Update on Diagnosis of Myelodysplastic Syndromes Jay L. Patel, MD



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Disclosure

• None



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Objectives

- Review current diagnostic criteria pertaining to myelodysplastic syndromes
- Understand the relevance of selected somatic gene mutations in the diagnosis and prognostication of myelodysplastic syndromes





WHO 2016	WHO 2008
MDS with single lineage dysplasia	Refractory cytopenia
MDS with multilineage dysplasia	Refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia
MDS with ring sideroblasts* - Single lineage dysplasia - Multilineage dysplasia	Refractory anemia with ring sideroblasts
MDS with isolated del(5q)*	MDS with isolated del(5q)
MDS with excess blasts	Refractory anemia with excess blasts
MDS, unclassifiable	MDS, unclassifiable







Cytopenia?

- Hemoglobin: <10 g/dL
- ANC: <1.8 x10⁹/L
- Platelets: <100 x10⁹/L







Representative examples of morphologic abnormalities in myelodysplasia



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School of Medicine

Limits of morphology

- Patients with MDS may not show definitive morphologic evidence of dysplasia
- Significant dysplasia may accompany nonneoplastic cytopenias
- Dysplasia is not entirely reproducible among pathologists
- Sample quality







MDS-related cytogenetic abnormalities

- Complex karyotype
- Unbalanced abnormalities
 - -7/del(7q)
 - -5/del(5q)
 - i(17q)/t(17p)
 - -13/del(13q)
 - del(11q)
 - del(12p)/t(12p)
 - del(9q)
 - idic(X)(q13)

- Balanced abnormalities
 - t(11;16)(q23;p13.3)
 - t(3;21)(q26.2;q22.1)
 - t(1;3)(p36.3;q21.1)
 - t(2;11)(p21;q23)
 - t(5;12)(q33;p12)
 - t(5;7)(q33;q11.2)
 - t(5;17)(q33;p13)
 - t(5;10)(q33;q21)
 - t(3;5)(q25;q34)
- May allow for a diagnosis of MDS in the absence of morphologic dysplasia



Limits of Cytogenetics

- Up to 50% of patients with MDS have a normal karyotype
- Non-specific abnormalities (e.g. del20q, trisomy 8, -Y)
- May not be available









Blood. 2013 Dec 12;122(25):4021-34.



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Genotype-phenotype relationships





N Engl J Med. 2014 Dec 25;371(26):2488-98.

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Clonal Hematopoiesis and Blood-Cancer Risk Inferred from Blood DNA Sequence

Giulio Genovese, Ph.D., Anna K. Kähler, Ph.D., Robert E. Handsaker, B.S.,
Johan Lindberg, Ph.D., Samuel A. Rose, B.S., Samuel F. Bakhoum, M.D., Ph.D.,
Kimberly Chambert, M.S., Eran Mick, B.S., Benjamin M. Neale, Ph.D.,
Menachem Fromer, Ph.D., Shaun M. Purcell, Ph.D., Oscar Svantesson, M.S.,
Mikael Landén, Ph.D., Martin Höglund, M.D., Ph.D., Sören Lehmann, M.D., Ph.D.,
Stacey B. Gabriel, Ph.D., Jennifer L. Moran, Ph.D., Eric S. Lander, Ph.D.,
Patrick F. Sullivan, M.D., Pamela Sklar, M.D., Ph.D., Henrik Grönberg, M.D., Ph.D.,
Christina M. Hultman, Ph.D., and Steven A. McCarroll, Ph.D.

N Engl J Med. 2014 Dec 25;371(26):2477-87.



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Mutation happens









N Engl J Med. 2014 Dec 25;371(26):2488-98.



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Clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential (CHIP)

- No morphologic evidence of malignancy
- Exclude PNH, MGUS, MBL
- Presence of a somatic mutation associated with myeloid malignancies
 - DNMT3A, TET2, ASXL1, SF3B1, TP53, JAK2, CBL, BCOR, BCORL1, SRSF2
 - Variant frequency at least 2%
- Risk of progression ~0.5-1.0% per year
 <u>Blood.</u> 2015 Jul 2;126(1):9-16.



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DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Blood. 2015 Jul 2;126(1):9-16.





Blood. 2015 Jul 2;126(1):9-16.





Negative predictive value

- Greater than 85% of patients with MDS have one or more somatic mutations (Papaemmanuil et al, Blood 2013)
- If diagnosing MDS, a negative NGS result should prompt re-evaluation for other causes of cytopenia.





Do Variant Allele Frequencies help?

- Somatic vs. germline
- Cutoff for clinical relevancy?
- VAF > 30% appears less common in CHIP



Take home

- Sequencing capabilities have advanced much faster than our understanding of genomics
- Detection of somatic variant(s) alone is insufficient to diagnose MDS
- For patients with possible MDS, integration of clinical history, CBC, morphology, conventional cytogenetics, and mutation data is *essential*
- Data is accumulating...stay tuned (i.e. 'MDSrelated somatic mutations'? 'IPSS-Mol'?)



