

To,
Cytecare Hospitals

Report of:
ADHARI SALEH SAEED AL ALI (26650)

Sample ID : 2310028188
Patient ID : 1002351570
Received on : 06-07-2023
Reported on : 15-07-2023

Ref By: Dr. Mohanraj

ALL MULTIPLEX PANEL REPORT

Patient Name: Adhari Saleh Saeed Al Ali (26650)

Age: 13 Yrs/ Gender: Female

Physician Name: Dr. Mohanraj

Disease Status: Partially treated

Specimen Type: Bone Marrow Aspirate

Provisional Diagnosis: ALL

Specimen Description: Sample quality is optimum for the test. RNA conc.: 43.2ng/μl

| NO. | CHROMOSOMAL ALTERATION | GENES INVOLVED | TYPE OF LEUKEMIA | RESULT |
|-----|------------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | t(1;19)(q23;p13) | E2A(19p13) and PBX1(1q23) | ALL (5%), 20% of pre-B ALL | Not detected |
| 2 | t(4;11)(q21;q23) | MLL1(11q23) and AF4(4q21) | ALL 2-5% | Not detected |
| 3 | t(12;21)(p13;q22) | TEL(12p13) and AML1(21q22) | B-ALL 20% of ALL mainly Pediatric | Detected |
| 4 | t(9;22)(q34;q11) | BCR(22q11) and ABL(9q34) | CML (95% of cases), ALL (20%), AML (M1/M2) (3%) | Not detected |

| | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Name | ADHARI SALEH SAEED AL ALI (26650) | Patient ID | 1002351570 |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|

TEST DESCRIPTION:

Acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL) is a malignancy of B or T lymphoblasts characterized by uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal, immature lymphocytes and their progenitors which ultimately leads to the replacement of bone marrow elements and other lymphoid organs resulting in a characteristic disease pattern.

Inside leukemic cells chromosomes spontaneously rearrange themselves, called a translocation. Chromosomal translocations constitute an important parameter to identify prognostically relevant subgroups in ALL. The t(9;22) (BCR/ABL) and t(4;11)(MLL/AF4) have been associated with poor prognosis, t(1;19) (E2A-PBX1) with intermediate and t(12;21) (TEL-AML1) with good prognosis.

- Reciprocal translocation t(9,22) occurs between chromosome 9 and 22, that is Philadelphia (Ph) chromosome.
- Translocation of chromosome 4 and 11 typically occurs in ALL cases. The gene that is involved in this translocation is the MLL-AF4 fusion gene.
- Chromosomal translocation t(1,19) occurs in 5% of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), the specifically targets the E2A gene and produces an oncogenic E2A-PBX1 fusion protein.
- The most frequent translocation is chromosome 12 and 21, known as TEL-AML1.

METHODOLOGY:

- Polymerase Chain Reaction.

Total RNA is extracted from whole blood, cell lines, or bone marrow cells with the QIAamp Mini Kit. cDNA is synthesized in a reaction containing the isolated RNA. The cDNA is used as a template for multiplex PCR amplification reactions. Each targets are amplified by translocation specific primers using Polymerase Chain Reaction.

References:

1. Jiménez-Morales S., Miranda-Peralta E., Saldaña-Alvarez Y., Perez-Vera P., Paredes-Aguilera R., Rivera-Luna R. et al. 2008 BCR-ABL, ETV6-RUNX1 and E2A-PBX1: prevalence of the most common acute lymphoblastic leukemia fusion genes in Mexican patients. *Leuk. Res.* 32, 1518–1522.
2. Armstrong S. A., Staunton J. E., Silverman L. B., Pieters R., den Boer M. L., Minden M. D. et al. 2002 MLL translocations specify a distinct gene expression profile that distinguishes a unique leukemia. *Nat. Genet.* 30, 41–47.
3. Shurtleff S. A., Buijs A., Behm F. G., Rubnitz J. E., Raimondi S.C., Hancock M. L. et al. 1995 TEL/AML1 fusion resulting from a cryptic t(12;21) is the most common genetic lesion in pediatric ALL and defines a subgroup of patients with an excellent prognosis. *Leukemia* 9, 1985–1989.



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Note: This test has been performed at our partner lab. The results are based on analysis performed at partner lab.

END OF REPORT