Introduction

The composite phenotype of a population of leukemic blast cells is derived through analysis of the morphology, cytochemistry, cytogenetics, surface antigens and more recently, gene structure. When analyzed in such a fashion, bilineal acute leukemia accounts for less than 4 percent of all cases of acute leukemia. In the present study we described an unusual case of bilineal adult acute leukemia with two immunologically distinct blast cell subsets expressing common ALL markers and pre-T markers.

Case report

A 38-year-old man was referred to our facility with anemia and thrombocytopenia. He stated that he had recently had recurrent fever (38 ºC to 38.5 ºC), fatigue, loss of appetite and weight loss. He was asymptomatic until three weeks before admission in our facility. On physical examination, the patient was afebrile. Petechiae were present all over the legs. The head, neck, lungs, abdomen, and arms and legs were normal, and the results of a neurologic examination showed no abnormalities. Blood levels of aminotransferases (AST and ALT), alkaline phosphatase, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase, bilirubin, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, glucose and serum LDH were normal. The white-cell count was 1,500/mm^3 with 26 percent circulating blasts. Hemoglobin level was 4.5g/dL and platelet count was 31,000/mm^3. The bone marrow aspirate was reported to show a hypercellular marrow with 100 percent blast cells with high nuclear/cytoplasm ratio, basophilic cytoplasm and non-condensed nuclear chromatin. On a peroxidase stain the blasts showed fine granular positivity (18 percent); periodic acid-Schiff positivity was observed in 3 percent of the blasts (Figure 1). Immunophenotyping of a bone marrow aspirate by flow cytometry revealed two immunologically distinct blast cell subsets expressing common ALL markers (TdT, CD19+, CD22+, CD10+) and pre-T markers (cCD3+, CD5+, CD7+, CD1a-, CD2-, mCD3-, CD4-, CD8-) respectively (Table 1). Cytogenetic studies performed from bone marrow in short-term unstimulated culture did not evidence abnormalities (46,XY). These findings defined the diagnosis of bilineal acute leukemia.

The patient received a five-drug remission induction regimen with intensive consolidation for adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia (Cancer and Leukemia Group B

<table>
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<th>Immunophenotypic characteristics of blast cells</th>
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<td>Blast cells</td>
<td>B-lineage (50 %)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Positive markers</td>
<td>CD10, CD19, CD22, CD79a, cIgM, TdT</td>
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Key words: Acute lymphoblastic leukemia; cytogenetics; immunophenotyping.
Resumo


Palavras-chave: Leucemia linfóide aguda; citogenética; imunofenotipagem.

References


Discussion

We made a literature review on immunophenotypic markers in bilineal acute leukemia from 1980 to the second quarter of 2004. Some specific bilineal acute leukemia syndromes have been identified; among them are acute non-lymphoid leukemia with T-lymphoid features, CD7+, CD4-, CD8- acute leukemia, CD2+/CD19+ acute lymphoid leukemia, and acute leukemias associated with specific cytogenetic markers, e.g., t(4;11) and t(9;22). However, the occurrence of bilineal acute leukemia of common ALL markers and pre-T markers has not been described.

Conclusion

Given the paucity of analyses in this field, the clinical consequences as well as the influence on the disease outcome resulting from the occurrence of aberrant markers in patients with bilineal acute leukemias remain unresolved. We therefore believe that reports from centers and health facilities regarding different aspects of this intriguing disease should be stimulated.