



The spectrum of beta-thalassemia mutations in the 22 Arab countries: a systematic review

Aisha Moeen Khan , Asma Mohammed Al-Sulaiti , Salma Younes , Mohamed Yassin & Hatem Zayed

To cite this article: Aisha Moeen Khan , Asma Mohammed Al-Sulaiti , Salma Younes , Mohamed Yassin & Hatem Zayed (2020): The spectrum of beta-thalassemia mutations in the 22 Arab countries: a systematic review, Expert Review of Hematology, DOI: [10.1080/17474086.2021.1860003](https://doi.org/10.1080/17474086.2021.1860003)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/17474086.2021.1860003>



© 2020 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.



Accepted author version posted online: 15 Dec 2020.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 47



View related articles [↗](#)



View Crossmark data [↗](#)

Publisher: Taylor & Francis & Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group

Journal: *Expert Review of Hematology*

DOI: 10.1080/17474086.2021.1860003

Systematic review

The spectrum of beta-thalassemia mutations in the 22 Arab countries: a systematic review

Aisha Moeen Khan¹, Asma Mohammed Al-Sulaiti¹, Salma Younes², Mohamed Yassin³ & Hatem Zayed¹

¹Department of Biomedical Sciences, College of Health Sciences, QU Health, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar

²Translational Research Institute, Women's Wellness and Research Center, Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar

³Department of Hematology and BMT, National Center for Cancer Care and Research, Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar

Corresponding author:

Hatem Zayed

Department of Biomedical Sciences, College of Health Sciences, QU Health, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar

Email: hatem.zayed@qu.edu.qa

Abstract

Objectives: To investigate the mutational spectrum in *HBB* gene in Arab patients with Beta-Thalassemia (β -thal). **Methods:** Authors searched five databases (PubMed, Science Direct, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar) from the time of inception until March 2020. **Results:** Authors search strategy yielded 3,229 citations, of which 48 were eligible for systematic analysis. Ninety-three mutations were found; 87 were shared between Arabs and other ethnic groups, six mutations were unique to Arabs (c.92+2T>G, c.-240G>A, c.150delC, c.420dupT, deletion of 192 bp spanning exon 1, intron 1, and the first two bases of exon 2 of *HBB* gene, and deletion of 9.6 kb, including exon 1 and intron 2 of *HBB* gene). The most common *HBB* gene mutations among Arabs were c.93-21G>A, c.118C>T, c.92+1G>A, c.92+6T>C, c.92+5G>C, c.315+1G>A, and c.27dupG. Consanguinity is high among Arab patients with β -thal, and migration into Arab countries led to allelic heterogeneity among Arab patients with β -thal. **Conclusion:** The findings of this study present a platform for further genetic epidemiological studies and will improve the genetic counseling for Arab patients with β -thal.

Key words

Beta Thalassemia (β -thal), *HBB* gene, genetic mutations, genotype-phenotype correlations, Arab countries

1. Introduction

Beta-thalassemia (β -thal, MIM # 613985) is a chronic hemolytic anemia that is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner [1]. It is characterized by reduced hemoglobin levels and red blood cells production [2]. β -thal is caused by reduction or absence of β -globin chains, which make a tetramer with the α -globin chains to produce hemoglobin. β^0 mutations are those that completely inactivate the β gene, resulting in no β -globin production, other mutations allow the production of some β globin, and are classified according to the degree of quantitative reduction in the output of the β chains; as β^{+-} or β^{++} ("silent") thalassemia [3]. β -thal is characterized by variability in the clinical presentation that is determined by the prolonged reduction in β -globin chains, which results from mutations in the β -globin gene (*HBB*) [1]. The *HBB* gene is positioned on the short arm of chromosome 11, with a size of 1.6 Kb, and consists of three exons [4]. To date, according to the Human Gene Mutation Database (HGMD®), more than 200 mutations were reported in the *HBB* gene that are associated with β -thal [4]. Absence of β -globin chains production that leads to β^0 -thal is caused by initiation codon, splice-site junction, missense, nonsense, and frameshift mutations [4]. On the other hand, reduction in β -globin chains which lead to β^{+-} -thal is caused by mutations in the promoter, and 5'/3'-UTRs [4].

Worldwide, the number of babies born annually with β -thal has been estimated to be more than 40,000 [5]. A total of 80 million are estimated to be carriers of β -thal [5]. β -thal is a significant health problem in many countries, and is mostly prevalent in low-income countries, including in the Mediterranean and southeast Asian regions. It is also broadly extended in Indian subcontinent and Melanesia [6, 7]. β -thal is also common in North America, Australia, and Northern Europe as a result of migration [6]. In Arab countries, the carrier frequency ranges from 1 to 11% [8]. Heterozygous carriers usually show no symptoms, where compound heterozygous and homozygous mostly lead to β -thal major that is common in Arab countries. On the other hand, β -thal intermedia results from the effect of genetic modulators with a modifying effect on the heterozygous or homozygous β -thal minor [8].

In terms of genotype-phenotype correlations, β -thal is classified into four different groups: β -thal major (also known as Cooley's anemia), β -thal intermedia, β -thal minor, and silent β -thal [4]. Silent β -thal carriers are heterozygous for the β^{++} allele (β^{++} /BN) and are characterized by normal red blood cells and Hb A2 levels [3]. The β -thal minor patients inherit a single β^0 or β^+ allele are asymptomatic. However, their laboratory findings show increased Hb A2 levels and decreased microcytosis and hypochromia. The β -thal intermedia represents a clinical condition between the minor and major trait. Patients are either homozygous for the β^+ allele (β^+ / β^+) or compound heterozygous for β^0 and β^+ (β^0 /

β^+). The phenotypic spectrum of β -thal intermedia ranges from mild to severe anemia with occasional blood transfusions. The β -thal intermedia is observed in heterozygous patients with a single dominant β^0 allele (β^0/BN), homozygous for β^0 (β^0/β^0) having alpha-thalassemia co-inheritance or in heterozygous with dominant β^0 (β^0/BN) or recessive β^+ allele (β^+/BN) with a-triplication co-inheritance. However, the genotype-phenotype correlation of β -thal intermedia is complex and remains to be fully elucidated [9, 10]. The third and most severe form of thalassemia, referred to as β -thal major, is characterized by severe anemia and skeletal deformities. This form requires regular blood transfusions for survival. Most β -thal major cases are homozygous for the β^0 allele (β^0/β^0), fewer cases are compound heterozygous (β^+/β^0) [10].

Arabs are a major panethnic group, and their union, the Arab League, comprises 22 countries [11]. The Arab world has historically been the crossroad for different cultures that has significantly altered its ethnic composition, yielding a high degree of genetic heterogeneity [12]. Given that β -thal is particularly associated with certain ethnic groups and specific populations residing in particular geographic areas in the Arab world, genetic variations are believed to affect the phenotypic presentation of β -thal patients in a unique way that is different from other ethnic groups [13]. Arabs are currently interested to understand the genetic architecture of what makes them susceptible to genetic diseases, and therefore started intensively to sequence the Arab genomes through national projects that aim to define the disease-causing genetic mutations for all genetic disorders. This started with Saudi Arabia [14], followed by Qatar [15], and currently UAE sequencing their 1000 genome [16]. These projects are very important to determine the carrier frequency of β -thal among Arabs, and therefore will improve premarital genetic counseling and healthcare for Arab patients with β -thal. Although β -thal-associated mutations have been extensively studied, the outcomes have been conflicting and inconsistent among different ethnic populations [8,17]. In addition, there has been relatively little attention devoted to comprehensively investigate the mutational spectrum in *HBB* gene among Arab patients with β -thal. Therefore, in this systematic review, we aimed to summarize current evidence on the current spectrum of β -thal-related *HBB* mutations across the 22 Arab countries.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Search strategy

A systematic review was performed of all peer-reviewed published research articles on Arab β -thal patients in the 22 Arab countries to identify the mutations in the *HBB* gene that are causative to β -thal in the Arab patients. Five literature databases (PubMed, Science Direct, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar) were searched to include all the relevant articles published in English from the time of inception until March 2020. We used “Beta Thalassemia” search term in combination with one of these terms: “genetic” OR “mutation” OR “variant”, with the name of each of the 22 Arab countries. For examples “Beta Thalassemia” AND “variant” AND “Qatar”. The eligible research articles were screened for the titles and abstracts.

2.2 Study selection

The selection of research articles was performed based on the following selection criteria: (1) original research articles published in peer reviewed journals; (2) studies comprising Arab subjects residing in Arab countries who were diagnosed with β -thal; and (3) studies reporting *HBB* gene mutation data. The articles which failed to meet any of the inclusion criteria were excluded. The citations of the selected articles were exported to Endnote web X8, after which the duplicate articles were removed, and the remaining articles were assessed against the inclusion criteria (**Figure 1**).

2.3 Data extraction

The data selection was done independently by three scientists (AA, AK, and SY) and finally edited by the senior author (HZ), technical revision was done by experienced hematologist (MY). The eligible articles were fully screened, and the genetic mutations relevant data, the number of patients/ chromosomes/ alleles examined, the reported clinical phenotype were captured (**Tables 1, Table 2 and Supplementary Table 1**). Additionally, two human hemoglobin variants databases were utilized to check for frequency of the detected mutations in different ethnic groups and the related clinical phenotypes. These two databases were: IthaGenes (<https://www.ithanet.eu/db/ithagenes>) and HbVar: (<http://globin.bx.psu.edu/hbvar/menu.html>). Moreover, HGMD (<http://www.hgmd.cf.ac.uk/ac/index.php>), clinvar (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/>), EVS (<https://evs.gs.washington.edu/EVS/>) and LOVD (<https://www.lovd.nl/>) databases were used to check for the uniqueness of the mutations in the Arab populations.

3 Results

3.1 Search findings

Our search strategy resulted in 8,298 citations; of which 3,229 remained after removing the duplicates. According to the inclusion criteria mentioned earlier in the Methods section, 3,181 citations were excluded (**Figure 1**). The remaining 118 articles were considered eligible, of which 70 articles were excluded, 66 were irrelevant and four were not in English language. The remaining 48 articles were included in the systematic analysis.

3.2 Molecular genetics findings

The data of the captured *HBB* gene mutations that are unique for Arab populations are summarized in **Table 1**, the shared mutations that are circulated among Arabs and other ethnic groups is listed in **Table 2**. The most common mutations that are circulated among Arabs is shown in **Figure 2**. Furthermore, any reported data about the patient hemoglobin level, transfusion frequency, and presence of complications were collected. A total of 105 mutations in the *HBB* were reported in patients from 20 Arab countries (**Tables 1, Table 2, and Supplementary Table 1**).

Most of the *HBB* gene mutations were splice site (27%) and frameshift (26%) mutations (**Figure 3**). The other mutations were promoter (17%), missense (9%), nonsense (6%), deletion (4%) mutations, while the remaining (11%) mutations were 5'-UTR, 3'-UTR, fusion or combined frameshift and nonsense mutations (**Figure 3**).

Six of the 105 captured mutations were unique to Arabs c.92+2T>G, c.-240G>A, c.150delC, c.420dupT, deletion of 192 bp within the β -globin gene spanning exon 1, intron 1, and the first two bases of exon 2 and deletion of 9.6 kb extending from exon 1 of δ -globin gene to IVS-II sequence of β -globin gene (**Table 1 and Figure 2**), 99 mutations were shared with other ethnic groups (**Table 2**), of which seven were identified to be the most frequent in Arab countries (**Table 2 and Figure 2**).

Most of the mutations were captured in Saudi Arabia (49), followed by Syria (44), Algeria and United Arab Emirates (27, each), Palestinian territories (25), Egypt and Iraq (24, each), Tunisia (22), Morocco

and Oman (20, each), Jordan and Lebanon (19, each), Kuwait (17), Bahrain (14), Qatar (13), Libya and Sudan (5, each), Comoros (3), Yemen (2) and Mauritania (1) (**Figure 4**). Our search strategy and selection criteria yielded no β -thal related mutations in two Arab countries (Djibouti and Somalia).

4 Discussion

This study comprehensively and systematically summarizes all the published peer-reviewed articles related to the β -thal in the Arab world. Our searching strategy captured 105 mutations in *HBB* gene (**Table 1, Table 2, and Supplementary Table 1**), 99 of the detected β -thal mutations in Arab countries were found to be shared with the other ethnic groups, while six mutations were found to be unique to Arabs (**Table 1**). The Arab world covers a wide area from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Arabian Sea in the east, including the Middle East and North Africa. In addition to its geographic diversity and due to the historic and current immigrations, the ethnicity of the population in the Arab world is diverse, comprising of different origins, including Asian, Kurdish, Turkish, Africans, and European. This diverse ethnic demographic is reflected in the large number of β -thal mutations that was detected in Arab countries (**Supplementary Table 1**).

4.1 Consanguinity and *HBB* gene mutations

Arab countries display some of the highest rates of consanguinity around the world, ranging from 20% to 50%, with average rates from 20% to 30%, across the 22 Arab countries [18]. Consanguinity reported to confer relatively higher risk in developing β -thal [19]. In Algeria, among 60 patients the consanguinity rate was 50% [20], in Iraq the rate was 52.8% among 152 patients [21], 49% among 189 patients in Syria [22], 55% and 31.5% among 200 and 73 patients, respectively, in Egypt [23, 24], while in Palestinian territories the rate was higher than 92.2% among 51 patients [25]. This is reflected in the higher prevalence rate of β -thal carriers and patients in the Arab world and in similar cultures like in Maldives where the carrier frequency of β -thal is more than 16% [7, 26], compared to Australia, North Europe, South Africa and America where the consanguinity rate is very low, and the carrier frequency is considerably less [27].

4.2 Distribution of *HBB* gene mutations in the Arab world

In the present study, most of the *HBB* gene mutations were detected in Saudi Arabia (49) and Syria (44). Syria has a distinguished sort of population with huge diversity in the ethnicity due to the historic colonization of the Roman, Ottoman and Mongols empires in the region and because of migration [28]. In Saudi Arabia, the wide spectrum of *HBB* mutations is thought to be due to different reasons based on the region of the country. In the eastern province of Saudi Arabia where the β -thal prevalence is high and most of the identified *HBB* mutations are also detected in the neighboring countries, these mutations are thought to be introduced by population migration flow [29, 30, 31], whereas in Mecca, although the prevalence of β -thal is low, *HBB* mutations is believed to be due to the settlement of the Hajj pilgrimages from around the world in the places near the holy city [32]. On the other hand, Comoros (3) Yemen (2) and Mauritania (1) recorded the lowest numbers of *HBB* gene mutations, which can be due to the dearth of reported data.

4.3 Unique mutations in Arabs

Although the spectrum of β -thal mutations in the Arab region is highly diversified and mostly shared with other ethnic groups, we identified six *HBB* gene mutations that our search strategy identified as unique to Arabs (Table 1), according to scientific literatures, and mutations databases (HGMD, ClinVar, EVS, and LOVD).

The mutation c.420dupT in the C-terminal region of the β -globin gene was identified in a young Kuwaiti patient with transfusion-dependent β -thal major and chromaturia (reddish/brown discoloration of the urine). This frameshift mutation in exon 3 resulted from a thymidine insertion in codons 139/140. The patient displayed clinical features, indicating early onset of β -thal major phenotype of ineffective erythropoiesis with the request of blood transfusions. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation was a successful treatment alternative for this severe form of β -thal major [33]. Another frameshift mutation was discovered in an ethnic Qatari patient with transfusion-dependent β -thal. This frameshift mutation resulted from the deletion of 192 bp within the β -globin gene spanning exon 1, intron 1, and the first two bases of exon 2 resulting in a pre-mature appearance of a stop codon [34]. Deletion in a β -globin gene is very uncommon in β -thal, where less than 10% of the 240 β -thal mutations reported involve a 150-200 bp deletion [35, 36]. This mutation is compound heterozygous with c.92+5G>T mutation, resulting in a β -thal major phenotype [34]. The third frameshift mutation in exon 2, c.150delC, is

homozygous and of Jordanian origin. The generation of premature a stop codon resulted in β -thal major with severe dependency on blood transfusions [37].

Another mutation is the deletion of 9.6 kb extending from exon 1 of δ -globin gene to the IV-II sequence II of *HBB* gene, which was detected in Sudanese adult male. The patient blood investigation showed microcytosis, hypochromia, elevated Hb F level and normal Hb A2 levels, while the molecular analysis revealed homozygous deletion of a single α -globin gene of 3.7kb, which could explain microcytosis and hypochromia, but not the elevated Hb F. Therefore, Multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA) was used that showed this deletion. This mutation is reported in carriers of δ β -thal carriers or hereditary persistence of fetal hemoglobin (HPFH) [38].

Besides frameshift mutations, a point mutation at the promoter of the *HBB* gene was identified in a Moroccan female (c.-240G>A), this mutation exhibits a β -thal intermedia phenotype in compound heterozygosity with a β 0 mutation or a silent phenotype in a heterozygous carrier. The patient was a 20-year old who showed symptoms of moderate anemia, increased Hb A2 and slightly increased Hb F level. The patient was transfused initially and had an enlarged spleen by the age of 10. However, Splenectomy was performed, and the patient remained asymptomatic without the need for transfusion for the rest of her life [39].

Finally, c.92+2T>G is a splice site mutation of Tunisian origin [40]. This mutation was later identified in Morocco [41]. The mutation resulted from a severe β 0 allele in homozygous form. However, no data regarding the clinical phenotype was mentioned in both studies [40, 41].

4.4 Common mutations among Arab countries shared with other ethnic groups

Among the 99 shared mutations with other ethnic groups, the most common *HBB* gene mutations with the highest frequencies among the Arab countries were the following: c.93-21G>A, c.118C>T, c.92+1G>A , c.92+6T>C , c.92+5G>C, c.315+1G>A , and c.27dupG (Table 2). These mutations show heterogeneity in the associated β -thal phenotypes among the different Arab countries.

The c.93-21G>A is a Mediterranean mutation found frequently in the Arab countries with different rates ranging from about 1% in Bahrain and UAE to 48% in Egypt. The c.93-21G>A mutation is from Turkish origin, and it is thought to be spread in the Eastern Mediterranean area and North Africa during

the Ottoman Empire, which controlled the region from 16th to early 20th century [42]. Additionally, it is thought that c.93-21G>A is introduced to the Arab world through human migration.

The mutation c.118C>T is a Mediterranean mutation of Roman origin and is detected with various prevalent rates, highest in the North African countries where it ranges between 26%-49% of the total *HBB* gene mutations. It is thought that c.118C>T got spread in the Arab countries during the Roman Empire which governed the region up to the fifth century BC [42]. An alternative suggestion is that c.118C>T may have originated from North Africa then spread in Europe through immigration [42].

The c.92+1G>A is a Mediterranean mutation, although being common among Arab countries, its frequency in Czech Republic is the highest (36%) [43] while in Arab its 26% in Egypt, and lower in other countries. The c.92+6T>C is a Mediterranean mutation of Portuguese origin and found common with low frequency in the Arab countries except in Palestinian territories where it counted for almost half of *HBB* gene mutations [44]. Interestingly, the c.92+6T>C mutation was reported to be localized in the mountain region of the Palestinian territories which reflects the isolation of the population of this region, which was inhibited by the Samaritans [44].

The c.92+5G>C is an Asian Indian mutation found with high frequency in Oman (73%), United Arab Emirate (47%) and Qatar (35%), while its frequency is much lower in the other Arab countries. This mutation is well established in Asian countries but not among the Arab countries. Most likely, the mutation was introduced to Oman, United Arab Emirates, and Qatar by the immigration and inhibition of Baluch people who are originally localized in Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

The c.315+1G>A, a mutation that was reported in various parts of the world, was found in high frequency in Iraq, while in the rest of Arab countries it was common with less frequencies [42]. Interestingly, this mutation is reported to have high frequency in Iran, suggesting that it may have introduced to Iraq during the Persian Empire [42]. The last common most frequent *HBB* mutation observed in our study was c.27dupG, which is reported among several Arab countries, highest in Qatar (26%) compared to its frequencies in the nearby countries such Bahrain and Iran. However, this data should be reported with caution due to the limited number of samples used in the study from Qatar [45].

4.5. Genotype-phenotype correlations among Arab patients with β -thal

The primary determinant of the phenotype severity is the type of β -thal allele (β^0 , β^+ , β^{++}). This review identifies several Arab mutations affecting transcription, RNA processing, and translation. A wide variety of mutations were found to affect mRNA processing. Point mutations such as substitution affecting the invariant dinucleotides GT or AG can abolish normal mRNA splicing resulting in a β^0 phenotype [3]. In Tunisia, the c.92+2T>G, a splice junction mutation identified in a homozygous or heterozygous state with a β^0 allele showed complete absence of β -globin production [40]. Such mutation as this is typical for a β -thal major phenotype since most cases are homozygous for the β^0 allele (β^0/β^0) and some cases are compound heterozygous (β^+/β^0) [10]. Mutations at conserved consensus sequence sites can also reduce the efficiency of splicing leading to mild to severe β -thal phenotype [3]. Homozygous and compound heterozygous in association with a β^0 allele status of the β^+ transcriptional mutant c.-240G>A in the promoter region manifested in β -thal media and β -thal minor, respectively. The mutation occurs in the (50-300) region of promoter elements required for regulation of gene expression [39]. Several frameshift mutations in homozygous, heterozygous and compound heterozygous states were also reported, most of the outcome is a stop codon leading to β -thal major phenotype [33, 34, 39, 46]. A strong correlation is linked between genotype and phenotype in almost all of the unique Arab mutations identified based on the allele type (β^0 , β^+) (Table 1).

Diagnosis of β -thal trait is made depending on increase in Hemoglobin A2 (HbA2) levels which is <3% in healthy individuals and >3.5% in those with β -thal trait [47]. However, using HbA2 levels alone is challenging. A study from Saudi Arabia showed that HbA2 level was <3.5% in β -thal trait individuals who were confirmed to have β -thal HBB gene mutations [47]. β -thal trait individuals who were carrying c.17_18het_delCT, c.25_26delAA, c.218G > C, c.281G > T, c.370A > C, or c.431A > T, HBB mutations had HbA2 level <3%, while those with c.[118C > T], c.79G > A, or c.92 p 5G > C had borderline HbA2 levels (3.1-3.9%) [47]. Thus, based on the HbA2 level only, these β -thal trait individuals would have been identified falsely as healthy, which is very critical. If β -thal trait married couple are diagnosed falsely as healthy, there is 25% probability they would have a child with β -thal major [2]. This observation indicates that in case of β -thal trait the phenotype does not necessarily reflect the genotype, and that making diagnosis only based on phenotype can be misleading, hence molecular tools such as sequencing the HBB gene is important molecular diagnostic tool.

Regarding genotype and phenotype correlation in the common mutations in the Arab world, the variation or lack of information concerning the specific β -thal phenotype along with its associated clinical manifestations presented some difficulties in determining an accurate phenotype-genotype

correlation within the Arab countries, and between Arab countries and the other ethnic groups. Additionally, when the information about the clinical presentation associated with some *HBB* gene mutations in the other ethnic groups where the mutation is reported were not available, only the data available from the Arab countries were compared. Overall, three of the most common Arab mutations are B+ mutations, these include c.92+5 G>C, c.93-21 G>A, and c.92+6 T>C. The rest are β^0 mutations and include c.118 C>T, c.92+1 G>A, c.315+1 G>A, and c.27dupG.

With respect to phenotype severity, the c.92+5 G>C mutation showed variable clinical presentations for β -thal intermedia and transfusion dependent β -thal major in homozygous or compound heterozygous states. The combination of the described mutations with other genetic modifiers might contribute to phenotypic severity. In Mauritius and Maldives, c.92+5 G>C is associated with β -thal Intermedia [48, 49]. Similarly, in Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan the c.92+5 G>C is linked with β -thal Intermedia [50, 21, 37], while in Qatar and Palestine it causes severe β -thal phenotype [45, 51] and in Saudi, Algeria and United Arab Emirates, the mutation is associated with both β -thal major and intermedia [52, 53, 21]. The c.93-21 G>A and c.92+6 T>C mutations present as β -thal intermedia in heterozygous state or can range in severity from β -thal intermedia to β -thal major in homozygous and compound heterozygous states. The c.93-21 G>A mutation is linked with β -thal Intermedia in Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Tunis [24, 50, 21, 37, 46], while in Morocco, United Arab Emirates and Saudi the mutation is associated with β -thal major [41, 54, 32], in Qatar, Libya and Palestine it causes severe transfusion-dependent β -thal and in Algeria the mutation is associated with both β -thal major and intermedia [20]. The c.92+6 T>C causes β -thal Intermedia in Kuwait, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Egypt [55, 21, 50, 56, 24], while in Saudi and United Arab Emirates it causes β -thal major [52, 54] and it is associated with both β -thal Intermedia and major in Palestine and Morocco [51, 44, 41].

For β^0 mutations, c.118 C>T typically results in transfusion dependent β -thal major in homozygous and compound heterozygous states. In Argentina, c.118 C>T is associated with β -thal major [57], similarly, in Saudi, Qatar and Syria the mutation is associated with β -thal major [58, 45, 59]. On the other hand, c.118 C>T causes β -thal intermedia in Iraq [21], while in Morocco, Algeria and Egypt the mutation is linked with both β -thal major and intermedia [41, 20, 24]. c.92+1 G>A present as β -thal intermedia or major. In Palestine, Syria and Iraq the mutation causes β -thal intermedia [25, 60, 21], while in Saudi Arabia it causes β -thal major [32] and it is associated with both β -thal intermedia and major in Algeria and Egypt [20, 24]. Finally, c.315+1 G>A and c.27dupG range in clinical presentation between β -thal intermedia or major in homozygous or compound heterozygous states. The c.315+1 G>A

is associated with both β -thal intermedia and major in Iran [61], as well as in Saudi Arabia and Palestine [52, 51], while it causes β -thal major in United Arab Emirates, Syria, Lebanon, Algeria and Qatar [54, 59, 50, 53, 45], and it is linked with β -thal intermedia in Iraq and Kuwait [21, 55]. The c.27dupG is associated with β -thal major in Saudi, Syria, Qatar [58, 22, 45], while in Iraq it causes β -thal intermedia and it is associated with both β -thal intermedia and major in Palestine, Egypt [44, 23].

4.6. Limitations

We encountered some limitations in our study. First, the number of study subjects was relatively low in most of the included studies. Second, there is a huge variation among Arab patients with β -thal and their associated clinical manifestations. Third, we found a high methodological heterogeneity among the captured studies, which precluded our ability to draw firm conclusions in the context of phenotype-genotype correlation. Fourth, dearth and lack of data in some Arab countries, which make it difficult to comprehensively draw a genetic epidemiology picture in the Arab world. Finally, some published reports contained incomplete data that contain no genetic analysis for the captured patients.

5. Conclusion

This systemic review highlighted the up-to-date mutational spectrum of β -thal across the Arab world. Our research strategy identified 105 β -thal genetic variants, of which we were able to identify six unique β -thal mutations in six Arab countries. The high allelic heterogeneity of β -thal mutations in Arabs resulted from human migration. High level of consanguinity marriage contributed to the increasing carrier frequency among Arabs. Additionally, we observed a meaningful genotype-phenotype correlation in most of the studied mutations. Although, 20 Arab countries reported genetic data on Arab patients with β -thal, the actual prevalence might be higher; therefore, well though genetic epidemiological studies are needed to determine the actual picture of the β -thal in the Arab world.

Author contributions

HZ conceptualized and designed the study, AMK and AMA wrote the initial draft of article and performed data analysis. SY contributed in responses to the reviewers' comments, MY and HZ critically reviewed the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the report before submission.

Acknowledgments

Open Access funding provided by the Qatar National Library.

Funding

This paper was not funded.

Declaration of interest

The authors have no relevant affiliations or financial involvement with any organization or entity with a financial interest in or financial conflict with the subject matter or materials discussed in the manuscript. This includes employment, consultancies, honoraria, stock ownership or options, expert testimony, grants or patents received or pending, or royalties.

Reviewer disclosures

Peer reviewers on this manuscript have no relevant financial or other relationships to disclose.

References

- [1] Fibach E, Rachmilewitz EA. Pathophysiology and treatment of patients with beta-thalassemia - an update. *F1000Research*. 6:2156-, (2017)
- [2] Galanello R, Origa R. Beta-thalassemia. *Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases*. 5(1):11, (2010)
- [3] Thein SL. The molecular basis of β -thalassemia. *Cold Spring Harbor perspectives in medicine*. 3(5):a011700-a, (2013)
- [4] Origa R. β -Thalassemia. *Genetics in Medicine*. 19(6):609-19, (2017)
- [5] Modell B, Darlison M. Global epidemiology of haemoglobin disorders and derived service indicators. *Bull World Health Organ*. 86(6):480-7, (2008)
- [6] Cappellini MD, Porter JB, Viprakasit V, et al. A paradigm shift on beta-thalassaemia treatment: How will we manage this old disease with new therapies? *Blood Rev*. 32(4):300-11, (2018)
- [7] De Sanctis V, Kattamis C, Canatan D, et al. β -Thalassemia Distribution in the Old World: an Ancient Disease Seen from a Historical Standpoint. *Mediterranean journal of hematology and infectious diseases*. 9(1):e2017018-e, (2017)
- [8] Hamamy HA, Al-Allawi NAS. Epidemiological profile of common haemoglobinopathies in Arab countries. *Journal of community genetics*. 4(2):147-67, (2013)
- [9] Higgs DR, Engel JD, Stamatoyannopoulos G. Thalassaemia. *Lancet*. 379(9813):373-83, (2012)
- [10] Chen W, Zhang X, Shang X, et al. The molecular basis of beta-thalassemia intermedia in southern China: genotypic heterogeneity and phenotypic diversity. *BMC Medical Genetics*. 11(1):31, (2010)
- [11] Hajje A, Almawi WY, Arnaiz-Villena A, Hattab L, Hmida S. The genetic heterogeneity of Arab populations as inferred from HLA genes. *PloS one*. 13(3):e0192269-e, (2018)
- [12] Ibrahim Z, Makhoul S. Linguistics in an age of globalization: perspectives on Arabic language and teaching. (2008)
- [13] Panigrahi, I., & Agarwal, S. Genetic determinants of phenotype in beta-thalassemia. *Hematology*, 13(4), 247-252, (2008)
- [14] Zayed H. The Arab genome: Health and wealth. *Gene*. 592(2):239-43, (2016)

- [15] Zayed H. The Qatar genome project: translation of whole-genome sequencing into clinical practice. *Int J Clin Pract.* 70(10):832-4, (2016)
- [16] Al-Ali M, Osman W, Tay GK, et al. A 1000 Arab genome project to study the Emirati population. *J Hum Genet.* (2018)
- [17] Zahed L. The Spectrum of beta-Thalassemia Mutations in the Arab Populations. *Journal of biomedicine & biotechnology.* 1(3):129-32, (2001)
- [18] Tadmouri GO, Nair P, Obeid T, et al. Consanguinity and reproductive health among Arabs. *Reprod Health.* 6:17, (2009)
- [19] Steensma DP, Hoyer JD, Fairbanks VF. Hereditary red blood cell disorders in middle eastern patients. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 76(3):285-93, (2001)
- [20] Abdaoui W, Benouareth DE, Djenouni A, et al. Genetic Background of β -Thalassemia in Northeast Algeria with Assessment of the Thalassemia Severity Score and Description of a new $\beta(0)$ -Thalassemia Frameshift Mutation (HBB: c.374dup; p.Pro126Thrfs*15). *Hemoglobin.* 43(4-5):223-8, (2019)
- [21] Amin SS, Jalal SD, Ali KM, et al. Beta-Thalassemia Intermedia: A Single Thalassemia Center Experience from Northeastern Iraq. *Biomed Res Int.* (2020).
- [22] Jarjour RA, Murad H, Moasses F, et al. Molecular update of β -thalassemia mutations in the Syrian population: identification of rare β -thalassemia mutations. *Hemoglobin.* 38(4):272-6, (2014)
- [23] El-Shanshory M, Hagag A, Shebl S, et al. Spectrum of Beta Globin Gene Mutations in Egyptian Children with β -Thalassemia. *Mediterranean journal of hematology and infectious diseases.* 6(1):e2014071-e, (2014)
- [24] Hassan TH, Salam MMA, Zakaria M, et al. Impact of Genotype of Beta Globin Gene on Hepatic and Myocardial Iron Content in Egyptian Patients with Beta Thalassemia. *Indian J Hematol Blood Transfus.* 35(2):284-91, (2019)
- [25] Faraon R, Daraghmah M, Samarah F, et al. Molecular characterization of β -thalassemia intermedia in the West Bank, Palestine. *BMC Hematology.* 19(1):4, (2019)
- [26] Mustafa I, Firdous N, Shebl FM, et al. Genetic epidemiology of beta-thalassemia in the Maldives: 23 years of a beta-thalassemia screening program. *Gene.* 741:144544, (2020)

- [27] Saeed U, Piracha ZZ. Thalassemia: Impact of consanguineous marriages on most prevalent monogenic disorders of humans. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Disease*. 6(10):837-40, (2016)
- [28] Murad H, Moasses F, Dabboul A, et al. Geographical distribution of β -globin gene mutations in Syria. *Hematology*. 23(9):697-704, (2018)
- [29] Mashi A, Khogeer H, khyatte A, et al. Molecular patterns of β -thalassemia mutations of Saudi patients referred to King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center. *Journal of Applied Hematology*. 8:99, (2017)
- [30] Alaithan, M. A., AbdulAzeez, S., & Borgio, J. F. A comprehensive review of the prevalence of beta globin gene variations and the co-inheritance of related gene variants in Saudi Arabians with beta-thalassemia. *Saudi medical journal*. 39(4), 329-335, (2018)
- [31] Al-Ali, A. K., Al-Ateeq, S., Imamwerdi, B. W., et al. Molecular bases of beta-thalassemia in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. *Journal of biomedicine & biotechnology*. 4:322-325, (2005)
- [32] Abuzenadah AM, Hussein IM, Damanhour GA, et al. Molecular basis of β -thalassemia in the western province of Saudi Arabia: identification of rare β -thalassemia mutations. *Hemoglobin*. 35(4):346-57, (2011)
- [33] Croteau SE, Luo HY, Lehmann LE, et al. Novel dominant β -thalassemia: Hb Boston-Kuwait [codon 139/140(+T)]. *Pediatr Blood Cancer*. 60(10):E131-4, (2013)
- [34] Al-Obaidli A, Gerard N, Al Zadjali S, et al. A novel deletional beta-thalassemic variant in an ethnic Qatari patient. *Hemoglobin*. 33(3):214-9, (2009)
- [35] Hardison RC, Chui DH, Giardine B, et al. HbVar: A relational database of human hemoglobin variants and thalassemia mutations at the globin gene server. *Hum Mutat*. 19(3):225-33, (2002)
- [36] Patrinos GP, Giardine B, Riemer C, et al. Improvements in the HbVar database of human hemoglobin variants and thalassemia mutations for population and sequence variation studies. *Nucleic acids research*. 32(Database issue):D537-D41, (2004)
- [37] Sadiq MF, Eigel A, Horst J. Spectrum of beta-thalassemia in Jordan: identification of two novel mutations. *Am J Hematol*. 68(1):16-22, (2001)
- [38] Waye J, Eng B, Got T, Hanna M, Hohenadel B-A, Nakamura L, et al. Sudanese ($\delta\beta$)0-Thalassemia: Identification and Characterization of a Novel 9.6 kb Deletion. *Hemoglobin*. 39, (2015)

- [39] Agouti I, Bennani M, Nezri M, et al. Beta-thalassemia intermedia due to two novel mutations in the promoter region of the beta-globin gene. *Eur J Haematol.* 80(4):346-50, (2008)
- [40] Chibani J, Vidaud M, Duquesnoy P, et al. The peculiar spectrum of beta-thalassemia genes in Tunisia. *Hum Genet.* 78(2):190-2, (1988)
- [41] Lemsaddek W, Picanço I, Seuanes F, et al. The beta-thalassemia mutation/haplotype distribution in the moroccan population. *Hemoglobin.* 28:25-37, (2004)
- [42] Hamamy HA, Al-Allawi NAS. Epidemiological profile of common haemoglobinopathies in Arab countries. *Journal of community genetics.* 4(2):147-67, (2013)
- [43] Divoka M, Partschova M, Kucerova J, et al. Molecular Characterization of β -Thalassemia in the Czech and Slovak Populations: Mediterranean, Asian and Unique Mutations. *Hemoglobin.* 40(3):156-62, (2016)
- [44] El-Latif MA, Filon D, Rund D, et al. The beta+-IVS-I-6 (T-->C) mutation accounts for half of the thalassemia chromosomes in the Palestinian populations of the mountain regions. *Hemoglobin.* 26(1):33-40, (2002)
- [45] Al-Obaidli A, Hamodat M, Fawzi Z, et al. Molecular basis of thalassemia in Qatar. *Hemoglobin.* 31(2):121-7, (2007)
- [46] Fattoum S, Messaoud T, Bibi A. Molecular basis of beta-thalassemia in the population of Tunisia. *Hemoglobin.* 28(3):177-87, (2004)
- [47] Al-Amodi, A. M., Ghanem, N. Z., Aldakeel, S. A., et al. Hemoglobin A(2) (HbA(2)) has a measure of unreliability in diagnosing β -thalassemia trait (β -TT). *Curr Med Res Opin.* 34(5), 945-951, (2018)
- [48] Verma IC, Kleanthous M, Saxena R, et al. Multicenter Study of the Molecular Basis of Thalassemia Intermedia in Different Ethnic Populations. *Hemoglobin.* 31(4):439-52, (2007)
- [49] Furuumi H, Firdous N, Inoue T, et al. Molecular basis of beta-thalassemia in the Maldives. *Hemoglobin.* 22(2):141-51, (1998)
- [50] Makhoul NJ, Wells RS, Kaspar H, et al. Genetic heterogeneity of Beta thalassemia in Lebanon reflects historic and recent population migration. *Ann Hum Genet.* 69(Pt 1):55-66, (2005)
- [51] Darwish H, El-Khatib F, Ayes S. Spectrum of β -globin gene mutations among thalassemia patients in the West Bank Region of Palestine. *Hemoglobin.* 29:119-32, (2005)

- [52] Al-Ali AK, Al-Ateeq S, Imamwerdi BW, et al. Molecular bases of beta-thalassemia in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. *Journal of biomedicine & biotechnology*. 4:322-5, (2005)
- [53] Boudrahem-Addour N, Zidani N, Carion N, et al. Molecular heterogeneity of beta-thalassemia in Algeria: how to face up to a major health problem. *Hemoglobin*. 33(1):24-36, (2009)
- [54] Baysal E. Molecular heterogeneity of beta-thalassemia in the United Arab Emirates. *Community Genet*. 8(1):35-9, (2005)
- [55] Adekile AD, Haider MZ, Dimovski A, et al. Mutations associated with β -thalassemia intermedia in Kuwait. *Blood*. 96(11 PART II), (2000)
- [56] Marwan MM, Scerri CA, Zarroag SO, et al. Comparative In Vivo Expression of β^+ -Thalassemia Alleles. *Hemoglobin*. 23(3):221-9, (1999)
- [57] Rossetti LC, Targovnik HM, Varela V. The molecular basis of beta-thalassemia in Argentina. Influence of the pattern of immigration from the Mediterranean Basin. *Haematologica*. 89(6):746, (2004)
- [58] El-Harth EH, Kühnau W, Schmidtke J, et al. Identification and clinical presentation of beta thalassaemia mutations in the eastern region of Saudi Arabia. *J Med Genet*. 36(12):935-7, (1999)
- [59] Çevirici H, Acıpayam C, Dünder Yenilmez E, et al. Investigation of beta globin gene mutations in Syrian refugee patients with thalassemia major. *Turkish Journal of Biochemistry*. (2019)
- [60] Murad H, Moassas F, Ali B, et al. A compound heterozygous -29 A>G and IVS-I-1 G>A mutation of HBB gene leading to β -thalassemia intermedia in a Syrian patient: A case report. *Cogent Medicine*. 6, (2019)
- [61] Maryami F, Azarkeivan A, Fallah MS, et al. A Large Cohort Study of Genotype and Phenotype Correlations of Beta- Thalassemia in Iranian Population. *International journal of hematology-oncology and stem cell research*. 9(4):198-202, (2015)
- [62] El-Hazmi MA, al-Swailem AR, Warsy AS. Molecular defects in beta-thalassaemias in the population of Saudi Arabia. *Hum Hered*. 45(5):278-85, (1995)
- [63] Alotibi RS, Alharbi E, Aljuhani B, et al. The frequency and spectrum of HBB gene mutation in β -Thalassemia patients in Saudi Arabia. *Journal of Natural Science, Biology and Medicine*. 10(1):97, (2019)

- [64] Daar S, Hussein HM, Merghoub T, et al. Spectrum of beta-thalassemia mutations in Oman. *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 850:404-6, (1998)
- [65] Hassan SM, Hamza N, Jaffer Al-Lawatiya F, et al. Extended molecular spectrum of beta- and alpha-thalassemia in Oman. *Hemoglobin.* 34(2):127-34, (2010)
- [66] Baysal E. Molecular Basis of β -Thalassemia in the United Arab Emirates. *Hemoglobin.* 35:581-8, (2011)
- [67] Sirdah MM, Sievertsen J, Al-Yazji MS, et al. The spectrum of β -thalassemia mutations in Gaza Strip, Palestine. *Blood Cells Mol Dis.* 50(4):247-51, (2013)
- [68] Jassim N, Arrayed S, Al-Mukharraq H, et al. Spectrum of β -thalassaemia mutations in Bahrain. 22:8-12, (2000)
- [69] Abuamer S, Shome DK, Jaradat A, et al. Frequencies and phenotypic consequences of association of α - and β -thalassemia alleles with sickle-cell disease in Bahrain. *Int J Lab Hematol.* 39(1):76-83, (2017)
- [70] Adekile A, Al-Sherida S, Marouf R, et al. The Sub-Phenotypes of Sickle Cell Disease in Kuwait. *Hemoglobin.* 43:1-5, (2019)
- [71] Agouti I, Badens C, Abouyoub A, et al. Molecular basis of beta-thalassemia in Morocco: possible origins of the molecular heterogeneity. *Genet Test.* 12(4):563-8, (2008)
- [72] Badens C, Martinez di Montemuros F, Thuret I, et al. Molecular basis of haemoglobinopathies and G6PD deficiency in the Comorian population. *Hematol J.* 1(4):264-8, (2000)
- [73] Elshaikh R. Identification and Molecular Characterization of the Most Common Types of Beta Thalassemia Mutations in Sudanese Patients. *American Journal of Biomedical Science & Research.* 6:237-42, (2019)
- [74] El-Hazmi MAF, Warsy AS, Al-Swailem AR. The Frequency of 14 β -Thalassemia Mutations in the Arab Populations. *Hemoglobin.* 19(6):353-60, (1995)
- [75] Adekile AD, Gu LH, Baysal E, et al. Molecular characterization of alpha-thalassemia determinants, beta-thalassemia alleles, and beta S haplotypes among Kuwaiti Arabs. *Acta Haematol.* 92(4):176-81, (1994)

- [76] Kountouris P, Kousiappa I, Papisavva T, et al. The molecular spectrum and distribution of haemoglobinopathies in Cyprus: a 20-year retrospective study. *Scientific reports*. 6:26371-, (2016)
- [77] Adekile A, Haider M, Kutlar F. Mutations associated with beta-thalassemia intermedia in Kuwait. *Med Princ Pract*. 14 Suppl 1:69-72, (2005)
- [78] Daar S, Gravell D. Diagnosis of Beta-thalassaemia carriers in the sultanate of oman. *Sultan Qaboos University medical journal*. 6(1):27-31, (2006)
- [79] Pessar S. Evaluation of Twenty Four Discriminant Indices for Differentiating Beta-Thalassemia Trait from Iron Deficiency Anemia in Egyptians. *Iranian Journal of Pediatric Hematology & Oncology*. (2019)
- [80] Boussiou M, Karababa P, Sinopoulou K, et al. The molecular heterogeneity of beta-thalassemia in Greece. *Blood Cells Mol Dis*. 40(3):317-9, (2008)
- [81] Genc A, Tastemir Korkmaz D, Buyukleyla M, et al. Prevalence and molecular analysis of β -thalassemia in Adiyaman, Turkey. *Hemoglobin*. 36(2):131-8, (2012)
- [82] Rosatelli MC, Tuveri T, Scalas MT, et al. Molecular screening and fetal diagnosis of beta-thalassemia in the Italian population. *Hum Genet*. 89(6):585-9, (1992)
- [83] Villegas A, Ropero P, González FA, et al. The thalassemia syndromes: molecular characterization in the Spanish population. *Hemoglobin*. 25(3):273-83, (2001)
- [84] Scerri CA, Abela W, Galdies R, et al. The beta + IVS, I-NT no. 6 (T --> C) thalassaemia in heterozygotes with an associated Hb Valletta or Hb S heterozygosity in homozygotes from Malta. *Br J Haematol*. 83(4):669-71, (1993)
- [85] Faustino P, Pacheco P, Loureiro P, et al. The geographic pattern of beta-thalassaemia mutations in the Portuguese population. *Br J Haematol*. 107(4):903-4, (1999)
- [86] Old JM, Khan SN, Verma I, et al. A multi-center study in order to further define the molecular basis of β -thalassemia in Thailand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Syria, and India, and to develop a simple molecular diagnostic strategy by amplification refractory mutation system-polymerase chain reaction. *Hemoglobin*. 25(4):397-407, (2001)
- [87] Henderson S, Timbs A, McCarthy J, et al. Incidence of haemoglobinopathies in various populations - the impact of immigration. *Clin Biochem*. 42(18):1745-56, (2009)

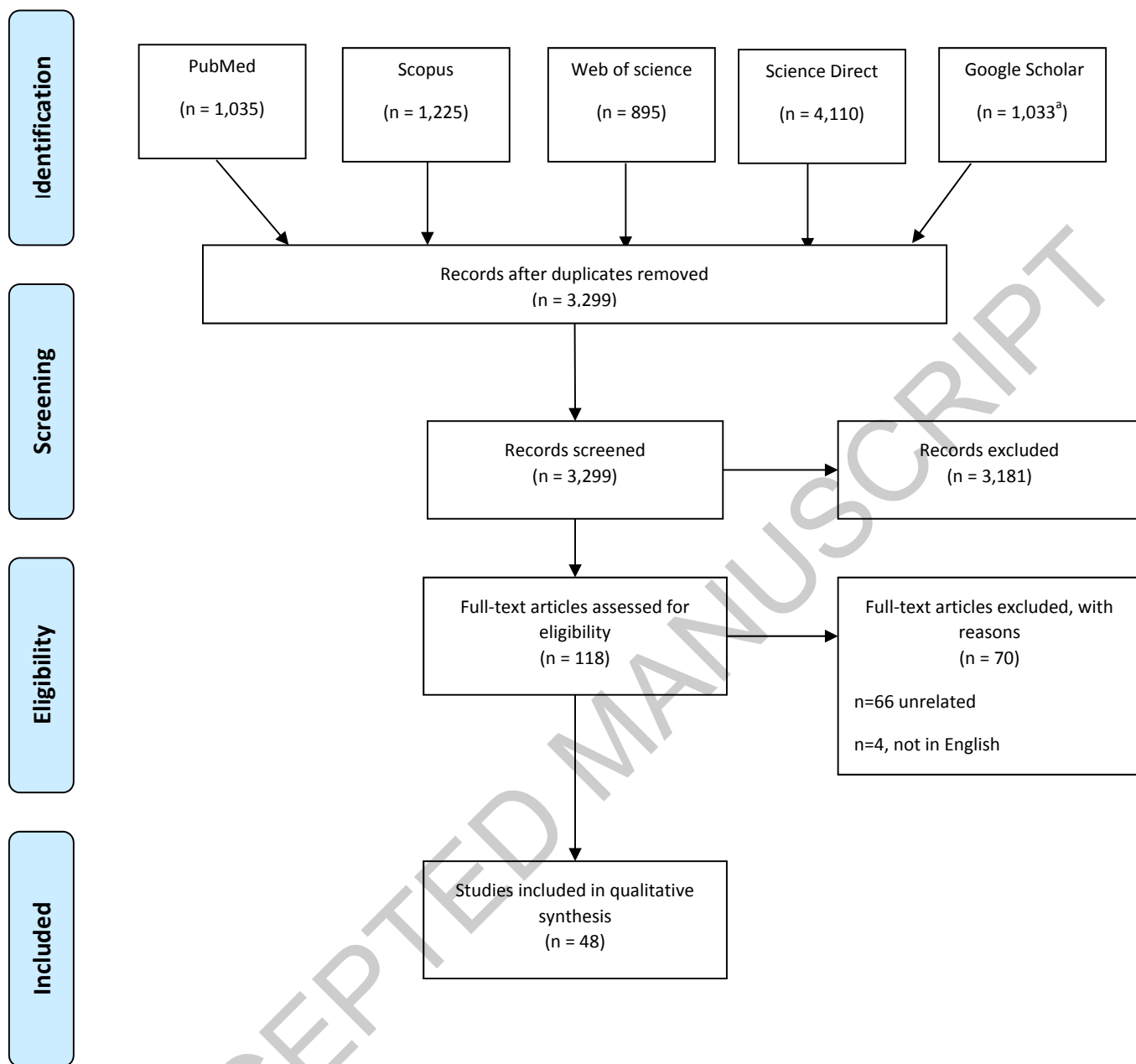


Figure 1. Flow diagram of the process for study selection.

a For the Google Scholar search, only the most relevant records were retained, as n=44,217 for the total identified records.

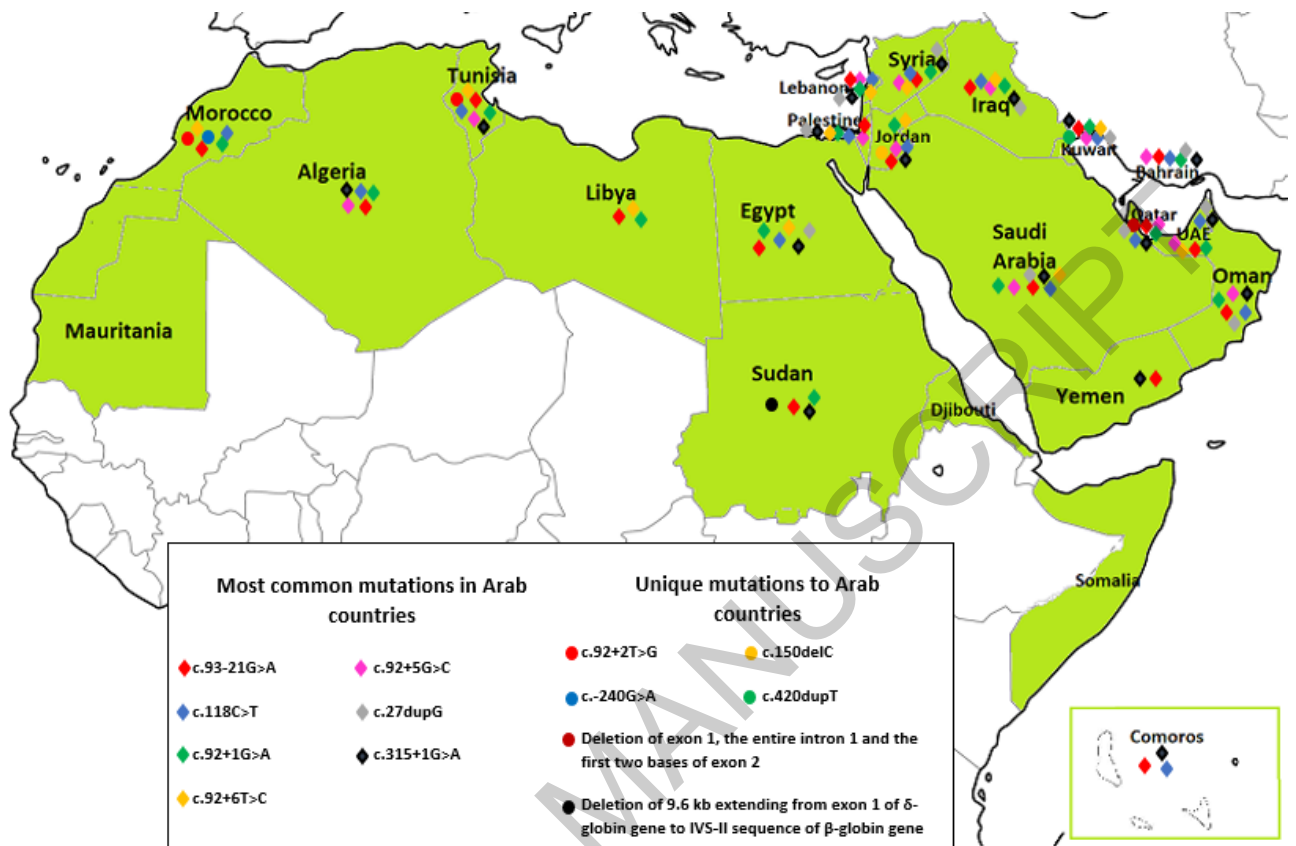


Figure 2. Distribution of *HBB* mutations in Arab countries. The green color indicates Arab countries. The mapping was limited to the most common and unique mutations only, the entire list of mutations are list in Supplementary Table 1: Beta thalassemia *HBB* gene shared mutations between Arabs and other ethnic groups Note: The map is extracted from the free map product (http://english.freemap.jp/item/africa/africa_1.html)/Africa's regional Thumbnail, under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 unported (CCBY3.0) license.

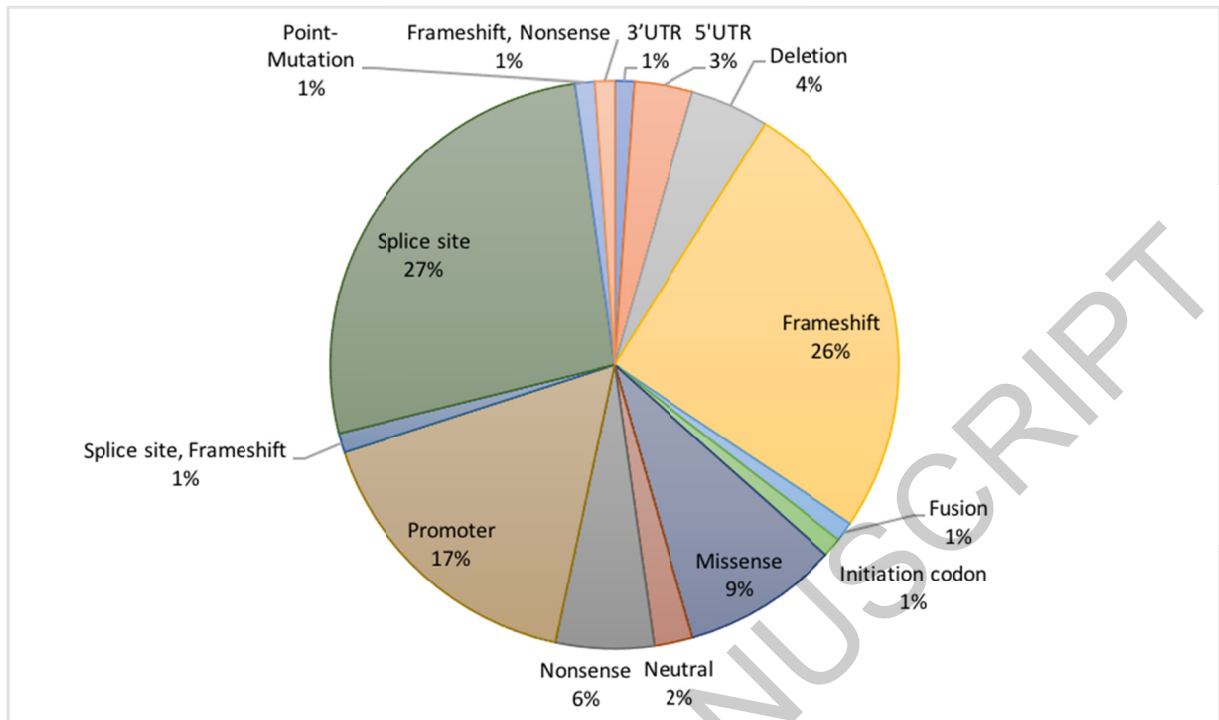


Figure 3. Types of *HBB* gene mutations associated with β -thal in the Arab countries.

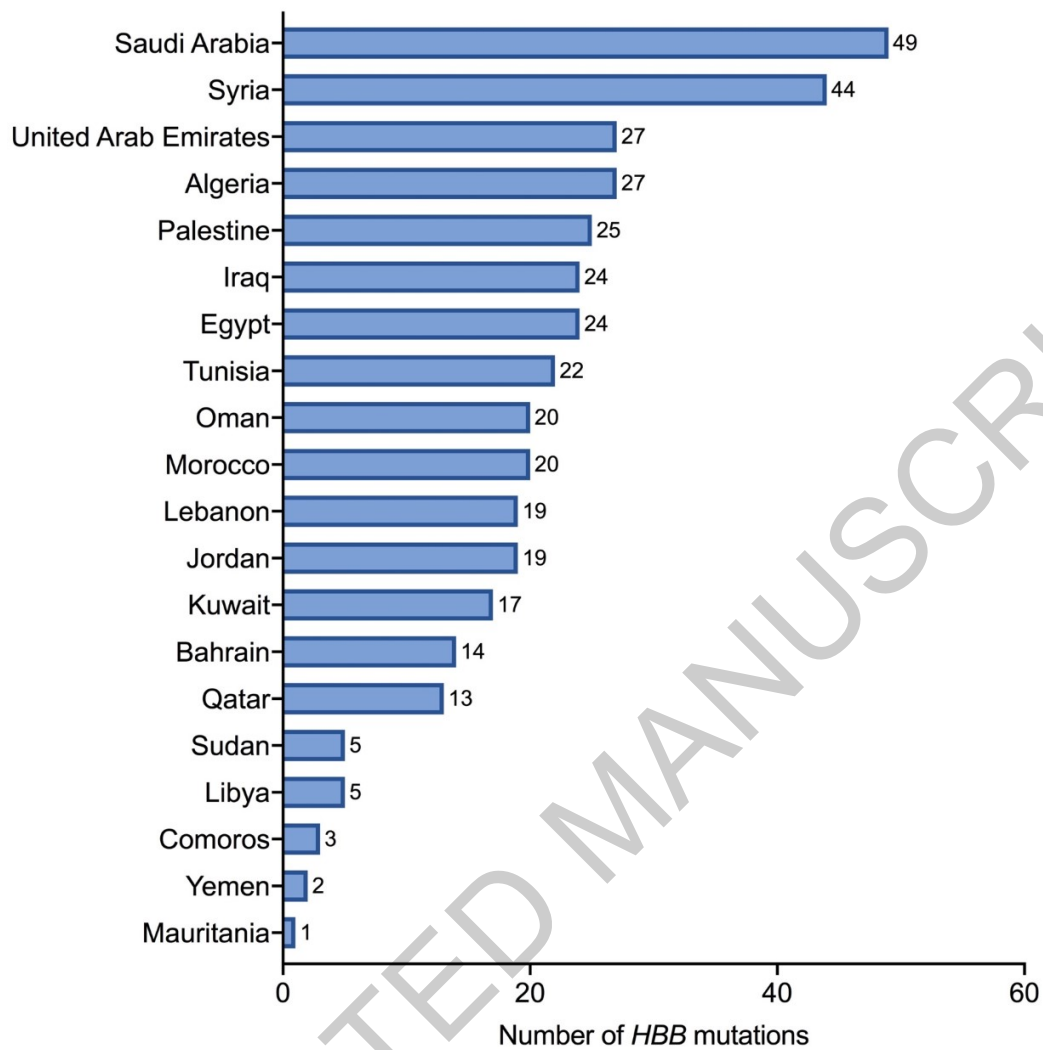


Figure 4. Number of *HBB* mutations identified in each Arab country.

Table 1. Beta thalassemia *HBB* gene mutations unique to Arabs

<i>HGVS Name</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>Type of Mutation</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Arab country</i>	<i>Number of patients/chromosomes have the mutation</i>	<i>Clinical phenotype as reported in the original article</i>	<i>Reference</i>
<i>c.92+2T>G</i>	IVS I-2 (T>G)	Splice junction	Tunisian	Tunisia	14 chromosomes	β-thal major	[46]
				Morocco	12 chromosomes	β-thal major	[39, 41]
<i>c.-240G>A</i>	-190 (G>A)	Promoter	Moroccan	Morocco	2 chromosomes	β-thal intermedia	[39]
<i>c.150delC</i>	CD 49 (-C)	Frameshift	Jordanian	Jordan	1 patient	β-thal major	[37]
<i>c.420dupT</i>	CD 139/140 +T [163 aa]	Frameshift	Kuwaiti	Kuwait	1 patient	β-thal major	[33]
<i>Not available</i>	Deletion spans exon 1, the entire intron 1 and the first two bases of exon 2	Deletion, Frameshift	Qatari	Qatar	1 allele	β-thal major	[34]
<i>Not available</i>	Deletion of 9.6 kb extending	Deletion	Sudanese	Sudan	1 patient	δ β-thal carriers, hereditary	[38]

from
exon 1 of
 δ -globin
gene to
IVS-II
sequence
of β -
globin
gene

persistence
of fetal
hemoglobin

Abbreviations: HGVS: Human Genome Variation Society; β -thal: Beta-thalassemia.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Table 2. Beta thalassemia common mutations in *HBB* gene among Arab countries shared with other ethnic groups

HGVS name	COMMON NAME	TYPE OF mutation	ORIGIN	ARAB COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PATIENTS/ ALLELES/ CHROMOSOMES with THE MUTATION	CLINICAL PHENOTYPE AS REPORTED IN THE original ARTICLE	REFERENCE	OTHER ETHNIC GROUP(s)	CLINICAL PHENOTYPE	REFERENCE
C.92+5G>C	IVSI-5 (G>C)	Splice site	Asian Indian, SE Asian, Melanesian, Pakistani	Saudi Arabia	131 patients	β -thal major, HbA2 >3%, β -thal	[32,29,52,58,62, 63]	Mauritius, Maldives	β + -thal	[48, 48]
				Oman	187 chromosomes	β -thal	[64,65]			
				The United Arab Emirates	367 chromosomes, 163 patients	β -thal	[54,66]			
				Palestinian territories	5 alleles	β -thal transfusion dependent & β -thal	[51,67]			

		carrier, β -thal	
Syria	60 alleles, 15 patients	β -thal, β -thal major & β -thal carrier	[28,22]
Tunisia	5 chromosomes	β -thal major, β -thal carrier, HbS/b-thal, Hb C/b-thal, O-Arab/b-thal	[46]
Bahrain	39 patients	β -thal major & β -thal carrier, β -thal and sickle cell	[68,69]
Jordan	1 patient	Transfusion dependent β -thal & HbS/b-thal	[37]
Kuwait	25 patients	β -thal and	[70]

						sickle cell				
				Iraq	Not available	β -thal	[21]			
						intermedia				
				Lebanon	2 patients	β -thal	[50]			
				Algeria	4 patients	β -thal	[53]			
						major, β - thal				
						intermedia				
				Qatar	23 alleles	Transfusion dependent	[45]			
						β -thal				
C.93-21G>A	IVS-I-110 G>A	Splice site	Mediterranean	Saudi Arabia	103 patients	β -thal major, β - thal	[32,62,63,45]	Cyprus, Greece, Turkey	β + -thal	[76, 80, 81]
				Oman	1 chromosome	β -thal	[64]			
				The United Arab Emirates	8 chromosomes, 4 patients	β -thal	[66,54]			
				Palestinian territories	142 alleles, 21 chromosomes	β -thal transfusion dependent & β -thal	[67,51,25,44]			

		carrier, β -thal, β -thal intermedia, β -thal and sickle cell	
Syria	337 alleles, 52 patients	β -thal major, β -thal, β -thal carrier	[28,22,59]
Morocco	15 chromosomes	β -thal	[41,71]
Tunisia	100 chromosomes	β -thal major, β -thal carrier, HbS/b-thal, Hb C/b-thal, O-Arab/b-thal	[46]
Libya	13 patients	β -thal	[56]
Comoros	1 patient	β -thal	[72]
Bahrain	1 patient	β -thal major & β -thal carrier	[68]

				Jordan	32 patients	Transfusion dependent	[37]		
						β -thal & HbS/b-thal			
				Kuwait	3 patients	β -thal and sickle cell	[70]		
				Iraq	Not available	β -thal intermedia	[21]		
				Lebanon	113 patients	β -thal	[50]		
				Algeria	31 patients	β -thal major	[20]		
				Egypt	33 patients	β -thal	[24]		
				Qatar	4 alleles	Transfusion dependent	[45]		
						β -thal			
				Sudan	14 patients	β -thal	[73]		
				Yemen	6 patients	β -thal	[74]		
C.118C>T	Codon 39 (C > T)	Nonsense	Mediterranean	Saudi Arabia	131 patients	β -thal major, HbA2 >3%, β -thal	[32,29,52,58,62, 63]	Argentina, Italy	β 0 -thal [57, 82]
				Kuwait	30 patients	β -thal and sickle cell	[70,75]		

Oman	6 chromosomes	β -thal	[64,65]
The United Arab Emirates	18 chromosomes, 11 patients	β -thal	[54,66]
Palestinian territories	39 alleles, 3 chromosomes	β -thal transfusion dependent & β -thal carrier, β -thal, β -thal and sickle cell	[44,51,67]
Syria	120 alleles, 44 patients	β -thal major, β -thal, β -thal carrier	[28,22,59]
Morocco	91 chromosomes	β -thal	[41,71]
Tunisia	232 chromosomes	β -thal major, β -thal carrier, HbS/b-thal,	[46]

C.92+1G>A	IVSI-1	Splice site	Mediterranean			Hb C/b-thal, O-Arab/b-thal				
				Comoros	1 patient	β -thal	[72]			
				Bahrain	49 patients	β -thal	[68,69]			
						major & β -thal carrier, β -thal and sickle cell				
				Jordan	6 patients	Transfusion dependent β -thal & HbS/b-thal	[37]			
				Iraq	Not available	β -thal intermedia	[21]			
				Lebanon	1 patient	β -thal	[50]			
				Algeria	52 patients	β -thal major	[20]			
				Egypt	13 patients	β -thal	[24]			
				Qatar	1 allele	Transfusion dependent β -thal	[45]			
				Saudi	25 patients	β -thal	[32,29,52,63]	Czech	β 0 -thal	[43, 83]

(G>A)

Arabia		major, HbA2 >3%, β -thal	Republic, Slovak, Spain
Oman	3 chromosomes	β -thal	[64, 65]
The United Arab Emirates	2 patients	β -thal	[54]
Palestinian territories	83 alleles, 8 chromosomes	β -thal transfusion dependent & β -thal carrier, β - thal, β -thal intermedia, β -thal and sickle cell	[44,51,25,67]
Syria	47 patients	β -thal major & β - thal carrier, β -thal intermedia	[22,60]
Morocco	24	β -thal	[41,71]

		chromosomes	
Tunisia	21	β -thal	[46]
		chromosomes	
		major, β -thal carrier	
		HbS/b-thal,	
		Hb C/b-thal,	
		O-Arab/b-thal	
Libya	1 patient	β -thal	[56]
Bahrain	26 patients	β -thal	[68, 69]
		major & β -thal carrier,	
		β -thal and sickle cell	
Jordan	13 patients	Transfusion dependent	[37]
		β -thal & HbS/b-thal	
Kuwait	25 patients	β -thal and sickle cell	[70]
Iraq	Not available	β -thal intermedia	[21]
Lebanon	49 patients	β -thal	[50]

C.92+6T>C	IVS I-6 (T>C)	Splice site	Mediterranean	Algeria	12 patients	β -thal major	[20]			
				Egypt	39 patients	β -thal	[24]			
				Qatar	1 allele	Transfusion dependent β -thal	[45]			
				Sudan	4 patients	β -thal	[73]			
				Saudi Arabia	12 patients	β -thal major, HbA2 >3%, β -thal	[32, 29,52]	Malta, Portugal	β + -thal	[84,85]
				Kuwait	11 patients	β -thal intermedia, β -thal and sickle cell	[55,70,75]			
				The United Arab Emirates	12 chromosomes, 10 patients	β -thal	[54,66]			
				Palestinian territories	116 alleles, 144 chromosomes	β -thal transfusion dependent & β -thal	[43,51,25,67]			

		carrier, β -thal, β -thal intermedia, β -thal and sickle cell	
Syria	103 alleles	β -thal, β -thal major & β -thal carrier	[28,22]
Morocco	5 chromosomes, 26 patients	β -thal	[41,71]
Tunisia	3 chromosomes	β -thal major, β -thal carrier, HbS/b-thal, Hb C/b-thal, O-Arab/b-thal	[46]
Libya	7 patients	β -thal	[56]
Jordan	11 patients	Transfusion dependent β -thal & HbS/b-thal	[37]

C.315+1G>A	IVSII-1 (G > A)	Splice site	Mediterranean, African, American, Pakistani	Iraq	Not available	β -thal intermedia	[21]	Iran	β 0 -thal	[61]
				Lebanon	47 patients	β -thal	[50]			
				Egypt	27 patients	β -thal	[24]			
				Sudan	7 patients	β -thal	[73]			
				Saudi Arabia	168 patients	β -thal major, HbA2 >3%, β -thal	[32,29,52,58,62,63]			
				Kuwait	51 patients	β -thal, β -thal intermedia, β -thal and sickle cell	[55,70,75,77]			
				Oman	7 patients	β -thal carrier	[78]			
				The United Arab Emirates	23 chromosomes, 14 patients	β -thal	[54,66]			
				Palestinian territories	8 alleles, 13 chromosomes	β -thal, β -thal intermedia,	[44,51,25]			

		β -thal and sickle cell	
Syria	112 alleles, 30 patients	β -thal major, β -thal, β -thal carrier	[28,22,59]
Tunisia	3 chromosomes	β -thal major, β -thal carrier, HbS/b-thal, Hb C/b-thal, O-Arab/b-thal	[46]
Comoros	3 patients	β -thal	[72]
Bahrain	6 patients	β -thal major & β -thal carrier	[68]
Jordan	19 patients	Transfusion dependent β -thal & HbS/b-thal	[37]
Iraq	Not available	β -thal intermedia	[21]

				Lebanon	28 patients	β -thal	[50]		
				Algeria	2 patients	β -thal	[53]		
						major, β - thal			
						intermedia			
				Egypt	2 patients	β -thal	[79]		
				Qatar	6 alleles	Transfusion dependent	[45]		
						β -thal			
				Yemen	4 patients	β -thal	[74]		
C.27DUPG	Codon 8/9 (+G)	Frameshift	Asian Indian, Japanese, Pakistani	Saudi Arabia	33 patients	β -thal major, β - thal, β -thal	[32,29,58,62, 63]	Pakistan, United Kingdom	β 0 -thal [86,87]
				Kuwait	26 patients	β -thal and sickle cell	[70,75]		
				Oman	3 chromosomes	β -thal	[65]		
				The United Arab Emirates	25 chromosomes, 16 patients	β -thal	[54,66]		
				Palestinian territories	4 alleles, 4 chromosomes	β -thal, β - thal and sickle cell	[43,51]		

Syria	5 alleles, 1 patient	β -thal, β -thal major & β -thal carrier	[28,22]
Bahrain	1 patient	β -thal major & β -thal carrier	[68]
Iraq	Not available	β -thal intermedia	[21]
Lebanon	1 patient	β -thal	[50]
Egypt	Not available	β -thal major, β -thal intermedia	[23]
Qatar	17 alleles	Transfusion dependent β -thal	[45]

Abbreviations: HGVS: Human Genome Variation Society; β -thal: Beta-thalassemia.