CHI: A continuous challenge



CHI family meeting, Athens, Sept. 25-26, 2018 Henrik Christesen, Professor, PhD, MD International Hyperinsulinism Centre, Hans Christian Andersen Children's Hospital, Odense University Hospital, Denmark

CHI correlations: improve treatment!



- severity
- onset
- character
- duration
- \rightarrow diabetes
- syndromic



Genotype

- SUR1 (ABCC8)
- Kir6.2 (KCNJ11)
- GCK
- HK1
- GLUD1
- HADH
- INSR
- MCT promotor
- HNF4A
- UCP2
- HNF1A
- **PGM1**
- **PMM2**

Histology •Diffuse, focal, "atypical"

Focal: happy stories

Margarita, Ukraine, 2½ m

Paternal ABCC8 mutation



Margaritha, Ukraine



 Cured by enucleation of the focal lesion







Arianna, Belarus

de novo mutation *ABCC8*, p.Y1353X

DOPA PET/CT: Focal, ectopic duodenal

Surgery: confirmed duodenal, roux-en-y









By ¹⁸F-DOPA PET/CT, all focal lesions correctly identified and localized

> Visual or SUV max ratio 1.45

Bendix et al, Frontiers 2018

Intraoperative Ultrasound: A Tool to Support Tissue-Sparing Curative Pancreatic Resection in Focal Congenital Hyperinsulinism

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Frontiers in Endocrinology 2018

Tissue-sparing pancreatic resection (focal lesion enucleation, local resection of tail or uncinate process) was performed in 67%



FIGURE 4 | Intraoperative ultrasound of a focal CHI lesion. A nine mm hypo-echoic focal CHI lesion ("T") is identified adjacent to the gastroduodenal

Progress in diffuse CHI

Original Paper

HORMONE RESEARCH IN PÆDIATRICS

Horm Res Paediatr DOI: 10.1159/000485184 Received: April 19, 2017 Accepted: November 10, 2017 Published online: December 14, 2017

A Multicenter Experience with Long-Acting Somatostatin Analogues in Patients with Congenital Hyperinsulinism

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Syndromic CHI challenges

- Beckwith Wiedemann Syndrome (BWS)
- Turner Syndrome
- Simpson-Golabi-Behmel Syndrome
- Pearlman Syndrome
- Soto Syndrome
- Kabuki Syndrome
- Costello Syndrome
- Timothy Syndrome
- Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation 1a+1b
- Undine Syndrome
- Usher Syndrome (Saudi Arabia)



- Sept. 2010
- Preterm, GA 30+, early severe hyperinsulinism
- No syndromal signs
- ABCC8/KCNJ11 neg
- PET/CT: Diffus type
- pancreatectomy (approx. 70%, repeat resection 90%)

- Follow up:
- Makrosomia
- Hepatomegalia, small omphalocele
- Ultrasound/biopsy: Liver hemangioma
- Genetics: Beckwith Wiedemann syndrome (BWS)
 Paternal uniparental disomy (pUPD) 11p15
- Liver tumor
- Adrenal tumor

Unpublished

- 1. pUPD 11p15
- 2. pUPD 11
- 3. Whole genomic pUPD (WG-pUPD)
 - Blood, saliva: 33%
 - Pancreas, liver and adrenal tumors: >90%
- No additional somatic CHI gene mutations in pancreatic tissue

GW-pUPD: liver (A), liver tumor (B)



Chromosome 1-22, X (Y)

Unpublished

Mosaic WG-pUPD: Clinical features

- pUPD11: BWS with tumors
- pUPD6: Transient DM; low BW, conjungated hyperbilirubinemia
- pUPD15: Angelmann syndrome (CNS, behavior)
- pUPD14: Thoracic outlet obstruction syndrome
- pUPD20: Pseudohypoparathyroidism

MULTISYNDROMIC CHI

Unpublished

No mutations by CHI NGS panel

- Syndromic?
- Germline mutations in novel genes?

-> Trio whole exome sequencing (WES) blood

Novel germline gene mutation

- Swedish boy. Non-syndromic CHI, onset 4 mo.
 Old. Responded to diazoxide
- WES: Compound heterozygous gene "Z" mutations
- Gene "Z" expressed in beta cells
- SIFT, PolyPhen-2, PANTHER, SNPs&GO, and nsSNPAnalyzer all predicted both variants to be deleterious

Novel germline gene mutation

• Gene knock out (CRISPR/Cas9, RIN-m cell line)



Figure 2: RIN-m^(-/-) mRNA level established by quantitative RT-PCR. The CT values were

Submitted

No mutations by CHI NGS panel

- Syndromic?
- Germline mutations in novel genes?
- Somatic pancreatic mutations?
 - known or novel genes

Elen, Armenia

• paternal ABCC8 p.Val1497Met. Predicted focal



Elen, Armenia

• Giant, fibrous left 2/3 of pancreas, resected -> cure





- Blood DNA: No BWS
- Pancreatic tissue:

1) abnormal methylation pattern 11p15 ("somatic BWS")

2) mosaic loss of p57

Somatic novel gene mutation

- Caroline, onset of HI age 9 years
 - No insulinoma; DOPA PET/CT: atypical tail
 - tail resection -> cure
- No CHI panel mutations blood or tissue
- No WES mutations of interest in blood
- WES pancreatic tissue:
 - Novel gene "X" frameshift mutation
 - Islet growth (CRISPR/Cas9 knock out cells)
 - Hypersecretion of insulin (bioinformatic, to be proven)

Unpublished

Conclusion

• CHI heterogeneous -> Individualized treatment

- Major needs:
 - Better prompt recognition and treatment modalities
 - Referral/early contact to highly specialized multidisciplinary centers
 - More research