Newborn Screening for MPS 1: Brief Update from the Condition Review Workgroup

Alex R. Kemper, MD, MPH, MS
January 17, 2014
## Condition Review Workgroup (CRW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRW Members</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alex R. Kemper, MD, MPH, MS</td>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Duke University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne M. Comeau, PhD</td>
<td>State NBS Public Health Program</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Center for Genetic Research Ethics &amp; Law, Case Western University</td>
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<td>Department of Pediatrics, Columbia University Medical Center</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Professor of Pediatrics &amp; Medical Ethics University of Utah</td>
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<td>Advisory Committee Liaison MPS I Review</td>
<td>Medicenter One Health Systems, Inc. Department of Pediatrics</td>
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Overview: Mucopolysaccaridosis Type I (MPS 1)

- Autosomal recessive Lysosomal Storage Disorder (LSD) caused by deficiency of $\alpha$-L-iduronidase (IDUA) enzyme.
- MPS I is a progressive, multisystem disorder
- Variable clinical symptoms; continuum of disease severity.
- Traditionally classified into two or three MPS I syndromes, though classifications are heterogeneous and overlapping:
  - **SEVERE:**
    - Hurler syndrome (H)
  - **ATTENUATED:**
    - Hurler-Scheie syndrome (H/S)
    - Scheie syndrome (S)
## MPS I Epidemiology: **Clinical Detection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated Incidence Based on Clinically Detected Cases (per 100,000)</th>
<th>% Severe Form (MPS I H)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>0.54 – 1.85</td>
<td>70 – 84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>0.83 – 0.93</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa (Tunisia)</strong></td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia (Taiwan)</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North America (British Columbia)</strong></td>
<td>0.58 – 1.15</td>
<td><strong>NA</strong></td>
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- Significant risk of bias, including under-ascertainment of Attenuated form.
## MPS I: Disease Spectrum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Severe</strong></th>
<th><strong>Attenuated</strong></th>
<th><strong>Scheie</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Onset and Progression</strong></td>
<td>Onset by 1 year&lt;br&gt;Rapidly Progressive</td>
<td>Onset by 3 to 4 years</td>
<td>Onset variable, 2 to 12 years&lt;br&gt;Less progressive problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cardiac System</strong></td>
<td>Cardio-respiratory failure</td>
<td>Cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>Valvular heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respiratory System</strong></td>
<td>Severe respiratory, obstructive airway disease</td>
<td>Respiratory; obstructive airway disease</td>
<td>Upper airway infections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brain &amp; CNS</strong></td>
<td>Progressive developmental delay</td>
<td>Little or no developmental delay</td>
<td>Normal intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cognition &amp; Development</strong></td>
<td>Hearing loss</td>
<td>Decreased visual acuity</td>
<td>Corneal clouding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vision &amp; Hearing</strong></td>
<td>Coarse facial features&lt;br&gt;Spinal deformity&lt;br&gt;Skeletal Dysplasia</td>
<td>Skeletal abnormalities&lt;br&gt;Joint stiffness, contractures</td>
<td>Joint stiffness&lt;br&gt;Carpel tunnel syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muscle &amp; Skeletal Systems</strong></td>
<td>Death before age 10 years</td>
<td>Death in teens or 20s</td>
<td>Death in later life; most have normal life span</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life Expectancy (if untreated)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
## MPS I: Life Course

### Median Age of Onset, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Death for MPS I Registry patients (N=891).†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Classification†‡</th>
<th>N [%]</th>
<th>Onset (years)</th>
<th>Diagnosis (years)</th>
<th>Treatment Reported† [n]</th>
<th>Treatment Initiation (years)</th>
<th>Death Reported [n]</th>
<th>Death (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe (Hurler)</td>
<td>508 [57]</td>
<td>0.5 (0-6.5)</td>
<td>0.8 (0-23.8)</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>1.4 (0.1-31.2)</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>3.8 (0.4-27.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attenuated (Hurler-Scheie)</td>
<td>209 [23.5]</td>
<td>1.9 (0-12.2)</td>
<td>3.8 (0-38.7)</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>8.6 (0.3-47.2)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17.4 (7.5-30.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Scheie)</td>
<td>97 [10.9]</td>
<td>5.4 (0-33.8)</td>
<td>9.4 (0-54.1)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>17.1 (3.1-62.9)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29 (17.4-46.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†MPS I Registry (from inception in 2003 through March 2010). Patients from 33 countries (47% Eur/Mid East; 35% No Amer; 15% Latin Amer, 3% Asia Pacific).
‡13% reported as untreated with ERT or HSCT.
§8.6% undetermined (3.1%) or missing (5.5%) form classification.

MPS I Newborn Screening

• Low IDUA enzyme activity
• Detected in dried-blood spots (DBS)
• Screening Methods:
  – Tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS)
  – Fluorometry by digital microfluidics
  – Fluorometry on microtiter plate
Establishing the MPS I Diagnosis

- **Definitive MPS I diagnosis: IDUA enzyme activity assay**
  - *Measured in any of the following: leukocytes or skin fibroblasts*
  - *IDUA activity less than 1% of normal*

- **Increased glycosaminoglycan (GAG) levels in urine is supportive of the diagnosis**

- **In general, IDUA activity does not predict disease form or severity**

- **Genotyping can help if it reveals a known mutation**
Genotyping

- >100 known MPS I-specific IDUA mutations, many unique to specific individuals
- Known IDUA-pseudodeficiency mutation
- Genotype-phenotype correlation is generally unknown, but an active area of research
Treatment Strategies

• Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT)
  – Allows individuals to produce endogenous enzyme
  – Recommended for MPS I (H, H/S) <age 2 or 2.5 years, with normal to moderate cognition (MPS I H, H/S) [International Consensus, 2008; European Consensus, 2011]

• HSCT + Enzyme Replacement Therapy (ERT)
  – Proposed as a bridge pre- HSCT
  – May augment enzyme availability after HSCT

• ERT
  – Does not cross blood-brain barrier (intrathecal administration has been proposed)
  – May benefit patients with all forms of disease
Condition Review Aims:

Relative to usual diagnostic and treatment practices, what is the net impact of newborn screening/early detection of MPS I on the following:

1. Patient disease course and prognosis
   a) age of diagnosis
   b) treatment initiation and outcomes
   c) prognosis and survival

2. Population health outcomes – incidence & prevalence of MPS I

3. Public health system impact
Condition Review of Newborn Screening (NBS) for MPS I: Methods

1. MPS I Screening and Treatment Effects: Systematic Evidence Review

2. Population Health Outcomes of MPS I NBS: Decision Analysis

3. Public Health System Impact: Assessment of Feasibility and Readiness of the Public Health System to expand screening and follow up of MPS I
Systematic Evidence Review: Technical Expert Panel

EXPERT PANEL MEMBERS

Barbara K. Burton, MD
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Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

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Scientific Advisory Board, National MPS Society
Professor & Medical Director Provincial Medical Genetics Program
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Joseph Muenzer, MD, PhD
Professor, Department of Pediatrics and Genetics and Metabolism Clinic
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Barbara Wedehase, MSW, CGS
Executive Director
National MPS Society

‡Nominator of MPS I disease for consideration to be added to the RUSP.
Keywords: Mucopolysaccharidosis type I (MPS I); Hurler syndrome/disease; Hurler-Scheie syndrome/disease; Scheie syndrome/disease; severe MPS 1; attenuated MPS 1; gargoylism; alpha-L-iduronidase enzyme assay

Articles through PubMed, EMBASE, and CINAHL Search (2,041)

Articles screened for eligibility & relevance (n=371)

Articles retained for data extraction (n=194)*

Screening by two independent reviewers

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MPS I Newborn Screening

U.S. State NBS Programs – MPS I NBS Mandate

- New Jersey – planning phase
- New Mexico – planning phase
- Illinois - ~3 years ago evaluated digital microfluidics, now implementation prep and validation with LSD multiplex MS/MS; population pilot planned for 2014

- Missouri NBS Pilot – Full Population Pilot testing LSDs with digital microfluidics platform (Jan 15, 2013 to present)
MPS I Newborn Screening Algorithm
(based on Missouri program)

IDUA Assay:
MSMS Fluorometric methods

1st Screen Laboratory Cutoff
NBS, IDUA Assay
IDUA LOW
IDUA WNL

Duplicate, Repeat Test, same DBS
IDUA LOW
IDUA WNL

Diagnostic Referral
a) IDUA (leukocytes, fibroblasts); b) urine GAGs
IDUA LOW confirmed by DX Testing
IDUA WNL by DX Testing

Genotyping
Genotyping and Physician Referral
Missouri Newborn Screening Pilot

- Full population Pilot Screening (*have not yet “gone live”*)
- Screening method: Digital microfluidics ~84,000 samples (*Jan to Dec 2013; ongoing*)
- 42 positive
  - 1 affected MPS-I case (*confirmed Severe [Hurler]*)
  - 2 “genotypes of unknown significance” (*2 mutations, low IDUA activity*)
  - 1 carrier
  - 5 pseudodeficiency
  - 16 false-positives
  - 17 pending status confirmation

Rogers, S., & Hopkins, P. Personal communication; presented with permission. Not for distribution without permission from the MO DHHS NBS Program.
MPS I Newborn Screening – Published Studies

Anonymous Dried Blood Spots

- Washington State, U.S. (Scott et al., 2013)

Population-based Pilot Newborn Screening

- Italy (Paciotti et al., 2012)
- Taiwan (Lin et al., 2013)
# Newborn Screening for MPS I - Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Missouri NBS Pilot (ongoing)</th>
<th>Univ of WA</th>
<th>Taiwan NBS Pilot</th>
<th>Italy NBS Pilot</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed MPS I</td>
<td>(~1 to 3* in 84,000)</td>
<td>1 in 35,700</td>
<td>1 in 17,643</td>
<td>0 in 3,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening method</td>
<td>Digital Microfluidics</td>
<td>MS/MS</td>
<td>Fluorescence Assay</td>
<td>Fluorescence Assay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total samples screened</td>
<td>~84,000</td>
<td>106,526</td>
<td>35,285</td>
<td>3,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cases consistent with MPS I</td>
<td>~1 (3*)</td>
<td>“3”</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*3 including the 2 cases of “Genotype of unknown significance”, with IDUA mutations and low activity.
MPS I NEWBORN SCREENING - Summary

- IDUA activity can be measured
- Screening algorithm still being refined to balance case detection vs. false positives and pseudodeficiency
- Challenges exist in predicting form / severity
TREATMENT

What benefits and harms are associated with treatments of MPS I?

– Severe (*Hurler*)
  • HSCT
  • ERT + HSCT

– Attenuated (*Hurler-Scheie, Scheie*)
  • ERT

Does early detection improve the outcome of treatment?
Treatment – Summary – Severe MPS 1

• HSCT compared to historical controls leads to:
  – *Increased survival* (<5% vs. 65% at 10 years; most HSCT mortality occurs within the first year post-transplant)
  – *Preserved development*
  – *Improvement in mobility*

• Little evidence regarding HSCT in asymptomatic infants

• Earlier treatment likely better, but ideal timing is unclear. Previous expert panels have recommended before 2 or 2.5 years of age

• Little evidence regarding HSCT+ERT
Treatment – Summary – Attenuated MPS 1

- ERT leads to improved outcomes (RCT with follow-up)
  - 6-Minute Walk Test
  - Disability Index
- Benefit of ERT in asymptomatic cases of attenuated MPS 1 is unclear
- Harms of treatment
  - ERT: Need for chronic infusions, antibody development
Next Steps – MPS I Condition Review

• Complete Systematic Evidence Review

• Identify Key Evidence into Public Health Impact Assessment

• Assess Population and Public Health Impact
  – *Projected Population Benefit* – *Decision Analysis*
  – *Evaluation of Public Health System Impact*

• Finalize Condition Review Report
Next Steps –
I. Systematic Evidence Review

• Expert Interviews
• TEP Follow Up
• Outline evidence-based MPS I NBS Procedures
• Identify key evidence for Decision Analysis Model
• Finalize SER and report
Next Steps:
II. Decision Analysis to Project Public Health Impact on Population

• Goal - Estimate
  – *The number of newborns expected to screen positive and be diagnosed with MPS 1, stratified by form and severity vs. uncertain*
  – *Expected outcomes from screening compared to clinical case detection*

• Develop Decision Model Structure

• Translate key parameter inputs from evidence review

• Convene TEP to guide refinement of decision model inputs and estimates
Next Steps: 
III. Public Health System Impact Assessment

- Develop and administer Stage I web-based survey(s) of *MPS I NBS Feasibility and Readiness*
- Conduct follow-up in-depth interviews with select state NBS programs
- Summarize NBS Feasibility and Readiness data
Thank You!

Questions?

Presentation Contact:
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Back-ups
Washington NBS Study (Univ of WA)

- MS/MS IDUA assay – 106,526 anonymous dried blood spot samples (WA State Dept of Health)
- 9 positive screens for low IDUA activity; confirmatory DNA testing with same DBS
  - 3 consistent with MPS I disease
  - 6 “Unaffected”
    - 1 carrier
    - 2 poor punch samples
    - 3 no nucleotide changes consistent with MPS I

Estimated Results: MPS I – All Forms

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<th></th>
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<th>95% CI</th>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Incidence</td>
<td>1 in 35,700</td>
<td>1/143,000 - 1/11,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Predictive Value</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.08 - 0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Positive Rate</td>
<td>1 in 17,750</td>
<td>1/7,250 - 1/31,900</td>
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Taiwan Newborn Screening for MPS I

- Fluorometric measurement of IDUA in microtiter plates
- 35,285 newborns screened Oct 2008 to Apr 2013
  - 19 positive 1st screens recalled for re-check (for leukocyte IDUA)
  - 3 positive recall screens (low IDUA activity in leukocytes) sent for diagnostic confirmation
  - Diagnostic confirmation: urine GAG analysis, leukocyte IDUA, molecular DNA
    - 2 confirmed MPS I
    - 1 MPS I carrier

Estimated Results: MPS I, All Forms

| Overall Incidence | 1 in 17,643 |

Lin et al. (2013). A pilot newborn screening program for Mucopolysaccharidosis type I in Taiwan. Orphanet J of Rare Diseases, 8: 147.
Italy Newborn Screening Study

- Fluorometric measurement of IDUA in microtiter plates
- 3,403 newborns screened, Umbria, Italy region
  - 13 positive 1st screens recalled for 2nd DBS retest
  - 3 positive recall DBS screens, recalled for diagnostic confirmation via low IDUA activity assay in leukocytes/whole blood
  - 0 confirmed low IDUA activity, MPS I

Estimated Results: MPS I, All Forms

| Overall Incidence | 0 in 3,403 |

Severe MPS I: HSCT

- N = 20 subjects who received HSCT from Cord Blood (single institution, 1995-2002)
  - Median age at diagnosis 11 months (range: prenatal – 29 months)
  - Median age at transplantation 16 months (2-33 months)

Outcomes

- 85% Event-free Survival (17/20), median 2.5 years (905 days) post-transplant
- Kyphosis
  - 4 required spinal fusion
  - 5 mild, stable kyphosis
  - 6 had decrease in kyphosis
  - 2 had no kyphosis
- 100% “stable or improved” neurocognitive function

Severe MPS I: HSCT

- N = 25 subjects underwent HSCT in Australia and New Zealand, 1992-2008

- **Outcome**
  - 83% Survival (95% CI: 68%-98%) at 1 and 5-years
  - All deaths within first year

Severe MPS I: HSCT

- **N = 23 subjects who underwent HSCT at a single institution from 1989-2007; follow-up to 2011**
  - Median age of transplant 13.5 months (range: 4-24 months)

**Outcomes:**

- **78% Overall survival (n=18)**
  - 2 had secondary graft loss
    - 1 successfully re-transplanted
    - 1 experienced progressive disease
- **22% Transplant-related mortality (n=5)**

**Among survivors**

- 83% (15/18) attend regular school
- 78% (13/18) are able to ambulate and perform daily activities
- 22% (4/18) have stable hydrocephalus
- 83% (15/18) have mild and stable corneal clouding
- 50% (9/18) have required some orthopedic intervention

Severe MPS I: HSCT + pre-ERT

258 subjects identified through registries who underwent HSCT (1995-2007)
- 19% (48 of 258) received at least 4 infusions of ERT prior to HSCT
- Median age of HSCT: 16.7 months (range: 2.1 - 228 months)
- HSCT Donor Sources
  - Unrelated Cord Blood (UCB) (116)
  - Matched Unrelated (105)
  - Matched Sibling (37)

Outcomes
- Overall survival was 74% and Event-free survival was 63%
  - Event-Free survival significantly higher for those treated earlier than median age (71% vs. 55%; \( p=0.02 \))
  - ERT use did not predict improved survival (univariate \( p=0.07 \) or multivariate analysis)
- Normal IDUA Enzyme activity:
  - 98% of UCB group vs. 53 – 66% IDUA, other donor sources \( (p=0.007) \)

➤ Potentially biased because results not adjusted for multiple sources of confounding
Severe MPS I: HSCT + pre/post-ERT

- Subjects (N=19)
  
  *Average age at HSCT: 17.5 months*

- 2 Groups
  - HSCT only (n=10)
    * 17.1 months at HSCT
    * No ERT
  - HSCT + pre/post-ERT (n=9)
    * 18 months at HSCT
    * ERT given Pre-HSCT (weekly) and Post-HSCT (8 infusions)

- Outcomes: Post-transplant Survival
  - 80% (8/10) HSCT only group
  - 100% (9/9) HSCT + pre/post-ERT group

- By 2-years post-transplant, 1 subject (HSCT + pre/post-ERT) had 47% engraftment and enzyme levels in the “carrier range”

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Severe MPS I: HSCT pre/post-ERT

… “children in the ERT group lost 9.19 fewer points per year ...(p=0.031). When the 2 patients in the no-ERT group who died were excluded, this difference was reduced to 5.40 points per year...(p=0.031).”

- HSCT + ERT may confer some benefit for both survival and intellectual development, but data are based on small sample sizes

[42] Eisengart et al. (2013). Enzyme replacement is associated with better cognitive outcomes after transplant in Hurler syndrome J Pediatr, 162, 375 80
Severe MPS I: HSCT and ERT

- One patient received HSCT at 2 years and then again at 2.5 years for failure to engraft
- At 14 years, developed fatigue, shortness of breath, and became wheelchair dependent
- Developed restrictive lung disease with GAG deposition
- Leukocyte enzyme level >70%
- After 2 years with ERT:
  - Resolved - Fatigue, weakness, shortness of breath
  - Improved ambulation

> This case study suggests that ERT after HSCT may be beneficial when HSCT has limited effect

Attenuated MPS 1: ERT for Symptomatic Care

- 2-group Randomized Clinical Trial (RCT)
- 26 weeks, ERT (n=22) vs. Placebo (n=23)
- Mean age 15 years
- Outcomes
  - Forced Vital Capacity (FVC): 3% point increase in the difference between differences in median FVC (p<0.01)
  - 6 Minute Walk Test (6MWT): 38 meter increase in the difference between difference average 6MWT (ANOVA p=0.04; Wilcoxon Rank Sum test p=0.07)
  - Disability Index: No change
  - Shoulder Flexion: No change
  - ERT: 20/22 developed IgG antibodies

Attenuated MPS 1: ERT for Symptomatic Care

- **In a 3.5 year extension trial**
  - 40/45 completed the extension trial
    - Non-completers:
      - 3 withdrew (needle phobia, scheduling difficulty, pregnancy)
      - 1 died following respiratory infection
      - 1 had anaphylaxis

**Outcomes**
- **FVC**: worsened in 11/40 (0.8 points of predicted/year)
- **6MWT**: increased by was 17.1, but variable
- **Mean disability index**:
  - 57% improved
  - 20% stable
  - 23% declined

- **ERT led to statistically significant improvement compared to placebo, but clinical significance unclear**

Attenuated MPS 1: ERT for Symptomatic Care

- 3 affected siblings
- ERT begun at different ages (6 years, 2.5 years, and 4 months)
- Outcomes after 5 years of ERT
  - Child that began ERT at 6 years had 6 Minute Walk Test (6MWT) <10% and Forced Vital Capacity (FVC) 53% of predicted. Required orthopedic interventions
  - Child that began at 2.5 years had 6MWT WNL and FVC of 81% predicted. No facial coarsening but mild shoulder stiffness with full range of motion
  - Child that began at 4 months had 6MWT WNL and FVC of 85% predicted. No facial Coarsening or joint stiffness.

➢ This case series suggests that presymptomatic ERT for Attenuated MPS I may lead to improved health outcomes