Granulocytic Sarcoma in a Patient With Myelodysplastic Syndrome

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Our case illustrates the fact that MDS-associated GS can be treated palliatively with radiation and hypomethylating agents in an appropriate setting. With the growing geriatric patient population, effective treatment options are needed in this disease.

ABSTRACT: Granulocytic sarcomas (GS) are uncommon extramedullary tumors composed of immature cells of the granulocytic or myeloid series. Treatment for GS should be directed toward the underlying hematologic disorder. There is no standard treatment.

Granulocytic sarcoma (GS) is seen in ~5% of myeloid leukemia cases and represents the "tissue phase" of the disease. GS can also be seen in patients with chronic myeloproliferative disorders or myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS).[1,2] It antedates the development of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) by about 1 to 2 years.[2] Common sites of involvement include the skin, gums, lymph nodes, soft tissues, perioisteum, and bone. Involvement of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract is very rare and commonly involves the small intestine presenting with intestinal obstruction or perforation.[3-5] Gastric GS may occur as gastric ulcers or polyps, and patients most often present with an acute GI bleed.[4-6]

Well-differentiated GS consists of tumor cells of myeloid origin showing various stages of maturation. The specific esterase stain, chloroacetate esterase (also called Leder stain), stains neutrophils, neutrophil precursors, eosinophils, and mast cells and confirms the granulocytic nature of the tumor. Various karyotypic abnormalities are seen in primary GS or AML with GS such as t(8,21), 11q23, and inv(16).[7-9] Molecular analysis such as fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) can also help detect specific cytogenetic abnormalities.

Treatment for GS should be directed toward the underlying hematologic disorder, but there is no standard treatment. Treatment of symptomatic GI tract GS poses a special challenge. Most physicians treat granulocytic sarcoma as AML using standard chemotherapy regimens.[10] However, care should be taken to avoid premature induction therapy, since treatment of MDS-associated GS does not prolong survival. Patients with MDS, who develop GS as a marker of disease acceleration and transformation to AML, have a poor prognosis and survival despite aggressive chemotherapy.[11,12]

Case Report

FIGURE 1

CT Scan of the Abdomen—Computed tomography (CT) scan of the abdomen showing a mass in the gastric antrum, massive splenomegaly, and extensive lymphadenopathy.

A 67-year-old woman was diagnosed with refractory anemia with excess blasts II (RAEB II, 13%) in 2005. She was treated on protocol with thalidomide (Thalomid) and azacitadine (Vidaza). Upon
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In February 2007 and was initially thought to have GI bleeding secondary to thrombocytopenia, and platelet dysfunction secondary to MDS. She received a platelet transfusion. Because of the abdominal pain, splenomegaly, and low hematocrit on the initial presentation, a computed tomography scan of the abdomen was performed, showing a 6.4 — 5.5 cm mass in the gastric antrum, massive splenomegaly of 21.5 — 8.5 cm, and extensive lymphadenopathy (Figure 1).

Endoscopy showed a large submucosal, noncircumferential mass in the gastric antrum, partially occluding the lumen (Figure 2). Biopsy showed an atypical cellular infiltrate of myelocytes, neutrophils, and lymphocytes, with convoluted monocytes, which stained positive for CD43, lysozyme, myeloperoxidase, and Leder stain (Figure 3), and negative for pancytokeratin, CD20, and CD3, diagnostic for granulocytic sarcoma.

In October 2007, the patient started developing recurrent leukemic pleural effusions on her left side and became symptomatic. Chemotherapy was initiated with doxorubicin and cytarabine, but she died from GI and infectious complications of the chemotherapy during the induction phase.
Discussion

There is no consensus on how to treat granulocytic sarcoma. Generally, these patients are considered as having high-risk AML with a poor outcome, and an early and intensive therapy according to AML protocols is strongly suggested.[10] However, Byrd et al reported that early chemotherapy for MDS-associated GS did not appear to prolong survival. In their collected series, chemotherapy was given to nine patients at the time of initial MDS-associated GS, with a median survival of 36 weeks.[12] External-beam radiation therapy can be used for localized lesions that cause symptoms.

MDS is a disease of the elderly. Aggressive induction chemotherapy in elderly patients is poorly tolerated and results in a higher rate of mortality. Thus, treatment can be even more challenging when an elderly patient presents with granulocytic sarcoma. Our case illustrates the fact that MDS-associated GS can be treated palliatively with radiation and hypomethylating agents in an appropriate setting. With the growing geriatric patient population, effective treatment options are needed in this disease.

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