



Session 6

Genetics Revealing the Biology of Myeloid Neoplasms, Excluding Acute Leukemias

Session Chairs

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Session 4: Genetic Testing in the Diagnosis of Myeloid Neoplasms (Excluding Acute Leukemias)

Chairs: Robert Hasserjian and Todd Kelley

Session 6: Genetics Revealing the Biology of Myeloid Neoplasms (Excluding Acute Leukemias)

Chairs: Falko Fend and Elizabeth Morgan

Session 3: Genetic Testing in Diagnosis of Acute Leukemias

Chairs: Daniel Arber and Marian Harris

Session 7: Genetics Revealing the Biology of Acute Leukemias

Chairs: Magdalena Czader and David Czuchlewski

Session 2: Genetic Testing in the Diagnosis of Lymphoid Neoplasms

Chairs: Miguel Piris and Rebecca King

Session 8: Genetics Revealing the Biology of Lymphoid Neoplasms

Chairs: Megan Lim and Nate Bailey

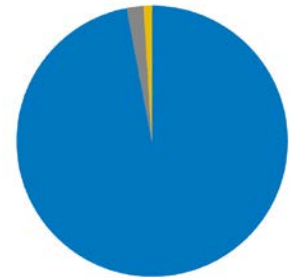
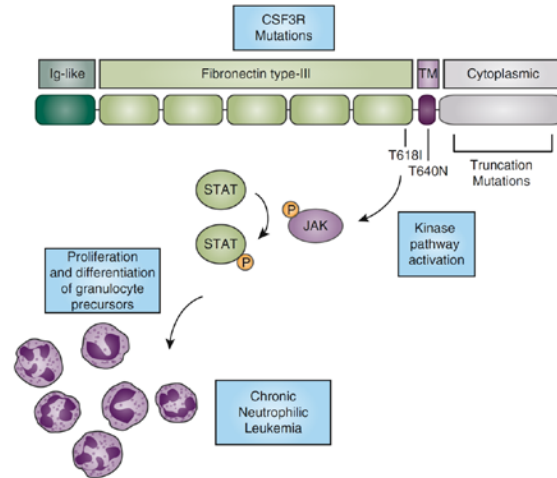
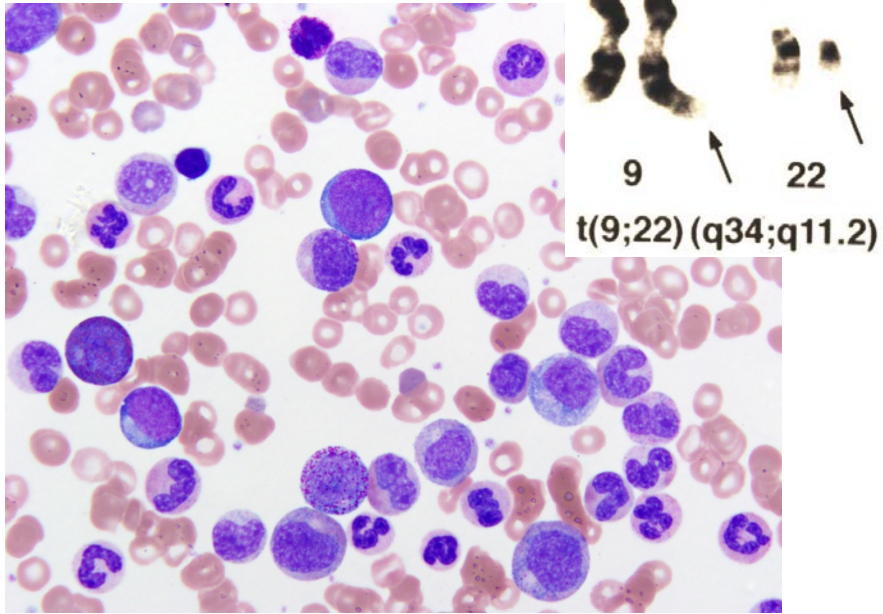
Table 1. WHO classification of myeloid neoplasms and acute leukemia

WHO myeloid neoplasm and acute leukemia classification

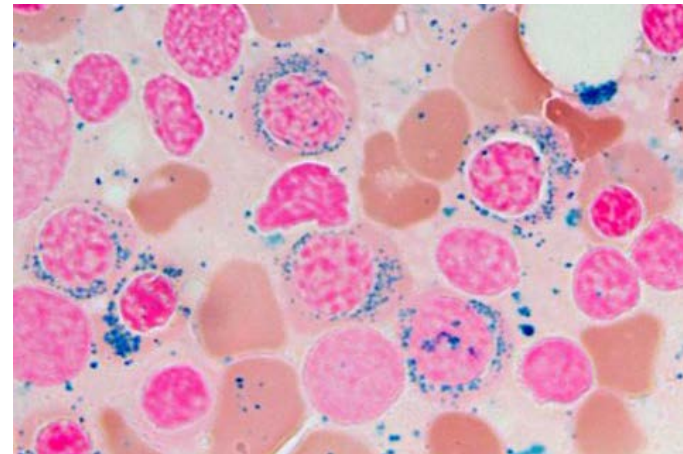
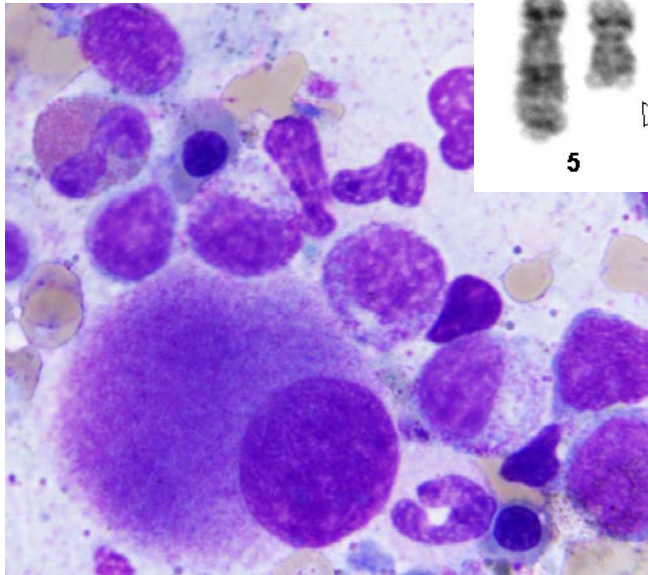
Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN)
Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), <i>BCR-ABL1</i> ⁺
Chronic neutrophilic leukemia (CNL)
Polycythemia vera (PV)
Primary myelofibrosis (PMF)
PMF, prefibrotic/early stage
PMF, overt fibrotic stage
Essential thrombocythemia (ET)
Chronic eosinophilic leukemia, not otherwise specified (NOS)
MPN, unclassifiable
Mastocytosis
Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with eosinophilia and rearrangement of <i>PDGFRA</i>, <i>PDGFRB</i>, or <i>FGFR1</i>, or with <i>PCM1-JAK2</i>
Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with <i>PDGFRA</i> rearrangement
Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with <i>PDGFRB</i> rearrangement
Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with <i>FGFR1</i> rearrangement
<i>Provisional entity: Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with <i>PCM1-JAK2</i></i>
Blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm

Myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms (MDS/MPN)
Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML)
Atypical chronic myeloid leukemia (aCML), <i>BCR-ABL1</i> ⁻
Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML)
MDS/MPN with ring sideroblasts and thrombocytosis (MDS/MPN-RS-T)
MDS/MPN, unclassifiable
Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)
MDS with single lineage dysplasia
MDS with ring sideroblasts (MDS-RS)
MDS-RS and single lineage dysplasia
MDS-RS and multilineage dysplasia
MDS with multilineage dysplasia
MDS with excess blasts
MDS with isolated del(5q)
MDS, unclassifiable
<i>Provisional entity: Refractory cytopenia of childhood</i>
Myeloid neoplasms with germ line predisposition

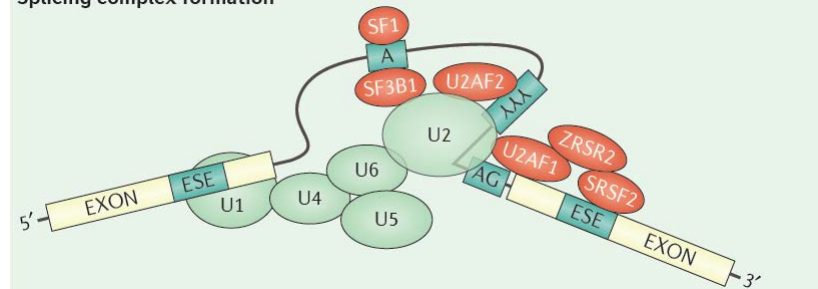
Polycythemia Vera



- 97% JAK2 V617F
- 1% JAK2 exon 12
- 2% Unknown



Splicing complex formation



Maxson JE and Tyner JW. *Blood*. 2017. 129(6):715-722.
 Zoi K and Cros NCP. *J Clin Oncol*. 2017. 35(9):947-955.
 Sperling A et al. *Nav Rev Cancer*. 2017. 17:5-19.

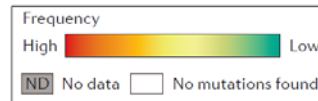
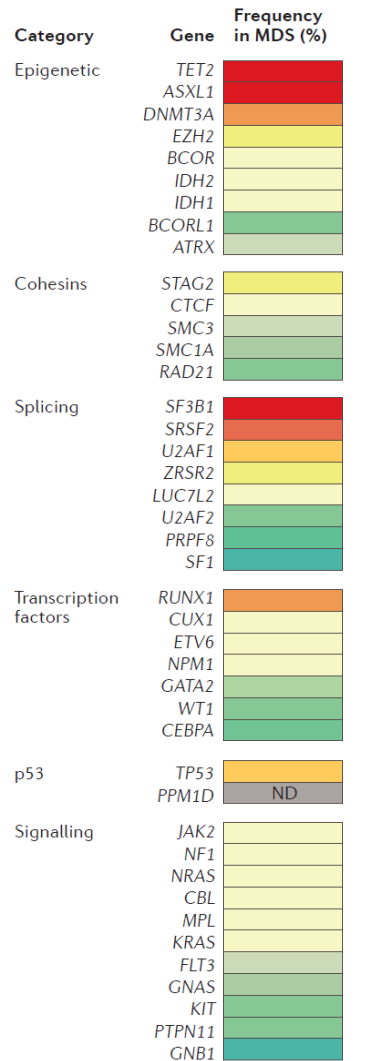
- High throughput genetic analysis has identified a large number of recurrent alterations in myeloid neoplasms with chronic evolution

- diagnosis
- prognosis
- therapeutic decisions

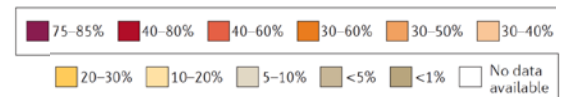
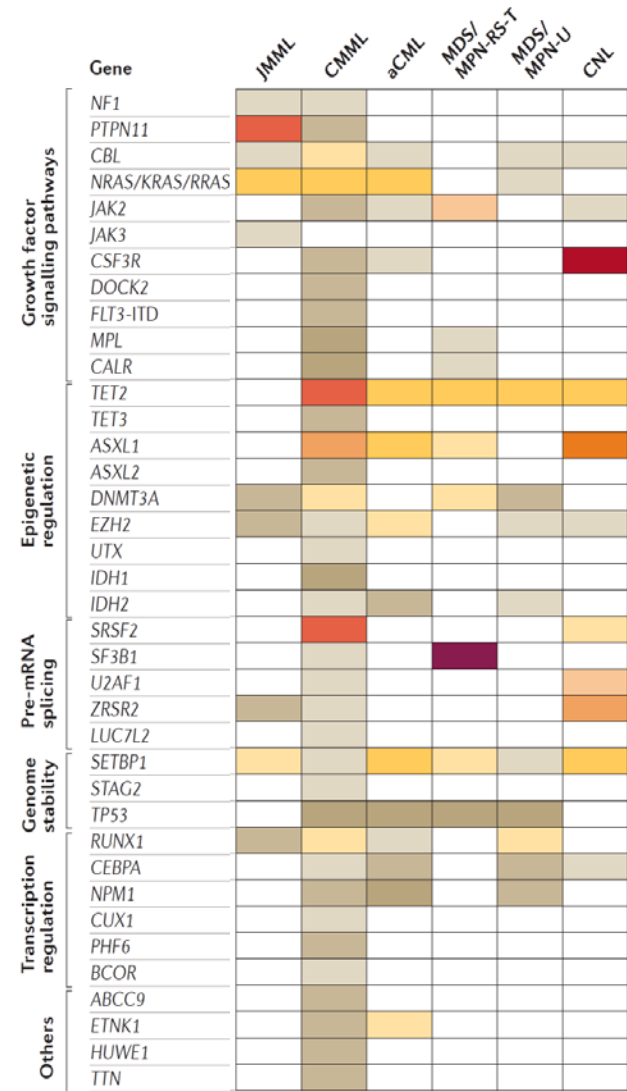
Challenges

- genetic complexity
- many alterations are not disease-specific
- serial acquisition or loss of mutations
- co-mutation patterns
- pre-malignant states

MDS



MDS/MPN



Spivak JL. *NEJM*. 2017. 376:2168-81.

Deininger MWN et al. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2017. 17:425-440.

Sperling A et al. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2017. 17:5-19.

Topics of Session 6: Genetics Revealing the Biology of Myeloid Neoplasms

- Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML):
 - Atypical genetic/phenotypic features of blast crisis (7 cases)
 - CML with other myeloproliferative or lymphoid neoplasm (4 cases)
- Ph-negative myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN)
 - MPN with multiple or unusual/non-canonical driver mutations (7 cases)
 - MPN with atypical progression or transformation (3 cases)
- Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)
 - Atypical clinical presentation or disease association (3 cases)
 - Atypical mutations, e.g. 5q- with *JAK2* or *MPL* mutations (7 cases)
- MDS/MPN and other myeloid neoplasms
 - Atypical mutations or associated mastocytosis (7 cases)
- Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasm with *PDGFRA* rearrangement (1 case)

Questions Arising from Session 6

- The role and clinical impact of (extensive) genetic testing in unusual presentations or disease progression in “chronic” myeloid neoplasms
- The interpretation of typical driver mutations in atypical clinical and morphologic settings: classification issues
 - *JAK2* or *MPL* in MDS
 - *SF3B1* in MPN
 - *NPM1* in chronic myeloid neoplasms (CMML, aCML)
- Recognition and classification of unusual types of disease progression
- Interpretation of non-canonical variants in typical driver genes

6 Oral Presentations

- *Genetics revealing unusual disease progression*
 - #68: Dr. Al-Ghamdi
- *Shared genetic origin*
 - #244: Dr. Mroz
- *Typical driver mutation in atypical setting*
 - #267: Dr. Liontos
- *Myeloproliferative neoplasm with alteration of morphology/presentation reflecting underlying genetics*
 - #207: Dr. Nam
 - #238: Dr. Boiocchi
- *Overlapping genetic and molecular features*
 - #159: Dr. Lewis

Summary of 33 Additional Submitted Cases

