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Article

Karyomapping: a single centre's experience from application of methodology to ongoing pregnancy and live-birth rates

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KEY MESSAGE

This study has shown that karyomapping can be applied for couples requiring preimplantation genetic diagnosis for monogenic disorders and/or chromosomal rearrangements. Karyomapping can supersede direct mutation testing because of its superior diagnostic accuracy, shorter work-up time and its aneuploidy screening, which can minimize the risk of implantation failure.

A B S T R A C T

This study aimed to determine whether karyomapping can be applied to couples requiring preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) for single gene disorder (SGD) and/or chromosomal rearrangement. 75/82 (91.5%) and 6/82 (7.3%) couples were referred for autosomal SGD and X-linked disease, respectively. One couple (1.2%) was referred for SGD and chromosomal rearrangement. Of 608 embryos, 146 (24%, 95% CI 21–28) day-3 and 462 (76%, 95% CI 72–79) blastocyst biopsies were performed. A total of 81 embryo transfers were performed; 16/81 (20%) were following day-3 embryo biopsy, 65/81 (80%) were following blastocyst biopsy and cryopreserved embryo transfer. Of 81 embryo transfers with known pregnancy outcome, 51 (63%, 95% CI 52–73) were on-going pregnancies, 6/81 (7%, 95% CI 3–15) resulted in first trimester miscarriages and 24/81 (30%, 95% CI 21–40) were failed implantations. Of the 51 on-going pregnancies, 15 (29%, 95% CI 19–43) couples had a singleton live birth at the time of write up. There have been no reports of abnormal prenatal, genetic testing or diagnosis of phenotype at birth. Karyomapping is reliable, efficient and accurate for couples requiring PGD for SGD and/or chromosomal rearrangement. Additionally, it provides aneuploidy screening, minimising risks of miscarriage and implantation failure.

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Introduction

Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) is an early form of prenatal diagnosis for couples at risk of transmitting a genetic disorder to their children. PGD requires the production of embryos through IVF procedures even for fertile couples. The embryos will later be subjected to biopsy, with a small number of cells removed for genetic testing. Only unaffected embryos are subsequently transferred to the uterus. Consequently, the risks and the physical and emotional burden of prenatal diagnosis can be greatly reduced.

PCR has been an essential component of PGD for single gene disorders since the early 1990s. The DNA of biopsied cells is released and subsequently amplified to a detectable level, in order for it to be analysed for the presence and/or absence of a mutation. In the early days of PGD, DNA contamination and the phenomenon of allele dropout (ADO) posed significant challenges for the diagnosis of embryos (Handyside, 2015). To mitigate the risk associated with these problems, polymorphic markers were incorporated into multiplex PCR strategies, providing redundant diagnostic tests, resistant to the effects of ADO, and providing simple DNA fingerprints able to reveal the presence of contaminants. However, such strategies generally required a high level of customisation, which sometimes required several months of design, optimisation and validation before they were ready for clinical use.

Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping and karyomapping is a novel technique for diagnosing single gene disorders and/or chromosomal rearrangements, which was first clinically applied in 2014 (Natesan et al., 2014). Cells biopsied from embryos are lysed, subjected to whole genome amplification and then analysed using a microarray capable of interrogating a large number of SNP. Approximately 300,000 SNP, distributed throughout the genome, are genotyped in the parents and also a close relative of a known genetic status (e.g. an affected child of the couple). Analysis of the data produced reveals whether the unique combination of alleles on the parental chromosome(s) carrying the mutation(s) has (have) been inherited. Karyomapping has the potential to enable simultaneous diagnoses of more than one serious monogenic disorder, or of a monogenic disorder combined with a chromosomal rearrangement. Furthermore, karyomapping has a much faster work-up time compared with conventional methods (in some cases just days rather than months). Natesan et al. (2014) compared the accuracy of karyomapping with direct mutation detection in 218 embryo samples from 44 PGD cycles. Karyomapping was concordant with direct mutation testing in 213/218 (97.7%) and the few nonconcordant samples were all seen in consanguineous families. Karyomapping also enables the detection of most forms of aneuploidy resulting from errors occurring during meiosis as well as some associated with mitotic abnormality. This may potentially improve embryo selection, enhancing the likelihood that a transferred embryo will form a viable pregnancy by avoiding the transfer of those harbouring lethal aneuploidies. However, this remains to be conclusively proven.

This study presents a retrospective case series of PGD cycles from a single IVF-PGD centre, which was an early adopter of karyomapping technology. In total, pregnancy rates of 81 embryo transfers were available at the time of write up.

Materials and methods

All couples referred to the IVF Centre PGD from February 2014 and December 2015, where the work up by karyomapping was feasible

were included in the study. Couples either self-referred or were referred to our lead PGD nurse (KD) from an National Health Service regional genetic centre by a clinical geneticist or genetic counsellor. The genetic nurse (KD) took a genetic history and discussed whether karyomapping was possible. Karyomapping was feasible if the DNA from a close relative of known genetic status (including son or daughter) or from an affected fetus (e.g. from a prenatal sample taken during a previous pregnancy) was available. The list of single gene disorders and/or chromosomal arrangements tested by karyomapping during the course of this study is shown in **Table 1**.

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Table 1 - Single gene disorders and chromosomal rearrangements tested by karyomapping.113Single gene disorders115Anaemia adrenoleukodystrophy116Adutt polycystic kidney disease117Anirida118Argininosuccinic aciduria119Betathalassaemia120Haemoglobinopathy E121BRCA1122BRCA2123Cardiomyopathy124Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia125Charcot-Marie-Tooth 1a126Cystic fibrosis127DMD128Ectodermal dysplasia (hypohidrotic)129Familia daleomatous polyposis coli130Fascioscapulohumeral dystrophy131Frax-E135Hereditary offituse stomach cancer135Hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer136Hypophosphatasia137Hunington disease138Incontinentia pigmenta139Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome144Morrie syndrome144Norie syndrome144Pompe disease151Sinocerbellar hypoplasia type 2152Spinocerbellar ataxia 4155Spinocerbellar ataxia 14155Spinocerbellar ataxia 154154Spinocerbellar ataxia 154155Spinocerbellar ataxia 154155Spinocerbellar ataxia 154156Spinocerbellar ataxia 155156Spinocerbellar ataxia 156156<		112
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Fascioscapulohumeral dystrophy131Fragile-X132Emery-Dreifuss type 2133Frax-E134Hereditary diffuse stomach cancer135Hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer136Hypophosphatasia137Huntington disease138Incontinentia pigmenta139Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome141Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Vanishing white matter syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets165Insertion (2;3)[q13;p24.3p25.3]166	Familial adenomatous polyposis coli	130
Fragile-X132Emery-Dreifuss type 2133Frax-E134Hereditary diffuse stomach cancer135Hereditary on polyposis colorectal cancer136Hypophosphatasia137Huntington disease138Incontinentia pigmenta139Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome141Metkel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Pontcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinocerebellar atxia154Spinocerebellar atxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuwe Wiedeman syndrome157Vanishing white matter syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)[q13;p24.3p25.3]166	Fascioscapulohumeral dystrophy	131
Emery-Dreifuss type 2133Frax-E134Hereditary diffuse stomach cancer135Hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer136Hypophosphatasia137Huntington disease138Incontinentia pigmenta139Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome141Mcklel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Morrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Vanishing white matter syndrome157Usher syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3](q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Fragile-X	132
Frax-E134Hereditary diffuse stomach cancer135Hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer136Hypophosphatasia137Huntington disease138Incontinentia pigmenta139Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome141Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Pontcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked optiz syndrome163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;31(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Emery-Dreifuss type 2	133
Hereditary diffuse stomach cancer135Hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer136Hypophosphatasia137Huntington disease138Incontinentia pigmenta139Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome141Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Pontcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked issencephaly163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3][q13;p24.3p25.3]166	Frax-E	134
Hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer136Hypophosphatasia137Huntington disease138Incontinentia pigmenta139Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome141Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia156Stuw Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked lissencephaly163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3][q13:p24.3p25.3]166	Hereditary diffuse stomach cancer	135
Hypophosphatasia137Huntington disease138Incontinentia pigmenta139Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome141Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Pontcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia156Stuwe Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3][q13;p24.3p25.3]166	Hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer	136
Huntington disease138Incontinentia pigmenta139Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome141Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3][q13;p24:3p25:3]166	Hypophosphatasia	137
Incontinentia pigmenta139Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome141Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Pontcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3][q13;p24:3p25:3]166	Huntington disease	138
Leber congen amaurosis140Marfan syndrome141Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuwe Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)[q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Incontinentia pigmenta	139
Marfan syndrome141Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome144Norrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuwe Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)[q13;p24.3p25.3]166	Leber congen amaurosis	140
Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3142Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Marfan syndrome	141
Neurofibromatosis type 1143Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Meckel Gruber syndrome type 3	142
Noonan syndrome144Norrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3](q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Neurofibromatosis type 1	143
Norrie syndrome145Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Noonan syndrome	144
Paraganglioma146Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Norrie syndrome	145
Pendred syndrome147Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3](q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Paraganglioma	146
Pompe disease148Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Pendred syndrome	147
Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2149Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Pompe disease	148
Retinoblastoma150Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Ponotcerebellar hypoplasia type 2	149
Retinoschisis151Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Retinoblastoma	150
Sickle cell disease152Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3](q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Retinoschisis	151
Spinal muscular atrophy153Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Sickle cell disease	152
Spinocerebellar ataxia154Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Spinal muscular atrophy	153
Spinocerebellar ataxia 14155Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Spinocerebellar ataxia	154
Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital156Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked lissencephaly163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Spinocerebellar ataxia 14	155
Stuve Wiedeman syndrome157Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked lissencephaly163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3](q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Spondylepiphyseal dysplasia congenital	156
Usher syndrome158Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked lissencephaly163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3](q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Stuve Wiedeman syndrome	157
Vanishing white matter syndrome159Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked lissencephaly163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Usher syndrome	158
Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome160Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked lissencephaly163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Vanishing white matter syndrome	159
Waardenburg type 2 syndrome161X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked lissencephaly163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3](q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome	160
X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets162X-linked lissencephaly163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3](q13;p24.3p25.3)166	Waardenburg type 2 syndrome	161
X-linked lissencephaly163X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3][q13;p24.3p25.3]166	X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets	162
X-linked optiz syndrome164Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion [2;3](q13;p24.3p25.3)166	X-linked lissencephaly	163
Chromosomal rearrangements165Insertion (2;3)(q13;p24.3p25.3)166	X-linked optiz syndrome	164
Insertion [2;3][q13;p24.3p25.3]	Chromosomal rearrangements	165
	Insertion [2;3][q13;p24.3p25.3]	166

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