

The patient was hospitalized and diagnosed with T-ALL.

Flow Cytometry Findings:

- SSC/CD45 analysis revealed 90% blast cells in the CD45 low region.
- Blast cells expressed T-lymphoid markers (CD2+, CD3+, CD5+, CD7+, CD38+).
- Based on clinical and laboratory findings, the case was classified as T-ALL.

Genetic Testing (FISH Panel):

- No abnormalities detected in: cMYC, P16, E2A, TEL/AML1, MLL, BCR/ABL, IGH, P53, CRLF2, MYB, TLX3, TCRB, TLX1, TCRAD analyses.

Between November 7, 2024, and December 13, 2024, the patient underwent two cycles of Hyper-CVAD chemotherapy. By December 10, 2024, the patient achieved clinical and hematological remission with only 4% blast cells remaining in the bone marrow. A multidisciplinary consultation was held, and the treatment protocol was modified. The patient will continue therapy under the ALL IC BFM 2024 protocol with Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) monitoring. Before HSCT, the patient had mild hepatosplenomegaly (liver: 1.5–2.5 cm, spleen: 2–2.5 cm enlargement). After transplantation, these organs gradually normalized. However, with the transformation to ALL, both organs enlarged again (up to 3.5 cm). **Conclusion:** Genetic mutations likely play a significant role in this patient's family:

- The father has Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Two brothers died due to beta thalassemia.
- The patient carries a homozygous beta thalassemia mutation.
- The T-ALL developed four years post-HSCT from a seemingly healthy sibling donor, indicating potential familial genetic mutations.

The possibility of the donor sibling developing a lymphoproliferative disorder in the future should be considered as a potential scenario.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2025.103907>

PP 30_Case report

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPASSION AND BURNOUT AMONG HEMATOLOGIST AND ONCOLOGIST

Nisa Aliş^a, Aze Buyruk^a, Birol Güvenç^b, Berksoy Şahin^c, Naciye Nur Tozluklu^d

^a International Final University Psychology Department in North Cyprus

^b Professor Hematology Department

^c Professor, Medical Oncology Department

^d Internal Medicine Department in Çukurova University, Adana, Turkey

Objective: Burnout disproportionately affects hematologists and oncologists due to high-stress clinical environments, long working hours, and emotional demands of caring for critically ill patients. While compassion is integral to patient care, the relationship between compassion and burnout has

not yet been sufficiently explored. This study investigates the relationship between compassion and burnout in hematologists and oncologists, contextualizing findings within using multivariate linear regression and Pearson's correlation analyses. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional survey of 161 hematologists and oncologists was conducted using validated instruments: the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) to assess burnout (burnout, depersonalization, personal achievement) and the Compassion Scale to measure compassion subdomains (kindness, indifference, common humanity, mindfulness, separation, disengagement). Participants were stratified by practice setting (academic vs. community), gender, and clinical focus. **Results:** While the scores from the Burnout subscale and Depersonalization did not statistically predict the scores of the Compassion Scale ($p > 0.05$) the scores from the Personal Achievement statistically predicted the scores of the Compassion Scale ($\beta = -0.352$; $p < 0.05$). Pearson's correlation analysis revealed statistically significant relationships between the Burnout scores, and Kindness, Common Humanity, Mindfulness, and Disengagement of the Compassion Scale ($p < 0.05$) but not with the Indifference or Separation ($p > 0.05$). A statistically significant relationship was only found between the Depersonalization scores and the Indifference ($p < 0.05$) but not the other components of the Compassion Scale ($p > 0.05$). While strong and positive correlations were found between the Personal Achievement scores and the Kindness and Common Humanity of the Compassion Scale, no significant relationships were observed with Disengagement, Mindfulness, Indifference, or Separation ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The compassion was not completely correlated with Burnout, but some subscales of Burnout were correlated with some subscales of the Compassion such as personal achievement increases, the levels of kindness, common humanity, and mindfulness also increases. Individuals with higher burnout levels exhibit increased indifference and as indifference increases, the relationship with kindness also strengthens.

Keywords: Burnout, Compassion, Hematology, Oncology.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2025.103908>

PP 31_Case report

A RARE CASE OF DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA PRESENTING WITH CHRONIC GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS: A DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGE

Bulut Sat^a, Burak Demir^a, Birol Güvenç^b

^a Department of Internal Medicine, Cukurova University Medical Faculty Hospital, Adana, Turkey

^b Department of Internal Medicine, Cukurova University Medical Faculty Hospital, Division of Hematology, Adana, Turkey

Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) is the most common aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma, but primary Gastrointestinal (GI) involvement remains relatively rare. Diagnosing GI