Translocation t(5;17)(q13;q21) as the sole cytogenetic anomaly in acute myeloid leukemia after chemotherapy and allogeneic bone marrow transplantation for AML-M4: a case report

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Clinics

Age and sex
40 years old female patient.

Previous history
No preleukemia. Previous malignancy AML in April, 2005, characterized as AML-M4 (FAB classification), BM cytogenetics with no clonal anomaly (46,XX[12]), immunophenotyping of blast cells showed positivity for CD34, HLA-DR, CD117, cMPO, CD33, CD13, CD4, CD15, CD64 and CD71. The patient was treated with Idarubicin for 3 days, and Ara-C for 7 days, with complete remission. Consolidation chemotherapy with HDARA-C was done. In September, 2005 a full-matched related bone marrow transplantation was performed, from her brother. Karyotypes performed in April and September, 2006 and September, 2007 showed a complete chimerism //46,XY[20]). No inborn condition of note.

Organomegaly
No hepatomegaly, no splenomegaly, no enlarged lymph nodes, no central nervous system involvement.

Blood

WBC: 312X 10^9/l
HB: 8.7g/dl
Platelets: 27X 10^9/l
Blasts: 98%
Bone marrow: 90% myeloid/monocytic blast cells%

Cyto-Pathology

Classification

Cytology: AML-M4
Immunophenotype: Blast cells positivity for: CD34, HLA-DR, CD117, cMPO, CD33, CD13, CD4, CD15, CD64 and CD71.
Rearranged Ig Tcr: Not done.
Pathology: Not done.
Electron microscopy: Not done.
Diagnosis: AML-M4 in first relapse after allogeneic BMT.

Survival

Date of diagnosis: 01-2008
Treatment: Idarubicin + ARA-C (I3A7)
Complete remission: no
Treatment related death: +
Relapse: -
Status: Dead. Last follow up: 02-2008
Survival: 1.5 months.

Karyotype

Sample: Bone Marrow
**Culture time:** 24 and 48- hours without stimulating agents.

**Banding:** G- band

**Results:** 46,XX, (5;17)(q13;q21)[20]//

**Karyotype at Relapse:** Not applied.

**Other molecular cytogenetics techniques:** Not done.

### Other Molecular Studies

Technics: Not done.

![G-banding](image)

**t(5;17)(q13;q21) (G- banding).**

### Comments

To our knowledge, this is the third reported case of t(5;17)(q13;q21) in acute leukemia and the first described with this translocation as the sole cytogenetic anomaly.

The first case was described by Schoch in 1995, in a review concerning 17p anomalies in lymphoid malignancies. A complex karyotype including der(5)t(5;17)(q13;q21) was observed in a pre T-ALL, emerging from a T-cell NHL.

Zamora et al described in 2002, a case with this t(5;17) and chromosome 10 monosomy in a disease classified as T-ALL. Immunophenotyping of the blast cells showed positivity for CD34, lymphoid (TdT, CD2, CD3, CD5, CD7) and myeloid (CD117, CD13, CD33) antigens. Using the scoring system proposed by the European Group for the Immunologic classification of Leukemia (EGIL classification) this disease is now classified as biphenotypic leukemia (BAL).

The present case was the first that described the t(5;17) as a sole cytogenetic anomaly in AML. Unfortunately we could not review the first karyotype to see if there was a small clone with translocation, but the finding of the same phenotype at diagnosis and relapse suggests that this could be a primary event in this leukemia. More than this, this could be a very interesting rearrangement to study, as it was found in T-ALL, BAL and AML.

### References


*This article should be referenced as such:*