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Article type : Clinical Image

Title: Pure Erythroid Leukemia

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Keywords: erythroid leukemia, myeloid leukemia, complex karyotype, tp53 mutation, erythroblast

Key Clinical Message:

The diagnosis of pure erythroid leukemia (PEL) can be challenging. Prompt identification of CD45+, CD34-, CD71+, CD117+, E-cadherin+ erythroblasts is important. The differential diagnosis is broad and includes megaloblastic anemia.

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A 67-year-old gentleman presented with pancytopenia and 2% peripheral blasts. Bone marrow biopsy showed a hypercellular marrow, 90% proerythroblasts with high nuclear/cytoplasmic ratio, fine chromatin, distinct nucleoli and basophilic cytoplasm (Figures 1 and 2). The blasts exhibited CD45+, CD34-, CD71+, CD117+ by flow cytometry and E-cadherin+ by immunohistochemical staining (Figure 3). These findings were diagnostic of pure erythroid leukemia (PEL). Cytogenetics demonstrated a complex karyotype: 44,X,-Y,dic(9;16)(q13;p11.2),add(19)(p13)[11]/43,sl,add(15)(p13)[3]/44,sl,+6,der(12)t(12;14)(p13;q11.2),-14[cp6]/46,XY[1] (Figure 4). Sequencing studies demonstrated loss of function TP53 mutations (TP53p.E171_R174 52.1%; TP53p.P36fs 3.3%).

PEL is defined in the 2016 WHO classification system as a neoplastic proliferation of erythroid progenitors constituting >80% of bone marrow cellularity with $\geq 30\%$ proerythroblasts, and without a significant myeloblastic component ¹. Diagnosis can be challenging due to its rarity (<1% of AML cases), CD34 negativity and absent erythroid-specific markers ². Megaloblastic

anemia related to B12/folate deficiency can have overlapping features with PEL including elevated erythroblasts. Other differential diagnoses include other acute leukemias, myelodysplastic syndrome, accelerated myeloproliferative disorders, and non-malignant etiologies including nutritional deficiencies and myelophthisis. PEL may be therapy-related or preceded by an antecedent myelodysplastic syndrome, is often associated with complex cytogenetics and *TP53* mutations, and has a poor prognosis with median survival of 3 months.

Author Contributions: All authors contributed to the manuscript and/or image production. J.C.C. and W.Y.L. assisted with manuscript writing, reviewing, image processing. J.K.S. and D.L.B. assisted with manuscript writing and reviewing. In addition, J.C.C. and D.L.B. provided direct clinical care for the patient, and W.Y.L. was the pathologist that confirmed the diagnosis of pure erythroid leukemia.

Conflict of Interest: The authors of this manuscript have no conflicts of interest related to this article.

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2. Reinig EF, Greipp PT, Chiu A, Howard MT, Reichard KK. De novo pure erythroid leukemia: refining the clinicopathologic and cytogenetic characteristics of a rare entity. *Modern Pathology*. 2018;31(5):705-717. doi:10.1038/modpathol.2017.175

Figure Legends:

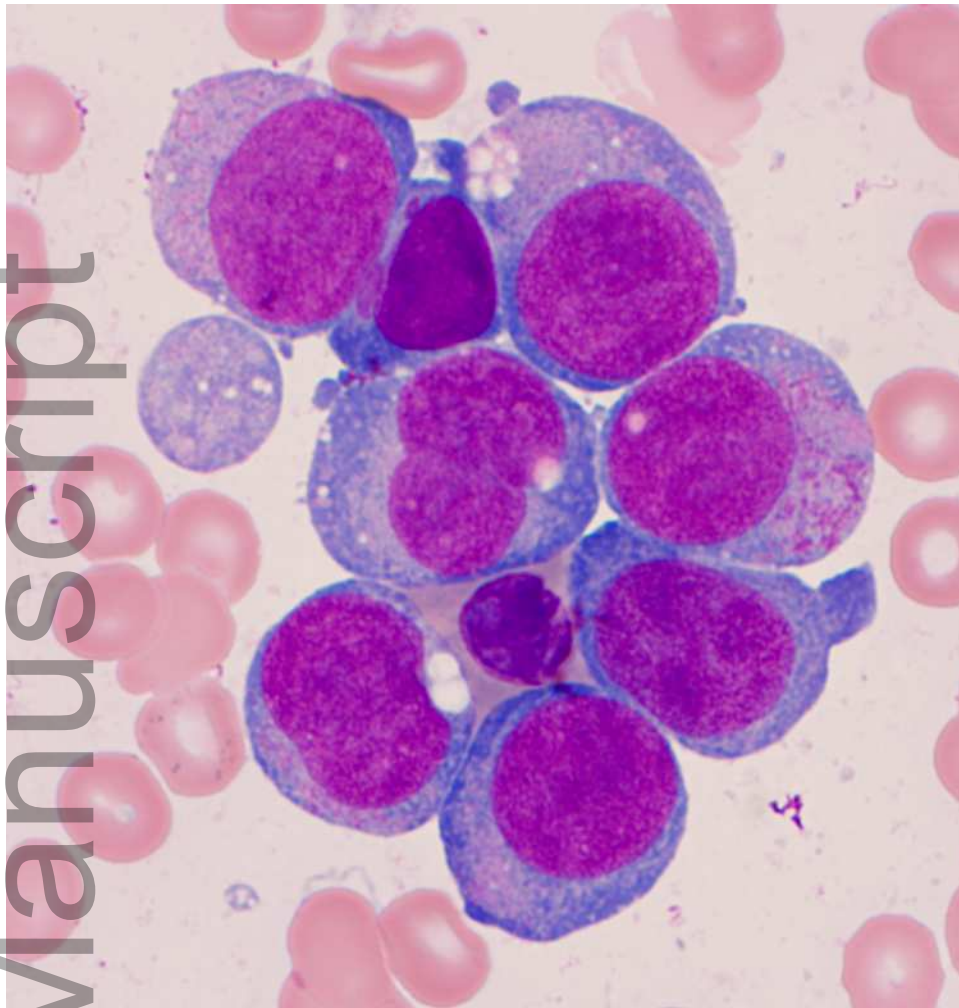
Figure 1: A Wright-Giemsa stained bone marrow aspirate smear, original magnification x 1000.

Figure 2: An H&E stained bone marrow core section, original magnification x 800.

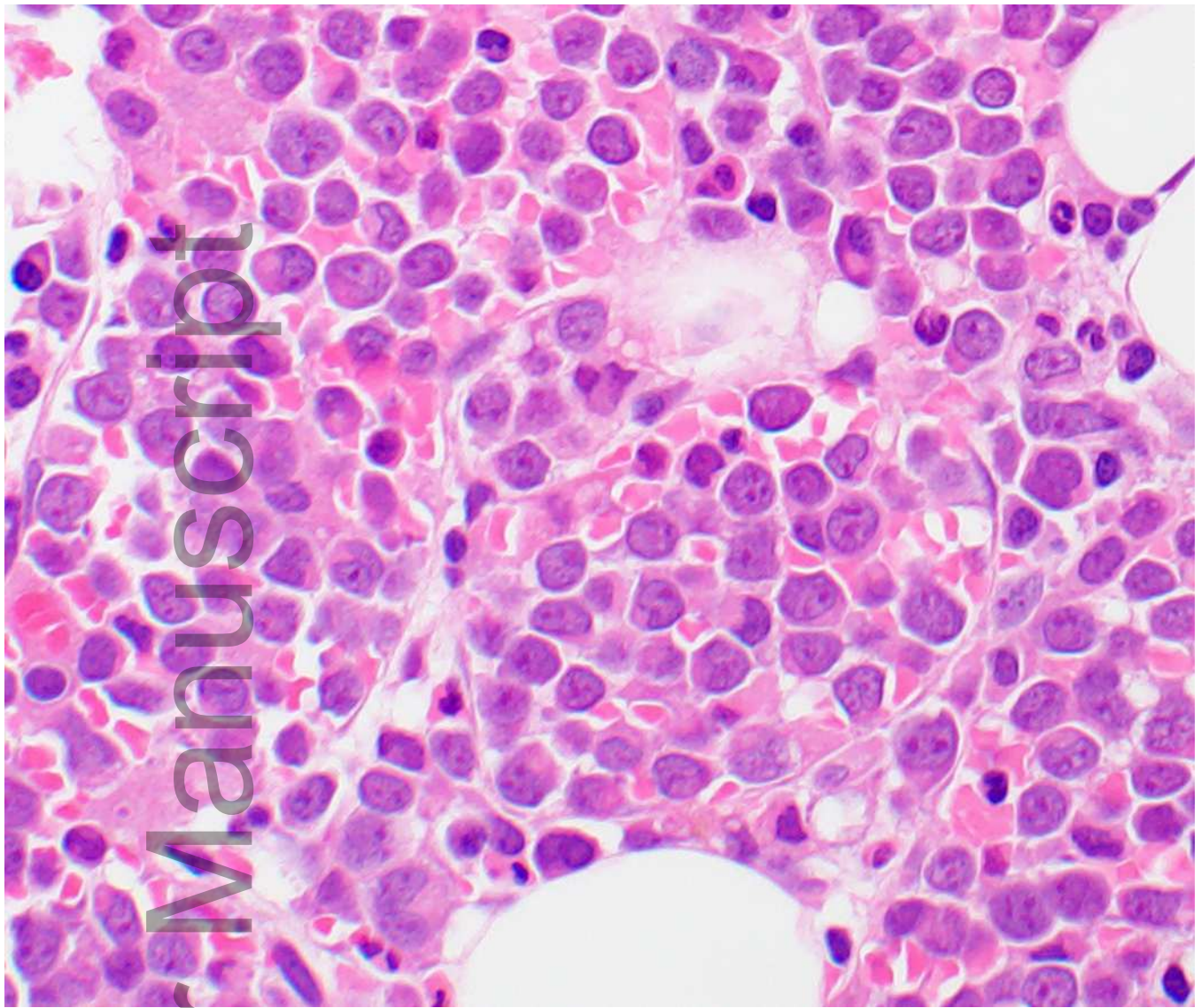
Figure 3: Immunohistochemical staining of a bone marrow core section for E-cadherin, original magnification x 800.

Figure 4: Metaphase karyotyping demonstrating a complex karyotype.

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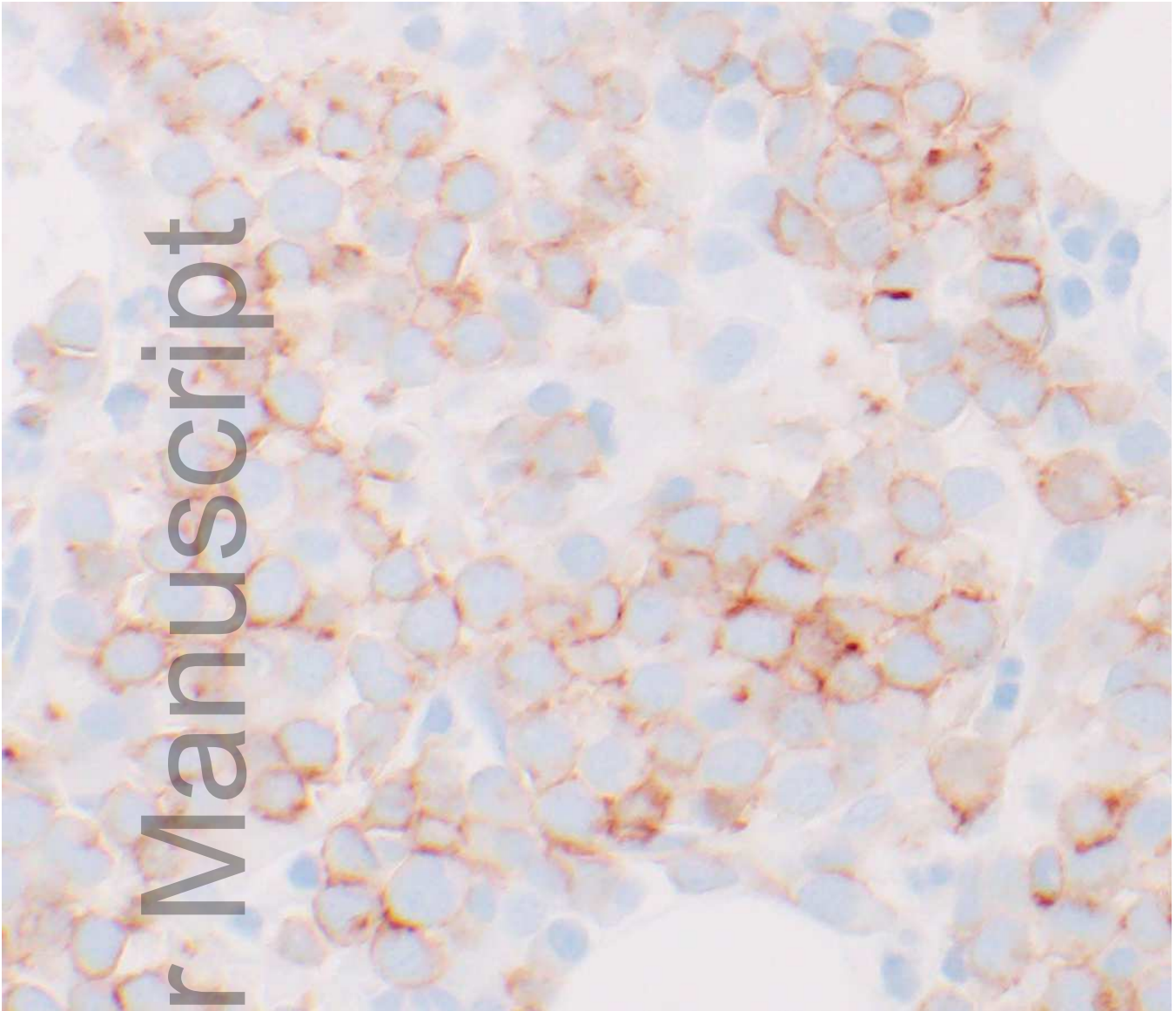


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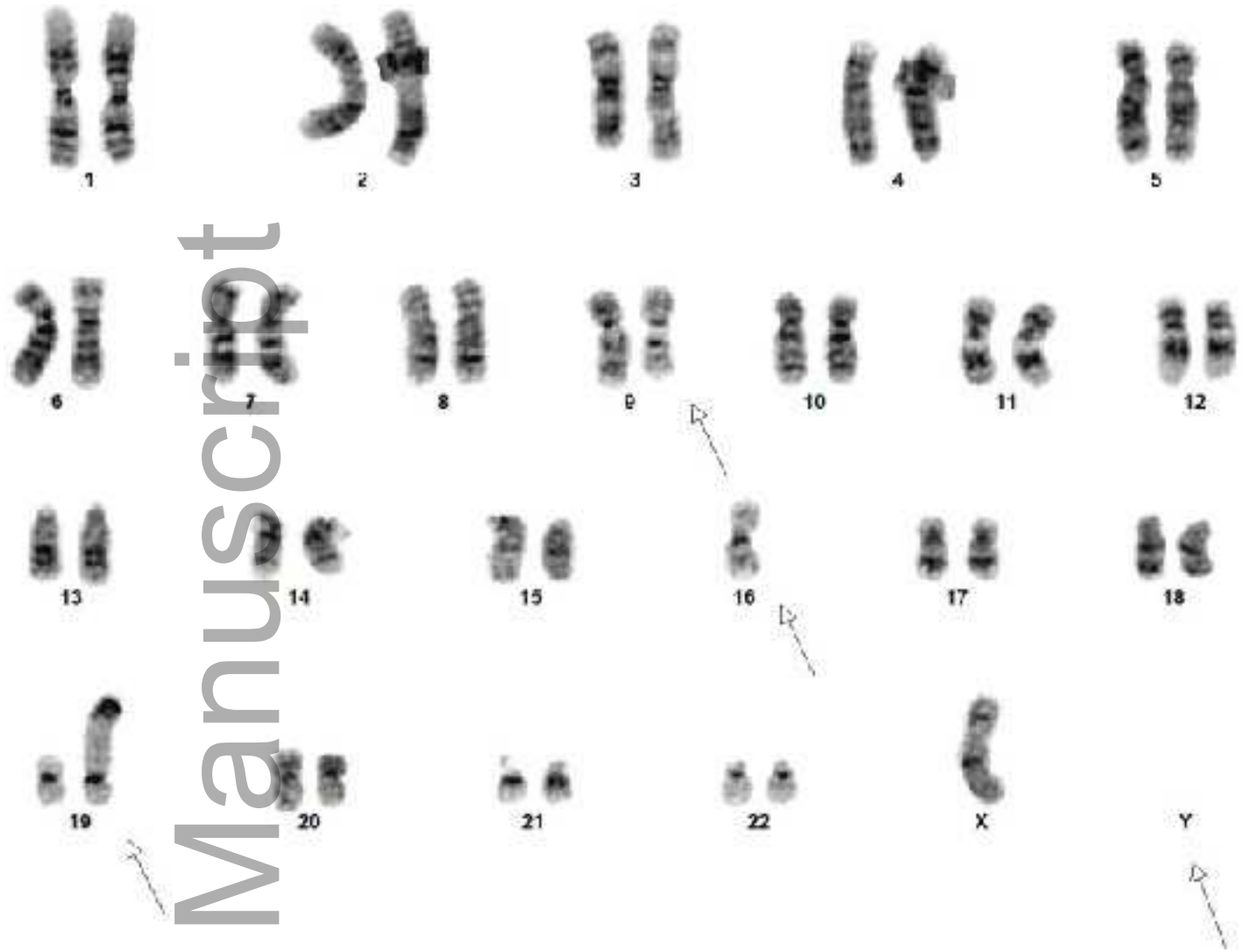


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