

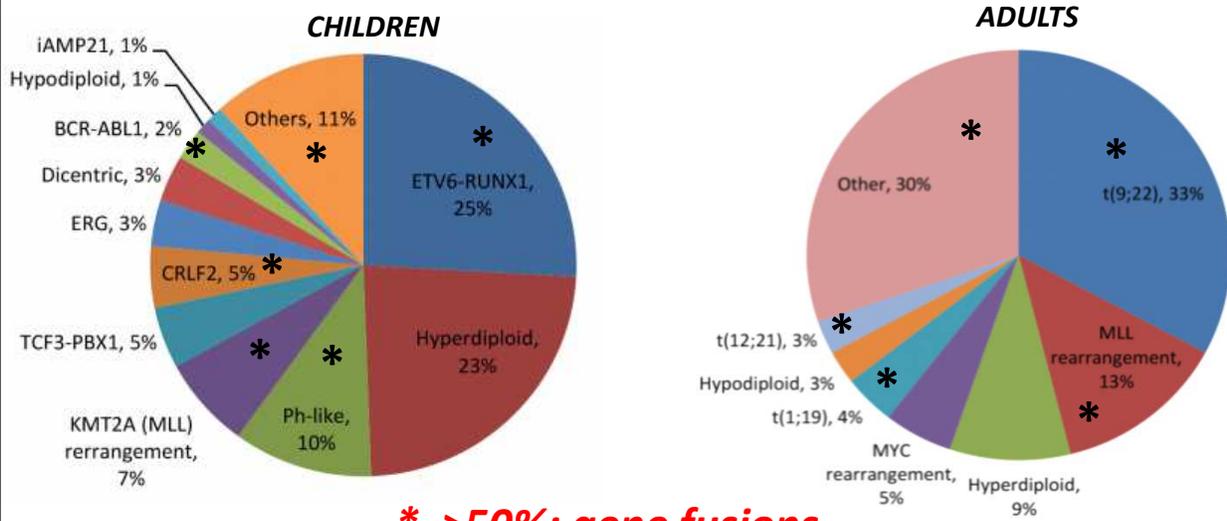
Hematological malignancy case presentation

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 Assistant Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School
 and Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center
 Harvard Stem Cell Institute Faculty

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 Assistant Professor of Pathology, Harvard Medical School
 Assistant Pathologist, Massachusetts General Hospital

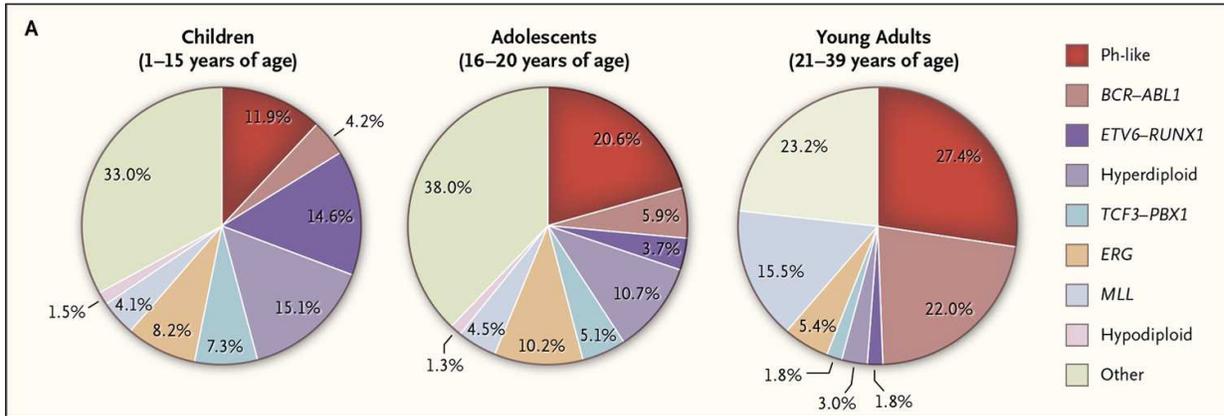
Nardi V,Hock H. Blood Adv. 2020

Frequency of genetic alterations in pediatric and adult ALL



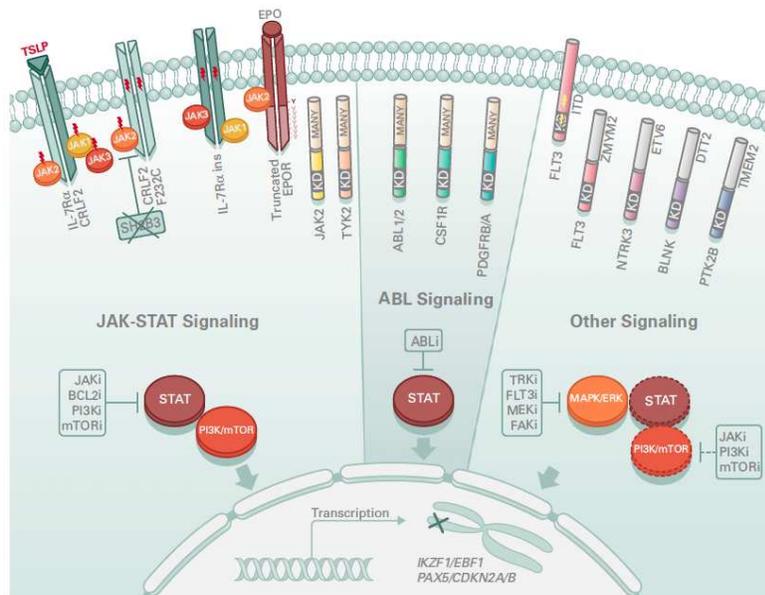
Zhang, X. et al. Oncotarget 2017

Ph-like B-ALL subgroup, a new entity in the WHO 2016 update with poor prognosis is common in the young adult and pediatric population



Graubert TA. *N Engl J Med* 2014;371:1064-1066.

Ph-like ALL is largely driven by activated kinases, amenable to targeted therapy

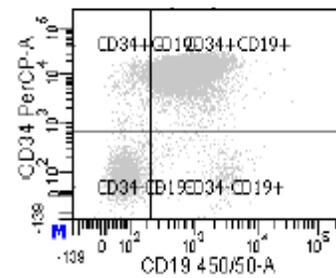
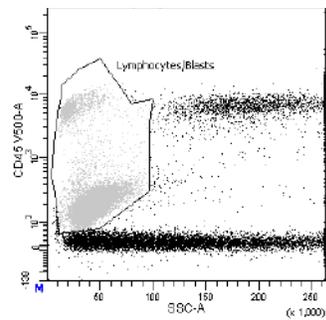
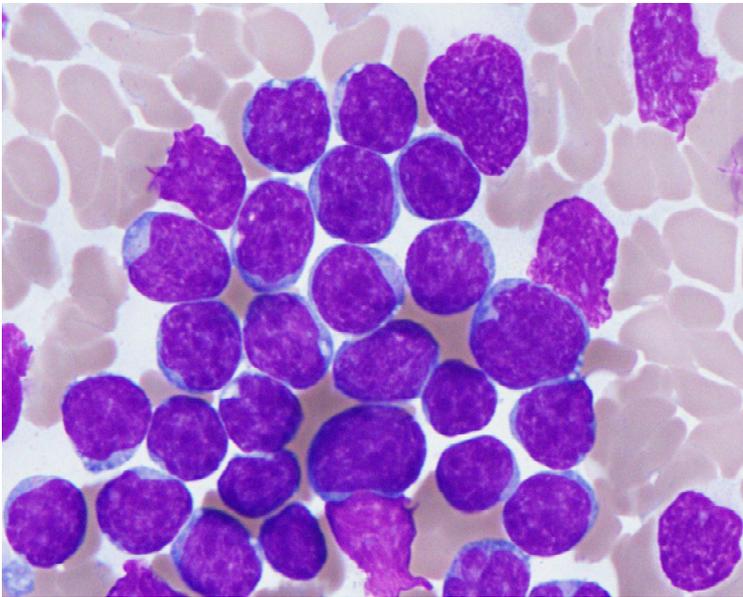


Iacobucci I., and Mullighan C.G., *JCO* 2017

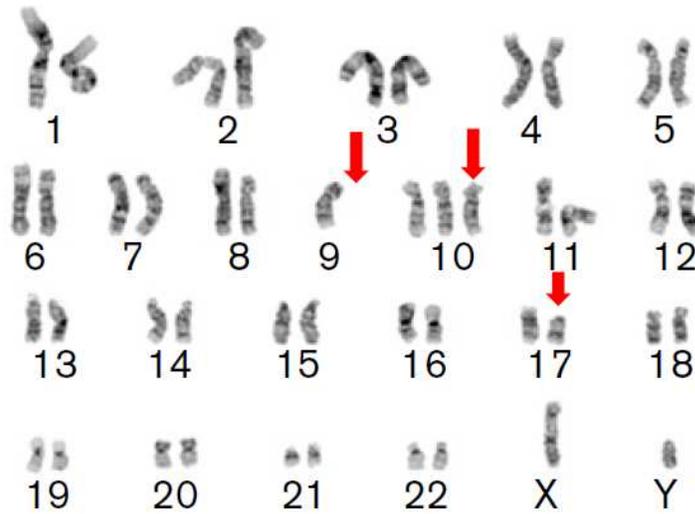
Case

61 yo male with Legionella pneumonia and pancytopenia

Initial bone marrow findings



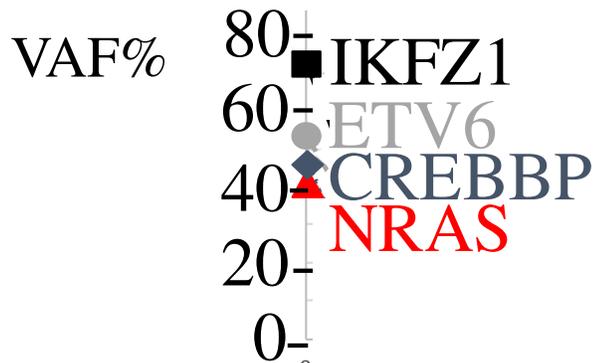
Cytogenetic analysis at diagnosis



Negative
BCR-ABL1
RT-PCR

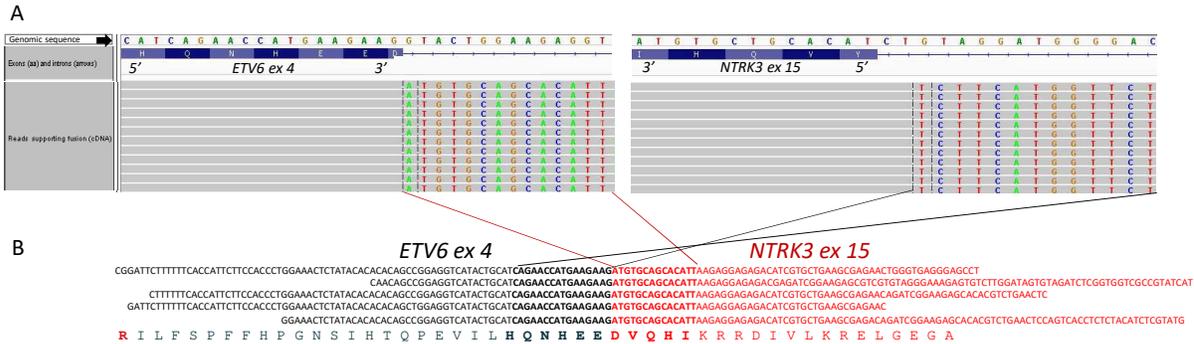
46,XY,-9,+10,del(17)(p11.2)[cp4]/46,XY[5]

Routine targeted DNA sequencing revealed 4 mutations



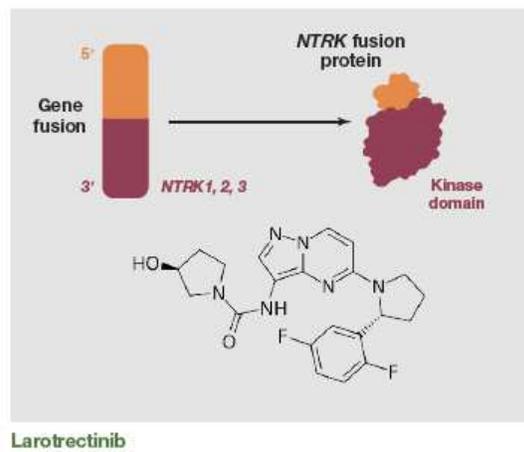
Routine targeted RNA sequencing revealed a gene fusion

Only few reads showed an *ETV6-NTRK3* fusion



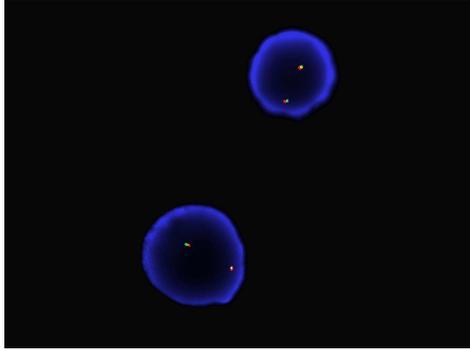
The fusion was in frame and predicted an activated kinase

ETV6 | NTRK3
 CCATGAAGAAGATGTGCAGCACATT
 H E E D V Q H I
 fusion sequence

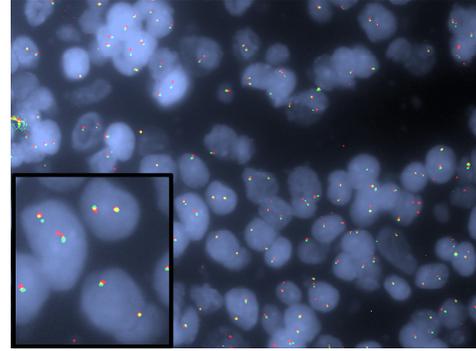


FISH did not support *ETV6-NTRK3* Rearrangement

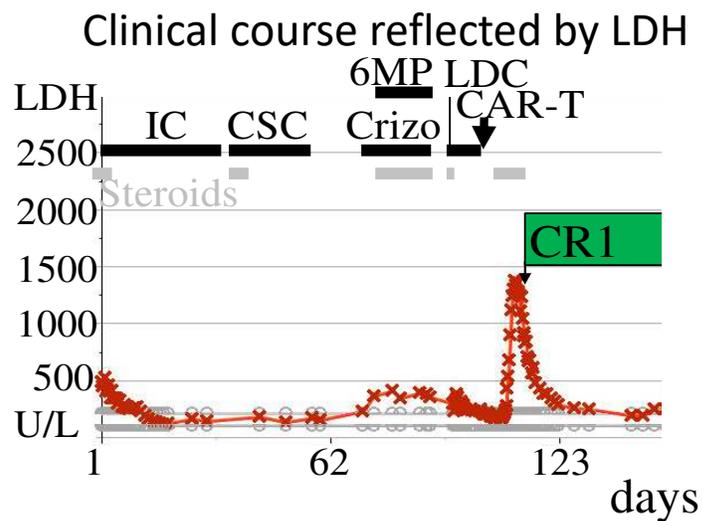
ETV6 break-apart FISH on whole nuclei



NTRK3 break-apart FISH on 4 um section

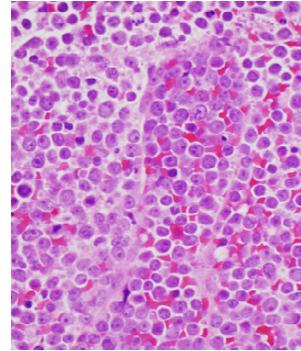
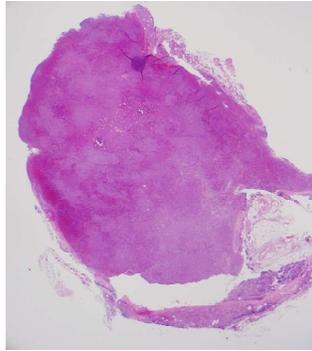
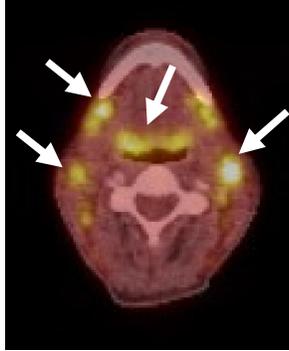


Conventional Chemo failed but allogeneic CART achieved a complete remission

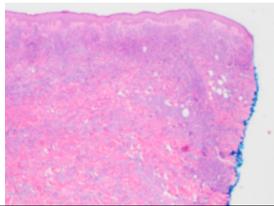


However, relapse occurred after 5 weeks:

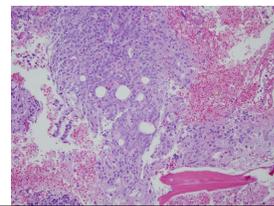
lymph nodes



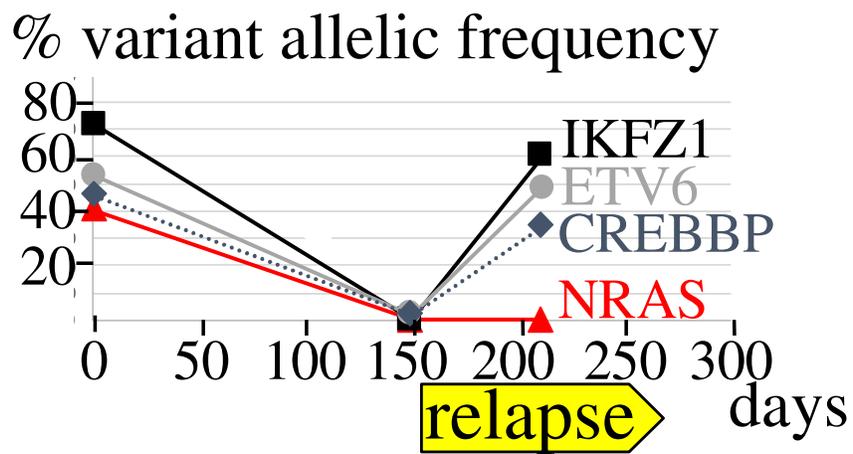
skin



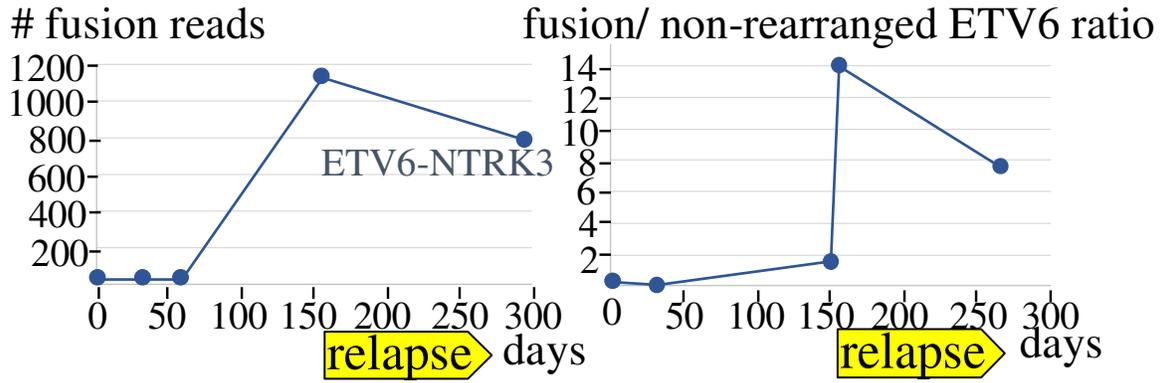
bone marrow



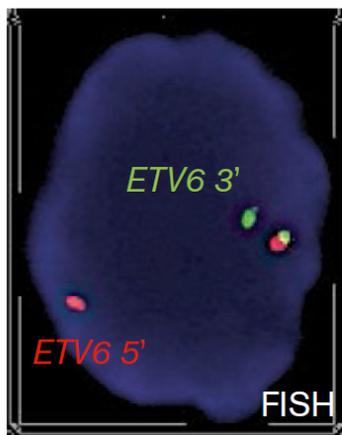
DNA sequencing results at relapse shows loss of the NRAS mutation



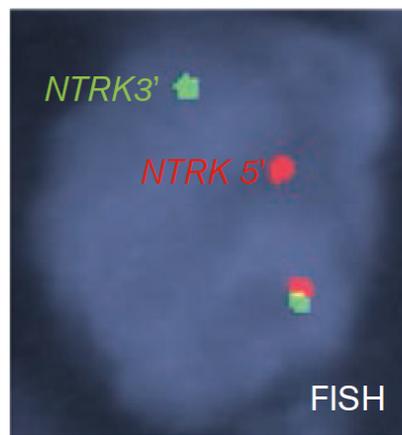
RNA sequencing at Relapse shows many reads supporting a fusion !



FISH at relapse (lymph node) confirmed cryptic *ETV6-NTRK3* rearrangement

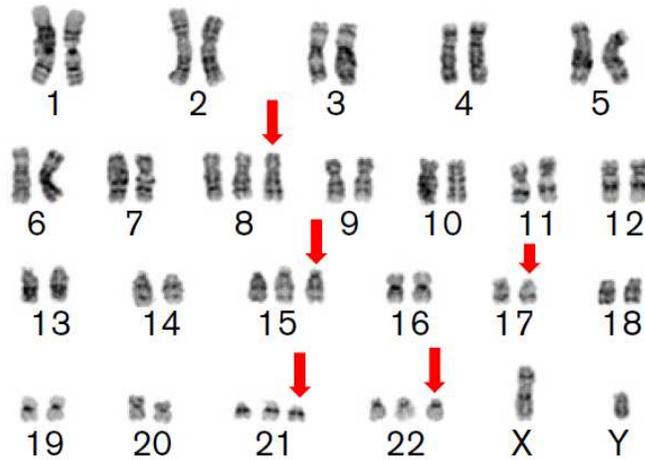


lymph node, day 156



lymph node, day 156

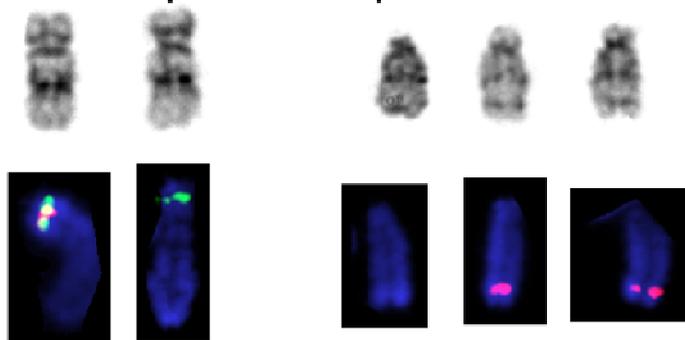
Cytogenetic analysis at relapse: new related clone



46,XY,-9,+10,del(17)(p11.2)[cp1]/ 49
51,XY,+5[5],+8[5],+15[2],del(17),+22,+22[5][cp6]/46,XY[cp13]

Cryptic Rearrangement Confirmed on metaphase FISH

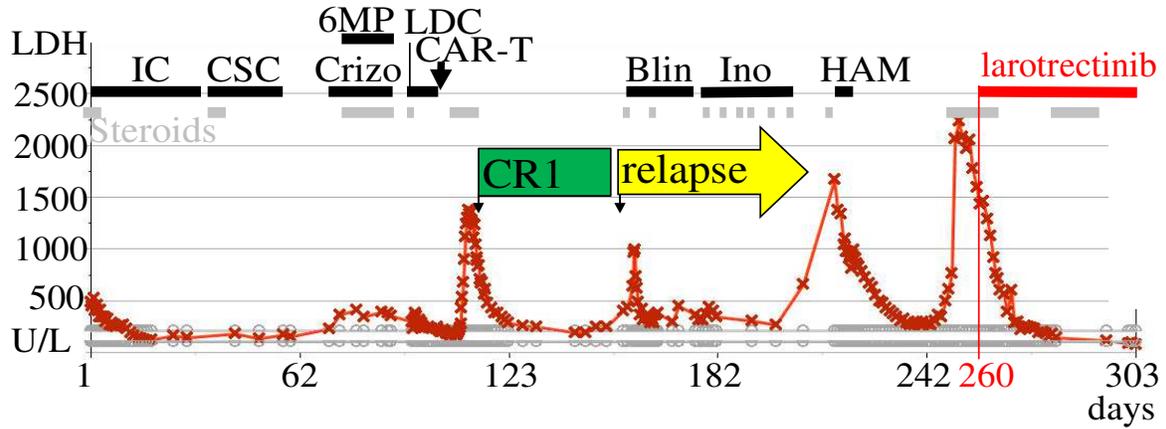
relapse metaphase FISH



nl 12 der(12)

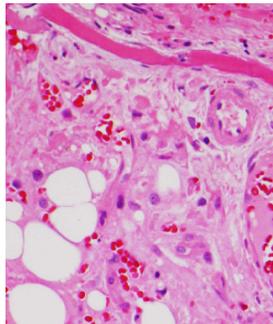
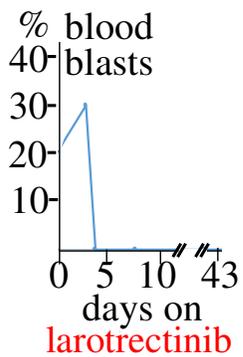
nl 15 der(15) der(15)

NTRK inhibitor showed clinical activity in relapse

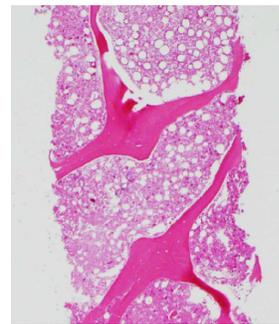


NTRK inhibitor showed clinical activity in relapse

inhibitor treatment:



larotrectinib day 7



larotrectinib day 39
bone marrow

Key points:

- Ph-like ALL is aggressive and not rare, but amenable to targeted therapy
- Different subclones propagated by different driver mutations may predominate at different disease stages
- Repeated, sophisticated molecular testing can be beneficial (many fusions are cryptic)

Acknowledgment

We thank the patient and his family for participation in research studies.