

THE EFFECT OF LYMPHOID ANTIGEN EXPRESSION ON PROGNOSIS OF THE PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYELOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Lymphoid antigen expression is very common in patients with acute myeloblastic leukemia (AML), but the predictive value of lymphoid antigen expression on the prognosis of AML remains unclear. In this study we tried to find out the effect of lymphoid antigen expression on prognosis of the patients with acute myeloblastic leukemia.

Methods: Seventy patients with AML, admitted to Marmara University Hospital between January 1989 and December 1995, were analyzed for blast cell lymphoid antigen expression, and prognosis. Lymphoid antigens examined on the myeloblasts were CD2, CD3, CD7, CD10 and CD19.

Results: Twenty-four patients (34.2%) had one or more positive lymphoid antigens present in their blasts. Six patients had T lymphoid associated antigen (8.5%), 12 patients had B lymphoid associated antigen (17.1%) and six patients had both B and T lymphoid antigens (8.5%). No differences were found between lymphoid marker positive and negative groups in terms of age, leukocyte count on admission, serum LDH levels, complete remission rate, relapse rate and survival. Four out of six patients (67%) expressing both T and B lymphoid antigens died within the first month of the diagnosis. The early mortality rate of this group was different from the patients whose blasts expressed T or B lymphoid antigens alone (67% v 11% $p < 0.02$), and was higher than that was seen in the lymphoid antigen negative group although not statistically different (67% v 32% $p: 0.1$).

Conclusion: Although the number of patients was limited, T and B lymphoid antigen coexpression on AML blasts may be a predictor of poor outcome and this needs to be further investigated in a large scale of clinical trial.

Key Words: Acute myeloblastic leukemia, lymphoid associated antigens, T lymphocyte associated antigens, B lymphocyte associated antigens,

INTRODUCTION

The success of induction therapy of acute myeloblastic leukemia (AML) has improved over the last ten years. Sixty to seventy per cent of the patients now achieve a complete remission after induction therapy with an antracycline and cytosine arabinoside (1-3). Despite preliminary success the five year survival rate remains low at around 10-25%. Numerous prognostic risk factors have been described for patients with AML, but unfortunately no single variable can accurately predict the prognosis.

Since the mid 1980's unusual surface markers, especially lymphoid markers on the blasts have been reported in patients with AML(4-8). Cross et al (9), reported a poor response to remission induction therapy in patients with CD2 positive AML and they speculated that those patients who failed with AML induction therapy might respond to ALL induction protocols. In contrast, another study reported a more favorable prognosis in patients with AML whose blasts were CD2 and CD19 positive without other lymphocytic leukemia markers (10).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We analyzed the cases of 70 AML patients who were admitted to Marmara University Hospital In Istanbul between January 1989 and December 1995. All patients were adults (ages ranged from 15 to 70 years).

The diagnosis of AML was made according to morphologic, cytochemical and immunophenotypical examinations.

Diagnosis of AML was based on:

- i. Morphological appearance: according to the FAB classification (11).
- ii. Cytochemical stains: Positive myeloperoxidase or Sudan black reaction.
- iii. Immunophenotyping: Expression of at least two of the following myeloid antigens; CD33, CD13, CD14 or CD11b.

Mononuclear cells were isolated by Ficoll - Hypaque gradient centrifugation as previously described (12). Blast cells were stained with a panel of monoclonal antibodies (MoAb) by indirect and direct immunofluorescence. The panel of MoAb included CD13, CD33, CD11b and CD14 (purified MoAb, Behring, Germany) as myeloid cell markers, CD19 (FITC conjugated, SEROTEC, England) and CD10 (purified SEROTEC, England) as B cell markers, CD3, CD2 (purified SEROTEC, England) and CD7 (Becton-Dickinson USA) as T cell markers, and CD45 (purified SEROTEC, England) as a panleukocyte marker.

Mononuclear cells were analyzed by flow cytometry (Becton-Dickinson Company). Staining of more than 20% of the cells was considered to be positive for a given antigen.

Treatment: Sixty-one patients with AML were treated by standard DAT, 3-10-10, induction therapy including Daunorubicine (DNR)(45 mg/m²/d x 3d IV), Cytosine Arabinoside (ARA-C) (200 mg/m²/dx10d IV), Thioguanine (T) (200 mg/m²/d x 10 d po.) After induction therapy two consolidation therapy regimens of DAT 3-7-7 were given. Two patients were administered a high dose of Cytosine Arabinoside (1 gr/m² b.i.d IV x 5d) and Mitoxantrone (12 mg/m² x 3d) as induction therapy. Nine patients were treated with another protocol which included Idarubicin (I) (12 mg/m²/d x 3d) and ARA-C (100 mg/m² x 7d, IV). After the two induction courses, two consolidation regimens (I); (15 mg/m²/d x 1d), ARA-C (100 mg/m²/d x 6d) were given.

Statistical Analysis : Leukocyte count and LDH levels were analyzed using the Wilcoxon rank sum test. Student's t-test was used in comparing ages between the two groups. The Chi-square test was used for comparing early death rates, complete remission rates, and relapse rates. Ficsher's exact test was used to coanalyse the patient's distribution according to the FAB classification and to compare early death rates, complete remission and relapse rates between lymphocyte antigen positive groups. Survival analysis was based on the log-rank test.

RESULTS

Lymphoid Antigen Expression: 34.2 per cent (24 patients) of patients expressed one or more lymphoid associated antigen on their blasts. T lymphocyte associated antigen expression alone was found in 6 patients (8.5%) and B lymphocyte associated antigens were expressed in 12 patients (17.1%). Coexpression of T and B associated antigens were defined in 6 patients (8.5 %) (Table I.) Expression rates of CD2, CD3, CD7, CD10 and CD19 were found to be 14%(7/50), 4.2% (3/70), 16%(3/18), 14%(10/70) and 17%(12/70) respectively. The distribution of lymphoid marker positivity did not vary with the AML subgroup type.

Clinical Features: Patient ages, leukocyte counts and LDH levels did not statistically differ between lymphoid antigen positive (LyAg+) and negative (Ly Ag-) groups (Table II). Early death, complete remission, survival and relapse rates were also similar in both groups (Table II and Fig 1). However, induction therapy failure frequency in patients expressing both T and B lymphocyte associated antigens was higher (67%) than in those expressing only one type of lmyphoid lineage marker group (11% p<0.02) and also higher than in the lymphoid antigen negative group although not statistically significant (67 % v 32% p:0.1) (Table III). Complete remission rate in this group was lower than that in the Ly Ag (-) group being 33% as compared to 63% but was not significant (p>0.05). However, when only one type of lymphoid marker (T or B lineage) was expressed, higher complete remission rates were seen. Yet, these rates were not significant when compared to Ly Ag (-) group, (66% for T and 75% for B lineage versus 63% p:0.2).

Table I. Aberrant Marker Expression in Patients with AML

T CELL MARKERS (+)	6/70 (8.5%)
B CELL MARKERS (+)	12/70 (17%)
T AND B CELL MARKERS (+)	6/70 (8.5%)
TOTAL	24/70 (34.2%)

Table II. Clinical Features of the Lymphoid Antigen Positive and Negative Groups

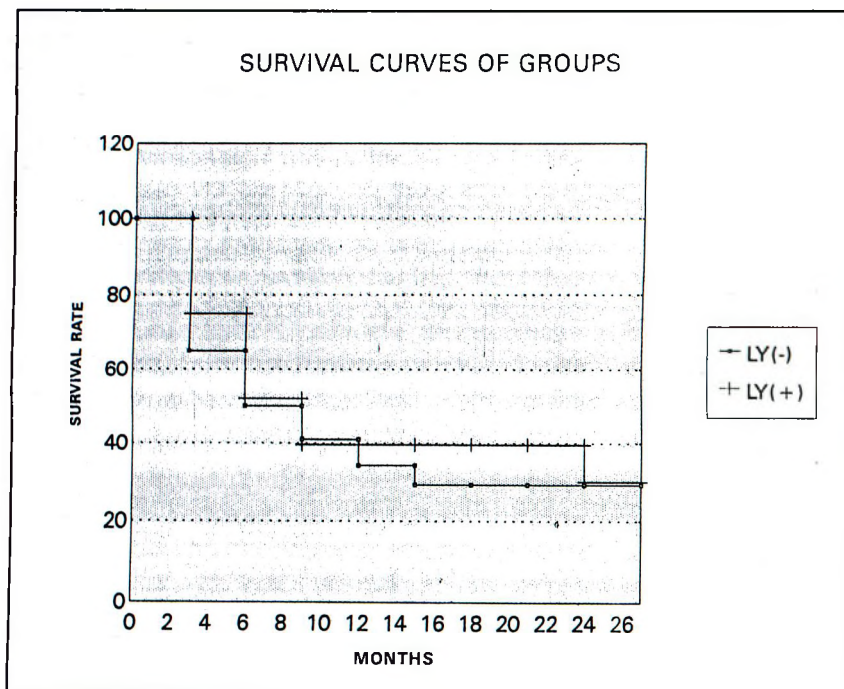
	Lymphoid Antigen (+)	Lymphoid Antigen (-)
COMPLETE REMISSION	15/24 (62.5)*	29/46 (63) NS
EARLY MORTALITY**	6/24 (25)	15/46 (32) NS
RELAPSE	6/15 (40)	16/29 (55%) NS
SURVIVAL#	29.8%	29.4% NS
LDH IU/dl	669±457	789±531 NS
AGE-years	35.8±15.7	40.2±17.8 NS
LEUKOCYTE COUNT/mm ³	62225±85296	49220±50245 NS

* ; Percentage of the population
 ** ; Died within two months
 # ; 2 years estimated probability
 NS ; Not significant

Table III. Prognostic Significance of T or B Lymphoid Associated Antigen Expression

LYMPHOID ANTIGEN EXPRESSION	n	COMPLETE REMISSION%	EARLY MORTALITY%	RELAPSE %
I. T-CELL ANTIGEN (+) AML	6	66	0	25
II. B-CELL ANTIGEN (+) AML	12	75	17	33
III. COEXPRESSION OF T AND B ANTIGENS IN AML	6	33	67*	100
LYMPHOID ANTIGEN (-)	46	63 (29/46)	32.6 (15/46)	55 (16/29)
LYMPHOID ANTIGEN (+)	24	62 (15/24)	25 (6/24)	40 (6/15)
WHOLE GROUP	70	63 (44/70)	30 (21/70)	50 (22/44)

*:p<0.05 (comparison between III and I+II)

**Fig. 1:** Survival curves of the lymphoid antigen positive and negative groups. Ly (-); lymphoid antigen negative group, Ly(+); lymphoid antigen positive group.

DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to evaluate the prognostic significance of lymphoid surface markers in patients with AML. While lymphoid marker positivity was compatible (33.8%) with previously reported groups (9,10,13-16), B cell marker expression appeared to be higher in our study group.

Patients expressing both T and B lineage associated markers had a poor response to induction therapy (33%) and had high early death rates (67%). However, patients expressing only T or B lineage antigen might have a better prognosis and higher complete remission rates (68% n:18).

Previous studies on the effect of Ly Ag positivity on survival in patients with AML have been inconclusive. CD2 positive patients had shorter survival (9), whilst a recent pediatric report has shown that Ly Ag positivity was not associated with an adverse prognosis (14). On the other hand Ball et al.(10) had reported longer survival and a higher response to remission induction therapy in CD2 and CD19 positive AML. These findings have not been confirmed by others(15).

These incompatible results may be attributed to a number of reasons including lack of consistent diagnostic criteria and use of different antibody panels (16-18). Hanson et al.(18) have proposed that the majority of the light scatter populations of blasts must be either uniform or easily distinguishable from nonblast population, since mixtures of blasts and mature lymphoid or myeloid elements may result in misinterpretation. The blast populations in our six patients expressing both T and B cell associated antigens were uniform in having more than 95% myeloid blasts in their mononuclear cell populations.

Drexler et al.(15) reviewed lymphoid marker positivity and prognostic significance in patients with AML. They suggested that most lymphoid-associated antigens (CD1, CD2, CD3, CD5, CD8, CD10, CD19, CD20) were expressed in less than 10% of AML cases but CD4 and CD7 antigens also found on normal monocytic and immature myeloid progenitor cells had been detected in 24% and 15% of AML cases and they concluded that LY(+) AML did not represent a biologically distinct form of leukemia as those cases had similar clinical features and responded to therapy (15). Our results are compatible with those reported in Drexler's review especially the clinical features, response to induction therapy and estimated a two year survival although our B associated marker positivity was higher than the marker in their study. Although we have a small number of cases, it has been shown that the

lymphoid marker positive group was not homogenous for prognosis of the disease. T+ AML, B+ AML, T and B+ AML may have different clinical and biological appearance. Recently Tien et al (19), suggested that T+AML and B+AML might have different biologic features in cell cultures but no prognostic difference could be detected between the two groups. Although limited number of cases was reported, T and B lymphoid marker coexpressing in patients with AML has been evaluated with some chromosomal abnormality (20).

In our study the prognostic value of lymphoid marker expression in patients with AML has been evaluated considering a distinct lymphoid lineage associated marker expression and coexpression of T and B associated markers in AML which appeared to have a poorer prognosis.

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4:19.153 min. Italy

SHOOTING 50M FREE RIFLE, PRONE
704.8 m. Germany

SWIMMING 100M BREASTSTROKE (MEN)
1:00.60 min. Belgium

SWIMMING 100M BREASTSTROKE (WOMEN)
1:07.02 min. South Africa

SWIMMING 100M BUTTERFLY (MEN)
52.27 sec. Russia

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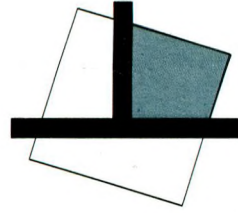
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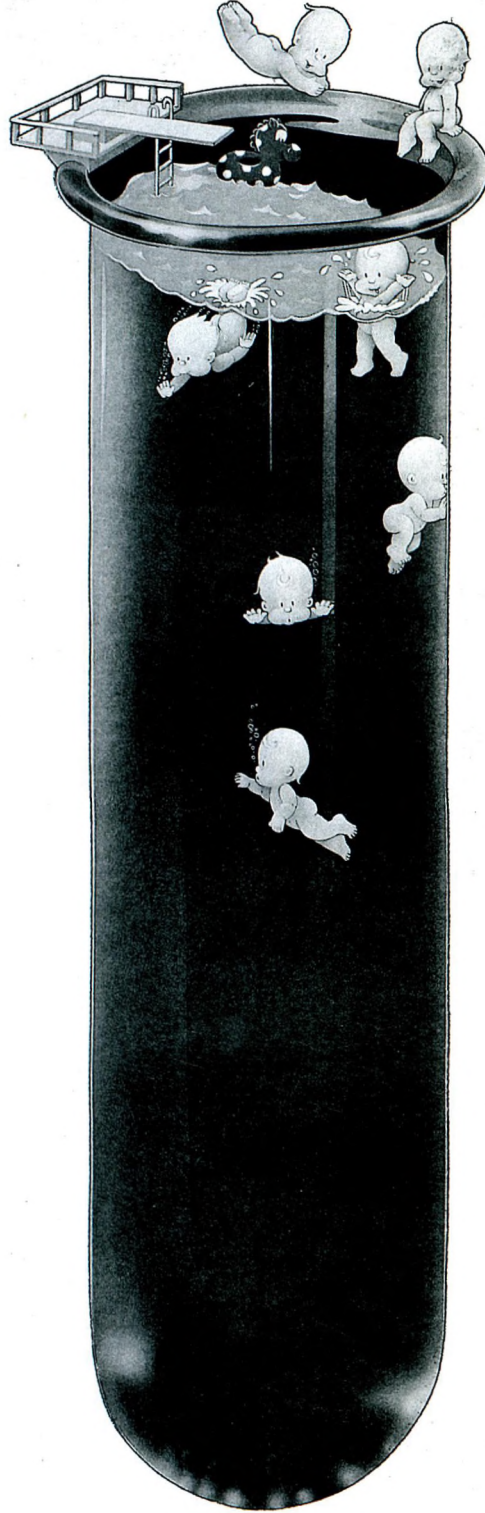
LIVIAL TABLET : 1Tablet 2.5 mg. tibolon içerir.

Farmolojik Özellikler : Tibolon sentetik bir steroiddir. Tibolon klimakterikte over fonksiyonlarının kaybolmasından sonra hipotalamik-hipofizer sistemi stabilize eder. Bu santral etki, tibolon'un hormonal özelliklerinin aşağıdaki etkilerle gösterilen, estrojenik, progesteronik ve zayıf androjenik etkilerinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Tibolon günde 2.5 mg. dozda postmenopozal kadınlarda gonadotropin düzeylerini baskılar ve fertil kadınlarda ovulasyonu inhibe eder. Yine aynı dozda, Tibolon postmenopozal kadınlarda endometriyumda uyarıcıya neden olmaz. Aynı zamanda vajinal mukozanın üzerinde uyarıcı etki de görülmüştür. Tibolon'un aynı dozda postmenopozal kemik kaybını inhibe ettiği; menopozal şikayetler, özellikle ateş basması ve terleme gibi vazomotor şikayetleri giderdiği, libido ve ruh halini olumlu yönde etkilediği gösterilmiştir. **Endikasyonları**: Doğal ve cerrahi menopoz sonrası oluşan şikayetler **Kontraindikasyonları** : Gebelik ve laktasyon, hormonlara bağlı tümör varlığı veya şüphesi, kardiyovasküler veya serebrovasküler bozukluklar, veya özgeçmişte bunların tanımlanması, etiyolojisi bilinmeyen vajinal kanama, ağır karaciğer bozuklukları. **Uyarılar/Önlemler**: Tibolon kontraseptif amaçla kullanılmaz, önerilenden yüksek dozlar vajinal kanamaya neden olabilir. Tibolon son adet kanamasının üzerinden bir yıl(12 ay) geçmeden alınmamalıdır. Bu süre geçmeden alınırsa düzensiz menstrüel kanama oluşabilir. HRT için başka bir preparatlar Tibolon'a geçiliyorsa, endometriyum evvelce uyarılmış olabileceğinden, bir progestagen yardımıyla çekilme kanaması induksiyonu önerilir. **Yan etkiler/Advers etkiler**: Tibolon'a tahammül iyidir ve tedavi esnasındaki yan etki insidansı düşüktür. Seyrek olarak şu yan etkiler gözlenmiştir: Vücut ağırlığında değişme, baş dönmesi seboreik dermatoz, vajinal kanama, baş ağrısı, gastrointestinal rahatsızlık, pretibial ödem. **ilaç etkileşimleri**: Fenitoin, karbamazepin ve rifampisin gibi enzim induksiyonu yapan ilaçlar Tibolon metabolizmasını hızlandırabilir ve sonuçta aktivitesini düşürebilir. **Kullanım şekli ve dozu**: Tabletler tercihan günün aynı saatinde çiğnenmeden, bir miktar sıvı ile yutulmalıdır. Doz günde bir tabletdir ve kesintisiz uzun süre kullanılabilir. Kullanım şekli: Bir kaç hafta içinde semptomlarda düzelme görülür, ama optimal sonuçlar tedaviye en az 3 ay devam edildikten sonra alınır.

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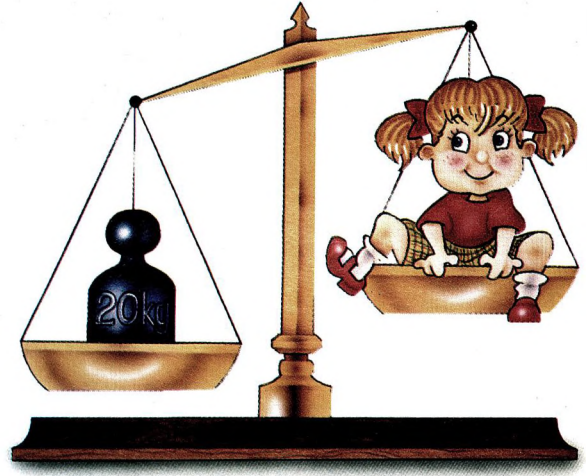
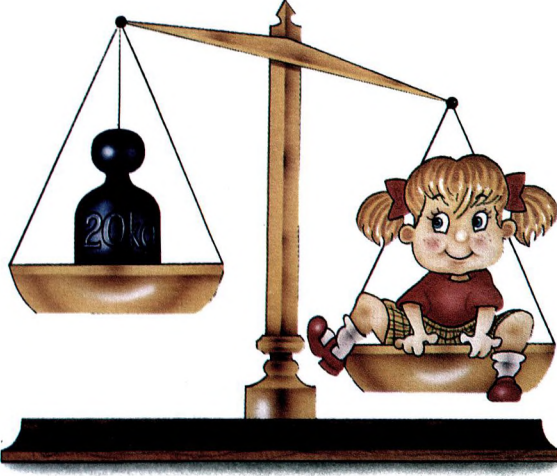
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ÇÖZÜMÜNÜZ

SPEKTRUM

SÜRAT

•GENİŞ ETKİ SPEKTRUMU

H. influenzae'dan M. pneumoniae'ya kadar

•HIZLI ETKİ

Semptomlarda hızlı düzelleme

•YÜKSEK FARMAKOKİNETİK ETKİNLİK

Doku-serum konsantrasyonlarında mükemmel denge



KLACID®
Klaritromisin 125/250 mg Süspansiyon

•YÜKSEK KLİNİK ETKİNLİK•

Önemli enfeksiyonlarda mükemmel klinik başarı

•YÜKSEK TOLERABİLİTE•

Düşük yan etki

•YÜKSEK HASTA UYUMU•

Yemeklerden bağımsız, günde iki defalık basit uygulama

FORMÜLÜ: KLACID 250 mg Filmtablet, beher filmtablete 250 mg klaritromisin; KLACID 500 mg Filmtablet, beher filmtablette 500 mg klaritromisin; KLACID 125 mg/5ml, Oral Süspansiyon için Granül, su ile hazırlanmış beher 5 ml'de 125 mg klaritromisin; KLACID 250 mg/5 ml, Oral Süspansiyon için Granül, su ile hazırlanmış beher 5 ml'de 250 mg klaritromisin; KLACID IV, 10 ml enjeksiyonluk su ile çözüldüğünde beher ml'de 50mg, beher flakonda 500 mg klaritromisin içindir. **FARMAKOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ:** Klaritromisin bir semi-sentezik makrolid antibiyotiktir. Kimyasal olarak 6-D metilklaritromisin dir. **FARMAKOKİNETİK:** Klaritromisin, oral uygulamadan sonra, gastrointestinal yoldan hızlı absorbe edilir. 250 mg/lik klaritromisin tabletlerinin mutlak biyoyararlanımı yaklaşık % 90'dır. Oral antibiyotik tedavisi gerektiren pediatrik hastalarda klaritromisin, yetişkinlerde elde edilen farmakokinetik profilin paralel biyoyararlanım gösterir. Klaritromisin ve metaboliti 14-0H klaritromisin vücut dokularına ve sıvılarına kolayca dağılır. **MİKROBİYOLOJİSİ:** Klaritromisin, duyarlı bakterinin 50S ribozomal alt ünitelerine bağlanarak antibakteriyel etkisini gösterir ve protein sentezini inhibe eder. Klaritromisin in-vitro olarak birçok aerob ve anaerob gram-pozitif ve gram-negatif organizmalara karşı etkilidir. Ayrıca 14-0H klaritromisin metaboliti de klinik açıdan anlamlı antimikrobiyal aktiviteye sahiptir. Beta-laktamaz üretilimini klaritromisinin aktivitesi üzerine bir etkisi yoktur. **ENDİKASYONLARI:** KLACID duyarlı organizmaların sebep olduğu Üst ve Alt Solunum Yolu Enfeksiyonları ve Deri ve Yumuşak Doku Enfeksiyonlarının tedavisinde etkilidir. Klaritromisin üst sünepresyonu varlığında H. pylori eradikasyonunda etkilidir. **KONTRENDİKASYONLARI:** KLACID makrolidlere karşı bilinen ağır hassasiyeti olan kişilerde kontrendikedir. Klaritromisin; aritm, bradikardi, QT aralığı genişlemesi, iskemik kalp hastalığı, koroner kalp yetmezliği gibi kardiyak anomaliye veya elektrolit bozukluğuna sahip, terfenadin kullanan kişilerde kontrendikedir. **UYARILAR/ÖNEMLER:** Klaritromisin diğer silenitler leclaviden hiçbirinin uygun olmadı klinik durumlarda birç hastalarda kullanılmamalıdır. Eğer bu ilaç alımı sırasında hamilelik olursa, hasta tetanus vjroyoçğı potansiyel zararier konusunda bilgilendirilmelidir. Beklenmeyen bir yan etki görüldüğünde doktorunuza başvurunuz. **ADVERS ETKİLERİ/ YAN ETKİLER:** Klinik çalışmalarca gözlenen yan etkilerin çoğunluğu hafif ve geçici türde olup, klasik makrolidlere göre gastrointestinal yan etkilere daha az rastlanmaktadır. Yan etkilerin çoğunluğu gastrointestinal sistemle alakalı olup diyare, kusma, abdominal ağrı, dispepsi ve bulantidir. Diğer makrolidlerle olduğu gibi klaritromisin ile sayrak olarak karaciğer enzimlerinde artış ve sarılıkta veya sarılıktan sayreden hepatosellüler ve/veya kolestatik hepatis disfonksiyon rapor edilmiştir. **İLAÇ ETKİLEŞİMLERİ:** Diğer makrolid antibiyotiklerle olduğu gibi, hastalarda sitokrom P450 sistemi ile metabolize edilen ilaçlarla birlikte klaritromisin kullanılması bu diğer ilaçların serum seviyelerindeki artış ile alakalı olabilir. Klaritromisin ve digoksin'i birlikte kullanan hastalarda yükseklik digoksin serum konsantrasyonları rapor edilmiştir. Makrolidlerin nefrotoksik metabolizmasında etki etkileri rapor edilmiştir. **KULLANIM ŞEKLİ VE DOZU:** Enfeksiyonun yönüne göre tavsiye edilen doz yetmişkilere 7 ila 14 gün süre ile günde iki kere 250 ila 500 mg, çocuklarda günde 2 defa 7.5 mg/kg dir. Çocuklarda maksimum doz günde iki defa 500 mg dir. Streptokokal enfeksiyonlarda tedavi süresi en az 10 gündür. KLACID 4 veya 10k karrına alınabilir. **DOZ AŞIMI:** Klaritromisin le ağır miktarda alımı gastro-intestinal semptomlar verebilir. Ağrı doza eşik eder silenit reaksiyonlar, absorbe edilmemesi için uygun eliminasyonu ve destekleyici tedavi ile kontrol altına alınmalıdır. **SAKLAMA KOŞULLARI:** Oda ısısında ve kurtusunda muhafaza edilir. Işıktan koruyunuz. **TICARI TAKLİM ŞEKLİLERİ:** KLACID 250 mg Filmtablet; Beher tablete 250 mg klaritromisin içeren 14 Filmtabletlük blister ambalajlarda. KLACID 500 mg Filmtablet; Beher tablete 500 mg klaritromisin içeren 14 Filmtabletlük blister ambalajlarda. KLACID 125 mg/5 ml Süspansiyon: 1750 mg klaritromisin içeren granüller olarak 70 ml'lik şişelerde 5 ml'lik diçekte beraber. KLACID 250 mg/5 ml Süspansiyon: 2500 mg klaritromisin içeren granüller olarak 50 ml'lik şişelerde 5 ml'lik diçekte beraber. KLACID IV (50 mg/ml), 30 ml'lik flakonda 500 mg klaritromisin ve laktobionik asit içeren liyofillez toz olarak piyasaya sunulmuştur. **Kaam 1888 KDV dahil Per. Sat. Fiyatı:** KLACID 500 mg Filmtablet 4.198.000.-TL, KLACID 250 mg Filmtablet 2.425.000.-TL, KLACID 125 mg/5 ml Süspansiyon 1.813.000.-TL, KLACID 250 mg/5 ml Süspansiyon 1.914.000.-TL, KLACID IV 1.083.000.-TL **RUHSAT SAHİBİ:** ABBOTT Laboratuvarları İh. İhr. ve Tic. A.Ş. **RUHSAT TARİH VE NO:** KLACID 500 mg Filmtablet 28. 09. 1995 - 175/25, KLACID 250 mg Filmtablet 14. 10. 1992 - 182/10, KLACID 125 mg/5 ml Süspansiyon 9. 6. 1993 - 184/71, KLACID 250 mg/5 ml Süspansiyon 17. 7. 1995 - 174/29, KLACID IV 6. 12. 1995 - 58/7 Reçete ile satılır. Ayrıntılı bilgi için ABBOTT Laboratuvarları İh. İhr. ve Tic. A.Ş. Dr. F. Karim Gökyazıcı, No: 31/2 Altınazade/İstanbul adresine müracaat ediniz.

AKLINIZ HASTANIZDA KALMASIN!



