t(12;19)(q13;q13)

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Clinics and pathology

Disease
Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)

Phenotype/cell stem origin
Myeloid leukaemias (Paietta et al., 1988; Scheurlen et al., 1999), if we exclude a case of lymphoplasmacytoid lymphoma (Offite et al., 1995). The translocation is found in M1-AML and M2-AML, with erythroid hyperplasia in the bone marrow and the presence of binucleated and trinucleated red cells in at least 3 of 4 cases (Paietta et al., 1988).

Epidemiology
Four cases available, 2 male and 2 female patients, aged 26, 61, 63, and 63.

Prognosis
The clinical outcome is poor, with 2 cases not entering into remission and dead within 2 months after diagnosis, and a third patient with partial remission, relapse after 2 months, and death. The fourth patient's outcome is unknown.

Cytogenetics

Additional anomalies
Major karyotypic abnormalities (MAKA) in four of four cases, with marker chromosomes in all cases, -3 in two cases, -5, -7, +8, t(10;11)(p13;q13), i(17q), +18 in one case each.

Genes involved and proteins

Note
The genes involved in this translocation are unknown.

References


This article should be referenced as such: