Hearing Loss: Targeted Mitochondrial Mutation Panel

Test Code: QJ
Turnaround time: 3 weeks
CPT Codes: 81254 x1

Condition Description

Approximately 1 in 1000 children are diagnosed with prelingual hearing loss (HL) or deafness. Approximately half of prelingual hearing loss or deafness is attributed to environmental exposures and the remaining half to genetic causes. Approximately 30% of hereditary hearing loss is estimated to be syndromic (associated with other birth defects) while the remaining 70% is non-syndromic (isolated and not associated with other findings). Non-syndromic deafness is mainly due to recessive genes (75-80%), and over 20 such genes have been identified. Non-syndromic hearing loss may also be inherited in autosomal dominant, X-linked, or mitochondrial patterns.

In the presence of specific mitochondrial DNA mutations, moderate to severe hearing loss can result from exposure to aminoglycoside antibiotics such as gentamicin, tobramycin, amikacin, kanamycin, or streptomycin [1]. Bilateral severe hearing loss can occur within a few days to weeks of exposure to an aminoglycoside. Aminoacylase ototoxicity mitochondrial mutations cause sensorineural hearing loss during childhood or early adulthood even in the absence of aminoglycoside exposure. Patients may or may not have a family history of hearing loss and typically do not have any other physical findings [2]. Mutations in the mitochondrial MTRNR1 and MTTS genes have been associated with aminoacylase ototoxicity in an estimated 2% of deaf individuals. The prevalence is higher, 15-30%, among deaf persons with a history of aminoacylase exposure [5].

One of the most common mitochondrial mutations is the A1555G substitution in the 12S ribosomal RNA subunit gene (MTRNR1 gene) which can be found in 0.6-2.5% of Caucasian, 3-5% of Asian and as high as 17% of Spanish population with non-syndromic hearing loss [6]. Approximately 21% of individuals with mitochondrial nonsyndromic hearing loss have the 1555A>G mutation in MTRNR1 and 50% have the 961delT+(C)n. The 1555A>G mutation occurs in a homoplasmic state and the penetrance of hearing loss following aminoglycoside exposure is 100%. Without aminoglycoside exposure the penetrance of 1555A>G at age 65 is 80%.

The 7,443A>G/7,443A>G/7,444G>A mutations in the tRNA serine gene (MTTS1) have been found in patients with maternally inherited sensorineural hearing loss, but they are less likely to cause aminoglycoside hypersensitivity. Of individuals with mitochondrial nonsyndromic hearing loss, 14% have MTTS1 mutations 7443A>G, 7444A>G, or 7445A>G.

Most mitochondrial DNA mutations causing non-syndromic hearing loss are maternally inherited. Heteroplasmic states (uneven distribution of mitochondrial DNA during cell division) and variable penetrance may be related to the level of mutant mitochondria present, and is not quantitated by this assay. MTTS1 mutations may occur in heteroplasmic states and penetrance may be related to the level of mutant mitochondria (not quantitated by this assay).

This test analyzes four different mutations in the MTRNR1 and MTTS1 genes that have been shown to be involved in non-syndromic hearing loss.

Please click here for the GeneReviews summary on this condition.

References:
Specimen Requirements

Submit only 1 of the following specimen types

* Preferred specimen type: Whole Blood

**Type: Whole Blood**

Specimen Requirements:

In EDTA (purple top) tube:

- Infants (2 years): 3-5 ml
- Older Children & Adults: 5-10 ml

Specimen Collection and Shipping: Refrigerate until time of shipment. Ship sample within 5 days of collection at room temperature with overnight delivery.

**Type: Saliva**

Specimen Requirements:

- Oragene™ Saliva Collection kit (available through EGL) used according to manufacturer instructions.

Specimen Collection and Shipping: Store sample at room temperature. Ship sample within 5 days of collection at room temperature with overnight delivery.

**Related Tests**

- **Hearing Loss: Comprehensive Panel (HL)** is indicated for patients who have not have previous molecular testing and includes sequencing of the GJB2 and GJB6 genes, targeted mutation analysis of the GJB6 common 342kb deletion, and testing for mitochondrial mutations associated with aminoglycoside sensitivity.

- **Known Mutation Testing (KM)** is available to family members if mutations are identified by sequencing.

- Prenatal testing is available to couples who are confirmed carriers of mutations. Please contact the laboratory genetic counselor to discuss appropriate testing prior to collecting a prenatal specimen.