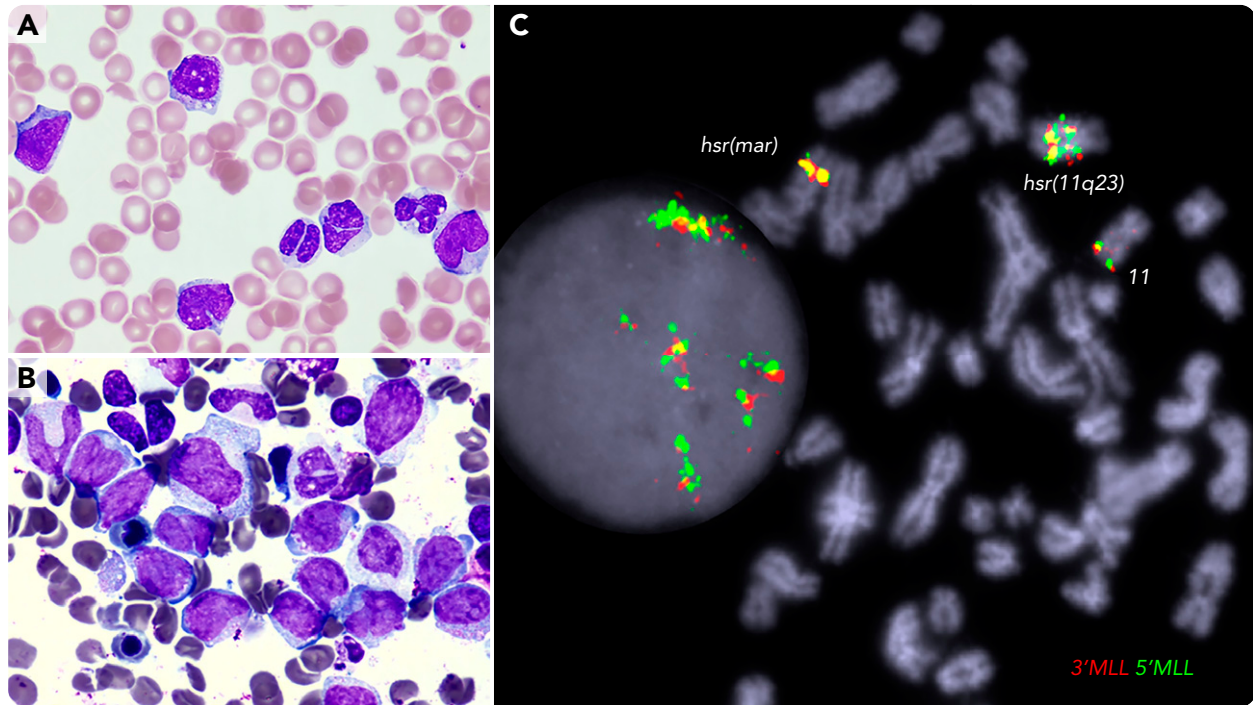


Secondary AML with *MLL* gene amplification

Ke Xu and Elisabeth Nacheva, University College London



A 72-year-old female with a history of *JAK2*-mutated essential thrombocythemia presented with easy bruising and hematuria; white blood cell count of $33 \times 10^9/L$; monocyte count of $4.95 \times 10^9/L$; platelet count of $35 \times 10^9/L$; prothrombin time of 17.1 seconds; APTT, 71 seconds; fibrinogen level of 1.74 g/L; D-dimer of 80 000 $\mu\text{g}/L$ FEU; indicative of disseminative intravascular coagulation (DIC). The blood film (panel A; May-Grünwald-Giemsa stain, 100 \times objective, original magnification $\times 1000$) showed vacuolated blasts, monocytosis, dysplastic neutrophils, red cell fragments, and thrombocytopenia. Bone marrow smear (panel B; May-Grünwald-Giemsa stain, 100 \times objective, original magnification $\times 1000$) showed large blasts and hypogranulated granulocytes; by flow cytometry, blasts (41%) were positive for CD34, CD33, CD15, CD38, and cMPO. Molecular karyotyping identified a complex genome

with chromothripsis within the 11q23/qter segment, resulting in amplification of many genes, including the *MLL* gene. Fluorescence in situ hybridization analysis detected *MLL* amplification and mapped it at the *hrs* (homogenously stained) regions (panel C; 100 \times objective, original magnification $\times 1000$; DAPI staining). Next-generation sequencing identified *TP53* p.Arg248Gln (VAF 98%), *JAK2* p.Val617Phe (VAF 64%), and *BCORL1* p.Pro482GlnfsTer16 (VAF 18%) variants. The patient was treated with daily blood products, venetoclax and azacitidine. She died 2 weeks later with refractory leukemia and persistent DIC.

Acute myeloid leukemia with *MLL* amplification is associated with elderly patients, *TP53* mutation, complex karyotype, frequent DIC, an aggressive clinical course, poor response to chemotherapy, and extremely short survival. Clinical trial approach is warranted.