**Philadelphia Chromosome In Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia**

***Dina Adel Fouad phD1, Hasnaa A Abo\_Elwafa phD2, Ahmed Allam MD2, Shereen Philip MD2, Nesma Mokhtar MSC2***

Clinical Pathology Department Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University1 and Sohag University2

**Abstract**

**Background.** Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is a malignant disease of the bone marrow in which early lymphoid precursors proliferate and replace the normal hematopoietic cells of the marrow. Philadelphia chromosome (Ph)-positive ALL, a high-risk cytogenetic subset, accounts for 25-30% of adult ALL cases but occurs in less than 5% of children. We aimed with this study to detect Ph chromosome in acute lymphoblastic leukemia patients, using (FISH), and to assess their relation with other standard prognostic factors and therapeutic response.

**Patients and methods.** This study was carried out on 39 newly diagnosed ALL patients. All patients were subjected to; History, clinical examination and Laboratory investigations, which included CBC (Complete Blood Count), P.BL.(Peripheral Blood) smear and BM(Bone Marrow) examination, immunophenotyping and Fluorescence in situ hybridization to detect Ph chromosome.

**Results.** This study was carried out on 39 newly diagnosed ALL patients show: Statistical analysis of patients’ t(9;22) with other factors revealed significant association (p<0.05) of t(9;22) with patients outcome, age >35 years, hepatosplenomegaly, absence of lymphadenopathy, TLC ≥50X109/L, absolute P.Bl blasts ≥4.4X109/L and immunophenotyping.

**Conclusion.** Ph chromosome expression serve as a powerful prognostic marker in adulthood ALL, As ph +ve adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia has poor prognosis and can be used as prognostic indicators for therapeutic response.

**Introduction**

 Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is a malignant (clonal) disease of the bone marrow in which early lymphoid precursors proliferate and replace the normal hematopoietic cells of the marrow **(1)**.

Adult and childhood ALL differ markedly in the prevalence of various cytogenetic abnormalities. Ph positive ALL, a high-risk cytogenetic subset, accounts for 25-30% of adult ALL cases but occurs in less than 5% of children. **(2).**

Ph chromosome results from a reciprocal translocation that fuses the Abelson tyrosine kinase (ABL1) from chromosome 9 to the breakpoint cluster region (BCR) on chromosome 22. The unique biology of Ph +ve acute

lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is attributable to the constitutive expression of oncoprotein BCR/ABL1 with tyrosine kinase activity***.* (3).**

Fluorescence in situ hybridization technology represents an important advancement in cytogenetics. FISH is a marriage of classical cytogenetics and molecular technologies and has a large number of applications. FISH techniques have replaced special stains in many laboratories ***(4).***

These powerful techniques allow us to detect and physically map on interphase nuclei, chromatin fibers, or metaphase chromosomes probes derived from single copy genes to repetitive DNA sequences. ***(5).***

**Aim of the work*:*** This work aims to detect Ph chromosome in acute lymphoblastic leukemia patients, using fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH), and to assess their relation with other standard prognostic factors and therapeutic response.

**Patients and methods:**  This study was carried out on 39 acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) patients who were attending the hematology oncology clinics. All patients were subjected to the following: History, clinical examination and laboratory investigations, which included: CBC using LH750 (Beckman Coulter), Examination of Leishman stained P.BL. , B.M.A and examination of Leishman stained smears. Immunophenotyping on BM or P.BL. samples, performed on EPICS XL Coulter Flow cytometer and Fluorescence in situ hybridization for detection of t(9;22)(q34; q11)

**Statistical Analysis Methods :** IBM SPSS statistics (V. 22.0, IBM Corp., USA, 2013) was used for data analysis. The probability of error at 0.05 was considered significant, while at 0.01 and 0.001 are highly significant.

**Results**

Clinical findings: The current study was carried out on 39 newly diagnosed adult ALL patients. Out of all patients; 24 (61.5%) were males and 15 (38.5%) were females with male to female ratio of (1.6:1). 19 (48.7%) patients presented with hepatomegaly , 20 (51.3%) patients presented with splenomegaly, 24 (61.5%) patients presented with lymphadenopathy and 2 (5.1%) patients presented with CNS infiltration.

Laboratory findings: 1-Hemoglobin level (Hb) ranged from 4.6 to 10.1g/dl with a mean value of (7.35±1.6) g/dl. 2-Total leucocytic count (TLC): ranged from 2.6 to 101x109/L with a median value of (51.8±30.2)x109/L. 3-Platelets count: ranged from 33 to 128x109/L with a mean value of (80.5±26.7)x109/L. 4-Absolute peripheral blood blast: ranged from 2 to 61x109/L with a mean value of (31.5)x109/L. 5-B.M.E: According to WHO classification, The absolute BM blast ranged from 24 to 98x109/L with a mean value of (66±21)x109/L.6-Immunophenotyping (IPT): 35 of patients were expressing CD10. Among them CD13 or 33 were positive in 6 patients .

Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization Analysis:

Metaphase and/or interphase FISH analysis were successfully performed on 39 BM and/or P.BL. samples and revealed the following:

Structural aberrations: Positive results for t(9;22) was encountered in 11 (28.2%) patients, 11(q23) was detected in 2 (5.1%) patients, t(1;19) was detected in 1 (2.5%) patient.

**Results of ALL patients’t(9;22) in relation to different prognostic factors:** Showed significant association (p<0.05) of ph chromosome +ve cases with age >35 years, hepatosplenomegaly, absence of lymphadenopathy, TLC ≥50X109/L, absolute P.Bl blasts ≥4.4X109/L and immunophenotyping. On the other hand, gender, CNS infilteration, Hb and platelet count showed non significant statistical difference (p>0.05) **(Table 1).**

**Table(1):** Results of ALL patients’t(9;22) in relation to different prognostic factors:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Groups** | **No.** | **%** | **t(9;22) (total No.=11)** | **P** | **Significance** |
| **+ve** | **-ve** |
| **No.** | **%** | **No.** | **%** |
| Age(Years) | ≥35<35 | 1821 | 46.253.8 | 92 | 81.818.2 | 919 | 32.167.9 | 0.005 | HS |
| Sex♂: ♀1.6:1 | MaleFemale | 2415 | 61.538.5 | 74 | 63.636.4 | 1711 | 60.739.3 | 0.866 | NS |
| Hepatomegaly | YesNo | 1920 | 48.751.3 | 110 | 1000 | 820 | 28.671.4 | 0.000 | HS |
| Splenomegaly | YesNo | 2019 | 51.348.7 | 110 | 1000 | 919 | 32.167.9 | 0.000 | HS |
| Lymphadenopathy | YesNo | 2415 | 61.538.5 | 110 | 9.190.9 | 235 | 82.117.9 | 0.000 | HS |
| CNS Infilteration | YesNo | 237 | 5.194.9 | 110 | 9.190.9 | 127 | 3.696.4 | 0.482 | NS |
| Hb | <10g/dl≥10g/dl | 363 | 92.37.7 | 92 | 81.818.2 | 271 | 96.43.6 | 0.123 | NS |
| TLC(x109/L) | <50≥50 | 2613 | 66.733.3 | 38 | 27.372.7 | 235 | 82.117.9 | 0.001 | HS |
| Platelet count(x109/L) | <100≥100 | 336 | 84.615.4 | 110 | 1000 | 226 | 78.621.4 | 0.095 | NS |
| Absolute PB Blasts | <4.4≥4.4 | 1920 | 48.751.3 | 110 | 9.190.9 | 1810 | 64.335.7 | 0.002 | HS |
| IPT | CD10:PositiveNegativeCD13/33:PositiveNegative | 354633 | 89.710.315.484.6 | 11056 | 100045.554.5 | 244127 | 85.714.33.696.4 | 0.3140.000 | NSHS |

P: Prevelance HS: Highly Significant, S: Significant, NS: None Significant, Hb: hemoglobin, TLC: total leucocytic count, IPT; Immunophenotyping.



**Figure (1):** Bar chart of age in relation to ALL patients’t(9;22).

81.8% of patients with t(9;22) had age> 35 yrs old.

**Figure (2):** Bar chart of TLC in relation to ALL patients’t(9;22).

72.7% of patients with t(9;22) had TLC > 50X109/L.

**Discussion**

The current study was carried out on thirty nine diagnosed patients suffering from acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

 In the present work ph chromosome present in 11 patients with a frequency of 28.2% (11/39 cases). This is in concordance with **(Ghazavi F et al., 2015)** who reported that ph chromosome is occurs with an incidence in adult (30%) but slightly higher than **(Noreen et al.,2012)** who reported that BCR/ABL fusion gene is occurs with an incidence (20.3%) .

Moreover MLL (11q23) gene rearrangements present in 2 patients with a frequency of 5.1% which lesser than **(Schafer et al., 2015)** who reported MLL gene rearrangement with 10% in adult ALL and 8% of pediatric ALL with about 80% of them in infants. the t(1;19) present in one patient with a frequency of 2.56% which is in concordance with **(Al Ustwania et al., 2016)** that reported t(1;19) 3% in adult ALL.

According to t(9;22) in relation to different prognostic factors. It showed that most of ph +ve ALL patients were presented with age > 35 years old so high significant relation (p=0.005) was detected between the patients age and ph +ve ALL patients. As regards clinical findings in this work, all of ph +ve ALL patients had hepatosplenomegaly with high significant relation (p=0.000) between them. While 9.1% of ph +ve ALL patients had lymphadenopathy with high significant, negative relation (p=0.000) between lymphadenopathy and ph +ve ALL patients. But 9.1% had CNS infilteration with no significant association (p=0.482) to ph +ve, but these results differ from *(****Ilana de Franc et al.,2014)*** thatshowed no statistically significant differences between BCR-

ABL positive and negative patients in respect to the clinical variables.

 As regards the haematological findings, There was high significant statistical association could be detected between t(9;22) and TLC ≥50X109/L with (p=0.001) and with absolute P.Bl blasts ≥4.4X109/L with (p=0.001) This finding is concordant with the previously published reports by ***(Cetin et al.,2012).***

 No significant statistical association could be detected between t(9;22) and CNS infilteration, Hb level<10g/dl, platelets <100x109/L and CD10 . This finding is concordant with the previously published reports by ***(Cetin et al.,2012).***

 Immunophenotypic patterns of ph+ve ALL patients in this work including CD10 and aberrant expression of CD13 or 33, show no significant (P=0.314) statistical association was detected between CD10 and t(9;22). Similary in, *(****Sanam et al.,2015*)** reported that CD10 expression had no statistical relationship with t(9;22). On the other hand, There was high negative significant association (p=0.000) was detected between t(9;22) and CD13 or 33 positive expression.

There was high significant, negative correlation between outcome and positive ph chromosome t(9;22). among 11 cases with ph +ve only two cases had CR but nine cases had IR. these results are in agreement with those reported by

 ***( Aldoss et al.,2015)***

**Conclusion**

 ph chromosome expression may serve as a powerful prognostic marker in adulthood ALL, As ph +ve adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia has poor prognosis. and can be used as prognostic indicators for therapeutic response.

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**الملخص العربى**

**فى سرطان الدم الليمفاوى الحاد كروموسوم الفيلادلفيا**

**أد. دينا عادل فؤاد 1,أ د.حسناء أحمد ابوالوفا2, د.أحمد أحمد علام2, د/شيرين فيليب عزيز2, ط.نسمة مختار2**

 قسمالباثولوجيا الاكلينيكية كلية الطب-جامعة عين شمس1 وجامعة سوهاج2

 سرطان الدم الليمفاوي الحاد هو مرض خبيث فى نخاع العظام حيث تتكاثر السلائف اللمفاوية المبكرة وتحل محل خلايا الدم العادية المكونة للنخاع. وقد وجد ان لشذوذ الخلايا الوراثية قيمة تنبؤية مختلفة من حيث نتائج مرضي سرطان الدم الليمفاوي الحاد البالغين. ان الدراسات الوراثية الحديثة وفرت خارطة الجينات الوراثية المكررة لسرطان الدم الليمفاوي الحاد وزيادة عدد العلامات التشخيصية المحتملة. مرضي سرطان الدم الليمفاوي الحاد من البالغين والاطفال يختلفوا بشكل ملحوظ في انتشار حالات الشذوذ الخلوية الوراثية المختلفة. حيث يميزكروموسوم فيلادلفيا ، مجموعة فرعية من الشذوذ الخلوية الوراثية عالية الخطورة، ويوجد فى 25-30٪من حالات البالغين ولكن تحدث في أقل من 5٪من الاطفال. وقد أجريت هذه الدراسة على 39 بالغ مصاب حديثا بسرطان الدم الليمفاوى الحاد الذين كانوا يحضرون عيادات أمراض أورام الدم. تعرض جميع المرضى للفحص السريري والتحقيقات المختبرية، والتي شملت صورة دم كاملة , فحص افلام لعينة الدم ونخاع العظام, التصنيف الخلوى المناعى والتهجين الموضعى بالوميض الفللورى لتشخيص وجود كروموسوم فيلادلفيا. أظهر التحليل الإحصائي للمرضى الايجابى لكروموسوم فيلادلفيا وجود ارتباط قوى (p <0.05) مع العمر> 35 سنة ، تضخم الكبد و الطحال، وغياب اعتلال العقد اللمفية، عد كرات الدم البيضاء ≥50X109 / L والتدفق الخلوى. وفى نهاية هذة الدراسة وصلنا الى ان مرضى سرطان الدم اليمفاوى الحاد مع وجود كروموسوم فيلادلفيا متنبأ لهم عدم معافاة كاملة.