Recommendations for periodic assessments and management of children and adolescents with 22q11.2DS

Source: Table 1 of <u>Updated clinical practice recommendations for managing children with 22q11.2 deletion syndrome</u> (2023)

The boxes indicate items recommended by 22q experts. Please put a CHECK ☑ in the box when completed.

	Assessments and Management	At Diagnosis	Annual/ Biennial	0-ly	I-5y	6-12y	13-18y	Table 1 provides recommendations for	
Genetic							periodic assessment and management of children and adolescents with 22q11.2		
•	Genetic testing (proband: MLPA or microarray; FISH if only available method) (parents: MLPA or FISH) a Genetic counseling (etiology, natural history, recurrence risk, prenatal							deletion syndrome at diagnosis, annually/biannually, and by age.	
	preconception screening/diagnostics) Remaining allele/exome sequencing (when appropriate) b	H	ш				ш	Abbreviations: ADD, attention deficit disorder	
General								ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity	
								disorder ASD, autism spectrum disorders	
	Consultation with clinician(s) experienced with 22q11.2DS ^C	-H	-H	-H	-H	-H	-H	CHD, congenital heart disease	
•	Comprehensive history-taking (including family history)	H	-H	H	-H	\mathbf{H}	\mathbf{H}	EKG, electrocardiogram	
	Physical examination Nutritional assessment, feeding, swallowing, GERD,			-		H		FISH, fluorescence in situ hybridization GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease	
	constipation, and growth			Ш				GH, growth hormone	
•	Neurologic and developmental assessment (neurologic exam, milestones, sacral dimple, neuroimaging as needed)							GUCH, grown-up congenital heart disease MLPA, multiplex-ligation dependent probe	
•	Assessment of history of infections, allergy, asthma, autoimmunity, and malignancy							amplification PTH, parathyroid hormone SLP, speech language pathologist SMCP, submucosal cleft palate	
•	Assessment of access to specialized health care and community, developmental, and government resources								
_	other clinical assessments							TSH, thyroid stimulating hormone	
_								VPD, velopharyngeal dysfunction	
•	Cardiac evaluation (using echocardiogram and EKG; determine arch sidedness)						_	a – Proband and parents; strategy depending on test availability.	
•	Long term follow-up for all with CHD; transition to GUCH if CHD							b – When rare recessive condition	
•	Periodic screening for arrythmias/EKG abnormalities and dilated aortic root							associated with 22q11.2 region is suspected or atypical phenotypic features observed.	
•	Periodic EKG screening in at-risk patients (antiepileptic/ neuropsychiatric treatment, hypocalcemia, thyroid disease)							c – Having seen many pediatric patients with 22q11.2DS both in consultation	
•	Referral to cleft-palate team to assess for overt cleft, SMCP, and VPD (nasoendoscopy/videofluoroscopy as needed) e							and in follow-up. d – Applies to children with and children	
•	Evaluation of speech and language by speech-language pathologist							without known CHD. e – Consider velopharyngeal port imaging	
٠	Evaluation by otolaryngologist for recurrent otitis media and possible laryngo-tracheo-esophageal anomalies							(e.g., nasopharyngoscopy or speech videofluoroscopy) with cleft team (SLP and surgeon) when adequate speech	
	Evaluation of hearing using audiogram +/- tympanometry							output and articulation skills are present to allow for valid diagnostic imaging.	
	Ophthalmic evaluation/vision (refractive errors, strabismus, exotropia, sclereocornea, coloboma, ptosis)	П						f – Should include assessment of speech (e.g., articulation, resonance, voice),	
	Dental evaluation (measure saliva secretion rate from 6 y) ⁸							receptive and expressive language, and social/pragmatics skills.	
	Endocrinological assessment (PTH, calcium, magnesium,							g – Dental assessment not relevant before age 2 years.	
	creatinine, TSH, and free T4; GH studies as needed)			Ш				h – Consider videofluoroscopic swallow	
·	Consider clinical (multidisciplinary) feeding and/or swallowing evaluation including assessment of airwayh							study or fiberoptic endoscopic evaluation of swallowing if any signs or	
•	Renal and bladder ultrasound							symptoms of aspiration.	
•	Immunologic assessment: T- and B cell phenotyping Immunologic assessment: IgG, IgA, IgM, IgE levels (not before 6							i – T cell phenotyping; CD3, CD4, CD8 cell counts (+ CD4/CD45RA). B cell count (CD19) and switched memory B cells	
	months)			- H				(CD19 or CD20+, CD27+lgM-).	
•	Immunologic assessment: vaccine responses			H	-H			 j – Include antibodies against tetanus, diphtheria, and pneumococci. 	
	Complete blood count and differential Routine scoliosis screening with scoliometer and with x-ray	Ш				-H		k – Especially important before VPD surgery to exclude instability; can be	
	when clinically indicated							performed from age 4 years when sufficient bony ossification has	
•	Radiography of the cervical spine at age ~4 y to exclude instability							occurred. I – Increased risk for obstructive sleep	
•	Sleep evaluation (consider polysomnography pre and post VPD repair), sleep hygiene recommendations							apnea after VPD surgery.	
Cognitive development, academic functioning, and child psychiatry Source:									
-	Assessment of cognitive/learning capacities including language domains with standardized measures							Updated clinical practice recommendations for managing children with 22q11.2 deletion syndrome	
	Assessment of adaptive functioning (e.g, daily living skills)							Óskarsdóttir et al.	
٠	Psychiatric assessment (ASD, ADHD/ADD, anxiety, and	$\bar{\Box}$					Ē	Genet Med. 25(3): 100338, 2023	