# PATTERNS OF CLINICAL PROGRESSION AMONG PATIENTS WITH AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE LIMB-GIRDLE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY (LGMDR): A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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## METHODS, CONT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGMDR subtype</th>
<th>Mean (SD) age at clinical manifestations</th>
<th>n (%) with LOA</th>
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## CONCLUSIONS

This study described the clinical progression to LOA, cardiac, and respiratory involvement in LGMDR. Despite limited data, these findings help characterize the clinical progression of LGMDR by subtype.

## REFERENCES


## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & DISCLOSURES

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## BACKGROUND

- Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy (LGMD) is a group of rare muscular dystrophies primarily characterized by proximal muscle weakness.
- Over 30 subtypes have been identified, of which 90% are autosomal recessive (LGMDR).
- The most common are: LGMDR1, LGMDR2/Miyoshi myopathy (MM), LGMDR3-6, LGMDR9, LGMDR12.
- The course of LGMDR is highly variable between patients; some are severely affected from a young age while others have mild impacts in advanced age.
- Worsening of muscle weakness over time may lead to loss of ambulation (LOA) as well as severe cardiac and respiratory involvement (i.e. cardiomyopathy or respiratory failure).
- Although such clinical manifestations have been described in various LGMDR subtypes, it is unclear how clinical progression compares between subtypes, and whether these more severe manifestations occur together.

## OBJECTIVE

- To characterize the frequency of and age at progression (including development of LOA, cardiac and respiratory involvement); and the frequency of cardiac or respiratory involvement among those with or without LOA in LGMDR, according to subtype.

## METHODS

- A systematic literature review (SLR) was conducted to identify published data on the frequency of LOA, cardiac & respiratory involvement in patients with LGMDR, LGMDR2/MM, LGMDR3-6, LGMDR9, and LGMDR12.
- A study-specific search strategy was implemented in MEDLINE and EMBASE in September 2019.
- Patient-level data from epidemiologic studies, clinical trials, as well as case series and reports were included.
- Outcomes of interest for the overall sample, and for each LGMDR subtype, were:
  - n patients with ambulatory status & age at ambulation assessment reported.
  - From those, the n (%) patients with LOA or who remained ambulatory at the age at assessment.
  - Not all included patients had ambulation data at the time of assessment.
  - n (%) of patients with LOA and without LOA who experienced cardiac or respiratory involvement.
  - Mean (standard deviation [SD]) age at LOA, cardiac & respiratory involvement.
- Results were analyzed based on the subgroup reported by study authors; e.g. if authors did not report LGMDR2 and MM separately, this was analyzed as LGMDR2/MM.
- 2,929 abstracts were identified and screened.
- 418 patients had both ambulatory status and age at ambulation assessment reported; 142 (34.0%) also had an assessment of cardiac and/or respiratory function.
- LOA was reported in 265 (63.4%) patients, with counts by subtype ranging from 5 (23.8%; LGMDR12) to 105 (92.9%; LGMDR3-6; Table 1).
- Of patients with LOA assessed for cardiac and/or respiratory function, cardiac involvement was most frequent in LGMDR9 (11.73%) and respiratory involvement was most frequent in LGMDR3-6 (20.74%).
- Data for patients without LOA were sparse. Of 153 without LOA, 39 (25.5%) had cardiac & 24 (15.7%) had respiratory assessments. Data were only available for LGMDR9, LGMDR12, and LGMDR3-6, hence not shown in Table 1. Twelve patients had cardiac (11 LGMDR1, 1 LGMDR4), and 6 had respiratory (5 LGMDR9, 1 LGMDR4) involvement. No patients with LGMDR12 had either cardiac or respiratory involvement.
- Among those experiencing progression to clinical manifestations, this tended to occur earliest for patients with LGMDR9, and latest for patients with LGMDR12 (Figure 1).
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- Over 30 subtypes have been identified, of which 90% are autosomal recessive (LGMDR).
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- Although such clinical manifestations have been described in various LGMDR subtypes, it is unclear how clinical progression compares between subtypes, and whether these more severe manifestations occur together.

## RESULTS

- Among patients without LOA, 70 had cardiac and 3 had respiratory involvement (further analysis not shown).
- 12 had cardiac (11 LGMDR1, 1 LGMDR4) and 6 had respiratory (5 LGMDR9, 1 LGMDR4) involvement.
- No patients with LGMDR12 had either cardiac or respiratory involvement.
- Among those experiencing progression to clinical manifestations, this tended to occur earliest for patients with LGMDR9, and latest for patients with LGMDR12 (Figure 1).

## DISCUSSION

- This study described the clinical progression to LOA, cardiac & respiratory involvement, and the frequency of cardiac or respiratory involvement among those with or without LOA, in LGMDR by subtype.
- Patients with LOA often experienced cardiac and respiratory involvement; these were less common among patients without LOA except for those with LGMDR9, suggesting that these manifestations may precede LOA in some cases for LGMDR9.
- Variability in the occurrence of cardiac and respiratory involvement among patients with LOA was observed across LGMDR subtypes.
- Mean age at involvement was also variable, and was earliest among those with LGMDR3-6 and latest among those with LGMDR12.
- Small sample sizes of individual subtypes and the lack of standardized reporting in case report data limit the generalizability of these findings.
- Nevertheless, this SLR provides insight through the synthesis of available data on clinical progression for a rare disease.