

**PROLIFERATION DE CELLULES DENDRITIQUES
PLASMACYTOÏDES MATURES ASSOCIEE A UNE
HEMOPATHIE : MPDCP
*anomalies cytogénétiques***



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HDM

2016: Monsieur M, à 53 ans

Myélome multiple IgA kappa stade III osseux, t(4;14)+

inclusion dans le protocole CASSIOPEIA bras standard

VTDx3 puis recueil CSP avec EDX de mobilisation

autogreffe en juin 2017 (RCs)

consolidation par 2xVTD puis Daratumumab x8 en entretien

13/11/2019, dernière cure Daratumumab

Examen clinique : pétéchies, pas de Sd tumoral

Anémie macrocytaire arégénérative

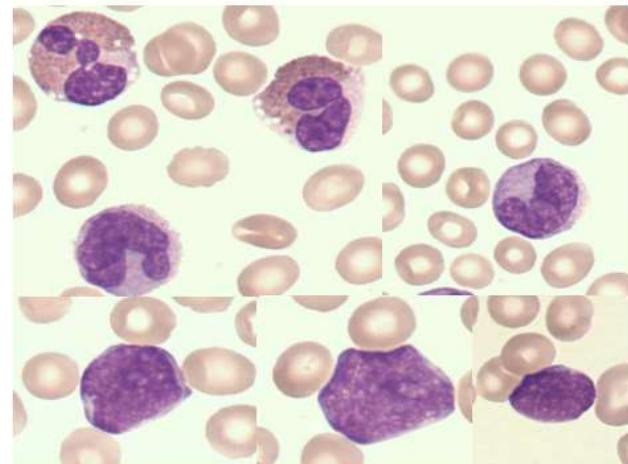
(7,4 g/dL, VGM 102fL)

Thrombopénie (20 G/L)

Monocytose (3,7 G/L)

Hyperéosinophilie (1,78 G/L)

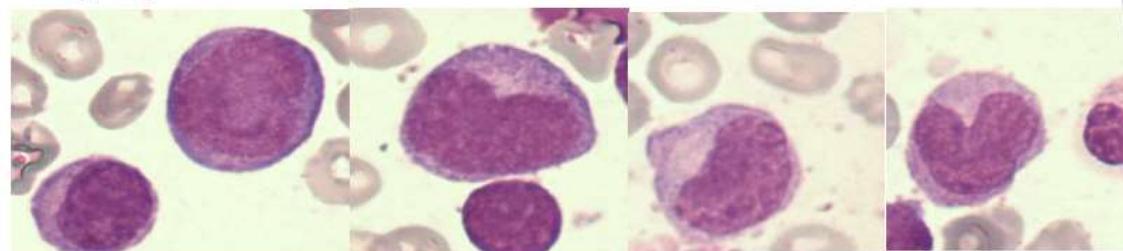
5% de blastes circulants indifférenciés



Myélogramme

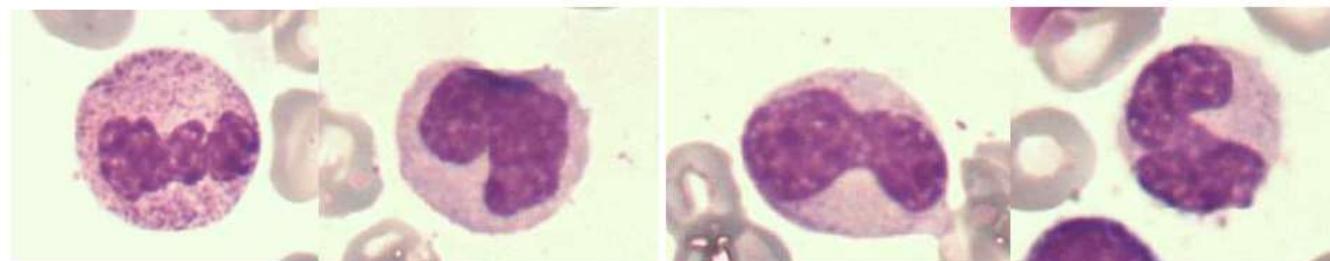
Moelle de richesse très augmentée, granuleuse avec un excès de monocytes, et de blastes indifférenciés.
Dysgranulopoïèse (dégranulation)
sans excès de plasmocytes.

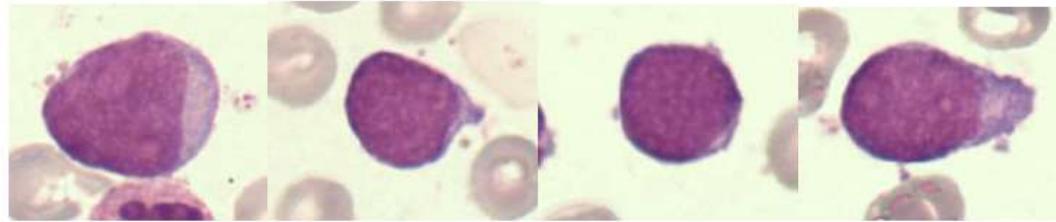
- **Hyperplasie monocytaire**



SMP/SMD
LMMC?

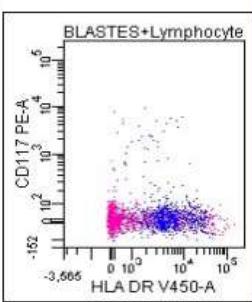
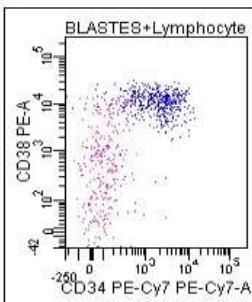
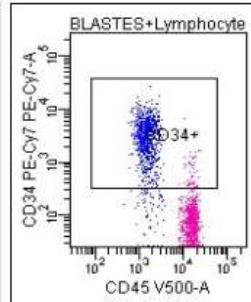
- **Dysgranulopoïèse**



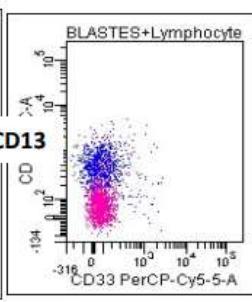
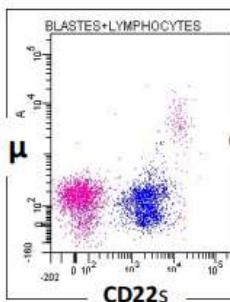
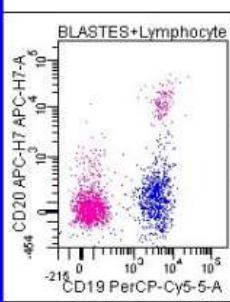


13% de lymphoblastes B

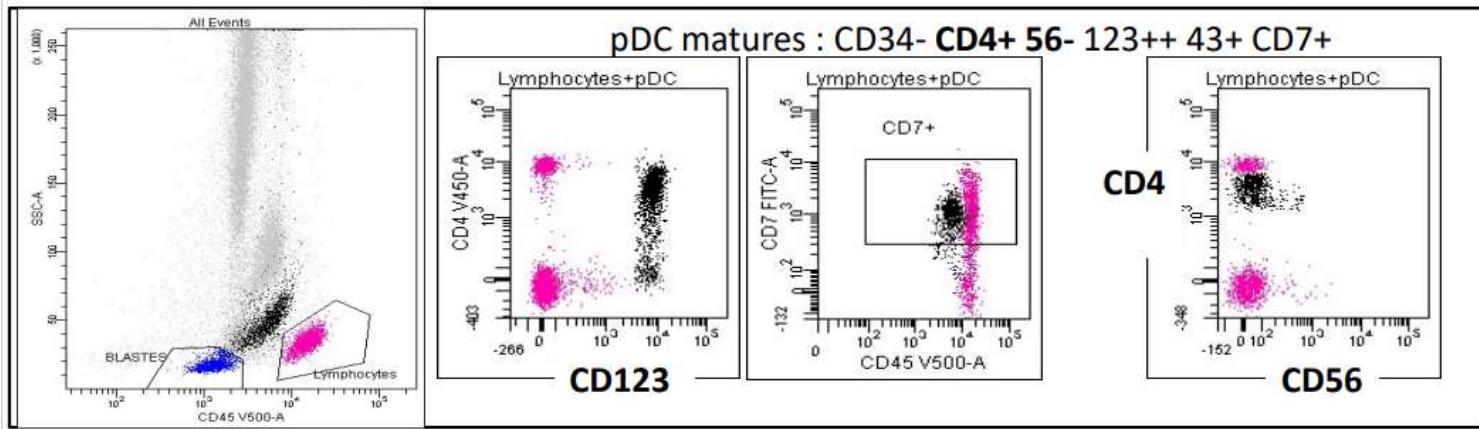
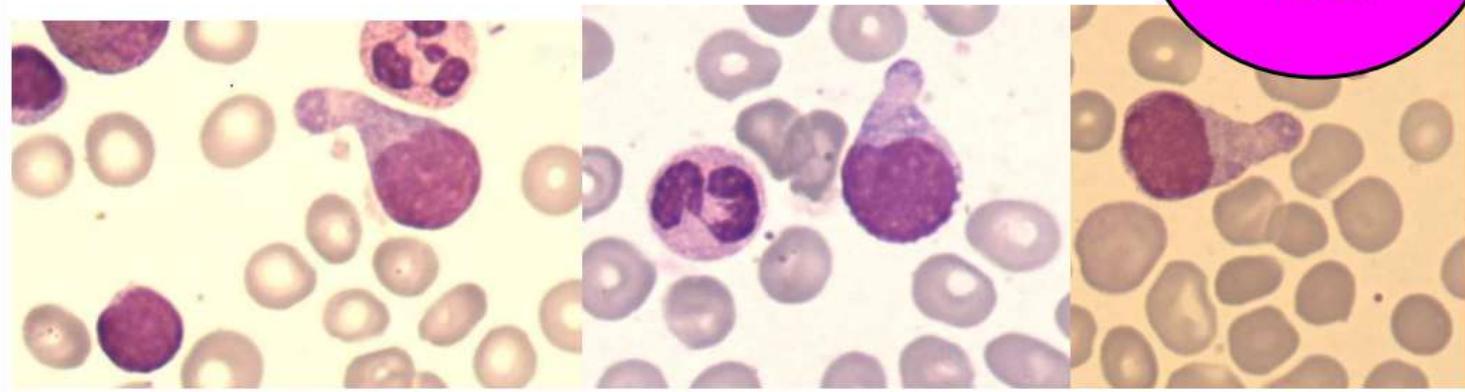
Identification de la population blastique :
CD45+faible Tdt+ CD34+ CD38+ HLA DR+
CD117-



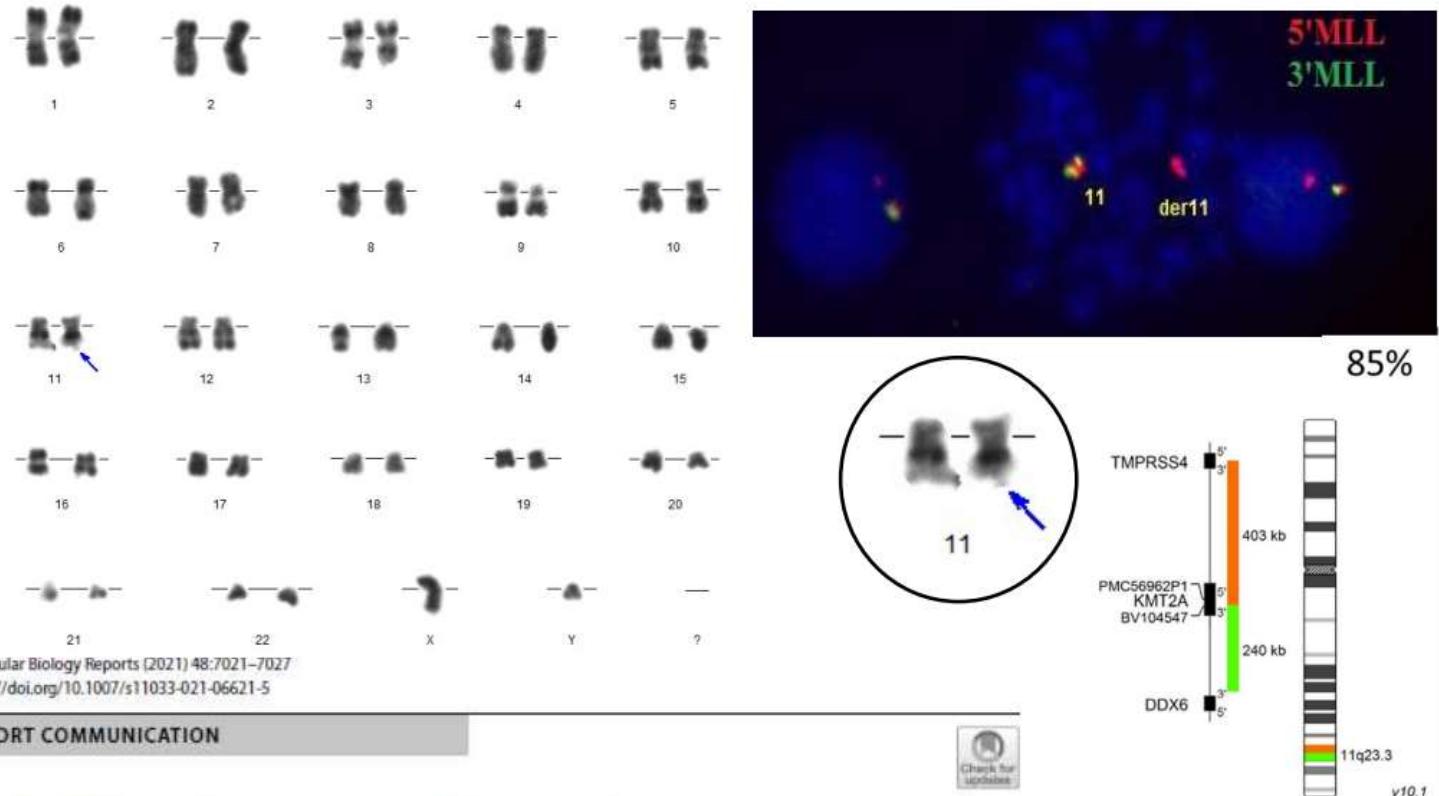
CD19+ 22+ 20- μ - 10- \rightarrow Lymphoblastes pro B
CD13+ \rightarrow Marqueur aberrant



8%
Prolifération
de pDC
matures



Centre de référence Besançon: BADLAMP+ CD303+ CD340+ FCER1+ cTCL1-



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<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11033-021-06621-5>

SHORT COMMUNICATION



Metasystem

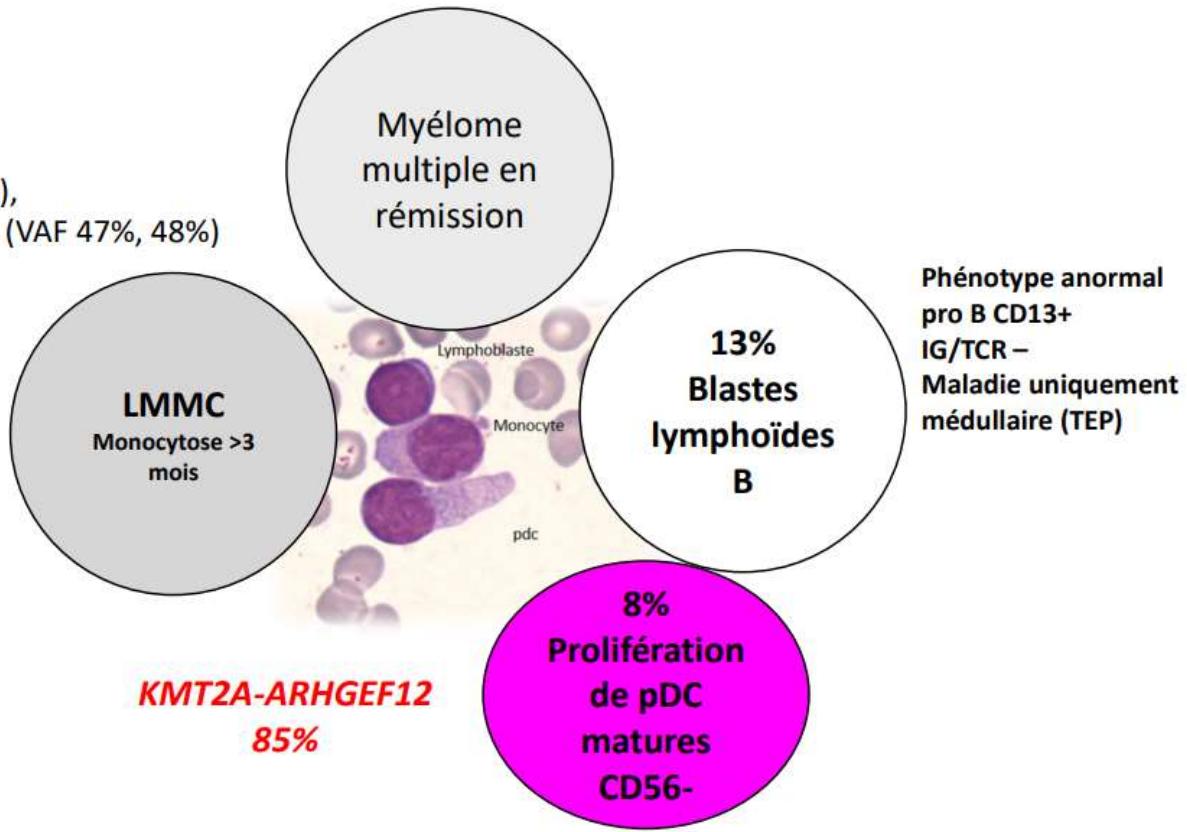
KMT2A-ARHGEF12, a therapy related fusion with poor prognosis

Nada Assaf¹ · Raphael Liévin^{2,3} · Fatiha Merabet^{2,3} · Victoria Raggueneau⁴ · Jenifer Osman⁴ · Rathana Kim^{5,6} · Francine Garnache⁷ · Mariella D'Angiò⁸ · Patrizia Larghero⁹ · Claus Meyer⁹ · Rolf Marschalek⁹ · Philippe Rousselot^{2,3} · Christine Terré¹

Identification du partenaire de fusion: The MLL recombinome of acute leukemias in 2017, Marschalek et al Leukemia 2018
ARHGEF12 is located on chromosome 11 (11q23.3), telomeric to KMT2A

NGS:
NRAS_{G13D} (VAF 49%),
DNMT3_{AN757D et R792} (VAF 47%, 48%)
RUNX1_{F136C} (48%)

BCR ABL- ASXL1-

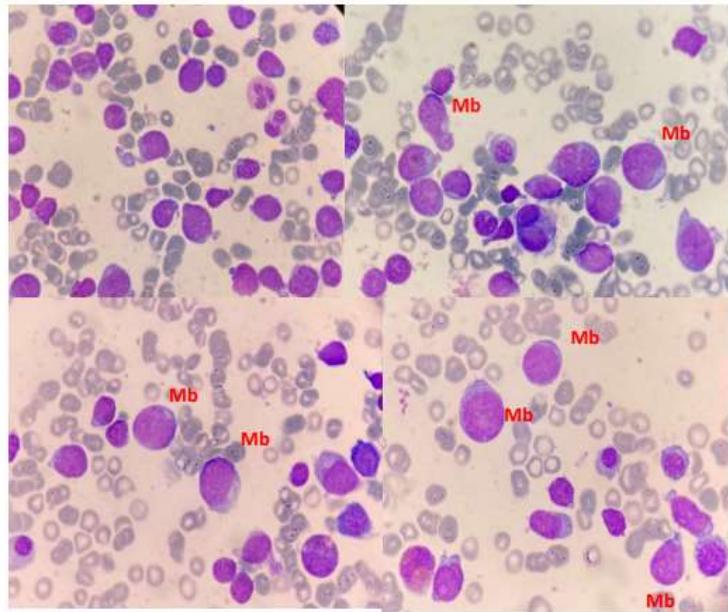


Mature pDC Proliferation (MPDCP): prolifération de pDC matures associée à une autre hémopathie: LMMC + prolifération lymphoblastique B

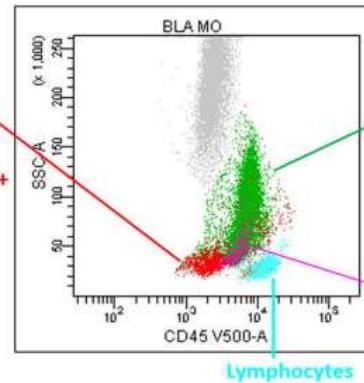
Evolution:

3 cures TAGRAXOFUSP (prot TD+IL3 → CD123) en ATU → sans amélioration hématologique
Décision d'un traitement d'induction de 2ème ligne selon le protocole LpDessai-01*

Myélogramme d'évaluation: persistance cytopénies+++ Moelle riche 53% de blastes



Myéloblastes
CD34++
CD13+ CD33+
CD117+ HLA DR+
CD123+
MPO-

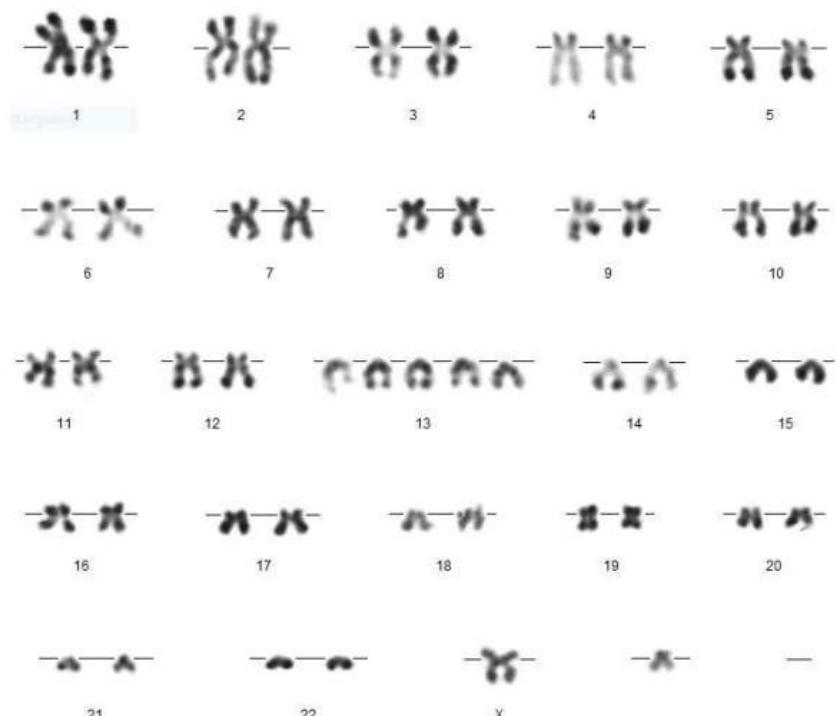


Monoblastes
CD34+
HLA DR+ CD13+
CD33+
CD64+ CD14+
CD123+

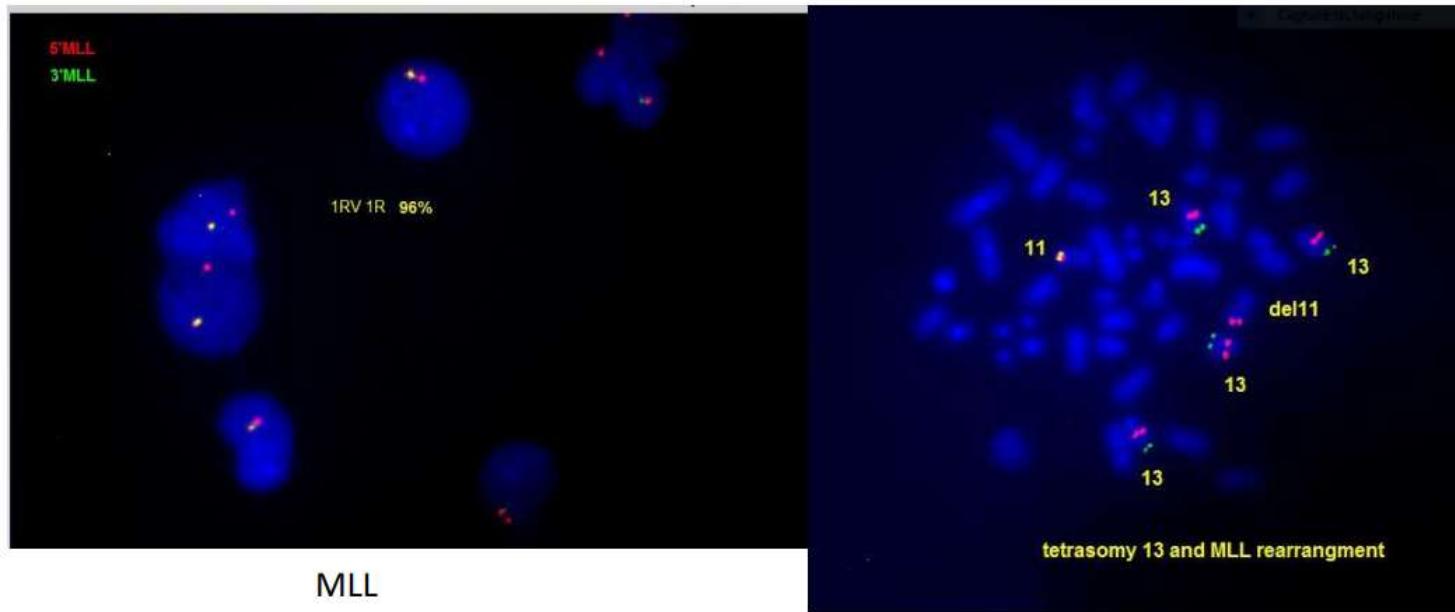
Prolifération
de μDC
matures
CD56-

Présence de 3% blastes CD19faible
CD13+CD22+ CD79ac+ TdT+ CD10- μ -

*Méthotrexate, L-asparaginase, Idarubicine et Dexaméthasone

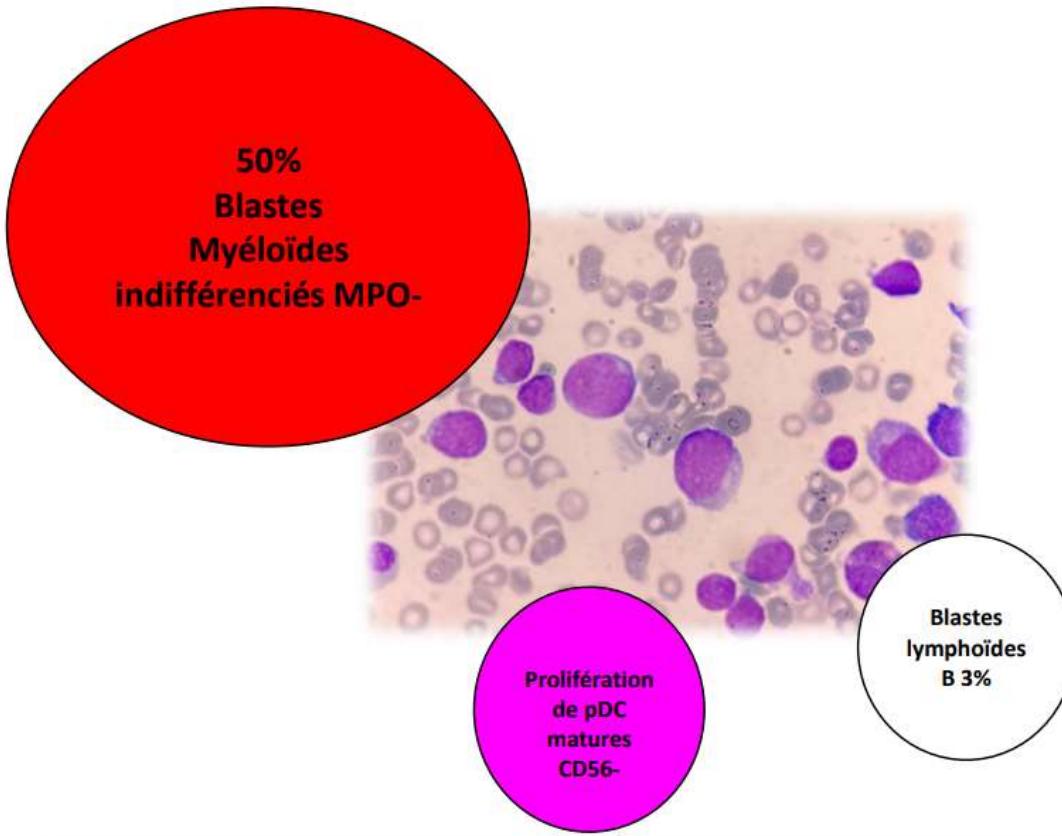


48,XY,+13,+13[1]/49,sl,+13[1]/46,XY[18]



MLL

KMT2A 5' et KMT2A 3'
DLEU1/13q14.2 LAMP1/13q34.
45% des noyaux



Mature pDC Proliferation (MPDCP): prolifération de pDC matures associée à une autre hémopathie →**pDC-AML ou LAM KMT2A+**

Problème diagnostique?

LMMC+pDC



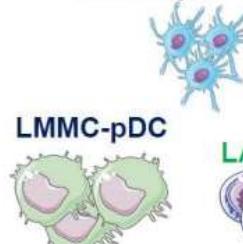
pDC-AML

OMS 2016

- LpDC/BPDCN (*blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm*) : entité spécifique , Leucémie aiguë
- Rare : <1% leucémies aiguës, incidence 0,04/100000 hab/an, France : 30 cas/an
- 1000 cas décrit littérature
- ◆ Sujet âgé : Age médian : **60-70 ans**, 2 pics incidence (<20 ans, >60 ans)
- ◆ Prédominance masculine Sex ratio H/F (2-4/1)



LMMC-pDC



Khoury et al., 2002
Vermi et al., 2004
Orazi et al., 2006
Vitte et al., 2012
Lucas et al., 2019



100 cas décrits

Dargent et al., 2011
Wang et al., 2018
Dalland et al., 2020
Huang et al., 2020
Hamadeh et al., 2020
Rickermann et al., 2011

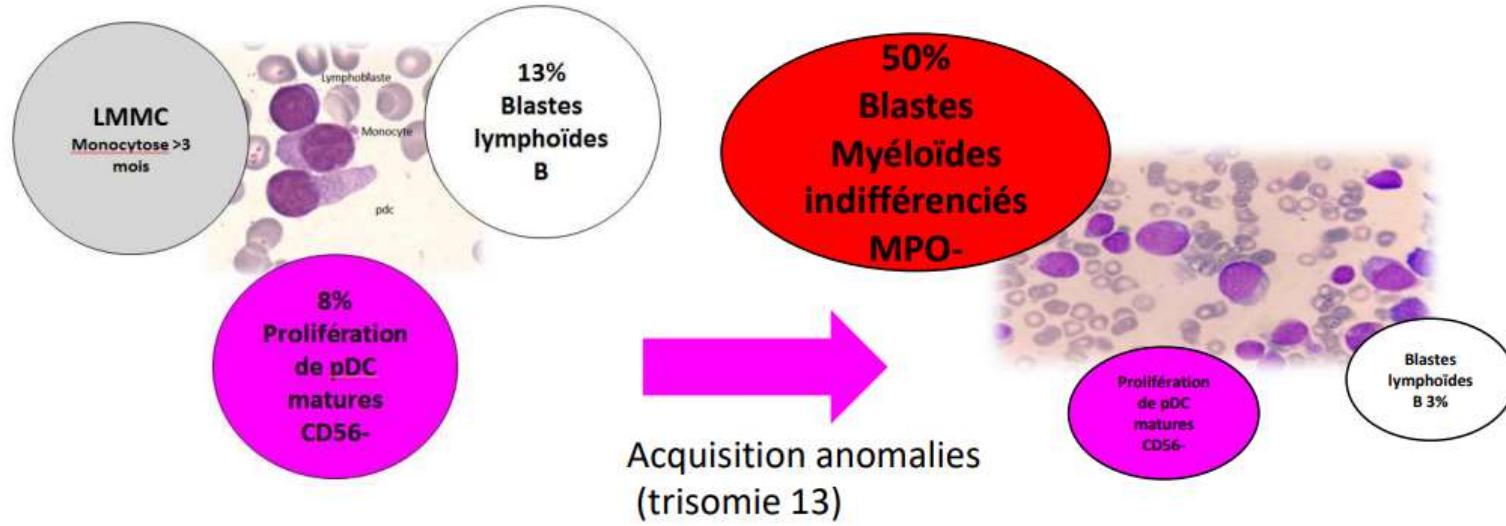
SMP-pDC

Inselmann et al., 2018
Vermi et al., 2004
Wang et al., 2018

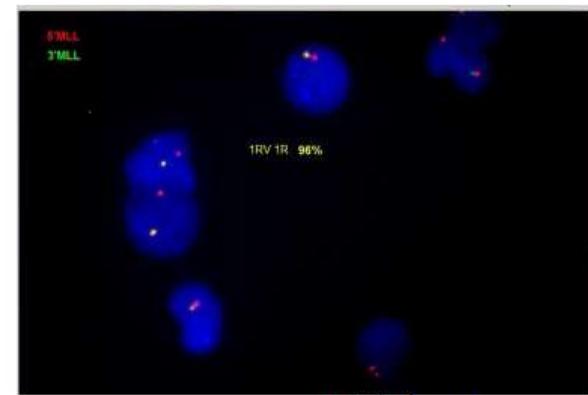
SMD-pDC

Chen et al., 2003
Lymphoides ? Harvell et al., 2000
• LLC/LL Khan et al., 2001
• M Waldenström Milley et al., 2016

Images F Garnache Ottou



85% des noyaux
KMT2A-ARHGEF12



96% des noyaux
KMT2A-ARHGEF12

Plasmacytoid dendritic cells proliferation associated with acute myeloid leukemia: phenotype profile and mutation landscape

HAEMATOL/2020/253740

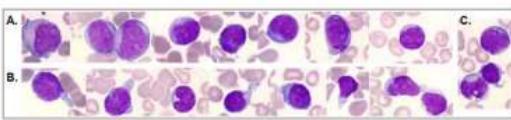


Figure 1. Morphologies and immunophenotypes of populations of interest. A,B,C: Representative morphologic aspects of peripheral blood from patient N1 (Mycobacterium avium). A: blasts are medium-sized with a high nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio, fine chromatin with prominent nucleoli. Cytoplasm is basophilic with some rare azurophilic granulations. B: pDCs are smaller with more matured chromatin. The cytoplasm is less basophilic without granulation but sometimes pseudopodia and small vacuoles under the cytoplasmic membrane. C: A blast cell (top), a pDC with

15 LAM pDC

Réseau National : ROMI
Réseaux à cellules Dendritiques plasmOctoïdes et HéMopathieS avec pDC



depuis 2004- 41 Centres hospitaliers

Aide diagnostique/suivi: Collection biologique (DC 2008-2016), CPP 2016.

2021 : Laboratoire de biologie médicale de référence

Cytologie (F Garnache Ottou, Besançon); anatomo-pathologie (T Petrella, T Malina), cytométrie (F Garnache Ottou, S Bischle, T Fournet, A Roggy, Besançon), Biologie moléculaire (F Renosi, Besançon; M Callanan Dijon, F Jardin, Rouen); cytogénétique (C Lefebvre Grenoble)

pDC, n=234

8-20 ans : 11%

21-59 ans : 21%

>60 ans : moy: 73 ans

H/F: 5,8/1

LAM-pDC, n=70

12-20 ans : 1 cas (1,4%)

21-59 ans : 19%

>60 ans : moy: 73,8 ans

H/F: 3,5/1

Table 1. Clinical and biological features of the cohort.

Patient number	Age (y)	Gender	Material	WHO classification	FAB classification	Secondary (yes/no)	Prior therapy	Extramedullar lesions	Anatomopathology of extramedullar lesions	Karyotype	FRSH KMT2A (11q23)	pDC contingent
N13	87	F	PB	AML with mutated RUNX1	M0 AML	no		no	ND	46,XX[20]	no anomaly detected	CD34+
N16*	59	M	BM	AML-MRC	M0 AML	no		no	ND	46,XY,del(7)(q36)[8]/46,XY[1]	ND	CD34+
N2	77	M	BM	AML with mutated RUNX1	M0 AML	no		yes/cutaneous	AML	46,XY	no anomaly detected	CD34+
N20	71	M	BM	AML with mutated RUNX1	M0 AML	no		no	ND	45,X,-Y[20]	no anomaly detected	CD34+
N19	70	F	BM	AML with mutated RUNX1	M0 AML	no		no	ND	46,XX[20]	no anomaly detected	CD34+
N8	64	M	BM	AML with KMT2A(MLL) rearrangement and mutated RUNX1	M0 AML	no		yes/ cutaneous	AML	46,XY[20]	rearranged	CD34+
N1	82	F	PB	AML with mutated RUNX1	M0 AML	no		no	ND	47,XX,+13[1]/46,X(X)[7]	no anomaly detected	CD34+
N9*	70	M	BM	AML-MRC	M0 AML	Neutropenia and thrombocytopenia, granulo-cytic dysplasia*	Therapeutic abstention, monitoring	yes/ cutaneous	pDC	46,X,-Y,+13[11]/46,XY[23]	ND	CD34+
N11	68	M	BM	AML with mutated RUNX1	M0 AML	no		yes/ cutaneous	pDC	47,XY,+13[21]/46,XY[1,1]	no anomaly detected	CD34+
N7	79	M	BM	AML with mutated RUNX1	M0 AML	no		yes/lymph nodes	ND	46,XY	ND	CD34+
N12	55	M	BM	AML with mutated RUNX1	M0 AML	no		no	ND	46,XY[30]	no anomaly detected	CD34+
N36	52	M	BM	AML without maturation	M1 AML	no		no	ND	46,XY[28]	no anomaly detected	CD34+
N14	85	M	BM	AML-MRC	M4 AML	CMMI	Therapeutic abstention, monitoring	no	ND	46,XY,-7,+mar[18]/46,XY[4]	ND	CD34+
N34*	73	M	PB	AML-MRC	M4 AML	CMMI	Hydroxyurea	no	ND	46,XY[20]	ND	CD34+
N35	65	M	BM	AML with mutated NPM1 and KMT2A(MLL) rearrangement	M5 AML	MDS/MPN	Therapeutic abstention, monitoring	no	ND	46,XY[20]	rearranged	CD34+

		Blast	pDC	M1+pDC-AML	N13	
		Blast	Monocyte	Blast	Blast	
RUNX1		89/2	60%			
NPM1	41/42	41/42	2%			
CEBPA	21/15	21/15	44%			
ASXL1	56/37	53/35	10/12	100	16%	
EZH2 ⁶	50	53	37	100	4%	
ARID1A	35	35	43	52	15%	
ATRX	45	45	43	54	25%	
TET2	34	42	37	51	67%	
DNMT3A	44	42	37	48	48%	
IDH1	44	45	43	51	63%	
IDH2	44	45	43	51	63%	
SRSF2	50	50	43	54	65%	
U2AF1	63	63	51	59	63%	
SF3B1	98	98	40	40	65%	
ZRSR2	95	95	56	56	65%	
PHF6	1	1	1	1	67%	
WT1	20	20	12	12	67%	
FLT3	53	53	43	43	67%	
KRAS	100	100	97	97	67%	
CBL	49	49	44	44	67%	
PTPN11	57	57	43	43	67%	
NRAS	53	53	43	43	67%	
JAK2	53	53	43	43	67%	
NOTCH2	53	53	43	43	67%	
CXCR4	53	53	43	43	67%	
IKZF1	53	53	43	43	67%	
IKZF3	53	53	43	43	67%	
ATM	53	53	43	43	67%	
TP53	53	53	43	43	67%	
ETV6	53	53	43	43	67%	
MET	53	53	43	43	67%	
ZEB2	53	53	43	43	67%	
		37/27				
		23				
		86				
		91				
		46				
		37				
		42				
		93				
		38				
		49				
		34				
		42				
		40				
		43				
		47/47				
		47				
		50/54				
		44				
		93				
		42				
		35				
		22				
		36				
		39				

MYELOID NEOPLASIA

Plasmacytoid dendritic cell expansion defines a distinct subset of *RUNX1*-mutated acute myeloid leukemia

Wenbin Xiao,^{1,2} Alexander Chan,¹ Michael R. Waarts,² Tanmay Mishra,² Ying Liu,¹ Sheng F. Cai,^{2,3} Jinjuan Yao,⁴ Qi Gao,¹ Robert L. Bowman,² Richard P. Koche,⁵ Isabelle S. Csete,² Nicole L. DeGaudio,² Andriy Derkach,⁶ Jeeyeon Baik,¹ Sophia Yanis,¹ Christopher A. Famulare,⁷ Minal Patel,⁷ Maria E. Arcila,^{1,4} Maximilian Stahl,² Raajit K. Rampal,^{2,3} Martin S. Tallman,³ Yanming Zhang,⁸ Ahmet Dogan,¹ Aaron D. Goldberg,³ Mikhail Rosenthal,¹ and Ross L. Levine^{2,3,5,7}

¹Department of Pathology, Hematopathology Service, ²Human Oncology and Pathogenesis Program, Molecular Cancer Medicine Service, ³Department of Medicine, Leukemia Service, ⁴Department of Pathology, Molecular Diagnostic Laboratory, ⁵Center for Epigenetics Research, ⁶Department of Epidemiology-Biostatistics, ⁷Center for Hematologic Malignancies, and ⁸Department of Pathology, Cytogenetics Laboratory, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY.

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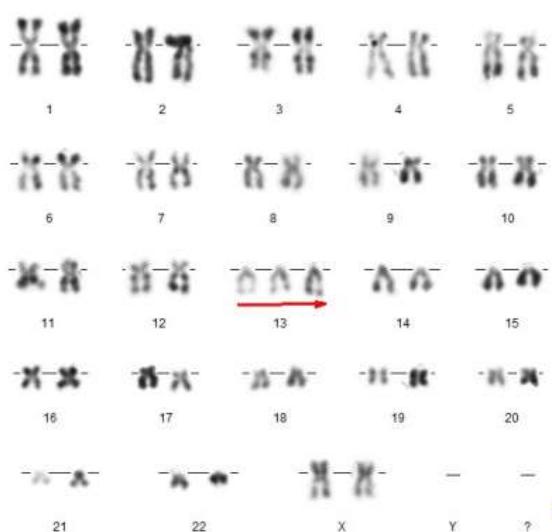
and 22%, respectively). The most common abnormality was del7 (5/40; 13%). Only 3 of 40 (7.5%) had trisomy 13. Thirty of 37 patients with pDC-AML (81%; unable to evaluate in 5 patients) had adverse risk based on European LeukemiaNet stratification compared with 35 of 99 (35%) in the AML cohort ($P < .0001$). Twenty-one of 42

40 patients (37 patients pronostic défavorable ELN)

RUNX1 (70%) of patients with pDC-AML. *SRSF2*, *ASXL1*, *TET2*, *DNMT3A*, *NRAS*, *PHF6*, *IDH1*, *SF3B1*, *TP53*, *FLT3*

LAM + trisomie 13: rechercher des pDC matures CD4+CD56-?

Trisomie 13 isolée au caryotype



Mme G, 93 ans LAM0 (hôp PSG)

Cytologie sanguine: Nette blastose constituée de blastes d'allure indifférenciée, de taille et de rapport nucléo-cytoplasmique variables, à noyau parfois irrégulier, sans granulations, ni corps d'Auer mais avec parfois des alignements de micro-vacuoles cytoplasmiques.

C Settegrana « ce qui veut dire dans ma tête pourquoi pas des pDC. En rejetant un coup d'œil au frottis, il y a de rares cellules avec un cytoplasme en raquettes ».

→ Réalisation d'un immunophénotypage sanguin en faveur d'un contingent de pDC matures: LAM pDC

Mme D, 59 ans LAM0 (hôp CHV)

→ Cytologie et CMF mise en évidence de pDC matures en relecture (<1%).

BM: RUNX1+