

Probable Early Myelodysplastic Syndrome

Case Number: SH2017-269

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Clinical History

- 67-year-old man
- PMHx:
 - Sweet's syndrome & knee pain 6 years ago (prednisone)
 - Progressed to polyarthritis (DMARDs)
 - Developed pulmonary histoplasmosis (prednisone)
 - Mild leukopenia for past 21 mths (MTX)
 - 6 mths ago developed acute pericarditis (colchicine)
- Mild microcytic anemia, neutropenia, & relative monocytosis → BM bx to r/o T-LGL

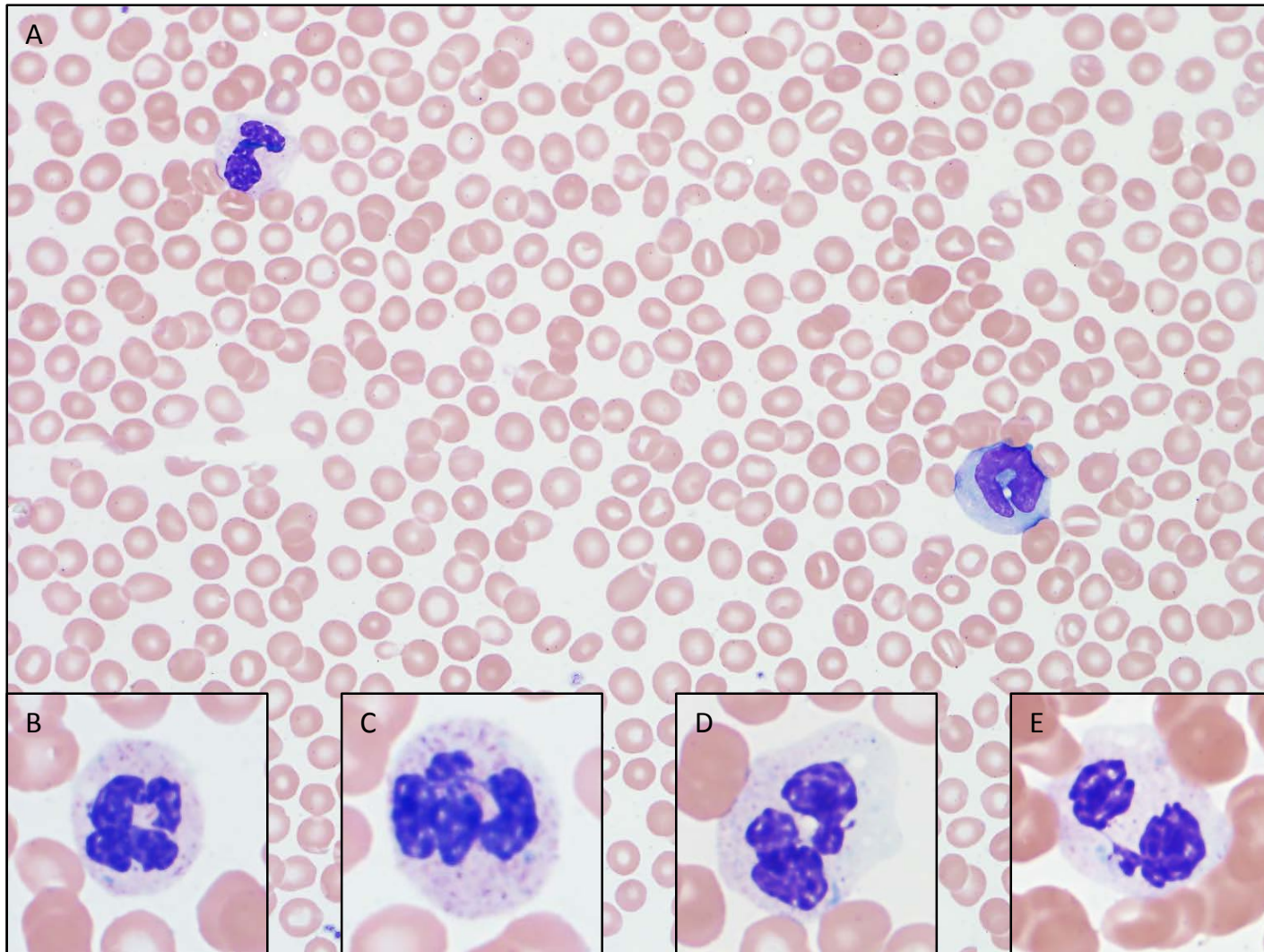
CBC

- Hgb 12.3 g/dL
- RBC $5.88 \times 10^{12}/L$
- **MCV 69.2 fL ↓**
- **RDW 18.4% ↑**
- **WBC $3.3 \times 10^9/L$ ↓**
- PLT $172 \times 10^9/L$

WBC Differential (%)

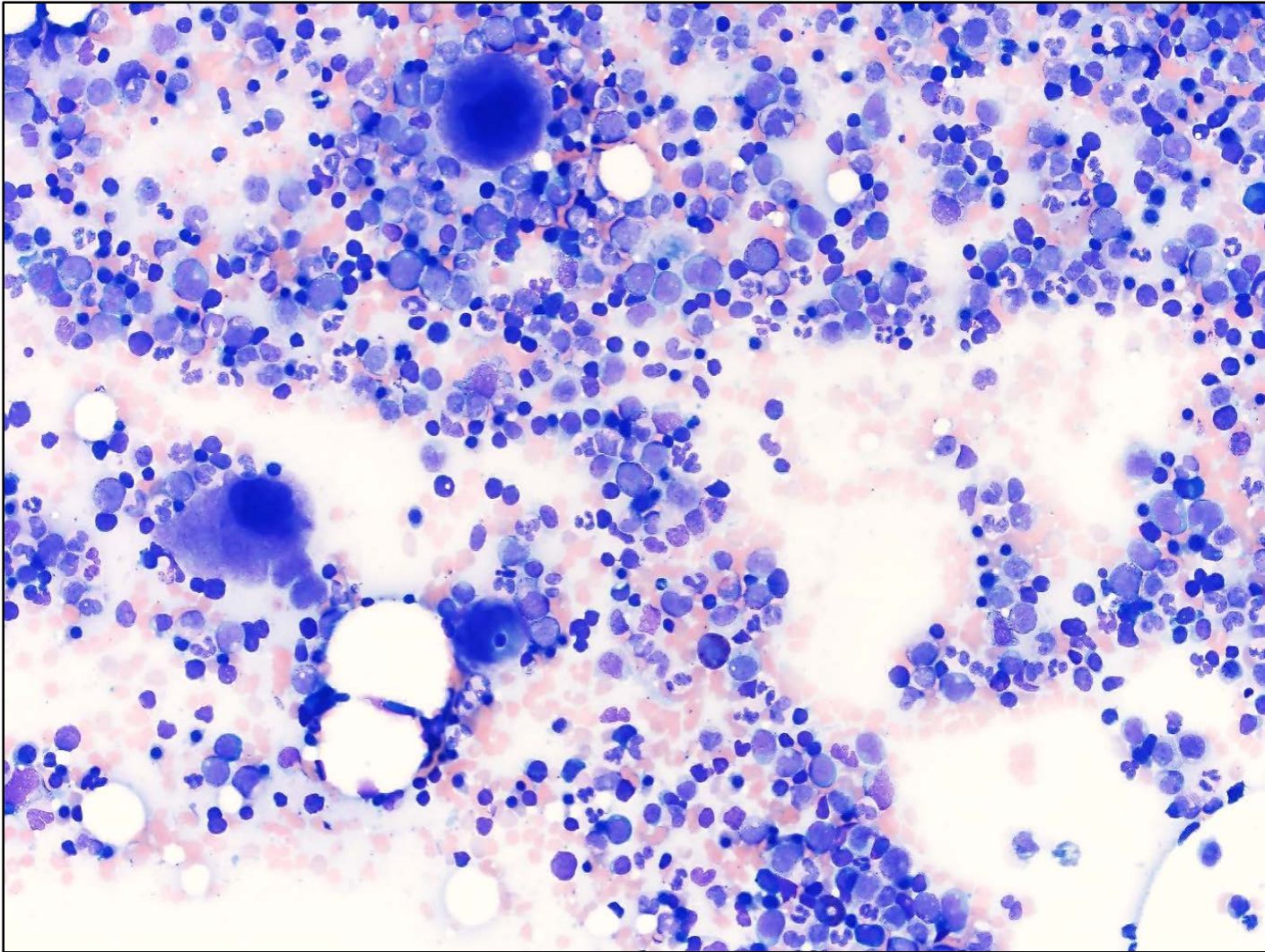
- Neutrophils: 51 → **ANC $1.7 \times 10^9/L$**
- Lymphocytes: 24 → **ALC $0.8 \times 10^9/L$**
- Monocytes: **24** → AMC $0.8 \times 10^9/L$
- Basophils 1

PB Smear



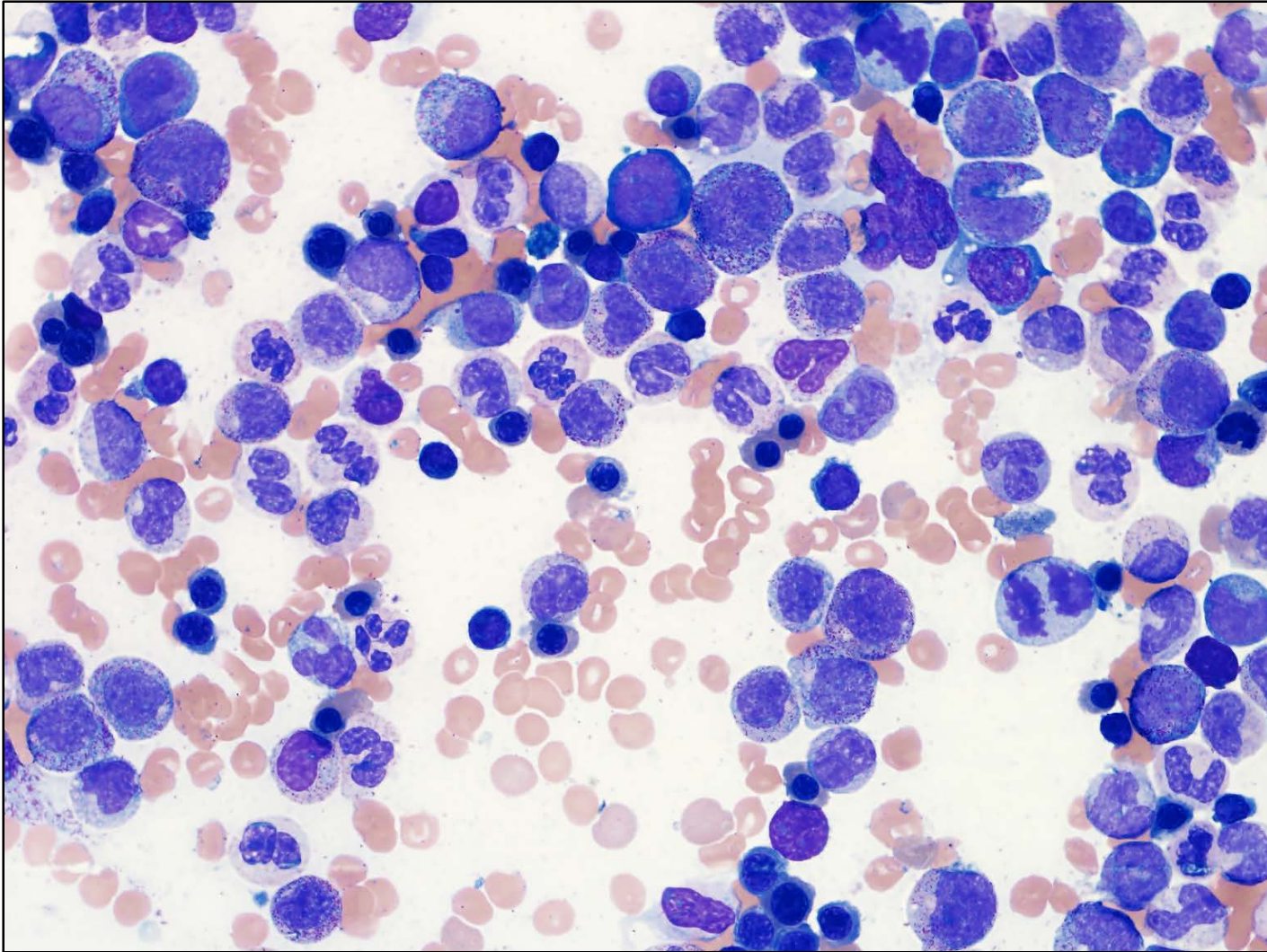
- Rather unremarkable PB smear (A)
- While the majority of the circulating neutrophils were cytologically normal (B & C), **occasional hypogranular (D) and Pseudo-Pelger-Huet (E) neutrophils** were present

BM Aspirate



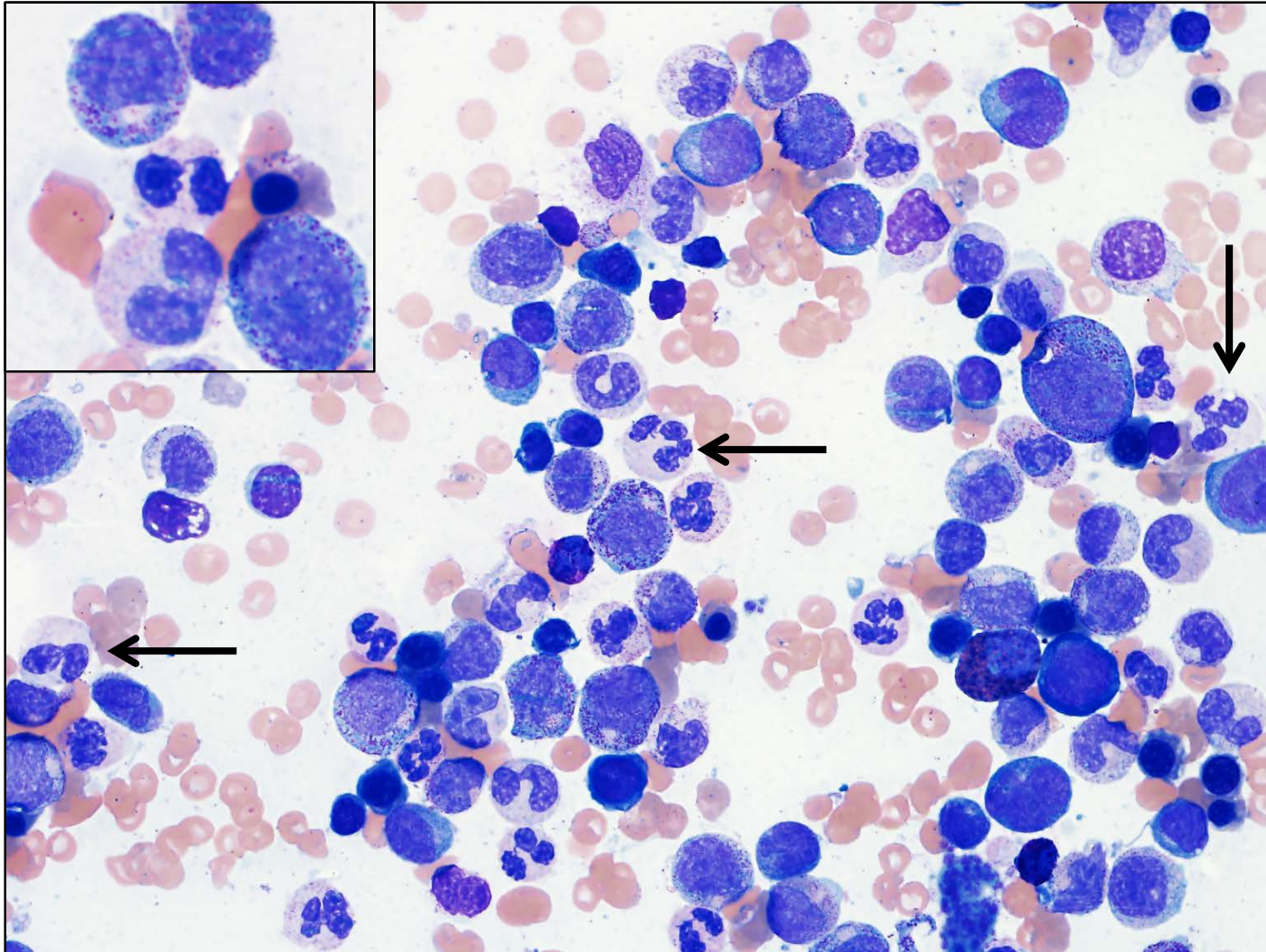
- Cellular with intact trilineage hematopoiesis

BM Aspirate Con't



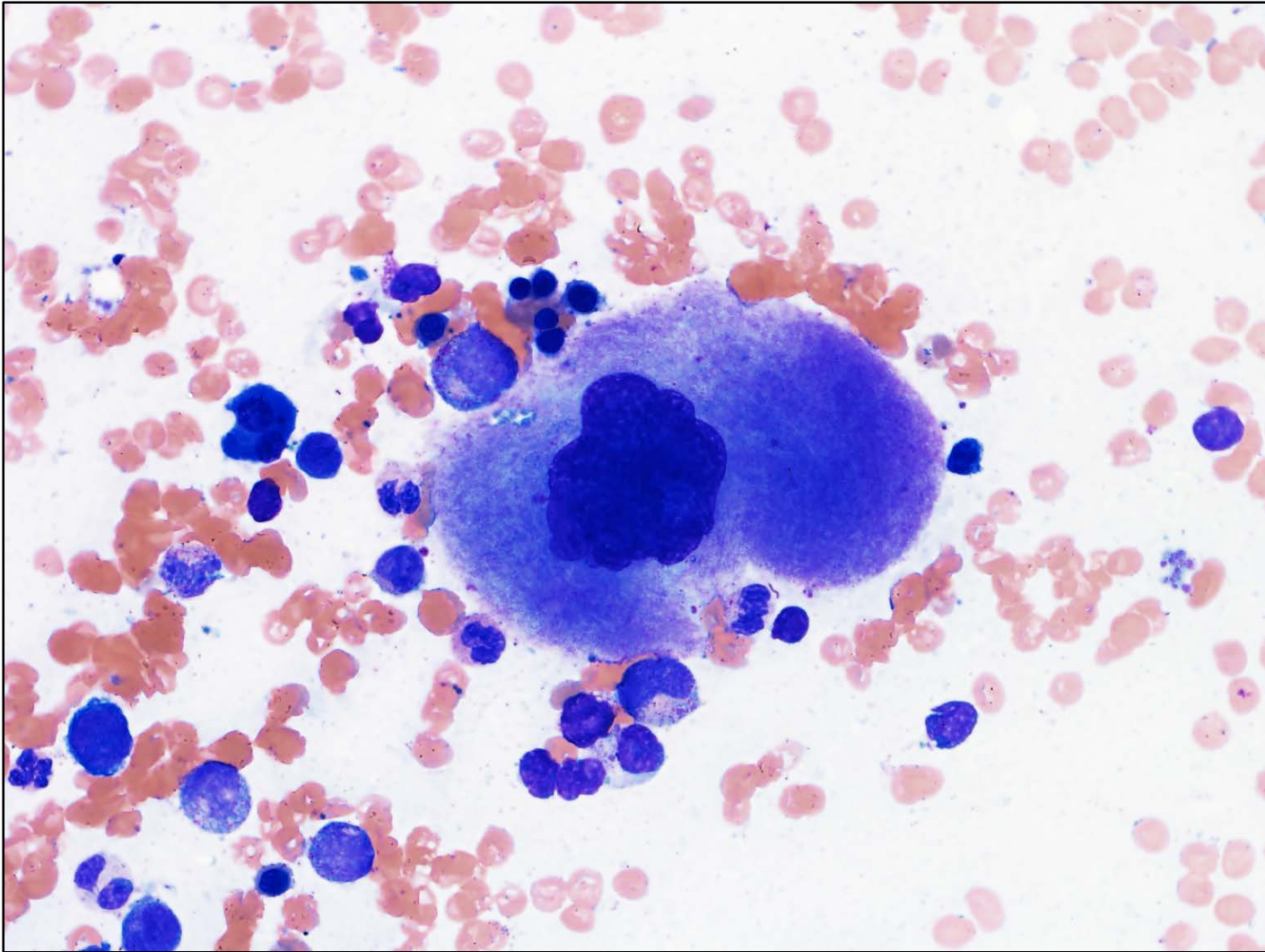
- Unremarkable erythroid maturation
- Majority of the granulocytic maturation unremarkable
- No increase in blasts

BM Aspirate Con't



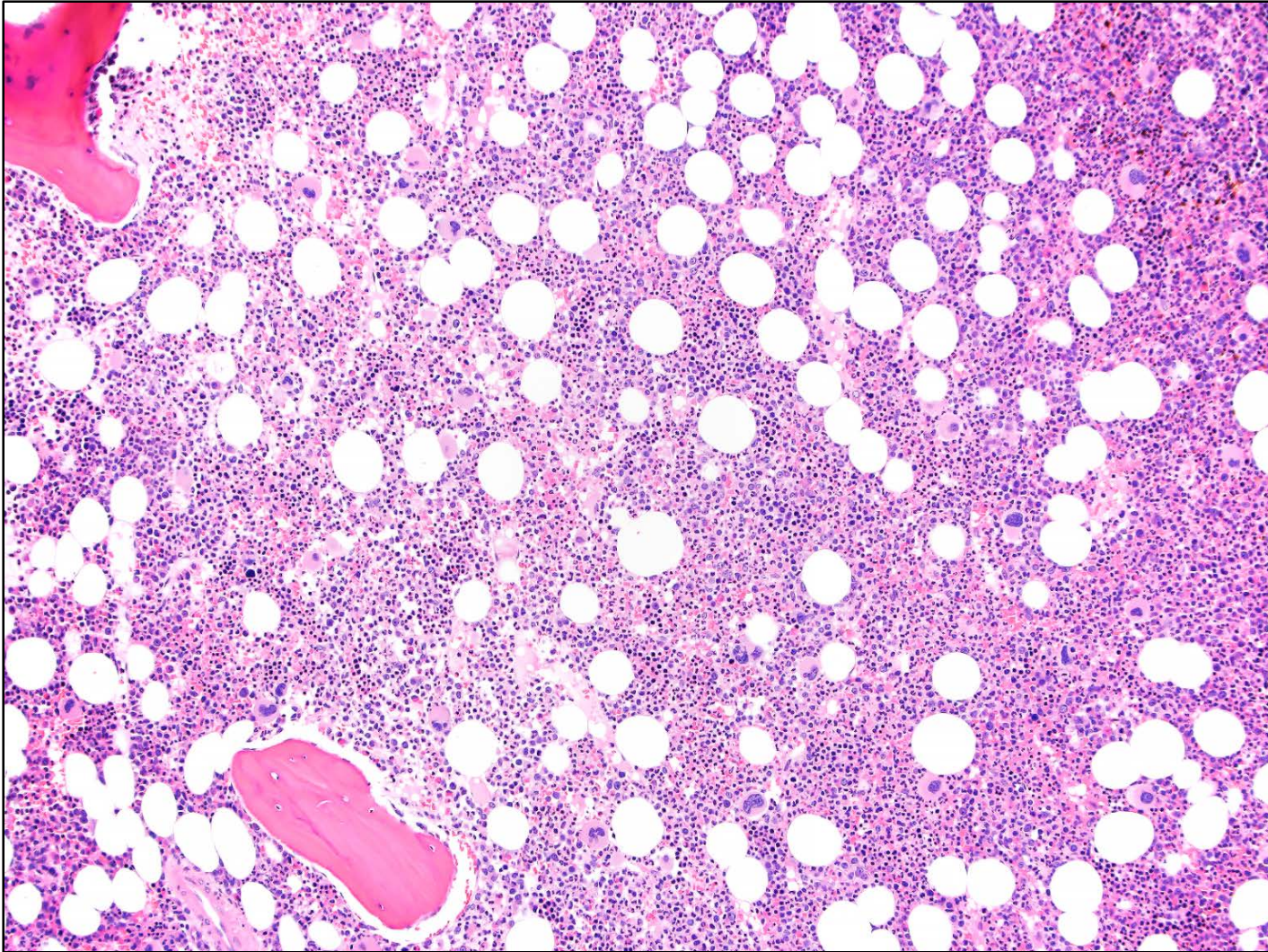
- However, there were occasional areas with **subtle hypogranular neutrophils (arrows)** and a **rare Pseudo-Pelger-Huet form** was identified (insert)

BM Aspirate Con't



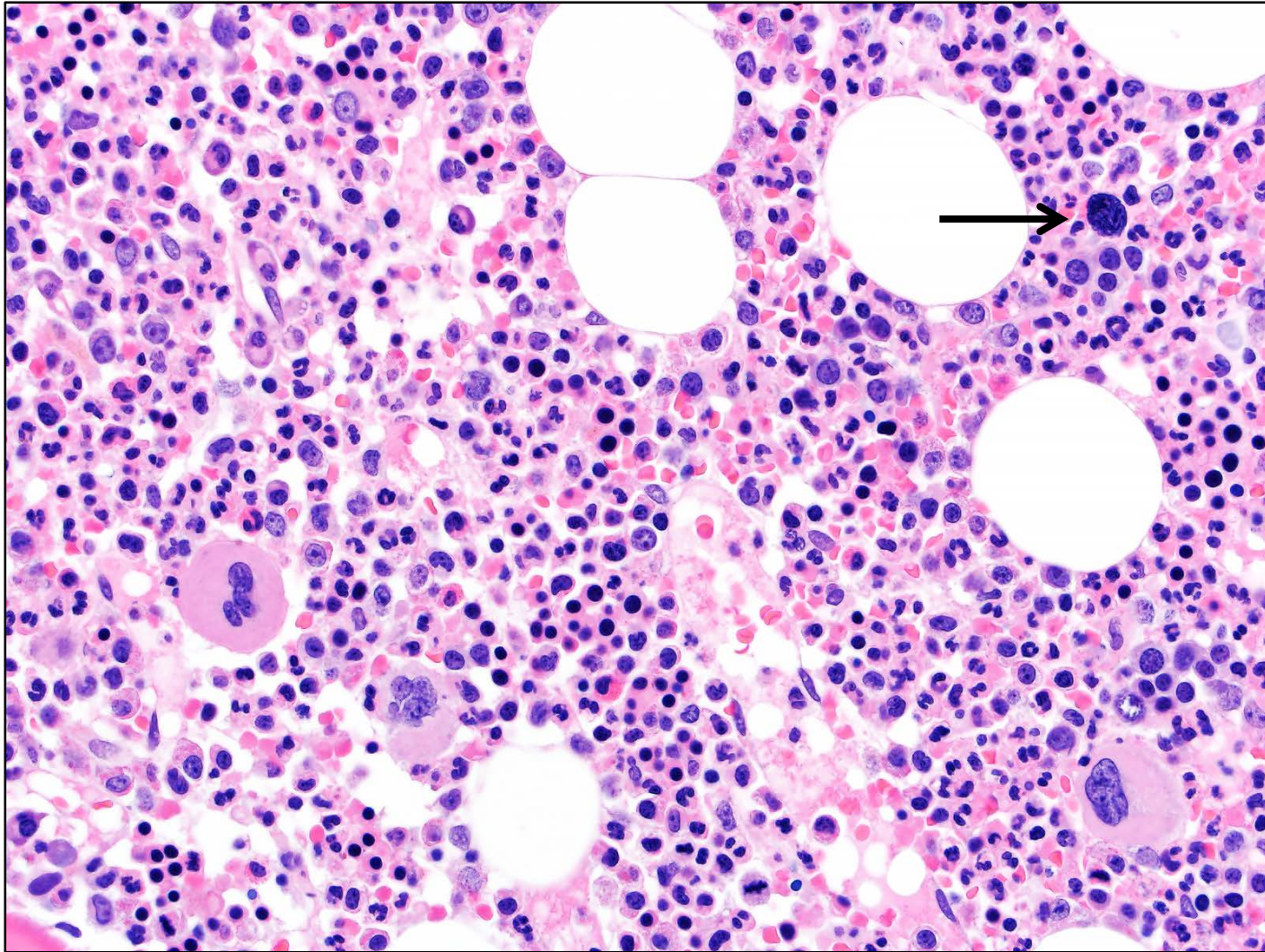
- Occasional hyperchromatic megakaryocyte

BM Biopsy



- Hypercellular bone marrow biopsy

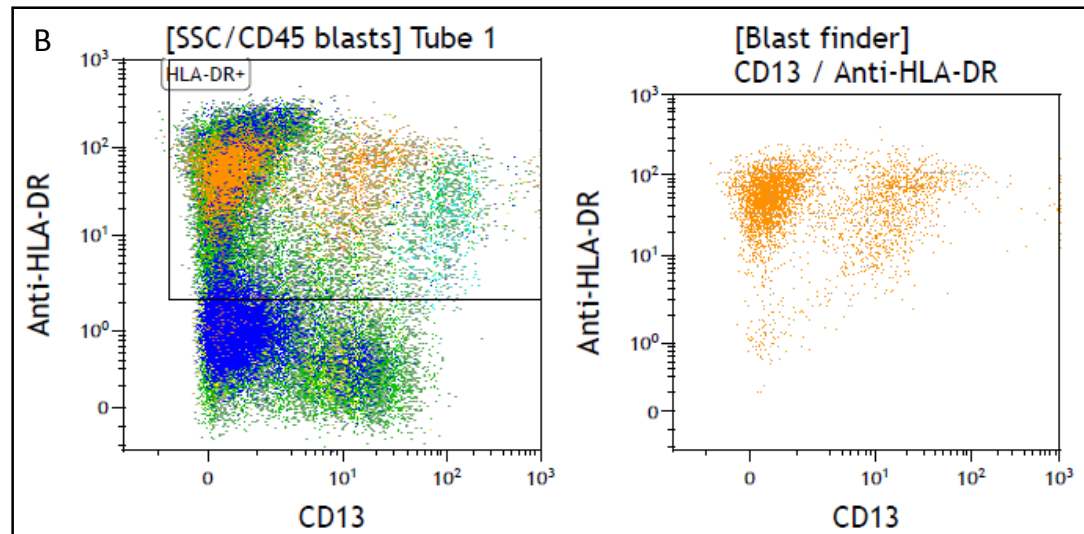
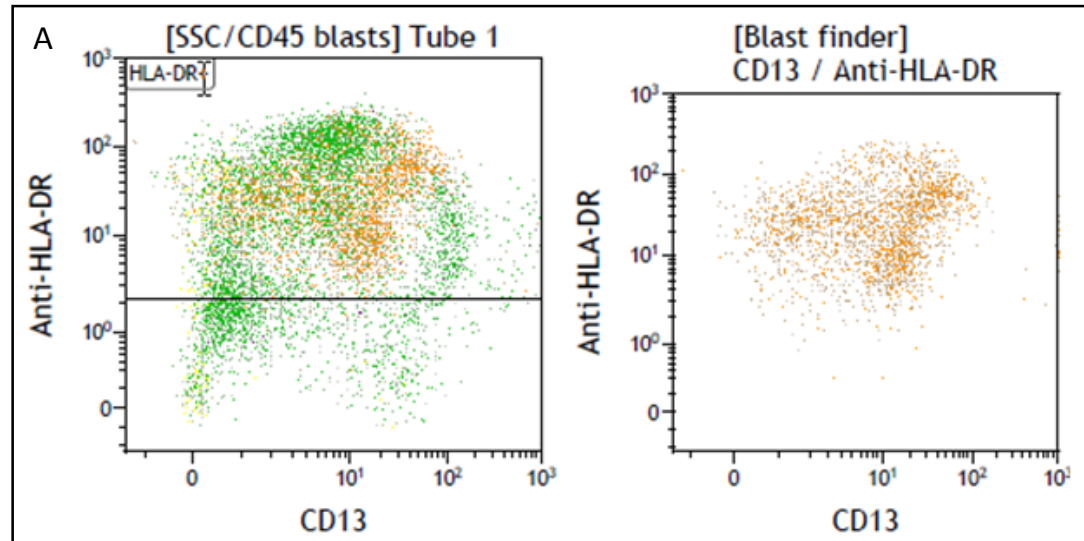
BM Biopsy Con't



- Panhyperplasia
- Aside from scattered hyperchromatic, bare megakaryocyte nuclei (arrow), trilineage hematopoiesis was morphologically unremarkable

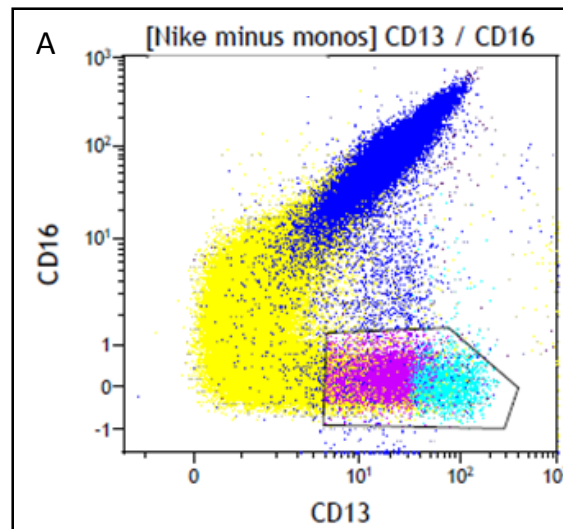
Flow Cytometry

- Top panel (A) of histograms represents normal HLA-DR/CD13 pattern of expression on blasts (orange population) for reference
- Bottom panel (B) of histograms reveals **abnormal HLA-DR/CD13 pattern of expression on blasts** (orange population) from the patient

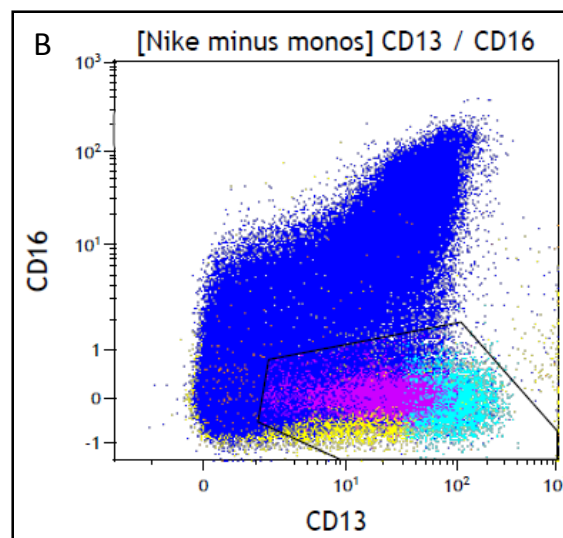


Flow Cytometry Con't

- Top histogram (A) represents normal CD13/CD16 pattern on maturing granulocytes for reference

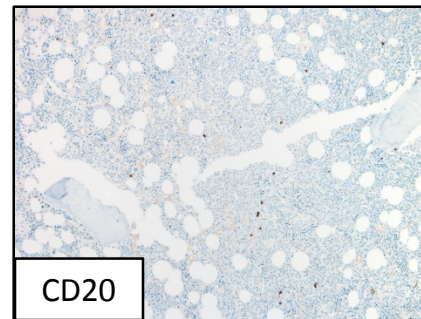
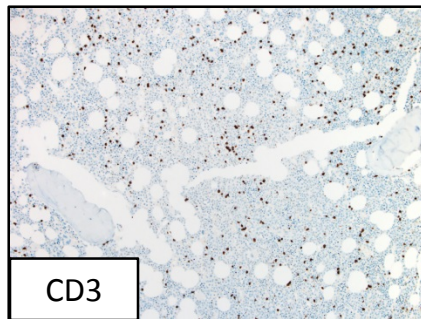


- Bottom histogram (B) reveals an **equivocal CD13/CD16 pattern on maturing granulocytes** from the patient



Special Studies

- Iron stain: Absent storage iron. No sideroblasts/ring sideroblasts.
- Butyrate esterase/chloroacetate esterase dual stain: No increase in monocytes. No dual esterase-positive cells.
- IHC: No abnormal infiltrates of CD3-positive T-cells (left) or CD20-positive B-cells (right)

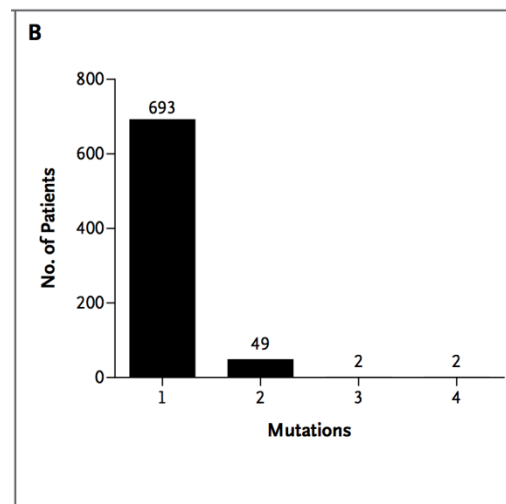
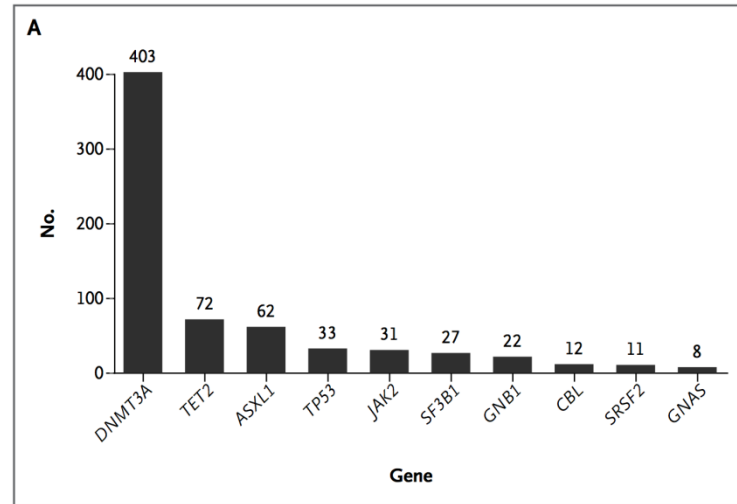
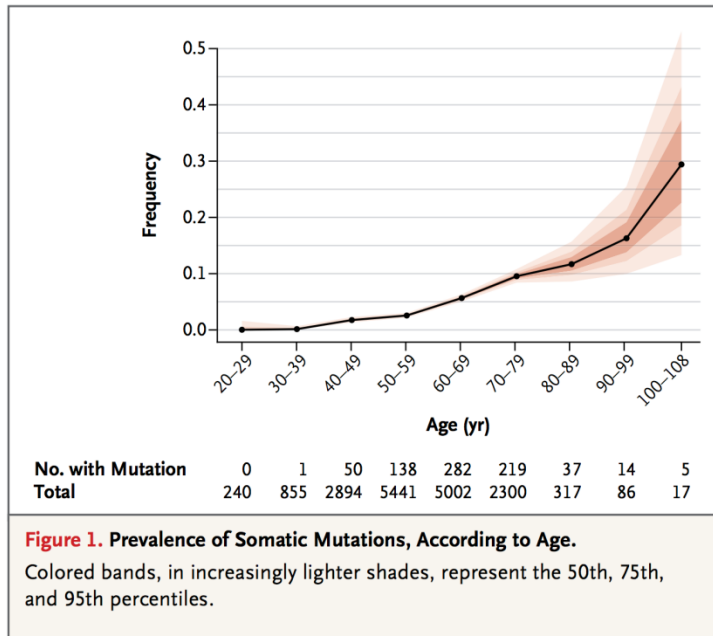


- Conventional chromosome analysis: 46,XY[20]

OncoHeme Next Generation Sequencing

- 4 pathogenic mutations:
 1. **ASXL1**: c.1934dup; p.Gly646Trpfs*12 (**36%**)
 2. **IDH1**: c.395G>A; p.Arg132His (**44%**)
 3. **KRAS**: c.182A>G; p.Gln61Arg (**41%**)
 4. **SRSF2**: c.284C>A; p.Pro95His (**44%**)
- Final diagnosis: Hypercellular bone marrow with panhyperplasia, slight granulocytic and megakaryocytic atypia, and no increase in blasts. No morphologic features that are diagnostic of a myeloid neoplasm are identified.

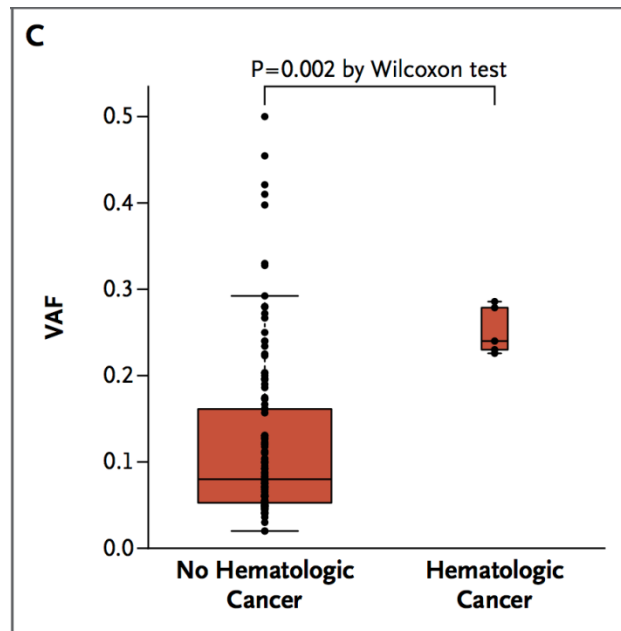
Jaiswal et al. Age-related clonal hematopoiesis associated with adverse outcomes. N Engl J Med 2014;371:2488-98



- Median VAF was 0.09

Jaiswal et al. Age-related clonal hematopoiesis associated with adverse outcomes. N Engl J Med 2014;371:2488-98

Risk of hematologic cancer	
Detectable mutation	11.1x more common → ~0.5%/yr
VAF ≥0.10	↑ by a factor of ~50 → ~1%/yr



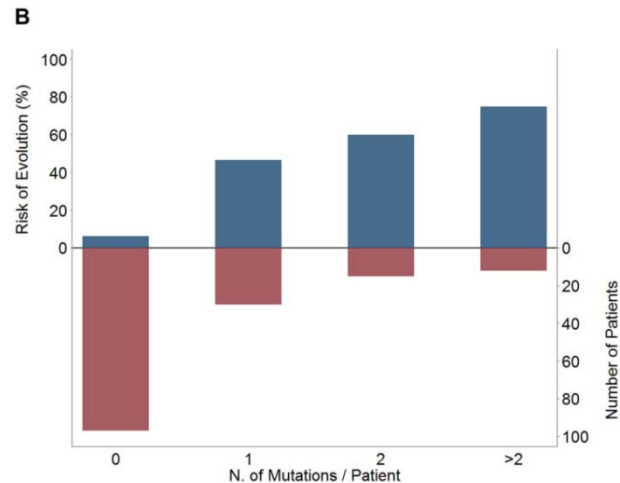
Similar observations were made by Genovese et al. Clonal hematopoiesis and blood-cancer risk inferred from blood DNA sequence. N Engl J Med 2014;371(26):2477-2487

Steensma et al. Clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential and its distinction from myelodysplastic syndromes. Blood 2015;126(1):9-16

	Traditional ICUS			MDS by WHO 2008	
	'Non-clonal' ICUS	CHIP	CCUS	Lower Risk MDS	Higher Risk MDS
Clonality	-	+	+	+	+
Dysplasia	-	-	-	+	+
Cytopenias	+	-	+	+	+
BM Blast %	< 5%	< 5%	< 5%	< 5%	< 19%
Overall Risk	Very Low	Very Low	Low (?)	Low	High
Treatments	Obs/BSC	Observation	Obs/BSC/GF	Obs/BSC/GF IMiD/IST	HMA/HCST

Clonal Cytopenias

Malcovati et al. Clinical significance of somatic mutation in unexplained blood cytopenia. Blood 2017;129(25):3371-3378

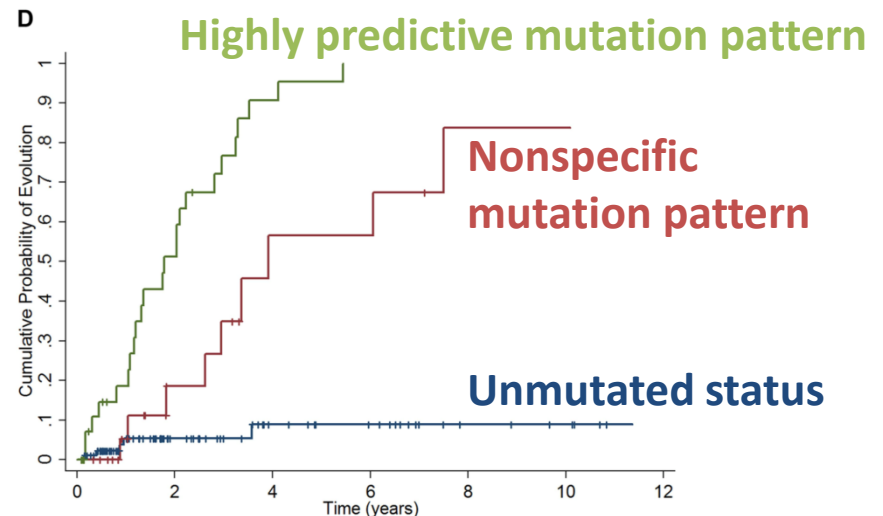
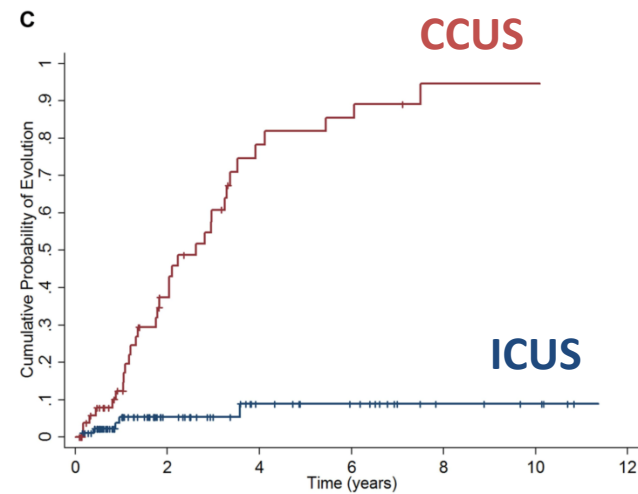


- Mutations in **spliceosome genes** (*SF3B1*, *SRSF2*, *U2AF1*, & *ZRSR2*):
 - **Highest predictive value, irrespective of co-occurring mutations**
 - Detection of these mutations in patients with unexplained cytopenia should be considered highly predictive of myeloid neoplasm
- **Isolated** mutations in *DNMT3A*, *TET2*, & *ASXL1* had a lower predictive value

Malcovati et al. Clinical significance of somatic mutation in unexplained blood cytopenia. Blood 2017;129(25):3371-3378

- **Clonal cytopenia had a 14x higher** probability of developing a myeloid neoplasm
- **95% 5-yr cumulative** probability of developing a myeloid neoplasm if **highly predictive mutation pattern:**

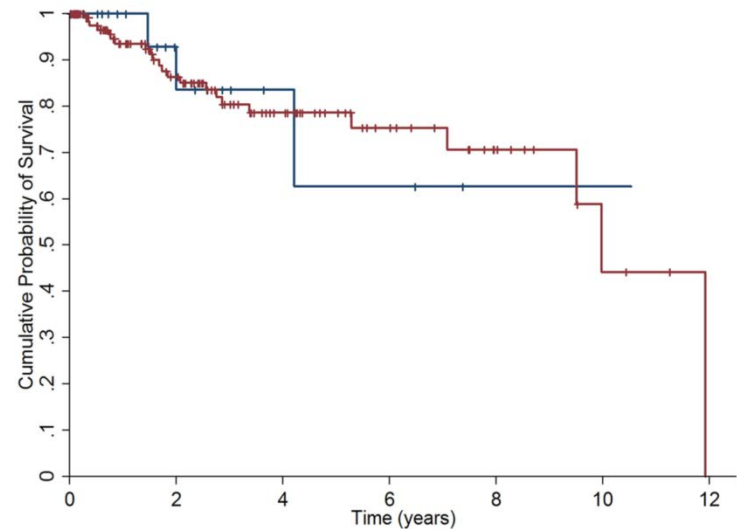
1. Spliceosome gene mutations
2. Mutations in *DNMT3A*, *TET2*, or *ASXL1* with comutations in *RUNX1*, *EZH2*, *CBL*, *BCOR*, *NRAS*, *CUX1*, *TP53*, or *IDH1/IDH2*



Malcovati et al. Clinical significance of somatic mutation in unexplained blood cytopenia. Blood 2017;129(25):3371-3378

- No significant difference in overall survival & risk of disease progression when comparing:
 - **CCUS & highly specific mutation patterns (navy curve)**
 - **Myeloid neoplasm with myelodysplasia:**
 - **Without excess blasts (maroon curve)**
 - Similar mutation patterns

Figure 5



- Underlying genetic lesions may provide presumptive evidence of MDS even in the absence of definitive morphologic features

Panel Diagnosis for Case Number: SH2017-269

- Clonal cytopenia of undetermined significance