

World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

World J Clin Cases 2021 January 6; 9(1): 1-290



Contents

Thrice Monthly Volume 9 Number 1 January 6, 2021

OPINION REVIEW

- 1 Necessary problems in re-emergence of COVID-19
Chen S, Ren LZ, Ouyang HS, Liu S, Zhang LY

REVIEW

- 8 COVID-19: An overview and a clinical update
Krishnan A, Hamilton JP, Alqahtani SA, Woreta TA

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Retrospective Cohort Study

- 24 Log odds of positive lymph nodes is a better prognostic factor for oesophageal signet ring cell carcinoma than N stage
Wang F, Gao SG, Xue Q, Tan FW, Gao YS, Mao YS, Wang DL, Zhao J, Li Y, Yu XY, Cheng H, Zhao CG, Mu JW
- 36 Modified procedure for prolapse and hemorrhoids: Lower recurrence, higher satisfaction
Chen YY, Cheng YF, Wang QP, Ye B, Huang CJ, Zhou CJ, Cai M, Ye YK, Liu CB
- 47 Angiotensin converting enzymes inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers should be continued in COVID-19 patients with hypertension
Tian C, Li N, Bai Y, Xiao H, Li S, Ge QG, Shen N, Ma QB

Retrospective Study

- 61 Massively prolapsed intervertebral disc herniation with interlaminar endoscopic spine system Delta endoscope: A case series
Meng SW, Peng C, Zhou CL, Tao H, Wang C, Zhu K, Song MX, Ma XX
- 71 Primary lung cancer with radioiodine avidity: A thyroid cancer cohort study
Lu YL, Chen ST, Ho TY, Chan WH, Wong RJ, Hsueh C, Lin SF
- 81 Is traumatic meniscal lesion associated with acute fracture morphology changes of tibia plateau? A series of arthroscopic analysis of 67 patients
Chen YD, Chen SX, Liu HG, Zhao XS, Ou WH, Li HX, Huang HX

Observational Study

- 91 Role of relaxin in diastasis of the pubic symphysis peripartum
Wang Y, Li YQ, Tian MR, Wang N, Zheng ZC

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 102 Chinese medicine formulas for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: Overview of systematic reviews
Dai L, Zhou WJ, Zhong LLD, Tang XD, Ji G

- 118 Comparative profile for COVID-19 cases from China and North America: Clinical symptoms, comorbidities and disease biomarkers

Badawi A, Vasileva D

META-ANALYSIS

- 133 Polymerase chain reaction-based tests for detecting *Helicobacter pylori* clarithromycin resistance in stool samples: A meta-analysis

Gong RJ, Xu CX, Li H, Liu XM

CASE REPORT

- 148 Surgery-first for a patient with mild hemifacial microsomia: A case report and review of literature

Song JY, Yang H, He X, Gao S, Wu GM, Hu M, Zhang Y

- 163 Late-onset non-islet cell tumor hypoglycemia: A case report

Matsumoto S, Yamada E, Nakajima Y, Yamaguchi N, Okamura T, Yajima T, Yoshino S, Horiguchi K, Ishida E, Yoshikawa M, Nagaoka J, Sekiguchi S, Sue M, Okada S, Fukuda I, Shirabe K, Yamada M

- 170 Risk of group aggregative behavior during COVID-19 outbreak: A case report

Zuo H, Hu ZB, Zhu F

- 175 Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma of the liver: A case report

Dugalic V, Ignjatovic II, Kovac JD, Ilic N, Sopta J, Ostojic SR, Vasin D, Bogdanovic MD, Dumic I, Milovanovic T

- 183 Treatment of Stanford type A aortic dissection with triple pre-fenestration, reduced diameter, and three-dimensional-printing techniques: A case report

Zhang M, Tong YH, Liu C, Li XQ, Liu CJ, Liu Z

- 190 Hyperprolactinemia due to pituitary metastasis: A case report

Liu CY, Wang YB, Zhu HQ, You JL, Liu Z, Zhang XF

- 197 Pulmonary thromboembolism after distal ulna and radius fractures surgery: A case report and a literature review

Lv B, Xue F, Shen YC, Hu FB, Pan MM

- 204 Myeloid neoplasm with eosinophilia and rearrangement of platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta gene in children: Two case reports

Wang SC, Yang WY

- 211 Sclerosing angiomatoid nodular transformation of the spleen: A case report and literature review

Li SX, Fan YH, Wu H, Lv GY

- 218 Late recurrence of papillary thyroid cancer from needle tract implantation after core needle biopsy: A case report

Kim YH, Choi IH, Lee JE, Kim Z, Han SW, Hur SM, Lee J

- 224** Atypical adult-onset Still's disease with an initial and sole manifestation of liver injury: A case report and review of literature
Yu F, Qin SY, Zhou CY, Zhao L, Xu Y, Jia EN, Wang JB
- 232** Type A aortic dissection developed after type B dissection with the presentation of shoulder pain: A case report
Yin XB, Wang XK, Xu S, He CY
- 236** Hemosuccus pancreaticus caused by gastroduodenal artery pseudoaneurysm associated with chronic pancreatitis: A case report and review of literature
Cui HY, Jiang CH, Dong J, Wen Y, Chen YW
- 245** Endoscopic treatment for acute appendicitis with coexistent acute pancreatitis: Two case reports
Du ZQ, Ding WJ, Wang F, Zhou XR, Chen TM
- 252** Residual tumor and central lymph node metastasis after thermal ablation of papillary thyroid carcinoma: A case report and review of literature
Hua Y, Yang JW, He L, Xu H, Huo HZ, Zhu CF
- 262** Endoscopic salvage treatment of histoacryl after stent application on the anastomotic leak after gastrectomy: A case report
Kim HS, Kim Y, Han JH
- 267** Immunosuppressant treatment for IgG4-related sclerosing cholangitis: A case report
Kim JS, Choi WH, Lee KA, Kim HS
- 274** Intraparenchymal hemorrhage after surgical decompression of an epencephalon arachnoid cyst: A case report
Wang XJ
- 278** Krukenberg tumor with concomitant ipsilateral hydronephrosis and spermatic cord metastasis in a man: A case report
Tsao SH, Chuang CK
- 284** Simultaneous bilateral acromial base fractures after staged reverse total shoulder arthroplasty: A case report
Kim DH, Kim BS, Cho CH

ABOUT COVER

Editorial Board Member of *World Journal of Clinical Cases*, Dr. Antonio Corvino is a PhD in the Motor Science and Wellness Department of University of Naples "Parthenope". After obtaining his MD degree from the School of Medicine, Second University of Naples (2008), he completed a residency in Radiology at the University of Naples Federico II (2014). Following post-graduate training at the Catholic University of Rome, yielding a second level Master's degree in "Internal Ultrasound Diagnostic and Echo-Guided Therapies" (2015), he served on the directive board of Young Directive of Italian Society of Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology (2016-2018). His ongoing research interests involve ultrasound and ultrasound contrast media in abdominal and non-abdominal applications, mainly in gastrointestinal, hepatic, vascular, and musculoskeletal imaging. (L-Editor: Filipodia)

AIMS AND SCOPE

The primary aim of *World Journal of Clinical Cases* (WJCC, *World J Clin Cases*) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of clinical medicine with a platform to publish high-quality clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJCC mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of clinical medicine and covering a wide range of topics, including case control studies, retrospective cohort studies, retrospective studies, clinical trials studies, observational studies, prospective studies, randomized controlled trials, randomized clinical trials, systematic reviews, meta-analysis, and case reports.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The WJCC is now indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, Scopus, PubMed, and PubMed Central. The 2020 Edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2019 impact factor (IF) for WJCC as 1.013; IF without journal self cites: 0.991; Ranking: 120 among 165 journals in medicine, general and internal; and Quartile category: Q3. The WJCC's CiteScore for 2019 is 0.3 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2019: General Medicine is 394/529.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Yan-Xia Xing; Production Department Director: Yun-Xiaojuan Wu; Editorial Office Director: Jin-Lai Wang.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Clinical Cases

ISSN

ISSN 2307-8960 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

April 16, 2013

FREQUENCY

Thrice Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Dennis A Bloomfield, Sandro Vento, Bao-gan Peng

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

January 6, 2021

COPYRIGHT

© 2021 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>



Myeloid neoplasm with eosinophilia and rearrangement of platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta gene in children: Two case reports

Shi-Chong Wang, Wen-Yu Yang

ORCID number: Shi-Chong Wang 0000-0001-8484-1242; Wen-Yu Yang 0000-0002-4882-2607.

Author contributions: Wang SC collected the data and wrote the manuscript; Yang WY revised the manuscript for important intellectual content and English language; All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

Informed consent statement: All study participants, or their legal guardian, provided informed written consent prior to study enrollment.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

CARE Checklist (2016) statement: The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to

Shi-Chong Wang, Wen-Yu Yang, State Key Laboratory of Experimental Hematology, National Clinical Research Center for Blood Diseases, Institute of Hematology & Blood Diseases Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Peking Union Medical College, Tianjin 300020, China

Corresponding author: Wen-Yu Yang, PhD, Chief Doctor, State Key Laboratory of Experimental Hematology, National Clinical Research Center for Blood Diseases, Institute of Hematology & Blood Diseases Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Peking Union Medical College, No. 288 Nanjing Road, Tianjin 300020, China.
yangwenyu@ihcams.ac.cn

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Myeloid neoplasm (MN) with eosinophilia and rearrangement of platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (PDGFRB) shows a good therapeutic response to imatinib in adults. MN is rarely found in children, and the efficacy of imatinib on pediatric patients remain unclear.

CASE SUMMARY

We report 2 pediatric cases diagnosed with MN with eosinophilia and PDGFRB rearrangement who were treated with imatinib. Case 1 was a 1-year-old girl admitted to the hospital because of “abdominal distension with hyperleukocytosis for 3 mo”. She had leukocytosis, anemia, and eosinophilia (the absolute eosinophil count (AEC) was 8960/ μ L), and her fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) test revealed that PDGFRB rearrangement was detected in 70% of 500 interphase cells. Case 2 was a 2-year-old girl admitted to the hospital because of “recurrent fever and rashes for 1 mo”. Her blood cell count showed an AEC of 3540/ μ L. The FISH test revealed that PDGFRB rearrangement was detected in 71% of 500 interphase cells. Both patients were diagnosed as MN with eosinophilia and PDGFRB rearrangement. Imatinib was added into their treatment regimen. As expected, complete hematologic remission was achieved after 1 mo of treatment, and symptoms disappeared.

CONCLUSION

Although MN with eosinophilia and PDGFRB rearrangement usually occurs in adults, it can be found in children. The therapeutic benefits of imatinib in these 2

distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

Manuscript source: Unsolicited manuscript

Specialty type: Hematology

Country/Territory of origin: China

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0

Grade B (Very good): B

Grade C (Good): 0

Grade D (Fair): 0

Grade E (Poor): 0

Received: June 24, 2020

Peer-review started: June 24, 2020

First decision: October 18, 2020

Revised: October 22, 2020

Accepted: November 12, 2020

Article in press: November 12, 2020

Published online: January 6, 2021

P-Reviewer: Rolla G

S-Editor: Liu M

L-Editor: Filipodia

P-Editor: Wang LYT



pediatric patients were consistent with its reported effects in adult patients.

Key Words: Myeloid neoplasm; Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta rearrangement; Eosinophilia; Children; Imatinib; Case report

©The Author(s) 2020. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core Tip: In the present report, we describe 2 pediatric patients diagnosed as myeloid neoplasm (MN) with eosinophilia and platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (PDGFRB) rearrangement and reviewed the relative literature to analyze the clinical and therapeutic features of this rare clinical entity. Although MN with PDGFRB rearrangement rarely occurs in children, awareness should be increased for the possibility of this disease. Detection of the mutant gene by fluorescence *in situ* hybridization is necessary once the disease is suspected. Imatinib had a considerable effect on children, though the dose of imatinib is still unclear. Moreover, additional attention should be paid regarding the prognosis, life expectancy, side effects, and quality of life of these pediatric patients.

Citation: Wang SC, Yang WY. Myeloid neoplasm with eosinophilia and rearrangement of platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta gene in children: Two case reports. *World J Clin Cases* 2021; 9(1): 204-210

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v9/i1/204.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v9.i1.204>

INTRODUCTION

Myeloid neoplasms (MN) with eosinophilia and rearrangement of platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (PDGFRB) usually occurs in adults, while it is rarely found in children^[1]. Identification of the genes involved in the pathogenesis of MN is crucial for the guidance of treatment. Imatinib is recommended for adult patients with PDGFRB rearrangement due to its sustained hematologic remission and low toxicity^[2]. Literature review showed that only six children diagnosed as MN with PDGFRB rearrangement had been treated with imatinib. In the present report, we describe 2 pediatric patients diagnosed as MN with eosinophilia and PDGFRB rearrangement and reviewed the relative literature to analyze the clinical and therapeutic features of this rare clinical entity.

CASE PRESENTATION

Case 1

Chief complaint: A 1-year-old girl was admitted to the hospital because of "abdominal distension with hyperleukocytosis for 3 mo".

History of present illness: This girl was found to have a bulged abdominal lump 3 mo ago, and the routine blood tests showed that she had leukocytosis [white blood cell (WBC) count 56000/ μ L] and anemia (9.5 g/dL hemoglobin). She was admitted to the Institute of Hematology and Blood Diseases Hospital for further examination.

History of past illness: The patient had no history of other significant medical conditions.

Personal and family history: The patient had no significant personal and family history.

Physical examination: Physical examination revealed a pale appearance and splenomegaly.

Laboratory examinations: Her blood cell count showed that the WBC was 112000/ μ L, hemoglobin was 10.2 g/dL, and platelet count was 333000/ μ L. Differential blood

count was 69% neutrophils, 20% lymphocytes, 3% monocytes, and 8% eosinophils, with an absolute monocyte count (AMC) of 8960/ μ L. Bone marrow (BM) biopsy showed extreme myelomonocytic hyperplasia, neutrophils were prominently increased (mainly in metamyelocyte and stab granulocyte), eosinophils were relatively increased (12%), erythrocytes were decreased, and some small megakaryocytes were observed (Figure 1A). Karyotype analysis of the BM was 46, XX in 20/20 metaphases (Figure 1B). Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) test revealed that PDGFRB rearrangement was detected in 70% of 500 interphase cells (Figure 1C). Moreover, whole-genome sequencing revealed no mutations, and quantitative polymerase chain reaction was negative.

Imaging examinations: Ultrasound of the abdomen supported medium splenomegaly, measuring 9.1 cm \times 3.4 cm \times 4.4 cm with no abnormal function of the liver.

Diagnostic assessment: BM aspiration showed that the proportion of medullary blasts was less than 20%, and the negative results of the BCR-ABL fusion gene excluded BCL-ABL⁺ chronic myelogenous leukemia. Regarding the other fusion gene, the FISH test showed no rearrangement of platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha (PDGFRA), cytokine receptor-like factor 2 (CRLF2), or mixed-lineage leukemia (MLL) gene, and the P53/CEP17 mutational analyses were negative. Her clinical performance and laboratory examination met the diagnostic criteria of myeloid neoplasm with eosinophilia.

Case 2

Chief complaint: A 2-year-old girl was admitted to the hospital because of “recurrent fever and rashes for 1 mo”.

History of present illness: The girl was found with a subcutaneous nodule on her extremity 1 mo ago, and her parents were not concerned until onset of recurrent fever. She went to our hospital for further examination.

History of past illness: The patient had no history of other significant medical conditions.

Personal and family history: The patient had no significant personal and family history.

Physical examination: Physical examination showed a pale appearance and splenomegaly.

Laboratory examinations: Her routine blood test revealed that the WBC count was 34000/ μ L, hemoglobin was 7.1 g/dL, and platelet count was 36000/ μ L $\times 10^9$ /L. Differential blood count showed that the proportions of neutrophils and lymphocytes were 55.4% and 22.2%, respectively, the proportion of monocytes was 11.4% with an AMC of 3900/ μ L, and the proportion of eosinophils was 10.4% with an absolute eosinophil count of 3540/ μ L. BM biopsy displayed myelomonocytic hyperplasia and granulocytosis with left shift, eosinophils were relatively increased (13.5%), and the megakaryocytes were decreased (Figure 2A). Cytogenetic analysis showed that the karyotype was 46, XX, t(1;5)(q21;q33)[19]/46,XX^[1] in 20/20 metaphases (Figure 2B). There was no evidence of the BCR-ABL fusion gene, and the FISH test showed no rearrangement of PDGFRA, CRLF2, or MLL. P53/CEP17 mutational analyses were negative. The FISH test revealed that PDGFRB rearrangement was detected in 71% of 500 interphase cells (Figure 2C).

Imaging examinations: Ultrasound of the abdomen showed the enlarged liver with 3 cm was below the left costal margin, and the enlarged spleen was below the pelvic rim.

Diagnostic assessment: BM aspiration showed that the proportion of medullary blasts was less than 20%, and the negative results of the BCR-ABL fusion gene excluded BCL-ABL⁺ chronic myelogenous leukemia.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Based on clinical performance and laboratory examination, both of their diagnoses were revised as MN with eosinophilia and PDGFRB rearrangement according to

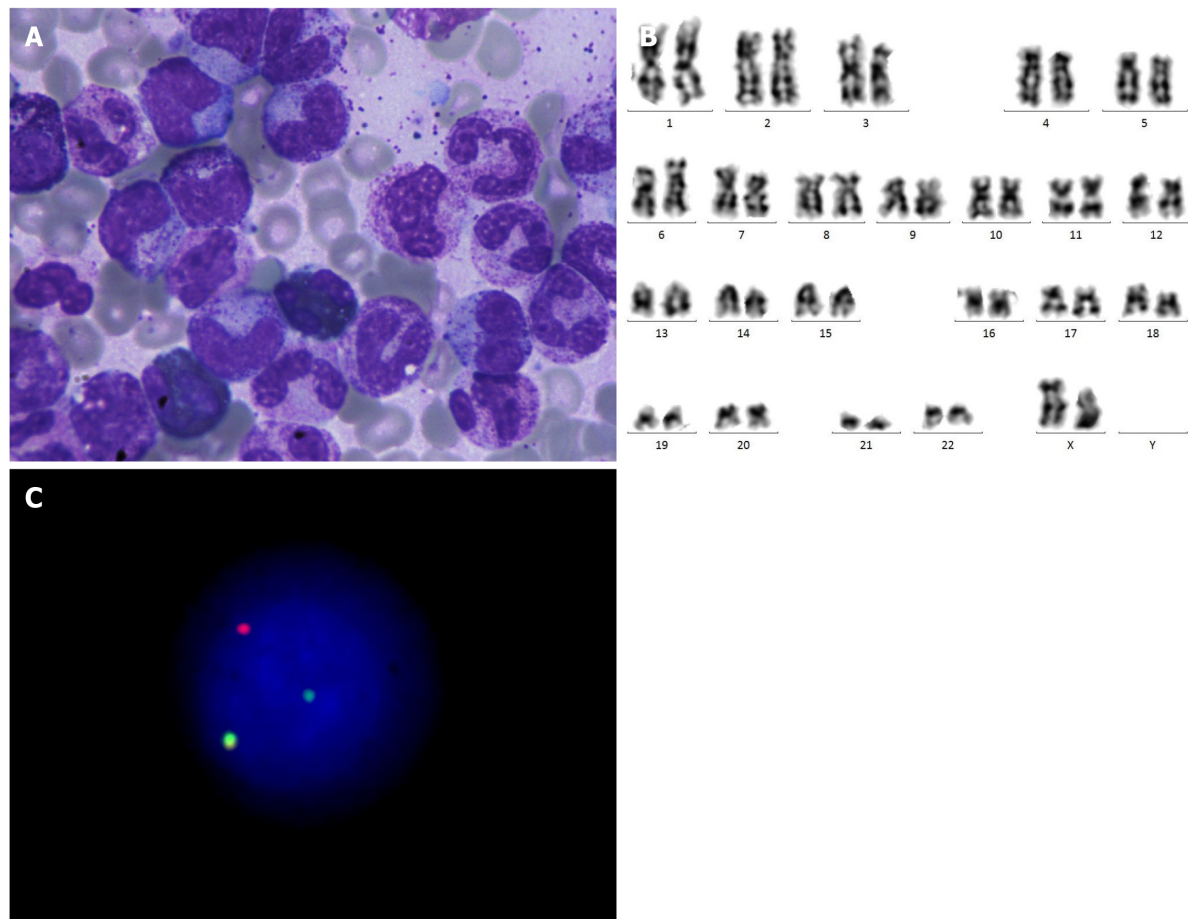


Figure 1 Myeloid neoplasm with eosinophilia and platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta rearrangement. A: Myelomonocyte hyperplasia and eosinophilia (aspirate smears, Wright-Giemsa stain, 1000 ×); B: Normal karyotype with 46, XX; C: Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization revealed platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta rearrangement.

revised 2016 World Health Organization classification of MN and eosinophilic disorders^[1].

TREATMENT

Taking into consideration several previous case reports and the physical condition of these pediatric patients, we suggested 100 mg imatinib (200 mg/m²) per day for their treatment. Both of them responded exquisitely to imatinib.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Case 1

The patient had a good response to imatinib therapy and achieved complete hematologic remission (CHR) after 1 mo. She was on maintenance therapy and remained in good condition during the 1 year of close follow-up.

Case 2

Complete resolution of leukocytosis and normal spleen size were achieved after 1 mo. The patient was closely followed up every 2 mo. Until now, the patient still receives 100 mg of imatinib per day, and hematologic remission and normal size of spleen have remained for more than 2 years.

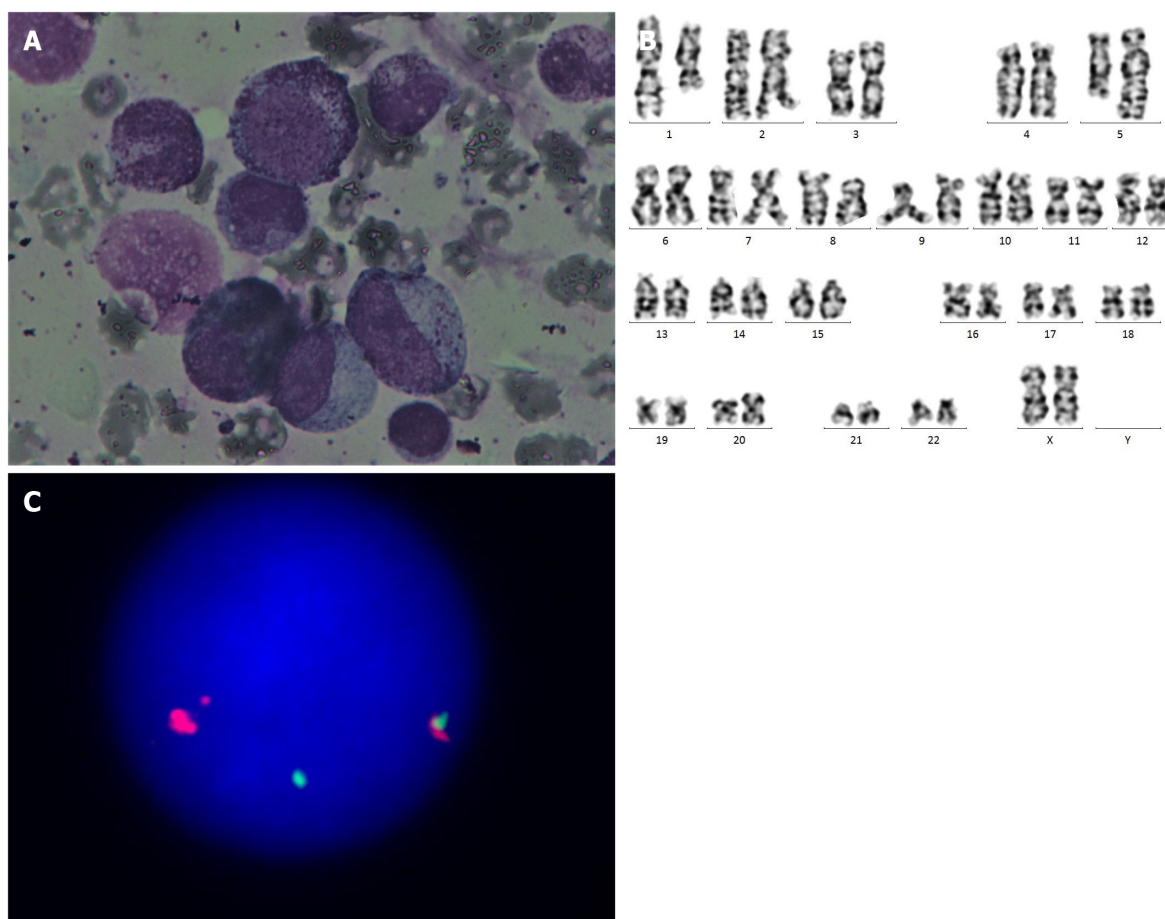


Figure 2 Myeloid neoplasm with eosinophilia and platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta rearrangement. A: Myelomonocyte hyperplasia (aspirate smears, Wright-Giemsa stain, 1000 ×); B: Karyotype with 46, XX, t(1;5)(q21;q33); C: Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization revealed platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta rearrangement.

DISCUSSION

In 2008, the World Health Organization has endorsed a semi-molecular classification scheme of disease subtypes “myeloid neoplasms with eosinophilia and rearrangement of PDGFRA, PDGFRB, or fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1)”. One previous study^[3] revealed that the incidence of myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN) with PDGFRB rearrangement is 1.8% of MPN (10/556), with a median age of 61 years. The identification of MN patients with rearrangements of PDGFRA/B has significant implications for treatment and prognosis. It has been reported that high rates (> 90%) of CHR and complete molecular remissions (CMR) have been achieved in adult MN patients on imatinib therapy. These durable responses can be translated into excellent progression-free and overall survival, while hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) remains the only approach to cure the disease^[4]. Since this disorder is rarely described in children, there is no guideline for pediatric MN patients with PDGFRB rearrangement, and the existing diagnosis and treatment are based on the guidelines for adult patients.

We searched PubMed and CNKI databases for the terms “child, PDGFRB rearrangement and imatinib”. There are only six reported cases^[5-9] of pediatric MN patients with PDGFRB rearrangement (Table 1). The patients’ age ranged from 0 to 8 years. All the children presented with leukocytosis, eosinophilia, and splenomegaly, and their molecular biological examination show the PDGFRB rearrangement. All patients had an abnormal karyotype involved in translocation of 5q31-33, which is a hotspot for diverse chromosomal aberrations in rearrangements of PDGFRB and formation of PDGFRB fusion genes (except one whose karyotype was unknown). Other common symptoms include anemia (6/8), thrombocytopenia (3/8), fever, and rashes. All of them received imatinib therapy; the initial doses range from 340 mg/m²

Table 1 Literature review of children diagnosed with myeloid neoplasm with eosinophilia and platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta rearrangement and treated with imatinib

| Diagnosis | Age | Sex | Karyotype | Dose of imatinib | Duration to complete remission | Clinical character | Ref. |
|--|---------|--------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| MDS/MPD syndrome with eosinophilia | 11 mo | Female | t(1;5)(q23;q33) | - | 5 mo | Anemia, leukocytosis eosinophilia, and thrombocytopenia hepatosplenomegaly. | Wilkinson <i>et al</i> ^[5] |
| JMML | Newborn | Male | t(1;5) q21;q33) | 370 mg/m ² | 1 mo | Leukocytosis with eosinophilia, thrombocytopenia and anemia hepatomegaly, | Abraham <i>et al</i> ^[6] |
| CEL | 8 yr | Male | t(1;5)(q21; 33) | 200mg/m ² daily | 1 mo | Anemia and leukocytosis eosinophilia, hepatosplenomegaly. | Li <i>et al</i> ^[7] |
| Myeloid neoplasms associated with the PDGFRB rearrangement | 1mo | Male | t(1;5) (q21; 33) | 340 mg/m ² /d- --170 mg/m ² /d | 1 mo | Anemia and leukocytosis eosinophils, hepatosplenomegaly. | Abraham <i>et al</i> ^[8] |
| Myeloid neoplasms associated with the PDGFRB rearrangement | 4 yr | Male | Not clear | 340 mg/m ² /d- --145 mg/m ² /d | 1 mo | Leukocytosis; eosinophils hepatosplenomegaly. | Abraham <i>et al</i> ^[8] |
| Myeloid neoplasms associated with the PDGFRB rearrangement | 19 mo | Male | t(5;14)(q33;q32) | 200 mg/m ² /d | 1 wk | Leukocytosis; eosinophilia, hepatosplenomegaly. | Zhang <i>et al</i> ^[9] |
| Myeloid neoplasms associated with the PDGFRB rearrangement | 1 yr | Female | Normal | 200 mg/m ² | 1 mo | Leukocytosis; anemia, eosinophilia, hepatosplenomegaly. | |
| Myeloid neoplasms associated with the PDGFRB rearrangement | 2 yr | Female | t(1;5)(q21;q33) | 200 mg/m ² | 1 mo | Leukocytosis; anemia, thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia, hepatosplenomegaly, fever, rashes. | |

CEL: Chronic eosinophilic leukemia; JMML: Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia; MDS: Myelodysplastic syndrome; MPD: Myeloproliferative disorders; PDGFRB: Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta.

to 200 mg/m², and the dose was reduced to 100-185 mg/m² during maintenance therapy. Children achieved the hematologic response after the use of imatinib, and the complete cytogenetic response and CMR was usually achieved at 1 mo after the therapy, which is consistent with its effect on adults.

The common side effects of imatinib are nausea, vomiting, tiredness, edema, myelotoxicity, and so on. The treatment was suspended in one patient^[7] for 1 mo because of the gastrointestinal reaction and was restarted due to the molecular relapse, and the patient achieves hematologic release after 2 mo. These findings suggest that temporary suspension of the drug may cause relapse, while patients can still benefit from such therapy when the treatment is resumed. Other patients are tolerant to the drug. One of the patients^[9] underwent HSCT because of the inconvenience of taking daily pills. Besides, there was no resistance to imatinib reported in children.

Consistent with these patients, both of our patients presented with leukocytosis, eosinophilia, and splenomegaly, their BM aspiration showed myelomonocytic hyperplasia, and the proportion of medullary blasts was less than 20%, which reminded us of the possibility of myeloproliferative diseases. Considering that the eosinophilia with no obvious cause is a possible hematological neoplasm with clonal eosinophilia, we tested their peripheral blood analysis for PDGFRA, PDGFRB, FGFR1, *etc.* by FISH^[10]. PDGFRB is usually associated with reciprocal translocations of 5q31-33 region thus presenting an abnormal karyotype. However, the karyotype in case 1 was normal, while the PDGFRB rearrangement detected by FISH was positive. This condition has been reported in adult cases, which may be caused by cryptic rearrangements, suggesting the necessity of the detection by molecular technology.

After clarifying the diagnosis and reviewing imatinib treatment in adults, as well as the patients before, we suggested 100 mg imatinib (200 mg/m²) per day for their treatment. Both patients we reported achieved hematologic release within 1 mo after initiation of the imatinib treatment, attained clinical remissions, and remained in sustained remission. Collectively, imatinib had a considerable effect on children. Patients could rapidly achieve CHR and CMR after the use of imatinib.

CONCLUSION

Although MN with eosinophilia and rearrangement of PDGFRB rarely occurs in children, we should increase our awareness for the possibility of this disease. PDGFRA, PDGFRB, or FGFR1 by FISH are necessary once the disease is suspected. Moreover, we should pay more attention to the prognosis, life expectancy, side effects, and quality of life of these pediatric patients. The dose of imatinib for treatment is still unclear. For more information about pediatric MN with eosinophilia and rearrangement of PDGFRB, a multicenter clinical study with long-term follow up is required.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude to all those who helped me during the writing of this report. Thanks for the patients, thanks for the guidance of doctors and nurses, thanks for my parents always supporting me.

REFERENCES

- 1 **Shomali W**, Gotlib J. World Health Organization-defined eosinophilic disorders: 2019 update on diagnosis, risk stratification, and management. *Am J Hematol* 2019; **94**: 1149-1167 [PMID: [31423623](#) DOI: [10.1002/ajh.25617](#)]
- 2 **David M**, Cross NC, Burgstaller S, Chase A, Curtis C, Dang R, Gardembas M, Goldman JM, Grand F, Hughes G, Huguet F, Lavender L, McArthur GA, Mahon FX, Massimini G, Melo J, Rousselot P, Russell-Jones RJ, Seymour JF, Smith G, Stark A, Waghorn K, Nikolova Z, Apperley JF. Durable responses to imatinib in patients with PDGFRB fusion gene-positive and BCR-ABL-negative chronic myeloproliferative disorders. *Blood* 2007; **109**: 61-64 [PMID: [16960151](#) DOI: [10.1182/blood-2006-05-024828](#)]
- 3 **Arefi M**, García JL, Peñarrubia MJ, Queizán JA, Hermosín L, López-Corral L, Megido M, Giraldo P, de las Heras N, Vanegas RJ, Gutiérrez NC, Hernández-Rivas JM. Incidence and clinical characteristics of myeloproliferative neoplasms displaying a PDGFRB rearrangement. *Eur J Haematol* 2012; **89**: 37-41 [PMID: [22587685](#) DOI: [10.1111/j.1600-0609.2012.01799.x](#)]
- 4 **Baer C**, Muehlbacher V, Kern W, Haferlach C, Haferlach T. Molecular genetic characterization of myeloid/Lymphoid neoplasms associated with eosinophilia and rearrangement of *PDGFRA*, *PDGFRB*, *FGFR1* or *PCMI-JAK2*. *Haematologica* 2018; **103**: e348-e350 [PMID: [29567772](#) DOI: [10.3324/haematol.2017.187302](#)]
- 5 **Wilkinson K**, Velloso ER, Lopes LF, Lee C, Aster JC, Shipp MA, Aguiar RC. Cloning of the t(1;5)(q23;q33) in a myeloproliferative disorder associated with eosinophilia: involvement of PDGFRB and response to imatinib. *Blood* 2003; **102**: 4187-4190 [PMID: [12907457](#) DOI: [10.1182/blood-2003-04-1150](#)]
- 6 **Abraham SM**, Salama ME, Jacobsen JR, Hancock J, Fluchel M. Myeloid Neoplasm with PDGFRB Translocation, t(1;5)(q21;q33): A Congenital Presentation of An Imatinib Responsive Congenital JMML with Eosinophilia. *Blood* 2010; **116**: 4092 [DOI: [10.1182/blood.V116.21.4092.4092](#)]
- 7 **Li Z**, Yang R, Zhao J, Yuan R, Lu Q, Li Q, Tse W. Molecular diagnosis and targeted therapy of a pediatric chronic eosinophilic leukemia patient carrying TPM3-PDGFRB fusion. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2011; **56**: 463-466 [PMID: [21072821](#) DOI: [10.1002/pbc.22800](#)]
- 8 **Abraham S**, Salama M, Hancock J, Jacobsen J, Fluchel M. Congenital and childhood myeloproliferative disorders with eosinophilia responsive to imatinib. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2012; **59**: 928-929 [PMID: [22488677](#) DOI: [10.1002/pbc.24148](#)]
- 9 **Zhang XY**, Liu TF, Li CW, Li QH, Zhu XF. [Pediatric myeloid neoplasms associated with eosinophilia and platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta gene rearrangement: a case report and literature review]. *Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi* 2018; **56**: 34-38 [PMID: [29342995](#) DOI: [10.3760/cma.j.issn.0578-1310.2018.01.009](#)]
- 10 **Butt NM**, Lambert J, Ali S, Beer PA, Cross NC, Duncombe A, Ewing J, Harrison CN, Knapper S, McLornan D, Mead AJ, Radia D, Bain BJ; British Committee for Standards in Haematology. Guideline for the investigation and management of eosinophilia. *Br J Haematol* 2017; **176**: 553-572 [PMID: [28112388](#) DOI: [10.1111/bjh.14488](#)]



Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**
7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA

Telephone: +1-925-3991568

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

Help Desk: <https://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>

<https://www.wjgnet.com>

