

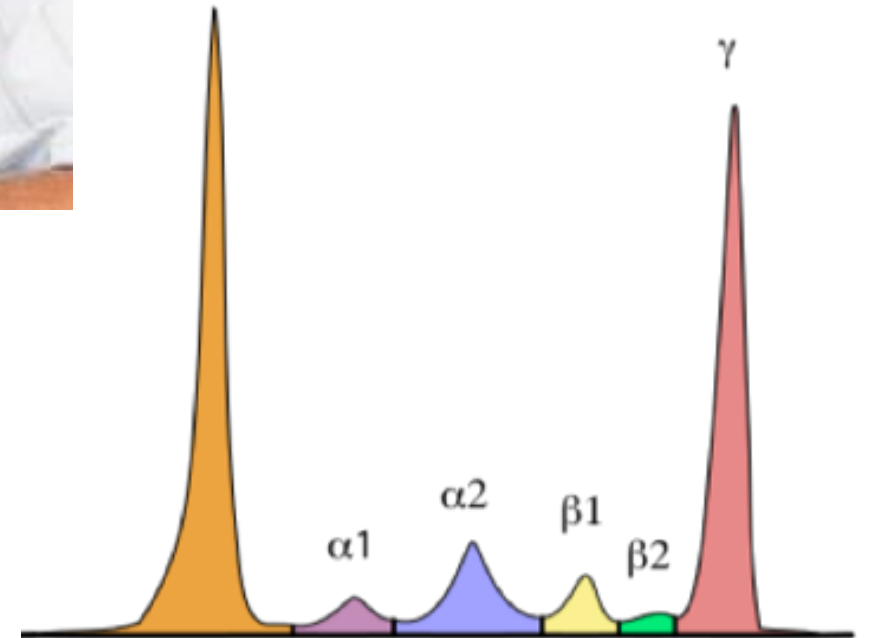


Monoclonal Gammopathy Workup

Marie Vercruyssen

Belgian Haematology Society courses

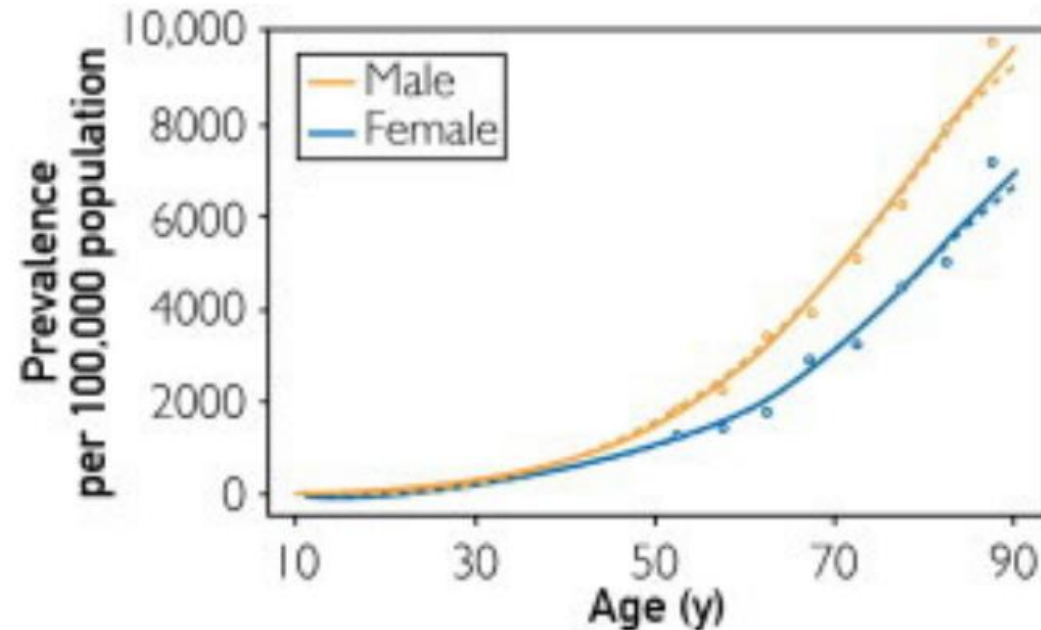
04/2023



Epidemiology



- Prevalence higher with age
 - 3,2% > 50 yo
 - 5,3% > 70 yo
 - 7,5% > 85 yo
- Because of:
 - Increasing age population
 - Higher incidence!
 - **122/100,000/year** at 50 yo to **532** at 90 yo
 - < failure of immunosurveillance



Risk factors:

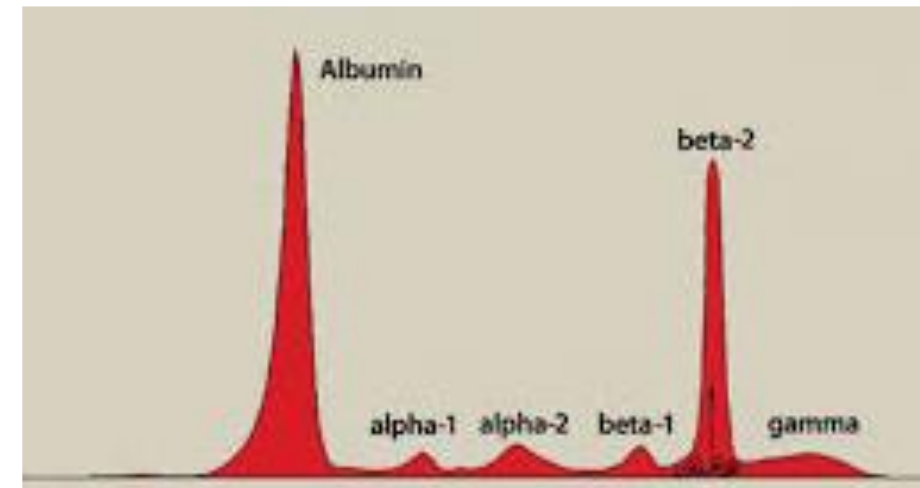
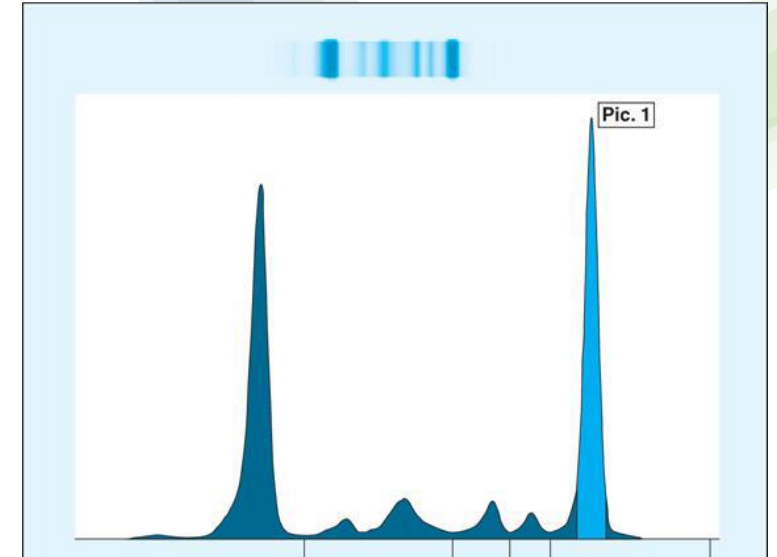
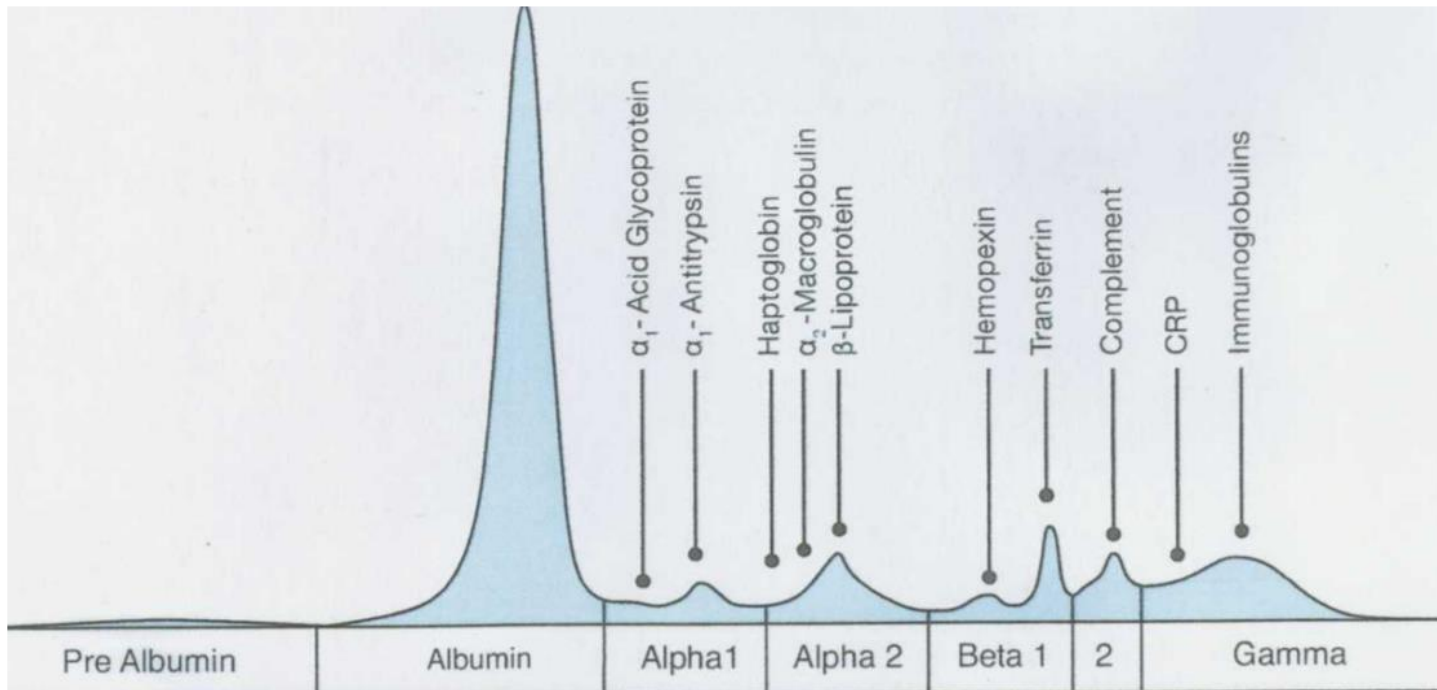
- Age
- Ethnic (X2-3 in Afro Americans)
- Family history of plasma cell dyscrasia

13% > 50yo!

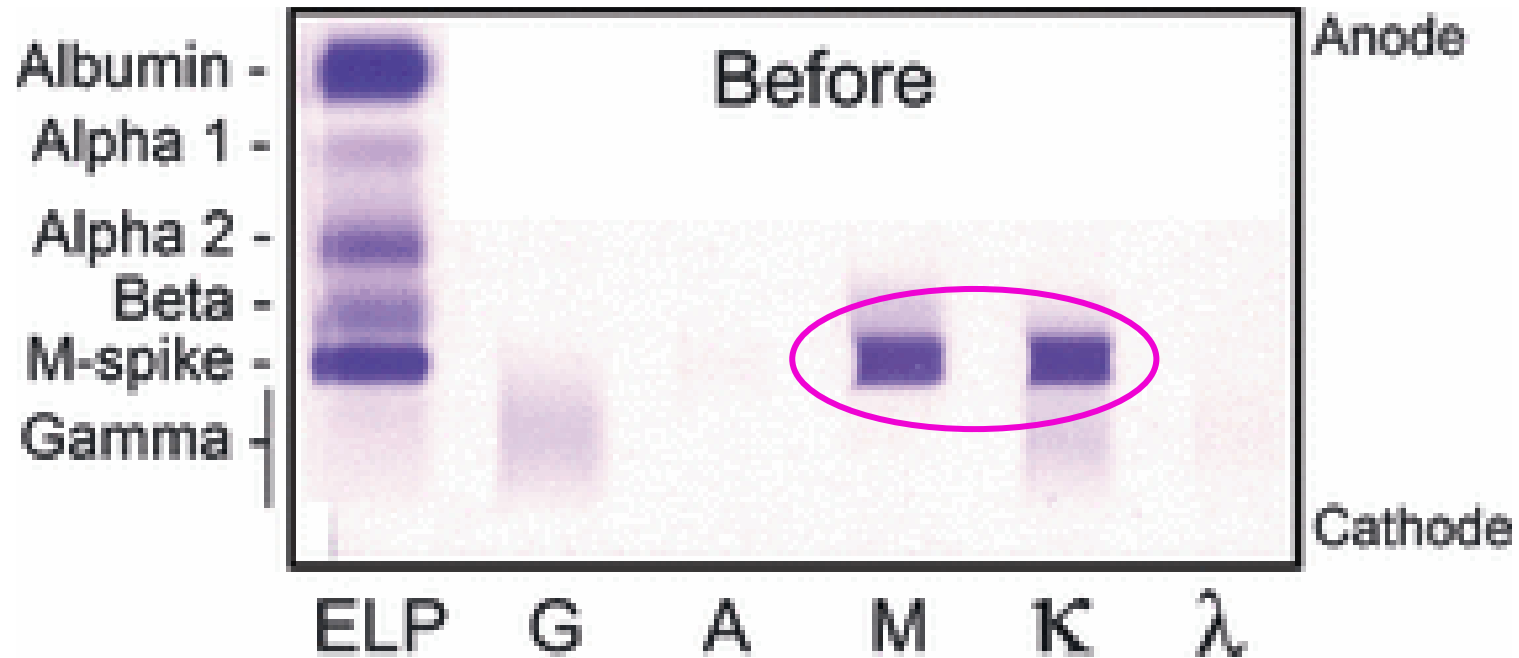
Any problem with that, Doc?



Back to basics

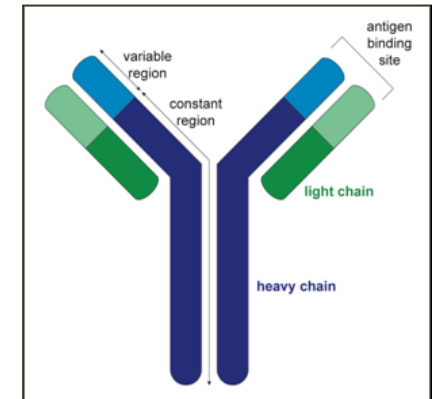
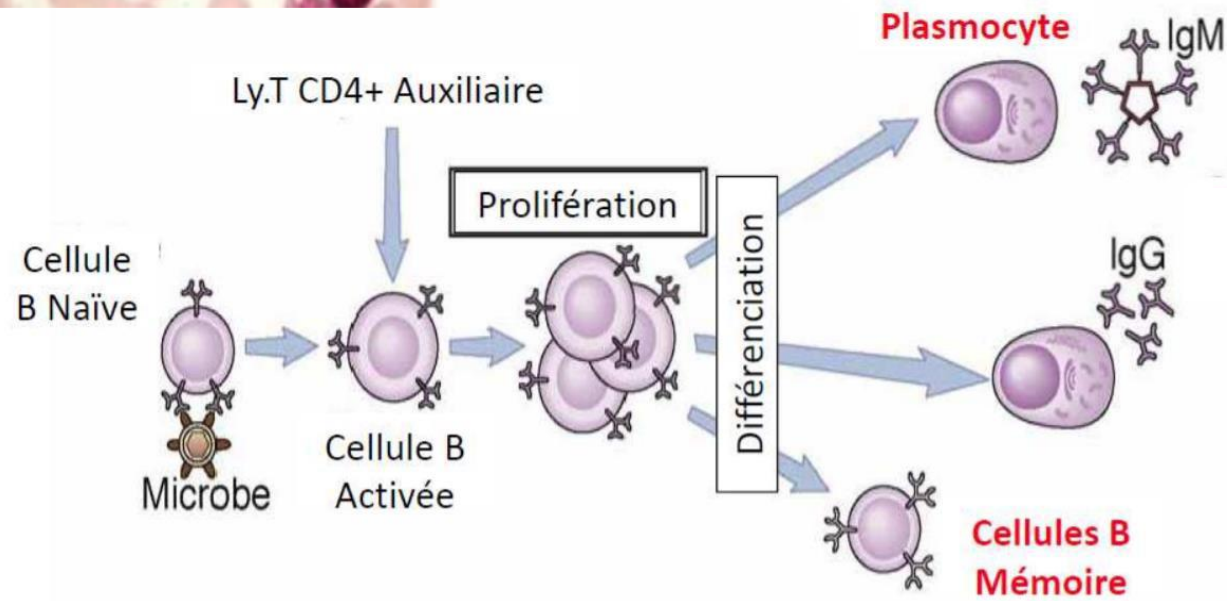
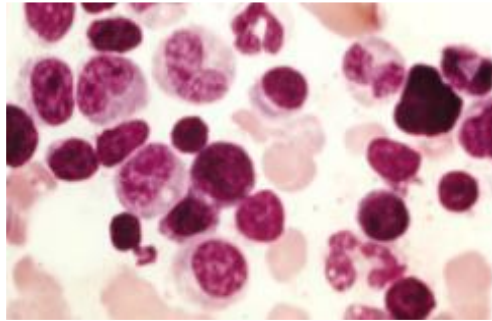
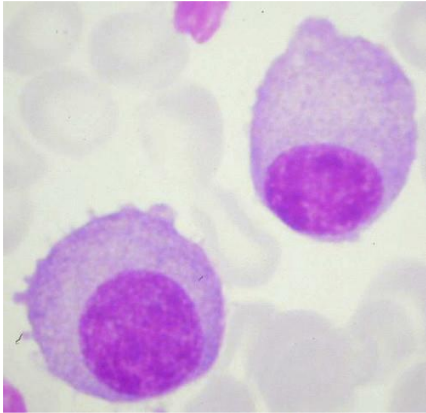
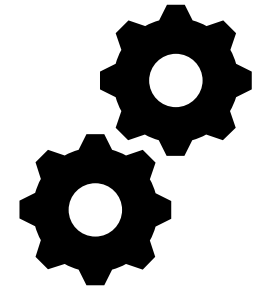


Back to basics

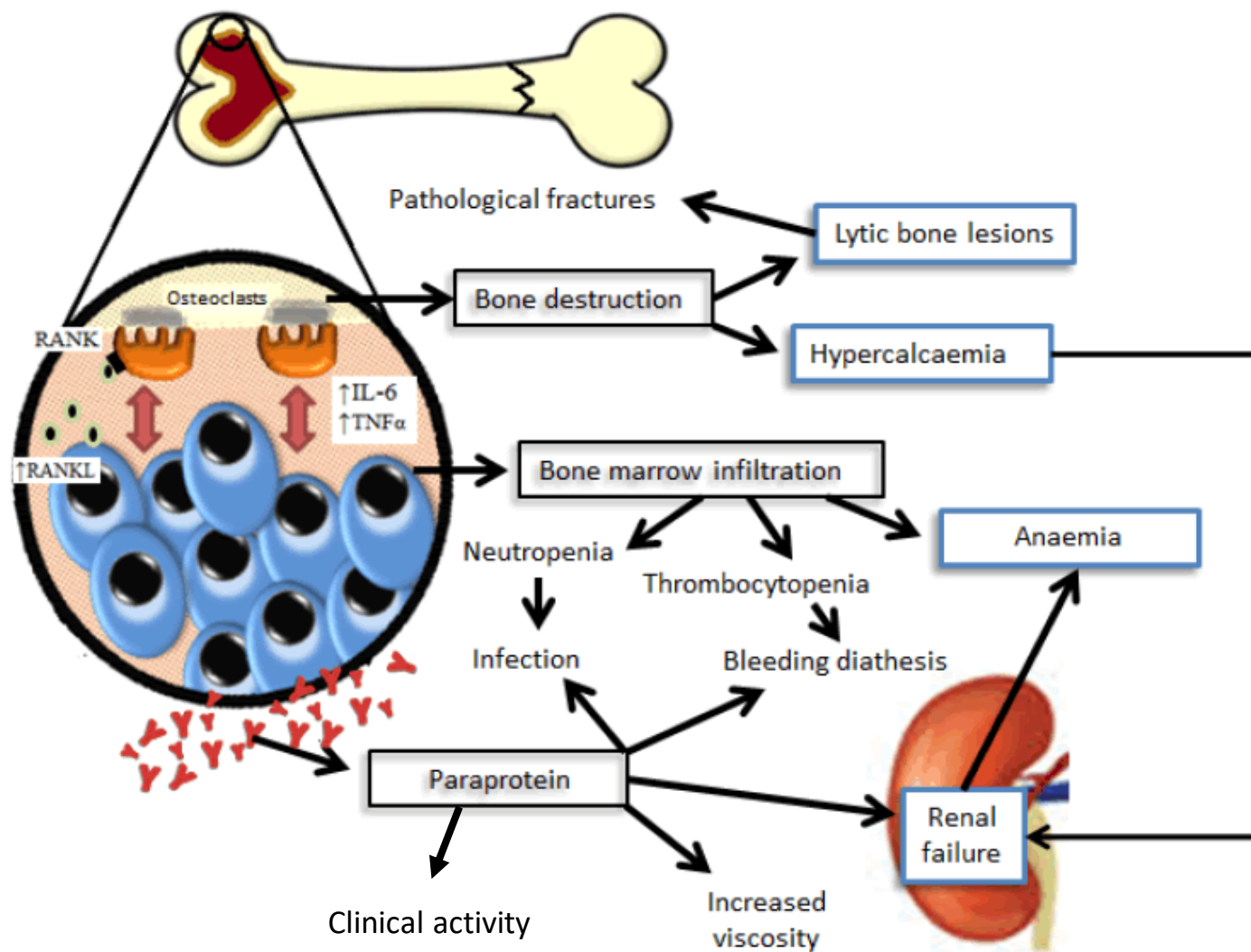
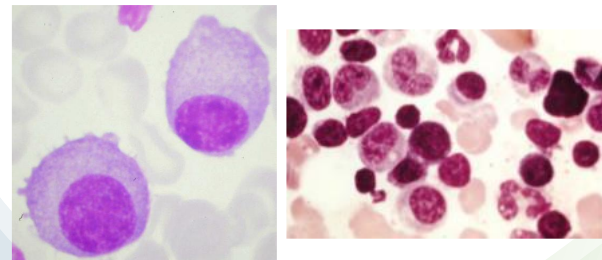


- Mostly **IgG** (65%) and **kappa** (66%)
- **IgA** 20%
- **LC** (15%)
- **Rarely:** IgD, IgM
- No secretion/production

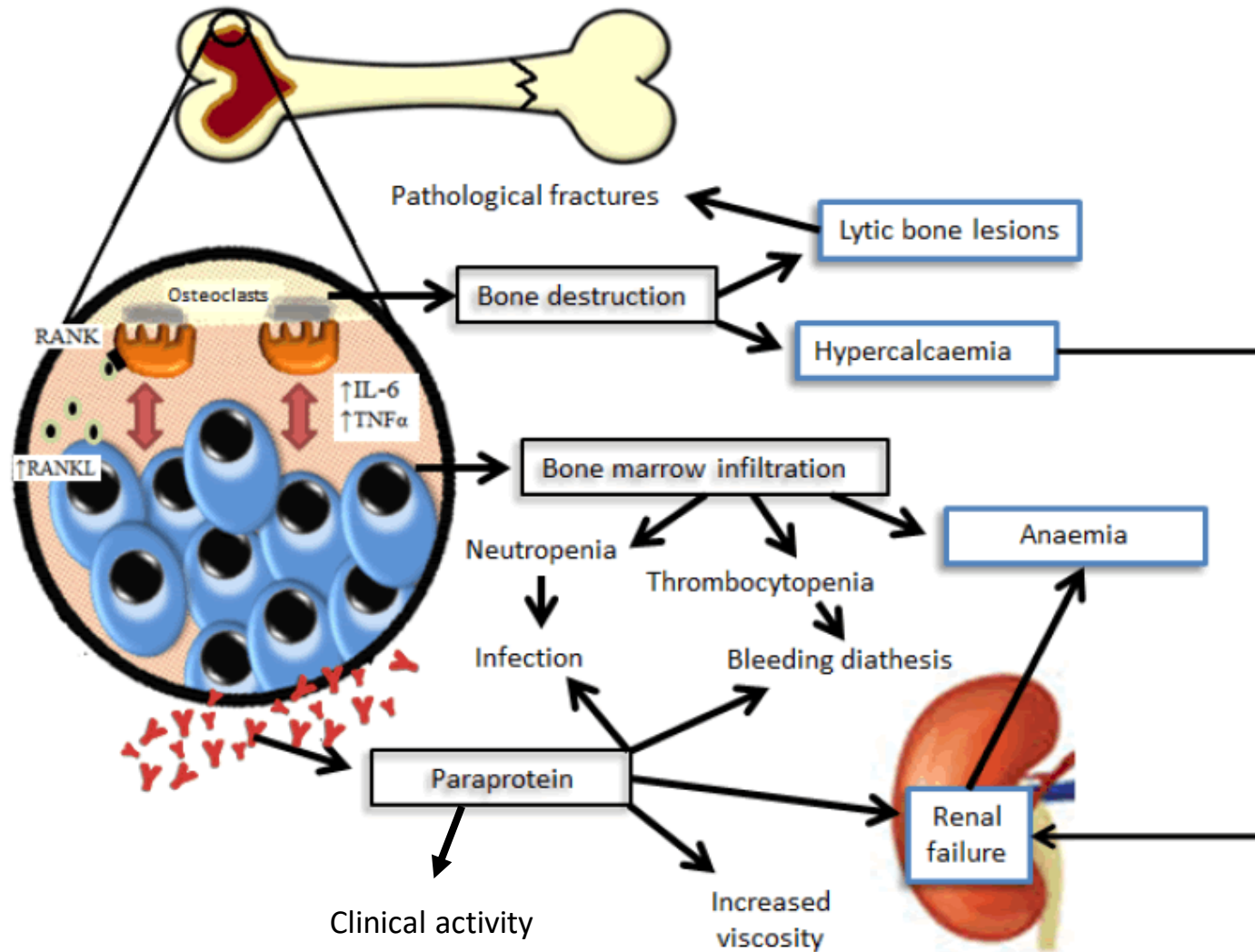
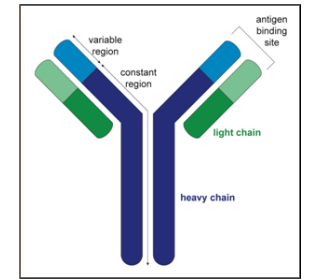
Back to basics



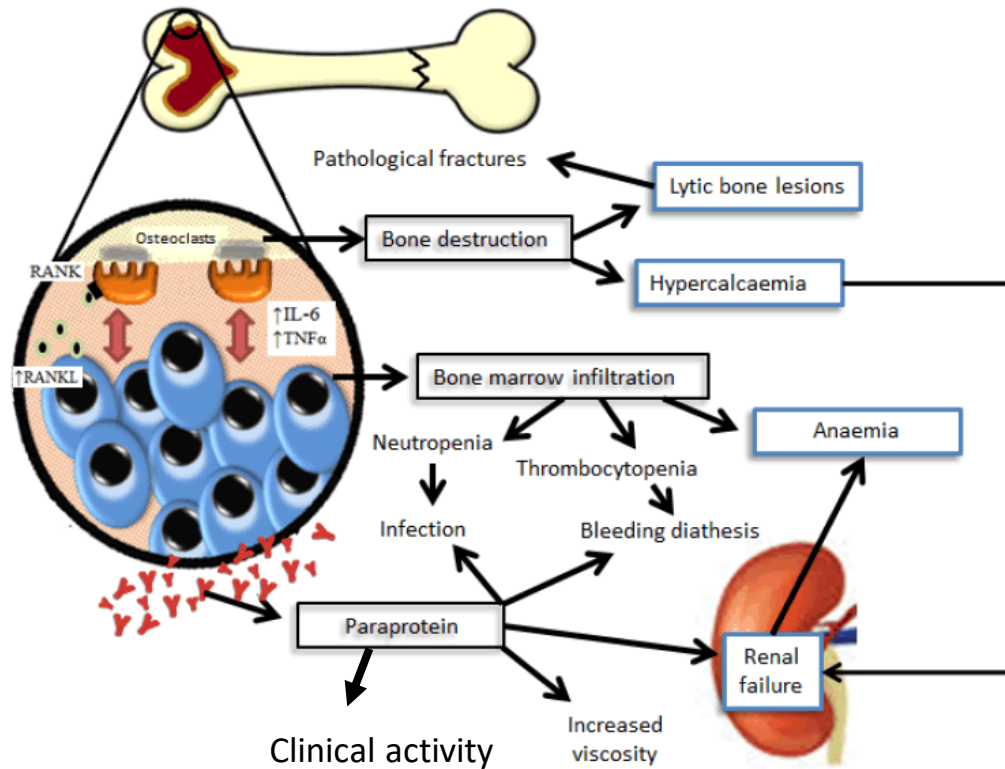
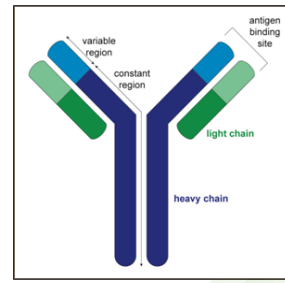
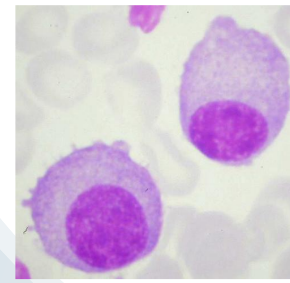
Back to basics



Back to basics



Back to basics



Definition of multiple myeloma

Clonal bone marrow plasma cells $\geq 10\%$ or biopsy-proven bony or extramedullary plasmacytoma* and any one or more of the following myeloma defining events:

- Myeloma defining events:
 - Evidence of end organ damage that can be attributed to the underlying plasma cell proliferative disorder, specifically:
 - Hypercalcaemia: serum calcium >0.25 mmol/L (>1 mg/dL) higher than the upper limit of normal or >2.75 mmol/L (>11 mg/dL)
 - Renal insufficiency: creatinine clearance <40 mL per min[†] or serum creatinine >177 μ mol/L (>2 mg/dL)
 - Anaemia: haemoglobin value of >20 g/L below the lower limit of normal, or a haemoglobin value <100 g/L
 - Bone lesions: one or more osteolytic lesions on skeletal radiography, CT, or PET-CT[‡]
 - Any one or more of the following biomarkers of malignancy:
 - Clonal bone marrow plasma cell percentage* $\geq 60\%$
 - Involved:uninvolved serum free light chain ratio[§] ≥ 100
 - >1 focal lesions on MRI studies[¶]

Monoclonal gammopathy of clinical significance
MGCS

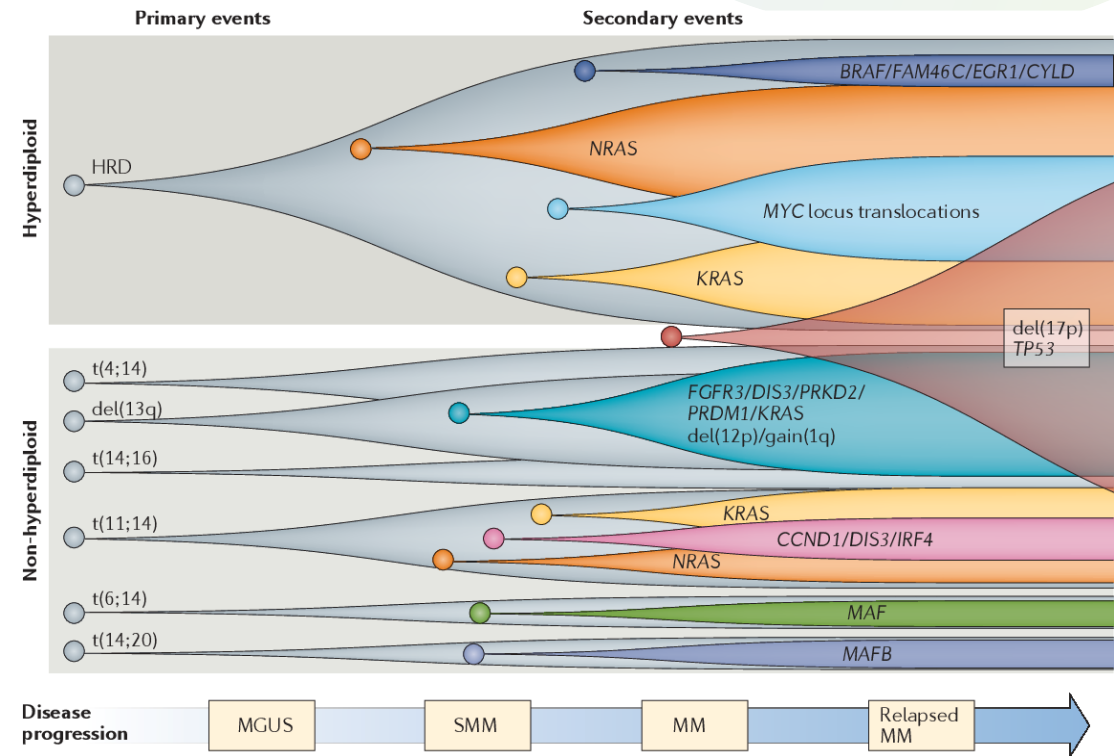
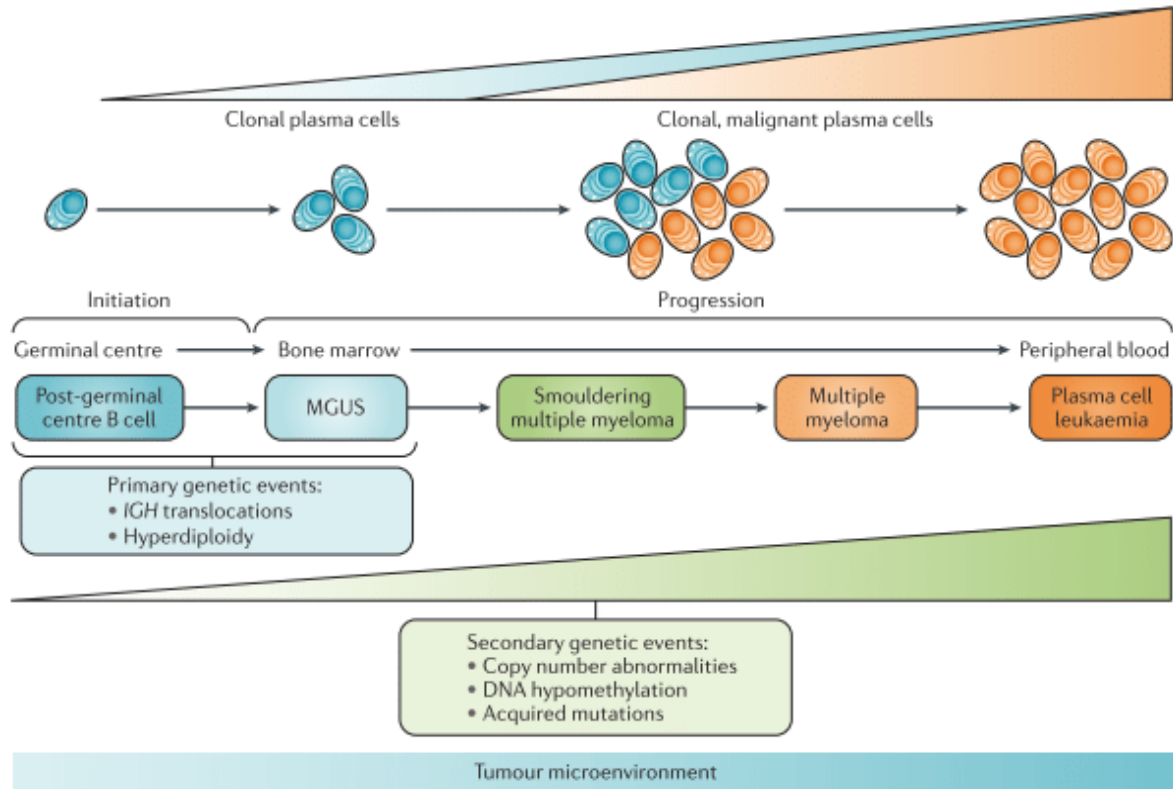
MGUS

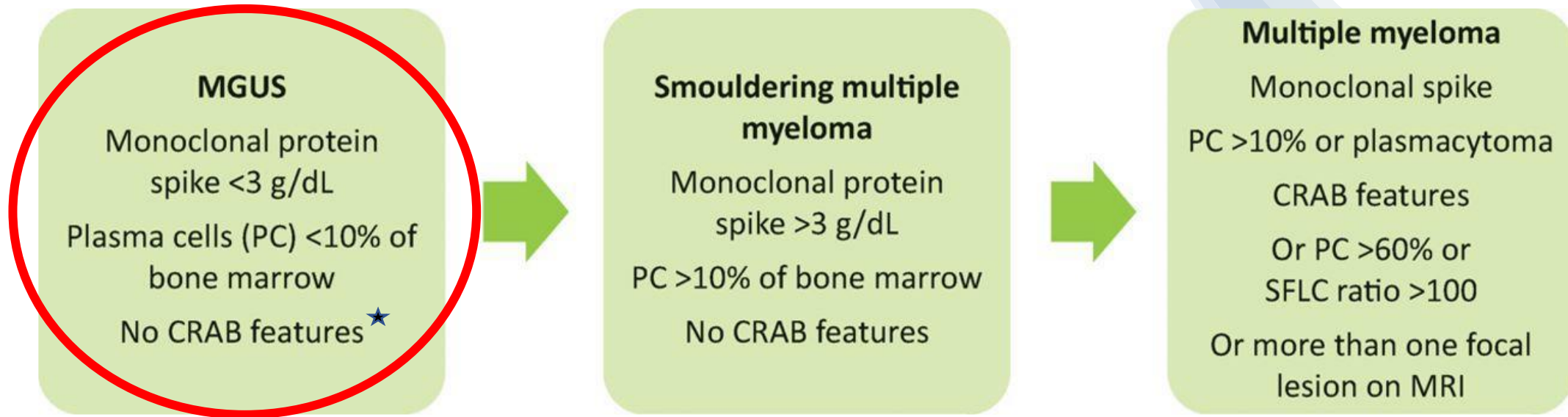


Underlying disease

Myeloma/Waldenström

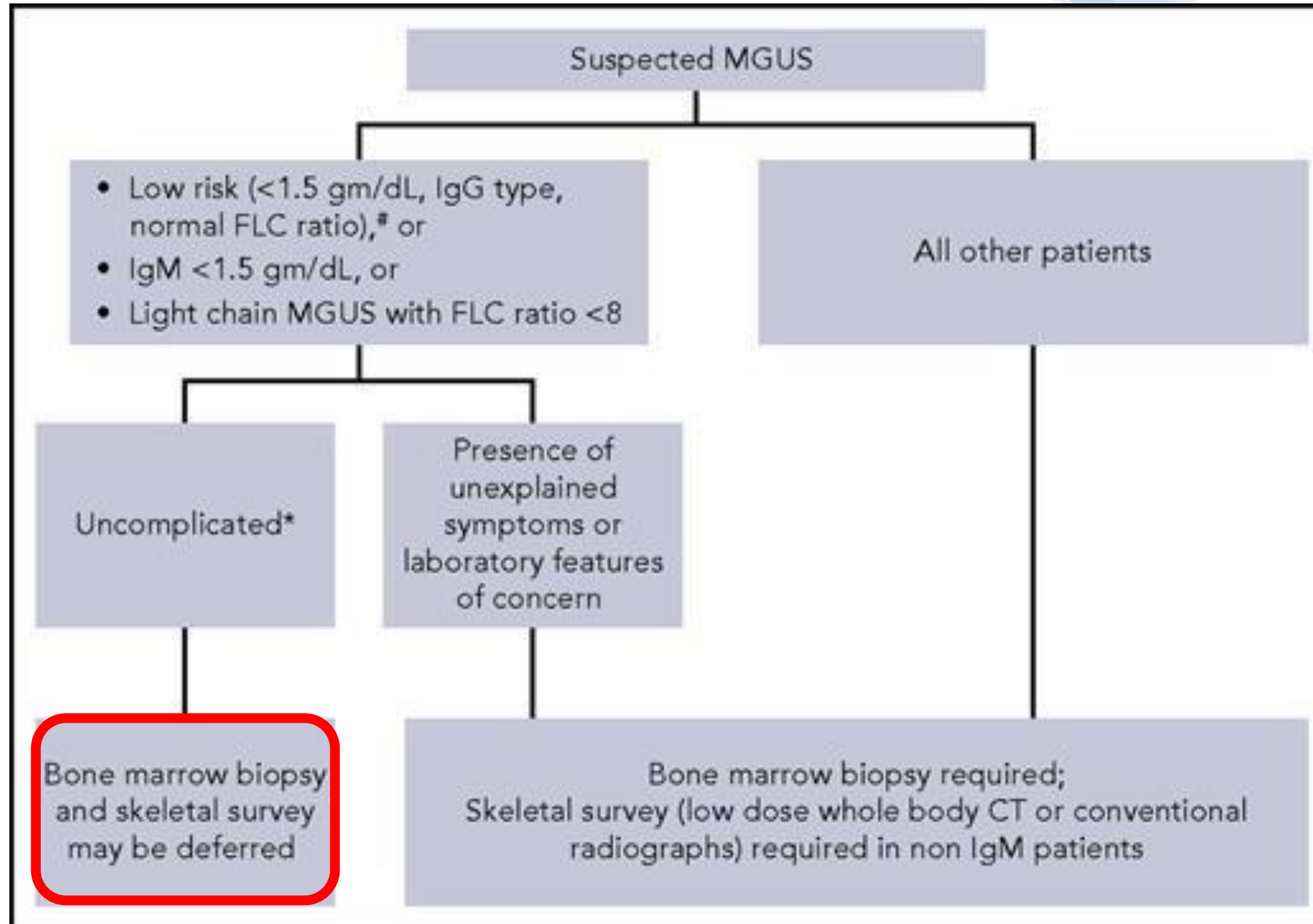
MGCS





3 RF: non-IgG, M prot > 1,5 g/dl, abnormal FLC ratio

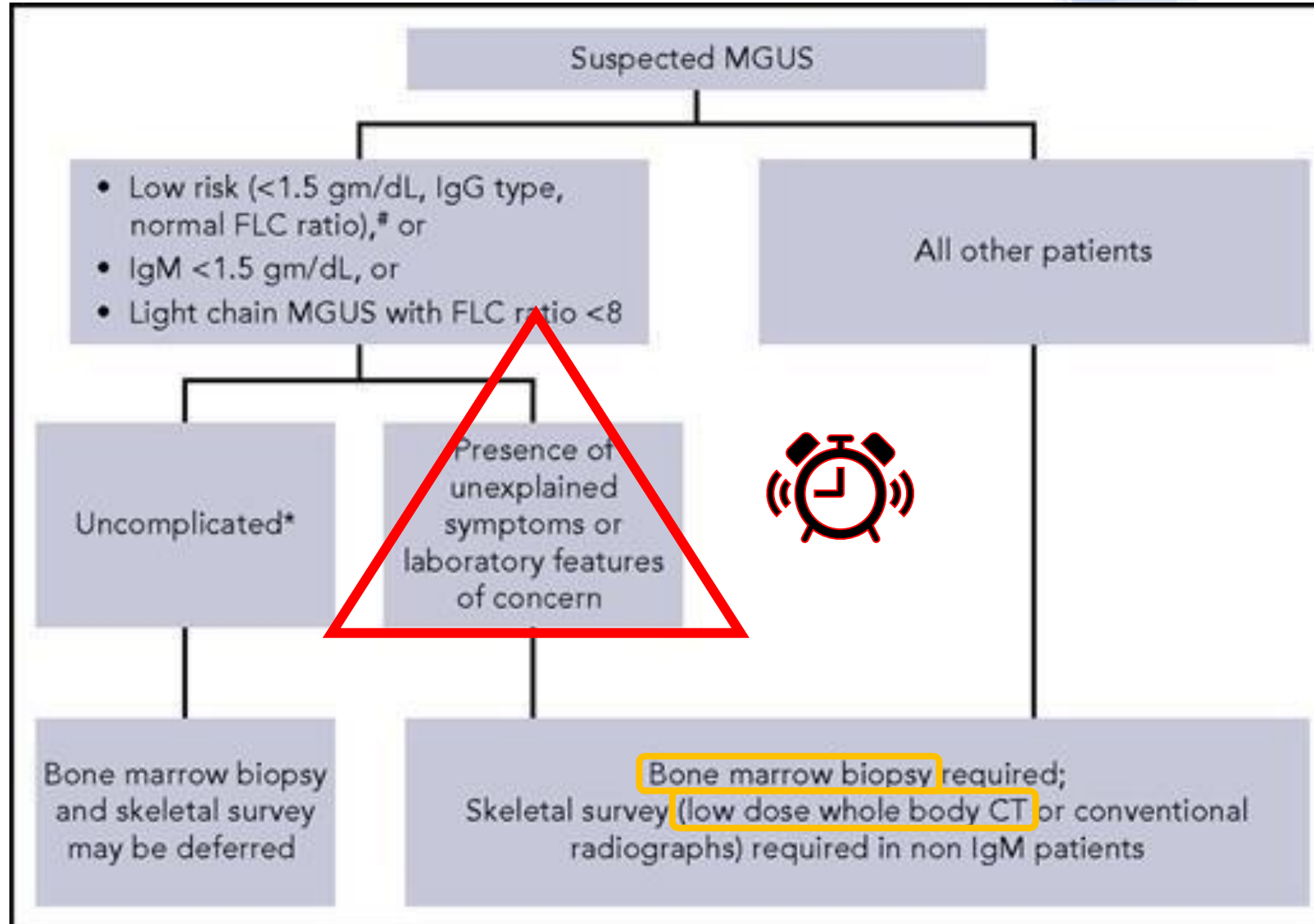
3 RF: 58% @ 20y
2 RF: 37% @ 20y
1 RF: 21% @ 20 y
0 RF: 5% @ 20y

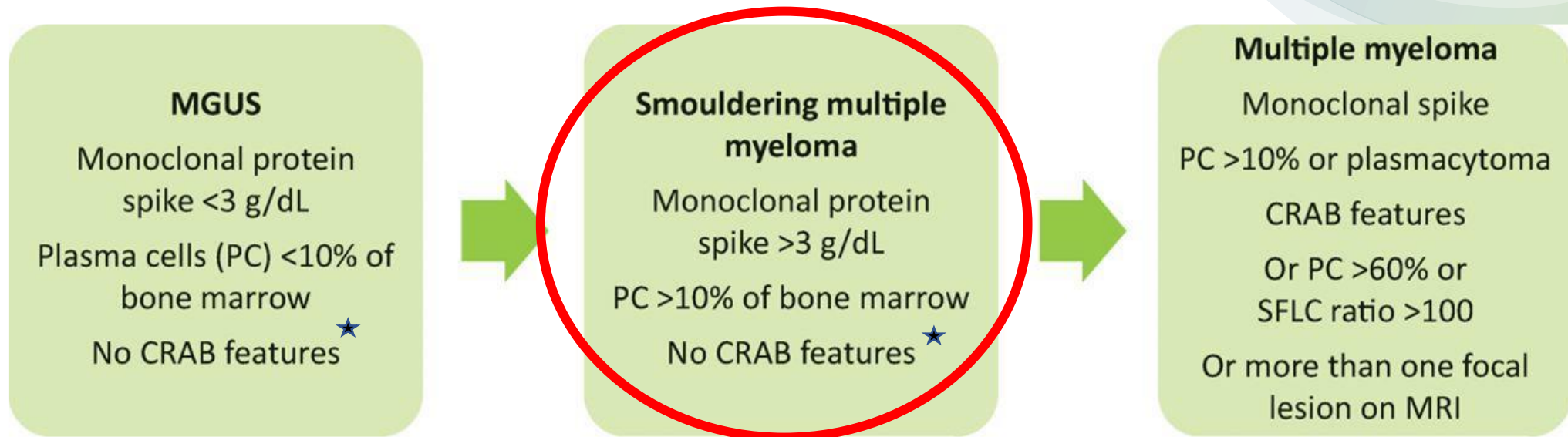


MGUS

- Infection rate 2 (X 7 MM) @ 5-10 years of FU
Pneumococcus/Haemophilus Influenza/Influenzae/COVID19
- Osteopenia/porosis
Densitometry +/- calcium/Vit D supplementation
- Thrombophilia
HR 3,4 @ 1 year following the diagnosis
- CV risk/morbidity?

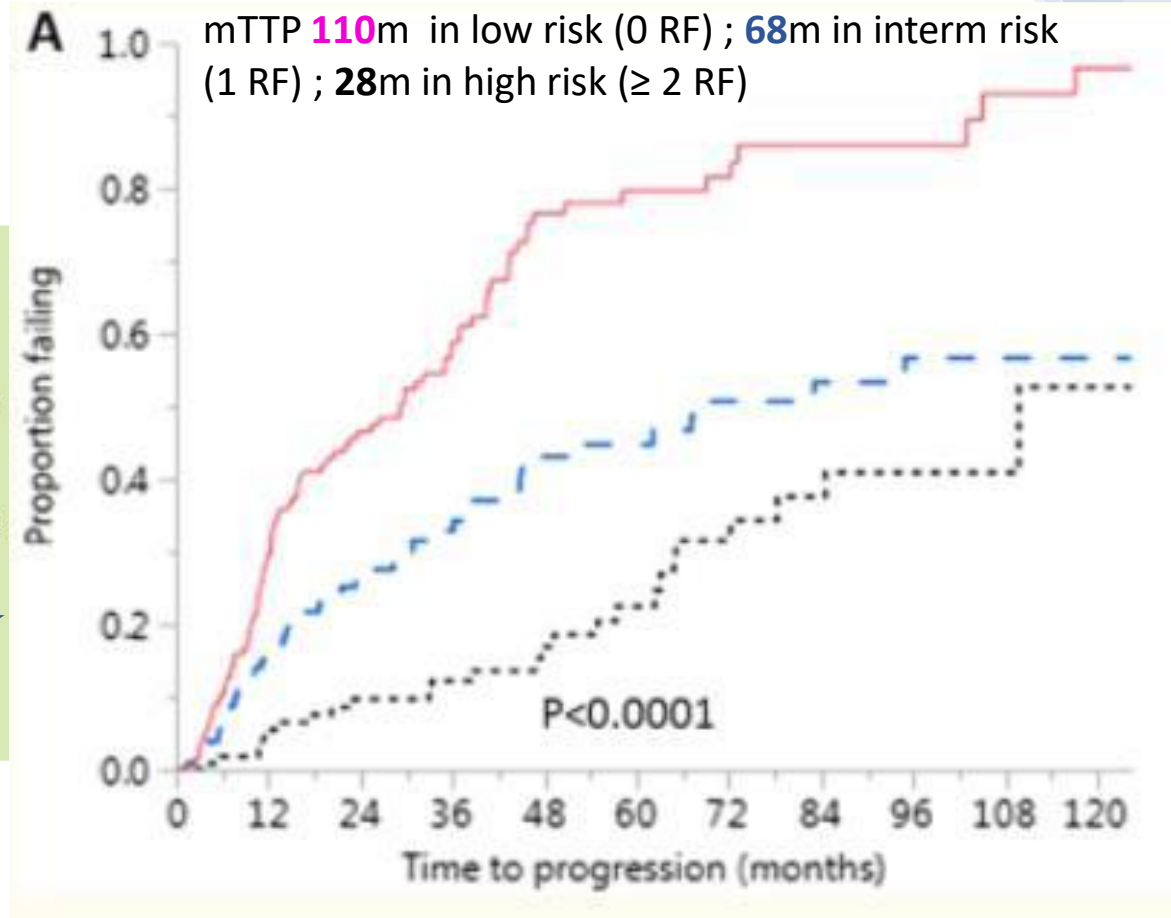






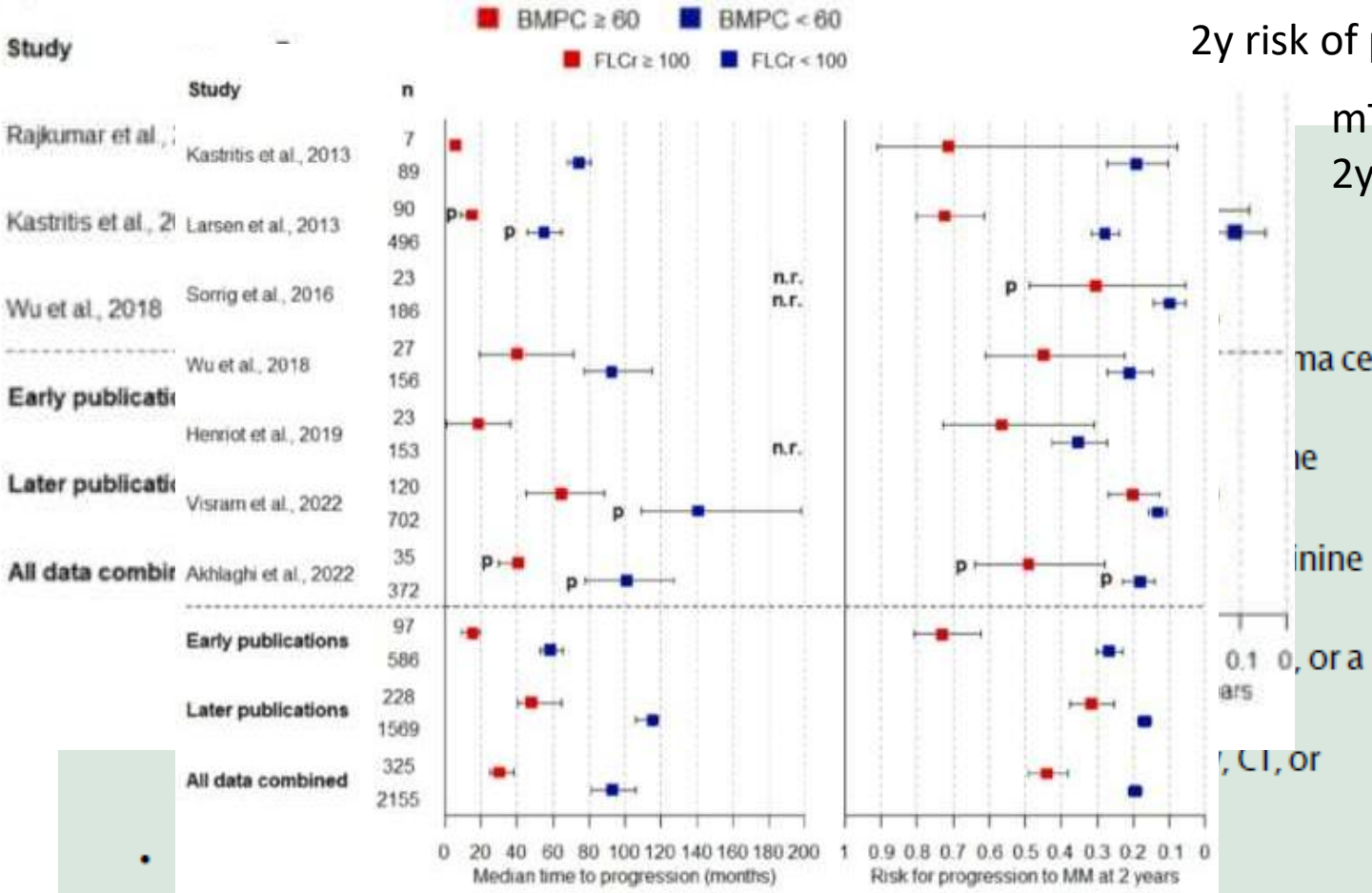
3 RF: M prot ≥ 2 g/dl, BMPC $\geq 20\%$, FLC ratio ≥ 20
+/- cytogenetics

MGUS
 Monoclonal protein
 spike <3 g/dL
 Plasma cells (PC) <10%
 bone marrow
 No CRAB features ★



multiple myeloma
 Monoclonal spike
 $\geq 10\%$ or plasmacytoma
 CRAB features
 Or PC $> 60\%$ or
 SFLC ratio > 100
 more than one focal
 lesion on MRI

3 RF: M prot ≥ 2 g/dl, BMPC $\geq 20\%$, FLC ratio ≥ 20
 +/- cytogenetics



mTTP if > 60% BMPC: 9 versus 30 months!
2y risk of prog: 45 versus 86%

mTTP if FLCr > 100: 15 versus 48 months!
2y risk of prog: 32 versus 71 %

Multiple myeloma

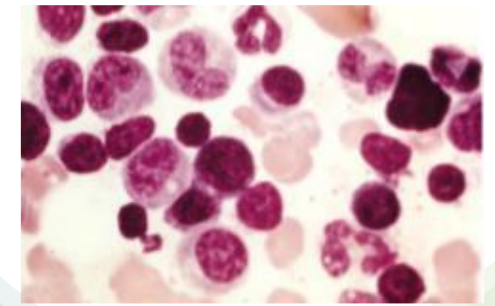
- Monoclonal spike
- PC >10% or plasmacytoma
- CRAB features
- Or PC >60% or SFLC ratio >100
- Or more than one focal lesion on MRI

MDE

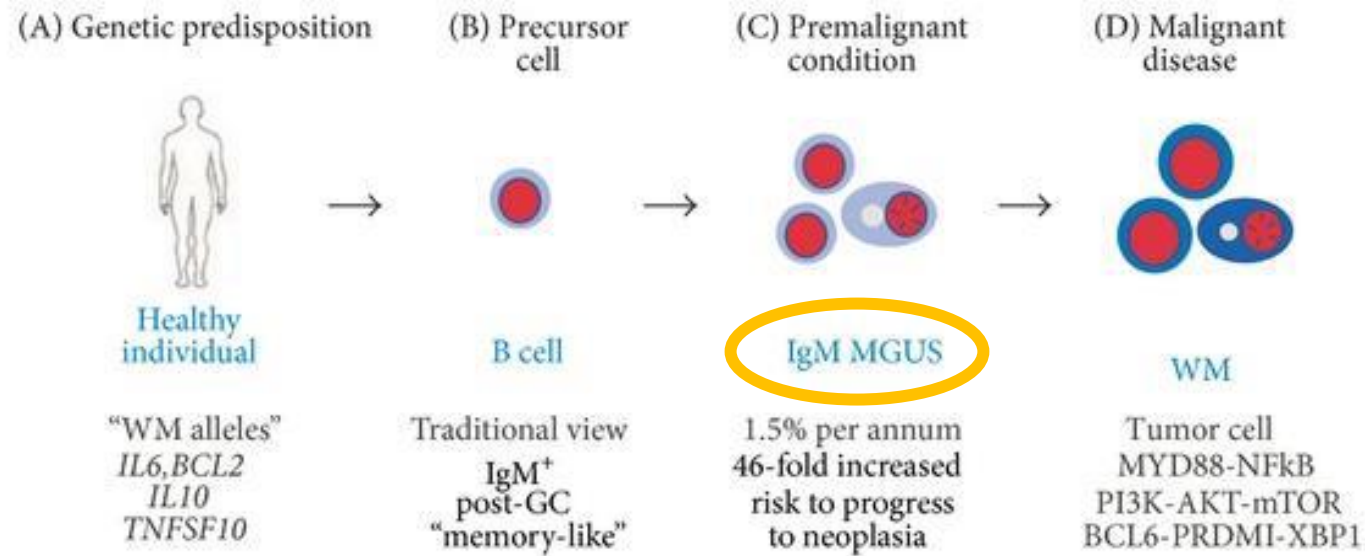
- Clonal bone marrow plasma cell percentage ≥10%
- Involved:uninvolved serum free light chain ratio ≥100
- >1 focal lesions on MRI studies

80% progression @2y





IgM monoclonal gammopathy... Same story



< 3 g/dl

< 10 % LP

No sign/symptom of disease

MGUS

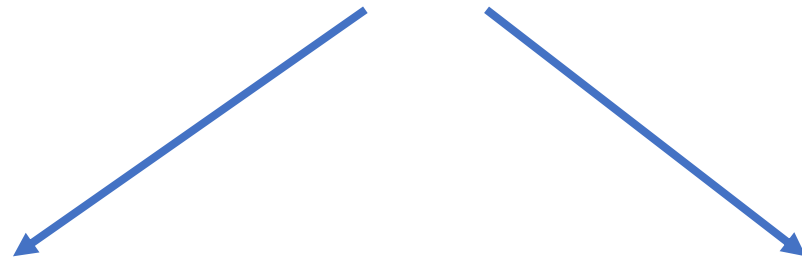


Underlying disease

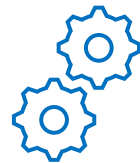
~~Myeloma/Waldenström~~

MGCS

MGCS



Mechanisms of action

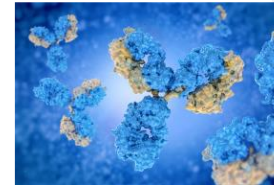
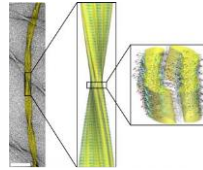


Organs involved



Deposition

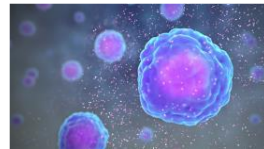
Amyloidosis
Type I cryoglobulinemia
Fanconi
MIDD
PGNMID
Macroglobulinosis



Auto-antibody activity

Neuropathy
Cold agglutinin disease
Type II cryoglobulin
Bullous skin diseases
C1 deficiency
CANOMAD

Cytokine mediated POEMS



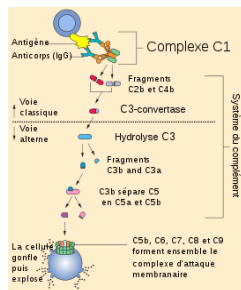
Unknown mechanism

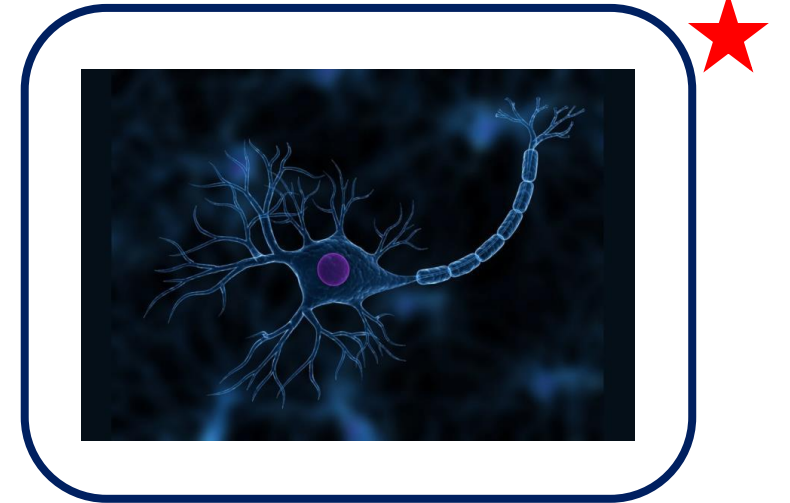
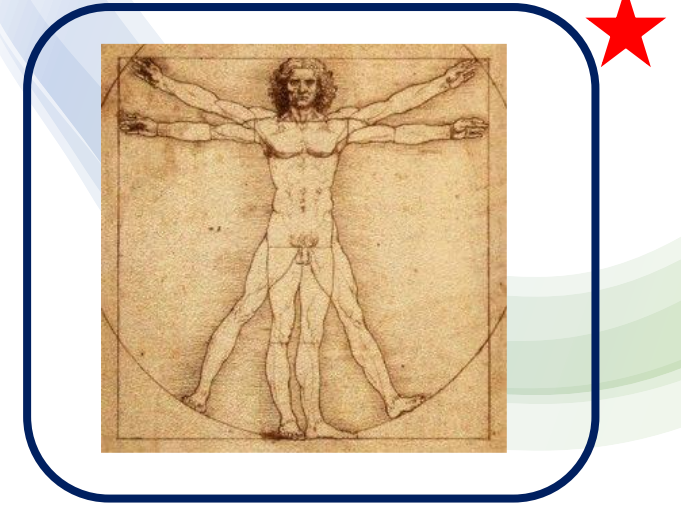
Systemic Capillary Leak Synd
TEMPI
Schnitzler Synd
Scleromyxedema
Acquired cutis laxa



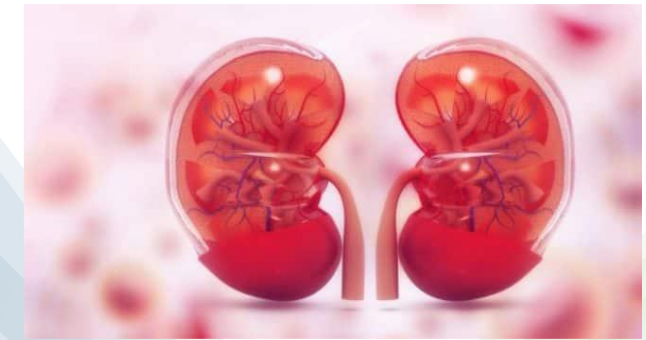
Complement activation

C3 GN
aHUS





Monoclonal Gammopathy of Renal Significance MGRS

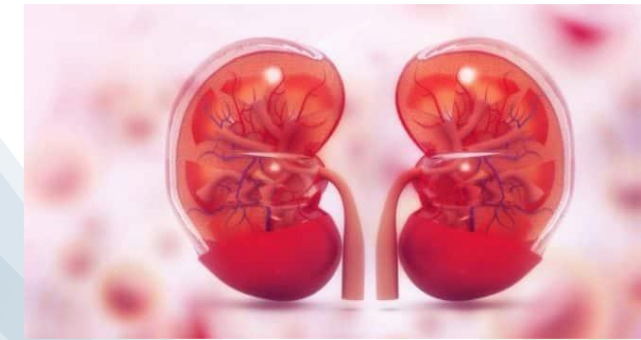
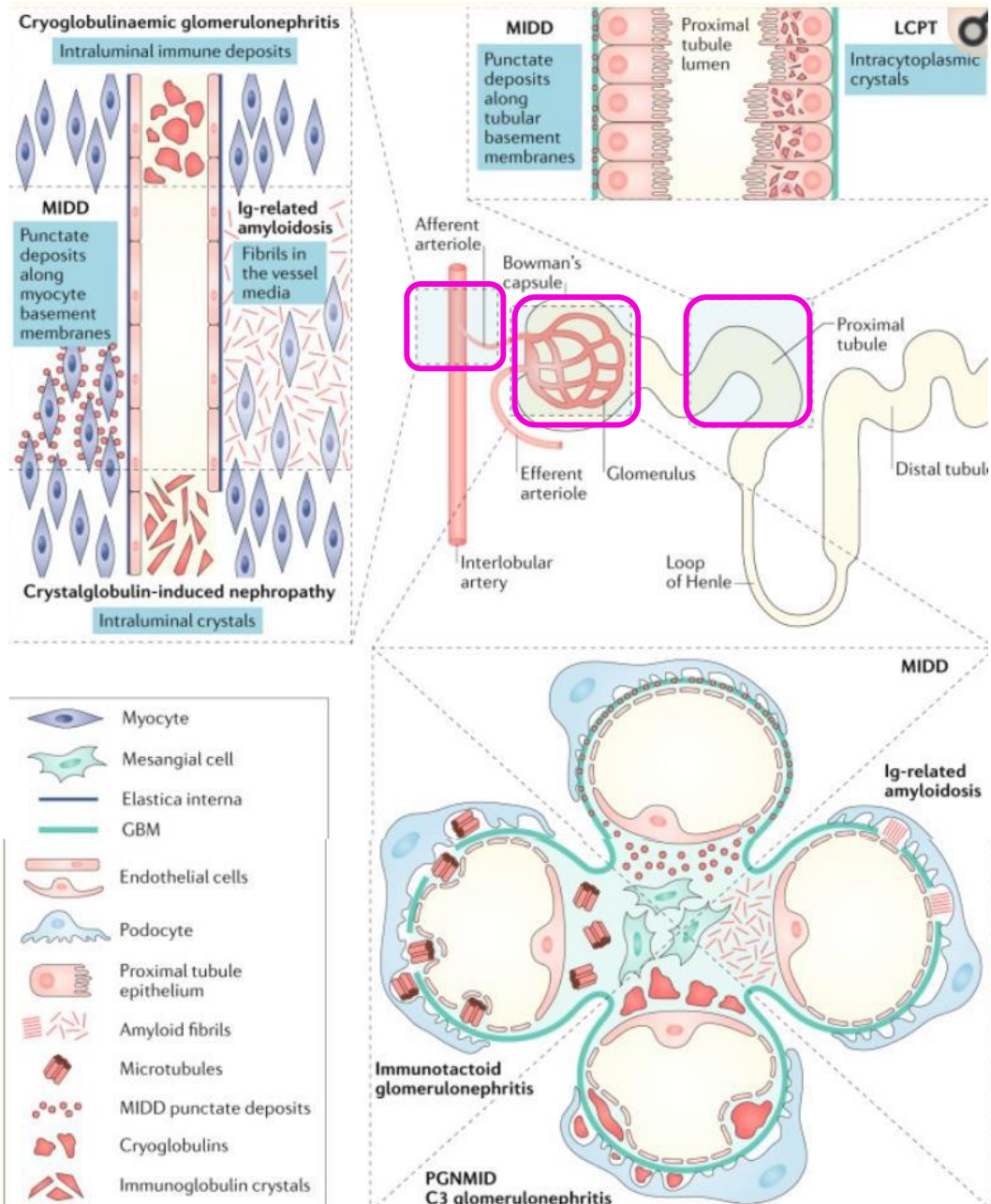


Box 1 Updated definition of MGRS

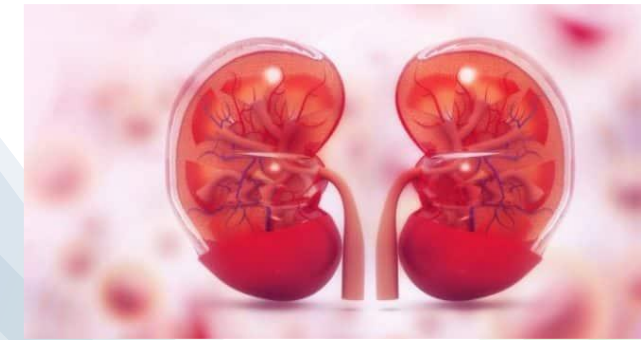
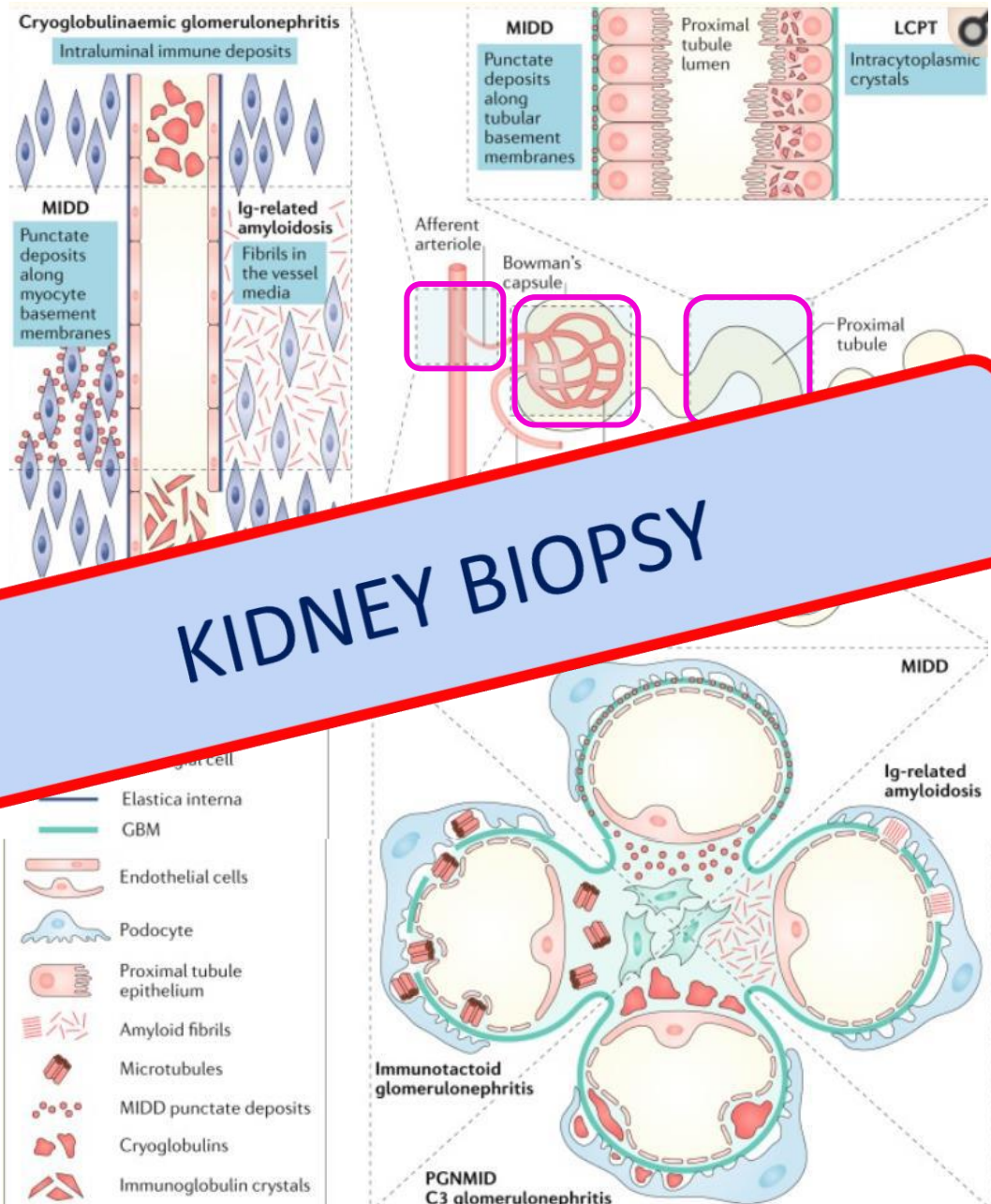
The following consensus view of monoclonal gammopathy of renal significance (MGRS) has emerged.

The term MGRS applies specifically to **any B cell** or **plasma cell** clonal lymphoproliferation with both of the following characteristics:

- One or more kidney lesions that are related to the produced monoclonal immunoglobulin
- The underlying B cell or plasma cell clone does **not cause tumour complications** or meet any current haematological criteria for specific therapy



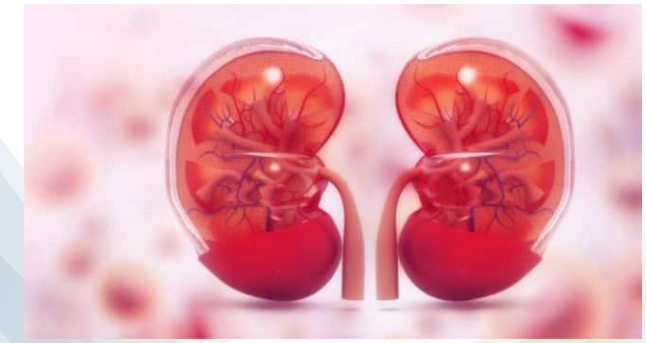
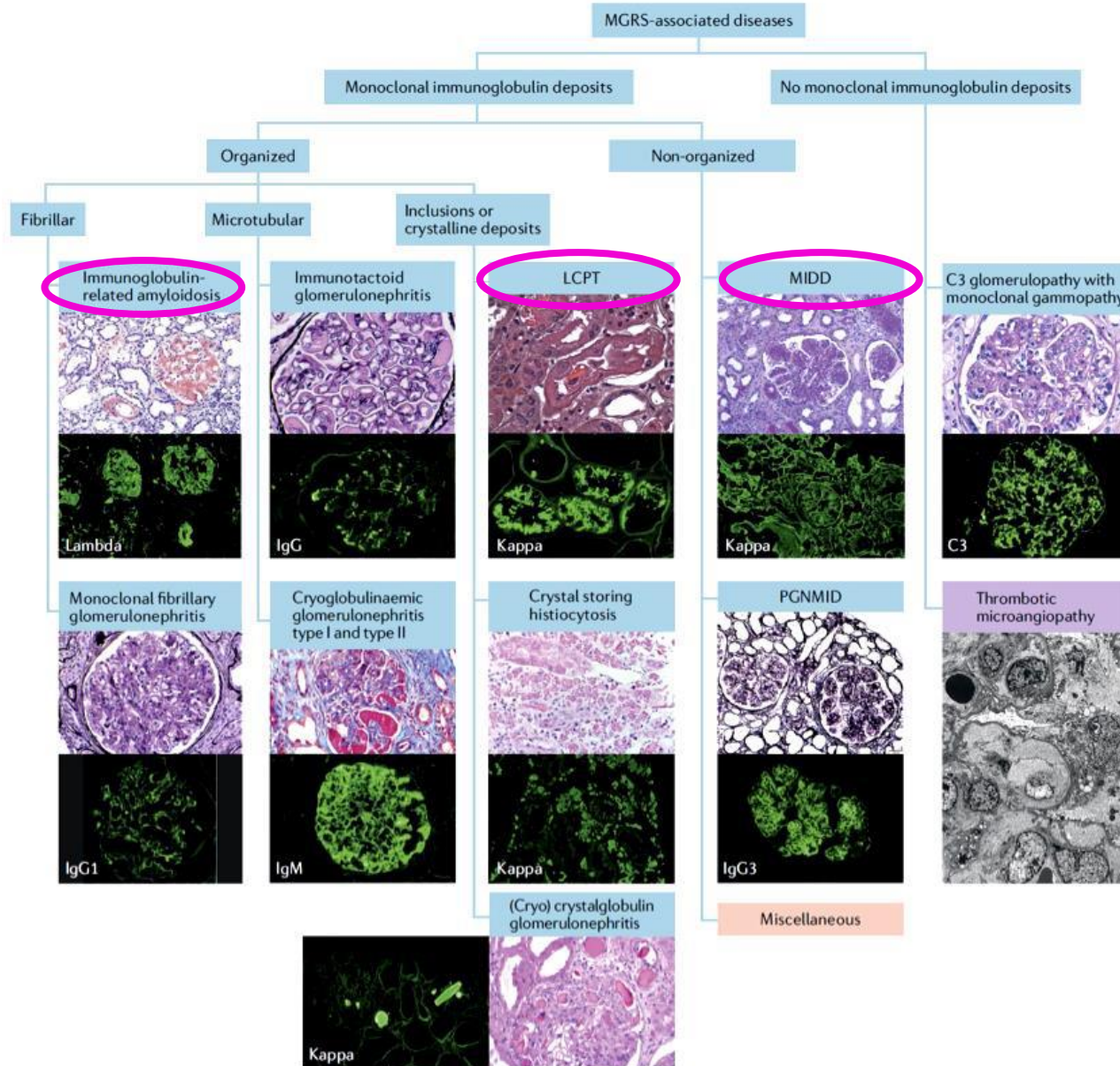
- 10% of MGUS – Wide spectrum
- Any kidney damage caused by monoclonal gammopathy of any kind
 - **Early** recognition/treatment < limited ability to repair



10% of MGUS – Wide spectrum

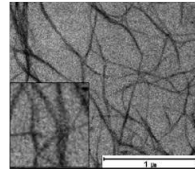
- Any kidney damage caused by monoclonal gammopathy of any kind
- **Early** recognition/treatment < limited ability to repair

→ proteinuria/glycosuria/phosphaturia

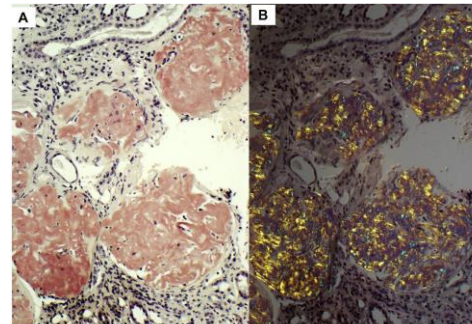


Multisystemic diseases

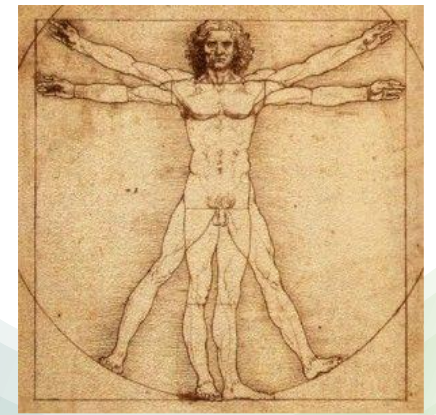
AL amyloidosis

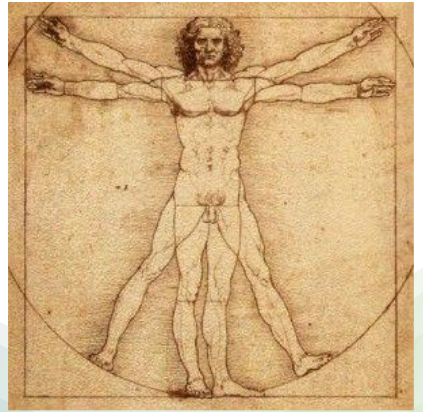


- < Amyloidogenic light chains (65-70% lambda type)
- Fibrillar deposition in virtually all organs (except CNS)
 - Mechanical + toxicity by itself → Organ dysfunction
 - Leading organs:
 - Kidney > **Albuminuria**
 - Heart > **Diastolic dysfunction**



→ screening by **proBNP/Albuminuria**

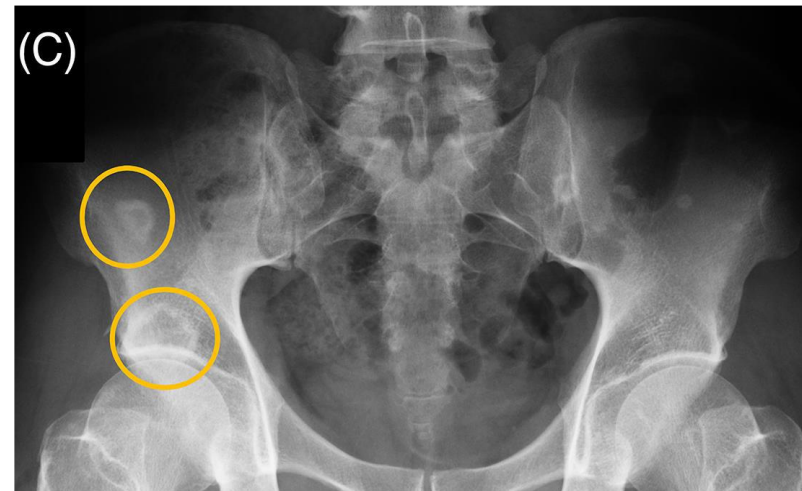
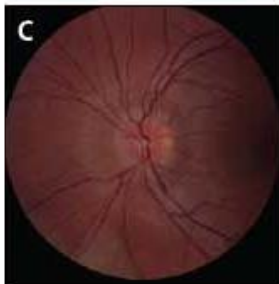
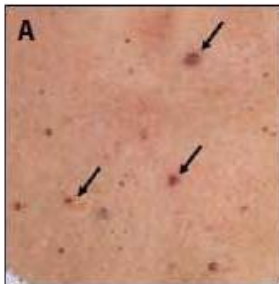




Multisystemic diseases

POEMS

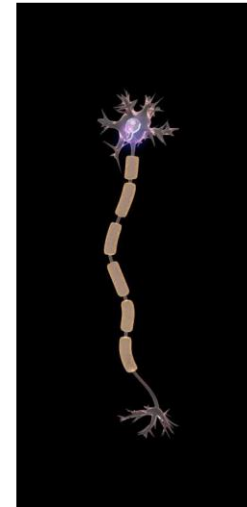
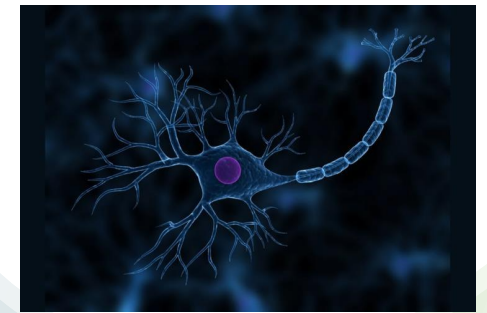
- Polyneurpathy, organomegaly, endocrinopathy, Mprot, skin
- Other: papilloedema, extravascular overload, erythrocytosis/thrombocytosis, sclerotic bone lesions
- Lambda type!! < VEGF production



MGUS-related neuropathy

10% of MGUS!!

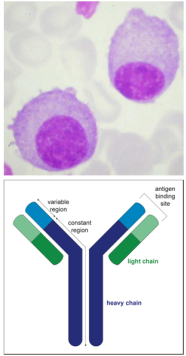
- **IgM related** (mostly kappa) - **50%**
Demyelinating disease
< anti MAG (50%) or anti gangliosides (GM1)
- **IgA and IgG** far less frequent
- **Amyloidosis/LCDD** (15-20%)
 - Axonal neuropathy!!!!
 - Mostly lambda
- **POEMS**
 - Demyelinating process



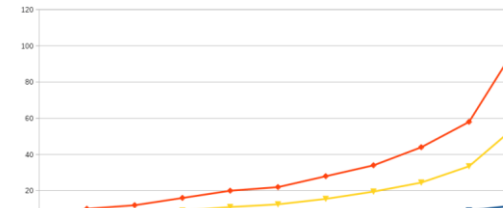
The background features a series of concentric, semi-transparent circles in shades of light blue and green, creating a layered, ripple effect. The overall color palette transitions from a soft blue on the left to a light green on the right.

To sum up

What to do with a monoclonal gammopathy?



- Investigate for any sign/symptoms of disease
 - Well defined **interrogation** and **physical exam**
 - To guide explorations if needed
 - **Biological** screening
 - Mprot nature and level, FLC ratio
 - CBC, Ca⁺⁺, creatininemia, proBNP
 - 24h urines
- Define the **progression risk** (Mayo Clinic)
 - +/- BM exploration, CT
- Define the **appropriate follow-up**
- **Vaccinate!**





Thanks for listening!