

A Case of Hemoglobinopathy-Thalassemia Syndrome

Michele C. Khurana, B.S. and Gene Gulati, Ph.D.

Department of Pathology, Anatomy and Cell Pathology, Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA

Patient Presentation

- 43 year-old **African American** female presents with **left lower extremity pain**
- Physical exam:** unremarkable
- Past medical history:**
 - Anemic since childhood
 - Avascular necrosis of left hip
 - DVT
 - Chronic illnesses: asthma, depression
 - Surgical history: appendectomy, tubal ligation, splenectomy, cholecystectomy, L hip replacement
- Family history:** mother has lupus

Initial workup

CBC	Value	Normal
WBC count (x10 ³ /uL)	9.0	3.5-11
RBC count (x10 ⁶ /uL)	3.46	3.7-5.2
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	6.8	12.5-15
Hematocrit (%)	22.5	36-46
MCV (fL)	65	80-99
MCH (pg)	19.7	26-34
MCHC (g/dL)	30.2	32.0-37.5
RDW (%)	20.5	11.0-15.8
Platelets (x10 ³ /uL)	403	140-400
Nucleated RBCs (per 100 WBCs)	6.3	0.0

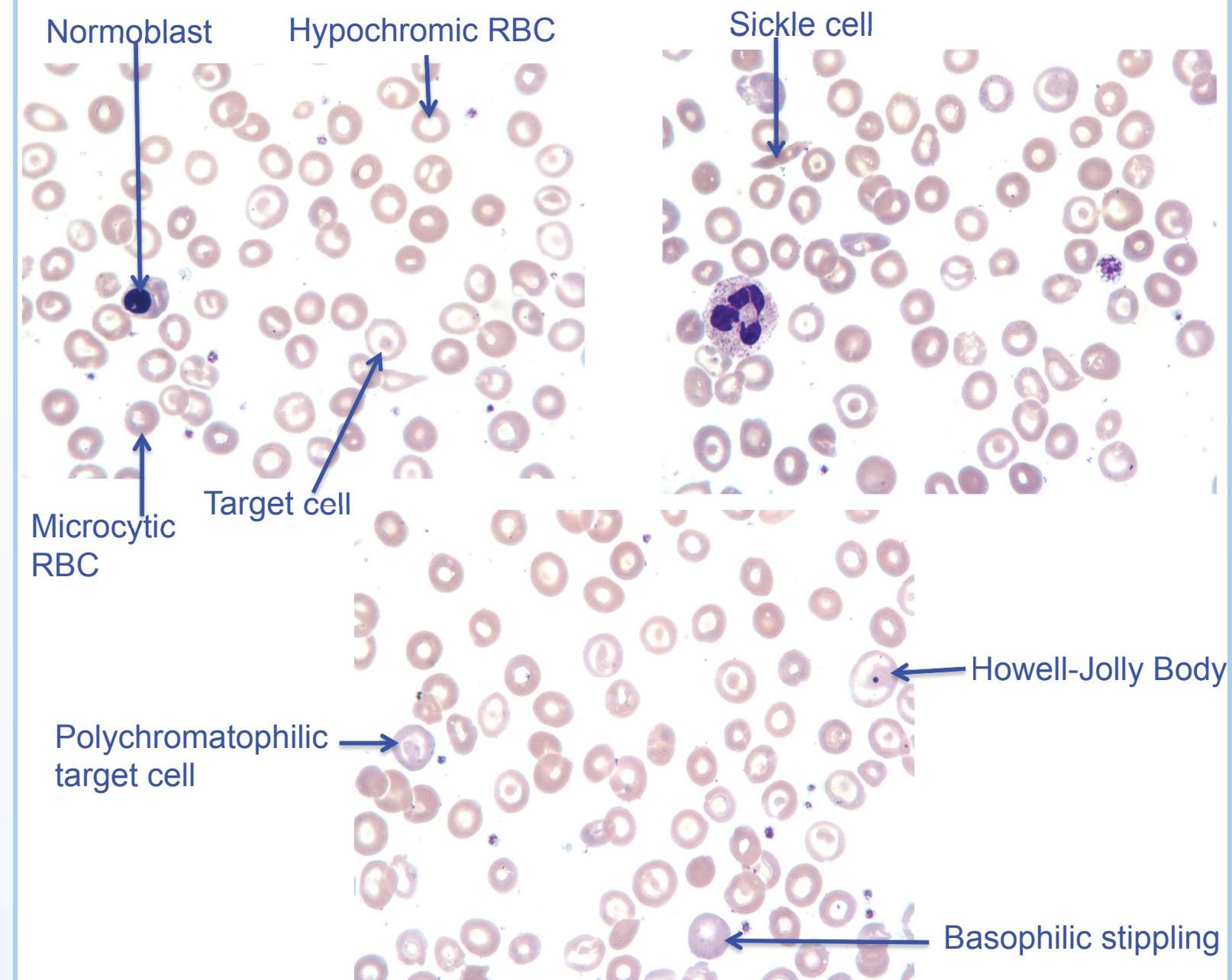
Differential	Relative (%)	Normal	Absolute (x10 ³ /uL)	Normal (x10 ³ /uL)
Neutrophils	85	40-73	7.7	1.6 – 8.0
Lymphocytes	10	20-44	0.9	0.8 – 4.8
Monocytes	4	3-13	0.4	0.1 – 1.4

• **Bilateral lower extremity Doppler ultrasound:** negative

Reticulocyte Results	%	Normal	Absolute (x10 ³ /uL)	Normal (x10 ³ /uL)
Reticulocytes	5	0.5-1.5	173	25 – 75
IRF	45.6	0.0-12.5		

• **Hip, femur, knee X-rays:** negative

Peripheral Blood Smear



Differential Diagnosis

- Iron deficiency anemia
- Thalassemia
- Anemia of chronic disease
- Hemoglobinopathy
 - Sickle cell anemia
 - Hemoglobin SC disease
- Hemoglobinopathy/thalassemia syndrome
 - Sickle- α thalassemia
 - Sickle- β^+ thalassemia
 - Sickle- β^0 thalassemia

Additional workup

- LDH:** 249 IU/L
- Haptoglobin:** 140 mg/dL
- Bilirubin (mg/dL):** total: 0.4 direct: 0.2

Iron Studies	Value	Normal
Iron (mcg/dL)	36	40-155
TIBC (mcg/dL)	377	250-400
Iron saturation (%)	10	20-55
Ferritin (ng/mL)	77	13-150

- High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)**
 - HbA= 16%**
 - HbA2= 5.7%**
 - HbF= 1.3%**
 - HbS= 77%**
- DNA analysis: mutation in exon II of β globin chain**

Final Diagnosis

- Sickle- β^+ thalassemia with or without iron deficiency

Treatment

- Chronic pain:
 - IV saline
 - Opioid analgesic

Summary of sickle- β^+ thalassemia syndrome

- A form of sickle cell disease
- Pathogenesis and pathophysiology:
 - Compound heterozygous condition—mutation in both β -globulin genes:
 - 1 point mutation causing formation of abnormal sickle hemoglobin (HbS)
 - 1 point mutation causing decreased production of normal β -globin chains
 - Abnormal hemoglobin polymerizes when deoxygenated, forming rigid sickled RBCs:
 - Obstruct microcirculation and result in ischemic injury to organs
 - Undergo extravascular hemolysis
- Clinical presentation:
 - Presents initially in childhood and seen throughout adulthood
 - May develop acute painful episode, stroke, acute chest syndrome, infection, osteonecrosis of hip and shoulder joints, gallstones, pulmonary hypertension
- Diagnosis:
 - CBC + differential and peripheral blood smear: microcytic, hypochromic anemia with reticulocytosis, target cells, and sickle cells
 - HPLC: HbS + elevated HbA2 + HbA
 - DNA analysis and/or family studies often necessary for definitive diagnosis
- Management: supportive and symptomatic
 - General: IV saline, opioid analgesic, transfusion (whole or RBC), iron chelation
 - Other: folic acid, hydroxyurea as needed

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