

Rare and recurrent chromosomal abnormalities and their clinical relevance in pediatric acute leukemia of south Indian population

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: This cytogenetic study detects a wide variety of common, rare and novel chromosomal abnormalities in patients with hematological disorders, providing valuable diagnostic and prognostic information. **Materials and Methods:** We addressed the utility of the cytogenetic technique in 50 patients of pediatric acute leukemia prospectively. **Results:** Successful cultures were found in 44 patients (88%) and abnormal karyotypes in 22 (44%). The common abnormalities like hyperdiploidy, del(6q), t(1;19)(q23;p13), t(4;11)(q22;q23), t(9;22)(q34;q11), rare t(2;7)(q23;p11) and t(4;12)(q21;p13) and a novel translocation t(7;9)(q22;q21) were observed in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. In acute myeloid leukemia, t(8;21)(q22;q22), del(16)(q22), t(15;17)(q22;q21) and t(9;11)(p22;q23) were commonly seen. **Conclusion:** Chromosomal abnormalities of this small group of patients are compared with the relevant literature with respect to the incidence rate and prognosis.

Key words: Acute leukemia, cytogenetic, diagnosis, karyotype, pediatric

INTRODUCTION

Leukemia is the most common form of pediatric cancer, and accounts for about one-third of childhood malignancies. Acute leukemias represent clonal hematological disorders that arise from at least two or more genetic alterations in susceptible hematologic cells. The predominant variety of pediatric leukemia is acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) with an annual incidence in different countries varying from 0.9 to 4.7 per 100,000 children; less common is acute myeloid leukemia (AML), having an incidence of only one-quarter of that observed in ALL.^[1] In India, the relative proportion varies between 25% and 40%. Sixty percent to 85% of all leukemia reported is ALL.^[2] Conventional cytogenetics helps to classify the hematological malignancies that are associated with specific chromosomal abnormalities, and play an important role in diagnosis, allocation of treatment and prognosis. It has been reported that clonal chromosome abnormalities are present in the majority of successfully

karyotyped patients, i.e. 79–85% in pediatric acute leukemia.^[3] This is due to technical improvements and increased level of experience in the detection of subtle structural aberrations. On the basis of cytogenetic analysis, molecular methods have improved the pediatric hematologists'/oncologists' ability to accurately and rapidly perform risk stratification.^[4]

This is a prospective cytogenetic study of 50 patients of pediatric acute leukemia to know the clinical utility of cytogenetics among the south Indian population. Findings were compared and correlated with the relevant literature.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Heparinised bone marrow aspirates were collected from 50 pediatric acute leukemic patients with age ranging between 6 months to 14 years, from the Pediatric Oncology Department, Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, India and processed in cytogenetic laboratory for chromosomal analysis. Clinical and hematological findings were collected from files.

The bone marrow cells were cultured for direct, 24- and 48-h without mitogen in RPMI-1640 (Gibco, Invitrogen Corporation, Life Technologies, 3175 Staley Road, Grand Island, NY 14072, USA Cat: 23400-021) medium

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10.4103/0971-5851.103144

supplemented with 15% fetal bovine serum (Gibco) at 37°C. After incubation, the cells were exposed to colcemid (Gibco, 0.10 µg/ml) for 30 min, followed by hypotonic treatment (0.075 M KCl) for 20 min, and fixed with Carnoy's fixative (methanol:glacial acetic acid 3:1) and kept overnight in a refrigerator. The next day, air dry slides were made. The chromosomes were G-banded with the trypsin digestion method and stained with Giemsa. All the slides were screened and available metaphases were analyzed visually. Metaphases of good morphology were captured and analyzed using the Applied Spectral Imaging (ASI) software. The karyotypes were interpreted according to the International System for Human Cytogenetic Nomenclature.^[5]

RESULTS

Of 50 cytogenetically analyzed patients, 30 (60%) were male and 20 (40%) were female, with a ratio of 3:2 and age range between 6 months and 14 years, with a mean of 7.11. Successful cultures were found in 44 patients (88%). Among the successful cultures, abnormal karyotypes (Ab.K) were seen in 22 (44%) patients, which includes 14 (63.6%) ALL and eight (36.4%) AML. Normal karyotype (NK) in 16 (32%) and poor morphology (PM) of not analyzable quality was seen in six (12%). The remaining six (12%) were not informative (NI) for the present study due to a lack of metaphase. Among ALLs, hyperdiploidy $mn=50$ and 49–54 was found in two patients showing an incidence of 14.2%, and translocations were detected in six patients (42.8%). Five patients revealed del(6)(q) (35.7%). Among them, it was a solitary abnormality in three, associated with del(9)(q21) in one and t(1;19)(q23;p13) in yet another (20%). The common abnormalities like t(9;22)(q34;q11) and t(4;11)(q22;q23) in patient nos. 9 and 11 and the novel and rare abnormalities like t(7;9)(q22;q21), t(2;7)(q23;p11) and t(4;12)(q21;p13) [Figure 1] were solely observed in patients nos. 10, 13 and 14, respectively [Table 1].

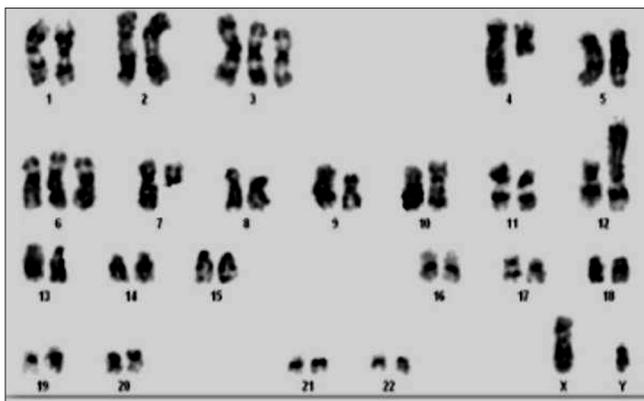


Figure 1: A rare karyotype of acute lymphoblastic leukemia showing 48, XY, +3, t(4;12)(q21;p13), +6, del(7)(q11)

In AMLs, the numerical abnormalities like trisomy 6 and 13 were found in two patients, whereas trisomy 8 along with structural abnormality was seen in one (12.5%). The translocation was detected in six patients (75%). The recurrent abnormality, viz. t(8;21)(q22;q22), was seen in four patients (50%); two of them were associated with del(16)(q22) (25%), one with trisomy 8 and another with loss of sex chromosome [Figure 2]. t(15;17)(q22;q21) was found in one patient (12.5%) and t(9;11)(p22;q23) along with del(9)(q22) in another (12.5%). The del(16) along with NK was observed in one patient (12.5%) [Table 1].

DISCUSSION

Karyotyping is a technique that provides critical diagnostic and prognostic information that allows the delivery of appropriate treatment. This technique solely depends on tissue culture success and availability of metaphases. The success rate depends on the sample condition, type of the disease and culture conditions. The success rate of culture varies from lab to lab; 77.6–90% and 87% was reported by Heng *et al.*^[3] and Christine *et al.*,^[6] respectively. Our study demonstrates that the practice of the direct culture method maximizes the culture success rate up to 86%.

Cytogenetic classification in ALL is based on numerical and structural chromosomal abnormalities. Hyperdiploidy was found to have a good prognosis^[4,6] unless associated with structural aberrations, making it less favorable.^[4,7] In the current study, hyperdiploidy was seen in two cases (14.2%), which is higher than a study from Egypt showing 3–9%.^[4] Among the structural abnormalities, del(6)(q) is a frequent and well-known chromosomal abnormality, either solely in approximately 30% or with other additional abnormalities.^[8] We found del(6)(q21-25) in three patients (60%) as the sole cause and in two patients along with other abnormalities (40%).

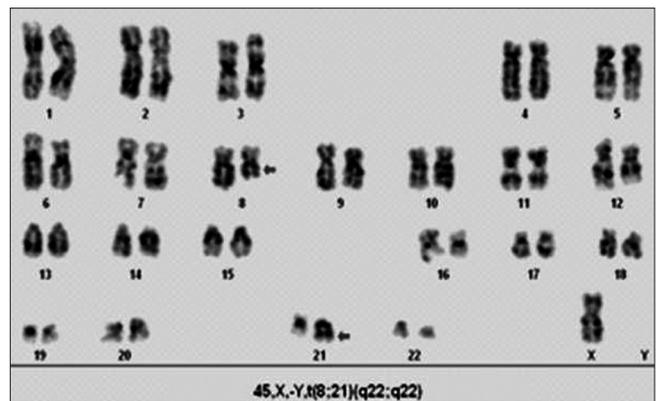


Figure 2: A karyotype of acute myeloid leukemia showing 45, X, -Y, t(8; 21)(q22; q22)

Table 1: Abnormal karyotypes in ALL and AML patients of present study

Age	Sex	Clinical/hematological finding	Karyotype
10	Female	ALL	50,XX, +3,+19,-12,+20,+21,+21
1	Female	ALL	54-59,XX. Hyperdiploidy*
10	Male	ALL	46,XX, del(6)(q23)
4	Male	ALL	46,XY, del(6)(q25)
10	Female	ALL	46,XX, del(6)(q23)
3	Female	ALL	46,XX, del(6)(q23), del(9)(q21)
9.5	Male	ALL	46,XY, del(6)(q21), der(19)t(1;19)(q23;p13)
9	Male	ALL	46,XY, t(9;22)(q34;q11)
11	Female	ALL	47,XX, t(9;22)(q34;q11), der(22)
6	Male	ALL	46,XY, t(7;9)(q22;q21)
12	Female	ALL	46,XX, t(4;11)(q22;q23)
6	Female	ALL	45, X, -X, i(9)(q10)
7	Female	ALL	46,XX, t(2;7)(q23;p11)
3	Male	ALL	48,XY,+3, t(4;12)(q21;p13),+6, del(7)(q11)
12	Male	AML	48,XY, +6, +13
10	Female	AML	46,XX, t(8;21)(q22;q22)
13	Female	AML	46,XX, t(8;21)(q22;q22)
8	Male	AML	45,X,-Y, t(8;21)(q22;q22) / 46,XY,del(16)(q22)
11	Male	AML	46,XX, t(8;21)(q22;q22) / 47,XX,+8, del(16)(q22)
11	Female	AML	45,X,-X, del(16)(q22) / 46,XX
3	Female	AML	46,XX, del(9)(q22), t(9;11)(p22;q23)
7	Male	AML	46,XY, t(15;17)(q22;q21)

*Complete analysis was not possible due to poor morphology, however total number of chromosomes were countable; ALL – Acute lymphoblastic leukemia; AML – Acute myeloid leukemia

Chromosomal translocations have been identified in approximately 75% of pediatric ALL.^[11] Among translocations, t(9;22)(q34;q11), t(4;11)(q22;q23) and t(1;19)(q23;p13) were reported in approximately 2–5%, 4% and 6%, respectively.^[9] The former two types are known to be associated with a poor prognosis. The later one with unbalanced translocation is associated with good prognosis. In our study, we found an incidence of 7.1% of the above translocations. This difference could represent a truly geographic genetic heterogeneity, although bearing in mind the sample size. Herada *et al.*^[10] have reported three cases of ALL with t(4;12)(q11-13;p12-13) associated with unique characteristics of B lymphoid phenotype. We had a similar karyotype of this type with a different break point of (4q). An interesting and important finding of the present study is t(2;7)(q23;p11) and t(7;9)(q22;q21) in two patients. To the best of our knowledge, these two abnormalities have not been reported elsewhere in pediatric ALL. The prognostic significance of these two translocations is yet to be evaluated in long-term follow-up.

Cytogenetic analysis is one of the most powerful and independent prognostic indicator in AML. The recurrent abnormalities, viz. t(8;21)(q22;q22), inv(16)(p13;q22)/t(16;16)(p13;q22), del(16)(q22) and t(15;17)(q22;q21) are associated with a good prognosis. The NKs of AML considered as intermediate prognosis and with

numerical and structural abnormalities were considered to be poor prognosis.^[2,11] In the present study, the most common abnormality t(8;21)(q22;q22) was detected in 50% of AML patients, and as a sole abnormality in 25%. The incidence rate is higher than in the literature.^[11,12] Patients with t(8;21)(q22;q22), del(16)(q22) and t(15;17)(q22;q21) have good prognosis. The treatment outcome of trisomy 6 and 13 and t(9;11)(p22;q23) was found to be poor.^[12] Two patients of our study belong to the category of poor prognosis.

Ongoing cytogenetic studies are warranted in larger groups of hematologic malignancies to identify newly acquired chromosomal abnormalities that may contribute to diagnosis and prognosis and increase the utility of cytogenetics in the development of targeted therapeutic drugs. Conventional cytogenetic is cost-effective, simple and allows an overall view of the genome. This can be effectively combined with other molecular methods like fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH), which is essential to enable the detection of cryptic rearrangements that lead to the quantification of the NK, poor morphology and cultures showing no metaphases.

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How to cite this article: Mazloumi SM, Kumari P, Madhumathi DS, Appaji L. Rare and recurrent chromosomal abnormalities and their clinical relevance in pediatric acute leukemia of south Indian population. *Indian J Med Paediatr Oncol* 2012;33:166-9.
Source of Support: Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.

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