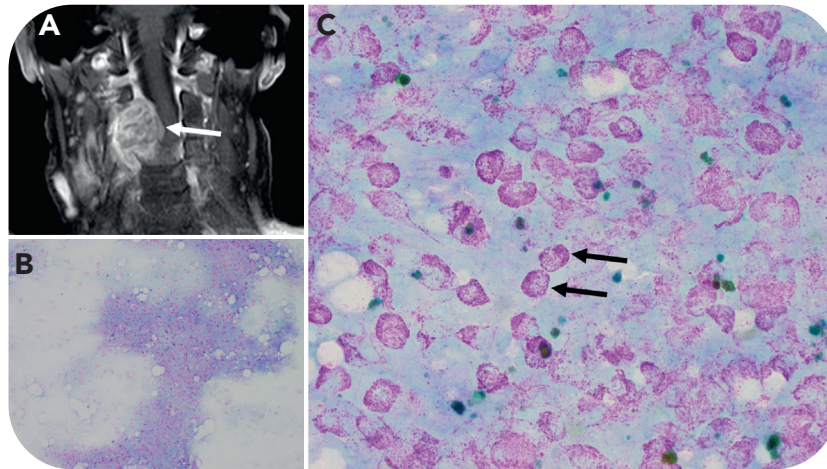


Deep blue

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We present the case of a 79-year-old man with no prior hematological history who presented with an immunoglobulin G κ monoclonal gammopathy and a C3-vertebral lesion (panel A: cervical magnetic resonance imaging with undetermined C3 cervical lesion with spinal cord compression [arrow]), initially thought to be a plasmacytoma. Electrolytes, kidney function, and complete blood count results were all normal. Bone marrow examination revealed a plasma cell infiltrate (>10%) and more than 20% atypical mast cells, along with more than 5% of ring sideroblasts. Toluidine coloration effectively highlighted the presence of mast cells (panel B: 10 \times objective; panel C: 100 \times objective, toluidine positive mast cells [arrows]). Flow cytometry confirmed the atypical coexpression of CD2 and CD25, with digital droplet polymerase chain reaction revealing a D816V KIT mutation hotspot at a 7.3% allele frequency in unfractionated marrow cells. Retrospectively, elevated tryptase

levels (200 $\mu\text{g/L}$; reference range <13.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$) further support the diagnosis of systemic mastocytosis. Notably, next-generation sequencing analysis of the bone marrow revealed a SF3B1 mutation with cytological dysplastic features, including erythroid dysplasia, indicative of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) with SF3B1 mutation. Finally, the C3 lesion histology indicated a conventional chordoma.

This case highlights the importance of comprehensive investigations when encountering complex hematological presentations with 3 distinct hematological diagnoses: a high-risk smoldering myeloma, a SF3B1 mutation MDS, and systemic mastocytosis. Systemic mastocytosis with associated hematological neoplasm is associated with myeloid neoplasia, as for our patient, yet only a few case reports have been documented in relation to plasma cell disorders.