

# Establishing the REaDY LGMD Registry: A Czech National Database for Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophies







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### Introduction

Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophies (LGMD) are a group of rare, genetically and clinically heterogeneous neuromuscular diseases. Due to their orphan status, each patient represents a valuable source of information for improving care and advancing research.

As gene-targeted therapies approach clinical use, healthcare systems must be ready to identify eligible patients and monitor treatment outcomes. This requires high-quality, structured, and standardized longitudinal data.

The REaDY LGMD Registry was established to ensure a unified standard of care, enable clinical trial readiness, and integrate the Czech Republic into international research efforts.

## Methods

The **REaDY LGMD Registry** was launched in June 2020 as a national, clinician-driven database to collect data on genetically confirmed LGMD cases. It is bilingual (Czech/English), ethically approved, and operated under the Czech Neurological Society and the Czech Society for Paediatric Neurology. Seven neuromuscular centres contribute data.

#### Collected data domains include:

- Demographics
- Genetic diagnosis (certified labs)
- **Functional status**
- Disease progression
- Diagnostic timelines
- Patient-reported outcomes

Technical and analytical oversight is provided by the Institute of Biostatistics and Analyses (IBA s.r.o.), which also serves as the data processor. Data quality is reviewed quarterly, and annual curator workshops ensure continuous improvement and alignment.

The registry's dataset structure follows the standardized documentation model used in TREAT-NMD. Since 2022, the Czech Republic has been a core member of this network, enabling seamless inclusion of registry patients into international studies.

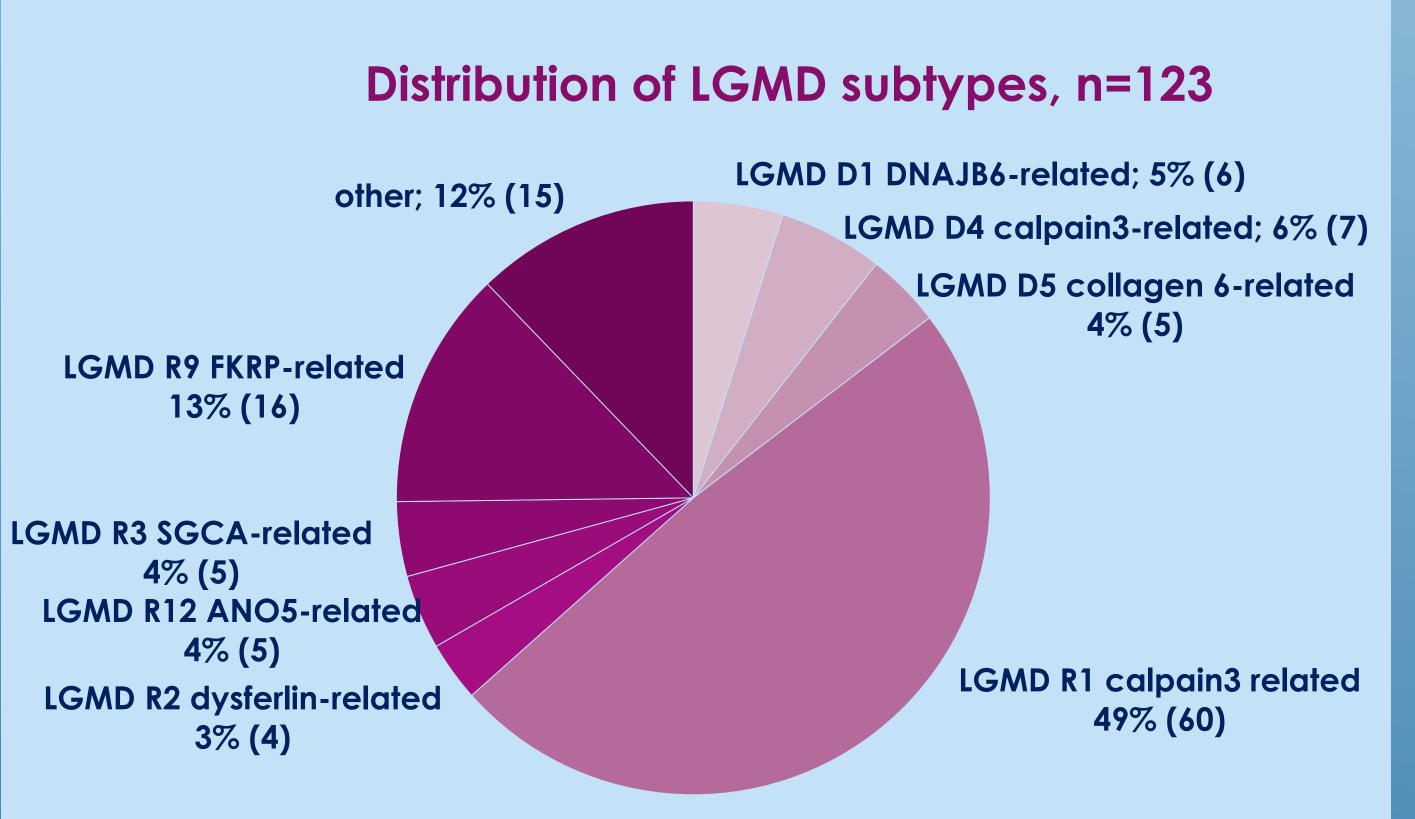
Patients have secure access to their own records and can independently complete the SF-36 quality-of-life survey. Initial enrollment exam is followed by mandatory follow-ups at least every two years for validity.

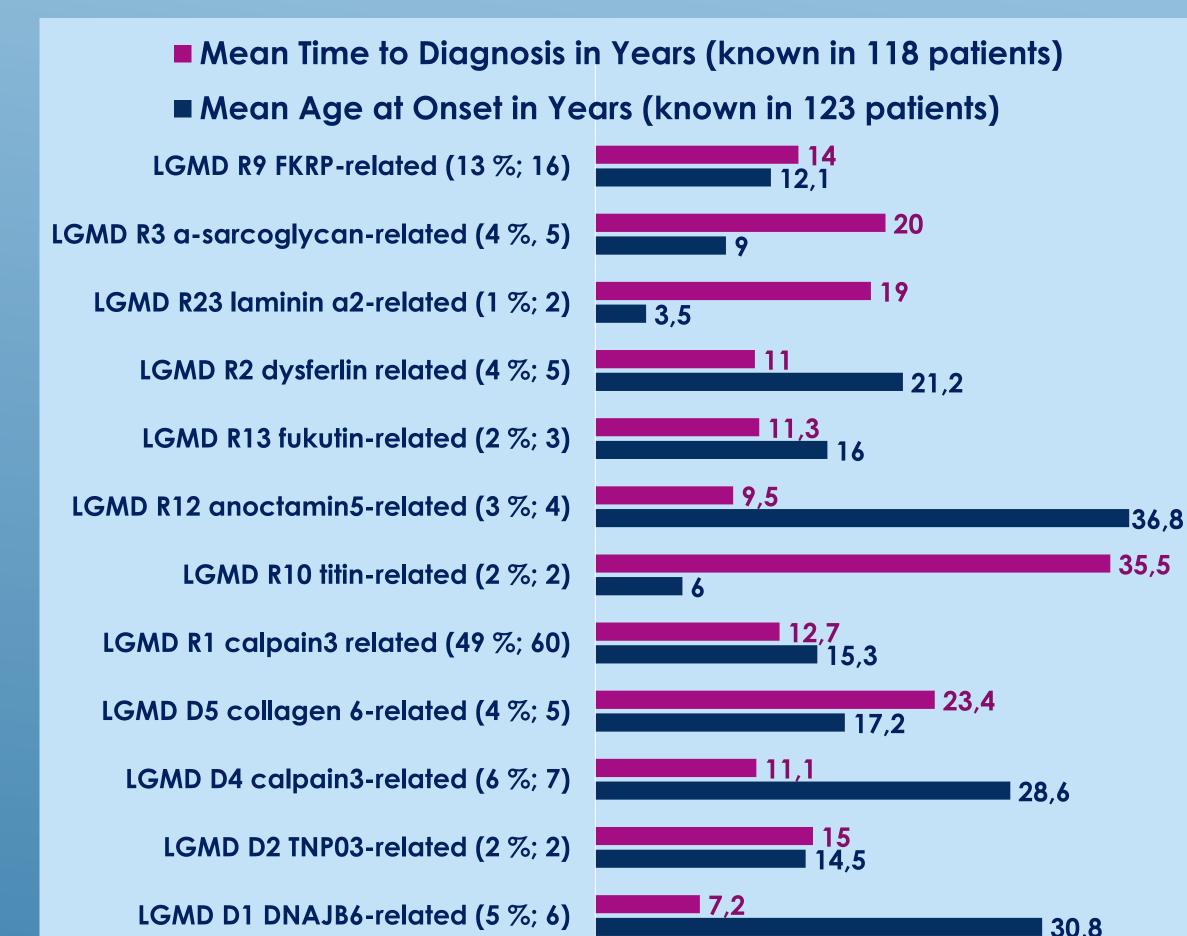
## Results

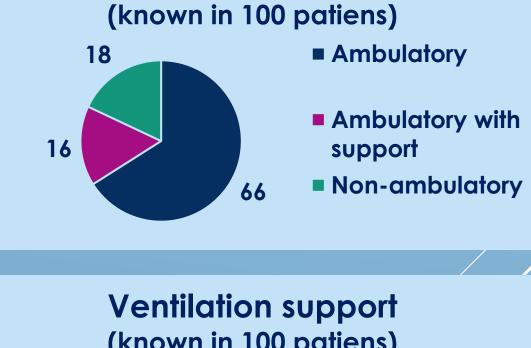
As of May 5, 2025, the REaDY LGMD registry included data on 123 patients with genetically confirmed LGMD diagnosis, consisting of 54 males (43.9 %) and 69 females (56.1 %) from 7 neuromuscular centers across the Czech Republic. The most common LGMD subtypes were: LGMD R1 calpain3-related: 60 patients (48.8%), LGMD R9 FKRP-related: 16 patients (13.0 %), LGMD D4 calpain3-related: 7 patients (5.7 %),

LGMD D1 DNAJB6-related: 6 patients (4.9 %), LGMD D5 collagen 6-related and LGMD R3 a-sarcoglycan-related: each 5 patients (4.1 %). The median age at symptom onset was 12 years (range 1–56), and the median age at diagnosis was 28 years (range 1–70). There was no statistically significant difference in the time from symptom onset to diagnosis between LGMD subtypes (p = 0.233, Kruskal-Wallis test). Functional status data were available for 100 of the 123 patients. Among them, 66 (66.0%) were ambulatory, 16 (16.0%) ambulatory with support, and 18 (18.0%) non-ambulatory.

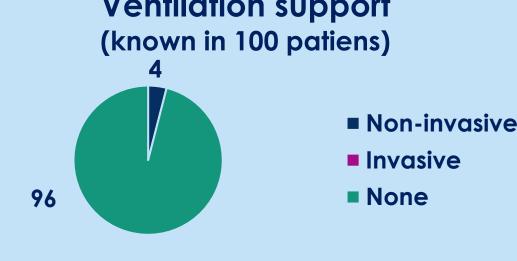
Cardiovascular complication data were available for 93 patients, among whom 7 (7.5%) had cardiomyopathy and/or arrhythmia. Ventilation support data were available for 100 patients; 4 patients (4.0%) had used or were currently using non-invasive ventilatory support. No patients required invasive ventilation.

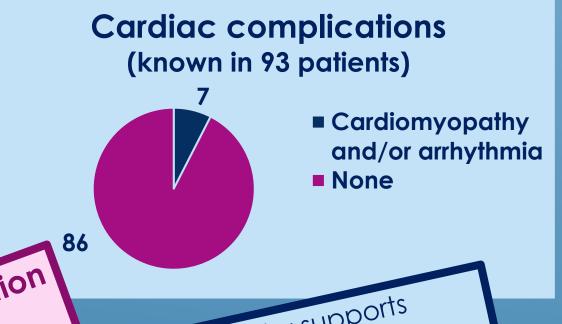






**Functional status** 





# Conclusion

The REaDY LGMD Registry represents the first structured national database of genetically confirmed LGMD patients in the Czech Republic. Initial data show a predominance of CAPN3related LGMD and highlight substantial diagnostic delay, despite most patients remaining ambulant at the time of registration.

The registry serves as a foundation for **improving national standards of care**, ensuring **readiness for** clinical trials, and supporting international collaborations.

With gene therapies increasingly targeting paediatric populations, we emphasize the importance of enrolling children early to enable timely access to trials and emerging therapies.

Future goals include expanding patient recruitment, enhancing data completeness through regular follow-ups, and contributing to global analyses via the TREAT-NMD network.





#### **Conflicts of interest**