

Understanding the Role for Novel PK Activation Strategies in Hemoglobinopathies: Developments in Sickle Cell Disease



Pre-Read Materials

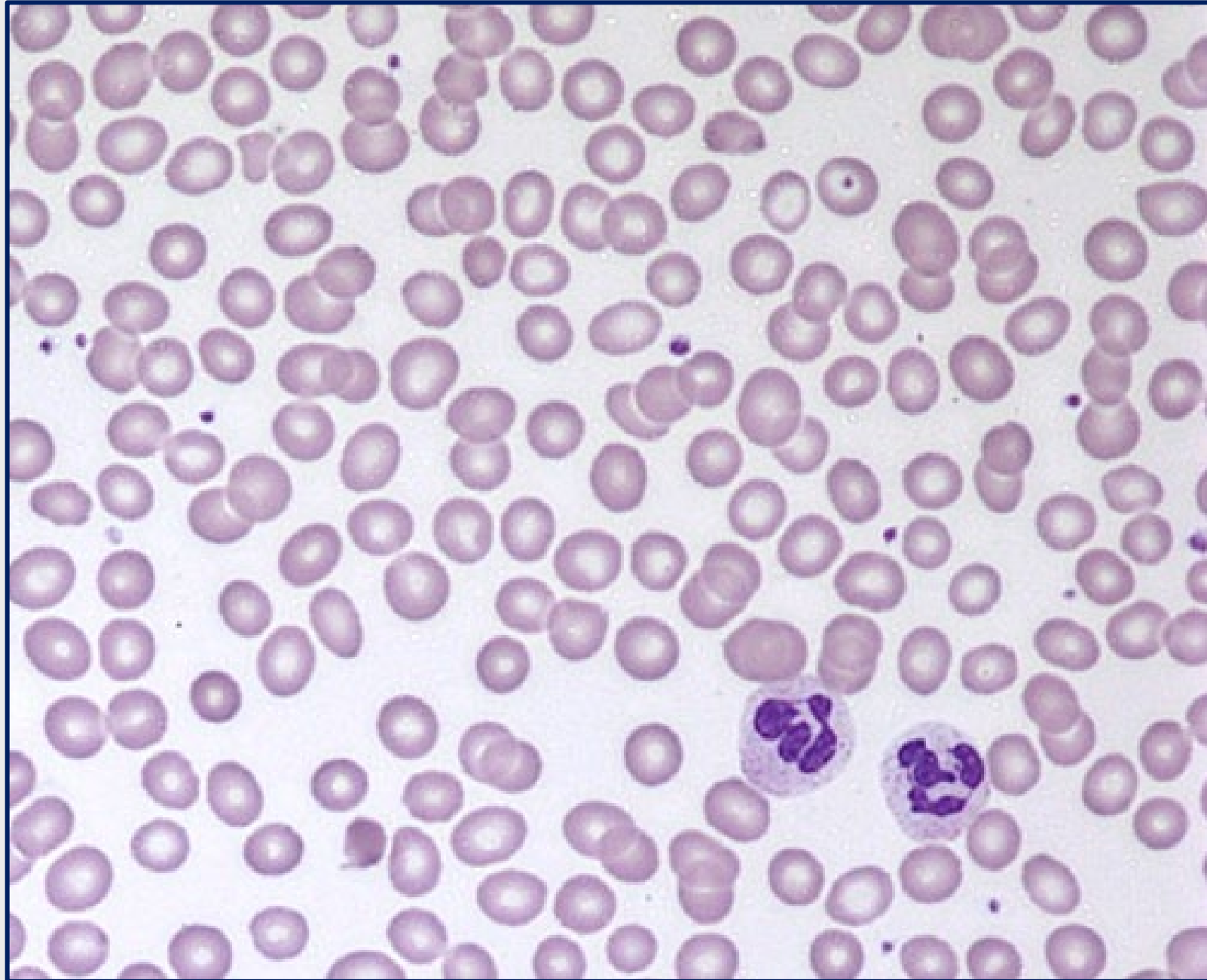


Approach to Diagnosing Sickle Cell Disease

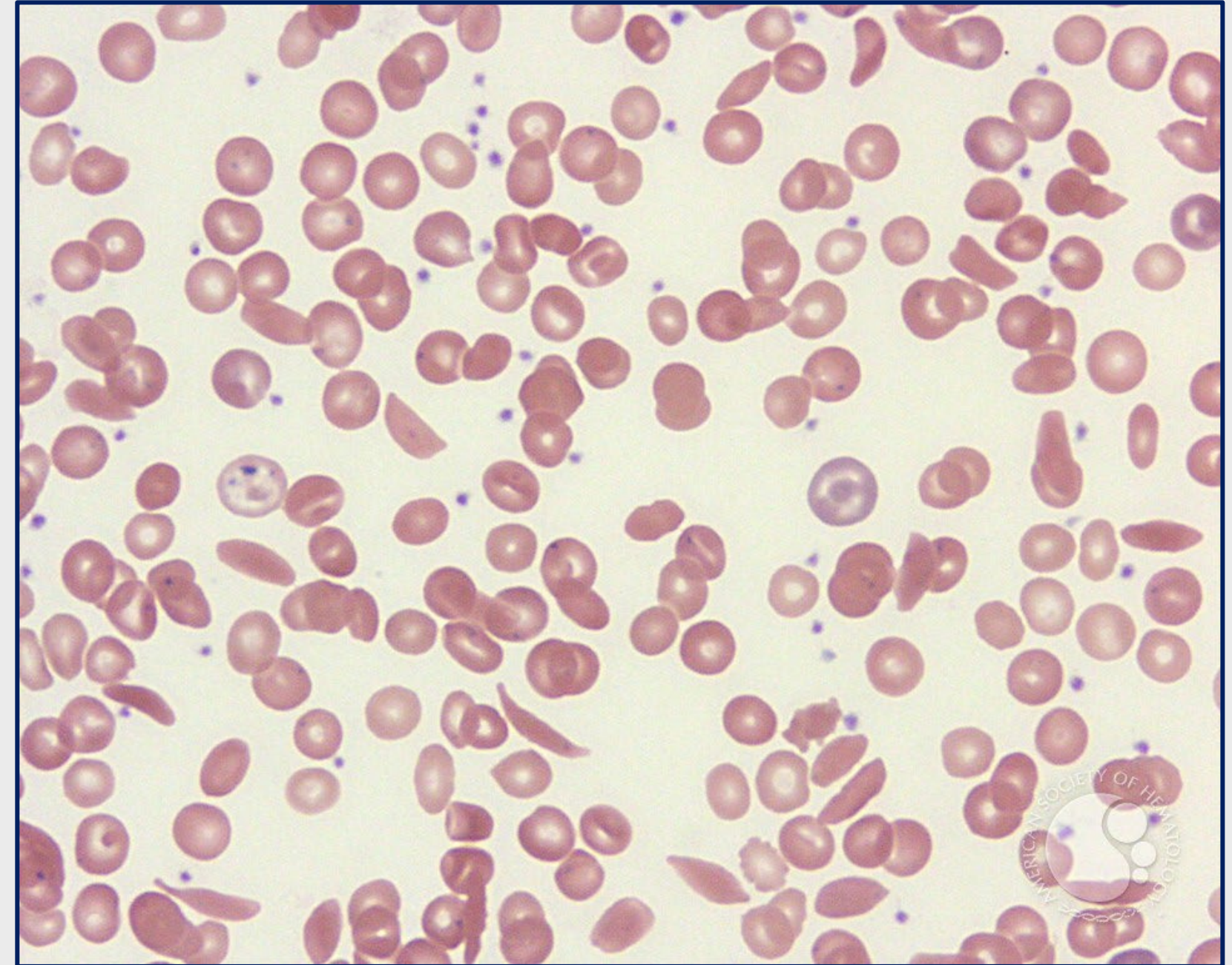
- Take a thorough personal history: Ask about lifelong anemia, history of transfusions, frequent hospitalizations in childhood, acute pain episodes (pain crises), history of pneumonia (acute chest syndrome), or any other SCD-related complications, especially in childhood (eg, dactylitis, splenic or hepatic sequestration, frequent childhood infections)
- Ask about family history and ancestry
- On physical exam, look for conjunctival pallor, jaundice, hepatomegaly, or splenomegaly
- Obtain complete blood count (CBC) with differential and peripheral blood smear
- Obtain confirmatory testing
 - Hemoglobin electrophoresis
 - High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)
 - Genetic testing

Sickled RBCs on Peripheral Blood Smear

Hemoglobin AA



Hemoglobin SS

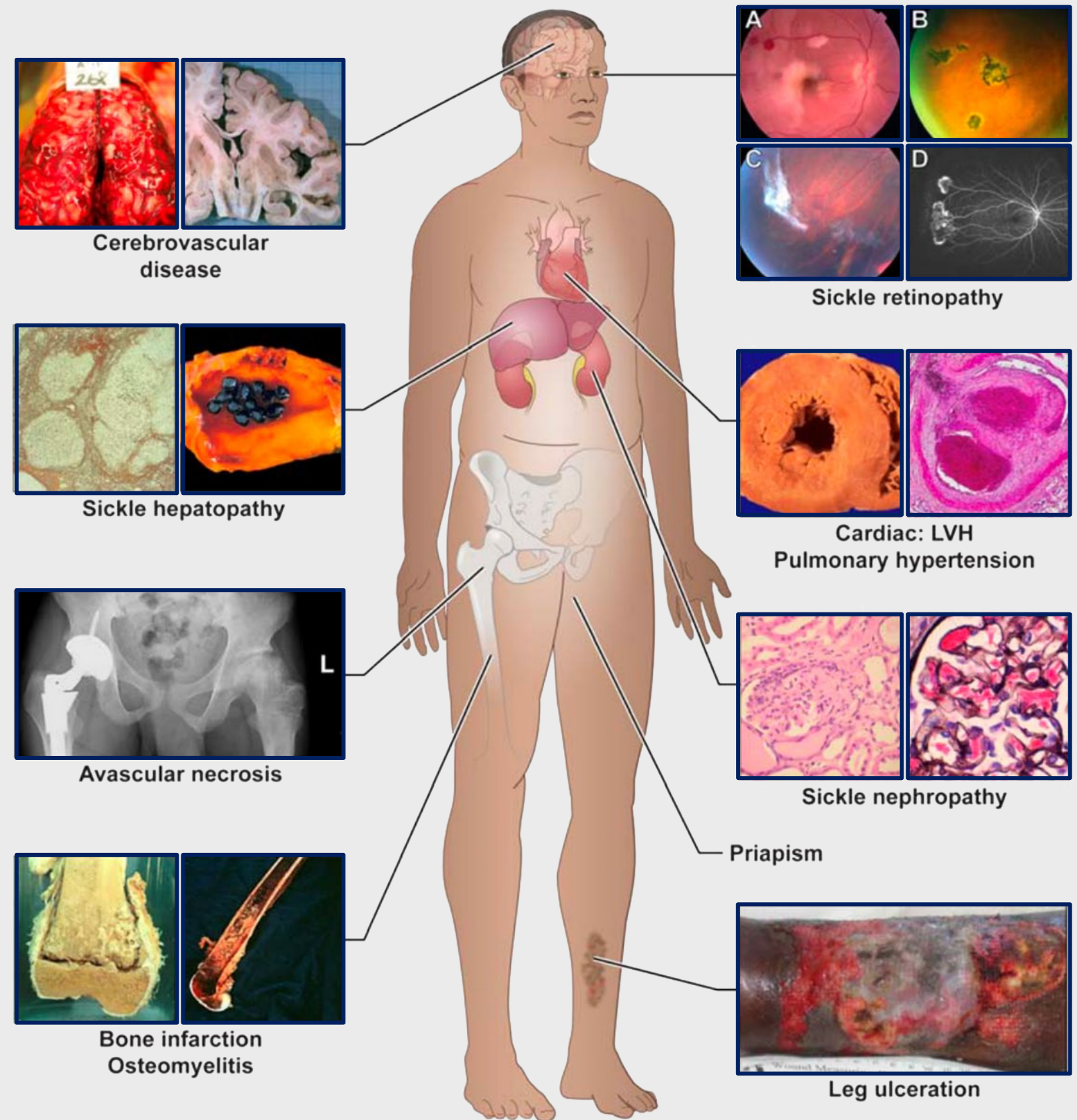
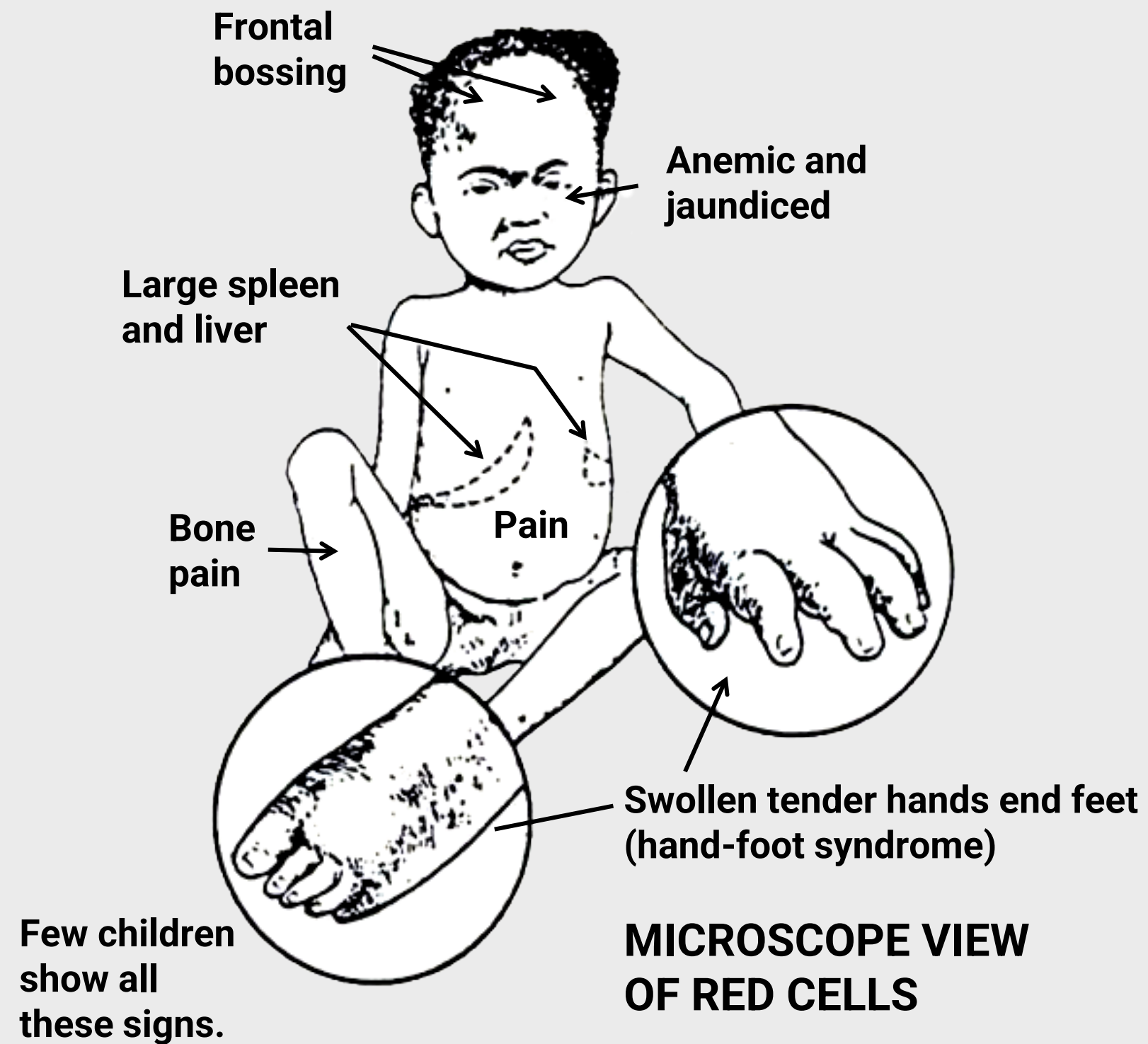


RBCs = red blood cells.

Courtesy of Dr Xu's personal collection.

Clinical Manifestations of SCD in Children vs Adults

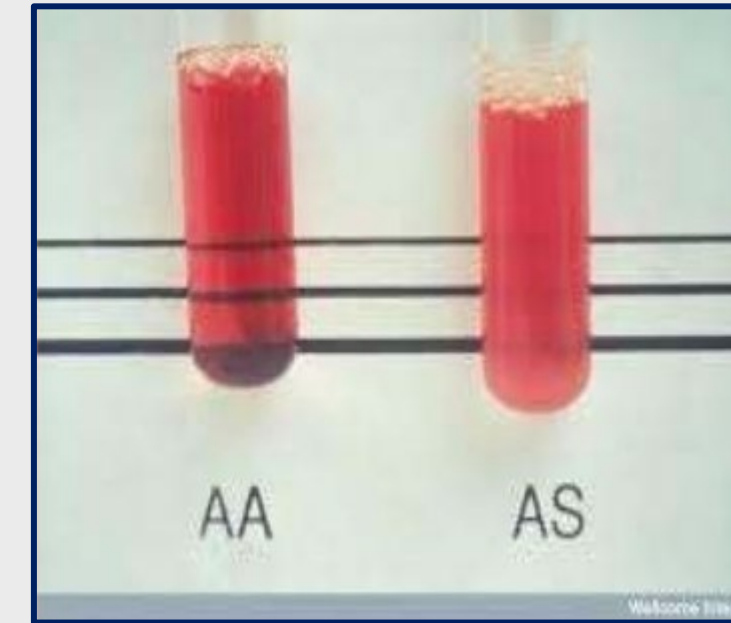
SICKLE CELL ANEMIA



Diagnostic Techniques for Hemoglobin Disorders

Methods of screening and diagnosis

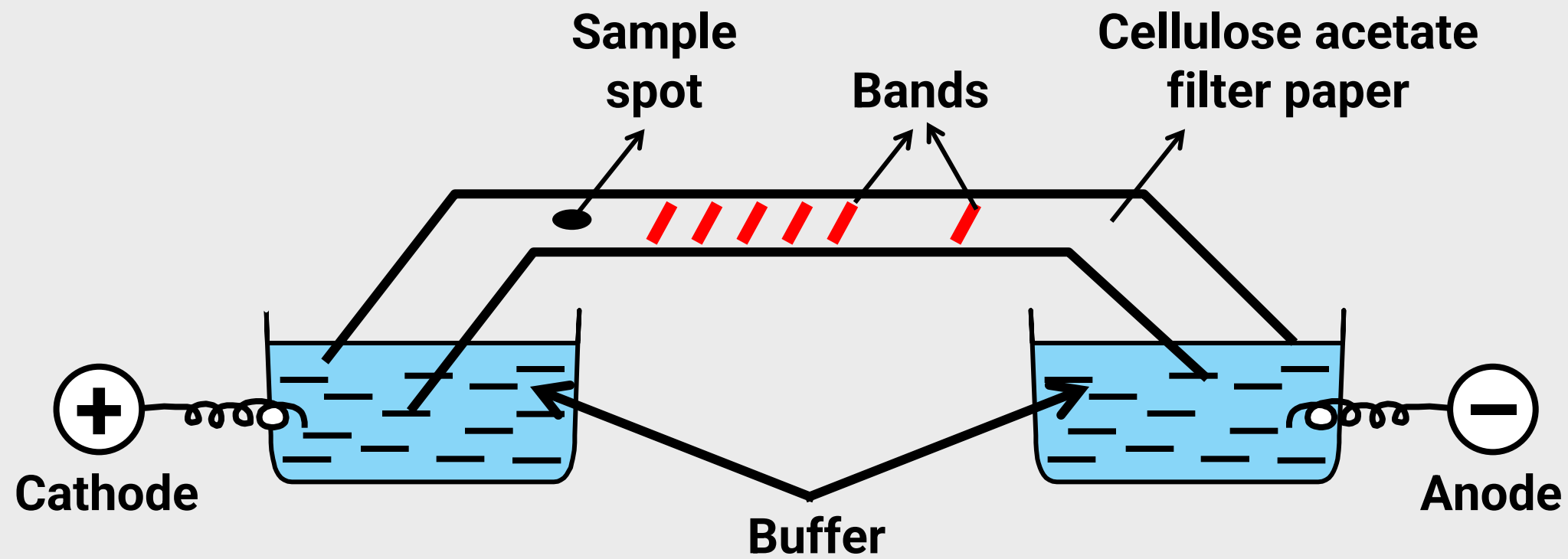
- Hematological parameters
- **Sickle solubility assay**
- **Cellulose acetate electrophoresis**
- **Citrate agar electrophoresis**
- **Isoelectric focusing (IEF)**
- Capillary electrophoresis
- **High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)**
- Mass spectrometry
- DNA sequencing
- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for common deletions



Sickle cell solubility (Sickle screen)

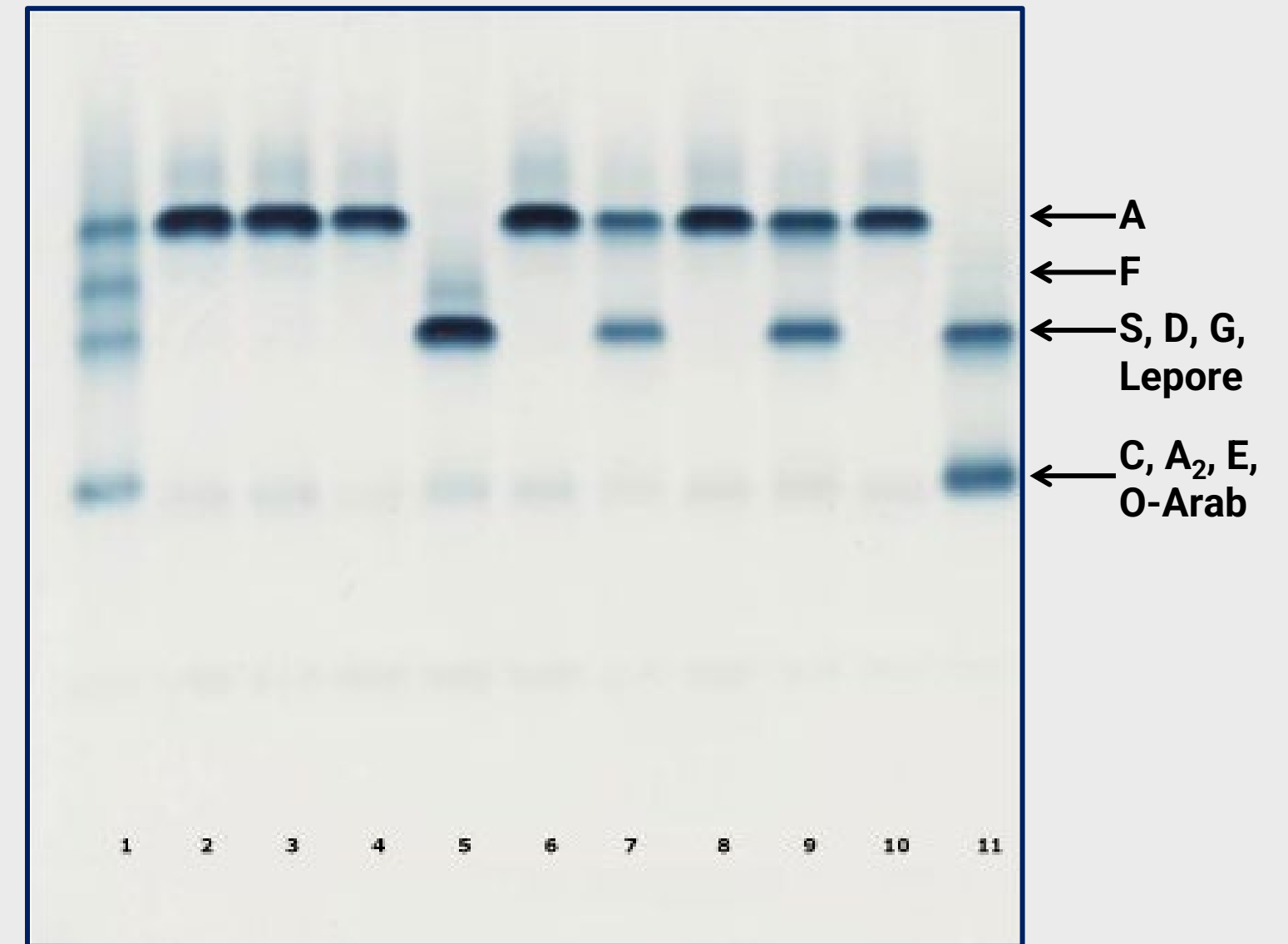
- Lyse RBCs
- Sodium hydrosulfite reduces released hemoglobin
- Reduced hemoglobin S (Hb S) is insoluble and precipitates in buffer
- Cloudy suspension = positive
- Limitations: Anemia (hematocrit <15%), Hb S <10%, high Hb fetal (F)
- Cannot differentiate Hb AS and SS

Diagnostic Techniques



Cellulose acetate electrophoresis

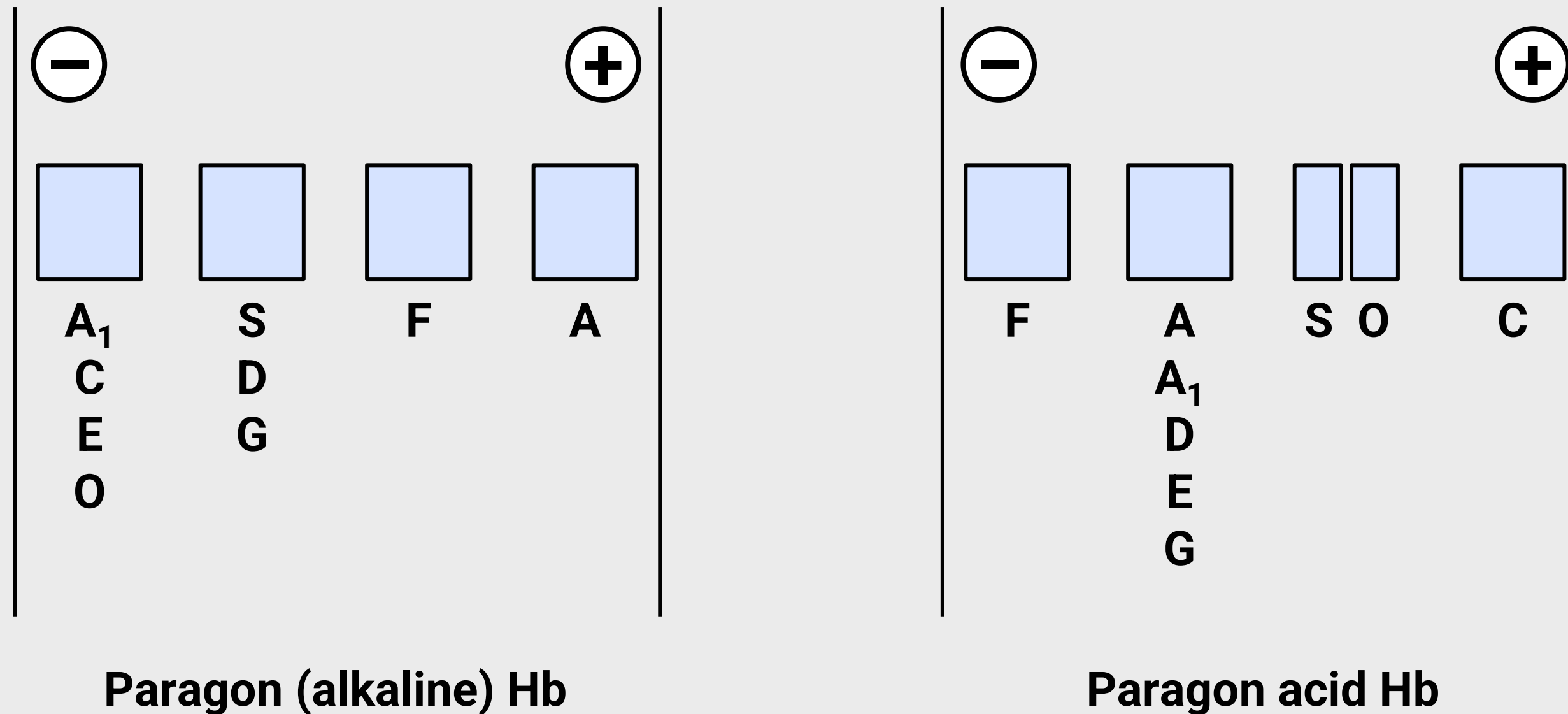
Alkaline pH (8.6)
Separation by electrical charge



Diagnostic Techniques

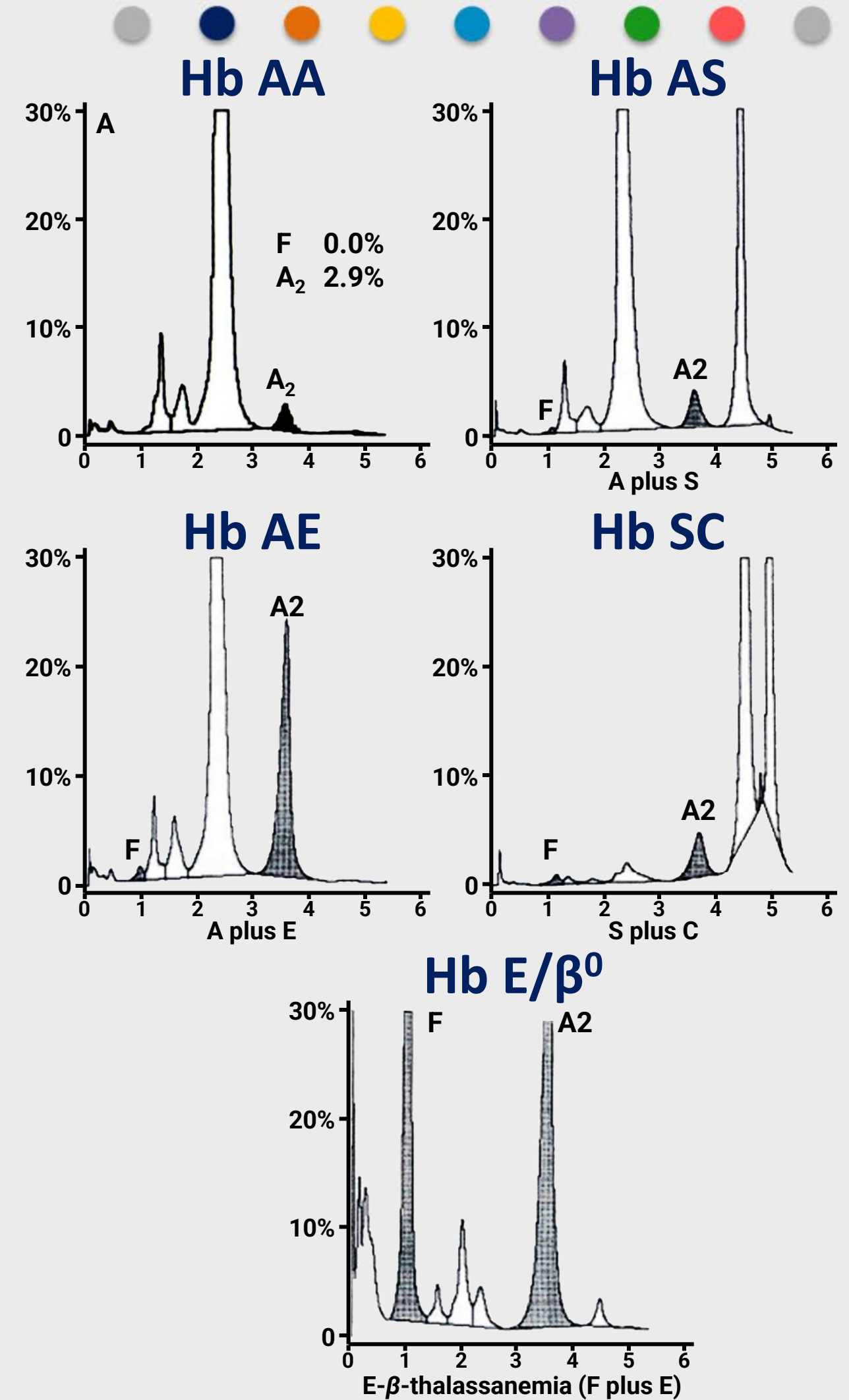
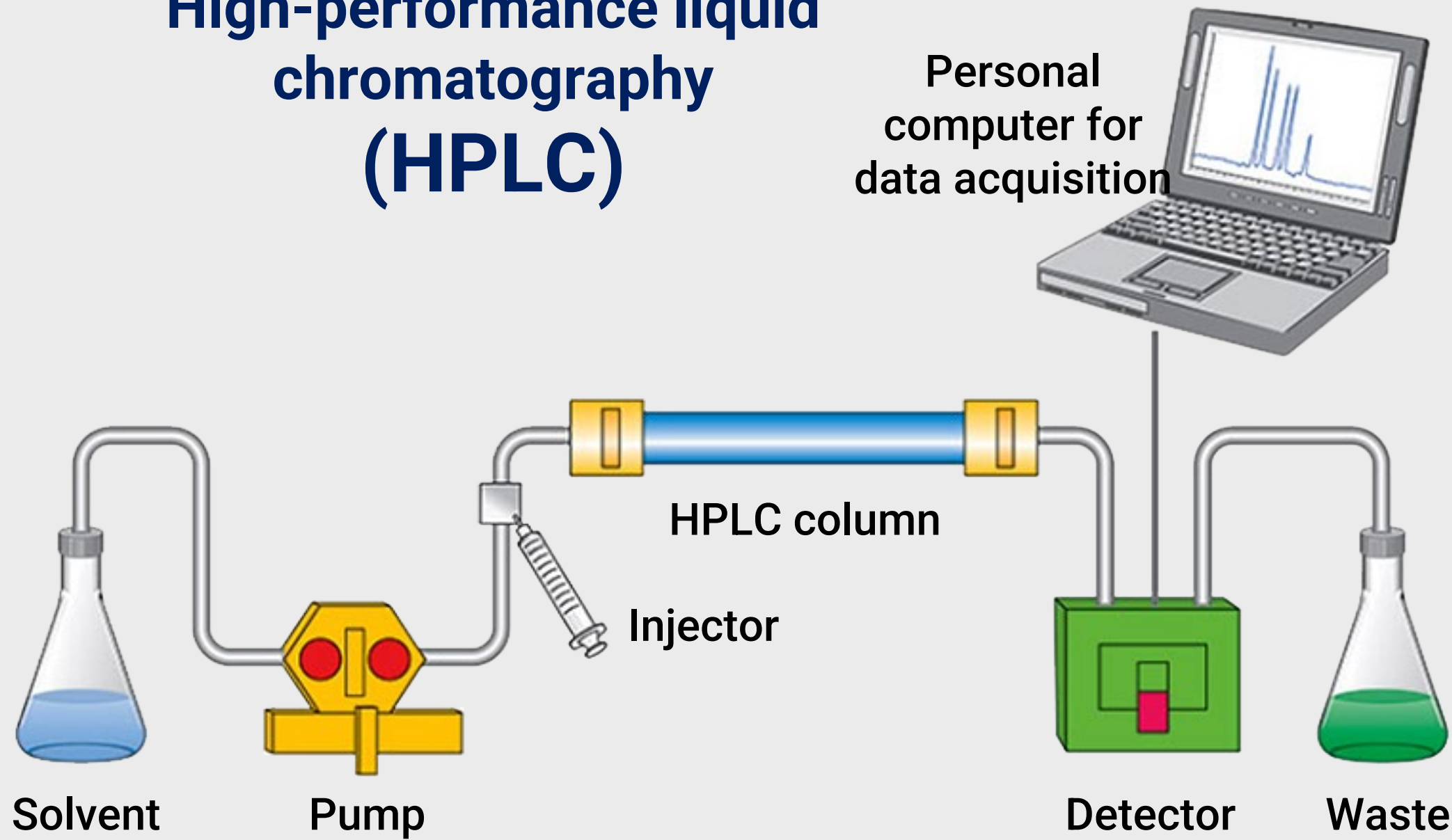


Citrate agar gel:
At acidic pH, separation by electrical charge
AND interaction with agar



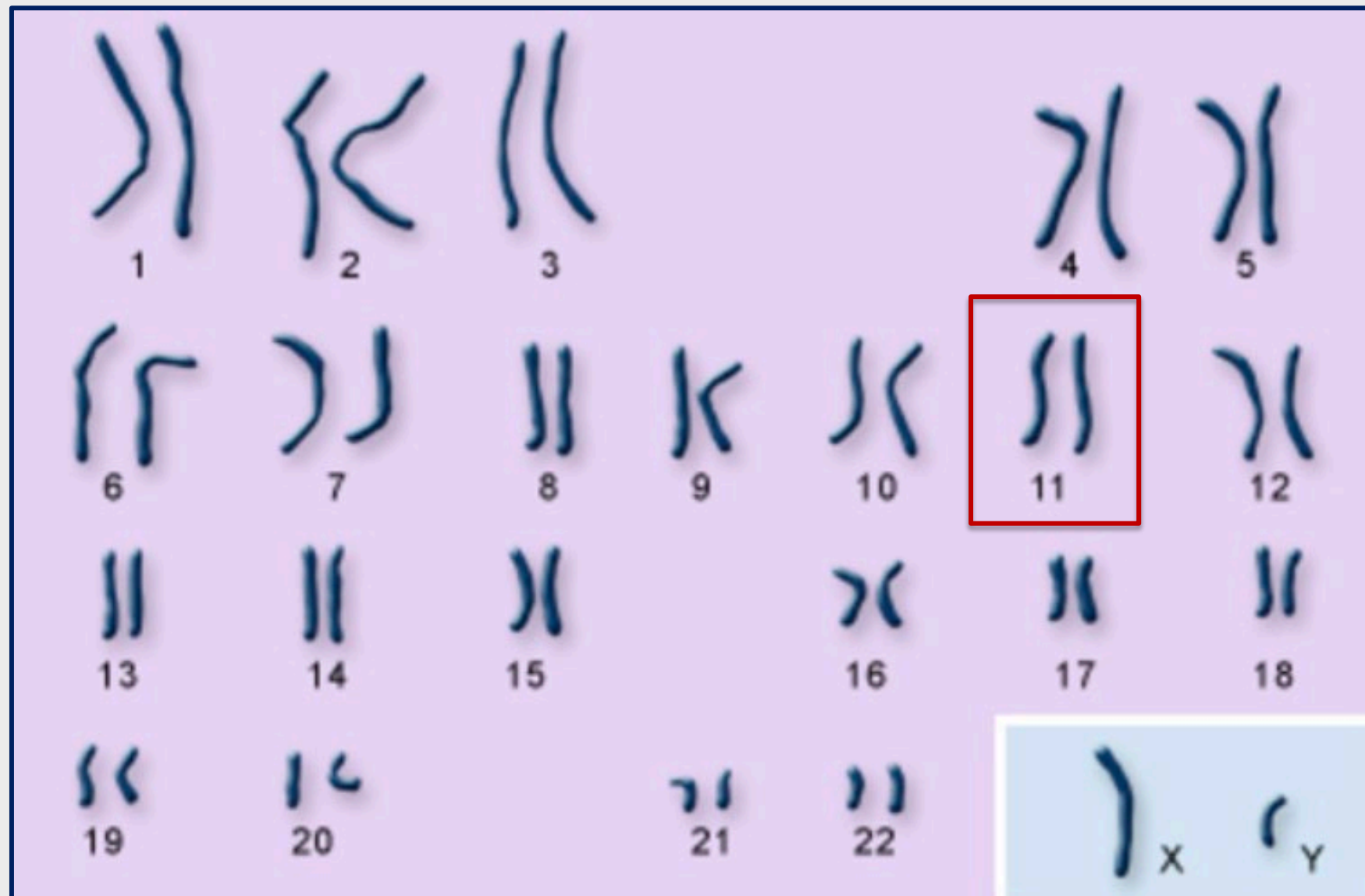
Diagnostic Techniques

High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)

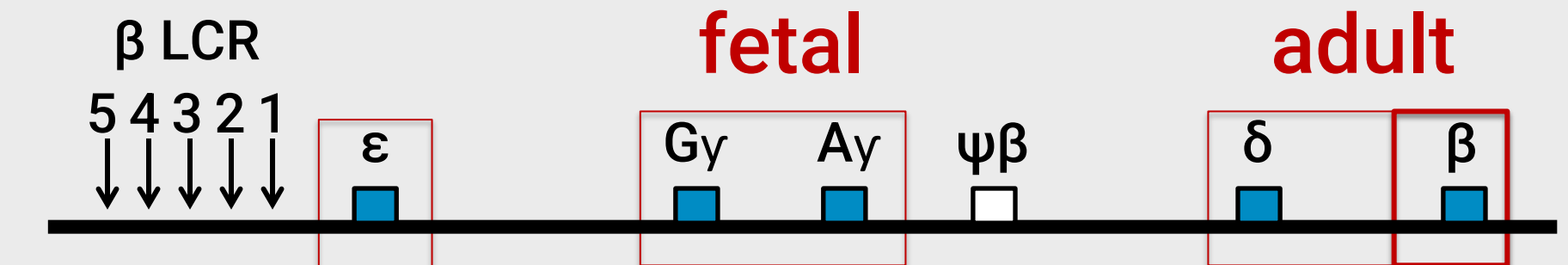


Genetics of Sickle Cell Disease

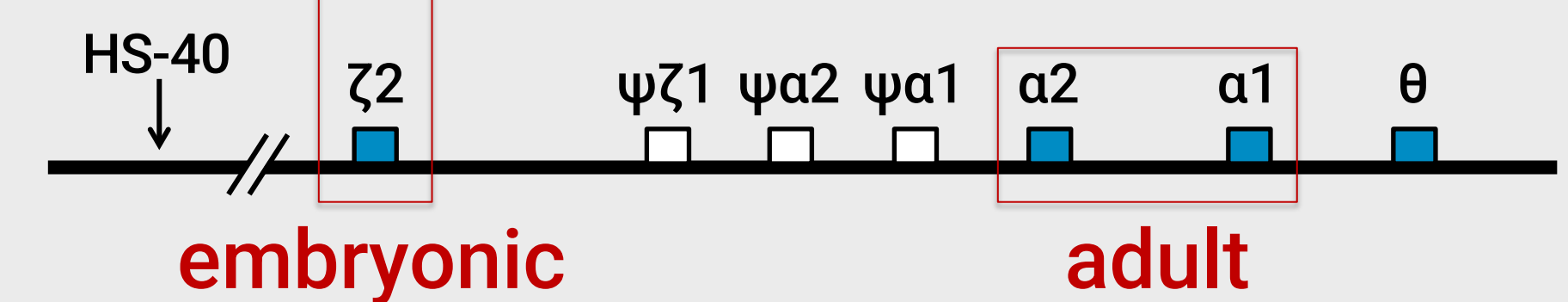
46, XY



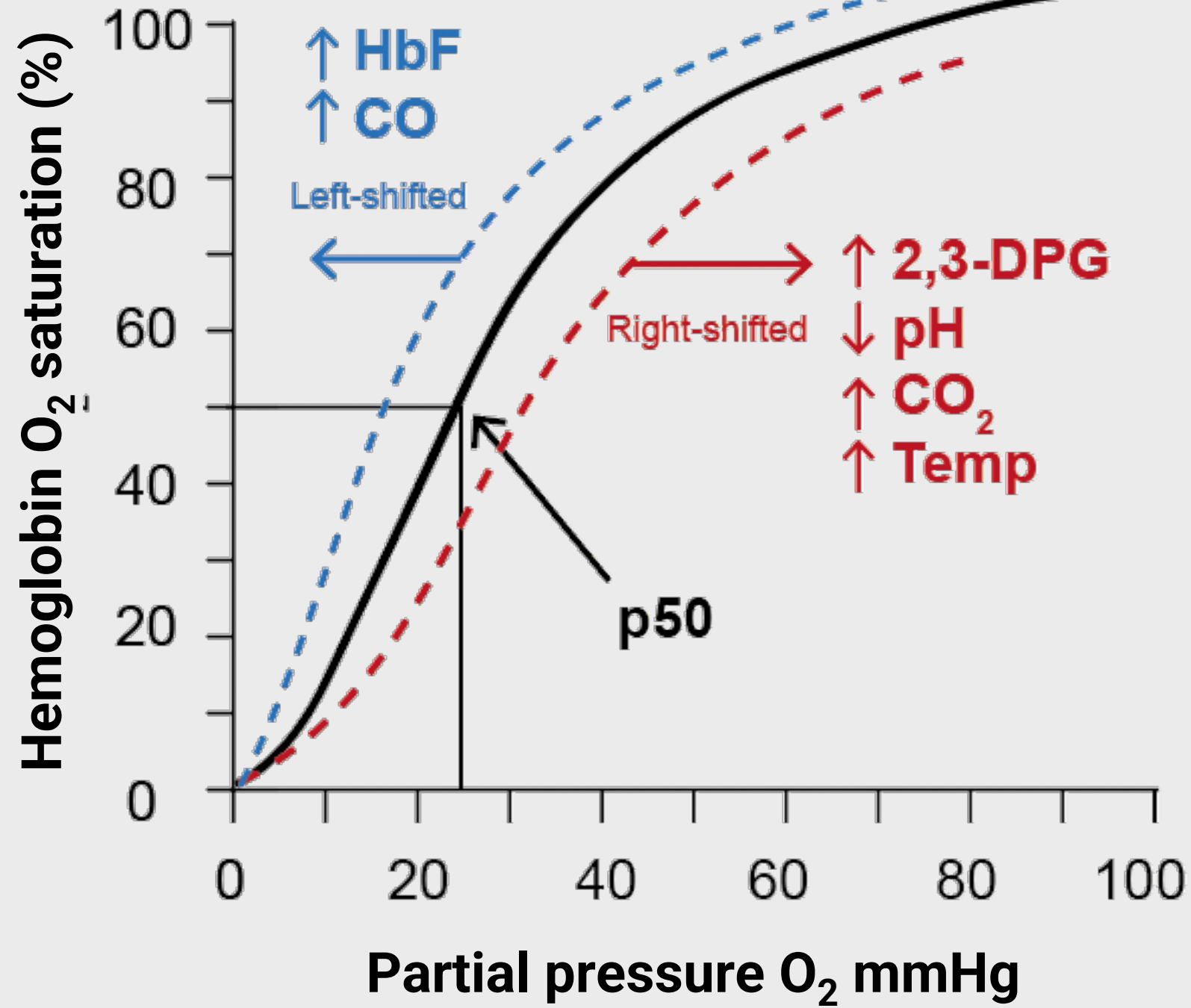
Chromosome 11



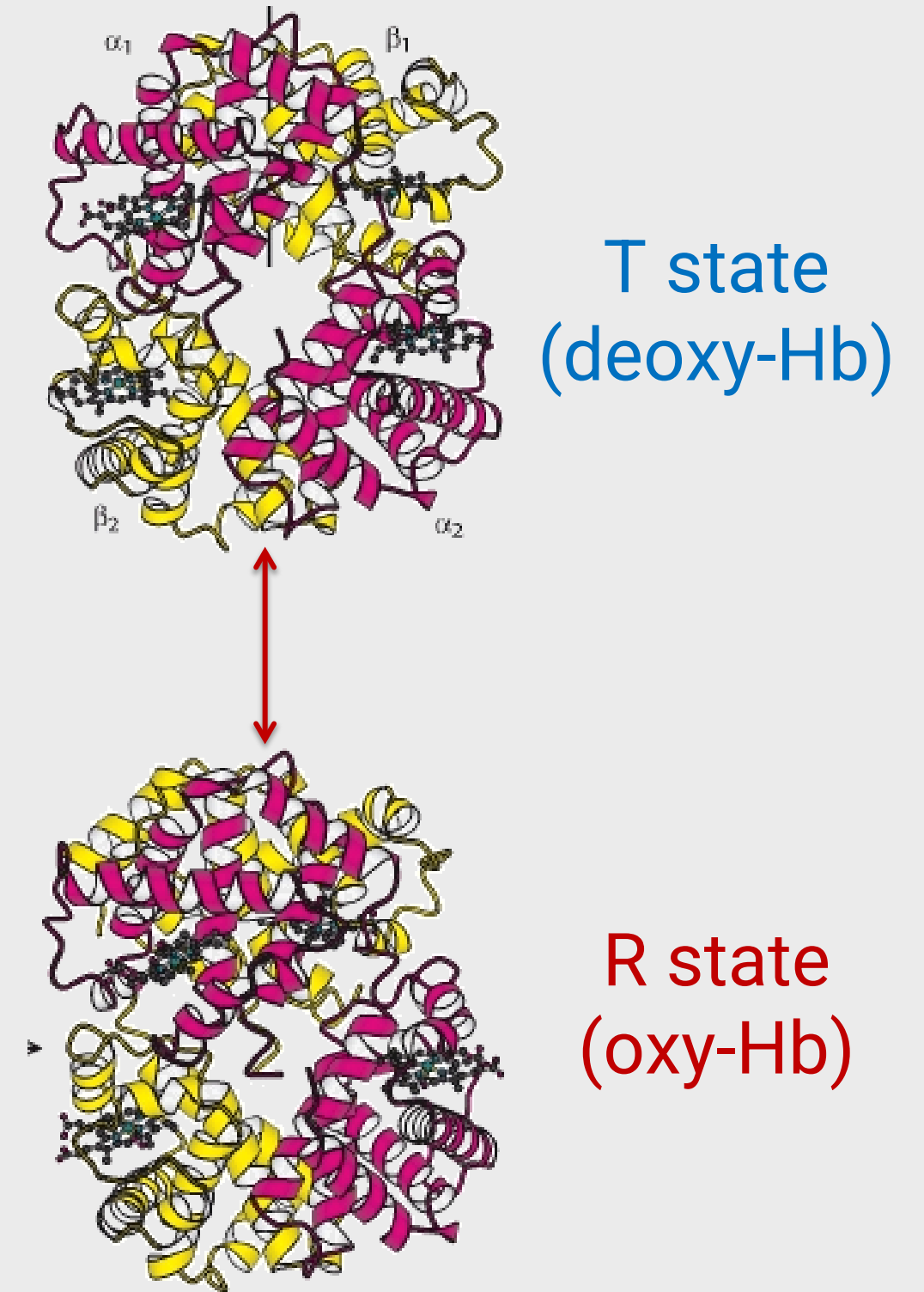
Chromosome 16



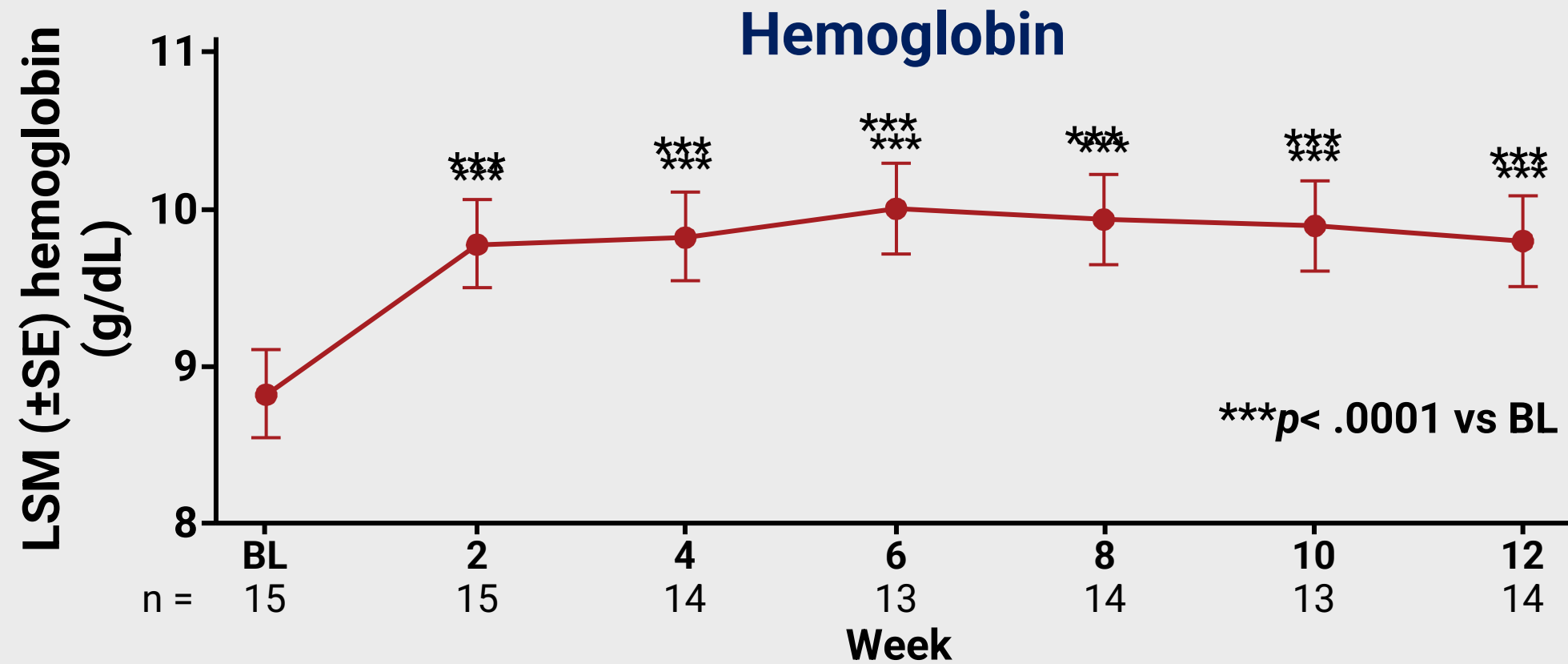
Pharmacological Inhibition of Hb S Polymerization



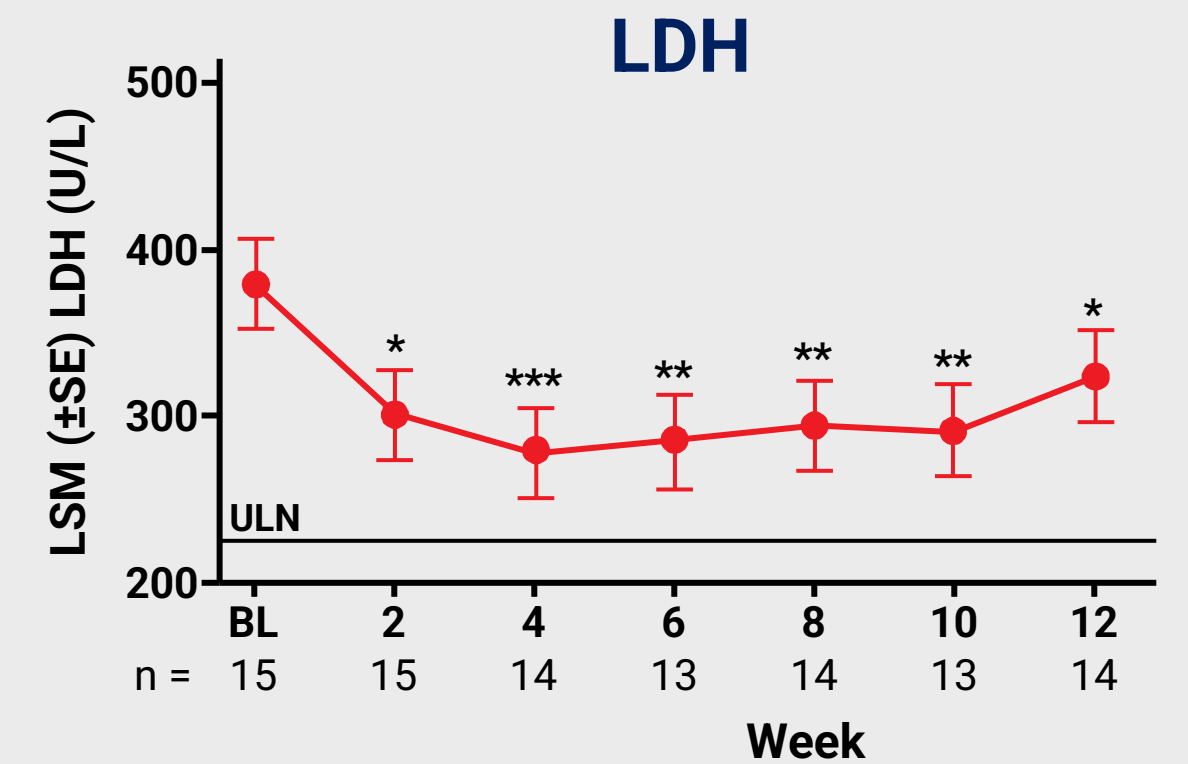
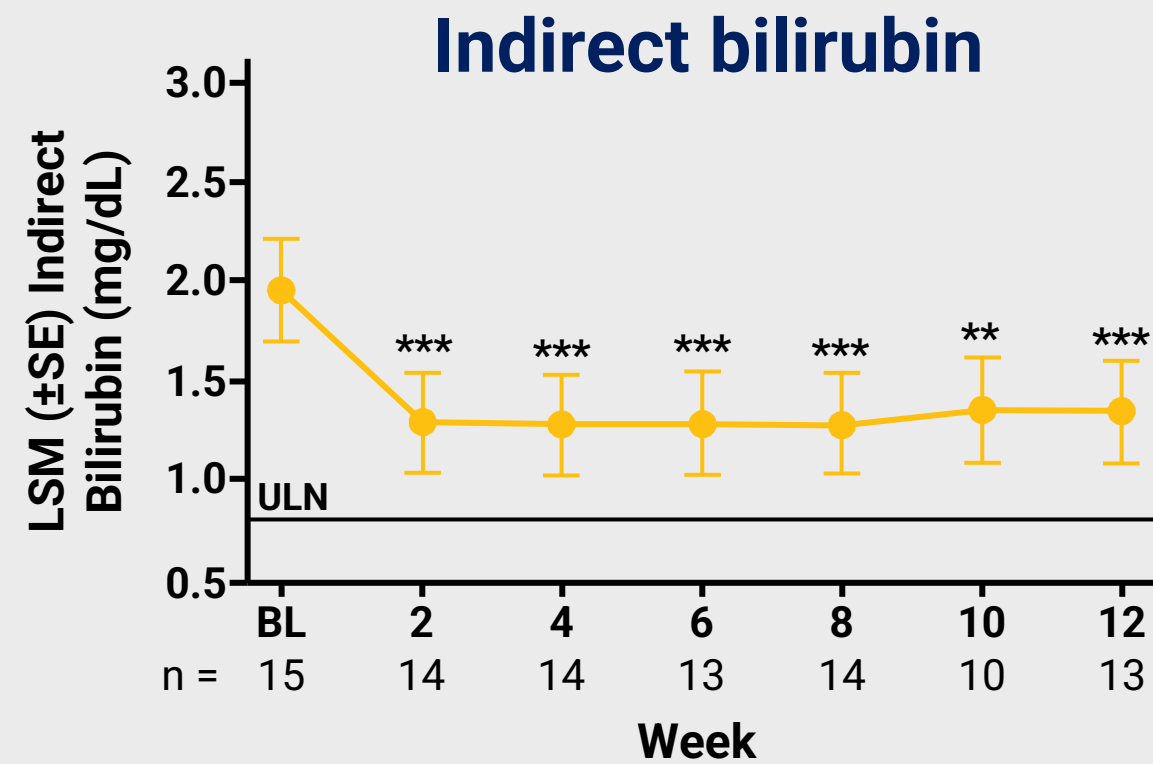
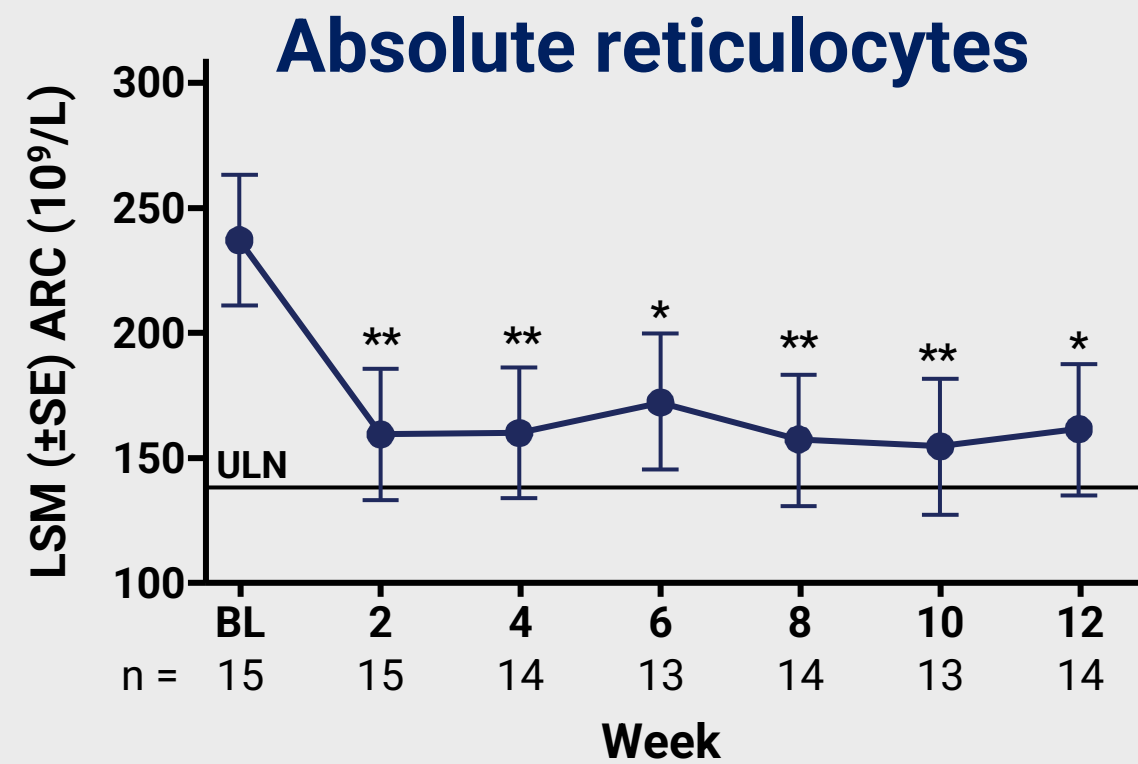
2,3-Diphosphoglycerate (2,3-DPG): Glycolytic intermediate that stabilizes deoxy-Hb



Clinical Laboratory Response to Etavopivat



Responder parameter	12-week cohort N = 15
Maximal Hb increase, mean (range), g/dL	1.5 (0.5–2.3)
Hb increase >1 g/dL on treatment ^a n (%)	11 (73.3)
Maximal Hb increase in patients with >1 g/dL response, mean (range), g/dL	1.8 (1.2–2.3)



Least squares mean (LSM) values presented are estimated from a mixed model repeated measures analysis. * $P < .05$, ** $P < .001$, or *** $P < .0001$ vs BL.

^aIn patients who received etavopivat 400 mg once daily for at least 2 weeks (median 12 weeks, mean 11.3 weeks of etavopivat treatment).

BL = baseline; SE = standard error.