Leukaemia Section

Short Communication

\textbf{t(17;20)(q21;q11)}

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\textbf{Abstract}

Review on \textit{t(17;20)(q21;q11)} in acute myeloid leukemia.

\textbf{KEYWORDS}

Chromosome 17; Chromosome 20; acute myeloid leukemia

\textbf{Clinics and pathology}

\textbf{Disease}

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)

\textbf{Phenotype/cell stem origin}

One case was an AML with maturation (AML-M2/RAEB) and another case was an acute promyelocytic leukaemia (AML-M3).

\textbf{Epidemiology}

Only two cases to date, both female patients, one of them aged 59-years.

\textbf{Clinics}

The patient with an AML-M3 died six weeks after diagnosis.

\textbf{Cytogenetics}

Both cases presented with -5/del(5q); the AML-M3 also had del(18)(p11), +mar, +dmin, and other abnormalities, i.e. a complex karyotypic with double minutes.

\textbf{Genes}

\textit{RARA} was not checked in any of the cases, although a M3 presenting with a breakpoint in 17q21 is very likely to bear a \textit{RARA} fusion gene and protein.

The AML-M2/RAEB with a del(5q) implicated the \textit{IRF1} locus, which was consequently deleted.

In the AML M3 case, PCR revealed amplification of the MYC.

\textbf{References}


This article should be referenced as such: