Adult acute megakaryoblastic leukemia: rare association with cytopenias of undetermined significance and p210 and p190 BCR–ABL transcripts

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Abstract: Acute megakaryocytic leukemia (M7-AML) is a rare form of acute myeloid leukemia (AML), which is associated with poor prognosis. The case presented in the current report is a statement for the difficult diagnosis and clinical management of M7-AML in the context of a previous hematologic disorder of undetermined significance and associated genetic abnormalities. Probably, following the complete hematologic remission and further with induction chemotherapy plus tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy, the clinical management of this case will be followed by a allogeneic bone marrow transplantation, the only proven therapy to improve overall survival.

Keywords: acute megakaryocytic leukemia, BCR–ABL transcript

Introduction

Acute megakaryocytic leukemia (M7-AML) is a rare form of acute myeloid leukemia (AML), which is associated with poor prognosis. It is characterized by a proliferation of ≥20% megakaryoblasts identified by specific antigens using flow cytometry with associated extensive myelofibrosis of the bone marrow. The disease is a common form of childhood AML, especially in children with Down syndrome where a better prognosis is observed. In adult AML, it accounts for only 1% of the cases. Although it was first described by von Boros and Korenyi in 1931 and was introduced in the French–American–British (FAB) classification in 1985, due to its low incidence, the clinical experience with this type of AML is limited.1-3 The few published reports identified some particular features associated with M7-AML such as frequent chromosomal abnormalities, especially of chromosome 3, frequent previous hematologic disorders or myelodysplastic syndromes with poor prognosis.4,5

Immunophenotyping usually reveals positivity for CD33, CD13, CD41, CD61 and factor VIII and negativity for myeloperoxidase (MPO). The reported complete remission rate is ~50%, but the overall survival is 4–10 months. Interestingly, some cases present with BCR–ABL transcript. As M7-AML was found to be an independent negative prognostic factor for survival, some authors suggest that allogeneic stem cell transplantation should be performed in the first remission.6

Herein, we describe the clinical case of a 47-year-old male who was diagnosed in our clinic with M7-AML, which was associated with antecedent hematologic disorder of undetermined significance and two BCR–ABL transcripts.
Case report
A 47-year-old gentleman presented at our clinic in September 2016 for asthenia, which lasted for the previous 4 weeks. The patient’s medical history was consistent with intermittent low-grade fever associated with bicytopenia (neutropenia and thrombocytopenia) for the last 3 years. The patient had no other comorbidities. A bone marrow aspirate was performed in 2013, which showed decreased myeloid series with 35% of granulocytic series and no other abnormalities. The virusologic (hepatitis B, C and HIV viruses) status was negative. The immunological assays were negative. There was no treatment given, and the patient was periodically seen every 3 months. The clinical examination showed a light pale, enlarged lymph nodes; splenomegaly at 6 cm under the costal rib and oral candidiasis. The hematologic examination revealed important leukocytosis at 120×10^3/µL with 80% blasts (Figure 1), moderate anemia (9 g/dL Hb) and moderate thrombocytopenia (45×10^3/µL) as well as

![Figure 1: Cytology aspect of the M7-AML](image)

Notes: (A–C) Acute megakaryoblastic leukemia showing dysplastic megakaryoblasts. (D and E) Micromegakaryocytes. (F) MPO staining. Magnification ×20.

Abbreviations: MPO, myeloperoxidase; M7-AML, acute megakaryocytic leukemia.
M7-AML is a rare subtype of AML that accounts for ~1% of cases of adult leukemia compared to 3%–10% of childhood leukemia. A bimodal age distribution was reported in the infancy and in the elderly. The clinical features are similar with other types of AML, but organomegaly is noted variably. Cytopenias are a common feature, but up to 30% of patients can present with cytosis. The diagnosis is based on ≥20% blasts with expression of at least one platelet antigen (CD41, CD42b, CD61 or factor V111-related antigen). More than two-third of patients present with myelofibrosis as the bone marrow aspirate may prove difficult. M7-AML may develop as de novo leukemia or secondary to antecedent hematologic disorders such as myelodysplastic or myeloproliferative syndromes. Cytogenetic abnormalities are more frequently observed than other AML subtypes, but they are not specific. The prognosis is poor due to cytogenetic abnormalities, but the authors suggest that M7-AML is an independent poor prognostic factor for survival.1,12,13

The clinical trials for BCR–ABL positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia have proven a poor prognosis for these patients, which is often treated with an allogeneic bone marrow transplantation upfront in the first hematologic remission. There are a few reports of M7-AML with associated BCR–ABL transcript, but there are no published reports for tyrosine kinase inhibitor (ITK) treatment in M7-AML. The few reports published in the literature suggest that patients diagnosed with M7-AML should be considered for allogeneic transplantation due to all the adverse prognostic factors associated with the disease. The complete remission rate is ~50%, comparable with other AML subtypes, but the overall survival is only 4–10 months.14–16

Our patient is a middle-aged man with a history of bicytopenia. Retrospectively, the patient could be considered as suffering of cytopenia of undetermined significance. At presentation at our clinic, the patient complained of asthenia. There were enlarged adenopathies and splenomegaly. There was an important leukocytosis with anemia and thrombocytopenia. The first attempt for bone marrow aspirate failed, but the second aspirate revealed an infiltrate of megakaryoblasts that were negative at MPO staining. The immunohistochemistry performed on bone marrow biopsy showed that platelet antigens along with myeloid antigens were present on the leukemic cells. The mutational analysis showed two BCR–ABL transcripts. The patient was treated with induction chemotherapy with good initial response. The HLA phenotype is pending, and the patient will be referred to a transplantation unit as soon as possible.

The case presented in the current report is a statement for the difficult diagnosis and clinical management of M7-AML in the context of a previous hematologic disorder of undetermined significance and associated genetic abnormalities. Probably, following the complete hematologic remission and further with induction chemotherapy plus tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy, the clinical management of this case will
be followed by a allogeneic bone marrow transplantation, the only proven therapy to improve overall survival.

Cytopenias of undetermined significance of the presence of BCR–ABL transcripts have yet to be presented in AML, but in chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), this scenario could be associated with aggressive disease. Abnormal BCR–ABL transcripts might prevent the protein from interacting with small G proteins, as presented by Colla et al in AML or blast crisis of CML. By using dasatinib, which has previously been shown to be efficient in the blast crisis of CML, has a clinical evolution similar to that of AML and is accompanied by cytopenias, we present for the first time a case that we consider to have a negative prognosis (BCR–ABL transcripts and cytopenias of unknown significance) and that is treated successfully and creates a bridge toward stem cell transplantation. Such clinical cases may be aggressive at presentation, but using modern combination chemotherapy with small molecule-based therapy and cellular therapies, the patient outcome might be improved. Still, we should emphasize that this manuscript is a case report and should be considered as such with all its limitations. Systematic recordings and long-term follow-ups are required to confirm our results.

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