Leukaemia Section
Mini Review

i(5)(p10) in acute myeloid leukemia

Nathalie Douet-Guilbert, Angèle Herry, Audrey Basinko, Marie-Josée Le Bris, Nadia Guéganic, Clément Bovo, Frédéric Morel, Marc De Braekeleer

Laboratory of Histology, Embryology, and Cytogenetics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, 22, avenue Camille Desmoulins, CS 93837, F-29238 Brest cedex 3, France (NDG, AH, AB, MJL, NG, CB, FM, MD)

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Identity

Type 1: classified as myelodysplastic syndrome (4 cases), acute myeloid leukemia (4 cases) predominantly AML M2;

Type 2: classified as acute myeloid leukemia (5 cases), predominantly AML M5a.

Etiology
Unclear

Epidemiology
Type 1: it is found in young adults in MDS (average age: 35 years; range: 19-67) and in older patients in AML (average age: 66 years; range: 50-85).
Type 2: the +i(5)(p10) is found in patients with an average age of 48.5 years (range: 24-78).

Prognosis
Prognosis of patients with i(5)(p10) seems to be poor compared to patients with del(5q), but it is unclear due to the very small number of cases and the usually associated complex chromosomal abnormalities.
**Cytogenetics**

**Cytogenetics morphological**

The formation of i(5p) results from the loss of the long arm of chromosome 5 and duplication of its short arm inducing trisomy 5p and monosomy 5q in type 1 and tetrasomy 5p in type 2.

A metacentric del(5q) could be an isochromosome of the short arm of chromosome 5. FISH technique with specific probes of chromosome 5p/5q used as a complement of conventional karyotype is necessary to identify i(5)(p10). The i(5p) is a variant of del(5q). The i(5p) is monocentric or dicentric.

**Additional anomalies**

In one case, i(5)(p10) was the sole anomaly but rapidly evolved into a complex karyotype. Complex karyotypes were present in the other cases: -12/del12p (3 cases), -17/del17p (2 cases), del9q (2 cases). Supernumerary +i(5)(p10) was accompanied by several additional anomalies, especially trisomy 8.

**Genes involved and proteins**

**Note**

Type 1: to explain the specific phenotype of i(5)(p10), loss of tumor suppressor genes in the deleted region (5q) associated with gene dosage effect of genes located on 5p is suggested.

Type 2: gene dosage effect of genes located on the short arm of chromosome 5.

**References**


This article should be referenced as such: