

Match Overview

1	Internet 99 words crawled on 21-Aug-2010 www.nmanet.org	4%
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Name of Journal: *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

Manuscript NO: 61085

Manuscript Type: CASE REPORT

Myelodysplastic syndrome transformed into B-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia: A case report

MDS transformed into B-ALL

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDSs) are a group of haematological diseases caused by expansion of an abnormal clone of haematopoietic stem cells. Primary MDS is a potentially premalignant clonal disorder that may progress to overt acute leukaemia in 25–50% of cases. However, most of these cases evolve into acute myeloid leukaemia and rarely progress to acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Thus, transformation of MDS into B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (B-ALL) is rare.



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<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15005342>

Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) often transforms into acute leukemia, usually of **amyeloid phenotype**. However, the transformation of MDS into acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is extremely rare. We present a case of refractory anemia with excess of blasts (RAEB) that transformed into ALL. MDS (RAEB) was diagnosed in a 68-year-old Japanese woman in August 2001.

Cited by: 21

Author: Norihide Sato, Norihide Sato, Tomonori Na...

Publish Year: 2004

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PEOPLE ALSO ASK

Can myelodysplastic syndrome transform into leukemia?



Myelodysplastic Syndrome

Medical Condition

A group of disorders resulting from poorly formed or dysfunctional blood cells.



Very rare (Fewer than 20,000 cases per year in US)



Often requires lab test or imaging



Treatments can help manage condition, no known cure



Can be lifelong

It can be caused by aging, cancer treatments, and exposure to chemicals and heavy metals. Early stages of the condition are symptomless, with constant tiredness, pale skin, easy bruising and bleeding reported in later stages. Treatments such as medications and blood transfusions may be necessary to increase the number of blood cells in the circulation.

Symptoms

Myelodysplastic syndrome is symptomless during early stages of the disease.

As the disease advances, it may lead to following symptoms:

- Constant fatigue/tiredness

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Myelodysplastic syndrome transformed into Acute ...

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1365-2257.2006.00800.x>

Jul 18, 2006 · Even though **lymphoid** progression had been reported previously, most displayed myeloid–lymphoid hybrid or early B phenotype. We report a case of an elderly man who had MDS transformed into Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL:L3) which is a rare **lymphoid** transformation.

Cited by: 9

Author: S. Zainina, S. K. Cheong

Publish Year: 2006

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Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) often transforms into acute leukemia, usually of **amyeloid phenotype**. However, the transformation of MDS into acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is extremely rare. We present a case of refractory anemia with excess of blasts (RAEB) that transformed into ALL. MDS (RAEB) was diagnosed in a 68-year-old Japanese woman in August 2001.

Cited by: 21

Author: Norihide Sato, Norihide Sato, Tomonori Na...

Publish Year: 2004

Acute pro-B-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia Transformed From ...

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29805685>

Acute pro-B-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia Transformed From Myelodysplastic Syndrome With an **ASXL1 Missense Mutation**: A Case Report With Literature Review.

Cited by: 4

Author: Zhi-Ping Guo, Yan-Hong Tan, Jian-Lan Li, ...

Publish Year: 2018

Progression of myelodysplasia to acute lymphoblastic ...

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Transformation of myelodysplastic syndrome to acute ...

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15005342>

Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) often transforms into acute leukemia, usually of **amyeloid phenotype**. However, the transformation of MDS into acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is extremely rare. We present a case of refractory anemia with excess of blasts (RAEB) that transformed into ALL. MDS (RAEB) was diagnosed in a 68-year-old Japanese woman in August 2001.

Cited by: 21 **Author:** Norihide Sato, Norihide Sato, Tomonori Na...
Publish Year: 2004

Progression of myelodysplasia to acute lymphoblastic ...

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16046234>

Abstract. **Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)** comprises a group of clonal haematopoietic disorders characterized by peripheral blood cytopenias, bone marrow hypercellularity, and abnormal blood cell differentiation. Approximately 30% of **cases of MDS** eventually progress to **acute myelogenous leukemia (AML)**, while progression of **MDS into acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)** is rare.

Cited by: 78 **Author:** Patricia Disperati, Christine V. Ichim, Dougl...
Publish Year: 2006

Transformation of myelodysplastic syndrome to acute ...

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15005342>

Abstract. Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) often transforms into acute leukemia, usually of a **myeloid phenotype**. However, the transformation of MDS into acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is extremely rare. We present a case of **refractory anemia** with excess of blasts (RAEB) that transformed into ALL. MDS (RAEB) was diagnosed in a 68-year-old Japanese woman in August 2001.

Cited by: 21 **Author:** Norihide Sato, Norihide Sato, Tomonori Na...
Publish Year: 2004

Acute pro-B-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia Transformed From ...

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29805685>

The development of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) from myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) is a very rare event. The current report presents a **rare case of a 33-year-old man who was diagnosed with MDS with multiple-lineage dysplasia (MDS-MLD) that transformed into pro-B-ALL.**

Cited by: 4 **Author:** Zhi-Ping Guo, Yan-Hong Tan, Jian-I an I...

Myelodysplastic Syndrome





Medical Condition

Large number of immature, defective blood cells



- Fatigue
- Shortness of breath
- Easy bleeding and bruising
- Frequent infections

A group of disorders resulting from poorly formed or dysfunctional blood cells. This causes tiredness, difficulty in breathing, pale skin, frequent infections, easy bruising and bleeding.

-  Very rare (Fewer than 20,000 cases per year in US)
-  Often requires lab test or imaging
-  Treatments can help manage condition, no known cure
-  Can be lifelong

It can be caused by aging, cancer treatments, and exposure to chemicals and heavy metals. Early stages of the condition are symptomless, with constant tiredness, pale skin, easy bruising and bleeding reported in later stages. Treatments such as medications and blood transfusions may be necessary to increase the number of blood cells in the circulation.

Symptoms

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