

A grayscale microscopic image of numerous chromosomes, appearing as dense, tangled structures of varying sizes and shapes, scattered across the frame. The chromosomes are the background for the text.

# Bloom Syndrome

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# Clinical Features:

- Short stature; small cranium
- Sparseness of subcutaneous fat tissue in infancy
- *Facial rash, often butterfly-shaped on cheek*
- High-pitched voice
- Long, narrow face



## more characteristics:

- Men are sterile; women have reduced fertility
- Most have normal intellectual ability
- Longest survival: 49 years old [mean: 24 years old]

# Susceptible to:

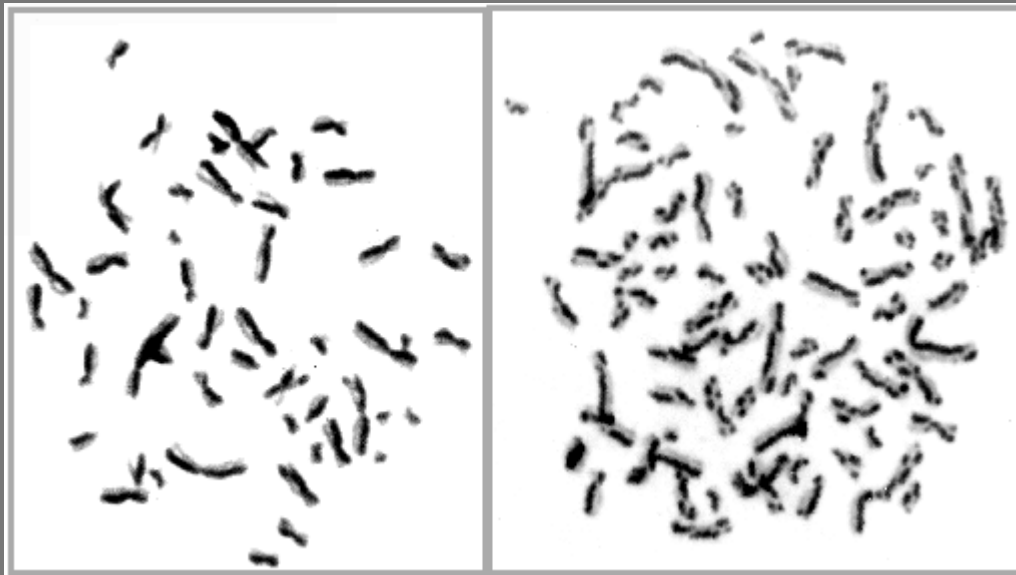
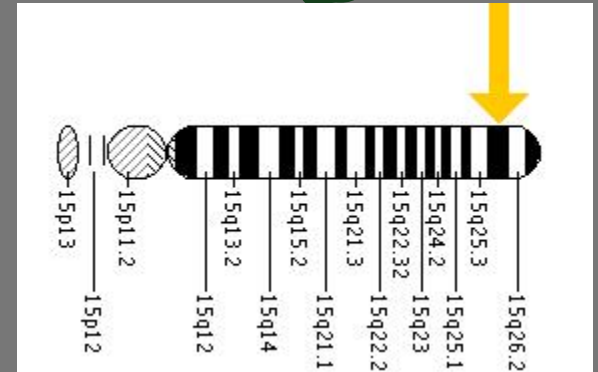
- Lower urinary tract obstruction in men
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Myelodysplasia
- **Cancer**
  - including Leukemia
- Infections
  - including Otitis media
  - including Pneumonia



# What's happening?

BLM Gene (*loss of function*)

- located on Chromosome 15 (**15q26.1**)
- DNA helicase RecQ protein-like-3
  - Opens DNA for replication
  - Maintains “genetic integrity”



Normal SCE

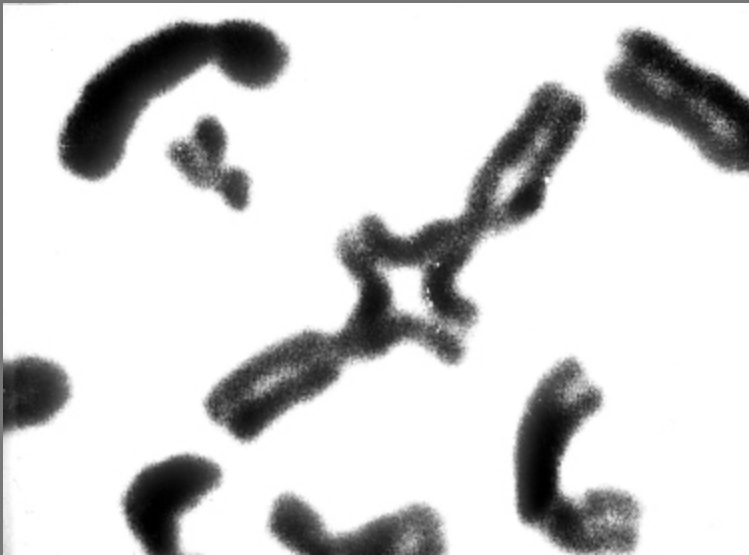
SCE in Bloom syndrome patient

Increase in  
Sister Chromatid  
exchange (SCE)

# Diagnostic Methods:

## Phenotype in Cytogenetics (chromosomes)

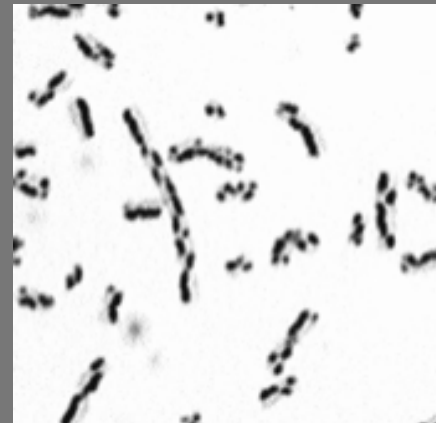
1. Quadri radial configurations: symmetrical, four-armed chromatid interchange configuration



2. Increased Frequency of SCEs



Few (<10)  
SCEs/cell



90+  
SCEs/cell



# Diagnostic Methods:

**Genotype** with knowledge of the BLM gene

- Molecular genetic analysis of BLM gene
- Prenatal diagnostics



# Treatment:

- Can't treat disease directly
- Treat the manifestations:
  - **Infections:** routine antibiotic treatment
  - **Diabetes metillus:** standard treatment
  - **Cancer:** *modification* of standard treatment, reducing dosage and duration

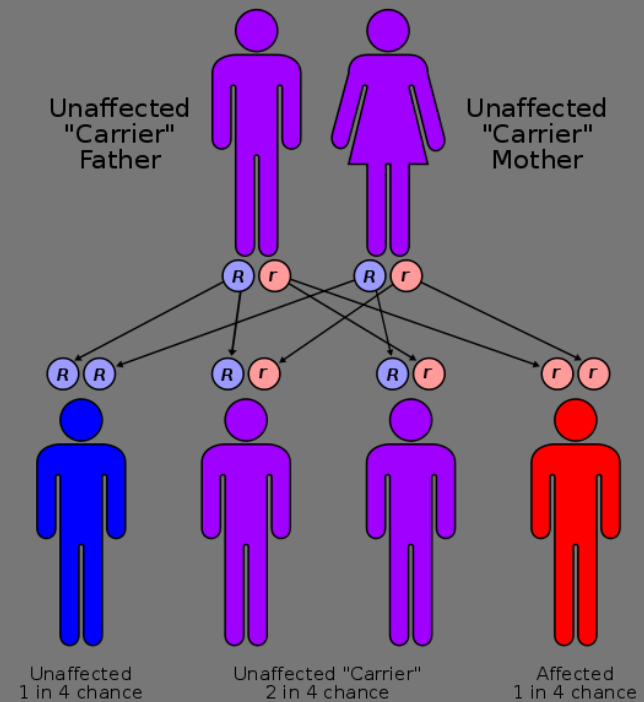
# Management:

- Avoid sun exposure to face
- Frequent breast + colon cancer screening

# Ashkenazi Jews

- 72 of the 265 infected (2009) were of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry
- High % of Ashkenazi Jewish carriers
  - New York: 1/100
  - Israel: 1/37

• **Autosomal recessive disorder;**  
two carriers have 25% chance of  
having affected child







Bloom Syndrome

# Sources

- <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/210900>
- <http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/bloom-syndrome>
- <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1398/>
- <http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Kprones/BL010002.html>
- [http://www.med.cornell.edu/bsr/lab\\_diagnosis/](http://www.med.cornell.edu/bsr/lab_diagnosis/)