

That is why you are my twin...



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Zwilling



Twins

Tweeling



Jumelles



Jumeaux



Jumelles



Tweeling

Jumeaux

Twins



Zwilling



Jumelles

So let us start with our case...

Spontaneous pregnancy

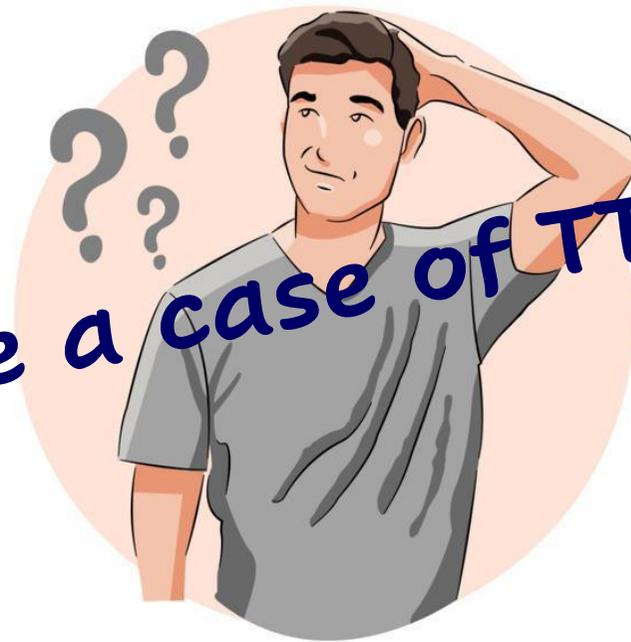
Female **monochorionic-biamniotic** twins

Born preterm at 24 3/7 weeks (premature rupture of membranes)

At birth :

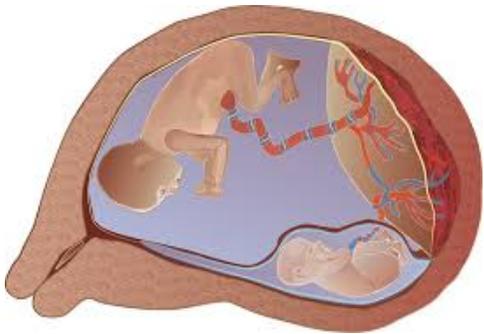
- Twin 1 : Birthweight **700g** (birth weight at P70) ; **Hb 10,7 g/dL**
- Twin 2 : Birthweight **910g** (birth weight at P99) ; **Hb 16,3 g/dL**

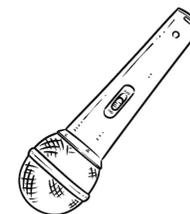
Twin 1
700g
Hb 10,7
g/dl



Could this be a case of TTTS or TAPS ?

Twin 2
910g
Hb 16,3
g/dl





What do you want
to know ?



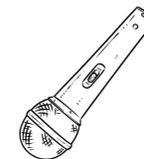
But then...

Meconial ileus with perforation on D15 with twin 2

Suspicion of intestinal occlusion on D22 with twin 1

So now...

Anything else you want to know ?



So... to summarize :

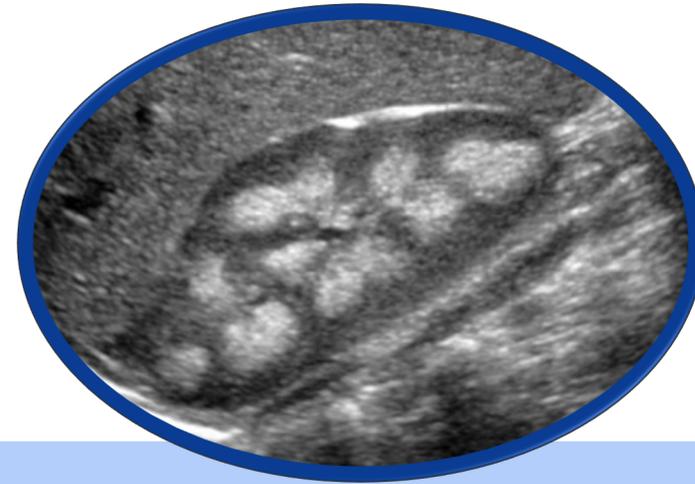
Maybe STTT grade 1
Central hypothyroidism in twin 2
Cystic fibrosis excluded in twin 2
(guthrie + genetic)

**But... Twin 2's evolution
challenged us...**





Abdominal wall complications



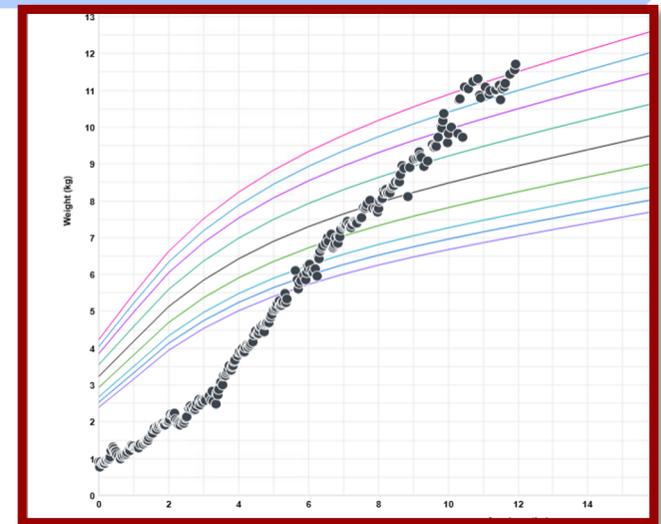
Nephrocalcinosis



Isolated Left sided telangiectasia



Isolated Left side overgrowth



Impressive growth curve

So what's
the
diagnosis ?



**What BIG piece of the
clinical puzzle is
missing ?
(or that we didn't give
to you...🙄)**



Macroglossia
present from birth!



Clinical diagnosis of Beckwith Wiedemann syndrome



How to confirm ?

CLINICALLY
with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome Score

AND

GENETICALLY

Clinically => BWS score

Cardinal features (2 points each)	Suggestive features (1 point each)
Macroglossia Exomphalos Lateralized overgrowth Multifocal Wilms tumor	Birth weight (>2SDS above the mean) Facial nevus simplex Polyhydramnios and/or placentomegaly Ear creases and/or pits Transient hypoglycemia (lasting < 1 week) Typical BWSp tumors (neuroblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, unilateral Wilms tumor, hepatoblastoma, adrenocortical carcinoma or pheochromocytoma) Nephromegaly and/or hepatomegaly Umbilical hernia and/or diastasis recti

Twin 2 :
 Macroglossia : 2 points
 Lateralized overgrowth : 2 points
 Birth weight >2SDS : 1 point
 Polyhydramnios : 1 point
 Umbilical hernia and diastasis recti : 1 point
7 POINTS

score ≥ 4 is required, and the molecular confirmation of 11p15.5 anomalies

is required with a score ≥ 2 with further evaluation of a BWS expert.

Genetically

MS-MLPA of the specific region

(Methylation-Specific Multiplex Ligation-Dependent Probe Amplification)

Genetic results for twin 2

Hypomethylation of the KCNQ10T1 TSS-DMR

imprinting control region

(previously described as ICR2) without apparent mosaicism

**=> Beckwith-Wiedemann Syndrome
confirmed**

*What about her
twin sibling ?*

Same genetic...

Hypomethylation of the KCNQ10T1 TSS-DMR

imprinting control region

(previously described as ICR2) without apparent mosaicism

... but different phenotype !



Only...

- Umbilical hernia
- Abdominal eventration of surgical scar

→ **DISCORDANT TWIN**

BWS score

Cardinal features (2 points each)	Suggestive features (1 point each)
Macroglossia Exomphalos Lateralized overgrowth Multifocal Wilms tumor Prolonged hyperinsulinism	Birth weight (>2SDS above the mean) Facial nevus simplex Polyhydramnios and/or placentomegaly Ear creases and/or pits Transient hypoglycemia (lasting < 1 week) Typical BWSp tumors (neuroblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, unilateral Wilms tumor, hepatoblastoma, adrenocortical carcinoma or pheochromocytoma) Nephromegaly and/or hepatomegaly Umbilical hernia and/or diastasis recti

Twin 1 :
 Umbilical hernia : 1 point
1 POINT

For the clinical diagnosis, a score ≥ 4 is required, and the molecular confirmation of 11p15.5 anomalies needs to be applied.

A genetic test is also required with a score ≥ 2 with further evaluation of a BWS expert.

How is this possible?

What about genetics in BWS ?
What do we know about twins
and BWS ?



What about genetics in BWS ?

Some theory...

85% sporadic - 15% familial

Critical genetic region : **11p15.5**

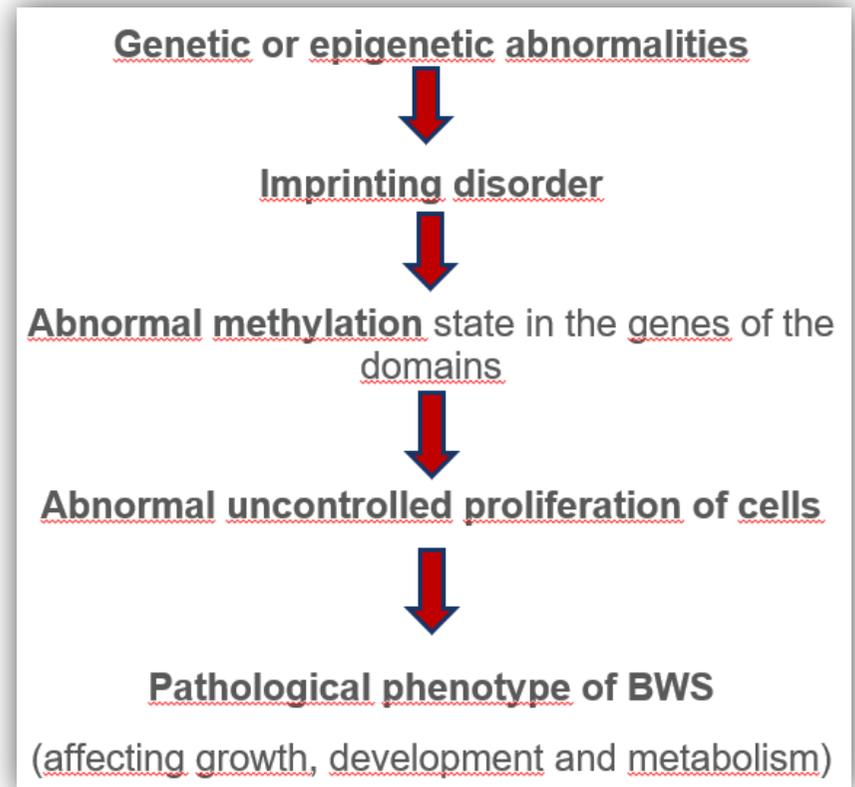
BWS results from **abnormalities** of

structure or expression

of **2 imprinted domains** of the region
(= imprinting disorders)

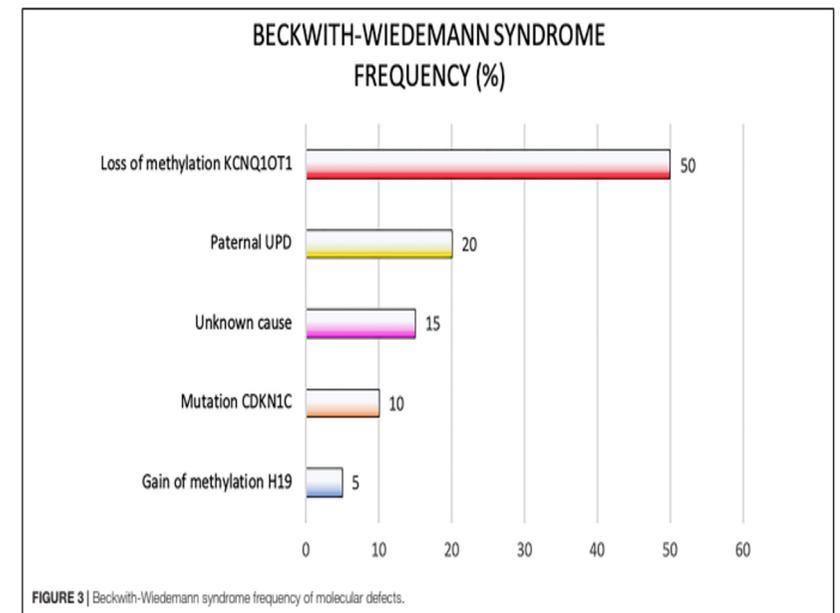
The 2 domains contain growth regulator genes

**The syndrome can also occur in a mosaic fashion
→ discordance between blood test and tissue test
(saliva, buccal, fibroblasts)**



Which genetic tests ? Depends on abnormalities

Genetic test	Genetic and epigenetic abnormalities
MS-MLPA of the specific region	Epimutation (aberrant methylation marks)
SNP microarray	Uniparental disomy
Sequencing of the specific region	Point mutation in imprinted genes
MS-MLPA of the specific region CGH microarray SNP microarray	Copy number variations (CNVs)



Papulino et Al. - Frontiers in genetics (2020). Preclinical and Clinical Epigenetic-Based Reconsideration of Beckwith-Wiedemann Syndrome

What do we know about
twins and BWS ?

Facts

More frequent in twins (prevalence Singleton : 1/10000 \gg Twin : 1/1000)

More frequent in **monozygotic twins**

More in MZ **female-female** twin than in male-male twin

Nearly exclusively caused by **hypomethylation in ICR2**

Mostly associated with **discordance** (one twin affected, one twin less or unaffected)

→ **So is there a link between hypomethylation and twinning ?**

YES !

BUT HOW ?

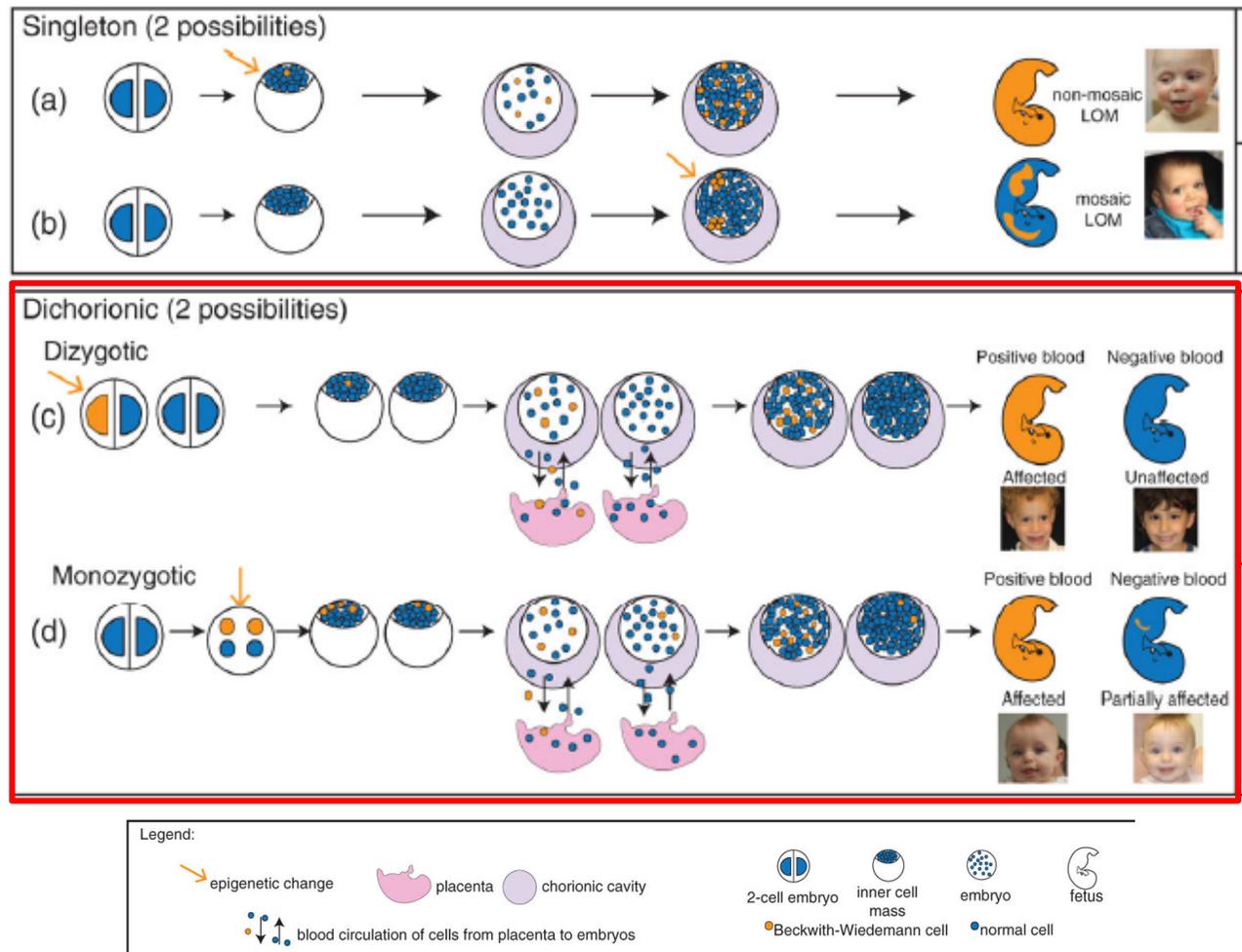
A lot of theories...

- **An epigenetic event (loss methylation on ICR2 in BWS) prior to twinning leads to the formation of two different clonal populations of cells; these different cell clones repulse one another and trigger the twinning event**
 - Explains that twinning can result from epigenetic event
 - Explains the discordance among monozygotic twins
- **Mosaicism**
 - Explains different phenotypes in singletons and the discordance among monozygotic twins
 - Explains same blood genetics but different tissue genetic results
- **“Diffuse mosaicism theory” (Cohen et al) : the timing of embryologic twinning is relative to the timing of the epigenetic aberration**
 - Explains the twinning, the degree of BWS affectedness, and the degree of mosaicism
- **X chromosome inactivation**
 - Explains higher incidence observed in monozygotic discordant female twins
- **The methylation defect and twinning are so closely correlated that all BWS patients result in twins but sometimes one fetus is resorbed early in pregnancy**
 - Explains BWS in singletons
- **Presence of loss of methylation in blood cells can results from placental anastomosis leading to shared blood precursors carrying the epigenetic defects**
 - Explains same blood genetics results but different tissue genetics results

Diffuse mosaicism theory

In dichorionic gestations, the zygosity determines the timing of the event :

Earlier in the dizygotic dichorionic than in the monozygotic dichorionic



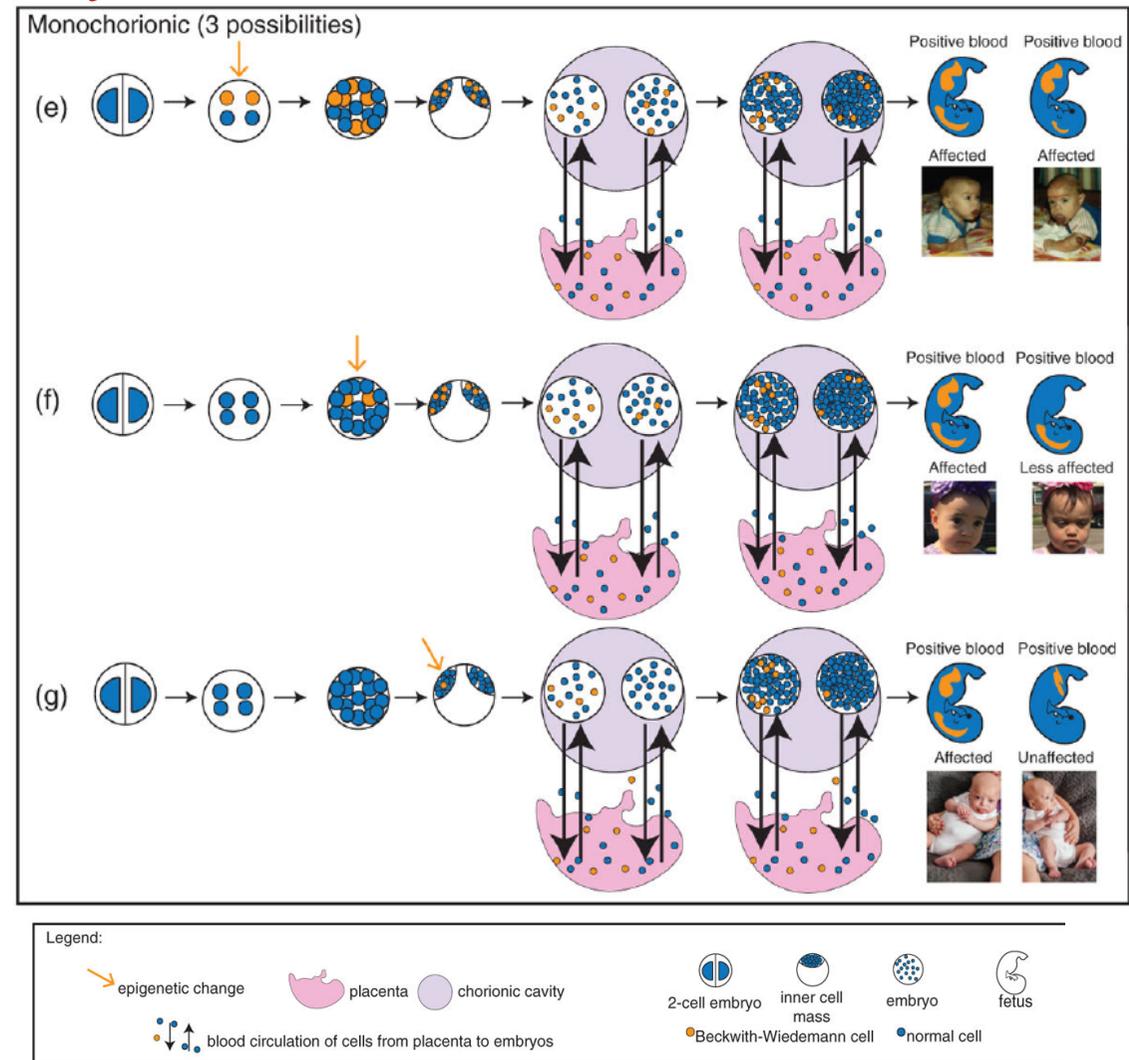
Diffuse mosaicism theory

In monochorionic gestations, when the twinning event occurs immediately following the epigenetic event, there is less time for affected cell division and dispersion, leading to two discordant embryos :

(e) : a delay between the epigenetic event and twinning allows time for affected cell propagation, leading to 2 concordant embryos

(f;g) : when the twinning event occurs immediately following the epigenetic event, there is less time for affected cell division and dispersion, leading to two discordant embryos

→ Asymmetric distribution of affected cells among the multiple fetuses in a monozygotic monochorionic pregnancy → spectrum of variably affected phenotypes



And...

*That is why they were
twins!*

Evolution of our twins...

Twin 1 : 2,5 yo

- *Discharge from NICU at day 105 (39+3 weeks)*
- *Disparition of scar eventration, stability of umbilical hernia*
- *Follow up by pediatrician specialized in hematology and oncology :*
 - *No nephrocalcinosis*
 - *No abnormal gain of weight*
 - *No tumor development (screening by abdominal ultrasound)*
 - *Negative aFP screening*

Twin 2

- *Never discharged from the NICU due to severe BPD and dependence on respiratory support as well as complicated digestive history (multiples translocations, occlusions/subocclusions, eventration post-operative, infectious complications, enteral feeding failure)*
- *Resuscitation project adaptated*
- *Died at one year old of respiratory failure*

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

The disease penetrance is epigenome-regulated

Methylation defect and twinning process are correlated

Hypomethylation can be present in blood cells without pathological phenotype

If you have a suspicion of BWS in one twin :

Ask yourself about the zygosity and chorionicity

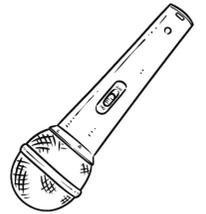
Clinical Evaluation of both twins (BWS score)

Genetic testing on a blood sample AND another sample (buccal, skin fibroblasts, saliva,...) for both twins

Follow up often necessary (according to algorithm) !

THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION !

*What's yours is mine, and what's
mine is...sometimes yours.*



Questions ?



Predisposition in tumor development

Risk depends of molecular defect

Wilms Tumor = most frequent (hepatoblastoma, adrenal carcinoma, neuroblastic tumor, rhabdomyosarcoma)

High risk before first 4 years of life

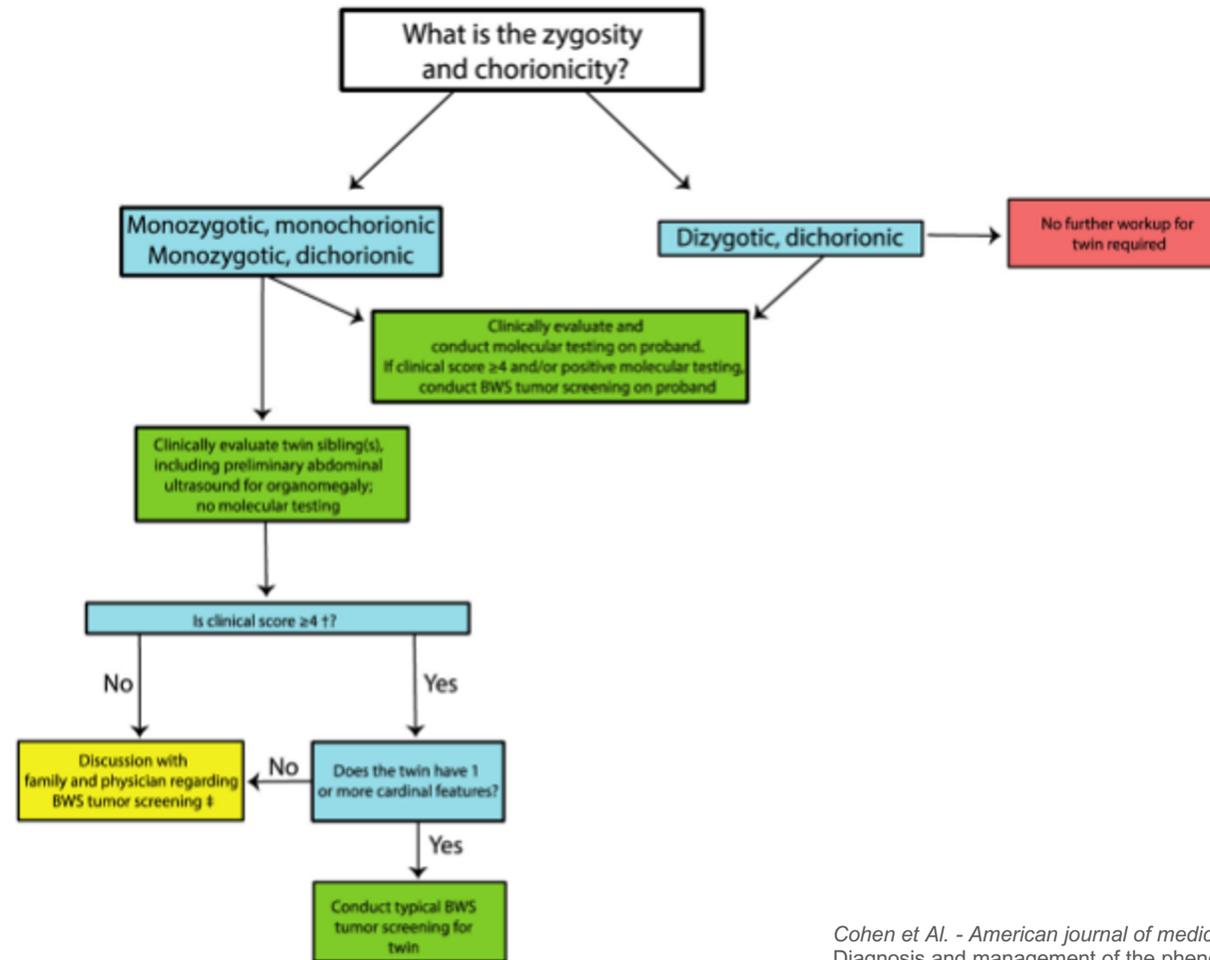
For high risk : abdominal US /3-4 months during 8-10 yo et aFP /3 month during 30 months

TABLE 1 | Association of BWS molecular defects in subgroups and tumor risk frequency.

Molecular defect	Alteration	Frequency of molecular defects	Tumor risk compared with other molecular subgroups
H19/IGF2:IG-DMR HYPERmethylation	Hypermethylation	5–10%	High risk of Wilms tumor
UPD(11)pat	Paternal UPD	20%	High risk of Wilms tumor and hepatoblastoma
KCNQ1OT1:TSS-DMR HYPOmethylation	Hypomethylation	50%	Tumor incidence is lower than the other molecular subgroups and is very variable
CDKN1C mutations	Loss of function mutations	5–10% (Sporadic cases 5%; Familial cases 40%)	Low risk of Wilms tumor

Adapted from Cooper et al. (2005), Eggermann et al. (2014), Maas et al. (2016), Mussa et al. (2016a), and Brioude et al. (2018).

Algorithm for follow up



Screening: abdominal ultrasound and aFP blood testing

Cohen et Al. - American journal of medical genetics (2019).
Diagnosis and management of the phenotypic spectrum of twins with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome.

FIGURE 4. Proposed algorithm for clinical management of multiple gestations in which at least one child is affected with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome. Legend: † Clinical score excluding shared pregnancy factors (i.e., placental mesenchymal dysplasia, placentomegaly, polyhydramnios)‡ No data currently to support or refute the necessity of tumor screening in this instance