



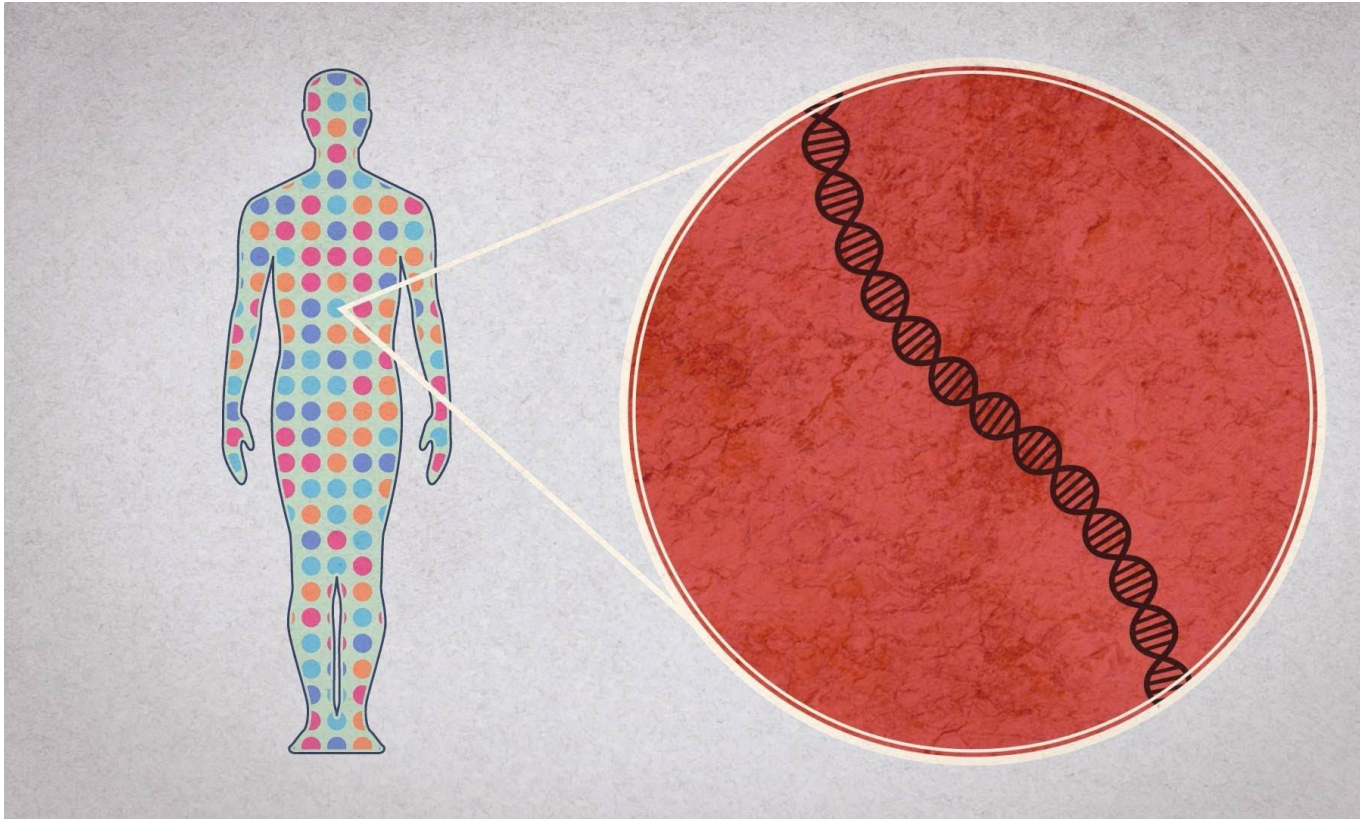
運用「高速次世代基因診斷輔助系統」 快速確診精準治療



胡務亮

臺大醫院小兒部暨基因醫學部

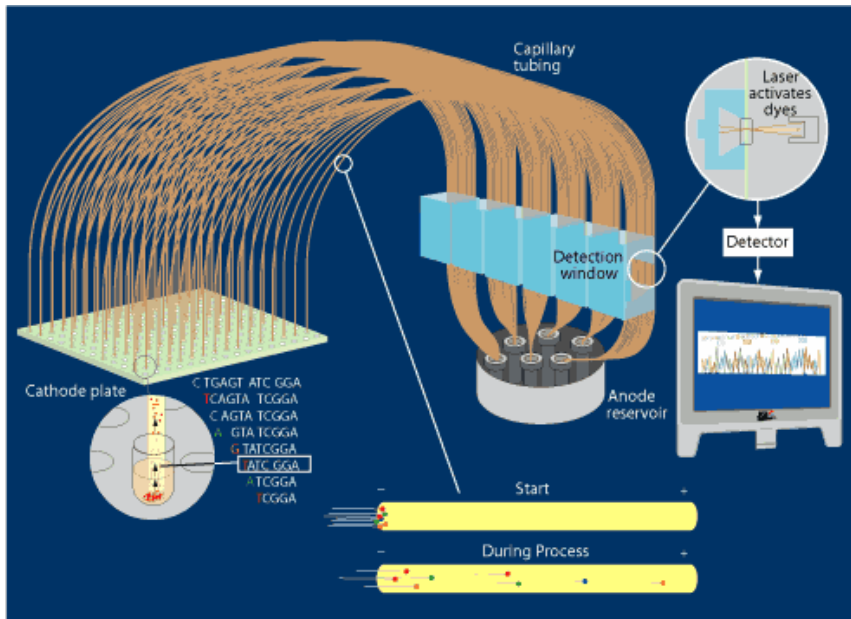
The human genome contains 3 billion base pair DNA



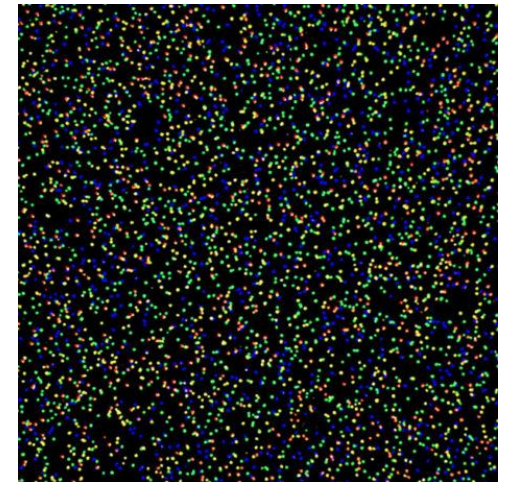
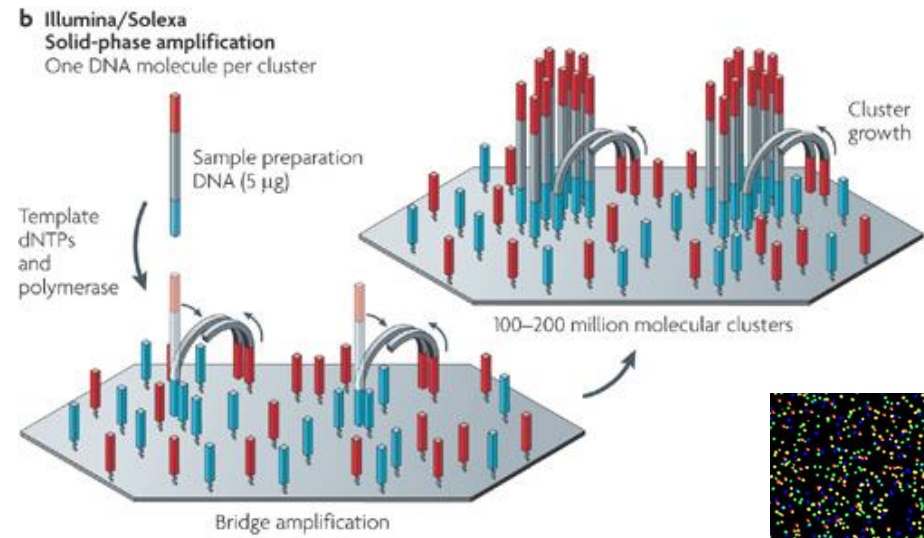
- 43,162 genes
 - 21,306 protein-coding
 - 21,856 noncoding
 - 323,824 transcripts
 - (Pertea, M. *et al.* 2018)
- <https://doi.org/10.1101/332825>

基因序列分析

Sanger sequencing



Next-generation sequencing (NGS)



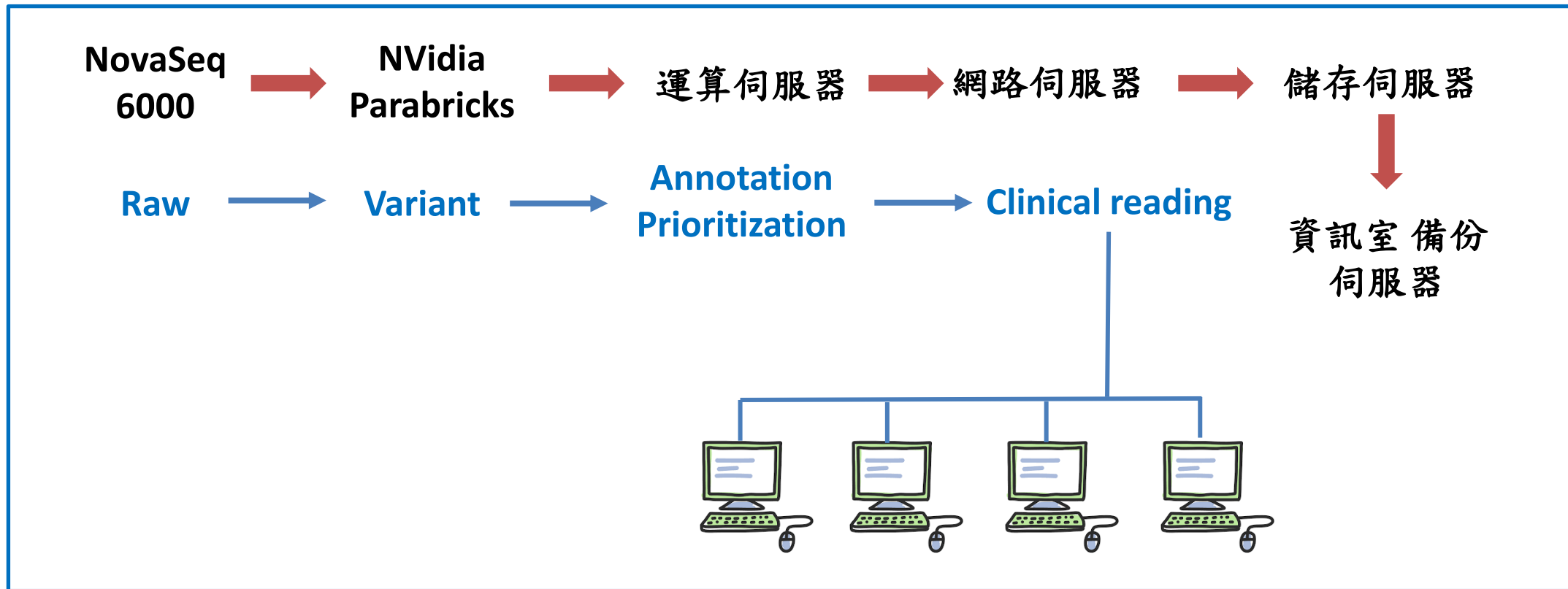
NovaSeq 6000



Flow Cell	Cycles	Read Options	# Lanes	Reads/ Lane (M)	GB/Lane	RNA-Seq samples @ 20 M	Human Exome @ 40X (50 Mb)	Human Genome @ 30X
SP	100	1 X 100 SR 2 X 50 PE	2	375	37.5	18	9	N/A
SP	300	2 X 150 PE	2	375	112.5	18	28	1
SP	500	2 X 250 PE	2	375	187.5	18	46	2
S1	100	1 X 100 SR 2 X 50 PE	2	750	75	37	18	N/A
S1	300	2 X 150 PE	2	750	225	37	56	2.5
S2	100	1 X 100 SR 2 X 50 PE	2	1,800	180	80	45	N/A
S2	300	2 X 150 PE	2	1,800	540	80	135	5.33
S4	300	2 X 150 PE	4	2,250	675	112	168	7.5

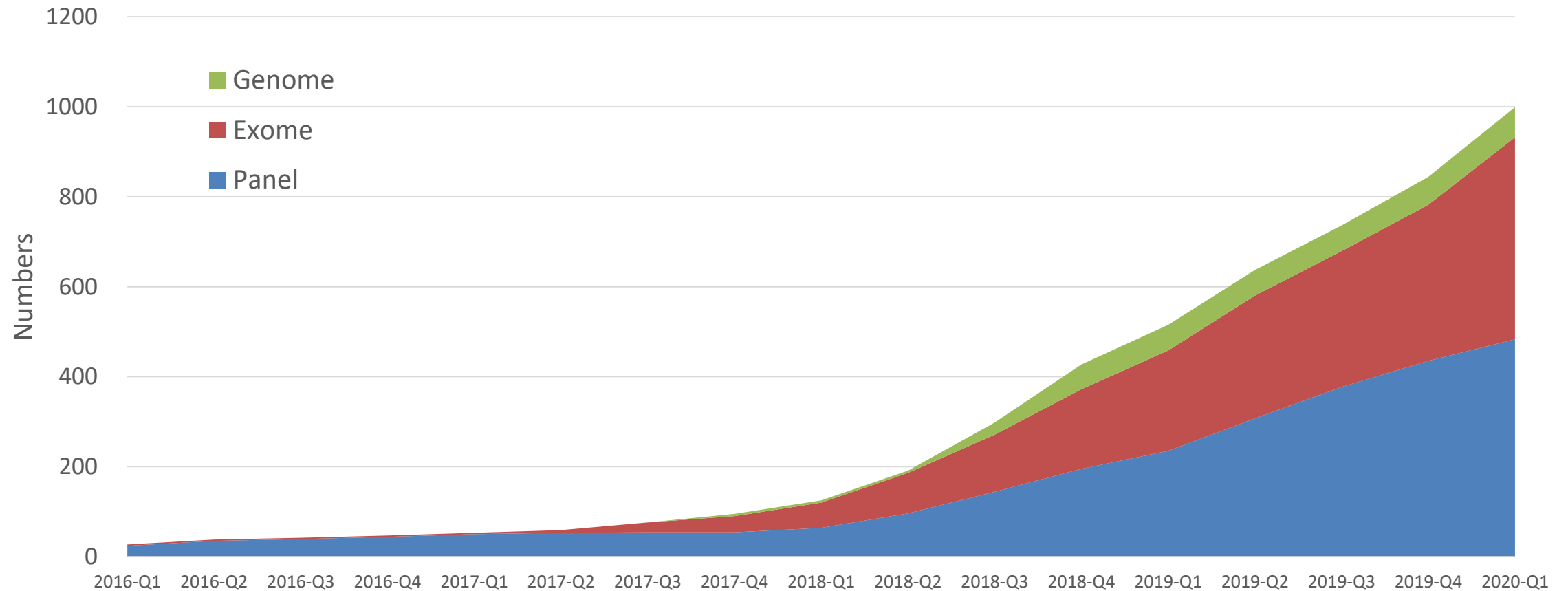
臺大醫院 全外顯子定序 基因診斷

兒童醫院: 小兒部遺傳科/基因醫學部



NGS的使用快速增加

Cumulated test numbers NTUH Medical Genetics



兒童及新生兒急重症之高速次世代基因診斷

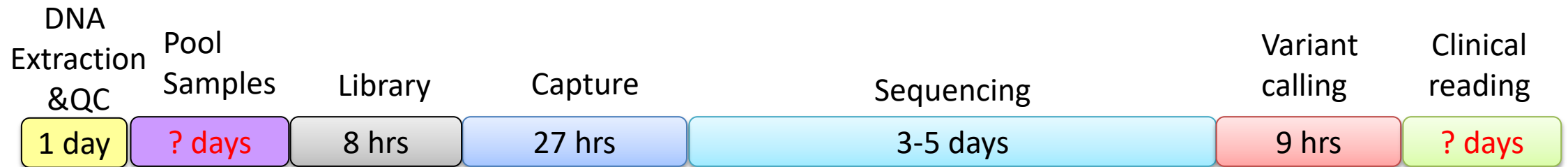


| Diagnosis in the genomics era 🗨️ 0

科技部計畫(2017-2020)，臺大醫院 胡務亮醫師

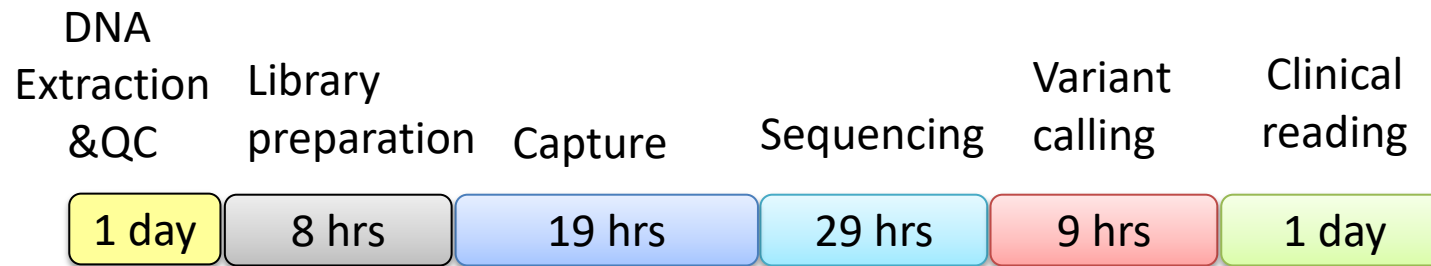
Previous turnaround time of WES

3 months



Rapid WES trio analysis

7 days



More than 40,000 variants arise from WES

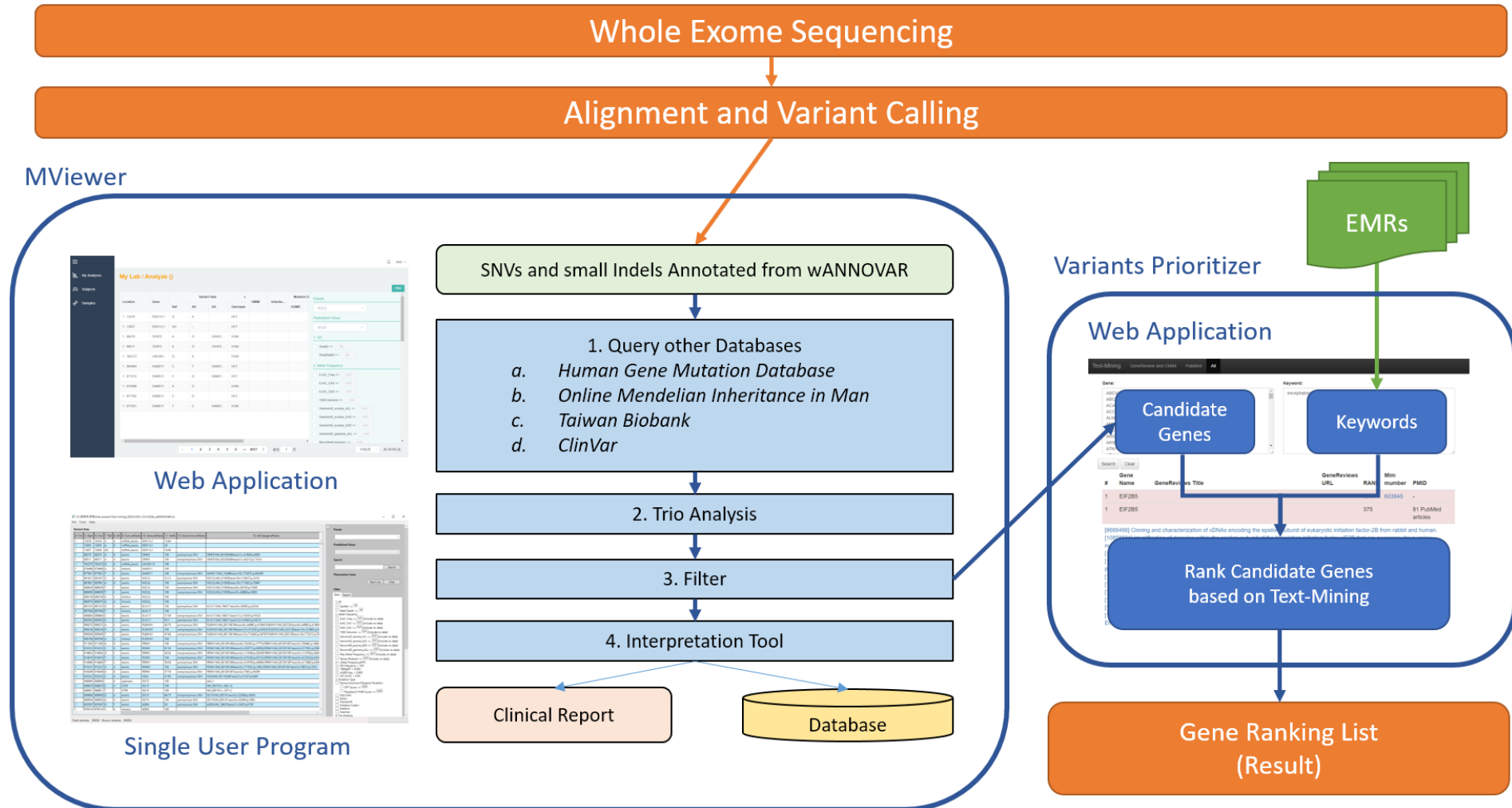


40,000-100,000 variants



1-2 variants in 1 gene

The MViewer software: Developed by NTU/NTUH



Case enrollment

- Enrollment criteria
 - Pediatric patients
 - Admitted to ICU
 - Positive newborn screen
 - Patients need transplants
 - Undiagnosed disease
- Trio analysis
 - 94 trios

送件醫院	個案數
台大	50
馬偕	8
成大	5
高長	4
高榮	4
奇美	3
國泰	3
中國	2
北榮	2
慈濟	2
新竹台大	2
彰基	2
中山	1
林長	1
花慈	1
高醫	1
新竹馬偕	1
義大	1

Diagnostic yield: 51.1% (48/94)

	Total (n=94)	Positive (n=48)
Mean age \pm SD (months)	17 \pm 2.4	15 \pm 2.7
Sex (M/F)	53/41	25/23
Turn around time (working days)		
Mean \pm SD	5.9 \pm 1.1	5.7\pm1.0
Median (Range)	4.0-9.9	4.1-9.1

45.8% (22/48) of the cases are first identified in Taiwan

Benefits from molecular diagnosis

System involved	Positive cases	Specific treatment (%)		Total cases	Redirection of treatment (%)
Nervous system	11	6 (55%)		22	8 (36%)
Cardiovascular system	3	3 (100%)		13	2 (15%)
Metabolism/homeostasis	10	8 (80%)		16	6 (38%)
Immune system	3	3 (100%)		8	3 (38%)
Liver	3	3 (100%)		5	3 (60%)
Genitourinary system	2	2 (100%)		2	2 (100%)
Musculature	2	0 (0%)		2	2 (100%)
Multiple congenital anomaly	3	0 (0%)		3	1 (33%)

A child with recurrent ventricular arrhythmia

- 4y4m girl, Acute gastroenteritis for 1 day then loss of consciousness, EKG showed ventricular fibrillation
 - CPR, bosmin 0.1mg, DC shock 70J once, loading amiodarone and intubation, transfer to PICU
- CPR for several times due to refractory ventricular arrhythmia
- Exome result: **RYR2** NM_001035.2
 - c.6737C>T (p.Ser2246Leu)
- Diagnosis: **Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia**
- Action
 - beta-blockers
 - Implantable cardioverter defibrillator



A child with recurrent ventricular arrhythmia



2018 智慧醫療獎金獎



2018 未來科技展



未來科技展：未來科技突破獎



2019 台灣國際醫療及健康照護展



2019 服務特殊優異團隊獎 第一名



高速次世代基因診斷團隊：李妮鍾醫師(左二)代表領獎

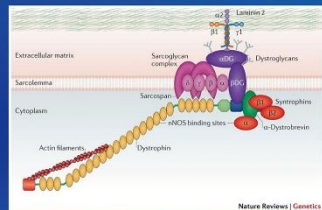
2019 台灣醫學會



2019 台灣醫學會

次世代定序骨骼肌肉疾病診斷

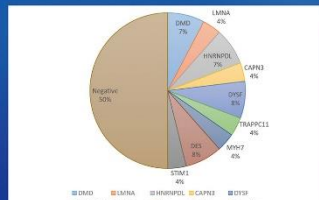
肌肉萎縮症 (congenital muscular dystrophy)



Nature Reviews | Genetics

肌肉萎縮症是一群很複雜的疾病，臨床表現卻可能十分的類似。以較常見的裴魯氏肌肉萎縮症為例，疾病基因所製造的dystrophin蛋白質會和細胞膜的一群蛋白一起工作，因此任何一個蛋白功能異常都可能引起肌肉萎縮症。

成果 (2017)



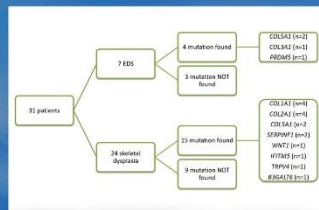
在我們2017年26個病人的一份報告中，我們在一半的病人可以找到致病性的突變。有發現病人的基因包括DYSF, DES, DMD, LMNA, CAPN3, TRAPPC11, MYH7, STIM1。

成骨不全症(Osteogenesis imperfecta, OI) and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS)



成骨不全症又俗稱玻璃娃娃，以往都是說是膠原纖維基因突變所引起。EDS主要的表現是皮膚或關節的鬆弛，臨床表現差異很大。

成果

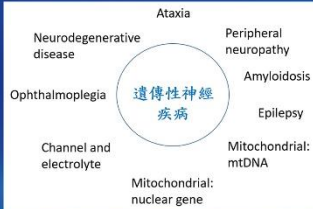


在7個EDS病人中有3個找到突變 (COL5A1, COL3A1, PRDM5)。在24個OI病人中有15個找到突變 (COL1A1, COL2A1, COL5A1, etc)

次世代定序神經及眼科疾病診斷

全外顯子定序是診斷複雜疾病的利器

遺傳性神經疾病種類繁多

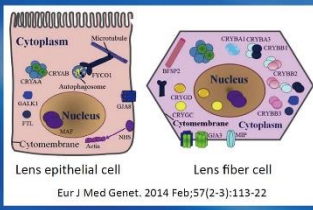


遺傳性神經疾病的種類非常的多，臨床症狀常常重疊或不具特异性。所以WES是診斷這些疾病的利器。右表是我們最近斷過的一些疾病。

遺傳性神經疾病的基因診斷

Molecular diagnosis	Gene	Variant	Classification
Alzheimer disease 9	ABCA7	c.2933T>C (p.R978T)	VUS
Alzheimer disease, type 3	PSEN1	c.1141C>T (p.L381F)	LP
Amyloidosis, hereditary, transthyretin-related	TTR	c.G349T (p.A117S)	P
Andersen syndrome	KCNJ2	c.1309C>T (p.R437Q)	LP
Ataxia telangiectasia	ATM	c.7878_7882del (p.A2626G)	P/P
Ataxia telangiectasia	ATM	c.4692delT (p.P1566L ³⁴)	P/LP
Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, axonal, type 2C	NEFH	c.G535T (p.D187V)	VUS
Epileptic encephalopathy, infantile or early childhood, 3	ATP6V1A	c.745C>T (p.P249S)	LP
Fahr's syndrome	PDGFRB	c.365C>T (p.P132L)	P
Hyperekplexia 1	GURA1	c.1324C>T (p.R442C)	VUS
Mitochondrial complex I deficiency, nuclear gene	NDUFA5	c.836T>G (p.R279R)	LP
Niemann-Pick disease, type C1	NPC1	c.3844G>T (p.G1015V)	LP

和先天性白內障相關的基因



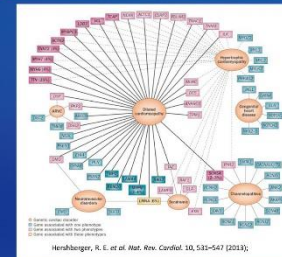
Eur J Med Genet. 2014 Feb;57(2-3):113-22

眼科疾病的基因診斷

Molecular diagnosis	Gene	Variant 1	Classification
Brittle cornea syndrome 2	PRDM5	c.1066A (p.E36R)	LP
Cataract 1, multiple types	GIAB	c.434G>T (p.G145V)	LP
Cataract 10, multiple types	CRYBA1	c.215+16A	LP
Cataract 15, multiple types	MIP	c.513delG (p.H172A ⁷²⁸)	P
Cataract 17, multiple types	CRYBB1	c.667C>T (p.Q223K)	LP
Leber congenital amaurosis 1	GUCY2D	c.935C>T (p.T312M)	P
Microphthalmia and chorioretinopathy, autosomal recessive, 1	TUBGCP6	c.1801G>A (p.R534Q) c.4374+6T>A	VUS/VUS

次世代定序心臟疾病診斷

心肌疾病之相關基因

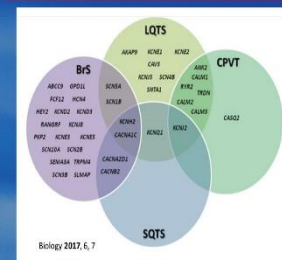


Heribarger, R. E. et al. *Hum. Rev. Cardiol.* 10, 541-547 (2013).

台大醫院CV NGS panel曾經診斷過之案例

Molecular diagnosis	Gene	Variant	Classifier
Cardiomyopathy, dilated, 1C	LD83	c.493G>A (p.R131Q)	VUS
Cardiomyopathy, dilated, 1G	TTN	c.49870G>T (p.R13624K)	P
Cardiomyopathy, dilated, 1S	MYH7	c.1922G>C (p.G641A)	LP
Cardiomyopathy, familial hypertrophic 3	TTN	c.64231G>A (p.Y21431M)	LP
Cardiomyopathy, familial restrictive 3	TNNI2	c.280C>T (p.R94C)	LP
Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic, 1	MYH7	c.1358G>A (p.R453H)	LP
Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic, 12	CSRP3	c.1916G>A (p.R64K)	VUS
Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic, 17	JPH2	c.463G>A (p.V153M)	VUS
Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic, 4	MYBPC3	c.1184delA (p.S382fs*27)	P
Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic, 4	MYBPC3	c.205C>T (p.G6689T)	P
Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic, 4	MYBPC3	c.3097C>T (p.R1033W)	LP
Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic, 7	TNNI3	c.370G>C (p.E124Q)	LP

遺傳性心律不整之相關基因



Biology 2017, 6, 7

台大醫院CV panel及WES曾經診斷過之案例

Molecular diagnosis	Gene	Variant 1	Classifier
Arhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 2	RYR2	c.8251C>G (p.S2754C)	LP
Arhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 8	DSP	c.2034A>G (p.G345G)	VUS
Brugada syndrome 3	CACNA1C	c.5531C>T (p.T538M)	VUS
Long QT syndrome 2	KCNH2	c.1370T>C (p.Y4569F)	P
Long QT syndrome 3	SCN5A	c.1231G>A (p.V411M)	P
Long QT syndrome 3	SCN5A	c.3391-TT-C	VUS
Long QT syndrome 13	KCNQ5	c.106G>A (p.D4N)	VUS
Arhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 8	DSP	c.7954C>G (p.A2655G)	VUS
Atrial and ventricular conduction disturbance	NOTCH1	c.1753G>A (p.A585T)	LP
Atrial and ventricular conduction disturbance	NOTCH1	c.1753G>A (p.A585T)	LP
Long QT syndrome 3	SCN5A	c.4299G>T (p.G1433Q)	VUS

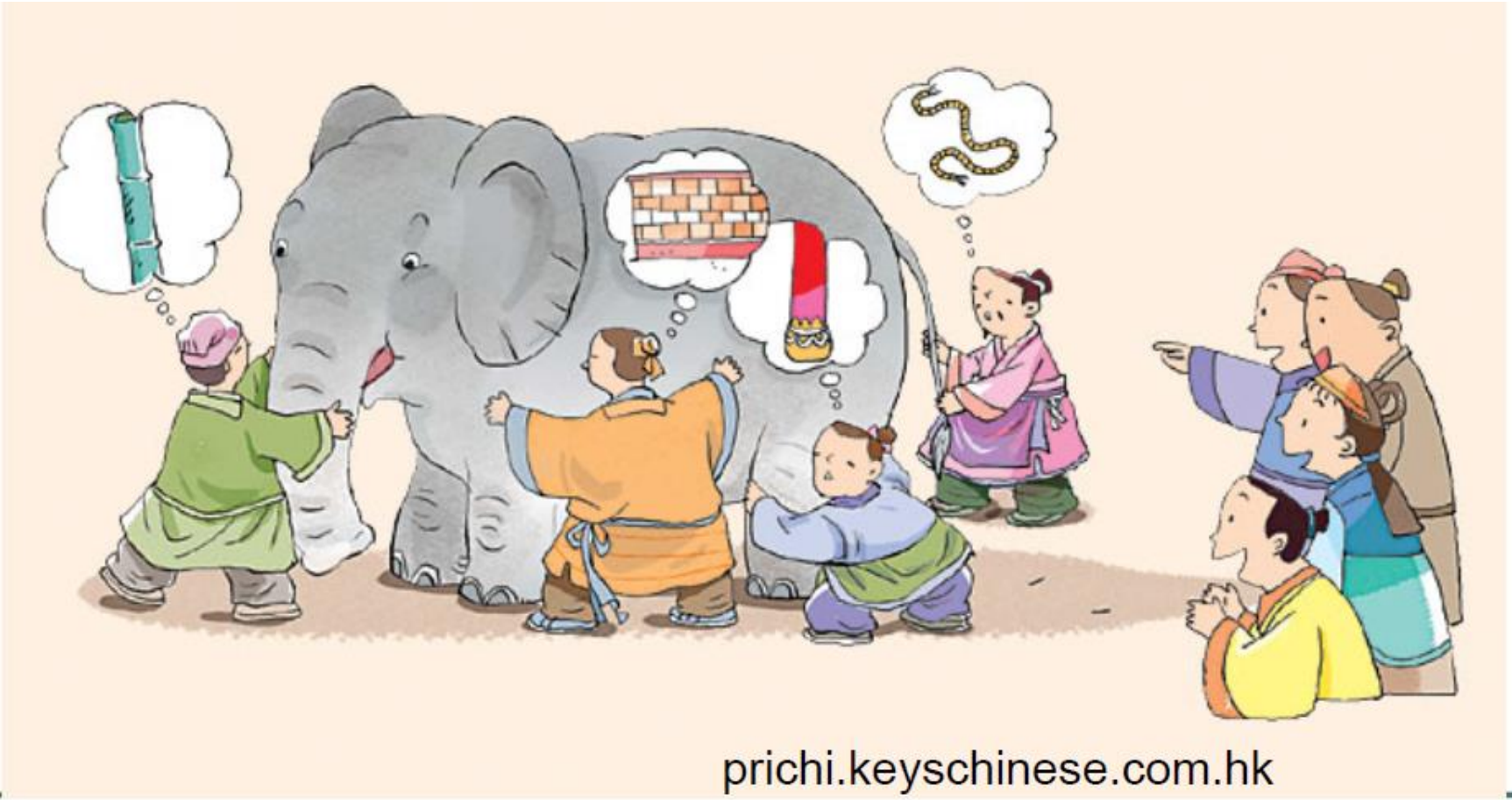
2019 台灣醫療科技展



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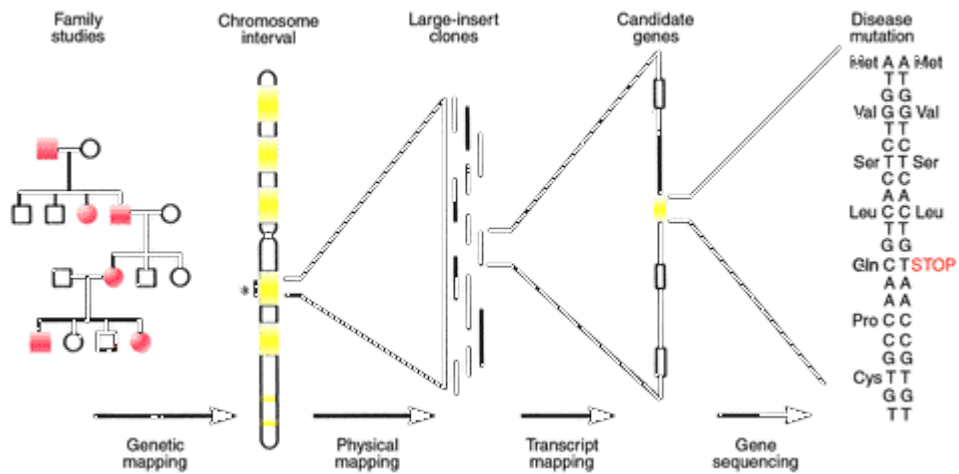


Sometime you just don't have an idea about the diagnosis



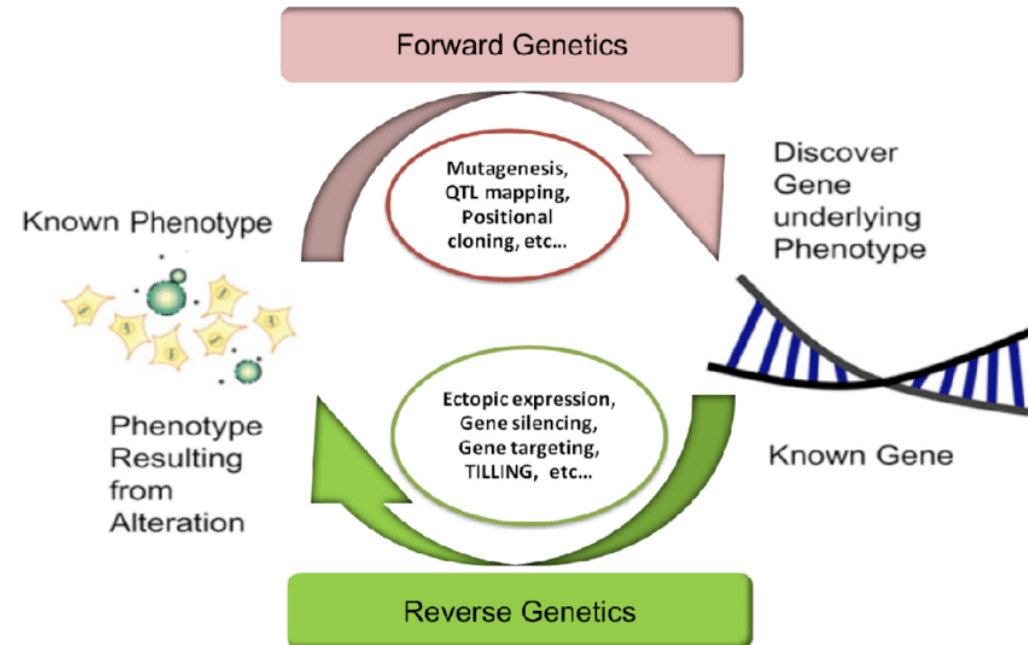
Reverse Genetics

Position cloning



Jul 19, 1999, NADIA HALIM

Current genomics



Current Genomics 17(999):1-1 · May 2016

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 - 兒童心臟基金會
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