
| | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|
| 1995 | 1999 | | 77 |
| | 17 | 1 | 28 |
| (blast) | (promonocyte) (AML M4) | 가(20) (monocytoid immature cell) | 가 |
| | | 가 | 가 |
| | | | 가 |

2.5)

adriamycin cisplatin agent
 가²⁾.

, 가
 가 ,

1

:

17 가 3
 , 가
 (incisional biopsy)
 (osteosarcoma, epithelioid
 type) (Fig. 1,2,3).
 2 methotrexate 60gm, cis-
 platin 270mg, adriamycin 180mg
 Kotzs
 (Kotzs modular tumor prosthesis)
 4
 methotrexate 128mg, ifosfamide 67000mg,
 adriamycin 210mg (Fig. 4).
 2
 serum-AST, S-ALT 가
 0 ,
 110
 가 2 4
 (molar teeth)



Fig. 1. Initial anteroposterior and lateral radiographs of the left distal femur of a 17-year-old male demonstrate an osteolytic lesion in the distal femur, with a pathologic fracture, poorly defined margin, amorphous densities and periosteal reaction.

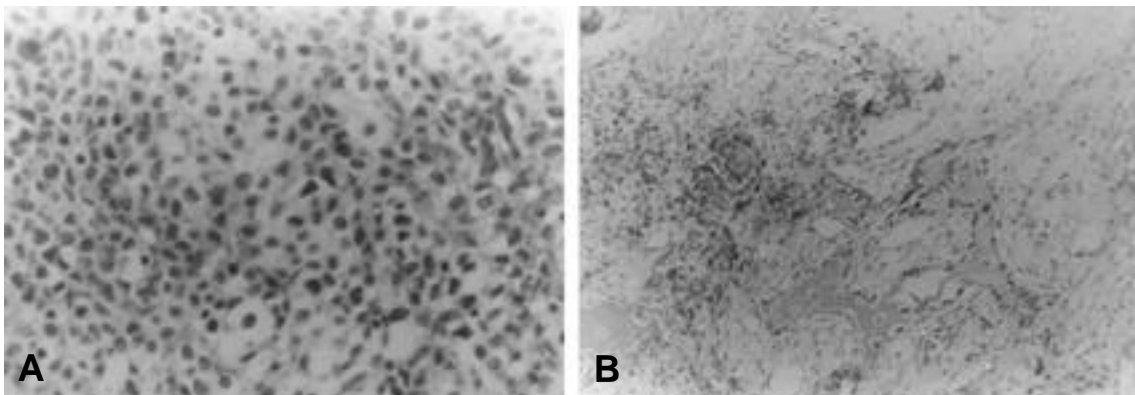


Fig. 3. Initial open bone biopsy demonstrates
 A. Anaplastic small round cells arranged in single or clusters producing osteoid matrix. In some area bizarre tumor giant cells are seen(H-E stain, $\times 200$).
 B. Hemorrhagic necrosis(H-E stain, $\times 100$).

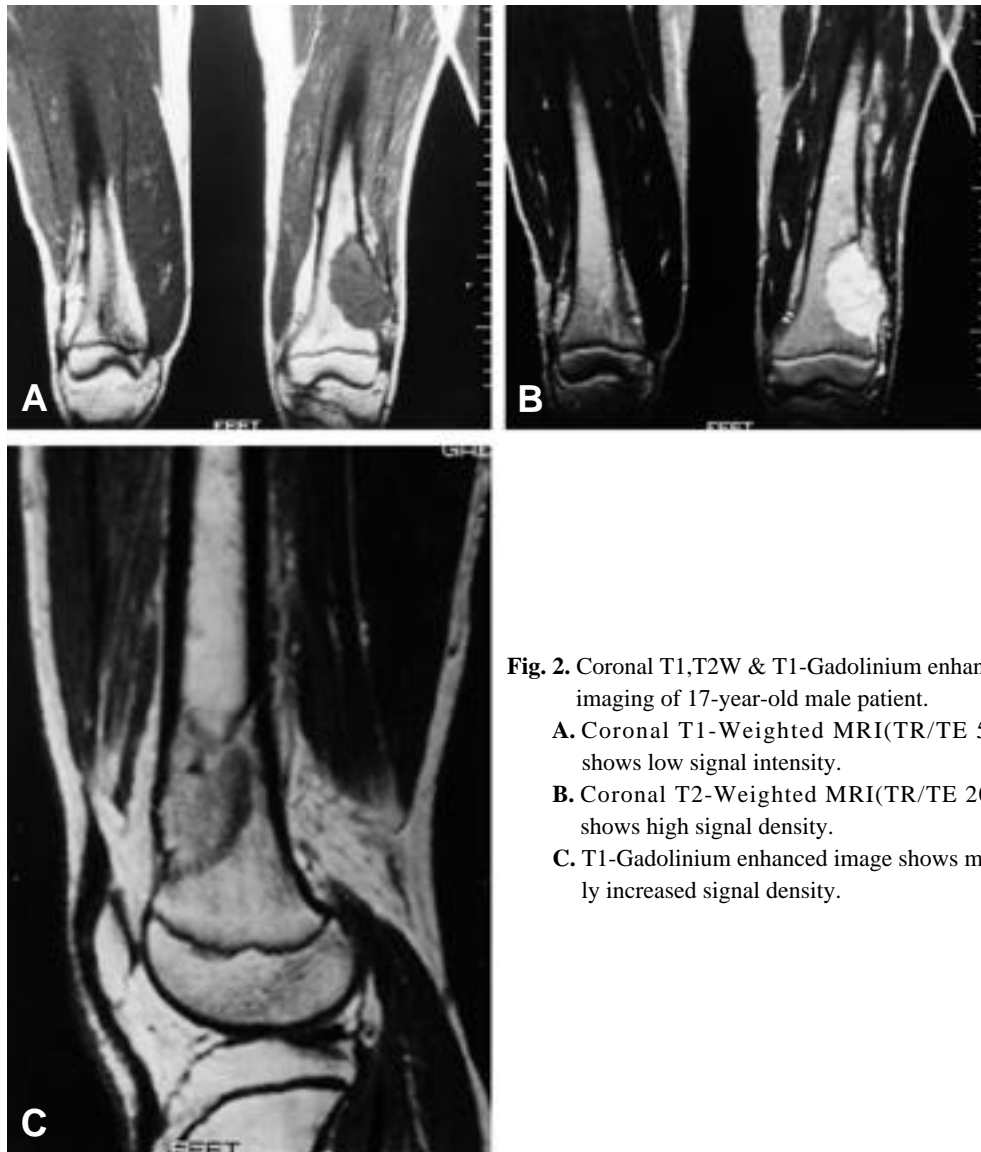


Fig. 2. Coronal T1,T2W & T1-Gadolinium enhanced MR imaging of 17-year-old male patient.
A. Coronal T1-Weighted MRI(TR/TE 500/12) shows low signal intensity.
B. Coronal T2-Weighted MRI(TR/TE 2000/80) shows high signal density.
C. T1-Gadolinium enhanced image shows moderately increased signal density.

3

110/70mmHg, 80 / , 20 /
 , 36.5 C WBC
 200,700/μL, Hb 8.0g/dL, Hct 30.6%, Platelet
 50,000/μL, PDW 11.7%, ESR 4mm/hr, serum
 AST/ALT 111/27I IU/L, ALP 246 U/L, LDH
 2056 IU/L
 WBC differential count
 blast immature cell

(monocytoid imma-
 ture cell) (blast) 가
 (Table 1, Fig. 5). (granulo-
 cyte) , 1%
 (metamyelocyte), 3% (myelo-
 cyte), 2% (promyelocyte), 49%

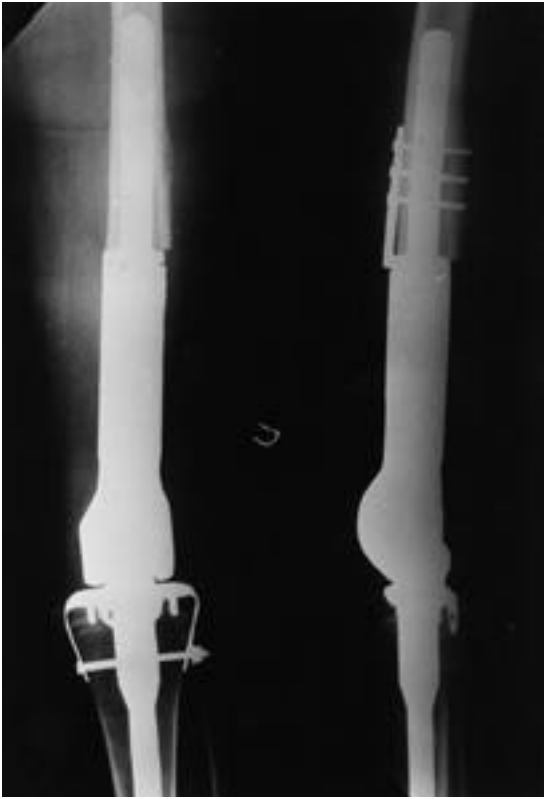


Fig. 4. Postoperative anteroposterior radiograph of left femur shows Kotz's type modular tumor prosthesis.

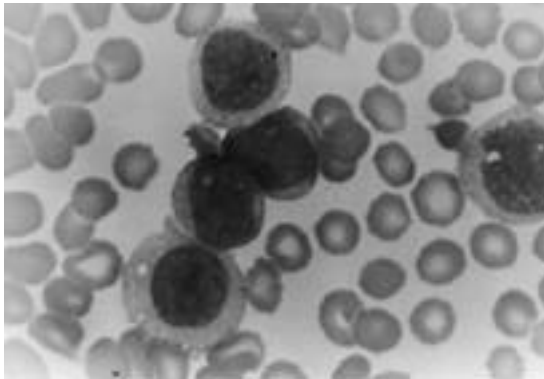


Fig. 5. Peripheral blood smear shows monocyctoid immature cells and blasts (Wright stain, $\times 1000$).

Table 1. Peripheral blood findings

| Lab | Results |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| WBC($\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$) | 248.70 |
| RBC($\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$) | 4.27 |
| Hb(g/dL) | 11.5 |
| Hct(%) | 37.7 |
| MCV(fL) | 88.4 |
| MCH(pg) | 26.9 |
| MCHC(g/dL) | 30.5 |
| PLT(μL) | 34 |
| Reticulocyte(%) | 13 |
| Diff Count(%) | |
| Band neutrophil | 1 |
| Segmented neutrophil | 0 |
| Lymphocyte | 9 |
| Monocyte | 4 |
| Eosinophil | 0 |
| Basophil | 0 |
| Metamyelocyte | 1 |
| Myelocyte | 3 |
| Promyelocyte | 2 |
| Blast | 31 |
| Immature cell | 49 |

ularity)

(monocytic blast)

(Table 2).

(folded nuclei)

(gray-blue

cytoplasm)

(azurophilic granule)

(Fig 6).

50%

myeloperoxidase

non-specific esterase

50%

fluoride

nophenotype)

(flow cytome-

try)

(mono-

clonal antibody)

Table 3

CD13, CD33, CD14

(promonocyte), 31%

(blast)

HLA-DR

(hypercel

4 (AML M4 subtype)

Table 2. Bone marrow differential count

| Cell Type | Results(%) |
|----------------------|------------|
| Blast | 0 |
| Promyelocyte | 0 |
| Myelocyte | 0.5 |
| Metamyelocyte | 0 |
| Band neutrophil | 0 |
| Segmented neutrophil | 0.5 |
| Eosinophil | 0 |
| Basophil | 0.2 |
| Lymphocyte | 6.6 |
| Monoblast | 60.8 |
| Promonocyte | 28.4 |
| Monocyte | 0 |
| Pronormoblast | 0 |
| Plasma Cell | 0.9 |
| Histiocyte | 1.2 |
| Immature Cell | 0 |

Table 3. Immunophenotyping studies of leukemic cells

| CD | Positivity(%) |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Lymphocytic-T Lineage | |
| CD3 | 3.4 |
| CD7 | 2.8 |
| CD10 | 0.5 |
| Lymphocytic -B Lineage | |
| CD19 | 0.8 |
| CD20 | negative |
| HLA-DR | 60.7 |
| Non-Lymphocytic Markers | |
| CD13 | 30.5 |
| CD14 | 40.4 |
| CD33 | 85.8 |
| CD34 | 2.23 |
| Additional Markers | |
| SIg | negative |
| Cytoplasmic μ | negative |
| Tdt | negative |

*CD; Cluster Designation

†SIg; Surface Iminogloblin

‡Tdt; Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase

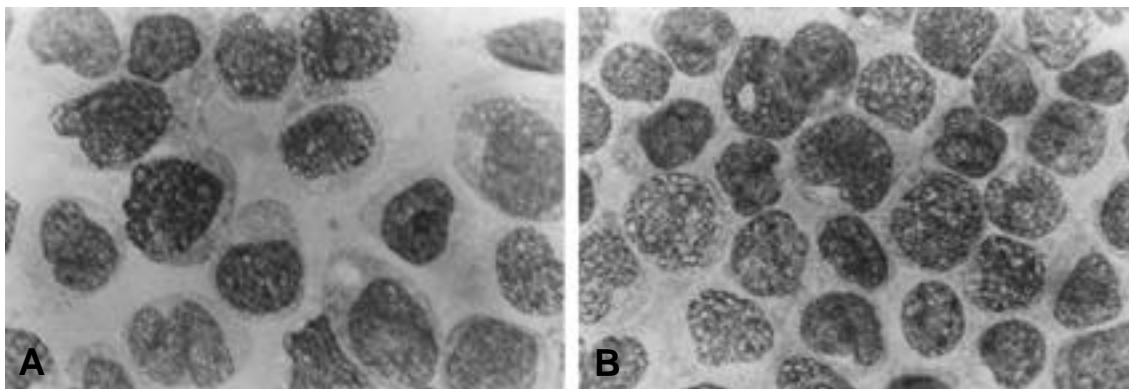


Fig. 6. Bone marrow aspiration(A,B) demonstrate monocytoid immaturred cells showing maturation with folded nuclei, gray-blue cytoplasm and fine azurophilic granules suggesting acute myeloid leukemia(Wright stain, × 1000).

FAB (AML) M2, M4, M5 subtype

3% 46%

alkylating (cyclophos

10 2.3 가

3,11),

5,6,8),

phamide, chlorambucil, melphalan, nitrogen mustard, azathioprine, vinblastine, procarbazine가
methotrexate,
vinblastine, uracil mustard, thiotepa
1,5,7)

(myelodysplastic)
3),

adriamycin

(multiple myeloma),
(ovarian carcinoma), (Hodgkin's disease), (Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma), 가 (polycythemia rubra vera)
가
5-7)

t(8;21), inv(16), t(15;17)
(translocation)
11q23 M4 M5가 8,9)
M4

CDDP(Cis-Diamminedichloroplatinum)
(mutagenicity)

Sima 6) 2
AML M4 AML M2
, Hilde Gregor 4)
1 AML M5a
1994 1999 77

(sister chromatid exchange)
6). M.D. Andersen Cancer Center
1944 1989 392

methotrexate, cisplatin, ifosfamide, adriamycin
1
methotrexate, cisplatin, ifosfamide adriamycin 가

platin regimens non-cisplatin regimens
cisplatin regimens 2
cisplatin
900mg/m², 1,500mg/m²
cisplatin alkylating

6).
cisplatin 가 270mg/m²) ,
cisplatin가 39 , 28

3 6 (48~72
1~3
5),

de novo AML secondary AML
(hypodiploidy)
(hyperdiploidy) 1 Hb 10g/dL
5 7 가 , 10
10,11)가 가,
(preleukemic phase) 60 (high

risk) ,

10
 (hepatomegaly), (hyperbilirubine
 mia), (hypofibrinogenemia)
 가 가 7).
 가
 , t(8;21) t(15;17),
 inv 16 가 t(4;11) t(9;22)
 가 가
 가 8,9), 가 가
 5, 7, 8
 6).
 , 가
 (WBC 200,000/ μ L), (Hb 8.0g/dL),
 (platelet 50,000/ μ L)
 가

methotrexate, doxorubicin(adriamycin), cis-
 platin, ifosfamide 28
 4 (AML M4)
 가

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Abstract

Secondary Acute Myeloid Leukemia after Chemotherapy in an Osteosarcoma Patient - A Case Report -

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In the case of osteosarcoma, secondary acute myeloid leukemia which occurs as the consequences of the complication of chemotherapy, is rare. We are reporting the case that we have recently experienced in the laboratory.

A case of secondary acute myeloid leukemia have been occurred to among 77 patients who have been diagnosed as osteosarcoma and received chemotherapy from 1995 to 1999. This case was compared with the cases of other reports for the analysis of its cause and results.

A 17-year-old man was diagnosed as a osteosarcoma in the distal part of femur, and recieved chemotherapy. Within 28months, the hematological analysis of the case indicated the severe increase in the number of the white cell (over 200,000) and the profound decrease in the number of platelets. A test of bone marrow needle aspiration and peripheral blood smear showed a tremendous increase in the number of the monocytoid immature cell, which mostly are blasts and promonocytes. Due to this clinical results, the case was diagnosed as the secondary acute myeloid leukemia after the chemotherapy.

The frequency of occurrence of secondary acute myeloid leukemia after chemotherapy is quite phenomenal. But the disease could be fatal leading to a high rate of morbidity and mortality without early diagnosis and treatment. Hence, an enough recognition of the possibility of its development, the periodical observation and inspection after chemotherapy and an immediate treatment in the case of occurrence are essential.

Key Words : Osteosarcoma, Chemotherapy, Secondary acute myeloid leukemia

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