

SH2017-0299:
Acute Myeloid Leukemia with
BCR-ABL1

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Case Presentation

- 60 yo male with no past medical history
- Fatigue x 2 weeks
- Weight loss
- No history of hematologic abnormality
- No hepatosplenomegaly

Admission Labs

Complete Blood Count & Differential

WBC 9.2 B/L

RBC 2.69 T/L

Hemoglobin 8.1 g/dL

Hematocrit 24.2%

MCV 90 fL

MCH 30.1 pg

MCHC 33.5 g/dL

RDW 16

Platelets 11 B/L

Neutrophils 35%

Lymphocytes 23%

Monocytes 2%

Eosinophils 13%

Basophils 1%

Bands 4%

Blasts 22%

D-Dimer:

1261 ng/mL

Fibrinogen:

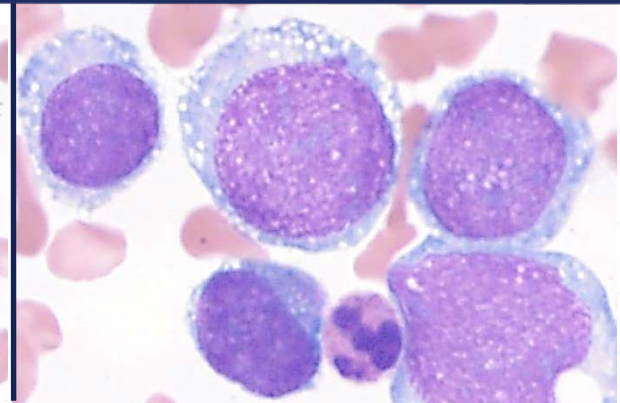
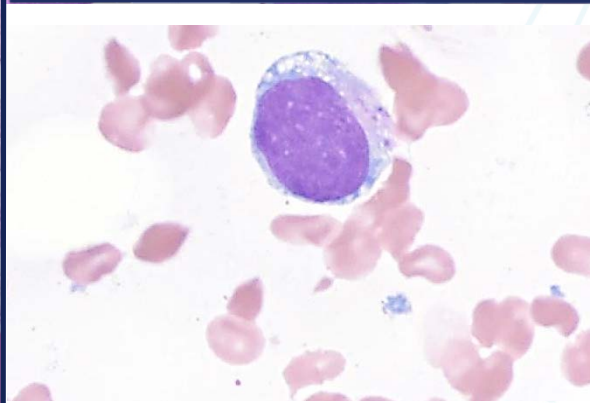
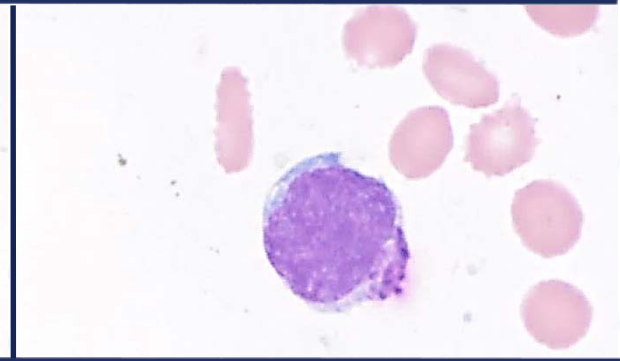
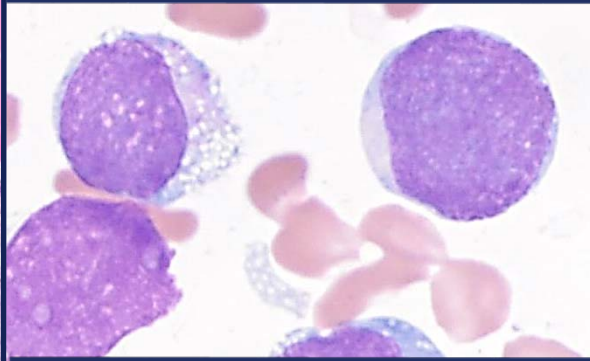
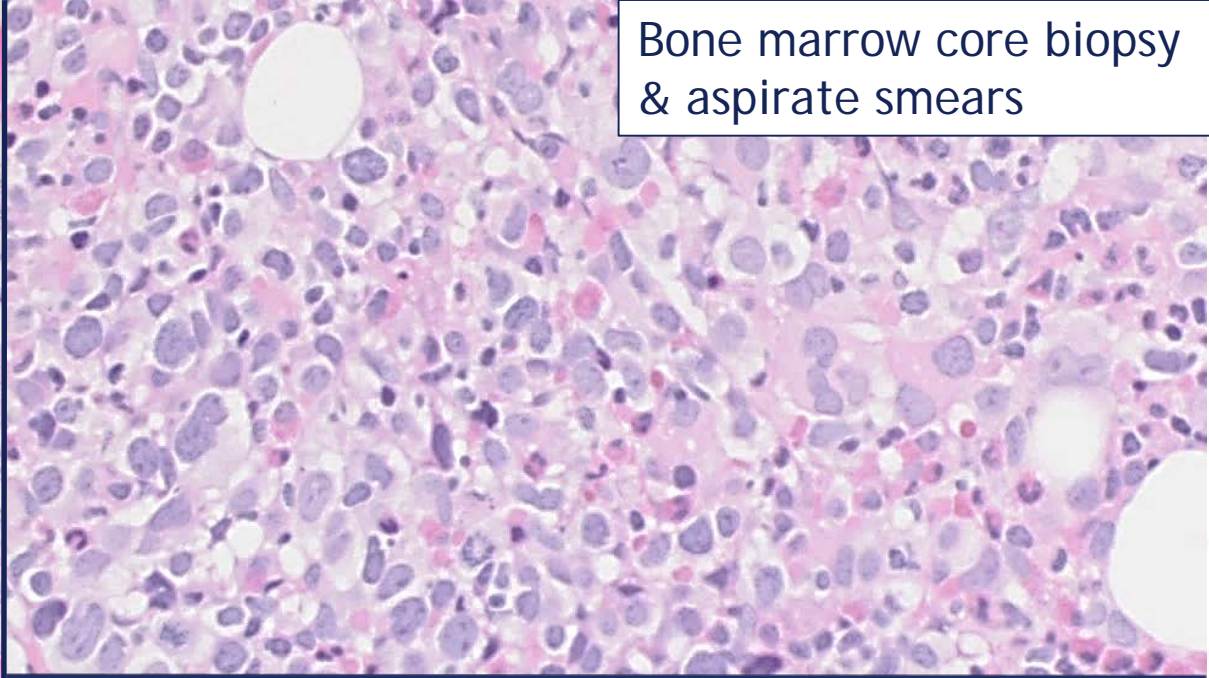
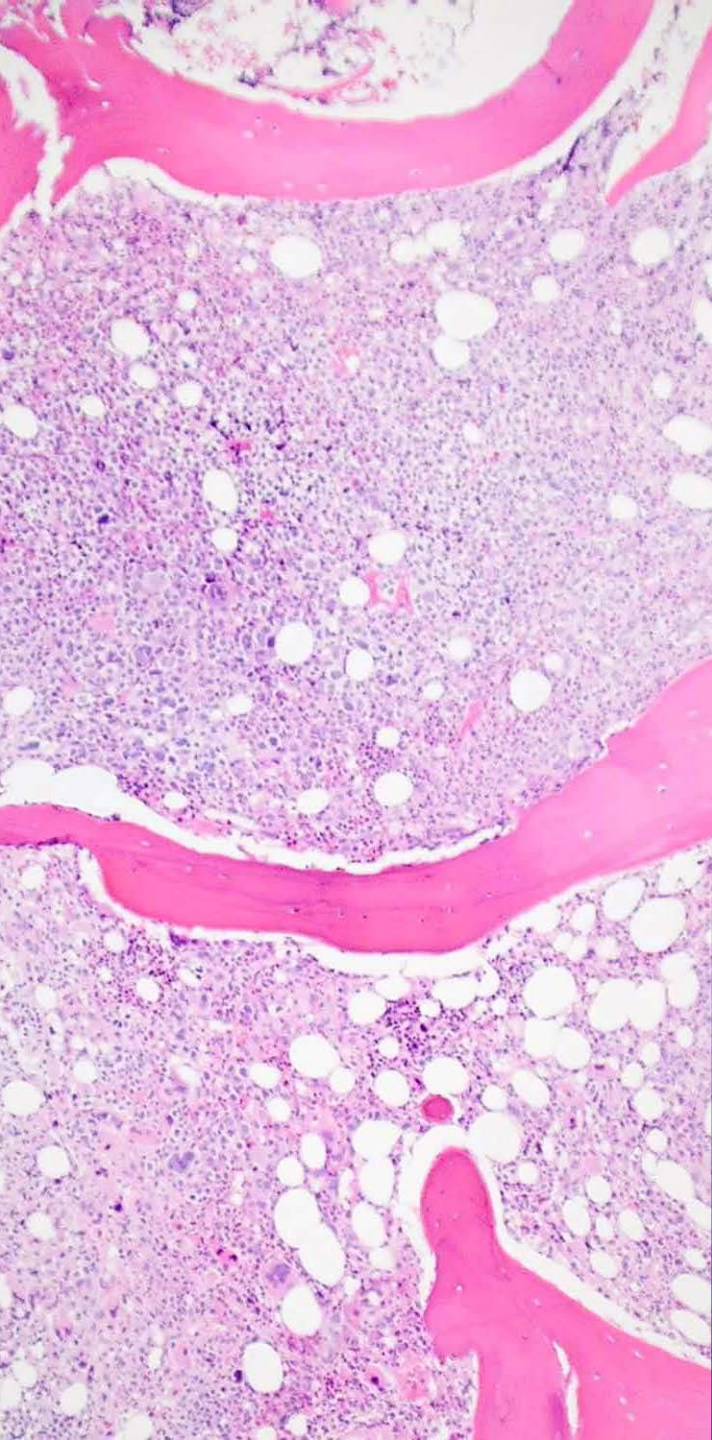
793 mg/dL

LD:

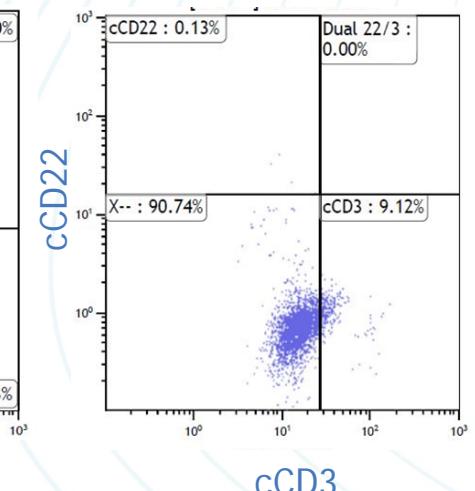
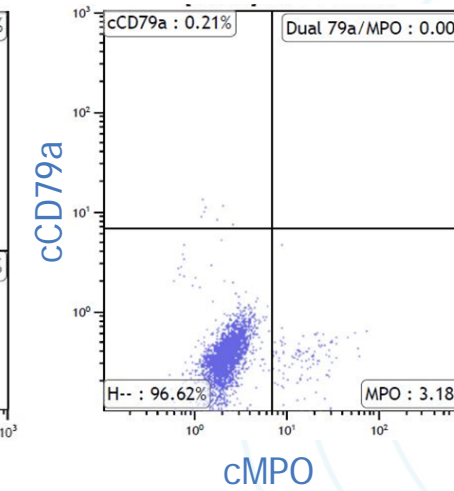
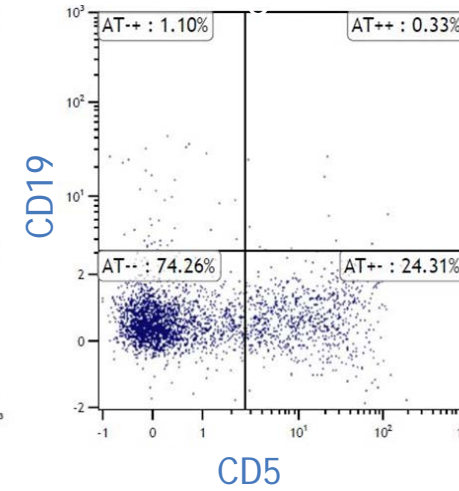
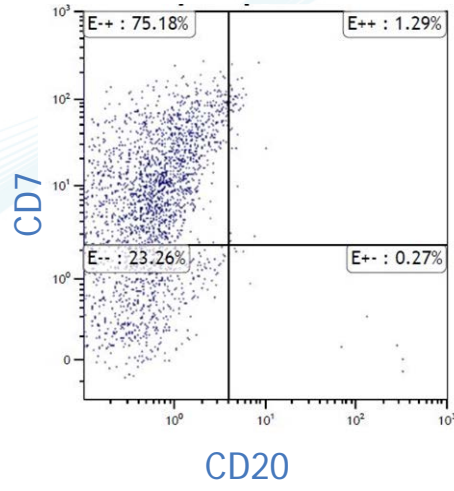
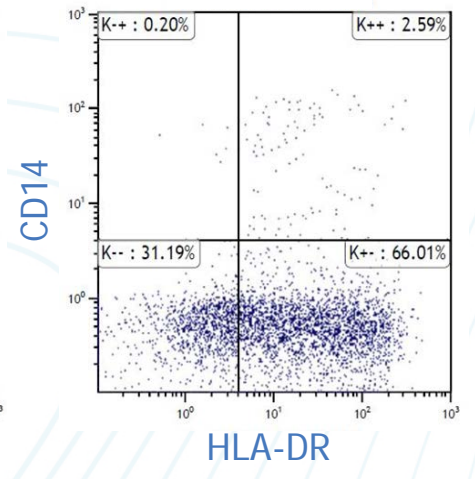
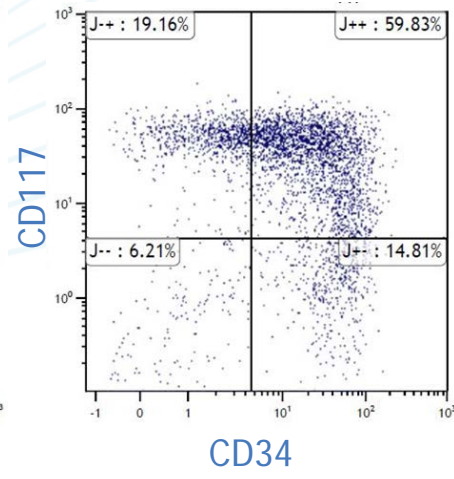
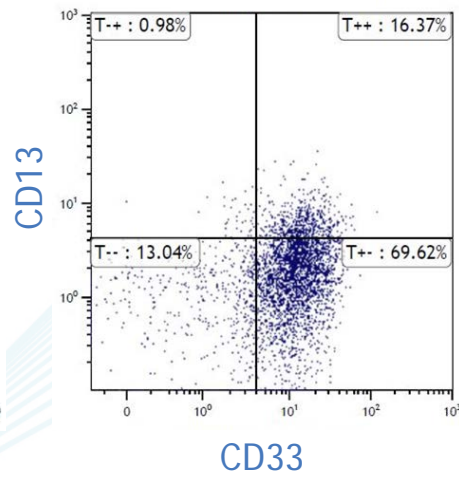
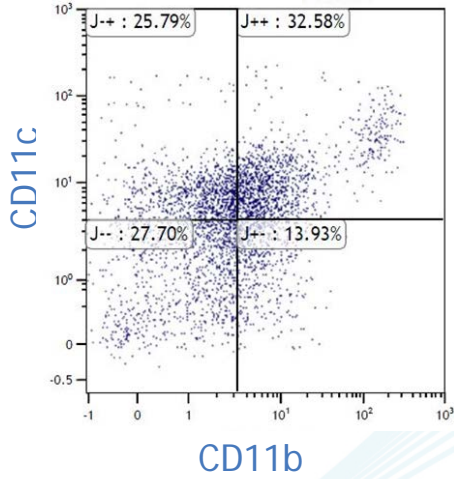
3400 IU/L

Peripheral blood smear: Many circulating blasts.

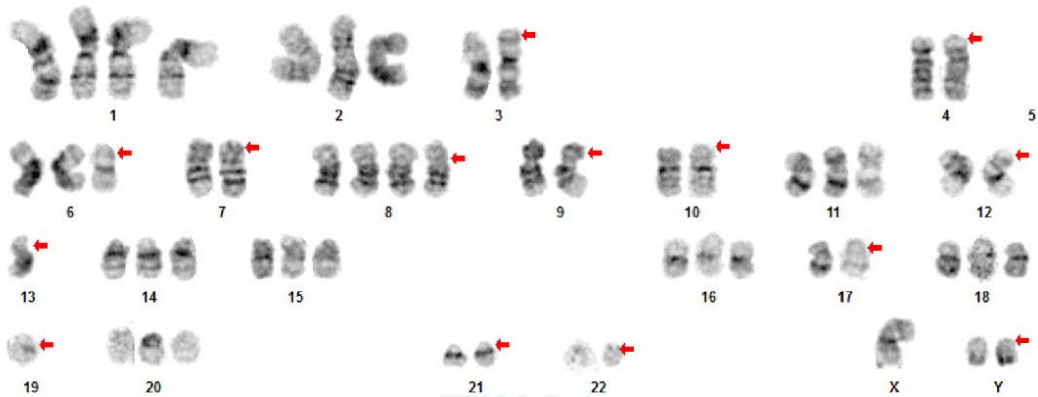
Bone marrow core biopsy
& aspirate smears



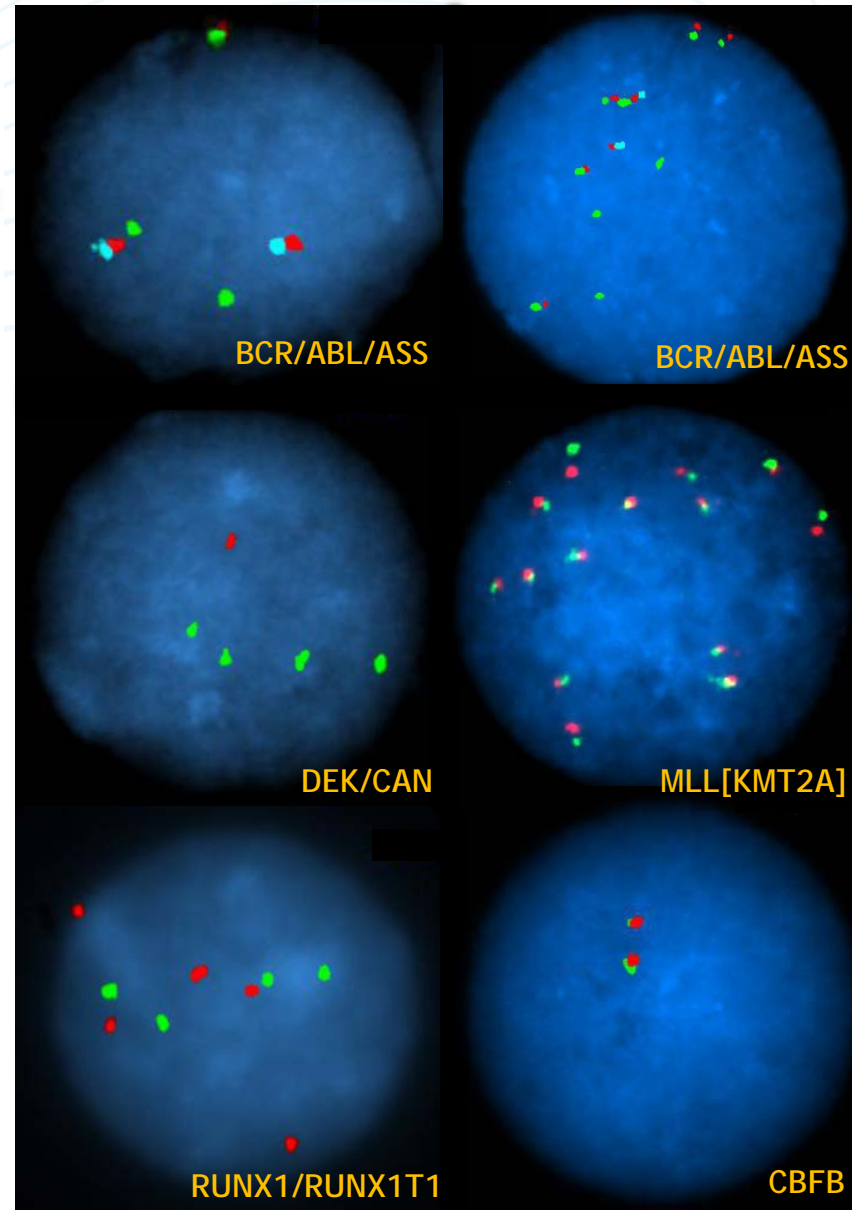
Flow Cytometry



Cytogenetic Findings



51-69,XY, +Y,+1,+2,+3,+6,i(6)(p10),+8,
t(9;22)(q34;q11.2), +10,+11,+12,+13,
del(13)(q12q14),+14,+15,+16,+18,+19,+20,
+der(22)t(9;22) [cp4] /46,XY [10]



Molecular Genetic Findings

RT PCR Results

- p190 BCR-ABL1 fusion transcript detected
 - 30.103%
- p210 BCR-ABL1 fusions transcripts e13/a2 and e14/a2 not detected

NGS 48-Gene Panel

Illumina TruSight™ myeloid sequencing panel (MiSeq)

- *TP53* mutation detected
 - Nucleotide change: c.548C>G
 - Amino acid change: p.S183*
 - Altered allele freq: 61.6%
- Remaining 47 genes tested negative, including ABL kinase mutation

Diagnosis:

Acute myeloid leukemia with *BCR-ABL1*

- t(9;22)(q34.1;q11.2) results in the formation of the Philadelphia (Ph) chromosome and the chimeric *BCR-ABL1* fusion gene
 - CML
 - Ph+ ALL
 - <1% of AML cases
- *Provisional entity in the 2016 WHO classification*
 - Must be distinguished from myeloid blast crisis of CML
 - Exclude mixed phenotype acute leukemia with *BCR-ABL1*
- Poor risk group

AML with *BCR-ABL1*: An emerging entity

- Proliferation of *BCR-ABL1*-positive blasts on presentation creates a diagnostic dilemma
- Soupir et al 2007 - 16 cases of Ph⁺ AML
 - Morphologic and phenotypic overlap with CML
 - Ph⁺ AML presented less often with splenomegaly, lacked basophilia, lower bone marrow cellularity
- Nacheva et al 2010 and 2013 - 6 cases of Ph⁺ AML
 - Searched for specific genomic profiles using aCGH
 - *BCR-ABL1*⁺ AML displays characteristics of lymphoid disease
- Neuendorff et al 2016 - 126 cases of Ph⁺ AML since 1975
 - Presented common clinical and molecular features
 - p190 and p210 are nearly equally distributed
 - Provided clinical algorithm

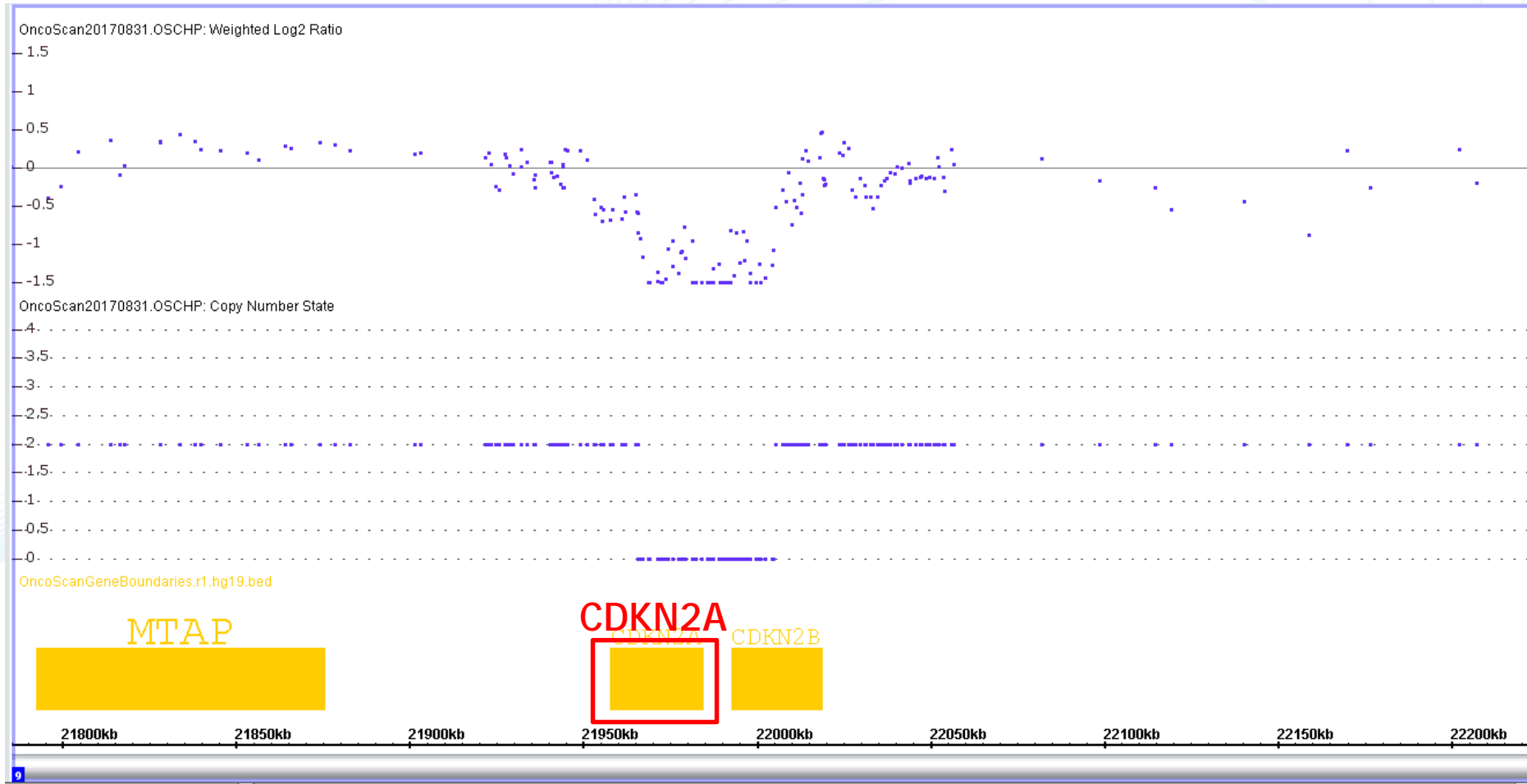
Differentiating CML in myeloid blast crisis from AML with *BCR-ABL1*

CML in MBC	AML with <i>BCR-ABL1</i>
Antecedent blood disorder, unexplained leukocytosis	No antecedent blood disorder
Splenomegaly	Absence of splenomegaly
Basophilia $\geq 2\%$	No basophilia
Near 100% marrow cellularity	<100% marrow cellularity; median 80%
Typical AML blast crisis phenotype	Aberrant CD19, CD7 and TdT more common
Ph ⁺ in near 100% of cells	Ph ⁺ in <100% of cells
p210 transcript in >99% of cases	p190 and p210 detected in nearly equal distribution
	Loss of <i>IKZF1</i> and <i>CDKN2A</i> and cryptic deletions within <i>IGH</i> and <i>TCR</i> genes

AML with *BCR-ABL1* Carries Unique Genome Imbalances

- Nacheva et al used aCGH to perform a comparative study between several *BCR-ABL1*⁺ entities
 - Findings similar to Ph⁺ ALL and lymphoid blast crisis of CML
 - Loss of *IKZF1* and/or *CDKN2A* genes were recurrent findings in AML with *BCR-ABL1*
 - Accompanied by cryptic deletions within the *IGH* and *TRG@* genes
 - Ch14:105,405,050-105,415,455
 - Aberrations found to be **absent in myeloid blast crisis** of CML
- Unique loss provides a test to enable differentiation
- Further evidence for a unique biology

Deletion Detected at CDKN2A by OncoScan



Patient Follow-Up

- Induction chemotherapy and sirolimus plus dasatinib
- Induction failure
 - Repeat biopsy at day 30 revealed persistent AML
- Died <45 days following initial diagnosis
- Contribution of *TP53* mutation?

Final Panel Diagnosis: Acute Myeloid Leukemia with *BCR-ABL1*

- Provisional entity in the 2016 WHO classification
- Diagnostic challenge with potential therapeutic implications
 - Our diagnosis is supported by:
 - Aggressive clinical course, absence of splenomegaly or basophilia, Ph+ in <100% of cells, and presence of p190 transcript
- Array CGH has identified recurrent genome features similar to Ph+ lymphoid disease
 - May allow distinction from CML in myeloid blast crisis