



OR2-002 - The risk of FMF in MEFV heterozygotes

Isabelle Jéru, Véronique Hentgen, Emmanuelle Cochet, Philippe Duquesnoy,
Gaëlle Le Borgne, Emmanuel Grimprel, Katia Stojanovic, Sonia Karabina,
Gilles Grateau, Serge Amselem

► To cite this version:

Isabelle Jéru, Véronique Hentgen, Emmanuelle Cochet, Philippe Duquesnoy, Gaëlle Le Borgne, et al..
OR2-002 - The risk of FMF in MEFV heterozygotes. *Pediatric Rheumatology*, BioMed Central, 2013,
11 (Suppl 1), pp.A2. <inserm-00881682>

HAL Id: inserm-00881682

<http://www.hal.inserm.fr/inserm-00881682>

Submitted on 8 Nov 2013

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



MEETING ABSTRACT

Open Access

OR2-002 – The risk of FMF in *MEFV* heterozygotes

I Jéru^{1,2,3*}, V Hentgen⁴, E Cochet³, P Duquesnoy¹, G Le Borgne^{1,2}, E Grimprel^{2,5}, K Stankovic Stojanovic⁶, S Karabina^{1,2}, G Grateau^{2,6}, S Amselem^{1,2,3}

From 7th Congress of International Society of Systemic Auto-Inflammatory Diseases (ISSAID) Lausanne, Switzerland. 22-26 May 2013

Introduction

Familial Mediterranean fever (FMF) is an autosomal recessive autoinflammatory disorder due to *MEFV* mutations and one of the most frequent Mediterranean genetic diseases. The observation of many heterozygous patients in whom a second mutated allele was excluded led to propose that heterozygosity could be causal; however, this might often be coincidental due to the very high rate of mutations in Mediterranean populations.

Objectives

To better delineate the pathogenicity of heterozygosity in order to help genetic counselling and better manage the disease.

Methods

Complementary statistical approaches were used: estimation of FMF prevalence at population levels, genotype comparison in siblings from 63 familial forms, and genotype study in 557 patients from four Mediterranean populations.

Results

At population level, we did not observe any contribution of heterozygosity to the disease prevalence. In affected siblings of patients carrying two *MEFV* mutations, 92% carry two mutated alleles whereas 4% are heterozygous with typical FMF diagnosis. We also demonstrated statistically that patients are more prone to be heterozygous than healthy individuals, as shown by the higher ratio heterozygous carriers/non carriers in patients ($p < 10^{-7}$ - $p < 0.003$). The risk for heterozygotes to develop FMF was estimated between 2.1×10^{-3} and 5.8×10^{-3} and the relative risk, as

compared to individuals carrying no *MEFV* mutation, between 6.3 and 8.1.

Conclusion

This is the first statistical demonstration that heterozygosity is not responsible for classical Mendelian FMF, but constitutes a susceptibility factor for clinically-similar complex conditions. We also provide a first estimate of the risk for heterozygotes to develop FMF.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

Authors' details

¹UMR_S933, INSERM, France. ²Université Pierre et Marie Curie-Paris6, France. ³Service de Génétique, APHP, Hôpital Trousseau, Paris, France. ⁴Centre de Référence des Maladies AutoInflammatoires, Centre Hospitalier de Versailles, Le Chesnay, France. ⁵Service de Pédiatrie Générale, APHP, Hôpital Trousseau, France. ⁶Service de Médecine Interne, APHP, Hôpital Tenon, Paris, France.

Published: 8 November 2013

doi:10.1186/1546-0096-11-S1-A2

Cite this article as: Jéru *et al.*: OR2-002 – The risk of FMF in *MEFV* heterozygotes. *Pediatric Rheumatology* 2013 **11**(Suppl 1):A2.

¹UMR_S933, INSERM, France

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article