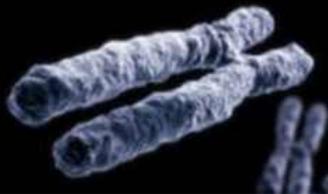


Altres anomalies cromosòmiques i el seu diagnòstic mitjançant el cariotip

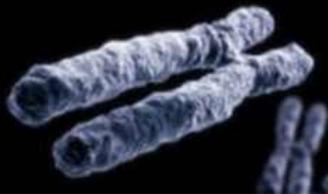
A. Plaja

Unitat de Arrays
Hospital "Vall d'Hebron"



Guión

1. Anomalía cromosómica
2. Citogenética
3. Principales enfermedades cromosómicas NO numéricas.
4. Diagnóstico prenatal.
5. Ejemplos de casos clínicos de diagnóstico prenatal.



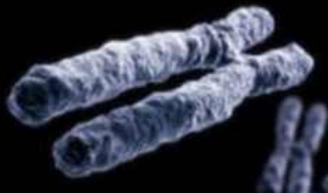
Guión

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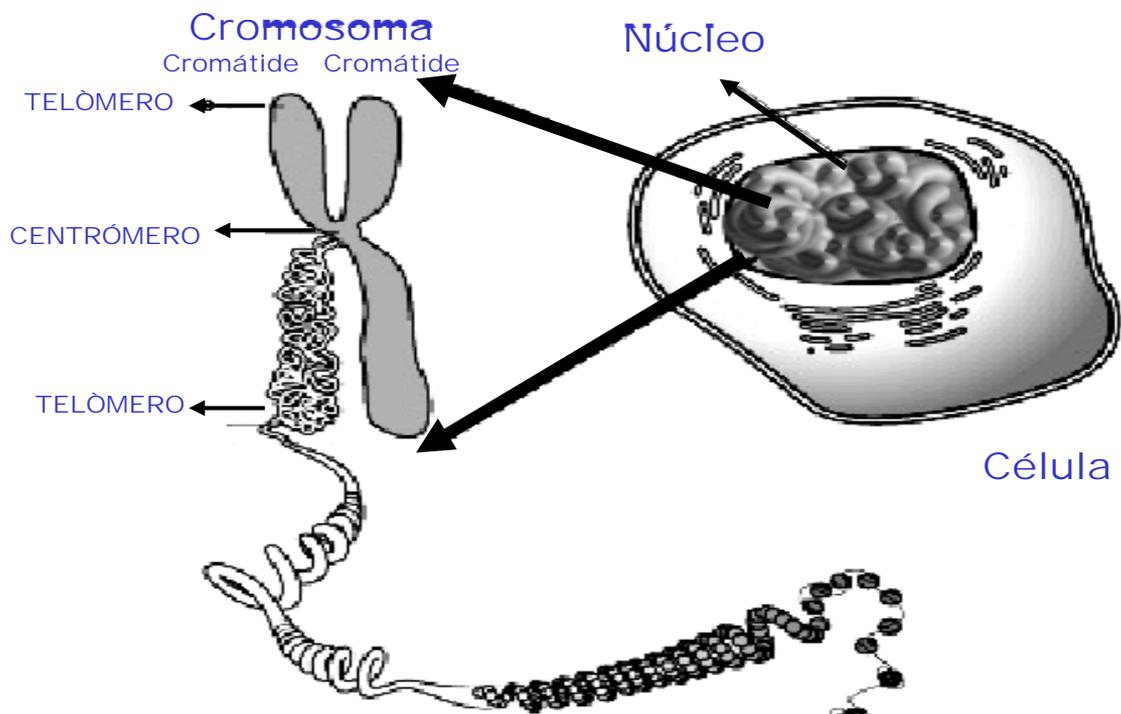
Anomalia cromosómica



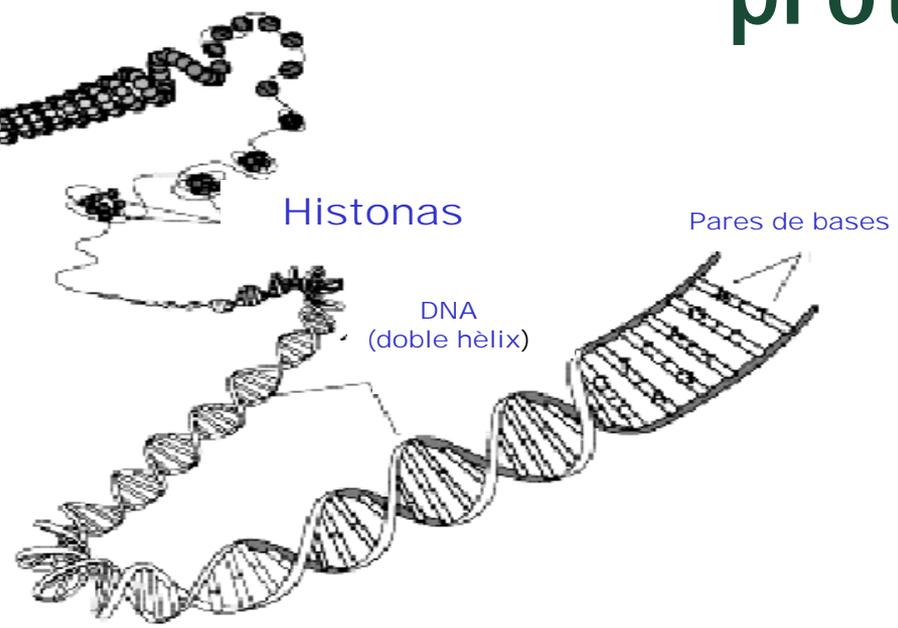
- La información para la construcción y mantenimiento de un individuo se codifica en el DNA.
- Un error de información equivale a algo que no funciona



Anomalia cromosómica

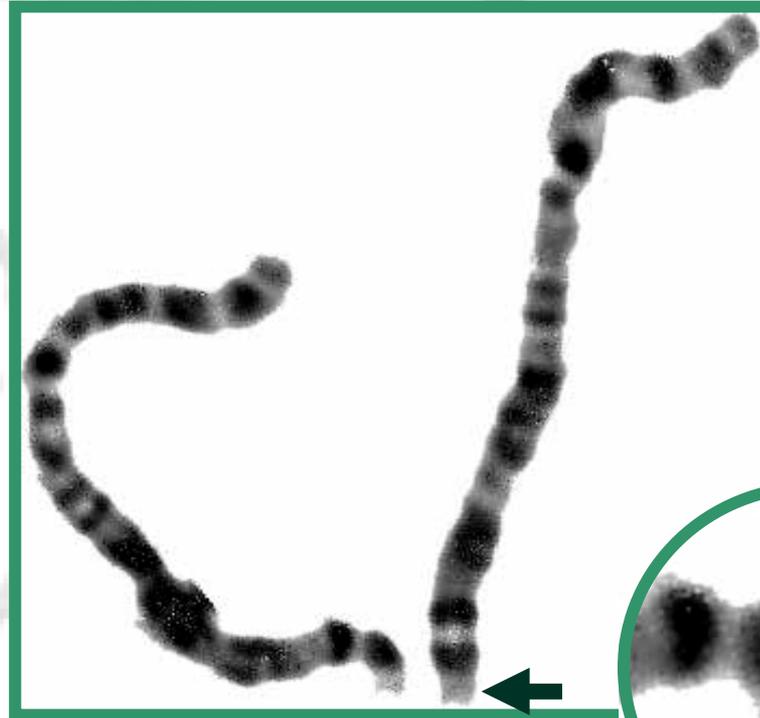


Los
cromosomas
son paquetes
de DNA y
proteínas



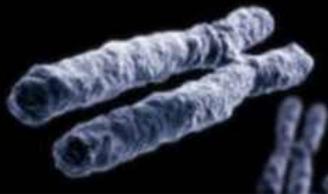
Anomalia cromosómica

Las anomalías cromosómicas son cambios de >6-10 Mb, visibles al microscopio



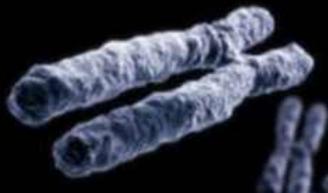
del(2)(q37.3)



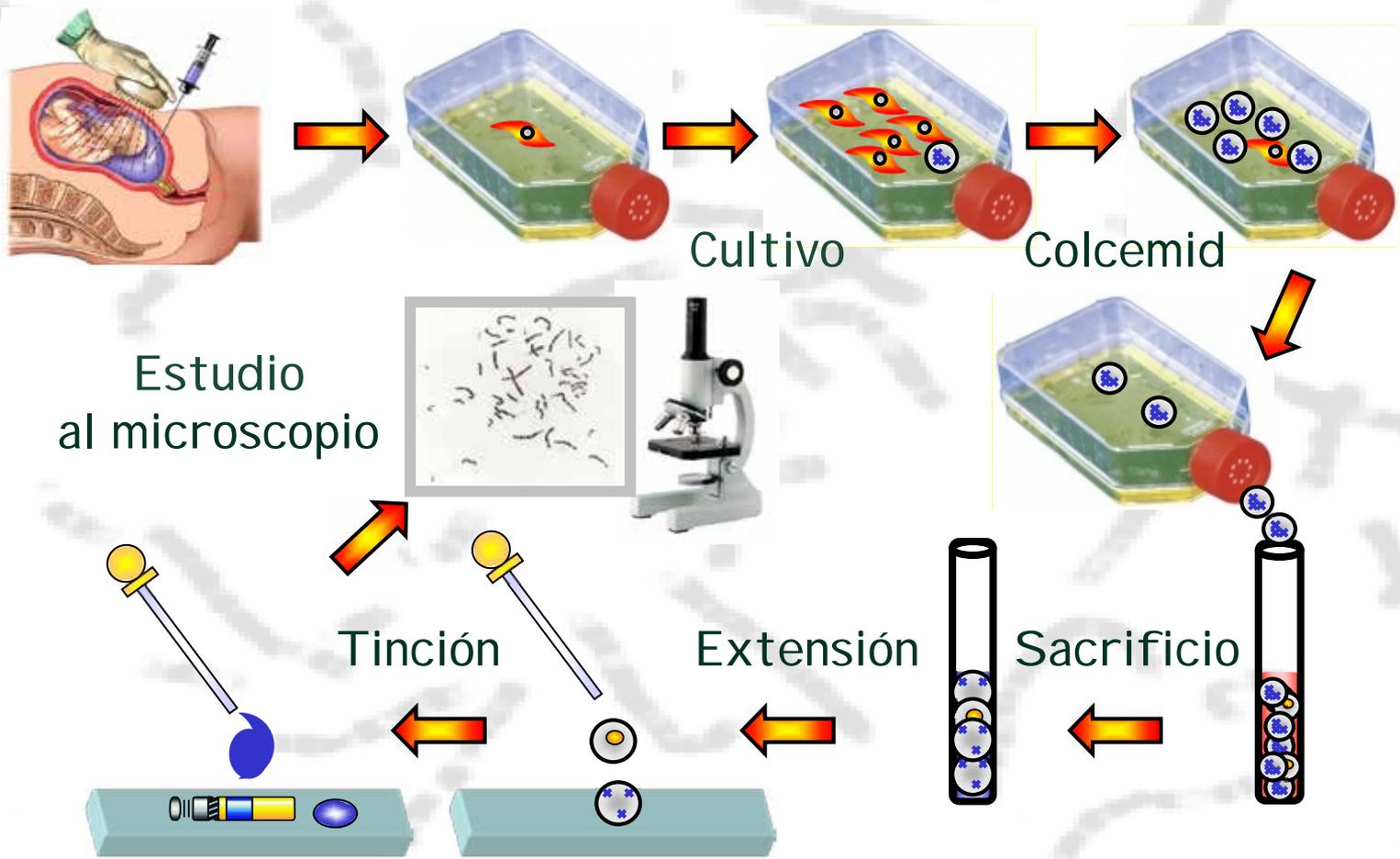


Guión

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- 2. Citogenética**
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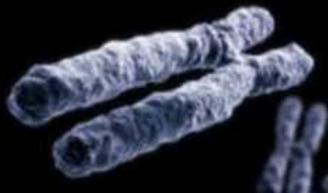
Citogenética





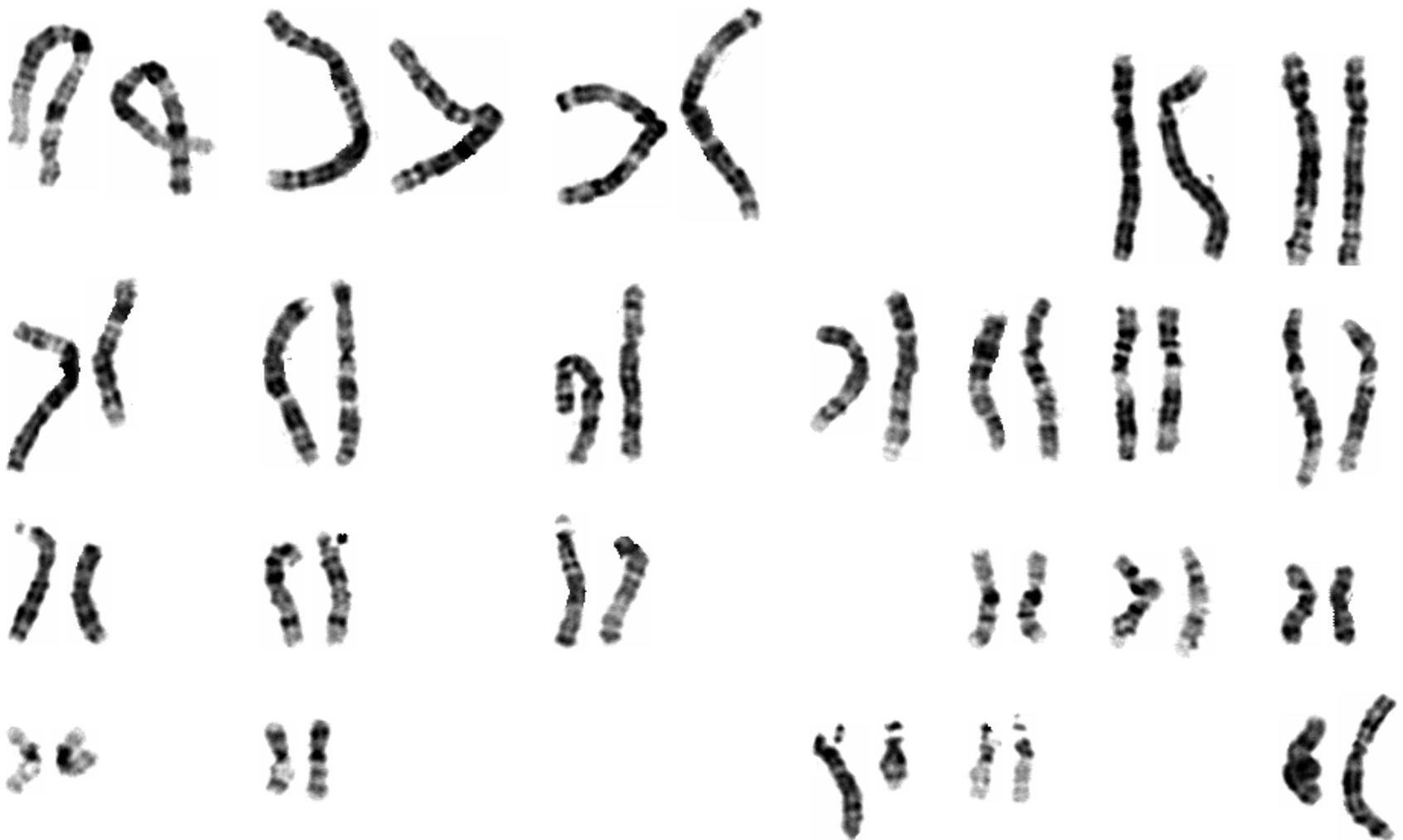
Citogenética





Citogenética

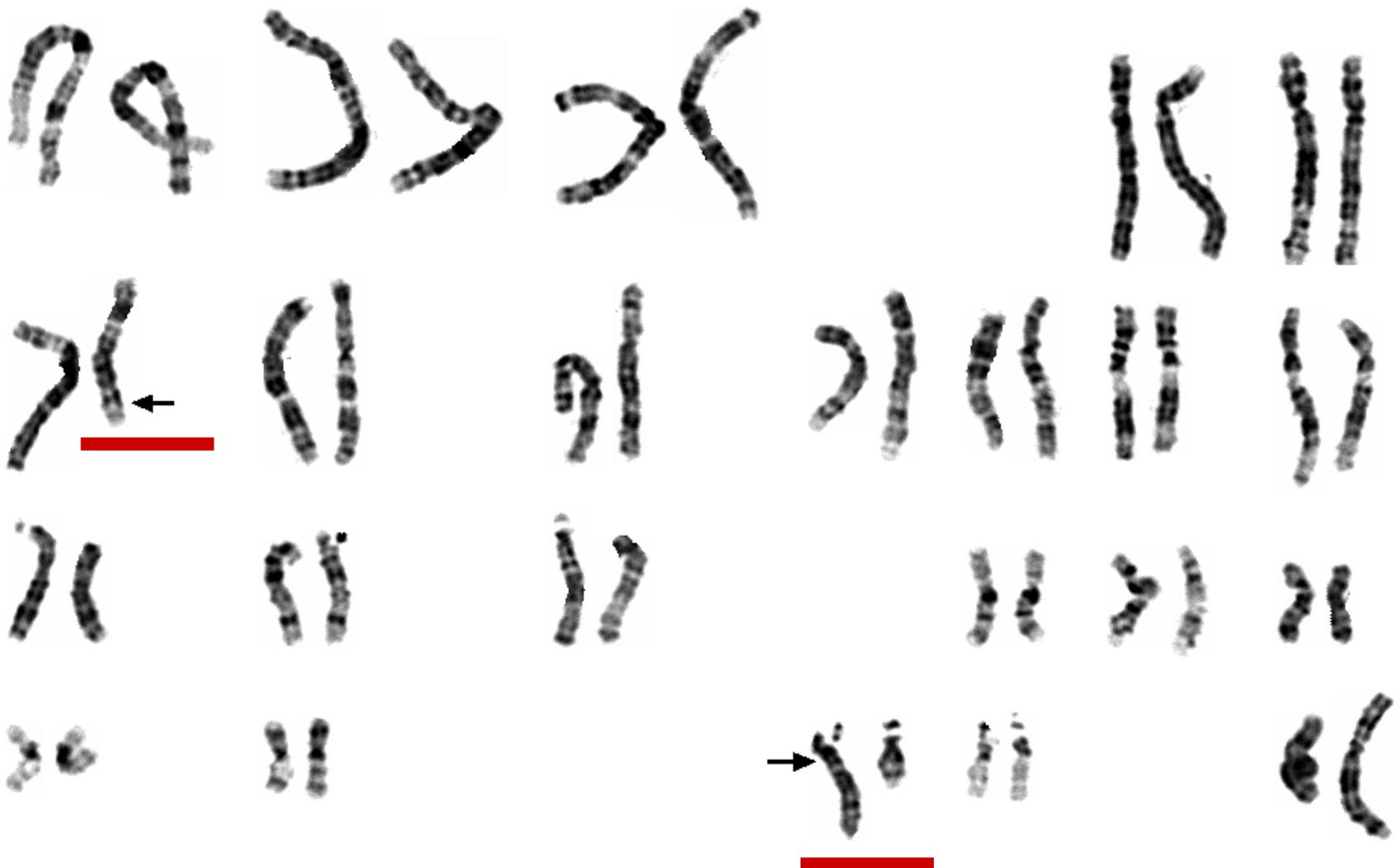
Cariotipo

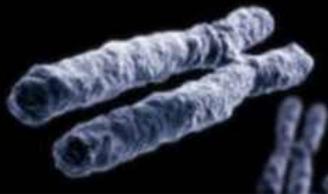




Citogenética

Cariotipo





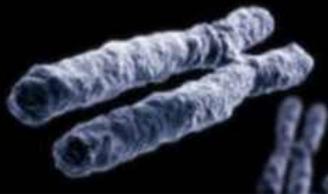
Las técnicas moleculares SOLO detectan ganancias y pérdidas de material genético:

- Translocaciones/Inversiones:

Cariotipo (FISH)

- Deleciones/Duplicaciones:

Array CGH

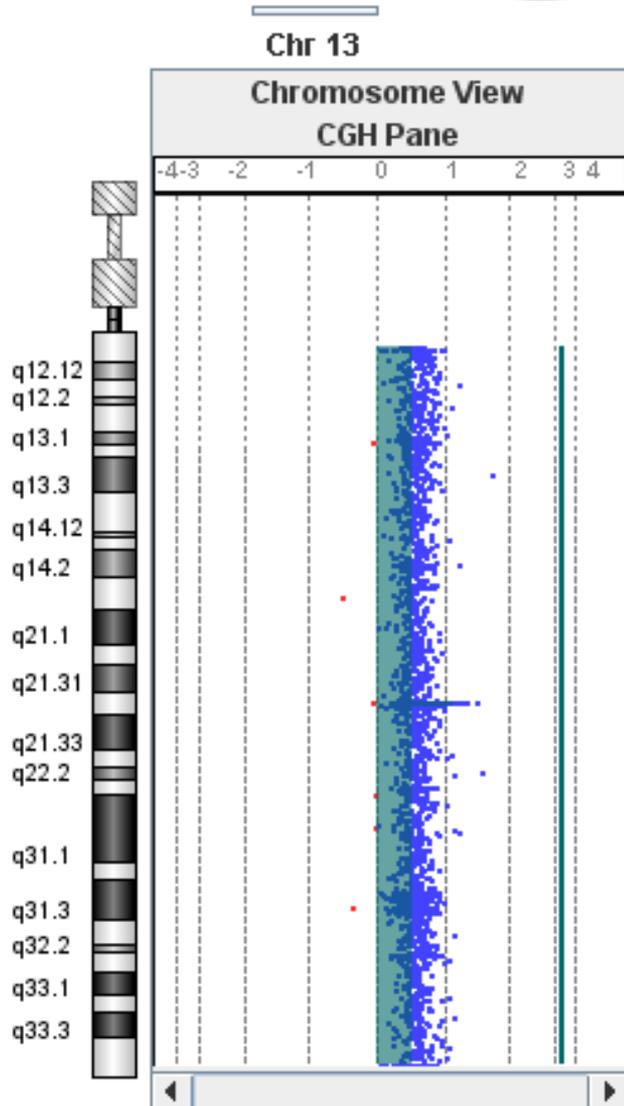


Las técnicas moleculares SOLO detectan ganancias y pérdidas de material genético:

- Esterilidad/Infertilidad:
Cariotipo (FISH)

- Discapacidad intelectual/malformaciones/TEA:
Array CGH

Información posicional



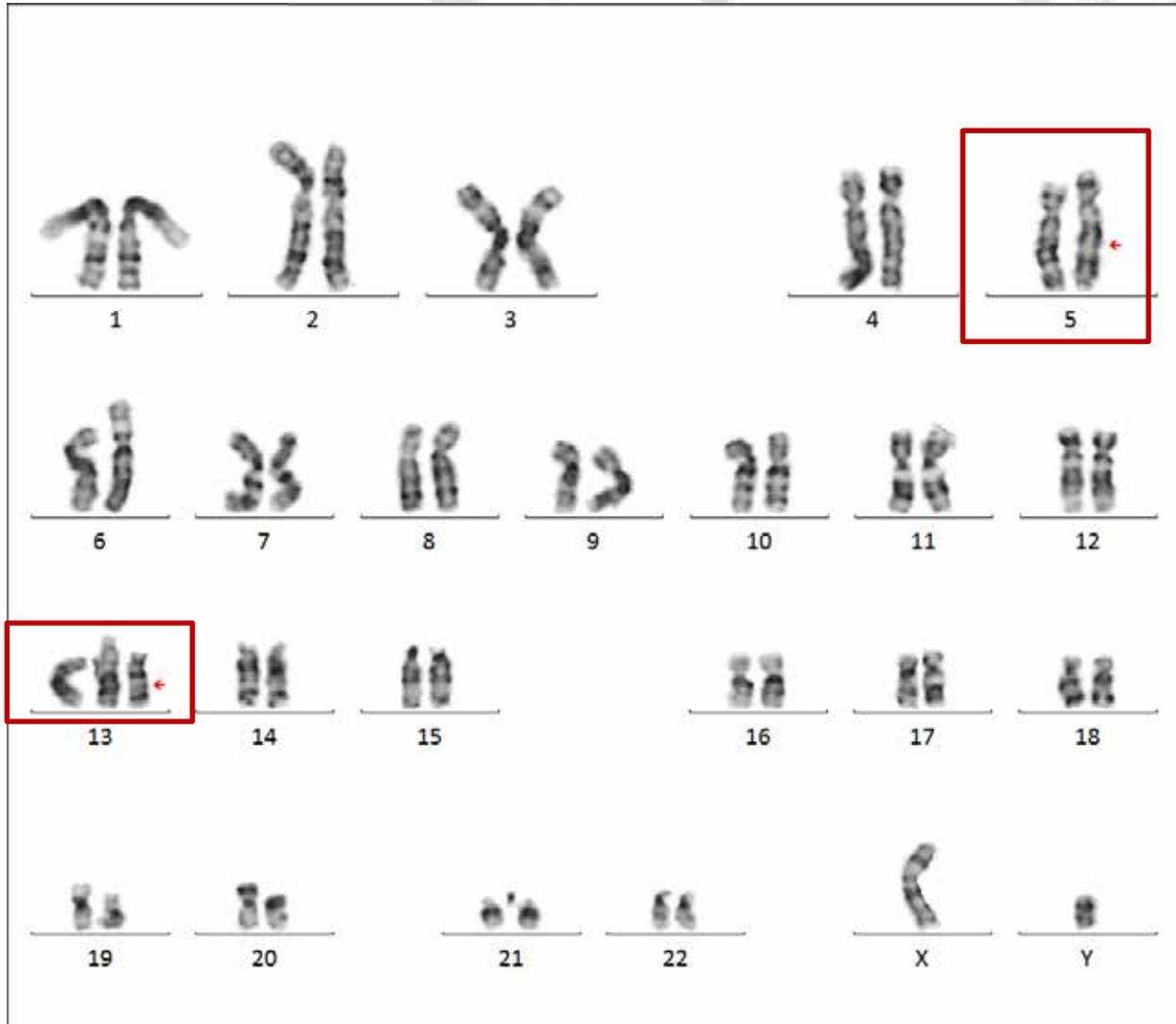
QF-PCR y array
CGH: Trisomia 13

Información posicional



Madre t(5;13)(q31.1;q14.1)

Información posicional



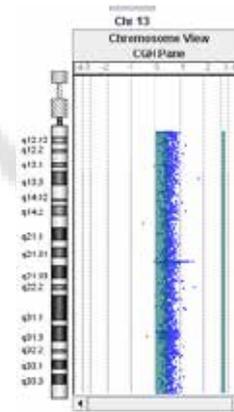
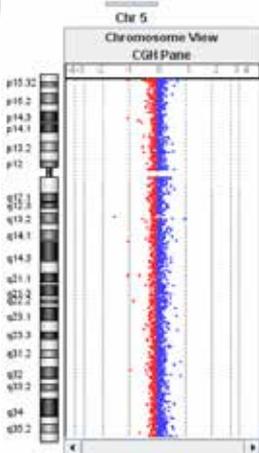
Feto
polimalformado
con cromosoma
marcador
accesorio.. Y
cromosoma 5
anormal

VC3044	0101	A	47,XY,+18	47
E33~A	33.4x110.5		CID:1	

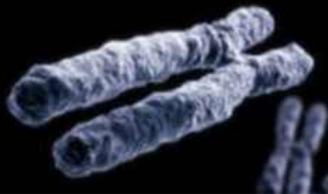
Información posicional

Madre translocada

Padre normal



Feto
trisomia 13



Resolución

Estudio cromosómico normal en un niño polimalformado. El estudio es repetido en otro hospital con el mismo resultado. Finalmente el niño es exitus.



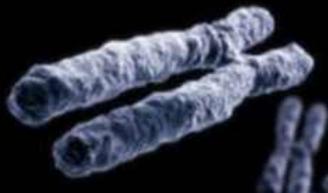
Resolución

Estudio cromosómico normal en un niño polimalformado.

Años después se hace el cariotipo en los padres

46, XX, t(2;4)(q24;p15.3)



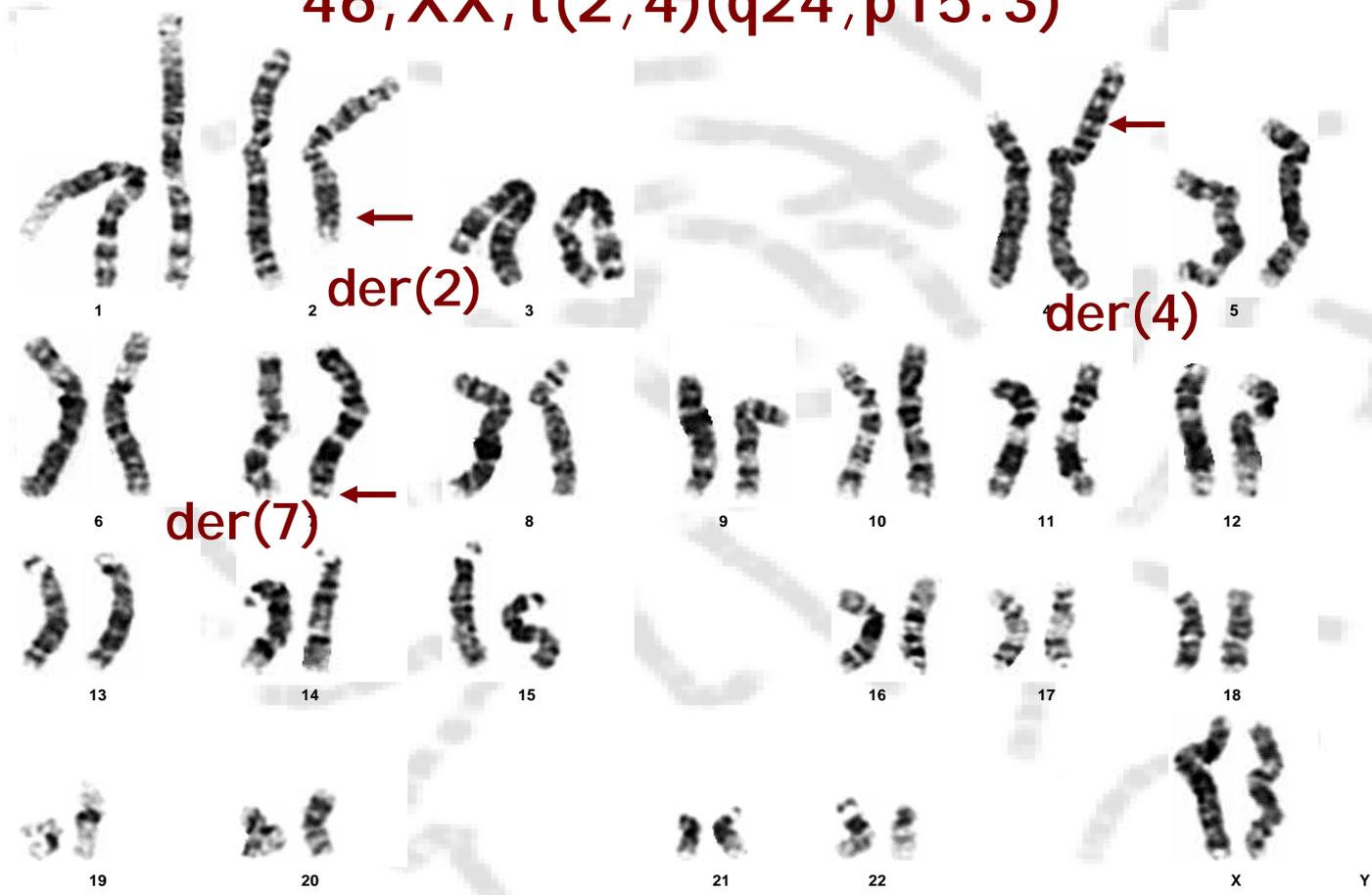


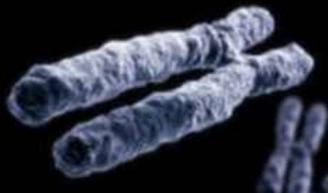
Resolución

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46, XX, t(2;4)(q24;p15.3)

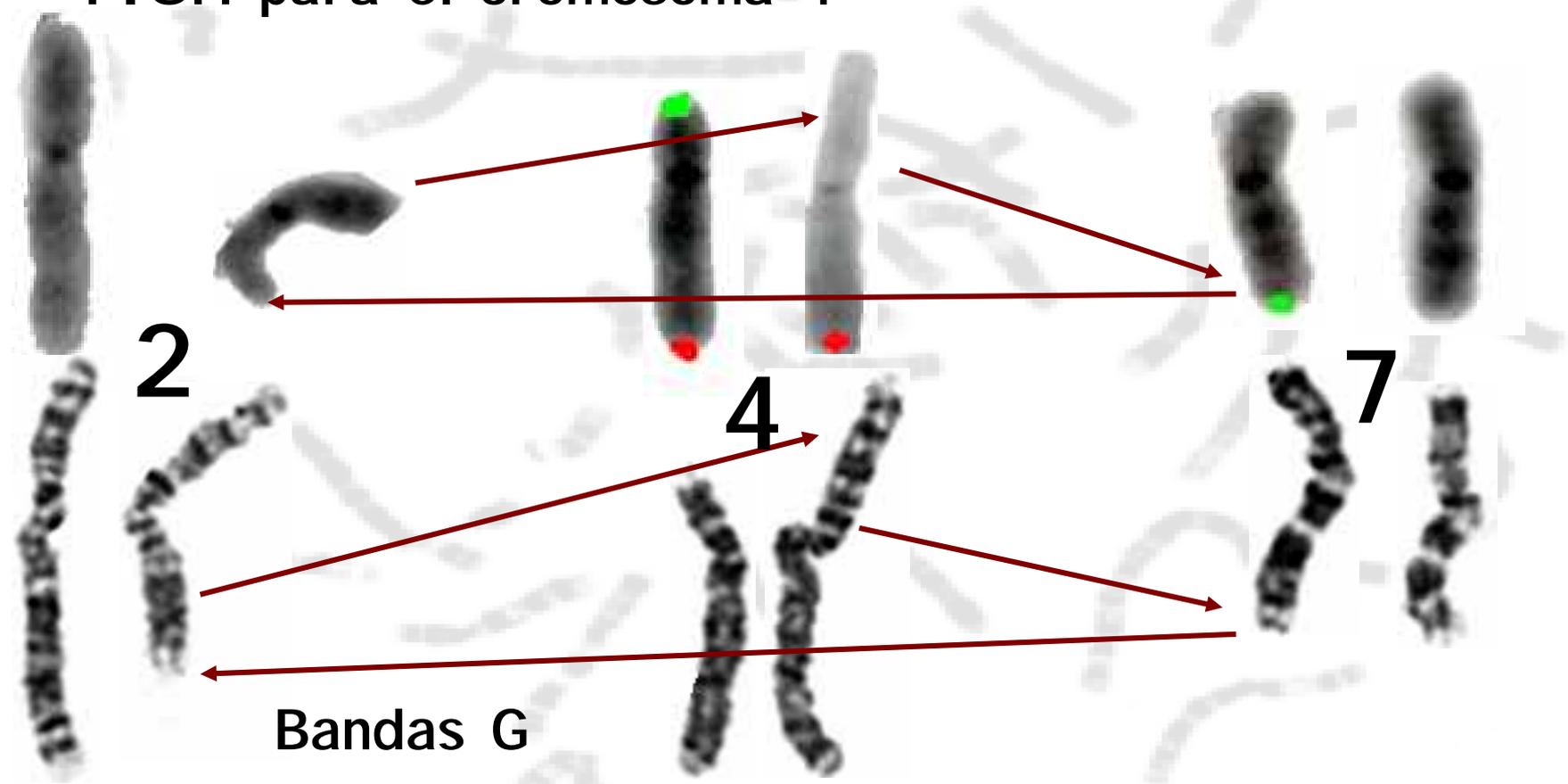


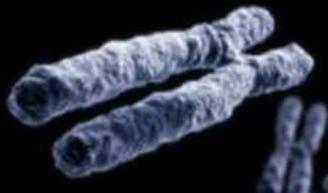


Resolución

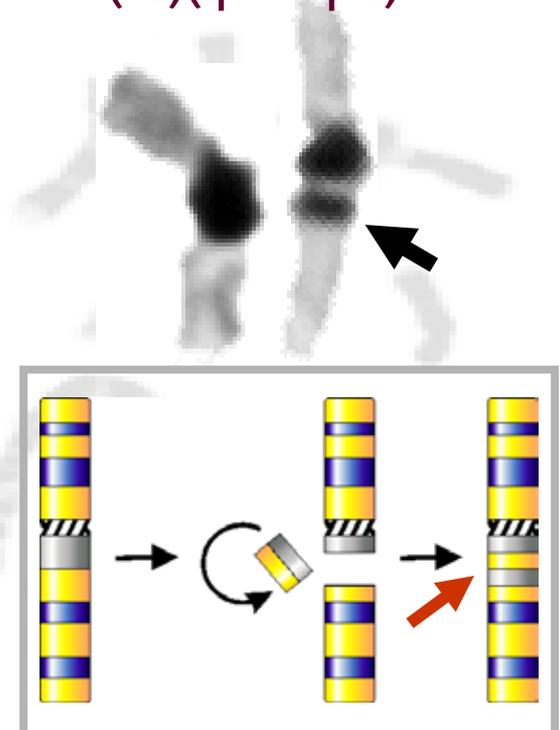
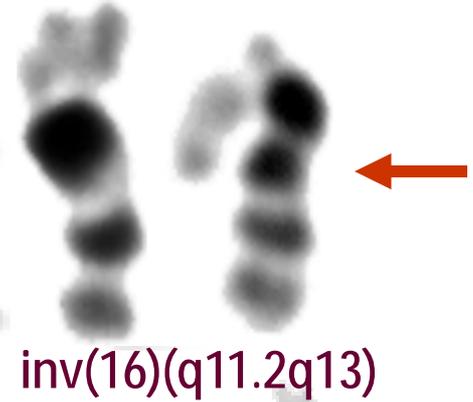
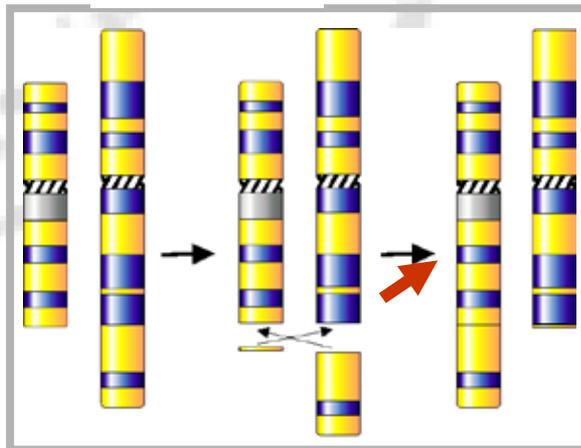
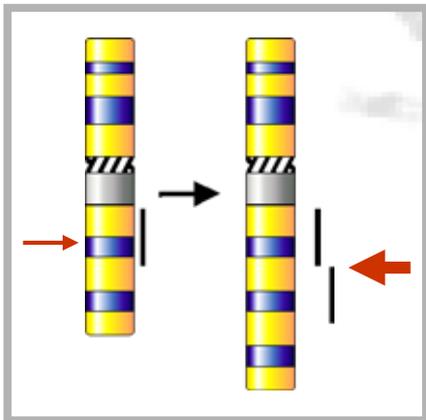
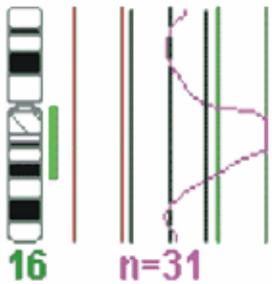
46,XX,t(2;4;7)(q24;p15.3;q36)

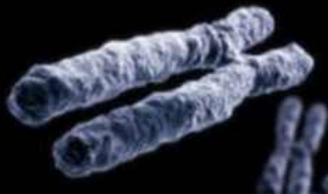
FISH para el cromosoma 4





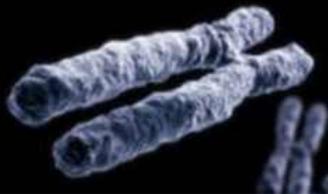
Subjetividad





Guión

1. Anomalía cromosómica
2. Citogenética
- 3. Principales enfermedades cromosómicas NO numéricas.**
4. Diagnóstico prenatal.
5. Ejemplos de casos clínicos de diagnóstico prenatal.



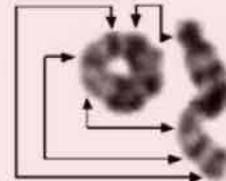
Anomalías cromosómicas

- Anomalías numéricas (cambios de cromosomas completos)

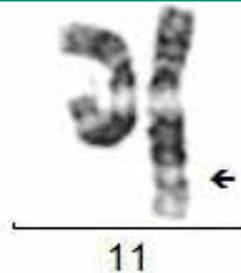


- Anomalías estructurales (cambios de parte de un cromosoma)

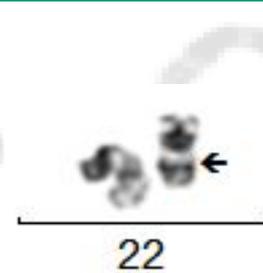
- Desequilibradas



§ Equilibradas



11



22

Deleciones

Delección 4p síndrome de Wolf-Hirschhorn:

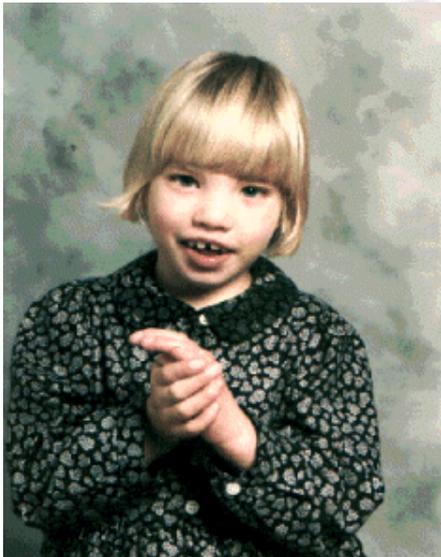


- Rasgos craneofaciales típicos (microcefalia y apariencia de "casco de guerrero griego": puente nasal amplio continuo hasta la frente)
- Retraso de crecimiento pre/postnatal, discapacidad intelectual severa
- Convulsiones
- Hipotonía

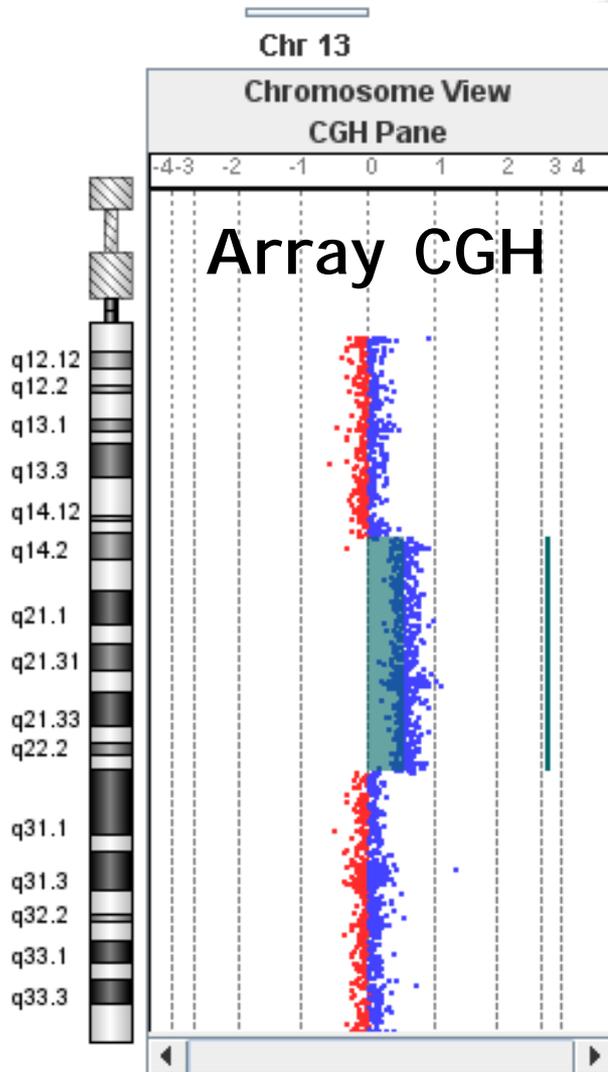
Deleciones

Delección 5p síndrome de Cri du chat:

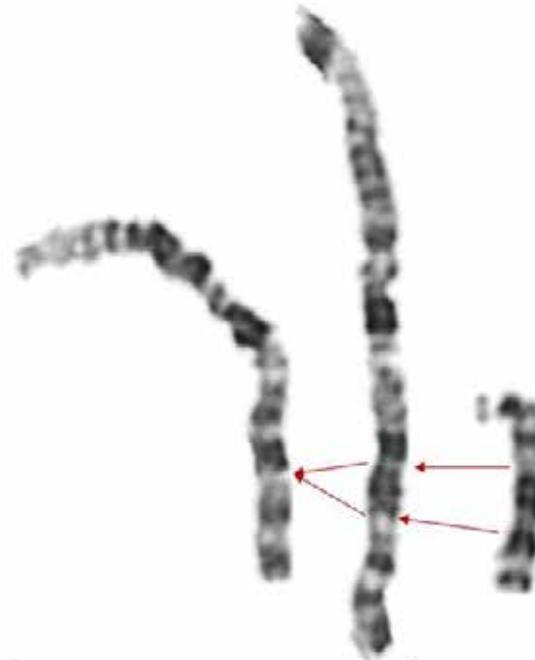
- Grito monocromático agudo (grito o maullido del gato)
- Microcefalia
- Raíz nasal amplia
- Epicanto
- Micrognatia así como
discapacidad intelectual
importante

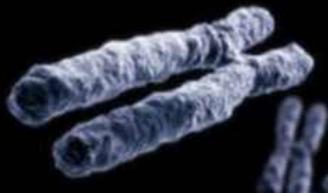


Duplicaciones



El estudio cromosómico (bandas G, 550 bandas) muestra que el material duplicado del cromosoma 13 está insertado en la banda q32.1 del cromosoma 1

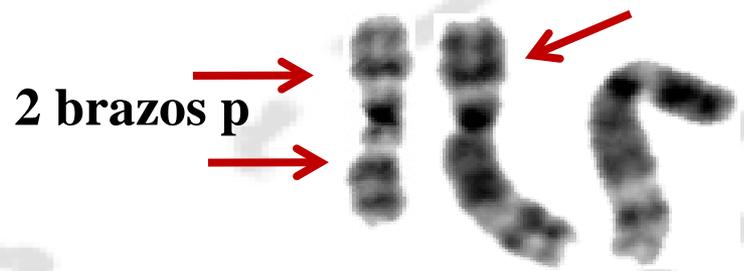




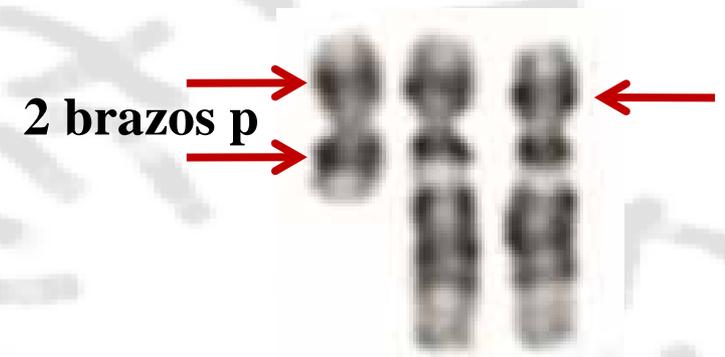
Isocromosomas

Sangre ↓ Tejido ↑

Sangre ↑ Tejido ↓
47,XX,+i(9)(p10)

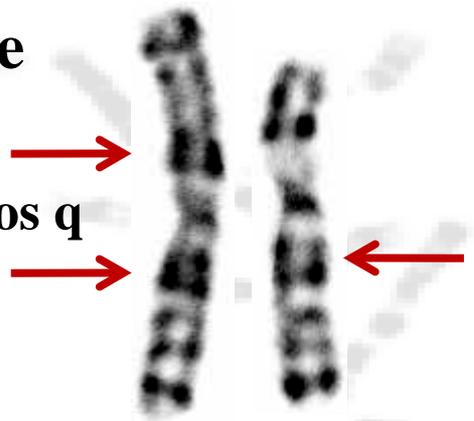


47,XX,+i(12)(p10)
Síndrome de Pallister Killian



Síndrome de Turner

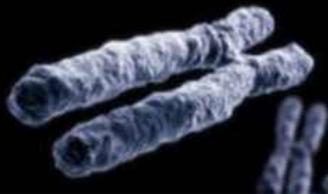
2 brazos q



46,X,i(X)(q10)

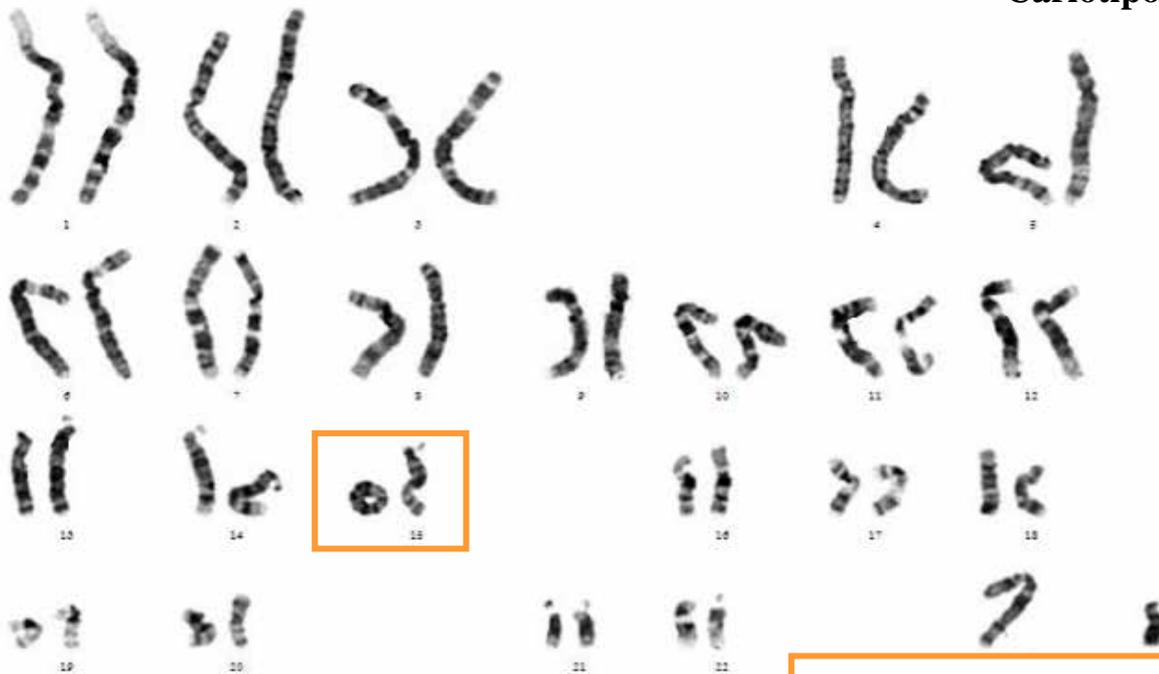


<http://web.mclink.it/MC6746/Keanu.htm>



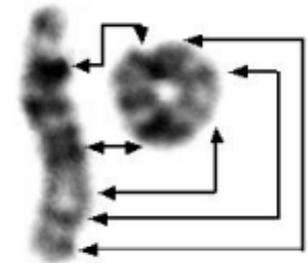
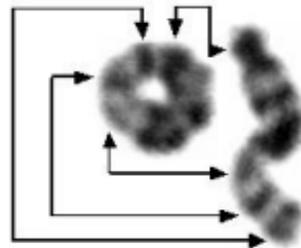
Anillos

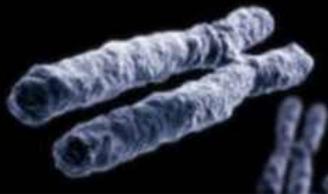
Cariotipo



Paciente varón de 6 años con **retraso** pre- y postnatal **del crecimiento**, **dificultades de aprendizaje**, **manchas hipo e hiperpigmentadas** en el tronco.

46,XY,r(15)(p11.2q26.3)





Marcadores

- **31%** sSMC (2% minutes y 3% anillos)

- **30%** derivan del cromosoma 15

- **11%** son i(12p) (s. Pallister-Killian)

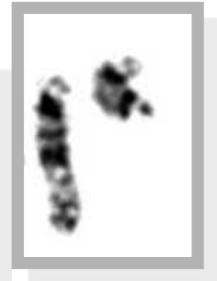
- **10%** son der(22)

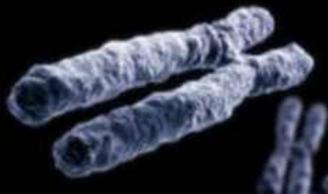
- **7%** son inv dup(22) (s. cat-eye)

- **6%** son i(18p)

- **3%** neocentromeros

- **1%** multiples sSMC





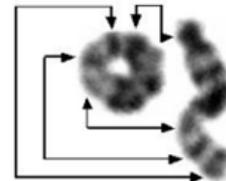
Anomalías cromosómicas

- Anomalías numéricas (cambios de cromosomas completos)

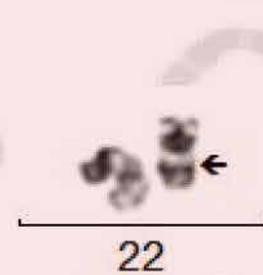
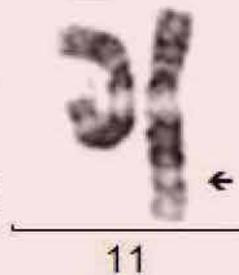


- Anomalías estructurales (cambios de parte de un cromosoma)

§ Desequilibradas

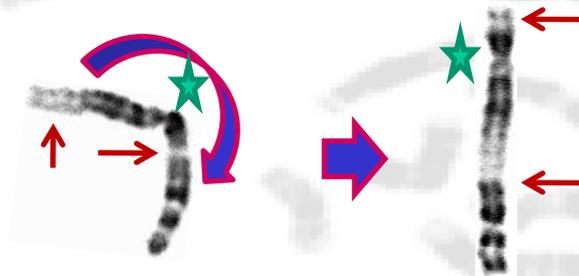


▪ Equilibradas

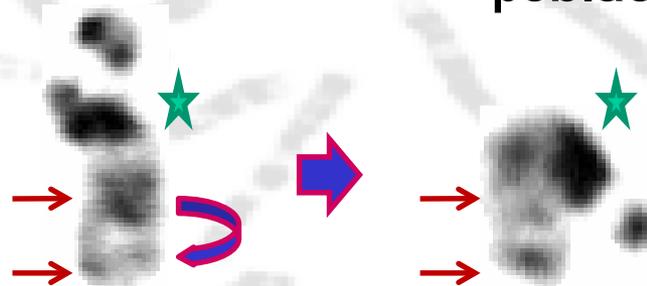


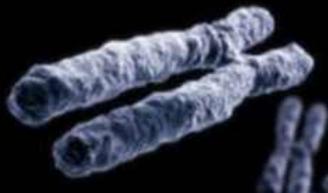
Inversiones

- Anomalías estructurales (cambios de parte de un cromosoma)
 - Inversiones (giro 180° de una región cromosómica)
 - Pericéntricas – incluyen el centrómero (0.12-0.7% población)



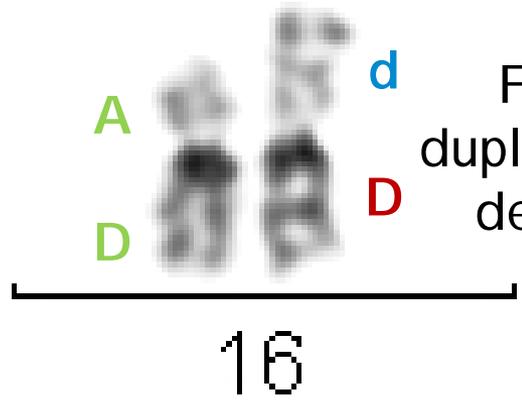
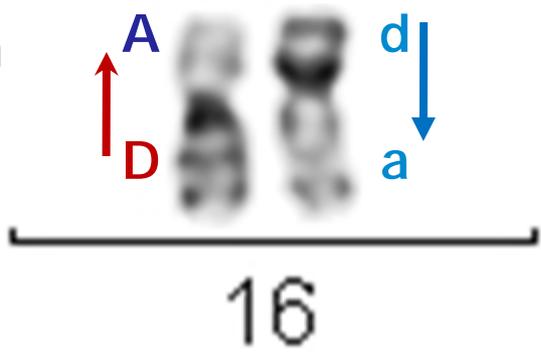
- Paracéntricas – **NO** incluyen el centrómero (0.1-0.5% población)



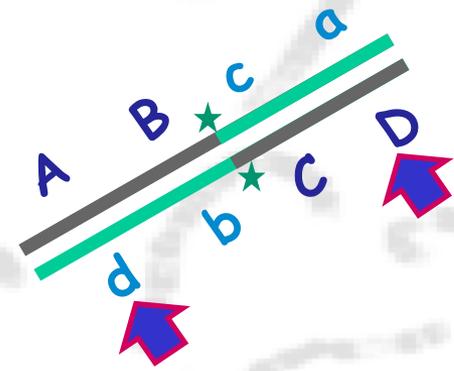
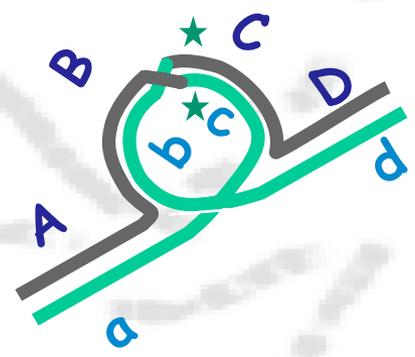


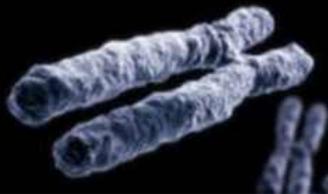
Inversiones

Madre con inversión pericéntrica



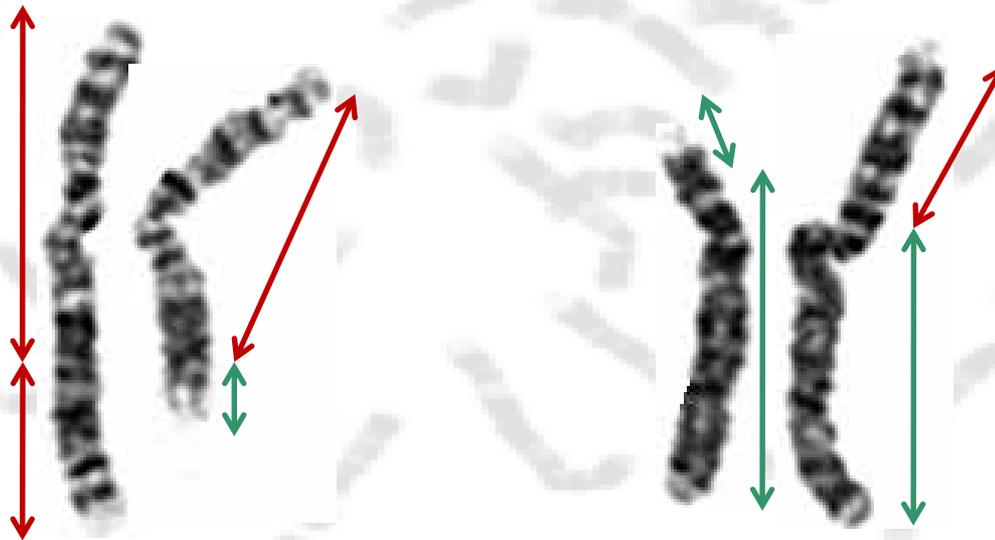
Feto con duplicación D y delección A



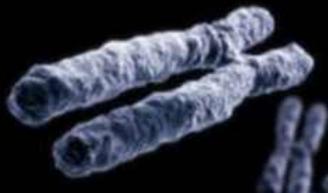


Translocación

- Anomalías estructurales (cambios de parte de un cromosoma)
 - Translocaciones (cambios de posición distales)



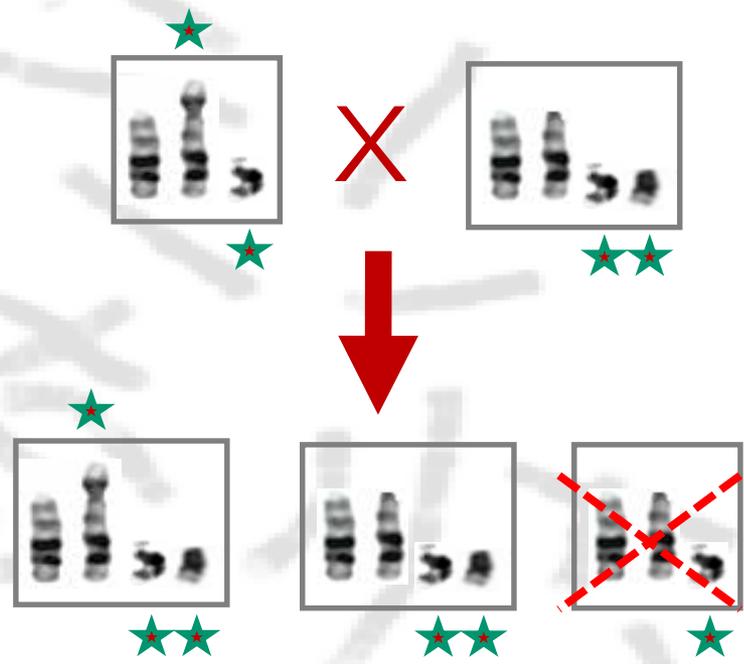
t(2;4)(q24;p15.3)



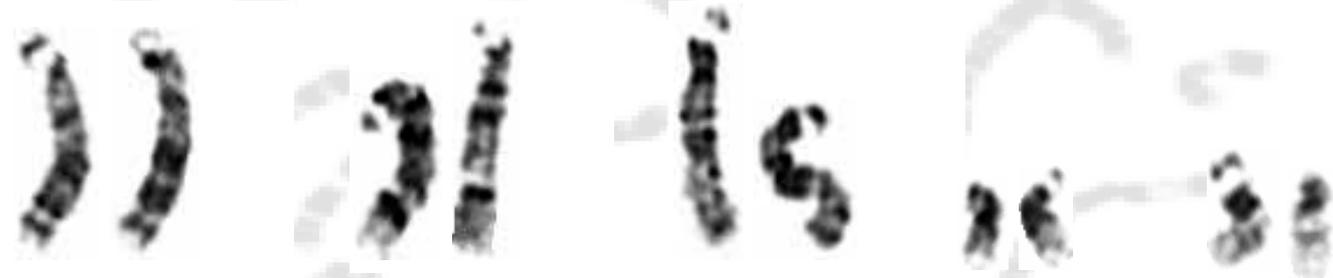
Translocación

Translocaciones Robertsonianas

rob	CARRIER PARENT			
	MOTHER		FATHER	
	Unbal. (%)	UPD (%)	Unbal. (%)	UPD (%)
13q14q	1	<0.5	<1	<0.5
13q15q	1	<0.5	<1	<0.5
13q21q	10-15	—	<1	—
13q22q	1	—	<1	—
14q15q	—	0.5	—	<0.5
14q21q	10-15	<0.5	<1	<0.5
14q22q	—	<0.5	—	<0.5
15q21q	10-15	<0.5	<1	<0.5
15q22q	—	<0.5	—	<0.5
21q22q	10-15	—	<1	—



Chromosome Abnormalities and Genetic Counseling: Third Edition
 By RJ McKinlay Gardner, Grant R Sutherland



13

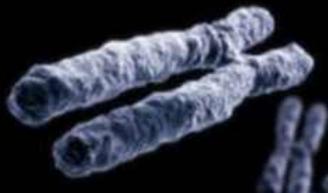
14

15

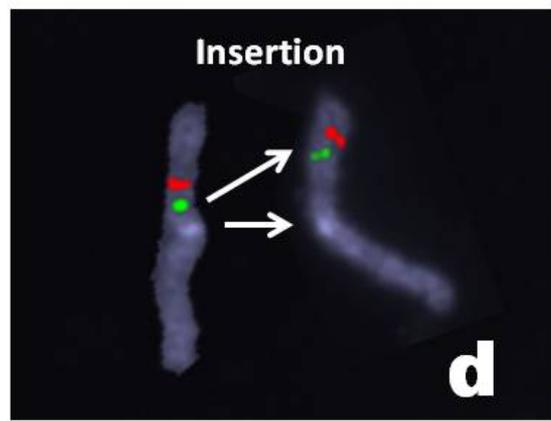
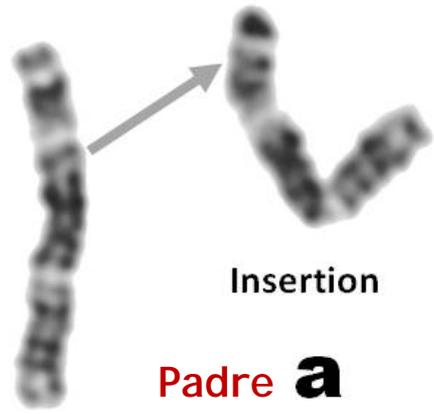
21

22

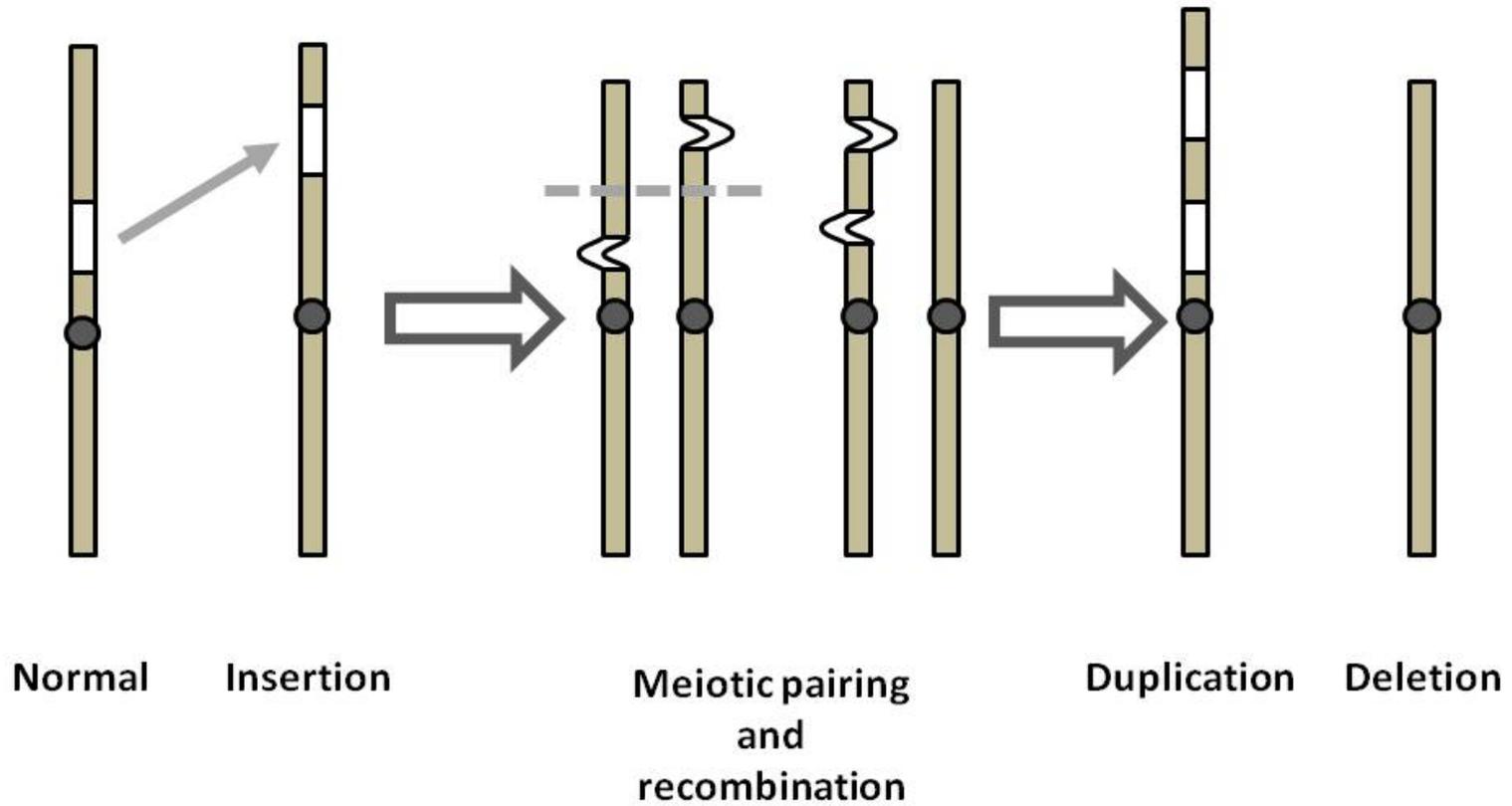
cromosomas acrocéntricos



Inserción

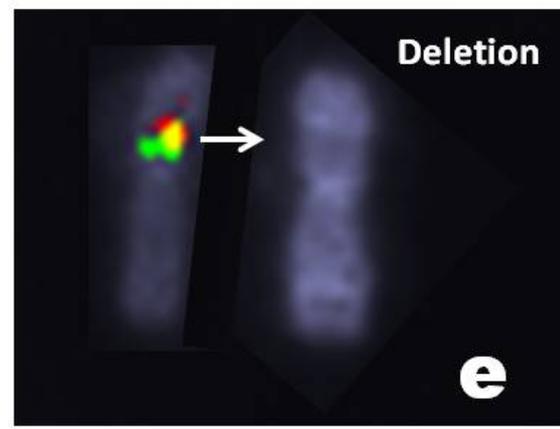
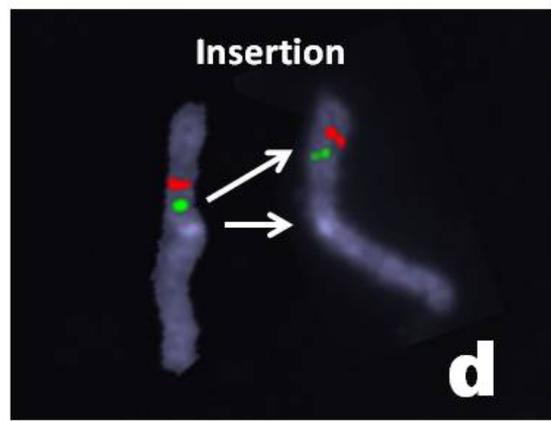
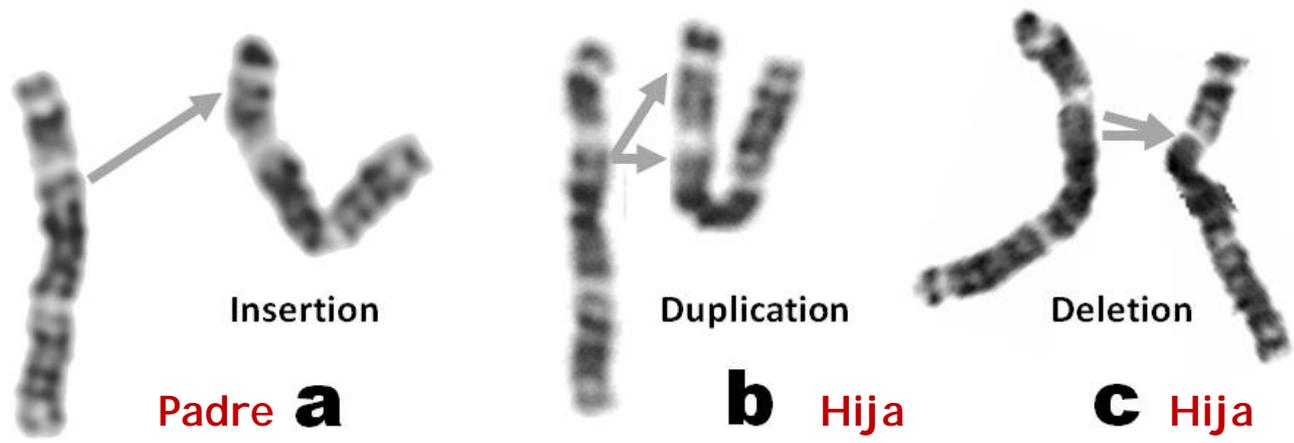


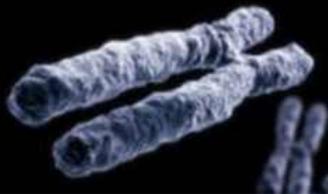
Inserción





Inserción



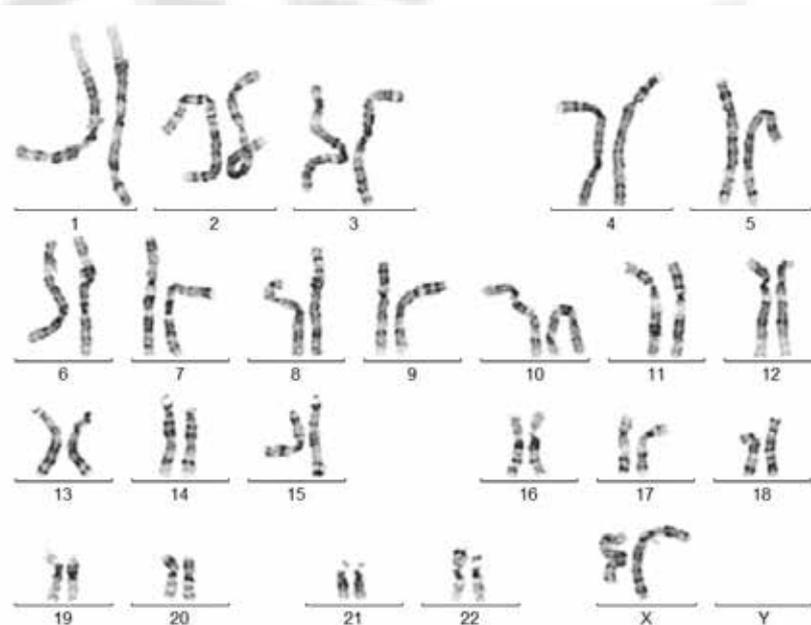
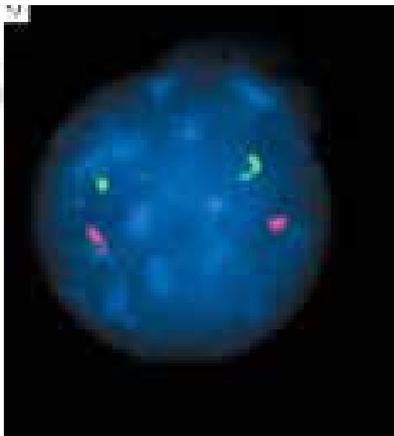


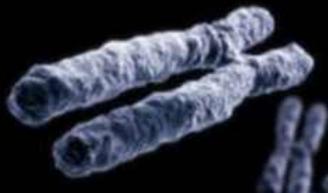
Mosaicos

Amniocentesis a les 19 semanas de gestación.

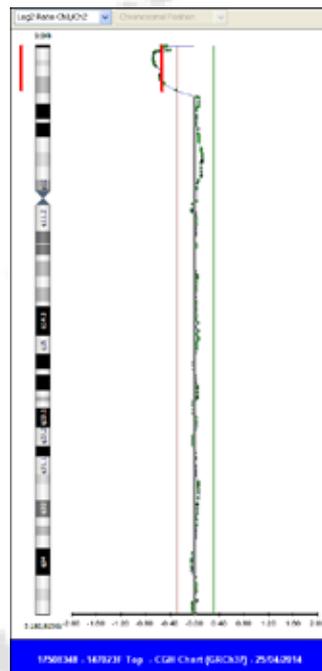
Citogenética= 46,XX[20]

FISH síndrome Cri du Chat= normal





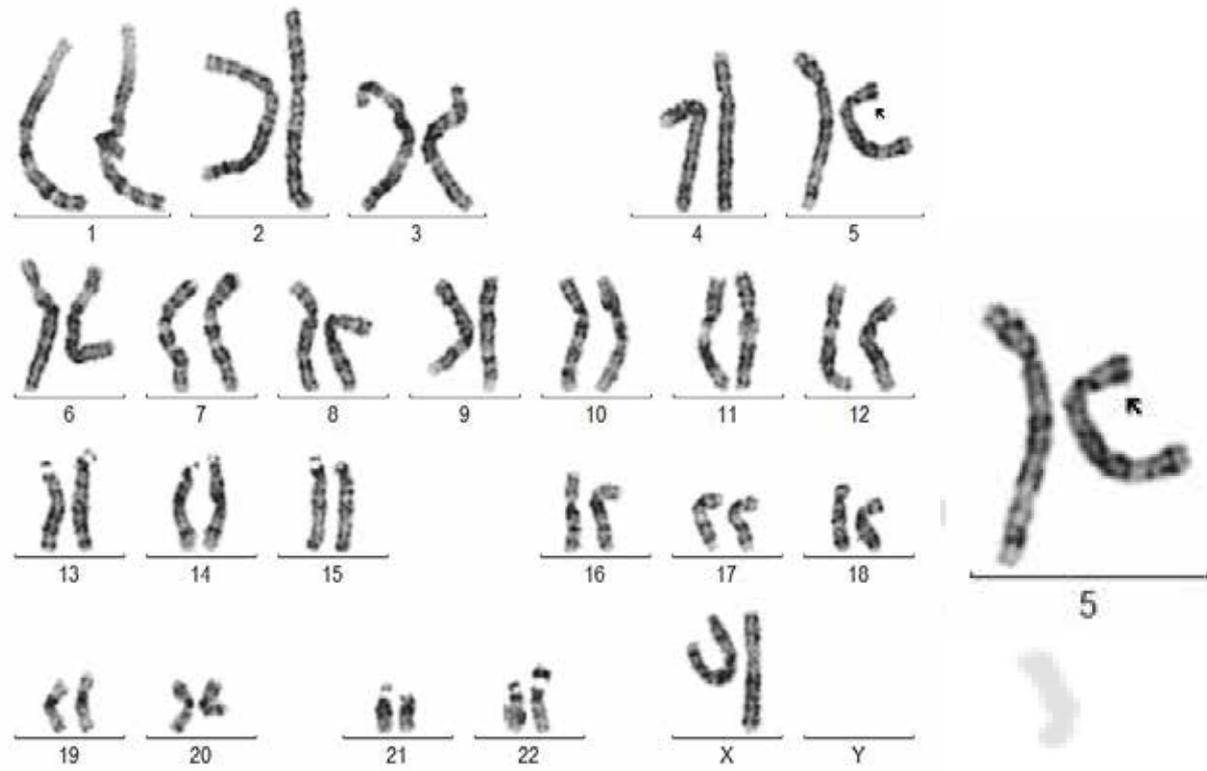
Mosaicos



VC: aCGH: del(5)(p15.2)

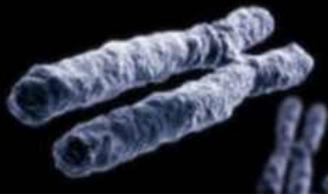


Mosaicos

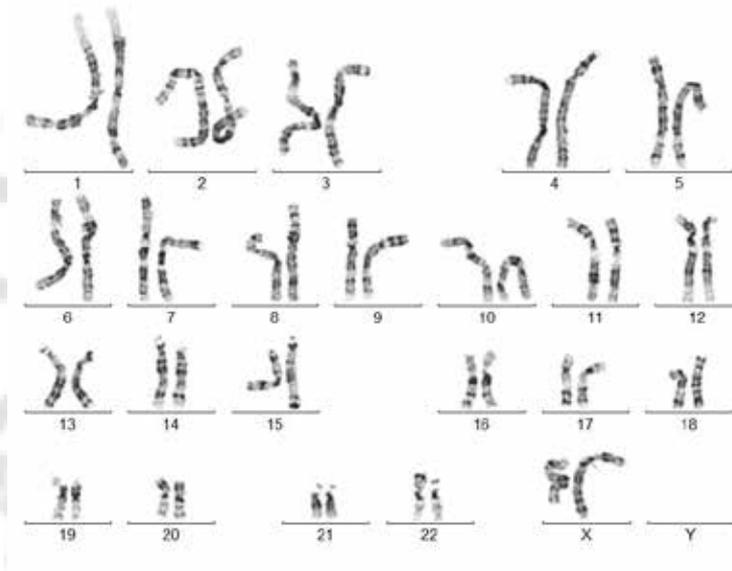
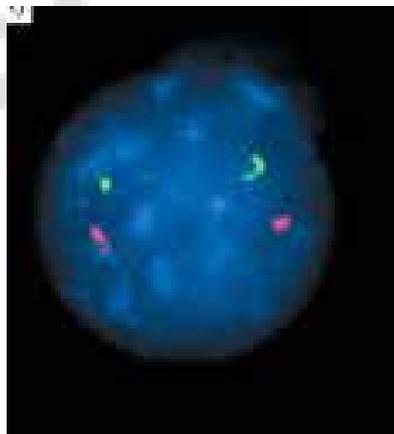


VC: aCGH: del(5)(p15.2)

Citogenética: 46,XX,del(5)(p15.2)[6]/46,XX[26]



Mosaicos



VC: aCGH: del(5)(p15.2)

Citogenética: 46,XX,del(5)(p15.2)[6]/46,XX[26]

LA: FISH: NORMAL

Citogenética: 46,XX[20]