



**Patient:** John A. Doe  
**DOB/Gender:** 10/10/44 (74 yrs) - Male  
**Patient ID/MRN:** 123456  
**Date Collected:** 04/12/2019



**Case#/Status:** X19-00323 - Final  
**Report Category:**  
**Neoplastic**



**Provider:** John Doe, M.D.  
 Hematology Oncology Associates  
 Tel: 800-123-4567  
 Fax: 800-765-4321

**DIAGNOSIS:**

**Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML) and monoclonal B-cell lymphocytosis (MBL) (see comment)**

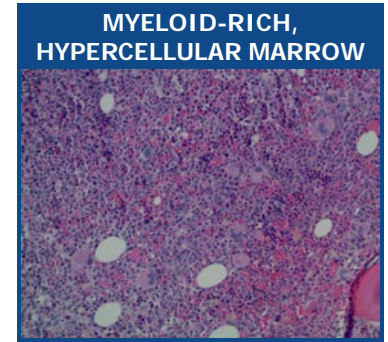
**COMMENT**

The findings are consistent with involvement by a MYELOYDYSPLASTIC SYNDROME/MYELOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASM. Given the history of an unexplained persistent absolute monocytosis, the morphologic findings are consistent with involvement by CHRONIC MYELOMONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA (CMML). The presence of less than 5% blasts further categorizes this into CMML-0 and a white blood cell count less than  $13 \times 10^9/L$  favors the "dysplastic type" according to the 2016 revision to the WHO (Arber DA, Blood 2016). If clinically indicated, molecular analysis for SRSF2, TET2 and ASXL1, which is found in more than 80% of cases, may be performed.

In addition, flow cytometry identified a small kappa monoclonal B cell population which based on the patient's lymphocyte count is consistent with a MONOCLONAL B CELL LYMPHOCYTOSIS (MBL). Correlation with clinical and laboratory findings is advised.

**COMPONENT DIAGNOSES**

- Biopsy:** Myelodysplastic syndrome/myeloproliferative neoplasm (see comment)
- Aspirate:** Maturing trilineage hematopoiesis with occasional trilineage dysplasia and a monocytosis
- Flow Cytometry:** Monoclonal B-cell lymphocytosis (MBL) (see comment)
- Karyotyping:** Normal male karyotype (see interpretation)
- FISH:** No Clonal Abnormalities Detected, see interpretation below.



**CLINICAL DATA**

Monocytosis. Leukocytosis. Splenomegaly.

Received CBC, reported on 3/6/2019: WBC 12.1; RBC 4.28; HGB 11.1; HCT 35.5; MCV 82.9; MCH 26.0; MCHC 31.4; RDW 17.6; PLT 421; MPV 10.3; LYM 23%; MON 24%; NEU 'NP'; EOS 1%; BAS 0% (NP = not provided)

**Electronically Signed By:** Frank Bauer, MD (04/18/19 17:39)

**DIAGNOSIS:**

**Bone marrow, core & clot biopsies: Myelodysplastic syndrome/myeloproliferative neoplasm (see comment)**

**COMMENT**

The findings are consistent with involvement by a MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROME/MYELOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASM. Given the history of an unexplained persistent absolute monocytosis, the morphologic findings are consistent with involvement by CHRONIC MYELOMONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA (CMML). The presence of less than 5% blasts further categorizes this into CMML-0 and a white blood cell count less than  $13 \times 10^9/L$  favors the "dysplastic type" according to the 2016 revision to the WHO (Arber DA et al, Blood 2016).

**MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION**

Marrow Cellularity: Markedly hypercellular for age (90%)  
 Megakaryocytes: Moderately increased, occur in occasional clusters and include occasional small, hypolobated and dysplastic forms.  
 Myeloid Maturation: Normal  
 Erythroid Maturation: Normal  
 Myeloid:Erythroid Ratio: Mildly increased  
 Lymphoid Aggregates: Two lymphoid aggregates composed of small sized cells, comprise less than 5% of the marrow cellularity.  
 Granulomas: Not seen  
 Marrow Trabeculae: Normal  
 Hemosiderin: Present  
 Iron Stain: Focal stainable iron is present in this decalcified specimen  
 Marrow Reticulin: Mildly, diffusely increased  
 Clot Preparation: Similar to the core biopsy  
 PAS / Giemsa: Evaluated  
 Special Stains: Giemsa, Iron, PAS, Reticulin  
 Immunostains: CD34 highlights less than 5% of the marrow cellularity. The lymphoid aggregates are predominantly composed of CD20 positive B cells with a few admixed CD3 positive T cells, all of which are negative for cyclin D1. The purpose for these ancillary tests is to evaluate the percentage of immature myeloid forms and the lymphoid aggregates.

**Additional Studies:**

Stain	Result
CD3 (MRQ-39)	See microscopic description above
CD20 (L26)	See microscopic description above
Cyclin D1 (SP4)	See microscopic description above
CD34 (QBEnd/10)	See microscopic description above

**Electronically Signed By:** Frank Bauer, MD (04/18/19 17:37)

**GROSS DESCRIPTION:**

1. The specimen is received in formalin labeled with the patient's initials and requisition number, and consists of 1 piece of bone marrow core measuring 2.0 x 0.2 x 0.2 cm. The specimen is submitted in 1 cassette after decalcification.
2. The specimen is received in formalin labeled with the patient's initials and requisition number, and consists of 1 piece of marrow clot measuring 2.0 x 1.0 x 0.8 cm. The specimen is submitted in 1 cassette.

**DIAGNOSIS:**

Bone marrow, aspirate: Maturing trilineage hematopoiesis with occasional trilineage dysplasia and a monocytosis

**SMEAR REVIEW**

The marrow aspirate smear is spicular and cellular for diagnostic evaluation. Megakaryocytes are moderately increased in number with occasional atypical forms. The myeloid : erythroid (M:E) ratio is approximately 4:1. Erythroid elements exhibit maturation and include occasional dysplastic forms with irregular nuclear contours. Myeloid elements exhibit maturation and include occasional dysplastic forms with decreased granularity. No increase in eosinophilic forms is seen. No increase in immature cells is noted. Iron, but no increase in ring sideroblasts is detected on iron stain of the marrow aspirate.

Number of cells counted: 501

Cell Type	Percent	Ref. Range
Blasts	1 %	0.3 - 3.0 %
Immature myeloid	14 %	12.0 - 21.0 %
<b>Mature myeloid</b>	<b>57 % ↑</b>	35.0 - 55.0 %
Eosinophils	1 %	1.0 - 3.0 %
Basophils	0 %	0.0 - 1.0 %
<b>Lymphocytes</b>	<b>2 % ↓</b>	10.0 - 15.0 %
Plasma cells	0 %	0.0 - 1.0 %
<b>Monocytes</b>	<b>6 % ↑</b>	0.0 - 1.0 %
Erythroid	18 %	15.0 - 25.0 %
M:E ratio	4:1	2 - 4:1

**Electronically Signed By:** Frank Bauer, MD (04/13/19 17:37)

**DIAGNOSIS:**

Bone marrow, aspirate: Monoclonal B-cell lymphocytosis (MBL) (see comment)

**COMMENT**

In the setting of an absolute lymphocyte count of  $2.8 \times 10^9/L$ , the presence of a CD5 positive, clonal population of B cells is consistent with a Monoclonal B-Cell Lymphocytosis (MBL). According to the 2016 WHO classification this falls into a "high count" MBL (between  $0.5$  and  $5.0 \times 10^9/L$ ), for which routine annual follow-up is advised (Swerdlow SH et al., Blood 2016). In addition, less than 5% CD34 positive blasts are identified, supporting the blast count by aspirate smear.

**INTERPRETATION**

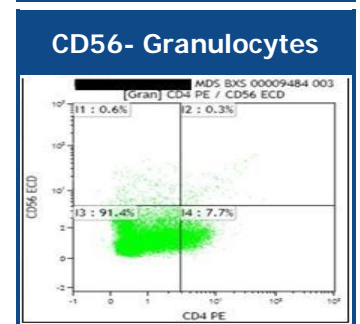
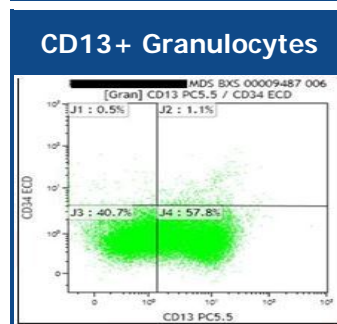
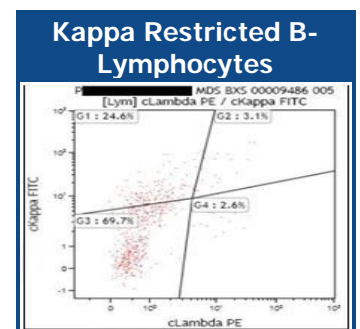
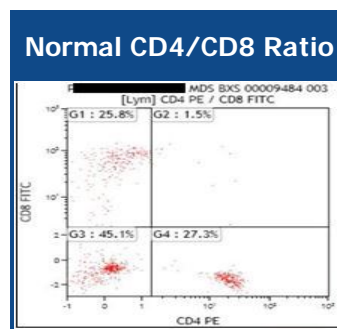
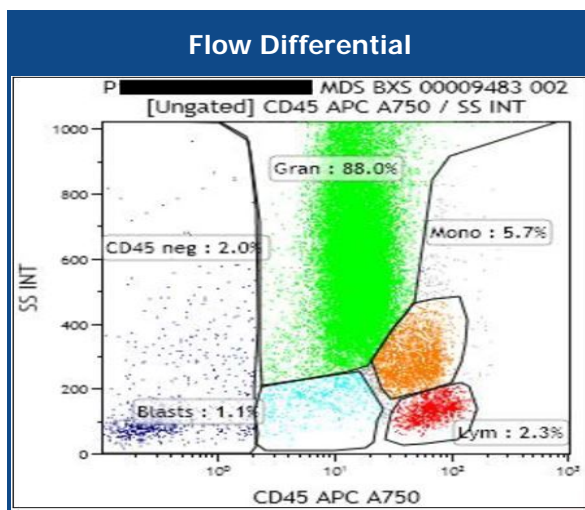
The differential shows increased granulocytes (88%). There is a total of 2% CD34 positive cells identified. The lymphocytes (2%) include 29% kappa-restricted B-cells, 60% mature T-cells with a normal CD4/CD8 ratio, and 13% natural killer (NK) cells. The CD138 positive plasma cells (<1%) have a polyclonal kappa/lambda phenotype. The B-cells show a loss of surface light chain expression and are partially positive for CD5, FMC7, and CD23, but negative for CD10 and CD103.

**RESULT**

Analysis Time: 4/12/19 13:04

Viability: 98% (Normal > 80%)

Specimen: BM, Lavender-top tube



Flow Cytometry Differential	
Lymphocytes:	2%
Monocytes:	6%
Granulocytes:	88%
Plasma Cells:	<1%
Blasts:	1%
nRBC & Debris:	2%

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Granulocytes		Lymphocytes & Plasma	
Marker	%	Marker	%
CD4	8	CD2	73
CD10	28	CD4	27
CD11b	83	CD5	60
CD13	59	CD7	73
CD14	17	CD8	26
CD15	5	CD10	<1
CD16	48	CD11c	4
CD19	2	CD19	28
CD33	98	CD20	28
CD34	2	CD23	7
CD45	100	CD25	14
CD56	1	CD38	11
CD61	21	CD45	100
CD64	61	CD56	13
CD71	1	CD79b	17
CD117	9	CD103	1
HLA-DR	5	FMC-7	13
		Kappa	25
		Lambda	3
		sKappa	8
		sLambda	5
		ZAP-70	1

**Electronically Signed By:** Frank Bauer, MD (04/13/19 17:38)

Disclaimer: The adequacy of staining is verified by the appropriate positive and negative controls. The reagents used for these assays are analyte specific reagents (ASR). Their performance characteristics have been validated by Precipio, Inc., New Haven, CT. They have not been reviewed by the FDA. The FDA has deemed that such approval is unwarranted. These assays are for clinical use and should not be viewed as experimental or "research use only".

**DIAGNOSIS:**

Bone marrow, aspirate: Normal male karyotype (see interpretation)

**INTERPRETATION**

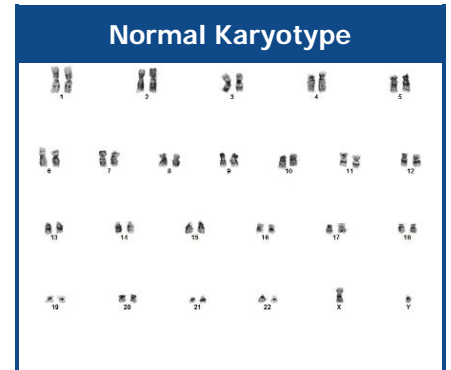
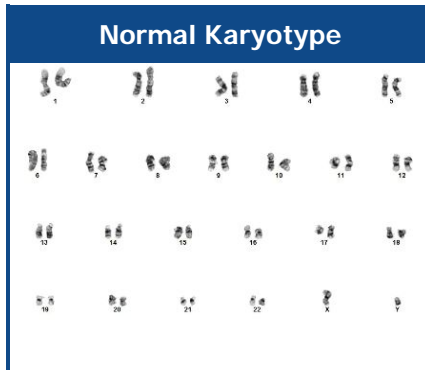
**KARYOTYPE "ISCN":** 46,XY[20]; Normal Male Karyotype

Conventional cytogenetic analysis shows a male karyotype with no evidence of an acquired clonal abnormality. This does not exclude the possibility of an abnormality that cannot be detected at the chromosomal level or exists at a low residual level.

Interpretation of this specimen's cytogenetic results should be made in conjunction with morphologic, immunophenotypic, and clinical findings. The results of this analysis do not exclude the possibility of genetic alterations below the band-resolution of this test or abnormalities due to other etiologies.

**Analysis**

Cells Counted:	20
Cells Analyzed:	20
Cells Imaged:	3
Cells Karyotyped:	3
Band Level:	450
Banding Type:	G-Banding
Indication:	Monocytosis, Leukocytosis & Splenomegaly



**Electronically Signed By:** Frank Bauer, MD (04/18/19 16:38)

**DIAGNOSIS:**

Bone marrow, aspirate: No Clonal Abnormalities Detected, see interpretation below.

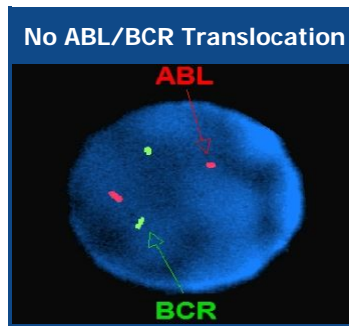
**INTERPRETATION**

**FISH "ISCN":** nuc ish (ABL,BCR)x2[200]

Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) with a panel of probes specific for detection of recurring chromosome abnormalities in CML was performed on uncultured bone marrow cells.

The regions/loci represented in these probe mixes were:

BCR/ABL, dual color, dual fusion translocation probes, specific for detection of BCR /ABL fusion [t(9;22)], reveal a hybridization pattern within normal limits in 200 analyzed nuclei.



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**Patient:** John A. Doe

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**Received Information:** 2 Formalin containers, 9 smears, 1 touch prep, 2 green-top tubes, 1 lavender-top tube

**Received:** 04/12/11 13:30

**Reported:** 04/18/19 17:54

