


# CHALLENGES TO TREATMENT OF INHERITED METABOLIC DISORDRES: THE SAUDI EXPERIENCE

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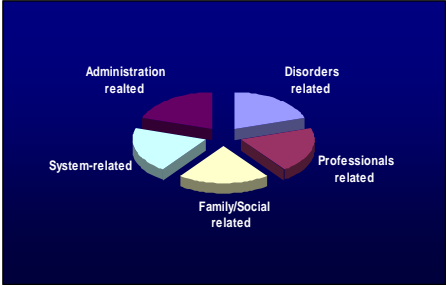

# Saudi Population & Genetic Diseases

## Saudi Population & Genetic Diseases

- High consanguinity rate
- Large family size
- Tribal structure
- Presence of isolates & semi-isolates

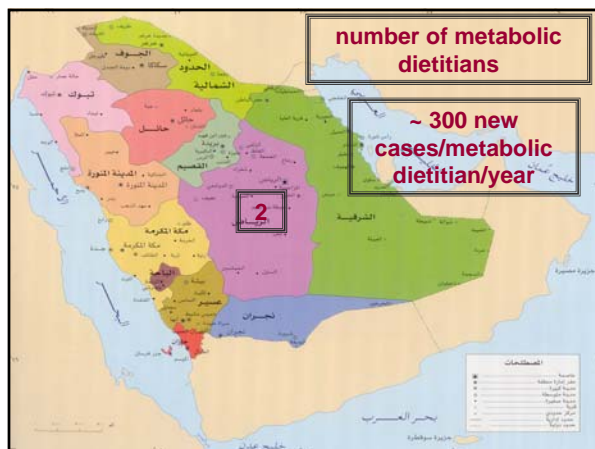
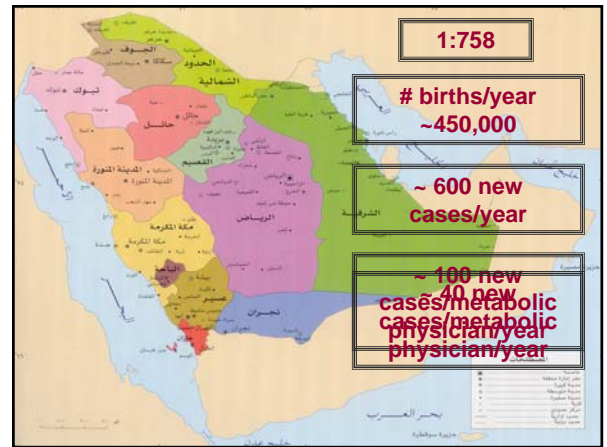
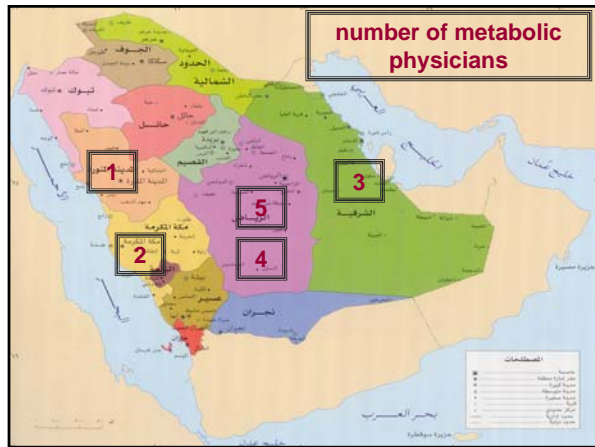
# Treatment Challenges

## Treatment Challenges



# Professionals-Related Challenges

- ## Professionals-Related Challenges
- Shortage of :
    - Metabolic physicians
    - Metabolic nutritionists
    - Counselors



- ## Professionals-Related Challenges
- Inadequate assessment of neuropsychological outcome
  - Inadequate professional education/awareness:
    - Delay in instituting treatment
  - Generalization of the false impression of poor outcome in IMD:
    - Delay of prompt and properly aggressive ICU interventions

## Laboratory-Related Challenges

- ### Laboratory-Related Challenges
- Shortage/Unavailability of biochemical diagnostic facilities
  - Confirmatory tests are not available
    - Enzyme assay
    - Metabolites (pterins)
    - Complementation studies (MMA)
    - Mutation detection

- ### Laboratory-Related Challenges
- MS/MS related:
    - Fractionation of plasma isoleucine and leucine levels
  - Delay of lab results:
    - Biochemical assessments for follow up cases

## Disorders-Related Challenges

- ### The National Neonatal Screening Program
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|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Organic Acidurias                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–Methylmalonic acidemia</li> <li>–Propionic acidemia</li> <li>–Isovaleric acidemia</li> <li>–Glutaric acidemia I</li> <li>–HMG CoA lyase def.</li> <li>–Beta-ketothiolase deficiency</li> <li>–3MCC</li> <li>–Biotinidase deficiency</li> </ul> </li> <li>•Aminoaciopathies                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–PKU</li> <li>–MSUD</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•FAOD                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–MCAD</li> </ul> </li> <li>•UCD                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–Citrullinemia</li> <li>–Argininosuccinic aciduria</li> </ul> </li> <li>•CHO disorders                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–Galactosemia</li> </ul> </li> <li>•Endocrine disorders                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–Congenital hypothyroidism</li> <li>–Congenital adrenal hyperplasia</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
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## Organic Acidurias - Diagnostic Issues

- Confirmatory tests are not available
  - Enzyme assay
  - Complementation studies (MMA)
  - Mutation detection
- B<sub>12</sub> responsiveness assays (MMA)
  - *in-vivo* and *in-vitro*

## Organic Acidurias - Treatment Issues

- Nutrition:
  - Formula/synthetic food:
    - Cost
    - Availability
  - Evaluation of nutritional status:
    - Shortage of specialized/dedicated metabolic nutritionists
    - Inadequate frequency of follow ups
    - Inadequate family/nutritionist communication
    - Inadequate nutritional laboratory assessments

## Organic Acidurias - Treatment Issues

- Carnitine / Biotin / Glycine:
  - Availability
  - Physicians knowledge (ER physicians, Pediatricians)
- Bicarbonate:
  - improper correction of severe metabolic acidosis :
    - cerebral edema
    - prolongation of imbalanced acid-base status

## Organic Acidurias- Complications

- Acute complications:
  - Dialysis:
    - Lack of experts/experience on using hemodialysis
    - Delay of instituting dialysis in cases of severe unresponsive metabolic acidosis:
      - Call for guidelines

## Organic Acidurias - Complications

- Chronic:
  - Neuropsychological outcome:
    - Shortage of pediatric psychiatrists and psychologists to assess neuropsychological outcome
    - Inadequate neurological evaluations for CNS deficits
    - Lack of psychosocial support and interventions
  - Renal complications:
    - Lack of interest/experience of adult nephrologists to follow organic acidurias cases.
    - The burden of kidney transplantation:
      - The Priority

## Organic Acidurias - Complications

- Chronic:
  - Recurrent Pancreatitis
    - Prolonged hospital stay – recurrent
    - Hospital-acquired infections
    - The need for TPN – availability / cost
    - Social impact

## The National Neonatal Screening Program

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## MSUD

## MSUD - Diagnostic Issues

- Mutation detection assays are not available:
  - Prevention
- MS/MS related:
  - Unknown plasma isoleucine level:
    - Over treatment
    - Improper a.a. supplementation
    - Skin changes
    - Poor growth
  - Unnecessary interventions:
    - High dextrose/Insulin infusion
    - ICU care
    - Dialysis
    - Delay of hospital discharge

## MSUD - Treatment Issues

### Nutrition

- Formula/synthetic food:
  - Cost
  - Availability
- Shortage/lack of amino acids (Val, Ile) supplements
- Evaluation of nutritional status:
  - Improper use of MS/MS for follow ups instead of plasma amino acids analysis
  - Shortage of specialized/dedicated metabolic nutritionists
  - Inadequate frequency of follow ups
  - Inadequate nutritional laboratory assessments
  - Inadequate family/nutritionist communication

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- Evaluation of nutritional status:
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  - Absence of specialized clinical metabolic nutritionists
  - Inadequate frequency of follow ups
  - Inadequate nutritional laboratory assessments
  - Inadequate family education/communication

## MSUD - Complications

- Acute complications:
  - Dialysis:
    - Lack of experts/experience on using hemodialysis
    - Delay of instituting dialysis in cases of severe leucine encephalopathy
  - Delay of the results of plasma amino acids:
    - On presentation
    - For monitoring
  - Clinical judgment – based intervention : not always accurate
  - Call for guidelines

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PKU

## PKU - Diagnostic Issues

- Enzyme / Pterine measurements / Mutation detection assays are not available:
  - Confirmation of the hyperphenylalaninemia variant
  - Prevention

## PKU - Diagnostic Issues

- No uniformity of protocols to detect bipterin metabolism defects
- Shortage / unavailability of bipterin to assess:
  - Bipterin metabolism defects
  - Bipterin-responsive PKU

## PKU - Treatment Issues

### Nutrition

- Formula/synthetic food:
  - Cost
  - Availability
- Underutilization of plasma amino acids analysis
- Evaluation of nutritional status

## PKU - Treatment Issues

- Sinemet / BH4 / 5HT:
  - Availability
  - Cost

## The National Neonatal Screening Program

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## UCD - Diagnostic Issues

- Enzyme and mutation detection assays are not available:
  - Confirmation
  - Prevention
- Spurious serum ammonia result – Unnecessary/Delay of interventions:
  - ICU care
  - Dialysis
  - Delay of hospital discharge

## UCD - Treatment Issues

### Nutrition

- Formula/synthetic food:
  - Cost
  - Availability
- Evaluation of nutritional status:
  - Underutilization of plasma amino acids analysis for follow ups
  - Shortage of specialized/dedicated metabolic nutritionists
  - Inadequate frequency of follow ups
  - Inadequate nutritional laboratory assessments
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## UCD - Treatment Issues

- Arginine:
  - Availability
- Unavailable sodium phenylbutyrate (I.V.)

## UCD - Treatment Issues

- Acute decompensation:
  - Dialysis:
    - Lack of experts/experience on using hemodialysis
    - Delay of instituting dialysis in cases of severe hyperammonemia

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## The National Neonatal Screening Program

- Organic Acidurias
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  - HMC CoA lyase def.
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  - SUCC
  - Biotinidase deficiency
- FAOD
  - MCAD
- UCD
  - Citrullinemia
  - Argininosuccinic aciduria
- CHO disorders
  - Galactosemia
- Endocrine disorders
  - Congenital hypothyroidism
  - Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- Aminoacidopathies
  - PKU
  - MSUD

## MCAD - Treatment

- Management of acute decompensation:
  - Physicians awareness of:
    - S/S of acute presentation
    - The importance of prompt intervention

## Galactosemia

## Galactosemia - Diagnostic Issues

- Detection of partial GALT deficiency
- Unavailable assays:
  - Mutation detection
  - Epimerase

## Family/Social - Related Challenges

## Family/Social - Related Challenges

- Inadequate parents/family education
  - Compliance issues
- Implication of a “Genetic” disease on the family/tribe
- Inadequacy of counseling services
- No support groups

## Family/Social - Related Challenges

- Inadequate services for other preventive measures:
  - Prenatal diagnosis
  - Preimplantation genetic diagnosis

## System-Related Challenges

## System-Related Challenges

- Maintaining the chain is a major undertaking:
  - Time of sampling/early discharge
  - Tracking of positive cases
  - Follow up of detected cases
- Efficiency of communication faces hurdles
- The wide geographic area poses a great challenge to every single element of the Program

## System-Related Challenges

- Inadequate evaluation of nutritional status:
  - Shortage of specialized/dedicated metabolic nutritionists
  - Unavailability of dietary products (semisynthetic diet, mixtures of a.a., modified protein hydrolysates)
  - Inadequate frequency of follow ups
  - Inadequate family/nutritionist communication
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## System-Related Challenges

- Inadequate assessment of neuropsychological outcome:
  - Shortage of pediatric psychiatrists and psychologists to assess neuropsychological outcome
  - Inadequate neurological evaluations for CNS deficits
  - Lack of psychosocial support and interventions
- No plan for multidisciplinary approach

## System-Related Challenges

- Lack of:
  - Treatment guidelines
  - Consistency of management interventions
  - Consensus on outcome measures

## System-Related Challenges

- The infrastructure of the health care system and integrating the Screening Program

## System-Related Challenges

- Facility for diagnosis and treatment:
  - A single comprehensive center (KFSH&RC) serving the whole country
  - The goal of a comprehensive and efficient system may not be achievable
  - The need for more specialized centers

## Administration-Related Challenges

## Administration-Related Challenges

### Vision of the Program administration

- The comprehensiveness of the Program
  - Integration of follow-ups into the Program
- Pace of the Program expansion:
  - New disorders
  - New centers
  - New labs
- ? who evaluates/plans

## Administration-Related Challenges

- Funding issues:
  - Screening (new technologies)
  - Diagnosis
  - Management (formulas / medications)
  - Follow up and evaluation
  - Education
- Poor involvement of the public/media
- Bureaucracy – *not unexpected!*



**Despite these challenges:**

**A great opportunity still remains to overcome these issues**

- The Program is still in its first stages.
- The high ambition, perseverance, and determination.
- Having the political support and decision has always been attainable.

