

# AMYLOID TRANSTHYRETIN (ATTR) AMYLOIDOSIS: SIGNS, SYMPTOMS, AND DIAGNOSTIC WORKUP

## TWO MAIN TYPES OF ATTR AMYLOIDOSIS

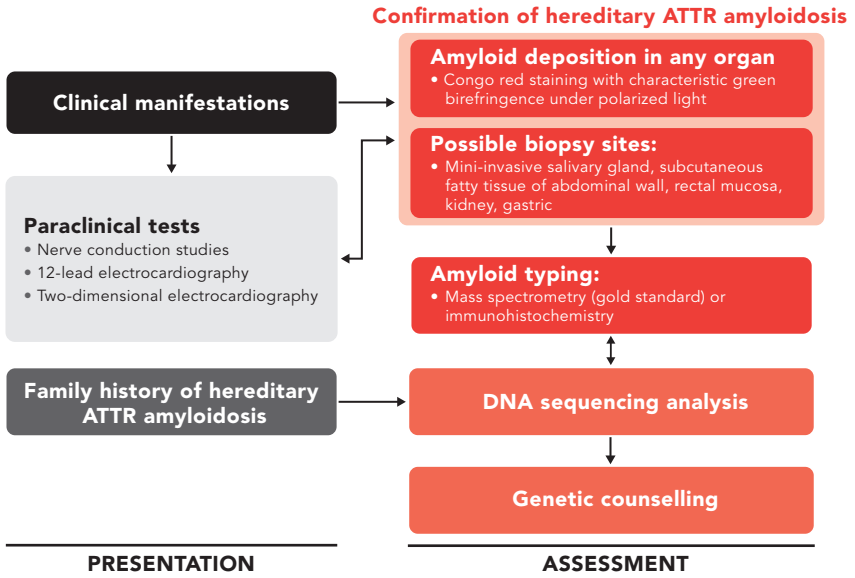
- Hereditary ATTR amyloidosis—affects multiple organs and body systems (eg, heart, nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, and kidney)<sup>1-3</sup>
- Wild-type ATTR amyloidosis—primarily affects the heart<sup>1-2</sup>

	Manifestations, Signs, and Symptoms <sup>a</sup>	“Red-flags”
<b>NEUROPATHY<sup>4</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peripheral sensory-motor neuropathy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progressive symmetric sensory-motor neuropathy (plus ≥1 other “red flag” manifestation is suggestive of hereditary ATTR amyloidosis-polyneuropathy)</li> </ul>
<b>BILATERAL CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME<sup>4,7,8</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome (especially if family history)</li> </ul>
<b>AUTONOMIC NEUROPATHY<sup>4</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orthostatic hypotension</li> <li>• Recurrent urinary tract infection (due to urinary retention)</li> <li>• Sexual dysfunction</li> <li>• Sweating abnormalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orthostatic hypotension (early “red flag”)</li> </ul>
<b>CARDIOVASCULAR MANIFESTATIONS<sup>4-6,9-11</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irregular heart beat</li> <li>• Conduction blocks</li> <li>• Congestive heart failure (including shortness of breath, generalized fatigue, peripheral edema)</li> <li>• Ventricular wall thickening with preserved ejection fraction and absence of left ventricular dilation</li> <li>• Cardiomyopathy</li> <li>• Mild regurgitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irregular heart beat (atrial fibrillation most common)</li> <li>• Conduction blocks (fascicular and bundle branch block)</li> <li>• Increased ventricular wall thickness</li> </ul>
<b>GASTROINTESTINAL MANIFESTATIONS<sup>4</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nausea and vomiting</li> <li>• Early satiety</li> <li>• Diarrhea</li> <li>• Severe constipation</li> <li>• Diarrhea/constipation</li> <li>• Unintentional weight loss</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chronic diarrhea</li> <li>• Constipation</li> <li>• Diarrhea/constipation</li> <li>• Unexplained weight loss</li> </ul>
<b>NEPHROPATHY<sup>4</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protein in urine</li> <li>• Renal failure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protein in urine</li> <li>• Mild azotemia</li> </ul>
<b>OCULAR MANIFESTATIONS<sup>4</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark floaters</li> <li>• Glaucoma</li> <li>• Abnormal blood vessels in eye</li> <li>• Pupillary abnormalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark floaters</li> </ul>
<b>OTHER<sup>7,12</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lumbar spinal stenosis</li> <li>• Spontaneous biceps tendon rupture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lumbar spinal stenosis</li> <li>• Spontaneous biceps tendon rupture</li> </ul>

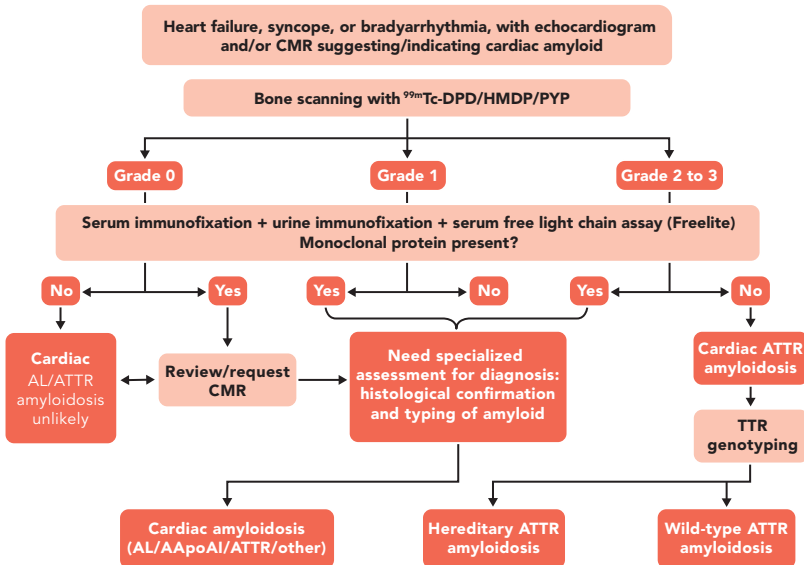
<sup>a</sup>CNS symptoms can occur with certain TTR mutations but are not a common manifestation.

# AMYLOID TRANSTHYRETIN (ATTR) AMYLOIDOSIS: SIGNS, SYMPTOMS, AND DIAGNOSTIC WORKUP

## DIAGNOSTIC WORKUP: POLYNEUROPATHY<sup>a</sup>



## DIAGNOSTIC WORKUP: CARDIAC<sup>b</sup>



<sup>99m</sup>Tc-DPD, <sup>99m</sup>technetium-labeled 3-diphosphono-1,2-propanodicarboxylic acid; AApoAI, apolipoprotein AI-derived amyloidosis; AL, amyloid light chain; ATTR, amyloid transthyretin; CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging; DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid; HMDP, hydroxymethylene diphosphonate; PYP, pyrophosphate; TTR, transthyretin. <sup>a</sup>Figure modified with permission from Carvalho A, et al.; <sup>b</sup>Figure reproduced with permission from Gillmore JD, et al.

## REFERENCES

- Coelho T, et al. *Curr Med Res Opin.* 2013;29(1):63-76; 2. Ando Y, et al. *Orphanet J Rare Dis.* 2013;8:31; 3. Hawkins PN, et al. *Ann Med.* 2015;47(8):625-38; 4. Conceição I, et al. *J Peripher Nerv Syst.* 2016;21(1):5-9; 5. Castano A, et al. *J Nucl Cardiol.* 2016;23(6):1355-63; 6. Ruberg FL, Berk JL. *Circulation.* 2012;126(10):1286-300; 7. Donnelly JP, Hanna M. *Cleve Clin J Med.* 2017;84(12 suppl 3):12-26; 8. Ikram A, et al. *J Card Fail.* 2017;23(8):S11-S2 (P021); 9. Coelho T, et al. A physician's guide to transthyretin amyloidosis. Research Gate Amyloidosis Foundation, 2008; 10. Gertz MA. *Am J Manag Care.* 2017;23(7 suppl):S107-S12; 11. Galat A, et al. *Eur Heart J.* 2016;37(47):3525-31; 12. Geller HI, et al. *JAMA.* 2017;318(10):962-3; 13. Gillmore JD, et al. *Circulation.* 2016;133:2404-12; 14. Carvalho A, Rocha A, Lobato L. *Liver Transpl.* 2015;21(3):282-92.