 What are the differences between a Genogram and a Pedigree?
- 101 Is there any possible therapeutic role of Crenolanib in EDMD?
- 101 What are the specific repertoire variances between LMNA A/C in EDMD?
- 101 What epigenetic cascades transpire with the malfunctioning of the LINC complex?
- 101 What are the progeria features that need to be monitored in LMNA-related EDMD?