

AML met recurrenente translocaties in UZ Leuven: correlatie tussen de morfologie en cytogenetica

CAT voorstelling 23/4/2015
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ASO Klinische biologie

Promotoren: Dr. C. Brusselmans, Prof. Dr. N. Boeckx

Casus

- Vrouw, 60 jaar, menopauzaal
- *Medische voorgeschiedenis*: migraine
- *Anamnese*
 - sinds 3 weken: pijnloze **hematurie** en vaginaal rood bloedverlies
 - Sinds 1 week: **hematomen** over heel het lichaam, **tandvleesbloedingen**
 - Sinds enkele dagen: **sinusitis/bronchitis**, toenemende vermoeidheid, dyspnee d'effort
 - Nachtzweeten, geen vermagering
- *KO*:
 - Cervicaal kleine pijnlijke klieren
 - Bloeduitstortingen tong en tandvlees
 - Verspreide ecchymosen over heel het lichaam

Casus

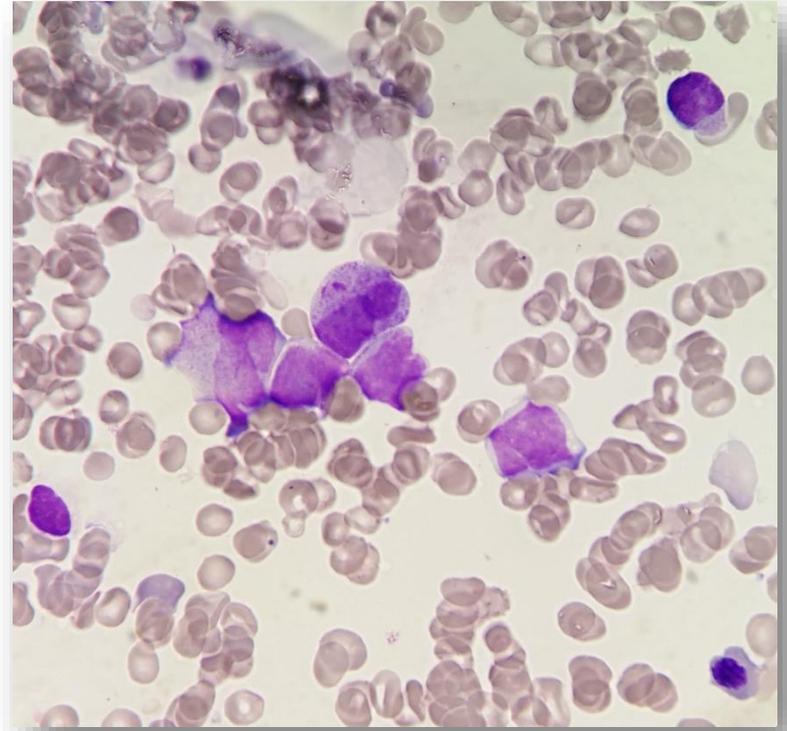
| | | | |
|---|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Hemoglobine | 7.9 | g/dL | 12.0 - 16.0 |
| Hematocriet | 0.220 | verhouding | 0.370 - 0.470 |
| RBC telling | 2.21 | 10 ^{**12} /L | 3.90 - 5.60 |
| MCV | 99.5 | fL | 76.0 - 96.0 |
| MCH | 35.7 | pg | 27.0 - 32.0 |
| MCHC | 35.9 | g/dL | 30.0 - 35.0 |
| RDW (maat voor anisocytose) | 14.4 | % | 11.7 - 14.5 |
| Reticulocyten telling | 48 | 10 ^{**9} /L | 20 - 100 |
| Immature reticulocyten fractie | 26.4 | % | 5.0 - 21.0 |
| Reticulocyten hemoglobinisatie (Ret-He) | 38.7 | pg | 30.3 - 35.7 |
| Erytroblasten telling | 0.04 | 10 ^{**9} /L | 0.00 - 0.07 |
| Erytroblasten telling | 1.50 | / 100 WBC | 0.00 - 0.70 |
| WBC telling | 2.48 | 10 ^{**9} /L | 4.00 - 10.00 |
| Bloedplaatjes telling | 21 | 10 ^{**9} /L | 150 - 450 |
| MPV | 13.8 | fL | 9.0 - 13.0 |
| Immature bloedplaatjesfractie (IPF) | 19.6 | % | 1.1 - 6.1 |
| Bezinkingssnelheid RBC | 30 | mm/h | 1 - 15 |
| BLOED | | | |
| Aantal getelde WBC | 100 | | |
| Blasten | 67.0 | % | |
| Neutrofiële segmentkernigen | 9.0 | % | |
| Lymfocyten | 23.0 | % | |
| (Pro)-monocyten | 1.0 | % | |

Casus

Perifeer
bloeditstrijkje



Beenmergaspiraats



Casus

Perifeer
bloeduitstrijkje



Beenmergaspiraats



→ AML

...but what's in a name??

AML: WHO classificatie

WHO classification of acute myeloid leukemia (AML)

AML with recurrent genetic abnormalities

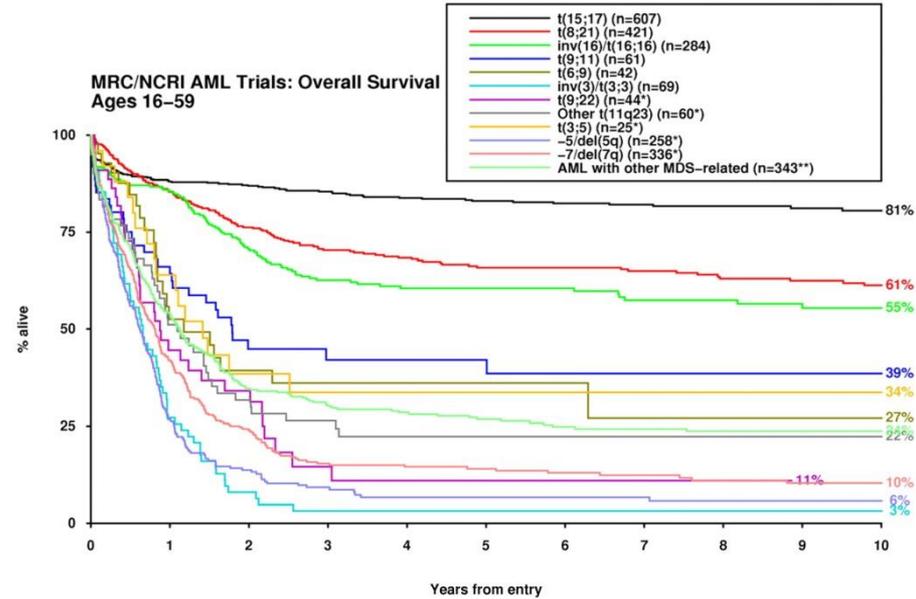
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- AML with inv(16)(p13q22) or t(16;16)(p13;q22), CEBF-MYH11
- Acute promyelocytic leukemia with t(15;17)(q22;q12), PML-RARA
- AML with t(9;11)(p22;q23); MLLT3-MLL
- AML with t(6;9)(p23;q34); DEK-NUP214
- AML with inv(3)(q21q26.2) or t(3;3)(q21;q26.2); RPN1-EVI1
- AML (megakaryoblastic) with t(1;22)(p13;q13); RBM15-MKL1
- AML with mutated NPM1 (provisional entity)
- AML with mutated CEBPA (provisional entity)

AML with myelodysplasia-related features

Therapy related AML and MDS

AML, not otherwise specified*

- AML with minimal differentiation
- AML without maturation
- AML with maturation
- Acute myelomonocytic leukemia
- Acute monoblastic/acute monocytic leukemia
- Acute erythroid leukemia (erythroid/myeloid and pure erythroleukemia variants)
- Acute megakaryoblastic leukemia
- Acute basophilic leukemia
- Acute panmyelosis with myelofibrosis



Grimwade et al, Blood 2010

Uptodate.com

Swerdlow et al, 2008

... a lot

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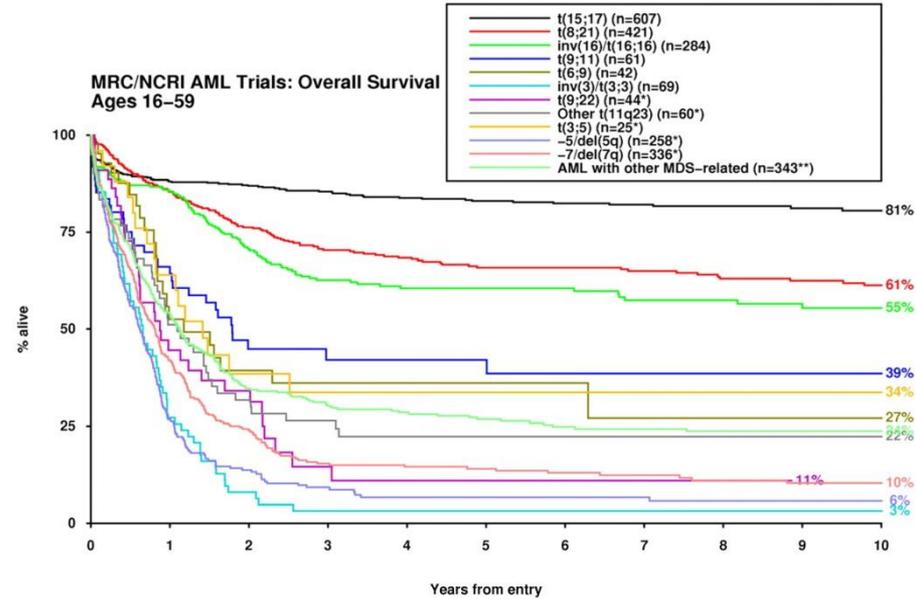
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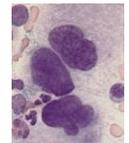
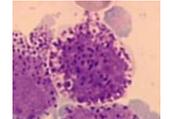
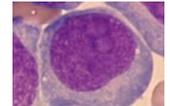
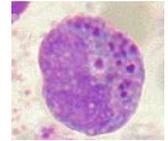
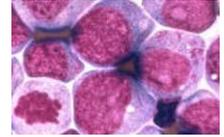
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Swerdlow et al, 2008

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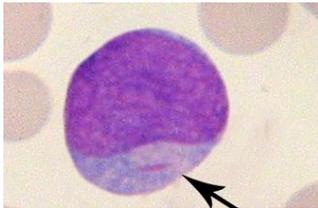
'AML met recurrente genetische afwijkingen'

| Genetische afwijking | Specifieke morfologische afwijkingen |
|--|--|
| t(8;21) | Grote blasten met ingedeukte kern , sterk basofiel cytoplasma, azurofiele korrels en perinucleaire opklaring, frequent auerstaven of pseudo-Chédiak-Higashi granules |
| inv(16) | Eosinofilie met immature en abnormale vormen |
| t(15;17) | Promyelocyten <u>Hypergranulaire vorm</u> : abnormale promyelocyten met niervormige/ bilobaire nuclei, sterke granulatie, aanwezigheid van auerstaven, soms in bundels (' takkenbossen ') <u>Hypogranulaire vorm</u> : bilobaire kernvormen, afwezigheid van granules |
| t(9;11) | Monoblasten/promonocyten |
| t(6;9) | Geen specifieke blastenmorfologie Basofilie Ringsideroblasten mogelijk |
| inv(3) | Geen specifieke blastenmorfologie Multilijnen dysplasie |
| t(1;22) | Megakaryoblasten |
| <i>NPM-1</i> mutatie <i>CEBPA</i> mutatie | Geen specifieke blastenmorfologie |

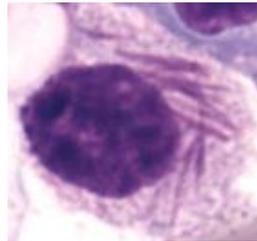


Morfologische afwijkingen

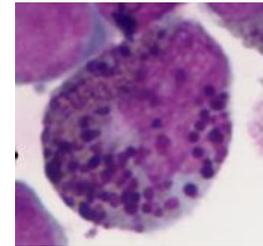
Auerstaaf



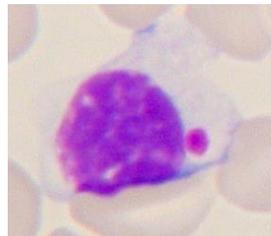
Takkenbossen



Hybride korreling eosinofielen



Pseudo-Chédiak-Higashi granules



AML met recurrente genetische afwijkingen

➤ Correlatiestudie te UZ Leuven

Vraagstelling:

1. *Zijn de epidemiologische, hematologische en cytologische bevindingen in UZ Leuven overeenkomstig met de beschrijvingen van de WHO en in de literatuur?*
2. *Wat is de correlatie tussen morfologie en cytogenetica bij patiënten met AML te UZ Leuven en kunnen we een genetische afwijking suggereren a.d.h.v. de morfologische bevindingen?*

Studieopzet

- Periode: 2011-2014
- 120 patiënten met nieuwe diagnose AML
- 43 'AML met recurrenente genetische afwijking'



Microscopische revisie



Cytologische beoordeling

Blasten?

Dyserythropoïese?



Dysmyelopoïese?

Dysmegakaryopoïese?

Epidemiologie/hematologie



Blasten?

Leucocytose?

Dyserythropoïese?

Man/vrouw?

Dysmyelopoïese?

Leeftijd?

Trombocytose?

Dysmegakaryopoïese?

Hemoglobine?

Studieopzet

- Periode: 2011-2014
- 120 patiënten met nieuwe diagnose AML
 - 43 AML met recurrenente genetische afwijking

CAVE:

- kleine patiënten populatie
- geen statistiek
- 9 patiënten: diagnostisch perifeer bloed/beenmergpreparaat niet teruggevonden
- Morfologie = subjectief

Resultaten

| Genetische afwijking | N (% van AML) | Leeftijd mediaan (bereik) | M/V | Hb (g/dL) mediaan (bereik) | Leucocytose (*10 ⁹ /L) mediaan (bereik) | Trombocytenaantal (*10 ⁹ /L) mediaan (bereik) |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----|----------------------------|--|--|
| t(8;21) | 7 (6%) | 34 (4-63) | 5/2 | 8.5 (5.4-13.2) | 11.9 (4.2-66.3) | 58 (16-135) |
| inv(16) | 7 (6%) | 58 (46-75) | 2/5 | 9.4 (7.2-13.1) | 34.5 (4.8-157.8) | 57 (35-118) |
| t(15;17) | 7 (6%) | 61 (25-77) | 3/4 | 9.9 (7.9-11.8) | 1.2 (0.5-3.1) | 25 (14-97) |
| t(9;11) | 2 (2%) | 54 (28-80) | 1/1 | 9.7 (8.2-11.2) | 24.6 (3.4-45.7) | 136 (102-170) |
| t(6;9) | 1 (1%) | 32 | 1/0 | 9.6 | 29.3 | 22 |
| inv(3) | 3 (3%) | 66 (35-83) | 1/2 | 8.9 (5.2-9.7) | 3.1 (2.8-4.2) | 285 (158-557) |
| t(1;22) | 0 (0%) | - | - | - | - | - |
| NPM-1 mutatie | 13(11%) | 55 (12-79) | 5/8 | 10 (6.2-14.2) | 34.1 (2.7-178.8) | 61 (30-165) |
| CEBPA-mutatie | 3 (3%) | 45 (33-80) | 2/1 | 9.2 (8.5-12.6) | 22.3 (2.5-79) | 74 (17-126) |

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Resultaten

| Genetische afwijking | N (% van AML) | BM blastose (%), mediaan (bereik) | Sterke dysmyelopoïese | Abnormale eo's (hybride korreling) | BM eosinofilie (>6,3%) | BM basofilie (>0,6%) | BM monocytose (>5,2%) |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| t(8;21) | 7 (6%) | 30.3 (22-70.3) | 3 | 2 (29%) | 1 (14%) | 1 (14%) | 3 (43%) |
| inv(16) | 7 (6%) | 37.3 (18.7-85) | 3 | 7 (100%) | 4 (57%) | 1 (14%) | 4 (57%) |
| t(15;17) | 7 (6%) | 46.3 (37.8-94.7) | 0 | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| t(9;11) | 2 (2%) | 87.8 (82.3-93.3) | 1 | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| t(6;9) | 1 (1%) | 79.3 | 1 | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| inv(3) | 3 (3%) | 17 (11.3-41) | 0 | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (33%) |
| t(1;22) | 0 (0%) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NPM-1 mutatie | 13(11%) | 72.7 (34.3-89.7) | 2 | 5 (38%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 5 (38%) |
| CEBPA-mutatie | 3 (3%) | 48.7 (22.3-75.7) | 0 | 1 (33%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

t(8;21), inv(16) en t(15;17): AML onafhankelijk van blastenpercentage

Resultaten

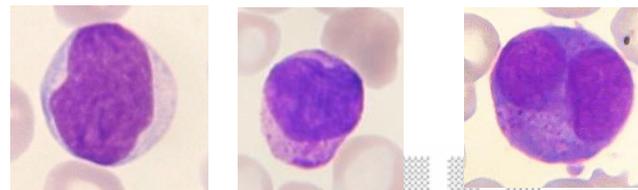
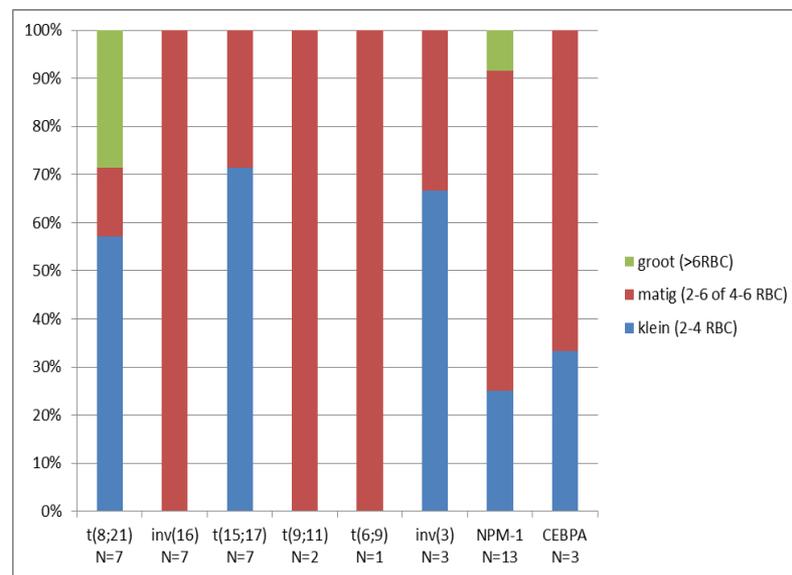
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| inv(16) | 7 (6%) | 37.3 (18.7 -85) | 3 | 7 (100%) | 4 (57%) | 1 (14%) | 4 (57%) |
| t(15;17) | 7 (6%) | 46.3 (37.8-94.7) | 0 | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| t(9;11) | 2 (2%) | 87.8 (82.3-93.3) | 1 | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
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| t(1;22) | 0 (0%) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NPM-1 mutatie | 13(11%) | 72.7 (34.3-89.7) | 2 | 5 (38%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 5 (38%) |
| CEBPA-mutatie | 3 (3%) | 48.7 (22.3-75.7) | 0 | 1 (33%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

t(8;21), inv(16) en t(15;17): AML onafhankelijk van blastenpercentage

Resultaten

| Genetische afwijking | Blasten met onregelmatige kernaflijning | Blasten met sterke granulatie | Blasten met auerstaven |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| t(8;21) | 7 (100%) | 1 (14%) | 4 (57%) |
| inv(16) | 7 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (14%) |
| t(15;17) | 7 (100%) | 5 (71%) | 6 (86%) (o.v.v. takkenbossen) |
| t(9;11) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| t(6;9) | 1(100%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| inv(3) | 1 (33%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| t(1;22) | - | - | - |
| <i>NPM-1</i> mutatie | 11 (92%) | 1 (8%) | 1 (8%) |
| <i>CEBPA</i> -mutatie | 2 (67%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

Blastengrootte



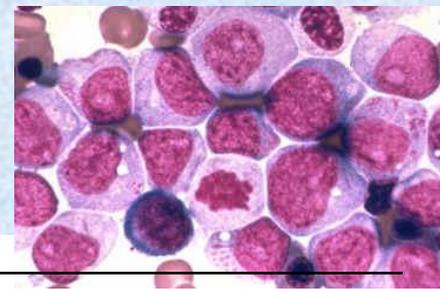
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➤ Correlatiestudie te UZ Leuven

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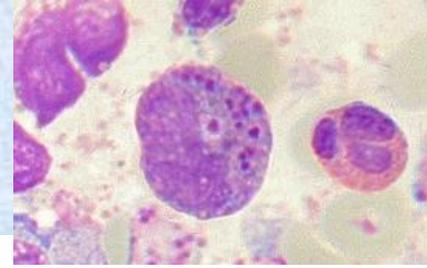
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- 2. Wat is de correlatie tussen morfologie en cytogenetica bij patiënten met AML te UZ Leuven en kunnen we een genetische afwijking suggereren a.d.h.v. de morfologische bevindingen?*

t(8;21)(q22;q22); *RUNX1-RUNX1T*



| | UZ Leuven (N=7) | WHO 2008 | Haferlach et al. 1996 (N=41) | Parihar et al. 2012 (N=117) |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Prev | 6% (N=120) | 5% | | 8% (N=1410) |
| Lft (j) (med, range) | 34 (4-63) | jonger | 38 | 26 (3-61) |
| M/V | 2,5 | | 1,6 | 1,8 |
| Blasten | 100% onregelmatige kernvorm 14% psChed-Higashi gran. 57% Auerstaven waarvan 50% lang en dun | Groot Ingedeukte kern Sterke granulatie psChed-Higashi gran. Auerstaven (lang en dun) | 17% psChed-Higashi gran. 68% auerstaven waarvan 24% lang en dun | 54%: Lange en dunne auerstaven |
| dysmyelopoïese | 43% (sterk) | variabel | 90% (sterk) | 66% |

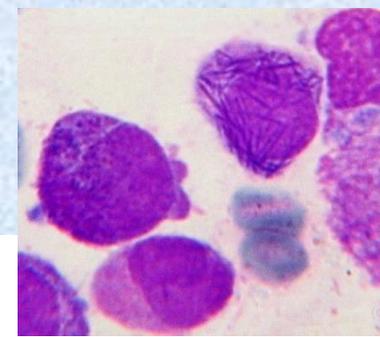
inv(16)(p13.1q22); *CBFB-MYH11*



'AML met abnormale eosinofielen'

| | UZ Leuven (N=7) | WHO 2008 | Grimwade et al. 2010 (N=284) | Sun et al. 2003 (N=21) |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Prev | 6% (N=120) | 5-8% | 5% (N=5876) | |
| Lft (j) (med, range) | 58 (46-75) | jonger | 38 (16-59) | 36 (19-75) |
| Leucocytose (*10 ⁹ /L, med, range) | 34 (5-158) | | | 24 (2.2-103) |
| Blasten | 14% Auerstaven | Auerstaven | | 19% Auerstaven |
| hybride korreling eosinofielen | 100% | Meest opvallende afwijking | | 100% |
| multilijnen- dysplasie | 0 | | | 15% |

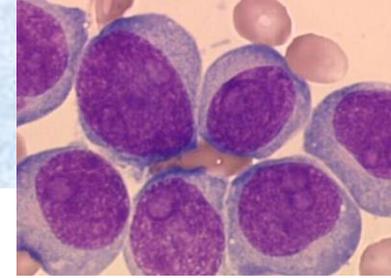
t(15;17)(q22;q12); *PML-RARA*



Acute promyelocyten leukemie

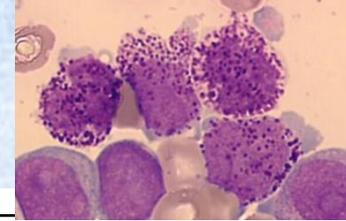
| | UZ Leuven (N=7) | WHO 2008 | Grimwade et al. 2010 (N=788) | Sainty et al. 2000 (N=20) |
|--------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Prev | 6% (N=120) | 5-8% | 13% (N=5876) | |
| Lft (j) (med, range) | 61 (25-77) | Elke leeftijd mogelijk maar meestal jongvolw | 39 (16-59) | |
| Blasten | 100% onregelmatige kernvormen 71% sterke granulatie 86% auerstaven ovr takkenbossen 43% psChediak- Higashi | <u>Hypergranulaire vorm:</u> niervormige/bilobaire nuclei, sterke granulatie, aanwezigheid van auerstaven, soms in bundels ('takkenbossen') <u>Hypogranulaire vorm:</u> bilobaire kernvormen, afwezigheid van granules | | 80% hypergranulaire variant 20% hypogranulaire vorm 5% psChediak-Higashi |

t(9;11)(p22;q23);MLLT3-MLL



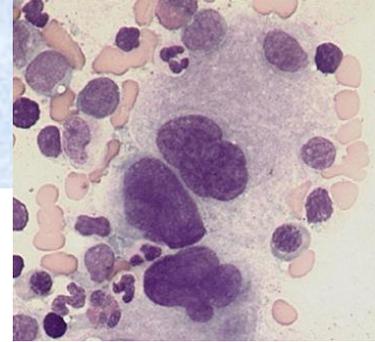
| | UZ Leuven (N=2) | WHO 2008 | Mrózek et al. 1997 (N=24) | Grimwade et al. 2010 (N=61) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Prev | 2% (N=120) | 9-12% ped 2% volw | 1,7% (N=1496) | 1% (N=5876) |
| Lftd (j) (med, range) | 54 (28-80) | | | 38 (16-58) |
| BM blastose (med, range) | 87,8% (82,3- 93,3) | | 90% | |
| blasten | 50% monoblastaire kenmerken | Monoblasten/ promonocyten domineren | 83% monoblastaire kenmerken | |

t(6;9)(p23;q34);DEK-NUP214



| | UZ Leuven (N=1) | WHO 2008 | Slovak et al. 2006 (N=69) | Alsabeh et al. 1997 (N=8) |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Prev | 1% (N=120) | 0,7-1,8% | 0,9% (N=7690) | |
| Lftd (j) (med, range) | 32 | 13 35 | 13 (2-20) 35 (17-66) | 38,5 |
| auerstaven | Geen auerstaven | Auerstaven bij 1/3e | 32% | |
| BM basofilie | 0% ?? (basofielen >0,6%) | 44-62% | 44% (basofielen ≥2%) | 86% |
| Myelo- dysplasie | 100% (multilijnen- dysplasie) | vaak geass. met multilijnen- dysplasie | 67% (granulocytair, MgK of multilijnen) | 75% |
| Ringsidero- blasten | 0 | mogelijk | | 37% |

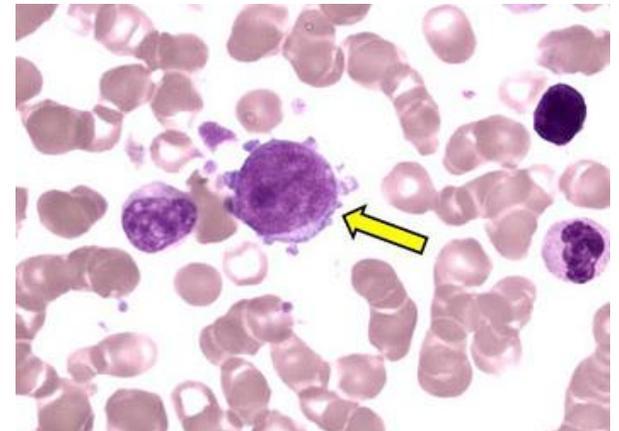
inv(3)(q21q26,2); RPN1-EVI1



| | UZ Leuven (N=3) | WHO 2008 | Lugthart et al. 2010 (N=94) |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Prev | 3% (N=120) | 1-2% | 1,4% (N=6515) |
| Trombocytose (*10 ⁹ /L)(med, range) | 285 (158-557) | Trombocytose bij 7-22% | 144 (2-916) |
| dysmegakary opoiese | Matig tot sterk (hypolobair) | Meest voorkomende afwijking (mono/bilobair) | |

t(1;22)(p13;q13); *RBM15-MKL1*

- megakaryoblastaire leukemie
- = zeer zeldzaam!! (<1%)
- geen patiënt geïdentificeerd
- zuigelingen (med leeftijd: 4m)
- megakaryoblasten



NPM-1 en CEBPA-mutatie

| <u>NPM-1</u> mutatie | UZ Leuven (N=13) | WHO 2008 | Haferlach et al. 2011 (N=391) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Prev | 11% (N=120) | 2-8% ped 27-35% volw | 48,6% (N=805) |
| Leucocytose (*10 ⁹ /L)(gem, range) | 44 (3-179) | Freq hogere leucocytose | 54 |
| BM blastose (%)(gem, range) | 70 (34-90) | Freq hogere BM blastose | 67,5 |
| <u>CEBPA-</u> mutatie | UZ Leuven (N=3) | WHO 2008 | Fasan et al. 2014 (N=244) |
| Prev | 3% | 6-15% | 10,6% (N=2296) |
| Perifere blastose (%) (med, range) | 15 (10-94) | Freq hogere perifere blastose | |
| BM blastose (%) (med, range) | 48,7 (22,3- 75,7) | | 63 (7,5-99) (significant hoger dan wildtype) |

AML met recurrente genetische afwijkingen

➤ Correlatiestudie te UZ Leuven

Vraagstelling:

1. *Zijn de epidemiologische, hematologische en cytologische bevindingen in UZ Leuven overeenkomstig met de beschrijvingen van de WHO en in de literatuur?*
2. *Wat is de correlatie tussen morfologie en cytogenetica bij patiënten met AML te UZ Leuven en kunnen we een genetische afwijking suggereren a.d.h.v. de morfologische bevindingen?*

AML met recurrente genetische afwijkingen

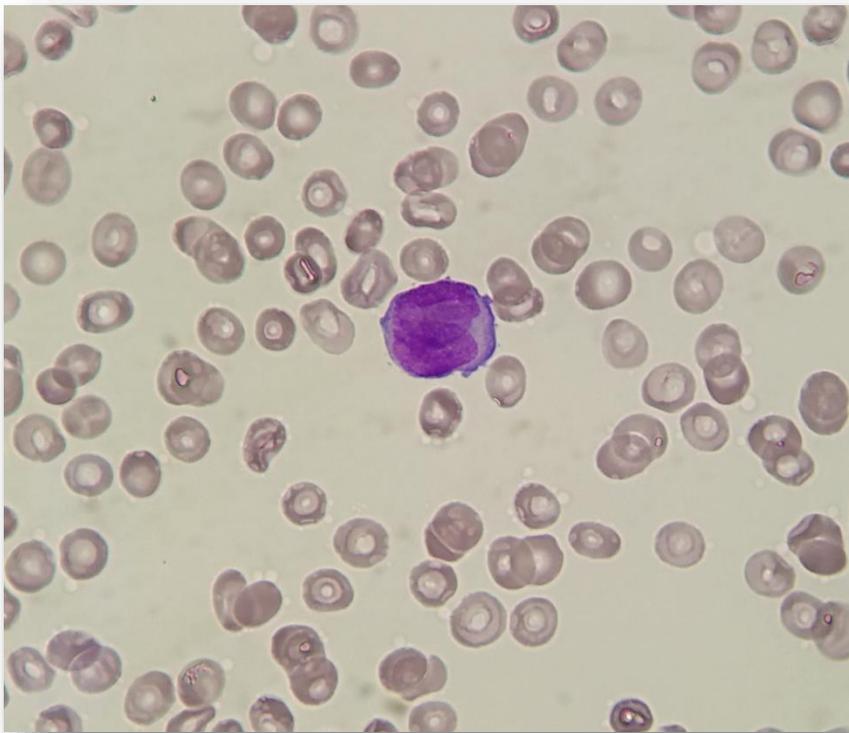
| | Aantal patiënten (N = 43) | Gesuggereerde genetische afwijking | Uiteindelijke diagnose |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Juist gesuggereerd (N=15) | 7 | t(15;17) | t(15;17) |
| | 5 | inv(16) | inv(16) |
| | 1 | inv(3) | inv(3) |
| | 2 | t(8;21) | t(8;21) |
| Foutief gesuggereerd (N=3) | 1 | inv(16) | <i>NPM-1</i> mutatie |
| | 1 | inv(16) | t(8;21) |
| | 1 | t(15;17) | t(8;21) |
| Niet gesuggereerd (N=25) | 2 | - | inv(16) |
| | 2 | - | inv(3) |
| | 3 | - | <i>CEBPA</i> -mutatie |
| | 12 | - | <i>NPM-1</i> mutatie |
| | 1 | - | t(6;9) |
| | 3 | - | t(8;21) |
| | 2 | - | t(9;11) |

AML met recurrente genetische afwijkingen

| | Aantal patiënten (N = 43) | Gesuggereerde genetische afwijking | Uiteindelijke diagnose |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Juist gesuggereerd (N=15) | 7 | t(15;17) | t(15;17) |
| | 5 | inv(16) | inv(16) |
| | 1 | inv(3) | inv(3) |
| | 2 | t(8;21) | t(8;21) |
| Foutief gesuggereerd (N=3) | 1 | inv(16) <i>abnl eo's</i> | <i>NPM-1</i> mutatie |
| | 1 | inv(16) <i>abnl eo's</i> | t(8;21) |
| | 1 | t(15;17) <i>sterk gelobte kernen</i> | t(8;21) <i>lange en dunne auerst.</i> |
| Niet gesuggereerd (N=25) | 2 | - | inv(16) |
| | 2 | - | inv(3) |
| | 3 | - | <i>CEBPA</i> -mutatie |
| | 12 | - | <i>NPM-1</i> mutatie |
| | 1 | - | t(6;9) |
| | 3 | - | t(8;21) |
| | 2 | - | t(9;11) |

Casus

Perifeer
bloeditstrijkje



Beenmergaspiraats

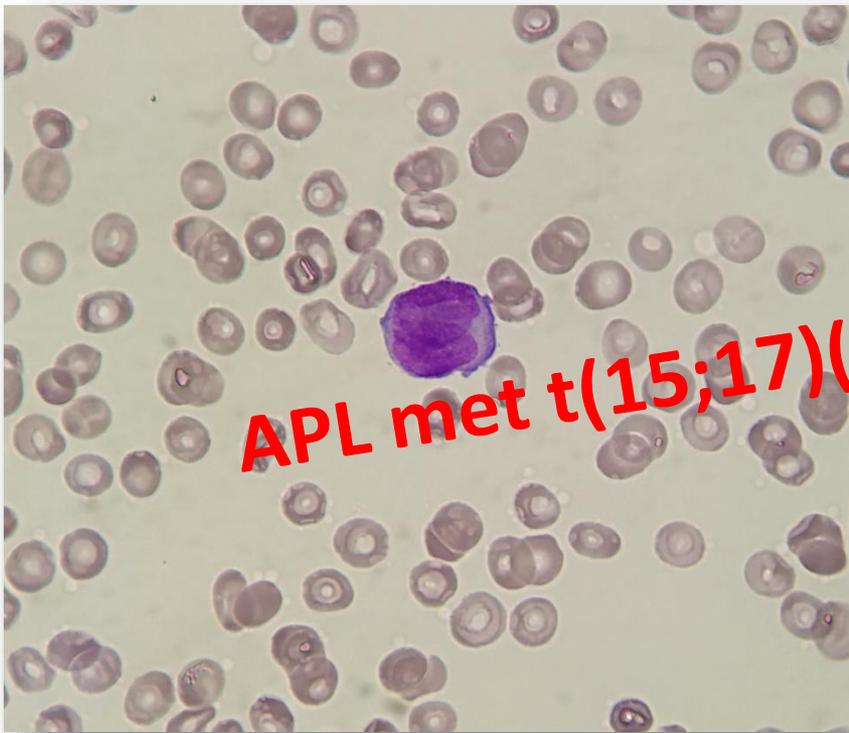


→ AML

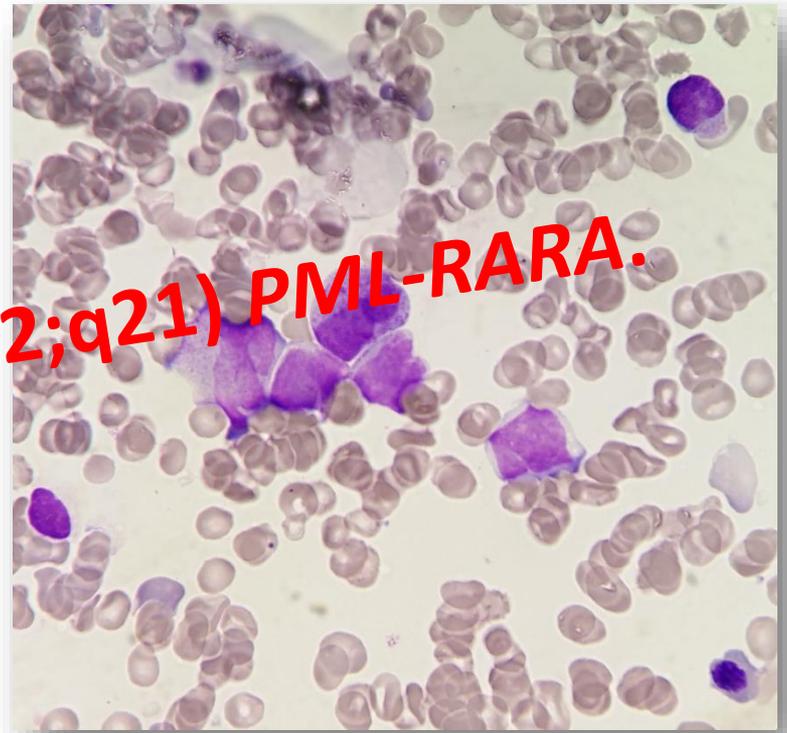
...but what's in a name??

Casus

Perifeer
bloeditstrijkje



Beenmergaspiraats



→ AML

...but what's in a name??

AML met recurrente genetische afwijkingen

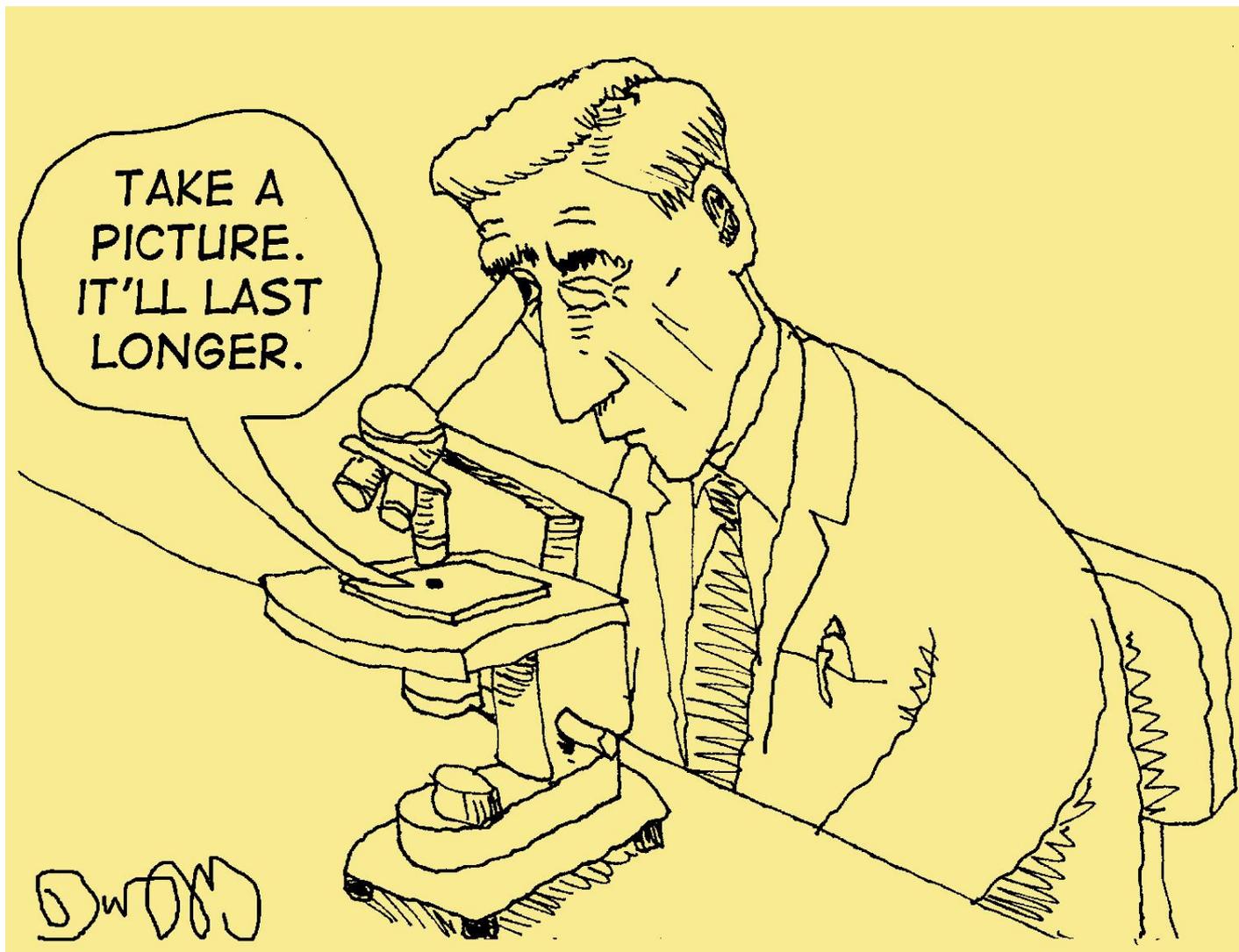
Conclusies

- Kleine populatie maar relatief goede overeenkomsten met WHO en literatuur
- $t(15;17)$, $inv(16)$ en in mindere mate $t(8;21)$ kunnen goed voorspeld worden a.d.h.v. de morfologie

To do's

- Patiëntenpopulatie uitbreiden → statistiek toepassen
- meer gestandaardiseerde beschrijving van blastenmorfologie

To do?





∞ The end ∞

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