

The Amish - Culture, Medical Care, & Genetic Disorders



**Vernon
Memorial
Healthcare**

So much care, so close.

Amish



Photo Janet Kruk

Descended from several hundred families who came to US in 1700s

- Closed community (few marry into community)
- Large families – average seven children
- Population doubles every 20 years

Amish



State	2019 Population	% of the total US Amish population, 2019
Pennsylvania	79,200	23.5%
Ohio	76,195	22.6%
Indiana	57,430	17.1%
Wisconsin	22,020	6.5%
New York	20,595	6.1%
Michigan	16,410	4.9%
Missouri	13,990	4.2%
Kentucky	13,345	4.0%
Iowa	9,980	3.0%
Illinois	7,730	2.3%
Minnesota	4,680	1.4%
Total (all States)	336,235	

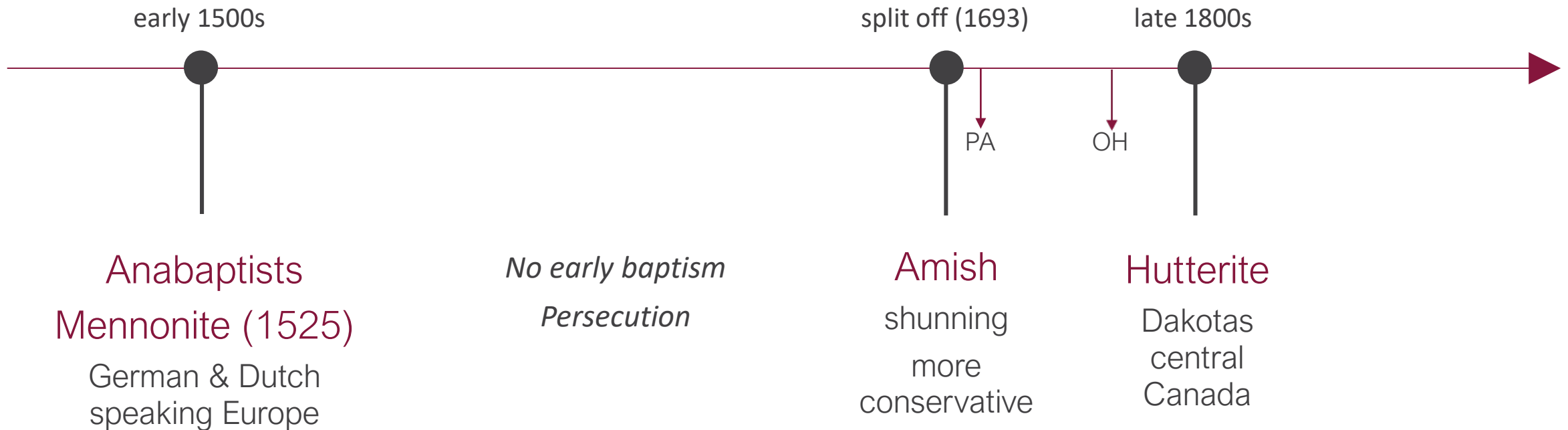
States with >1%: TN, KS, DE, MD, VA, ME, MT, OK, CO, NE, WV, MS, NC, AK, WY, FL, SD, TX, VT, ID and Canada

"Amish Population Profile, 2019". Elizabethtown College, the Young Center for Anabaptist and Pietist Studies.

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Retrieved August 7, 2019.

Differentiation



Amish came to North America in two waves—in the mid-1700s and again in the first half of the 1800s. Their first settlements were in southeastern Pennsylvania. Eventually they followed the frontier to other counties in Pennsylvania, then to Ohio, Indiana, and to other Midwestern states. The first Amish people in Ohio arrived in the early 1800s.

Early philosophical beliefs



- Separation of church and state
- Resistance to public education
- Nonviolence
(alternative military service)
- Opposition to slavery

Amish culture today



- Church at individual family homes (every other Sunday)
- “No Sunday sales”
- Marriage at or after age 21
- Divorce prohibited
- School through 8th grade

Amish culture today



- Settlements centered around “church districts”
- Each has its own rules and dress
- “Plain” in dress; communal life
- Pridefulness, individuality discouraged
- Variability in communities is the rule*

Amish culture today



- Language – “Pennsylvania Dutch” (English second language)
- Transportation* – horse & buggy locally; hired drivers (\$1 per mile) (travel for weddings, funerals common)
- No electricity* – challenges with medical equipment
- No telephones or computers* (prolific letter writers)

Taxes



- Pay all state and local taxes
- Do not pay Social Security tax
- Sign “form 4029” at age 18
- Are not eligible for Medicare, Social Security, Medicaid

Insurance



- Do not purchase insurance (homeowners, life, disability)
- No private health insurance
- No Medical assistance (form 4029)

Health care financing



- Pay cash, which limits health care
- Shop around
- Medical tourism common
- Ask discerning medical questions
 - “What do you anticipate finding with an echo; how will it affect my care?”

Medical practices



Preference is for natural healing & trusted remedies

- Immune boosters, liver flushes, tinctures, herbs, homeopathics
- Chiropractic heavily used (Ortman Clinic)
- Chelation, magnetic therapy, cranial treatments, alternative therapies

Western medicine often used late in an illness

- Our views of superiority viewed with some skepticism

So what is a (Western) doctor to do?



- Focus on service, not conversion to “our faith” (Western medicine)
- Be practical & conservative with testing
- Good *clinical* medicine – understand probability assessment in differential diagnosis
- Educate and give recommendation, but offer alternatives...
- Accept choices which would not be your first choice (have I been clear in my communication?)

Pregnancy and Childbirth in the Amish



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Pregnancy in Amish



- Family and church are center of Amish life
- Birth control is almost never used
- Family size large
(average of seven children)

Location of deliveries



- Generally home births
- Birthing center, when available
- Hospital births are almost never electively chosen

Attendants at birth



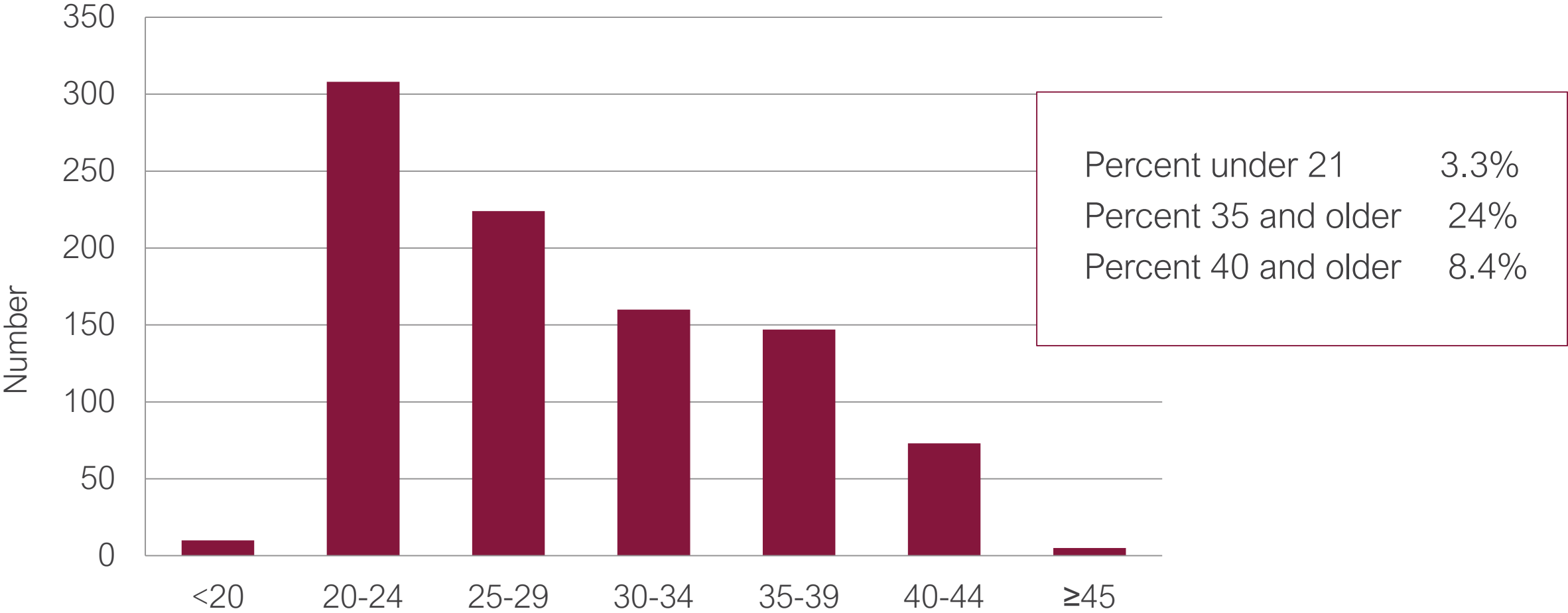
Attendant	Likelihood of Newborn Screen
Amish midwife	Variable
Licensed midwife	High
Grandmothers	Low
Husband	Low

History of the Birthing Center

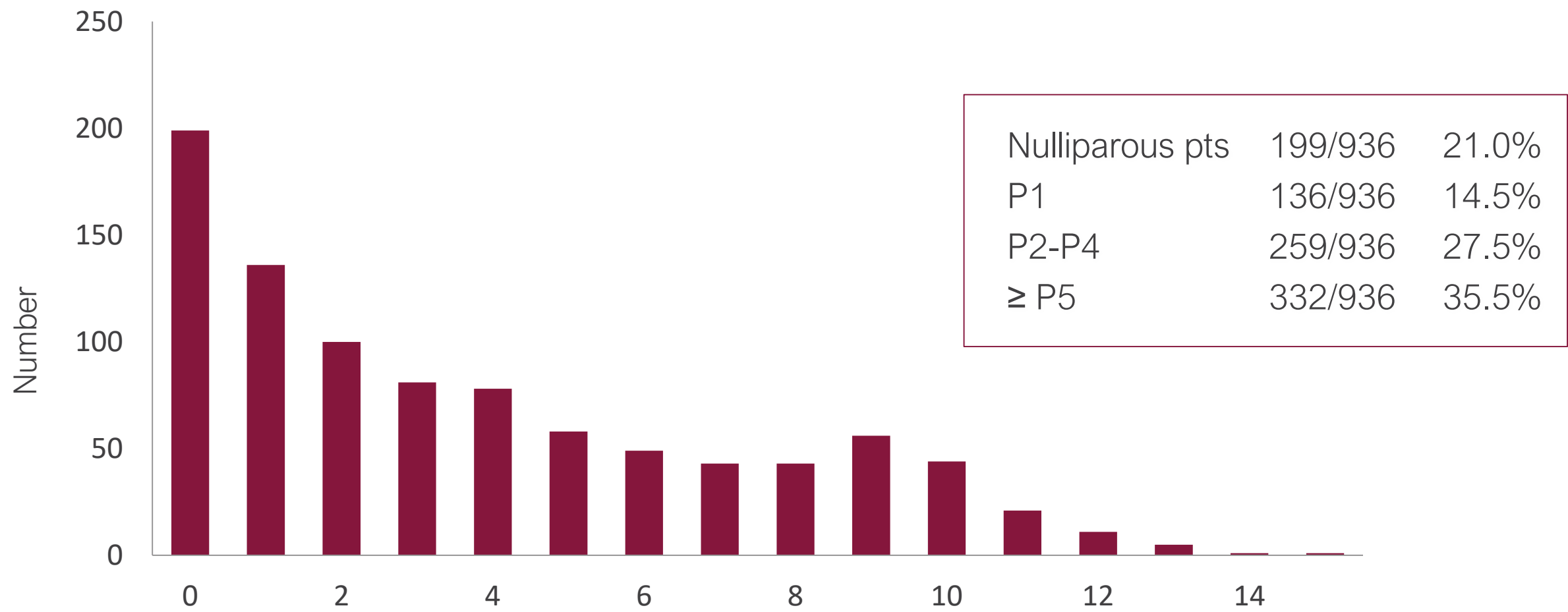


- Recognition of birthing complications
- Proposal for hospital-based birthing center
- Birth in clinic “by accident” 1993
- Addition of ultrasound
- Cost
 - \$650 in 1993
 - \$1350 in 2018
(includes all prenatal care; US; labs; delivery; PP home visit at 24-48 hours for Newborn Screen, congenital heart screen; hearing screen)

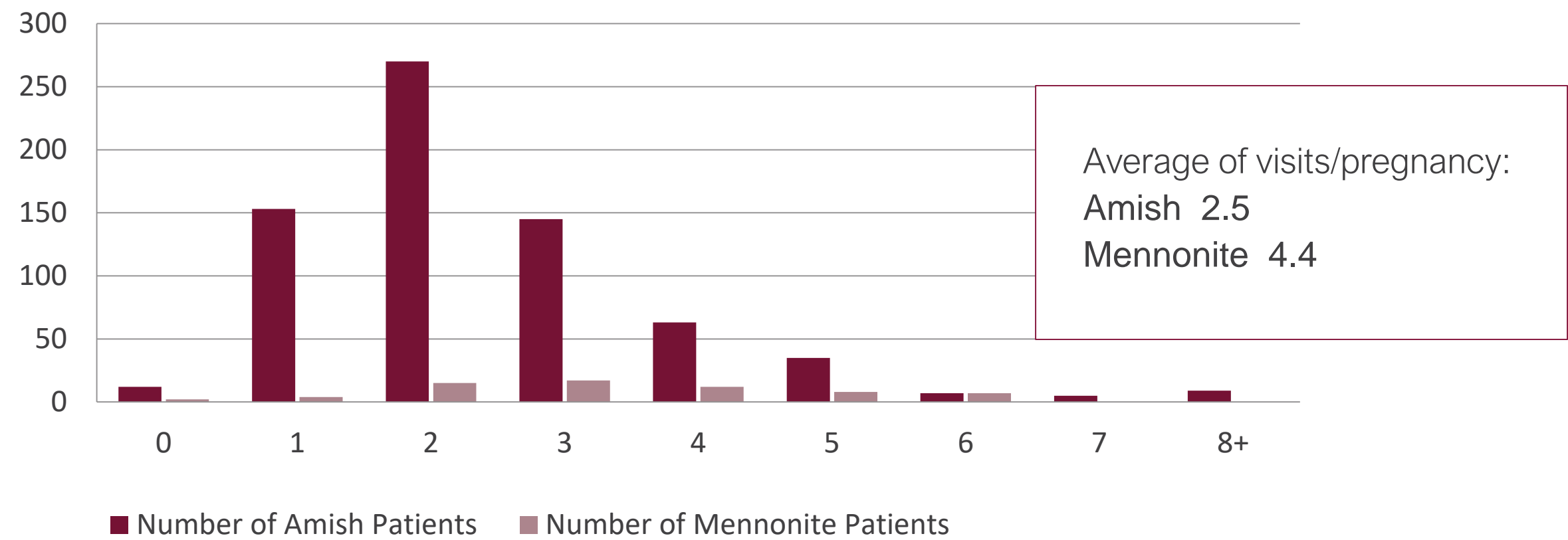
Maternal age



Maternal parity



Prenatal visits



C-sections

	Cases	Rate of C-section
Planned clinic births	28 of 839	3.4%
High risk “transfer in” patients	7 of 88	8.0%
Overall C-section rate	35 of 927	3.8%

Vaginal Birth After C-section (VBAC)

	Success Rate	Total
Primary	25/28	89%
Subsequent	64/65	98%
Total	89/93	95%

Other Clinic Birthing Statistics



Twins:

Multiple sets delivered

Breech:

External version, then delivery

Vaginal Breech, incl primips

Fetal & neonatal death rate
similar to in-hospital births

Interface of Birthing Program and Genetics



Mothers with disorders

Sitosterolemia

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Propionic Acidemia

Hx (risk) of affected babies

Recessive disorders (Troyers, Galloway Mowat, BRAT1)

Dominant – HCM; VWD

X-linked – Hemophilia

Parental Screening

Carrier Testing for individual disease (MSUD; sitosterolemia)

Carrier Panels (future)

Genetic Disorders in the Amish and Mennonite Populations



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Founder population



- Small number of individuals form a new community for reasons of ethnicity, religion, or geography
- Marriage occurs within their community
- Decrease in genetic variation occurs
- Some conditions absent; others may magnify in frequency

Founder populations



- >1000 founder populations (700 in India alone)
- Amish & Mennonites are distinct founder populations
- Lessons learned are applicable to populations across the world
 - Specific diseases
 - Approach to diagnosis

Father of study of inherited disorders in the plain population



Holmes Morton, MD
Clinic for Special Children

Deep study of disorders in a specific population



Leads to

- Pattern recognition (& institutional knowledge)
- Low cost & efficient diagnosis
- Targeted variant development (TVARs) - \$50
- Lists of known diagnoses in a population become possible

Pathogenic Alleles Table

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Table 2. Pathogenic Alleles Among the	Patients	Patients	Patients	CHC	Diagnosis	Gene symbol	Sequence variant	Protein variant	Population	Treatability	
2	Plain Populations of Pennsylvania, Eastern	CSC	DOC	BBPMC	Diseases	Holmes						
3	Maryland, Northeastern Ohio, Indiana,		Clinic		Amish &	County						
4	and the Midwest				Mennonites	WHSIC						
5					IN & MN							
6												
7	Disease TITLE											
8												
9	11-beta-hydroxylase deficiency	x					CYP11B1	c.1343G>A	Arg448His	Amish	1	
10	21 hydroxylase deficiency					1						
11	3-β-OH-steroid dehydrogenase deficiency	x					HSD3B2	c.35G>A	Gly11Glu	Amish	1	
12	aldosterone deficiency	x					CYP11B2	5 bp deletion		Amish	1	
13	Alagille syndrome		x									
14	Amish albinism		x									
15	Amish											
16	Brit											
17	Auti											
18	Bar											
19	Beal											
20	biot											
21	biot											
22	biot											
23	Byls											
24	Cebu											
25	Cebu											
26	Chui											
27	chrn											
28	Coh											
29	Con											
30	congenital hearing loss				x							
31	congenital hypotonia					2						
32	congenital nephrotic syndrome	x					NPHS1	c.1481delC		Mennonite	1	
33	congenital nephrotic syndrome	x					NPHS1	c.3250delG		Mennonite	1	
34	Crigler-Najjar syndrome	x	x		x		UGT1A1	c.222C>A	Tyr747Ter	Amish and Me	1	
35	factor 11 deficiency	x					F11	c.1327C>T	Arg443Cys	Mennonite	1	
36	cleft palate				x							
37	familial cleft lip w/ or w/o cleft palate (?)		x									
38	familial cranioeyrctosis (?)		x									
39	non-syndromic deafness	x					GJB2	c.35delG		Mennonite	1	
40	familial deafness (?)		x									
41	familial hypercholesterolemia	x					TIP2	c.143T>C	Val48Asp	Amish	1	
42	familial hypercholesterolemia	x					BAAT	c.125A>G	Met76Val	Amish	1	
43	familial hyperlipidemia			10								
44	familial seizure w/ mental retardation		x									
45	familial uricemia			3								
46	fructose intolerance		x									
47	galactosemia	x			x		GALT	c.563A>G	Gln188Arg	Amish	1	
48	Gaucher disease		x									
49	glucose/galactose malabsorption		x									
50	Gitelman syndrome	x					SLC12A3	c.1924C>G	Arg642Gly	Amish	1	
51	Gitelman syndrome	x					SLC12A3	8.627 bp deletion		Amish	1	
52	Gitelman syndrome (?) Different variant?			7								
53	glutamic aciduria, type 1	x			x		GCHH	c.1262C>T	Ala421Val	Amish	1	

9	11-beta-hydroxylase deficiency	x								1	CYP11B1	c.1343G>A	Arg448His	Amish	1
10	21 hydroxylase deficiency									1					
11	3-β-OH-steroid dehydrogenase deficiency	x									HSD3B2	c.35G>A	Gly11Glu	Amish	1
12	aldosterone deficiency	x									CYP11B2	5 bp deletion		Amish	1
13	Alagille syndrome														
14	Amish albinism														

Consequences of a known diagnosis



- Cascade testing
- Carrier testing for sibs and other relatives
- Cord blood testing at birth

Cord blood testing & early identification



Leads to

- Early effective treatment when known
- Opportunities for testing interventions early in life
- Avoidance of diagnostic odysseys
- Prompt transition to palliative care for lethal disorders

Center for Special Children



- “Clinic within a clinic”
- Manage all family members & all ages
- Birthing center
- Board includes ½ or more members from plain community (president of Board is from plain community)

Disorders

Metabolic disorders

- Propionic Acidemia
- Maple Syrup Urine Disease
- PKU
- Cobalamin C deficiency

Neurodevelopment disorders (severe)

- Galloway Mowat syndrome
- SNIP1
- Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome
- CNPNAP2 (caspr2)
- GM3 synthase deficiency
- BRAT1
- Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia

Neurodevelopmental syndromes (less severe)

- Troyer syndrome
- Ataxia-telangiectasia-like disorder type 2
- Amish brittle hair syndrome
- 16p11.2 duplication/deletion

Cardiovascular

- Sitosterolemia
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Long QT2

Ocular disorders

- Oculocutaneous albinism
- Jalili syndrome
- Retinitis pigmentosa

Congenital hearing loss

- Connexin 26 (GJB2)
- SLITRK6

Respiratory/Immunologic

- Cystic Fibrosis
- Primary ciliary dyskinesia
- Cartilage hair hypoplasia
- RAG1 SCID
- DiGeorge syndrome

Miscellaneous

- Mucopolysaccharidosis (I cell disease)
- Corticosterone Methyloxidase 1 deficiency
- DGAT1 (protein losing enteropathy)

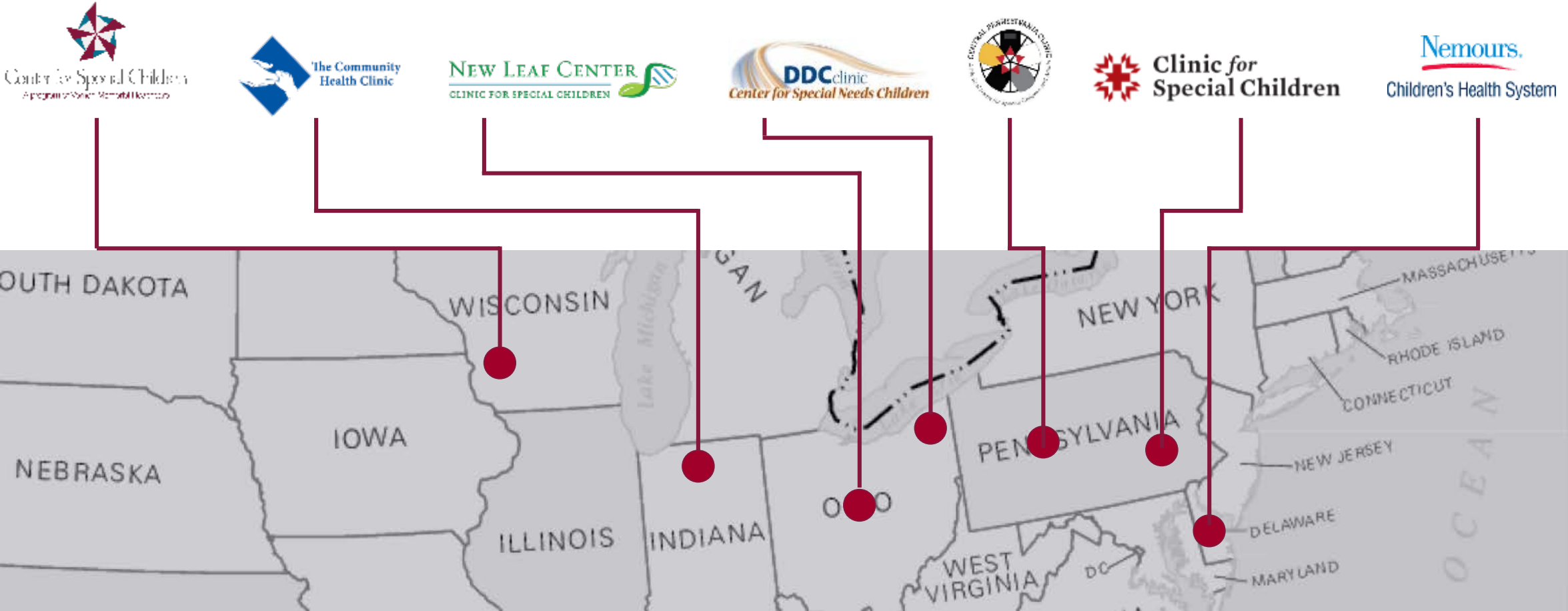
Sporadic (not founder) mutations

- Coffin Lowrey syndrome
- Williams syndrome
- Rett syndrome
- Neurofibromatosis
- Mandibulofacial dysostosis with microcephaly
- Sturge Weber syndrome
- CHD4
- GATA3
- Smith-Magenis
- ADNP/SYNGAP1

Novel Disorders

- CHD & ocular disease
- Developmental disability w/ SNHL

Plain Community Health Consortium



Sitosterolemia (phytosterolemia)



- Disorder of plant sterol metabolism leading to dramatic elevation in levels, esp. sitosterol and campesterol
- Accelerated atherogenesis
- Hematologic effects
- ~ 100 reported cases
- Seen in Amish, Hutterites, Chinese, Korean, Middle East

Sitosterolemia (phytosterolemia)



- Mutation in gene ABCG5 or ABCG 8
- Many mutations result in same phenotype
- Amish founder mutation (ABCG8 c.1720G>A)
- Sterol levels 50 to 200X normal

Clinical features



- Accelerated atherogenesis (& aortic valve disease)
- Xanthomata (1/3 cases)
- Hematologic (hemolytic anemia; large platelets); bleeding risk?
- Orthopedic (lower extremity arthritis; Achilles' tendonitis)
- GI distress & poor growth (in subset)

Treatment



- Ezetimibe
- Bile acid sequestrants
- Low sterol diet (limit veg. oils etc)
- Statins ineffective
- Stanols?

What have we learned about sitosterolemia?



CIMT to study state of vasculature?

A work in progress

Fasting for sterol levels



	Before Meal	After Meal
Patient 1	61	55
Patient 2	67	63
Patient 3	81	82
Patient 4	56	54
Patient 5	59	55
Patient 6	59	63
Patient 7	34	35
Average	60	58

Impact on Wound Healing



- 54 y/o man with penetrating injury to neck, involving esophagus
- Surgical intervention X5 (G-tube for months)
- Chronic open draining wound X 30 years
- After sitosterolemia Dx made, & treatment for one yr,
- Draining wound has healed and remains so

What about stanol supplementation?

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Effects of plant sterol- or stanol-enriched margarine on fasting plasma oxysterol concentrations in healthy subjects

Sabine Baumgartner^a, Ronald P. Mensink^a, Constanze Husche^b, Dieter Lütjohann^b, Jogchum Plat^{a,*}

^a Department of Human Biology, NUTRIM School for Nutrition, Toxicology and Metabolism, Maastricht University Medical Center, Maastricht, The Netherlands

^b Institute of Clinical Chemistry and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

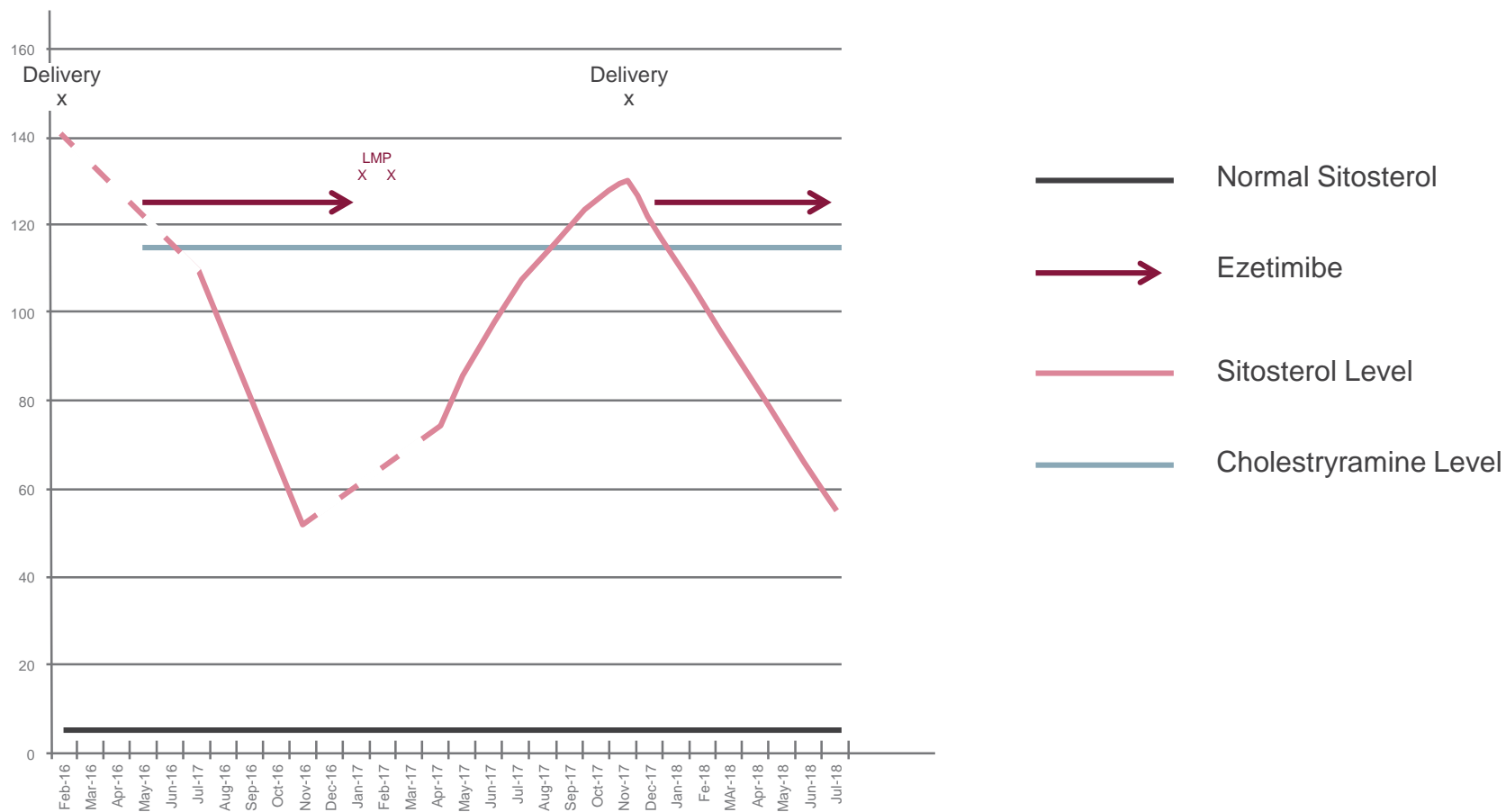
Effect of consumption of plant sterol and plant stanol-enriched margarines on serum lipid and lipoprotein concentrations, and on serum plant sterol, plant stanol and lathosterol levels.

	Control condition	Plant sterol condition	Plant stanol condition
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	5.56 ± 1.07	5.26 ± 1.08 ¹	5.27 ± 1.11 ¹
LDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	3.36 ± 1.06	3.08 ± 1.00 ¹	3.10 ± 1.05 ¹
HDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	1.69 ± 0.39	1.65 ± 0.39	1.68 ± 0.39
Total cholesterol/HDL	3.46 ± 1.00	3.32 ± 0.93 ²	3.28 ± 0.96 ³
Triacylglycerol (mmol/L)	1.14 ± 0.40	1.18 ± 0.44	1.08 ± 0.41
ApoB100 (g/L)	0.97 ± 0.25	0.93 ± 0.24 ³	0.92 ± 0.26 ³
ApoA1 (g/L)	1.57 ± 0.31	1.55 ± 0.31	1.55 ± 0.27
Sitosterol*	140 ± 69	226 ± 255 ³	88 ± 35 ⁴
Campesterol	214 ± 83	346 ± 172 ¹	131 ± 59 ^{1,4}
Sitostanol	4.3 ± 3.3	5.5 ± 5.7	22.4 ± 11.7 ^{1,4}
Campestanol	2.8 ± 1.6	3.5 ± 2.0	13.1 ± 7.7 ^{1,4}
Lathosterol	115 ± 57	134 ± 56 ³	130 ± 55 ²
Cholestanol	165 ± 0.33	153 ± 32 ²	155 ± 32 ²

Xanthomata, before and after treatment



Management of sterols during pregnancy



Bleeding risk



- Platelet function studies normal
- Reassuring family history from two adult women (18 pregnancies – no transfusions, transfer to hospital, etc)
- Personal experience in two deliveries

Other Studies in Pregnancy



- Fetal doppler flow studies (2nd trimester)– normal
- Platelet function studies - normal
- Placental pathology - a window to the microvasculature?
- 2 deliveries (one patient) - normal

The Future in Genetic Assessment

Panels: For diagnosis For couple screening



Clinic for Special Children

- >1000 mutations
- \$490 (goal pricing: \$100-\$200)

DDC Clinic

- 125 disorders
- \$400 (goal pricing: \$100-\$200)

UW-Madison (from filter paper)

- 100+ mutations
- Goal: \$100



Questions?