

Imaging via thoracic and abdominal USG and PET/CT identified multiple lymphadenopathies and omental thickening indicative of peritoneal infiltration (Image-1). The patient was diagnosed with RAI Stage 3 CLL/SLL. In addition to hematological follow-up, the patient was referred to oncology and general surgery. He chose to continue his hematological follow-up in our clinic while receiving oncological and surgical follow-up at an external center. He is treated for CLL with ibrutinib and cisplatin-pemetrexed-altuzan for mesothelioma. **Discussion:** There is limited knowledge about the epidemiology and treatment of malignant peritoneal mesothelioma due to its rarity. In studies of mesothelioma associated with hematological malignancies, patients published predominantly have pleural mesothelioma. **Conclusion:** As a result, mesothelioma should be considered as a differential diagnosis in hematological cancer patients with abdominal masses, and further investigation needs to be conducted.

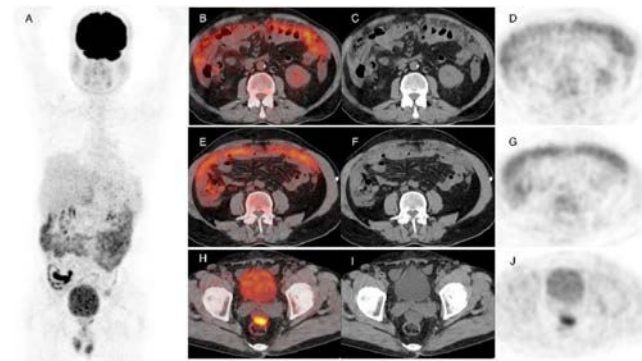


Image 1: Full Body PET scan (A), Axial PET/CT images showing omental thickening and peritoneal involvement (B, E, H), Corresponding axial CT images (C, F, I), PET images highlighting FDG uptake (D, G, J) Bone marrow and omentum biopsies were performed. The bone marrow biopsy confirmed CLL/SLL.

Table 1: Omentum biopsy revealed low-grade malignant epithelial mesothelioma

| Immunohistochemistry | Case |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Calretinin | Positive |
| BAP1 | Negative |
| P16 (CDKN2A / 9p21) | Homozygous positive |

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Adult Hematology Abstract Categories

Chronic Myeloproliferative Diseases

PP 10

HAIR REPIGMENTATION IN AN OLDER PATIENT TREATED WITH ASCIMINIB

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Objective: Asciminib may be a promising treatment option for intolerance of tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs). It is a first-in-class inhibitor with a more selective mechanism of action different from the ATP-competitive inhibition that occurs with TKIs. Adverse effects (AEs) related to the inhibition of non-BCR::ABL1 kinases have been expected to be greatly diminished. According to the literature, fifty-five percent of patients experienced some AEs: mostly mild (grades 1–2), with 18% being grade 3–4. The most frequent AEs were fatigue (18%), skin rash (18%), thrombocytopenia (17%), and anemia (12%). The most frequent grade 3–4 AEs were thrombopenia (3.9%) and fatigue (3%). Other AEs were pneumonitis and hypoglycemia reported post-marketing. **Case Report:** A 61-year-old man was diagnosed with chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) and started on 80 mg asciminib. After 20 weeks of treatment, he experienced an unexpected change in hair color from gray to dark brown, without using hair dye or supplements. The same color change was also present in his mustache and beard. No other side effects were observed. **Management and outcome:** It was decided to monitor the patient with no action taken as he felt pleasant with this unexpected side effect of asciminib. CML remained in deep molecular remission. The dark brown hair color persisted over time. **Discussion/Conclusion:** Hair hyperpigmentation likely occurred through melanocyte activation via asciminib. Severe side effects may require dosage adjustments, while milder effects can be monitored closely. The newly observed hair color restoration in this case highlights potential dual (therapeutic and aesthetic) applications of this class of agents.

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PP 11

VULVAR AND VAGINAL GRAFT VERSUS HOST DISEASE IN A PATIENT WITH CHRONIC PHASE CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKEMIA AFTER ALLOGENEIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

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Objective: Graft versus Host Disease (GVHD) is one of the serious complications of allogeneic stem cell transplantation used in the treatment of many hematological malignancies. Skin, liver, and eyes are frequently affected areas. In addition to frequently affected areas, genital region involvement can also be seen. Allogeneic stem cell transplantation is one of the definitive treatments for hematological malignancies seen in the young age group. And its use for therapeutic purposes in young patients is increasing day by day. Vulvovaginal GVHD is a disease type that concerns female patients of reproductive age. In this case report, we wanted to include in the literature a case that underwent allogeneic stem cell transplantation after CML diagnosis and TKI resistance and then developed vulvovaginal GVHD. In vaginal disease involvement; in addition to many genitourinary complaints, many negativities in sexual life and deterioration in quality of