

The Case of Patient AB

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PGY-2

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Initial Presentation 11/03/08

- 54 year old Hispanic male
- **CC:** dizziness, weakness, headache
- **PMH:** Polycythemia Vera (diagnosed 6 months prior at outside hospital)
- **PSH:** None
- **Medications:** ASA 81mg, Hydrea 500mg
- **SH:** - Tobacco, remote history of ETOH, recent travel to Mexico
- **ROS:** Blurred vision, weight loss
- **PE:** Mild hepatomegaly, no splenomegaly, normal neurologic exam

Labs and Imaging

- **Electrolytes:** WNL
- **Erythropoietin:** decreased
- **Cardiac enzymes:**
 - CK 16 (ref <191)
 - Troponin T: .120 ng/ml (ref < 0.1)
- **CXR:** WNL
- **MRI Brain:** WNL
- **Echo:** LVH
- **EKG:** ST depressions
 - 2, 3, AVF
 - Lateral precordial

Labs, continued

■ CBC

- WBC: 24.8
- HB: 17.6
- HC: 53.9
- Plat: 164
- MCV: 91.1
- RDW: 24.2

■ Diff (%)

- N: 35
- B: 0
- L: 10
- M: 3
- E: 51

■ Coag

- PT: 14.6
- PTT: 35.0
- INR: 1.3

Clinical Plan

- Consult Cardiology
 - No evidence of MI
- Consult Neuro
 - No focal cause of dizziness
- Consult ID
 - Check for parasites
- Consult Hematology
 - Assess increased eosinophils with Bone Marrow Aspirate & Biopsy

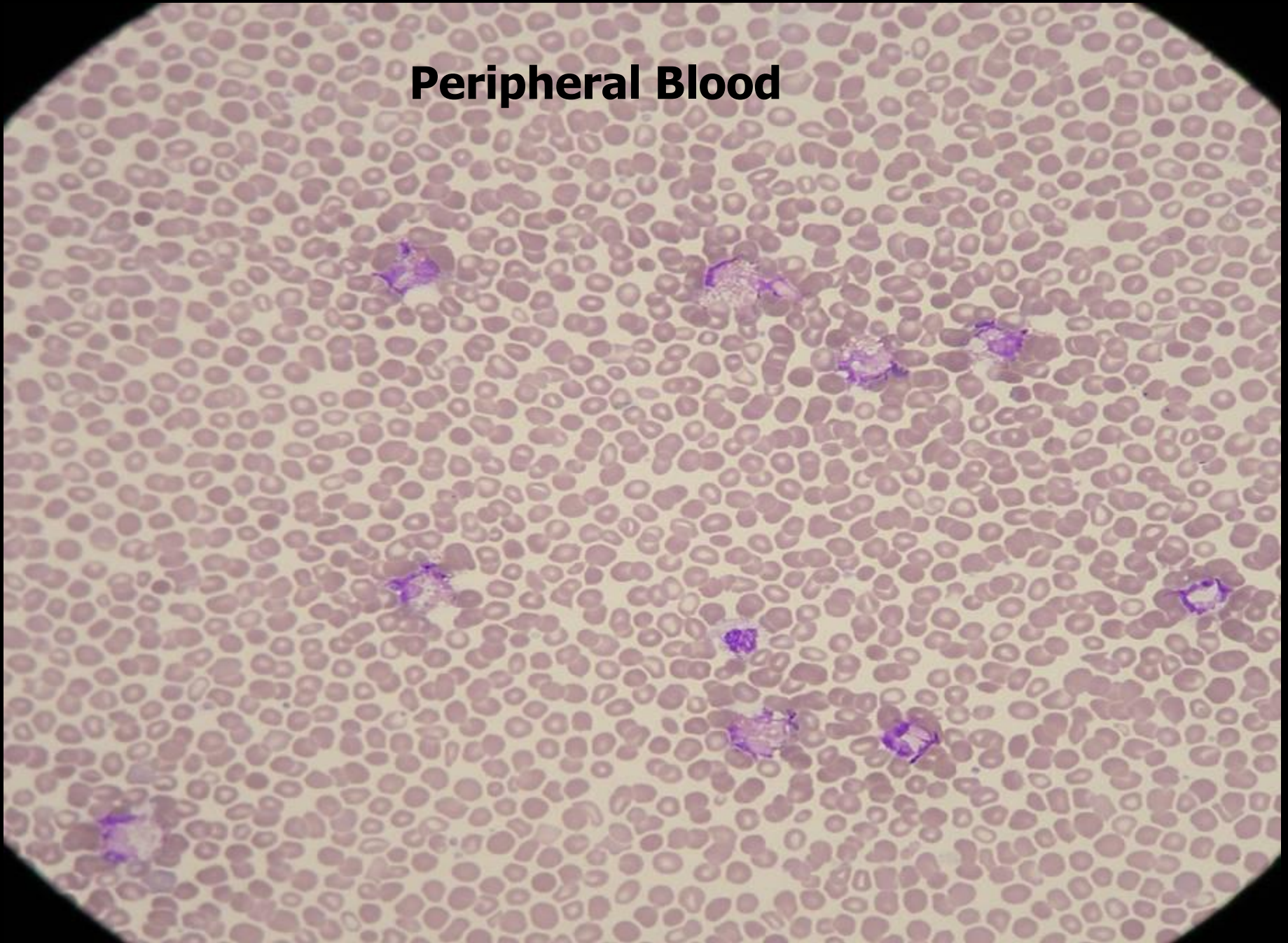
Bone Marrow Aspirate & Biopsy

- Bone marrow performed after therapeutic phlebotomy
- Patient on Hydrea one week prior to bone marrow

Peripheral Blood

- Erythrocytosis
- Marked leukocytosis with eosinophilia

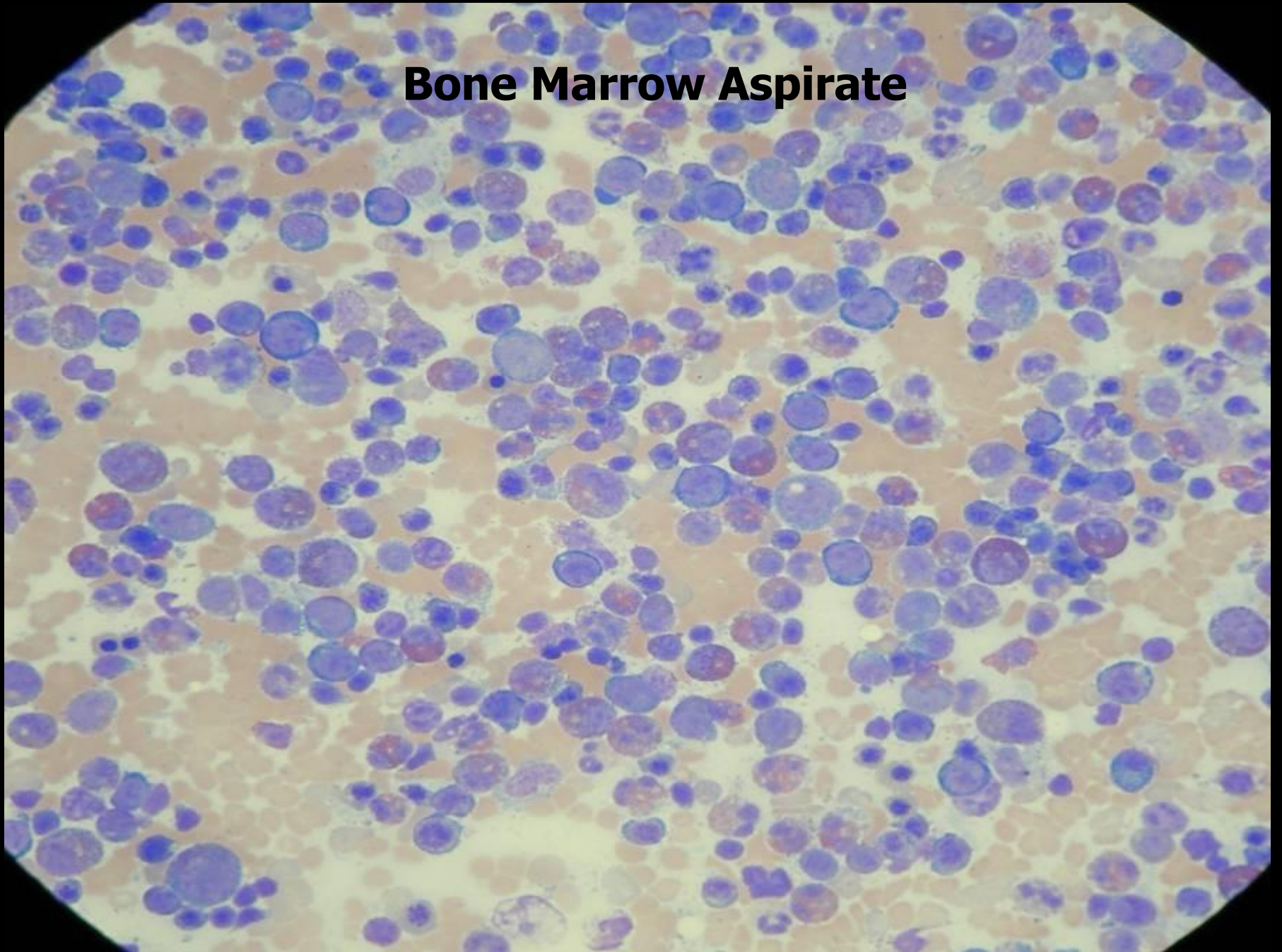
Peripheral Blood



Bone Marrow Aspirate Differential

■ Myeloblasts:	3%
■ Promyelocytes:	6%
■ Myelocytes:	4%
■ Metas:	2%
■ Bands & PMN's:	14%
■ Eos:	28%
■ Baso:	3%
■ Monos:	4%
■ Lymphs:	3%
■ Plasma cells:	2%
■ Erythroids:	31%

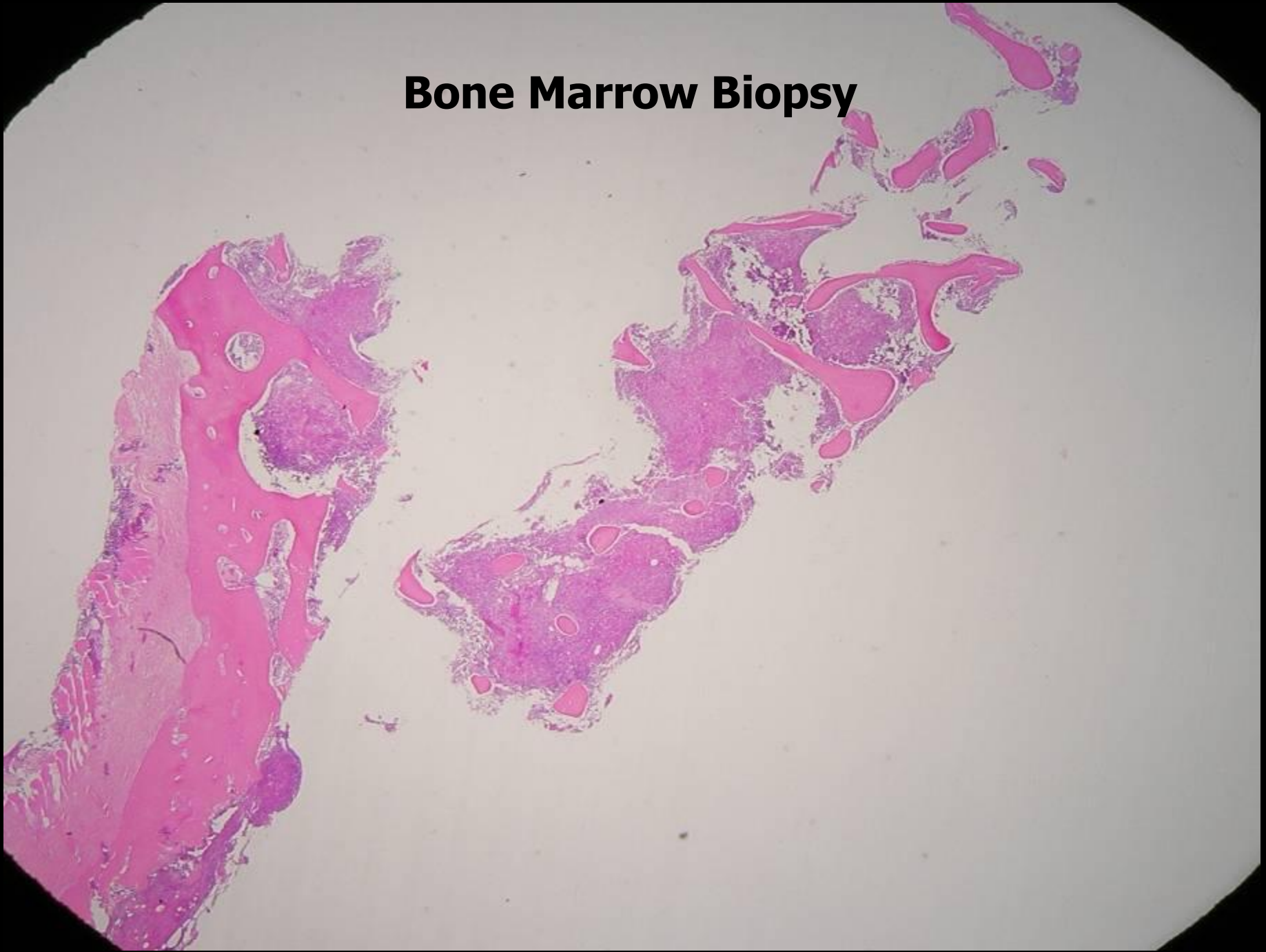
Bone Marrow Aspirate



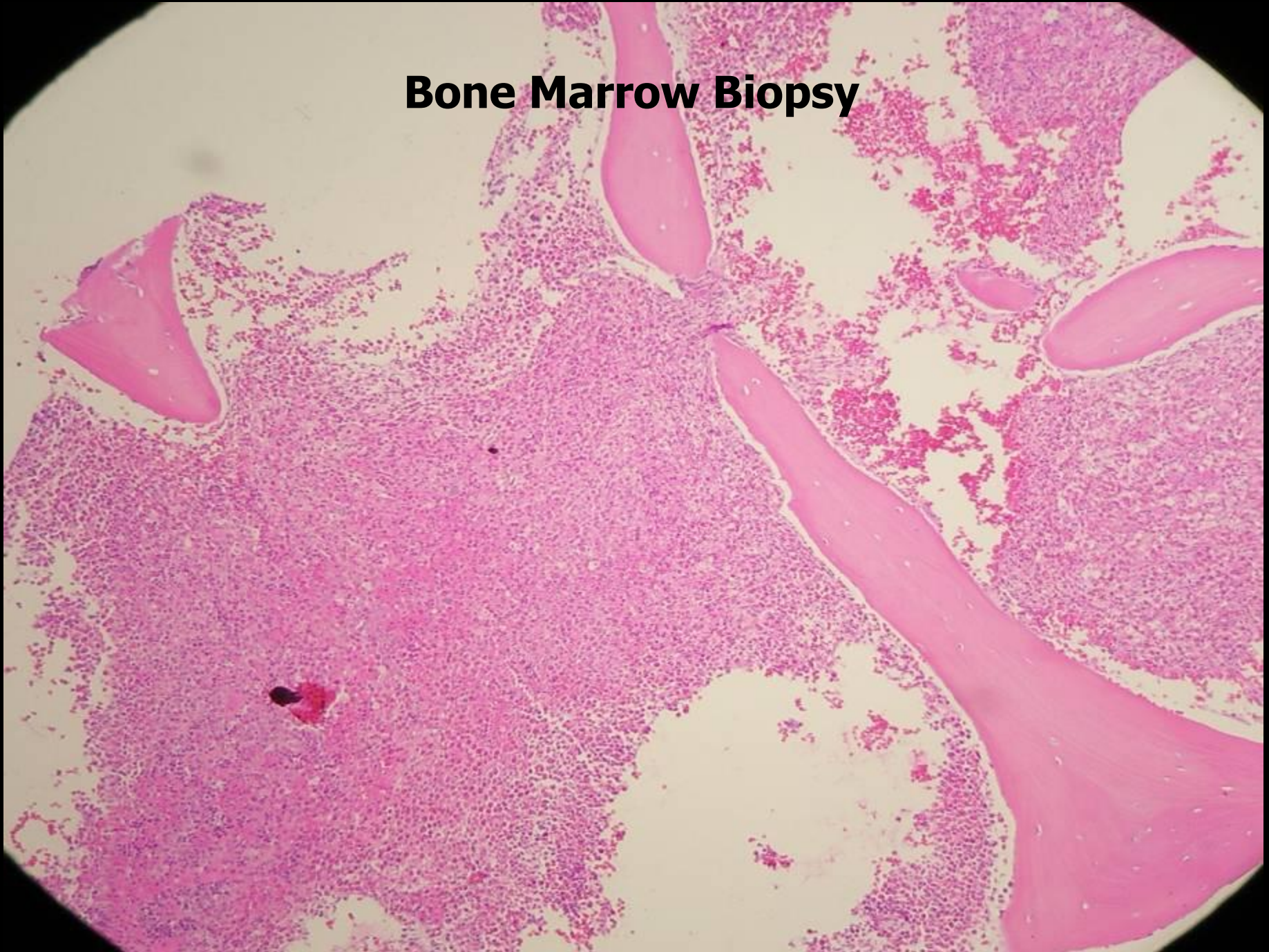
Bone Marrow Biopsy

- Marked increase in eosinophils
- Marked increase in mast cells
- Marked reticulin fibrosis
- Absent iron stores

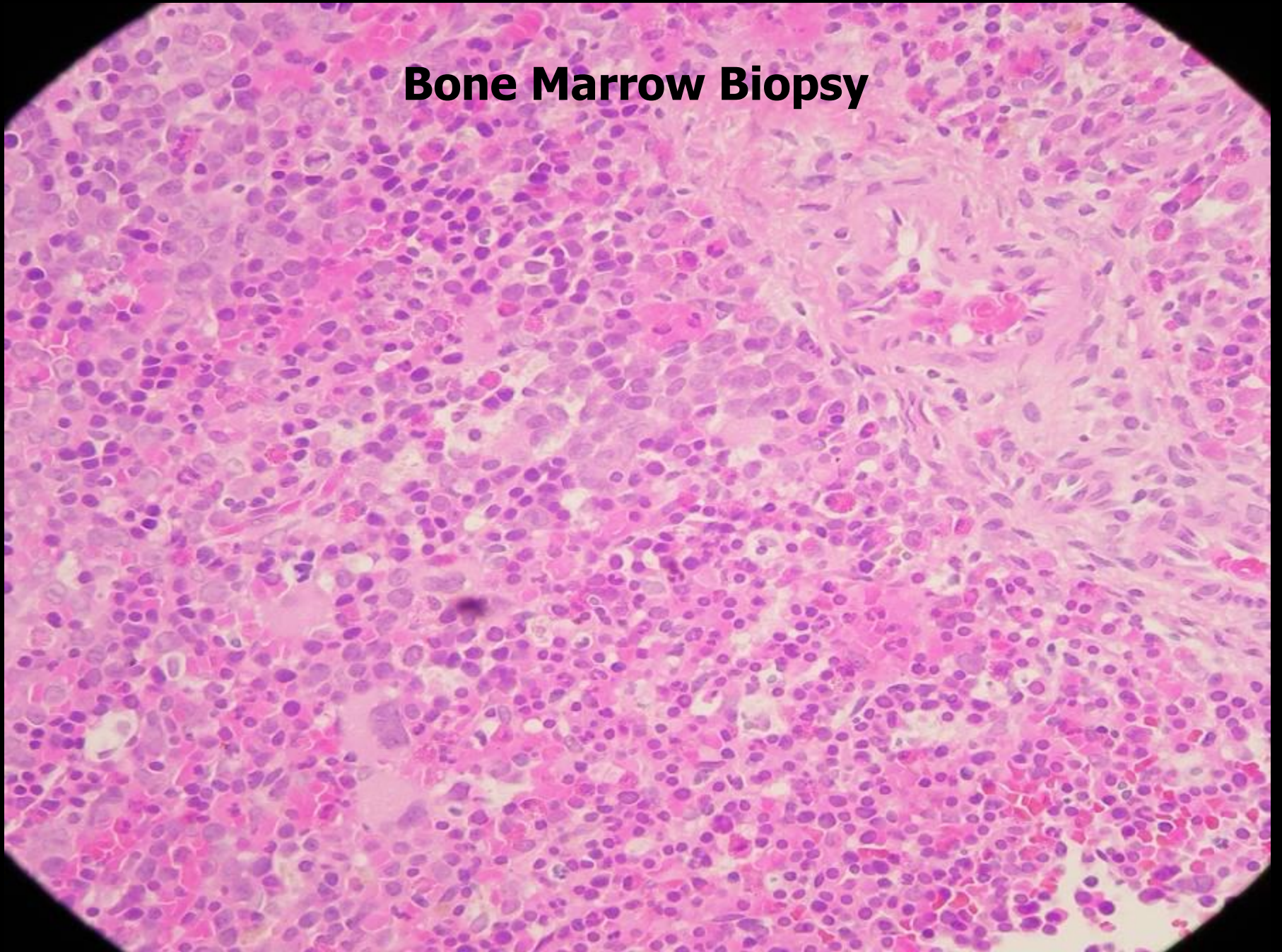
Bone Marrow Biopsy



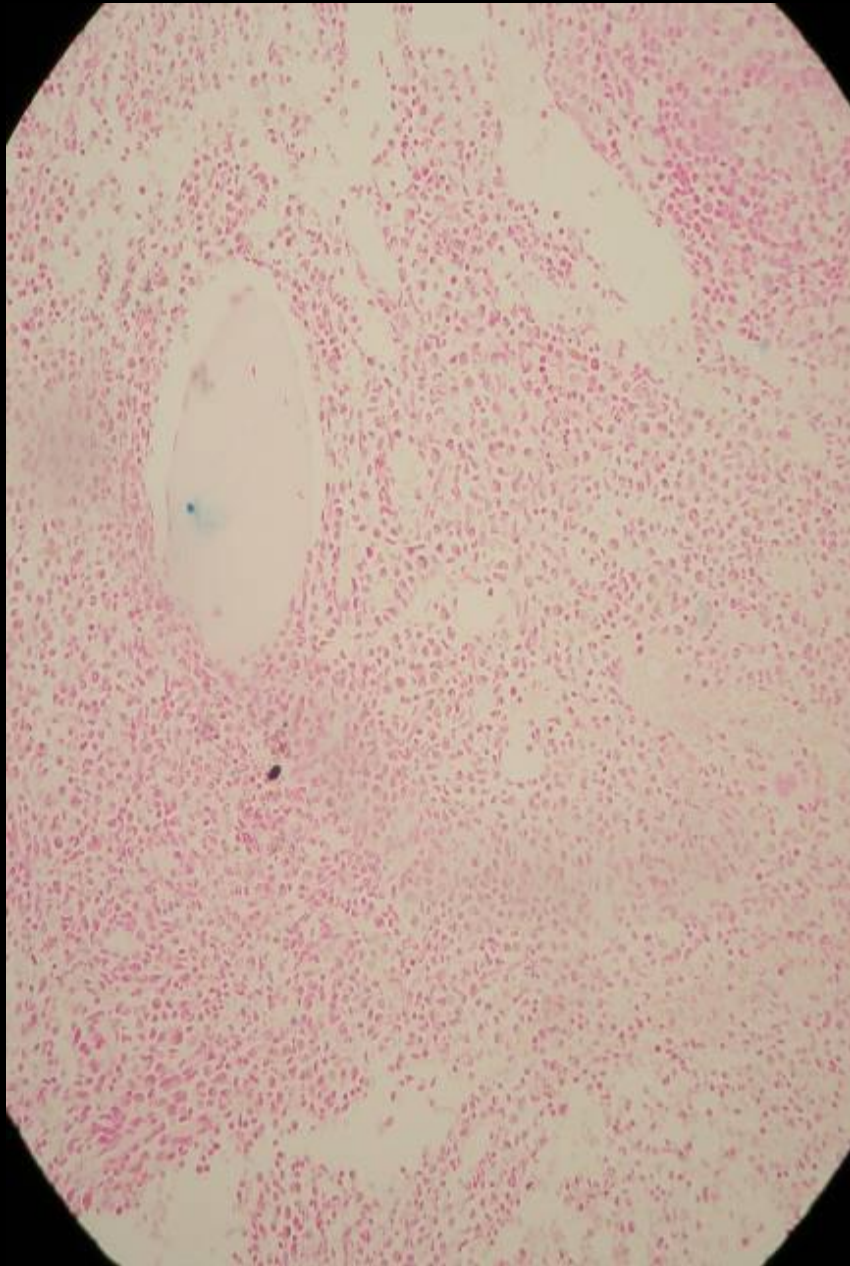
Bone Marrow Biopsy



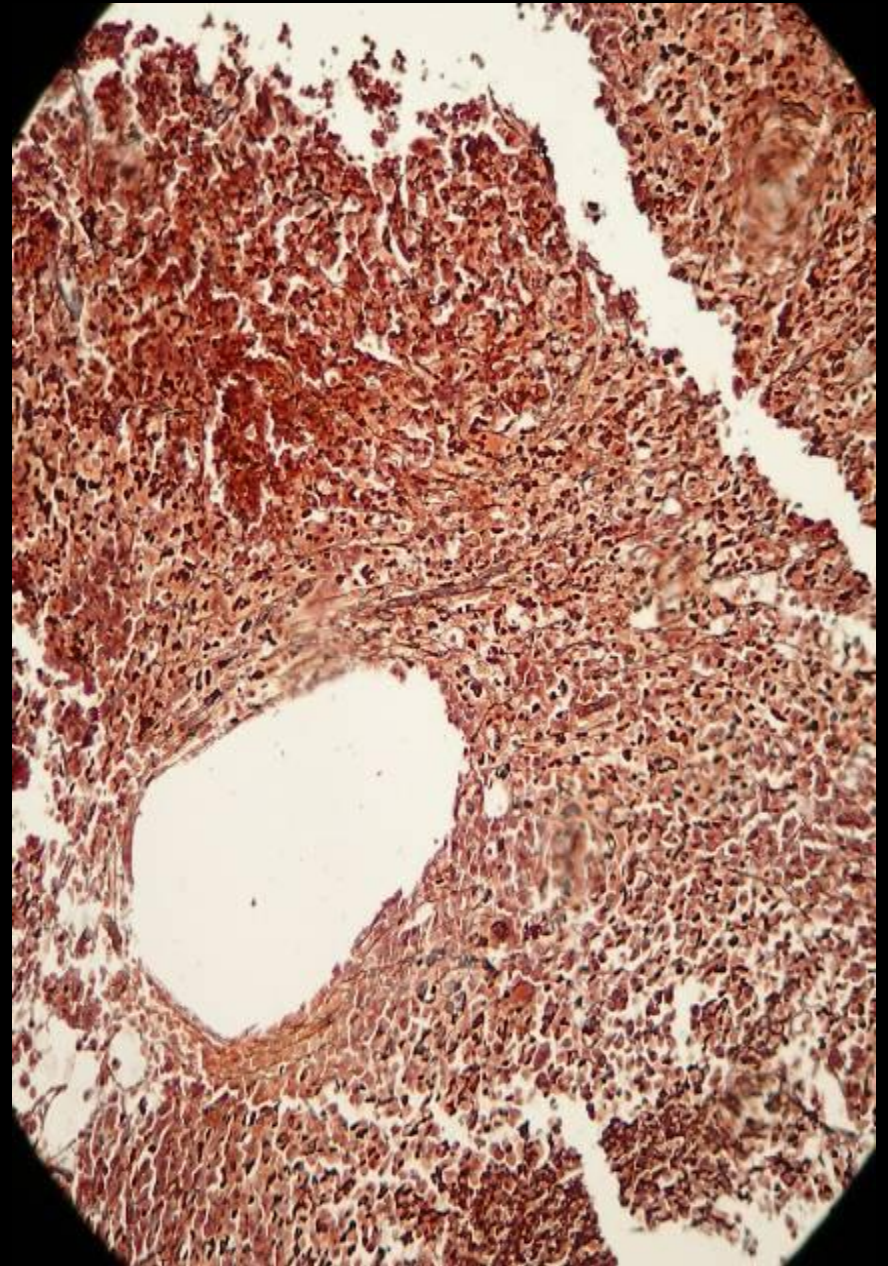
Bone Marrow Biopsy



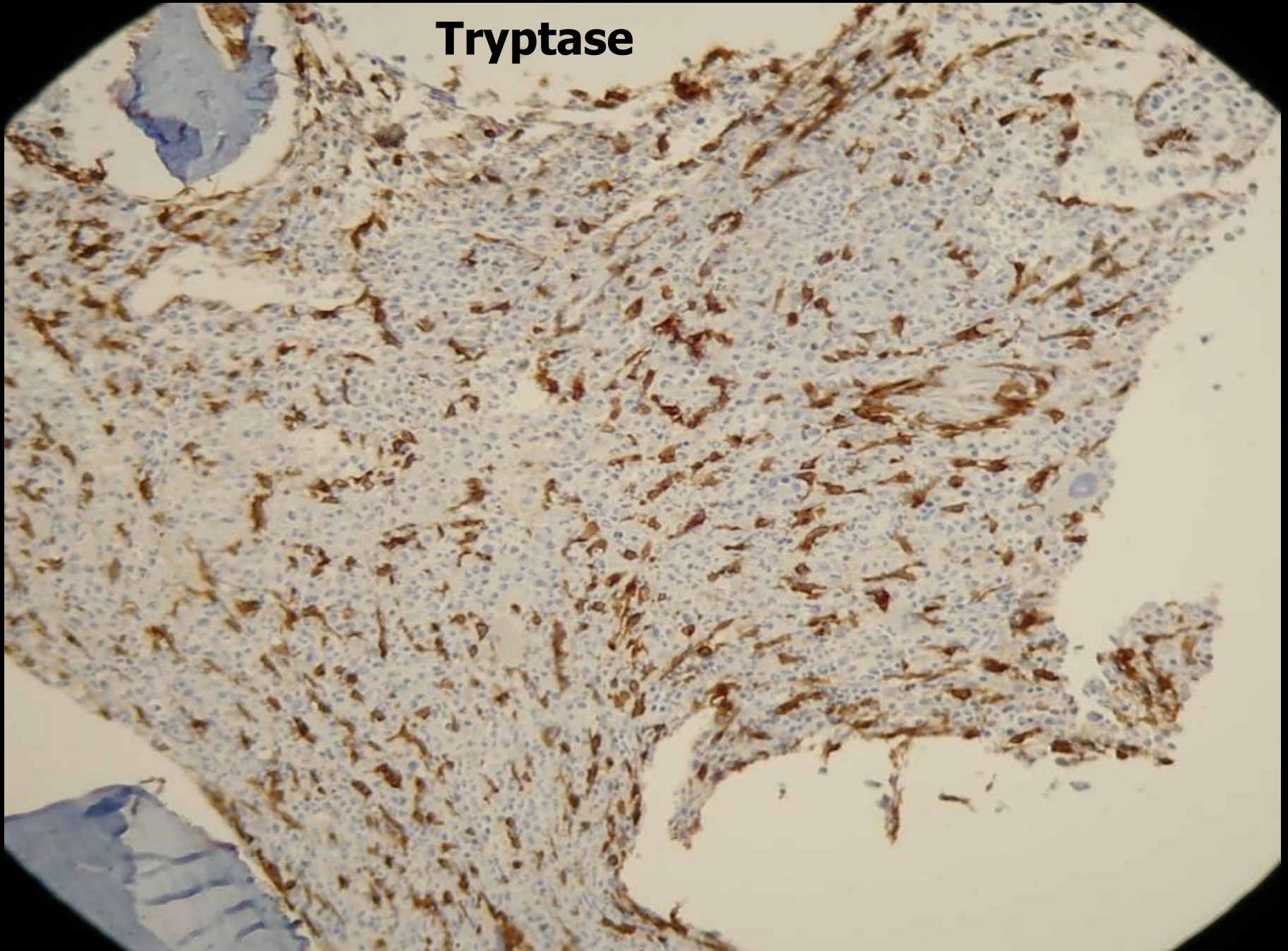
Iron



Reticulin



Tryptase



Differential Diagnosis

- Parasitic infection
- Medication effect
- Autoimmune diseases
- Myeloproliferative Neoplasm with increased eosinophils
- Systemic Mastocytosis
- CMML with eosinophilia
- Chronic Eosinophilic Leukemia
- Idiopathic Hypereosinophilic Syndrome

Differential Workup

- Parasitic infection: negative
- Medication effect: negative
- Autoimmune diseases: negative
- Myeloproliferative Neoplasm with increased eosinophils: needs more testing
- Systemic Mastocytosis: negative systemic mast cell involvement
- CMML with eosinophilia: negative (mono $< 1.0 \times 10^3/\text{mL}$)
- Chronic Eosinophilic Leukemia: confirm with flow cytometry and cytogenetics
- Idiopathic Hypereosinophilic Syndrome, NOS: diagnosis of exclusion

Additional Tests

- Chromosome analysis
- FIP1L1-PDGFR A [del of CHIC2] by FISH
- ETV6-PDGFR B (5q31-33) by FISH
- Flow Cytometry
- JAK-2 V617F, JAK-2 exon 12

Additional Test Results

- Chromosome analysis: normal 46, XY
- FIP1L1-PDGFRB: positive with loss of CHIC2 (detected by FISH)
- ETV6-PDGFRB (5q31-33): normal (FISH)
- Flow Cytometry: normal (no increase in blasts)
- JAK-2 V617F: negative
- JAK-2 exon 12: not done (clerical error)

Myeloproliferative neoplasm with increased eosinophils associated with FIP1L1-PDGFR

- FIP1L1-PDGFR fusion gene
- Histological findings
 - Increase in eosinophils in peripheral blood and bone marrow
 - Increase in mast cells in bone marrow
 - Reticulin fibrosis in bone marrow
- Patients respond to imatinib mesylate therapy
 - Pardanani et al. Blood. 102 (9): 3093-3096, 2003.
- Presence of this disease in a patient with history and histological findings of polycythemia vera is unusual

Treatment

- Imatinib mesylate (Gleevec) 200mg daily induction then 100mg maintenance

Patient Followup 1/20/09

- ROS: morning dizziness, weight gain
- Medications: Gleevec 100mg
- PE: WNL
- CBC:
 - **WBC: 7.4**, N 63/L 24/ M 6.1/ **E 6**/ B 0.4
 - **Hb: 12**
 - Platelet: 243
- Patient in remission

References

- Pardanani et al. Blood. *CHIC2 deletion, a surrogate for FIP1L1-PDGFRΑ fusion, occurs in systemic mastocytosis associated with eosinophilia and predicts response to imatinib mesylate therapy.* 102 (9): 3093-3096, 2003.
- Swerdlow, S., et al. WHO Classification of Tumours of Haematopoietic and Lymphoid Tissues. 2008