

The long journey of a primary immunodeficiency

West Coast TID Meeting

Feb 5, 2025 - Lorne Walker, MD PhD

Learning Objectives

- Recognize patterns of inborn errors of immunity (IEI) in children
- Describe variations in the genetics of IEI in unusual situation
- Consider the importance of immune reconstitution in difficult to clear infections



Background - 2011

• 5-year-old for presenting with a diffuse rash







Biopsy: Verruca plana (papillomavirus)



Past Medical History

- Term uncomplicated delivery in
- Family emigrated to US in 2010 via refugee camp in
- 1-month hospitalization due to rotavirus (
- Celiac disease, primary sclerosing cholangitis, recurrent pancreatitis
- Unexplained anaphylaxis
- s/p splenectomy due to splenic hemangioma
- Numerous clinic/ED/UC visits for acute infections



Histories

- FH
 - Parents healthy
 - Younger brother also seems to have difficulty with infections
 - No consanguinity
- Vaccinations
 - Up to date per family recollection

- SH
 - Lives with parents and brother in
 Planetering suburbs
 - No pets, other unusual exposures
 - Family extremely avoidant of infections: no preschool, homeschool kindergarten, minimal contact outside the home



Labs (2011) 10.3 105 140 13 97 4.6 3.6 0.20 24 30.9 Ca: 9.1 TP: 6.7 Alb: 4.3 Bili: 0.3 ALT: 34

AST: 36

N59 L31 M8 E2 ANC: 2720 ALC: 1450

192

lgG: 291 lgA: **391** IgM: **37** T-cells: 1275 CD4+: **398** CD8+: 667 B-cells: 488 Naïve: 99% Class-switched: 0.3% Memory: **0.8%** NK-cells: 3.9 Lymphocyte mitogens: Normal



Clinical Course

- Verruca plana rash is chronic but stable
- Started IgG replacement due to low serum level
- No hospitalizations or life-threatening infections
- Continued frequent and prolonged communityacquired infections
- "Immune screening" at OSH negative



This child's immune deficit is most likely due to a defect in:

- A. Lymphocyte number
- B. T-cell function
- C. B-cell function
- D. NK-cell function
- E. Complement function



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Combined immunodeficiency

- poor control of papilloma viruses (T-cell, NK)
- Autoimmunity
- poor tumor surveillance (CD8+ T-cell)
- prolonged rotavirus diarrhea (antibody deficiency)



Re-presentation - 2021

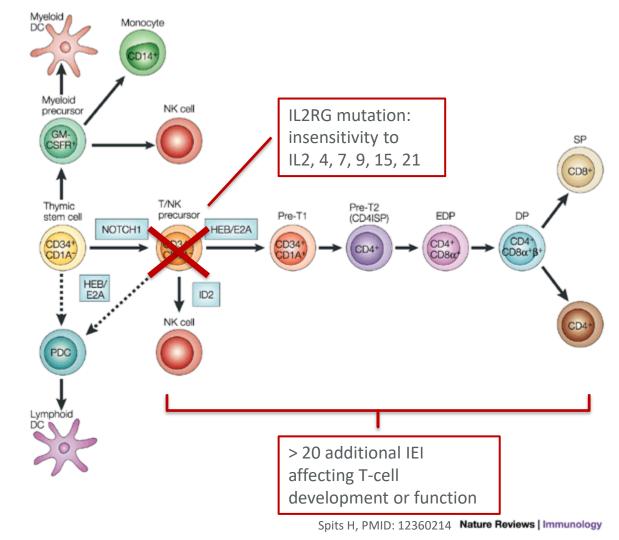
- y/o adolescent preparing for HSCT
- Continued IgG supplementation
- Bronchiectasis, chronic verruciform rash
- Genome sequencing: IL2RG mutation (common gamma chain)
 - Known mutation causing X-linked Severe Combined

Immunodeficiency



SCID

- IEI affecting Tcell function
- Unable to stimulate B-cells
- May also affect NK cells



SCID - Presentation



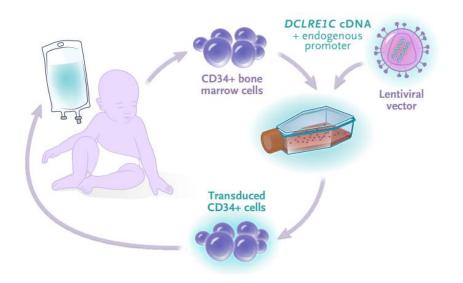
https://www.npr.org/2018/10/13/657080482/opinion-the-doctor-and-the-boy-in-the-bubble

- Presents with failure to thrive and severe recurrent infections
- Untreated infants typically die in the first year due to infection



SCID - Treatment

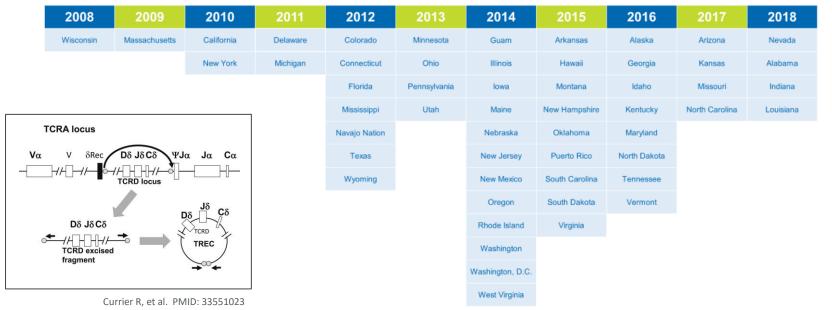
- Traditional treatment: HSCT
- Enzyme replacement: PEG-ADA
- Gene therapy
 - Artemis: 2022
 - ADA: 2016
 - IL2RG: <u>1999</u>



Cowan MJ et al. PMID: 36546626



SCID - Screening





Why has this adolescent survived to age ?:

- A. Infection avoidance (social isolation)
- B. Immunoglobulin supplementation
- C. Incomplete penetrance
- D. Incorrect diagnosis (not SCID)
- E. Probabilistic effect (very good luck)



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Mosaicism

Somatic cells harbor differing genotypes, causing a mixed phenotype



Mosaic SCID

- Somatic mosaicism: somatic cells with more than one genetic line
 - Somatic mutation
 - Meiosis errors
 - Mobile genetic elements
- Sequencing revealed WT
 <u>and</u> mutant sequences



https://www.wisdompanel.com/en-us/blog/the-genetics-of-chimerism-and-mosaicism-in-dogs-and



Mosaic X-SCID

• Patients with mosaic X-SCID can have

intermediate phenotypes

Germline mutation	Type of reversion	Revertant cell	Clinical impact	Reference
c.343T>C	Back mutation	CD4 ⁺ T, CD8 ⁺ T	Patient presented with a mild phenotype, but subsequentially underwent HSCT because of recurrent infections	(7)
IVS1+5G>A	Second-site mutation	T (only skin infiltrated)	Omenn syndrome	(9)
c.466T>C	Back mutation	αβΤ, γδΤ	Mild phenotype	(10)
c.284- 15A>G	Multiple reversions	CD4 ⁺ T, CD8 ⁺ T	Mild phenotype	(11)
c.655T>A	Back mutation	CD4 ⁺ T, CD8 ⁺ T, γδΤ	Mild phenotype	(5)
c.260T>C	Back mutation	CD4 ⁺ T, CD8 ⁺ T, B	Mild phenotype	(12)
c.172C>A	Back mutation	CD8 ⁺ T, NK	Patient died of graft failure and fungal infection after HSCT	(13)



X-SCID, X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency; HSCT, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; NK, natural killer.

Re-re-presentation - 2024

- Discussed gene therapy with NIH
 - Ultimately deemed unlikely to succeed
- Now ready to proceed with HSCT
- Clinically similar to 2021 evaluation
- Pre-HSCT BAL done
 - Fungal culture: *Aspergillus brasiliensis*
 - Pre-induction initiation of voriconazole



HSCT

- Conditioning and infusion well-tolerated
 - MUD PBSC 8/8 match
- Post-HSCT infections
 - Prolonged cryptosporidium diarrhea
 - EBV viremia
 - BKV viremia
 - Stenotrophomonas bacteremia
- Recalcitrant GVHD treated with: steroids, tacrolimus, cyclosporine, rituximab, eculizumab, infliximab, anakinra, ruxolitinib



Enterococcus meningitis

- Episode of enterococcal bacteremia ~45 days post HSCT associated with altered mental status
- MRI and LP done -> bacterial meningitis growing E faecalis
 Meningitic doses of ceftriaxone + ampicillin
- Repeat LP in 1 month still positive
- Meningitic symptoms relatively mild
 - Worse when immune suppression weaned



What antibiotic combination ultimately cleared CSF?

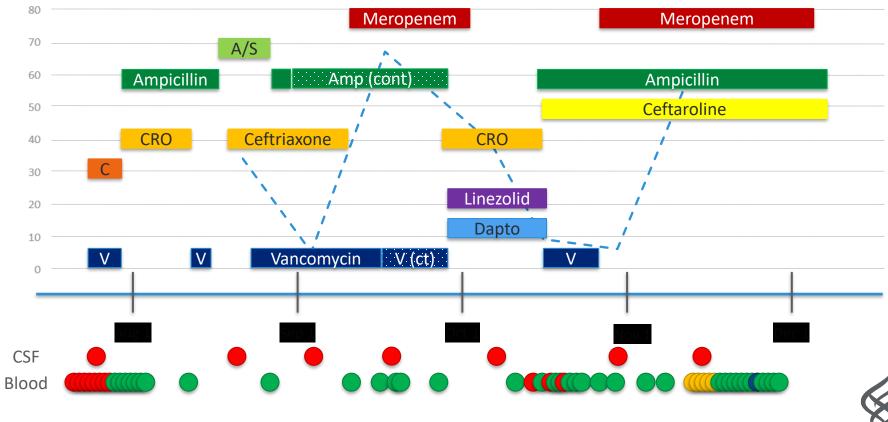
- A. Continuous ampicillin + q12h ceftriaxone
- B. Continuous ampicillin + q6h vancomycn + q12h ceftriaxone
- C. Continuous vancomycin + continuous ampicillin + q12h ceftriaxone
- D. Ampicillin q4h + Daptomycin q24h + Linezolid q12h
- E. Ampicillin q4h + Ceftaroline q8h + Meropenem q8h
- F. None of the above



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OHSU

Clinical course

- Symptoms and CSF parameters varied over time
 - Primarily varied depending on degree of immune suppression
- Therapeutic approach discussed with ID listservs and enterococcal experts across country
 - Combination β -lactam therapy



Clinical course

- Due to multiple infections on up to 12 anti-infectives (Ampicillin, Ceftaroline, Meropenem, Levofloxacin, Azithromycin, Nitazoxanide, TMP/SMX, Voriconazole, Cidofovir, Acyclovir, Letermovir, Acyclovir)
- Unfortunately, the patient died at day +177 from graft failure, GI hemorrhage and gut necrosis



Follow-up

- 1 month later: y/o younger brother seen in TID clinic
 - <u>Same mosaic mutation and phenotype</u>
 - He has elected to start in-person high school
 - Prophylaxis (valacyclovir, TMP/SMX) and infection avoidance
 - In school (ever!)





Thank You