

Myeloid Blast Crisis of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Followed by Lineage Switch to B-Lymphoblastic Leukemia: A Case Report

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Abstract: Lineage switch is very rare in blastic crisis of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML-BC). Here, we report a case of CML-BC in which the blast lineage switched from myeloid to B-lymphoid. A 35-year-old male was initially admitted to our hospital because of abdominal distention for over a year and dizziness for one week. Prior to presentation at our hospital, he visited a local hospital because of abdominal distention where his white blood cell count and bone marrow (BM) smear indicated CML. Results from peripheral blood (PB) counts, bone marrow analysis, immunophenotyping by flow cytometry, and the detection of the Philadelphia chromosome were consistent with a diagnosis of myeloid blast crisis from CML. The patient received chemotherapy with imatinib for induction, which diminished the number of blasts. However, after three months, the blasts were increased in the PB and BM. The BM study and immunophenotyping by flow cytometry revealed B-lymphoblastic leukemia. In accordance with his first admission, a chromosome study revealed a karyotype of 46, XY, t(9; 22)(q34; q11) in all 20 cells analyzed, and B-lymphoblastic transformation from CML was diagnosed. Despite three months of treatment with DVCP (daunorubicin, vincristine, cyclophosphamide and prednisone) chemotherapy in combination with dasatinib, the patient did not achieve complete remission. The patient decided to stop treatment and was discharged from the hospital for financial reasons. This case implicates the Philadelphia chromosome with p210 BCR-ABL1 fusion proteins as a key molecule in CML-BC. Further research is needed to assess the frequency, treatment, and prognosis of CML-BC patients with lineage switch.

Keywords: CML, myeloid blastic crisis, B-lymphoblastic transformation, Philadelphia chromosome, BCR-ABL1 fusion gene

Introduction

Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) is a common myeloproliferative disease characterized by the BCR-ABL fusion gene from the chromosomal translocation t(9; 22)(q34;q11), which is referred to as the Philadelphia (Ph) chromosome.¹⁻³ There are three stages in the progression of CML: the chronic phase (CP), the accelerated phase (AP), and the blastic phase (BP). The CP can be followed by the AP, or direct progression to the final BP, which occurs more frequently in the cells of myeloid lineage than in those of lymphoid lineage.⁴ Patients with CML are treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy according to the blast phenotype.^{5,6} Here, we report a rare case in which the blast lineage switched from myeloid to B-lymphoid.

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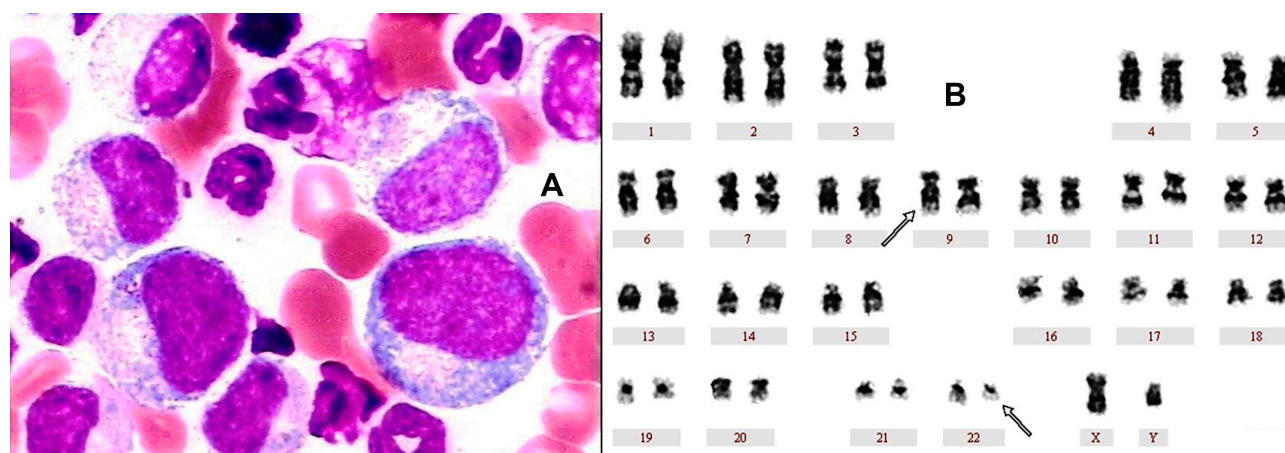


Figure 1 Bone marrow aspirate (1000×) using wright stain and chromosome study on first admission. (A) A BM study revealed acute myeloid leukemia. (B) A chromosome study revealed a karyotype of 46, XY, t(9; 22)(q34; q11) in all 20 cells analyzed.

Case Report

A 35-year-old male was admitted to our hospital in December 2015 because of abdominal distention for more than 1 year and dizziness for 1 week. Prior to his presentation at our hospital, the patient visited a local hospital because of abdominal distention where he was found to have a white blood cell (WBC) count and bone marrow (BM) smear that indicated CML; however, these reports were not available for review. The patient was then transferred to our hospital for further symptomatic treatment. Upon admission, the patient's vital signs were within normal limits although was pale and had splenomegaly and anemic face on examination.

His initial complete blood count (CBC) showed a hemoglobin level of 71 g/L, a platelet count of 43,000/ μ L, and a WBC count of 573,090/ μ L with 17% blasts. A BM study (Figure 1) revealed hypercellular marrow with 25% blasts (Table 1). The neutrophil alkaline phosphatase (NAP) activity was low. A chromosome study revealed a karyotype of 46, XY, t(9; 22)(q34; q11) in all 20 cells analyzed (Figure 1). Reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis revealed the presence of genes encoding p210 BCR/ABL1 fusion proteins (Table 1). Immunophenotyping by flow cytometry suggested that the blasts were positive for cytoplasmic myeloperoxidase (MPO), CD4, CD11b, CD15, CD16, CD33, CD34, CD38, CD56, and CD71 (Figure 2). A BM

Table 1 Laboratory Data on First Admission

CBC		Chemistry		Bone Marrow	
WBC	573,090/ μ L	LDH	1125U/L	M/E	96.50
Blasts	17%	AST	11U/L	Blasts	25%
Promyelocytes	14%	ALT	36U/L	Promyelocytes	13%
Myelocytes	14%	GGT	64U/L	Myelocytes	5%
Metamyelocytes	11%	TB	11.1 μ mol/L	Metamyelocytes	6%
Stabs	17%	TP	64.3g/L	Stabs	16%
Segmented	21%	Na	141.2mmol/L	Segmented	26%
Eosinophils	3%	K	3.18mmol/L	Eosinophils	3%
Basophils	2%	Cl	98.7mmol/L	Basophils	2%
Monocytes	0%	UREA	7.48 mmol/L	Monocytes	0.5%
Lymphocytes	1%	Creatinine	80 μ mol/L	Lymphocytes	2%
RBC	195 $\times 10^4$ / μ L	D - dimer	912ng/mL	Karyotype	46,XY,t(9;22)(q34;q11.2)
Hemoglobin	71g/L	—	—	Major BCR-ABL mRNA	8.14 $\times 10^4$ copies/ μ g RNA
PLT	4.3 $\times 10^4$ / μ L	—	—	—	—

Abbreviations: CBC, complete blood cell count; WBC, white blood cells; RBC, red blood cells; PLT, platelets; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; AST, alanine aminotransferase; ALT, aspartate aminotransferase; GGT, glutamyltranspeptidase; TB, total bilirubin; TP, total protein; Na, sodium; K, potassium; Cl, chlorine; M/E, myeloid to erythroid ratio.

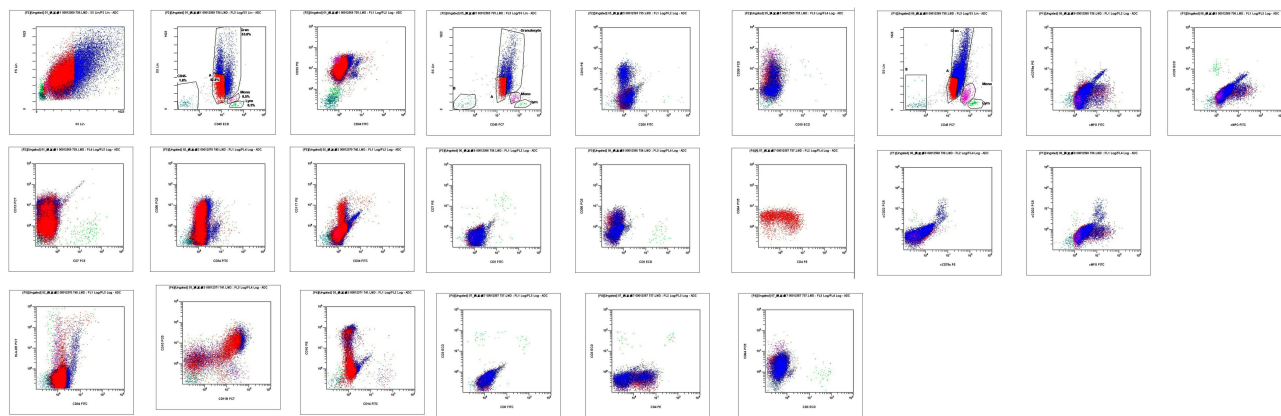


Figure 2 Immunophenotyping by flow cytometry of the blasts at acute myeloid leukemia phase.

biopsy showed CML in myeloid blast crisis and fibrosis. A diagnosis of myeloid blast crisis from CML was made, and the patient was treated with imatinib (600 mg daily) and hydroxyurea (2000 mg daily). One month after the initiation of therapy, routine laboratory tests revealed a WBC count of 4920/ μ L with 2% blast cells in both the PB and BM. A treatment in combination with DVCP chemotherapy was recommended to the patient; however, treatment was delayed, and the patient was discharged due to financial reasons and the original treatment plan was maintained. Three months later, the patient was re-admitted to the hospital again for extensive cervical subcutaneous nodules, and PB tests indicated a high leukocyte count with 4% blasts. His BM showed hypercellularity with 62.5% blasts (Table 2). Similar to the first admission, a chromosome study revealed a karyotype of 46, XY, t

(9; 22)(q34; q11) in all 20 cells analyzed (Figure 3). RT-PCR analysis revealed the presence of genes encoding p210 BCR/ABL1 fusion proteins (Table 2). Immunophenotyping by flow cytometry suggested that the blasts were positive for cytoplasmic CD22, cytoplasmic CD79a, and CD10, CD19, CD20, CD33, CD38, CD117, HLA-DR with membrane-expressed (Figure 4). Pathological biopsy of the cervical subcutaneous nodules revealed diffuse B-lymphoblastic lymphoma and B-lymphoblastic transformation from CML was diagnosed. Despite chemotherapy with DVCP (daunorubicin, vincristine, cyclophosphamide and prednisone) in combination with dasatinib for three months, the patient did not achieve complete remission. The routine laboratory tests revealed a WBC count of 4020/ μ L with 6% blast cells in the PB and 20% blast cells in the BM. The patient decided

Table 2 Laboratory Data on Second Admission

CBC		Chemistry		Bone Marrow	
WBC	48,380/ μ L	AST	62U/L	M/E	5.89
Blasts	4%	ALT	27U/L	Blasts	62.5%
Promyelocytes	0%	GGT	133U/L	Promyelocytes	0%
Myelocytes	6%	TB	12.3 μ mol/L	Myelocytes	1.5%
Metamyelocytes	10%	TP	69.3g/L	Metamyelocytes	4.5%
Stabs	16%	Na	132.2mmol/L	Stabs	9.5%
Segmented	47%	K	3.56 mmol/L	Segmented	11%
Eosinophils	1%	Cl	92.5mmol/L	Eosinophils	0%
Basophils	1%	UREA	3.66 mmol/L	Basophils	0%
Monocytes	7%	Creatinine	64 μ mol/L	Monocytes	1.0%
Lymphocytes	8%	D - dimer	948ng/mL	Lymphocytes	5.5%
RBC	364 $\times 10^4$ / μ L	—	—	Karyotype	46,XY,t(9;22)(q34;q11)
Hemoglobin	112g/L	—	—	Major BCR/ABL mRNA	2.35 $\times 10^5$ copies/ μ g RNA
PLT	1.0 $\times 10^4$ / μ L	—	—	—	—

Abbreviations: CBC, complete blood cell count; WBC, white blood cells; RBC, red blood cells; PLT, platelets; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; AST, alanine aminotransferase; ALT, aspartate aminotransferase; GGT, glutamyltranspeptidase; TB, total bilirubin; TP, total protein; Na, sodium; K, potassium; Cl, chlorine; M/E, myeloid to erythroid ratio.

therapy with TKI imatinib, suggesting that imatinib may be an effective treatment. At the second admission, TKI dasatinib combined with chemotherapy was ineffective, suggesting that the different Ph chromosome-positive clones were resistant to a combined treatment of dasatinib and DVCP, resulting in B-lymphoid blastic crisis.

This case indicates that the Ph chromosome with p210 BCR-ABL1 fusion gene is a key molecule in CML-BC. However, the Ph chromosome also occurs as a specific primary chromosomal change in acute myeloid leukemia. The mechanisms underlying CML-BC are complex, involving changes to many aspects of the molecular pathology, including the interaction of oncogenes, anti-oncogenes, and other abnormal genes^{2,5,16} in addition to the BCR-ABL1 gene. Further research is needed to assess the frequency, treatment, and prognosis of CML-BC patients with lineage switch.

Ethics and Consent Statement

The authors state that they have obtained appropriate institutional review board approval or have followed the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki for all human or animal experimental investigations, and it does not need institutional approval to publish the case details. In addition, for investigations involving human subjects, informed consent has been obtained from the participants involved.

Informed Consent

The authors state that they have obtained verbal and written informed consent from the patient for the inclusion of their medical and treatment history within this case report.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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