

genetic familial risks in our patient may also have contributed to subsequent leukemia development.

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### Acute lymphoblastic leukemia with ebv infection and multiple chromosomal abnormalities in a child

D. Kacar\*, A. Koca Yozgat, S. Sahin, Y. Akcabelen, F. Kurtipek, D. Gurlek Gokcebay, N. Yarali

Ankara City Hospital, Pediatric Hematology and Oncology Department, Ankara, Turkey

**Objective:** Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is the most common type of cancer in childhood but its etiology is largely unexplained. Epstein Barr Virus (EBV) may play a role in the pathogenesis of ALL by integrating into the genome of precursor B cells, disturbing differentiation and proliferation control.

**Case report:** Two and a half year old boy admitted with fever. Physical examination findings were unremarkable. Laboratory investigations revealed a low hemoglobin level (9.7 g/dL), a low platelet count (31,000 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>), a normal leukocyte count (7130 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>) and also an elevated lactate dehydrogenase level (661 U/L). A peripheral blood (PB) examination revealed the presence of leukemic blasts of uncertain origin (51%). A bone marrow (BM) smear showed almost complete infiltration of L1 blasts (94%). Immunophenotyping was consistent with pre-B ALL. Conventional cytogenetic analysis of BM blasts revealed a mosaic karyotype with hypodiploidy (46,XY[7]/45,XY[3]/40-44,XY[2]). FISH analyses showed inversion 16 (20%), trisomy 7(12%). FISH analyses also detected elevated signals suggesting duplications or trisomies at IGH region of 14th chromosome, at ETV6 region of 12th chromosome and at AFF1 region of 4th chromosome. Before chemotherapy EBV DNA was 1563 IU/mL in PB. EBV viral capsid antigen (VCA) immunoglobulin (Ig) M was positive and EBV VCA Ig G was low suggesting a primary acute infection. At the end of induction the patient was in remission and EBV DNA could not be detected neither in BM nor in PB. Karyotype and FISH analyses were both normal. Maintenance treatment is going on without an EBV activation.

**Methodology:** Herein, we present a child with ALL who has EBV positivity and multiple chromosomal abnormalities.

**Results:** Since EBV was identified, it has been associated with a variety of diseases of hematological origin such as Burkitt's lymphoma, Hodgkin lymphoma, post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease, hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) and etc. The same cell type in lymphoma and lymphocytic leukemia lead similar diseases with different clinical manifestations and stages sharing similar biological characteristics. It is reported that lymphocyte chromosome mutations or translocations caused by EBV infection can lead to oncogene activation resulting in the occurrence of lymphoma. In addition, chromosome abnormalities have been observed in EBV-associated HLH and chronic active EBV infection. Ahmed et al. screened 80 pediatric patients with leukemia and 20 healthy controls from Sudan, for the presence

of EBV latent membrane protein 1 (LMP1) gene transcripts. Although there was no positivity in the control group, they found high ratios in leukemia group suggesting the role EBV in the etiology of pediatric leukemia. Guan et al. detected EBV DNA copies in BM of both pediatric and adult patients with ALL, AML and they also found higher ratios from healthy controls.

**Conclusion:** The child we presented herein has pre-B ALL with multiple chromosomal abnormalities detected by karyotype analysis combined with FISH. These anomalies and leukemia itself can be associated with active EBV infection. Studies with large sample sizes to elucidate the possible role of EBV infection in acute leukemias and associated chromosome aberrations are required.

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### Hypercalcemia due to concomitant use of all trans retinoic acid and voriconazole

A. Koca Yozgat\*, Y. Akcabelen, Y. Unal, N. Yarali

Ankara City Hospital, Ankara, Turkey

**Objective:** Objective: All-trans-retinoic acid (ATRA) has been used in the treatment of acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL). Although the well-known side effects include retinoic acid syndrome and Sweet's syndrome, hypercalcemia associated with ATRA has rarely been reported. The metabolism of ATRA occurs through cytochrome p450 enzymes, and the azole antifungals are known to be potent inhibitors of the cytochrome p450 enzyme system. Here, we report a child who had severe hypercalcemia in the treatment of acute promyelocytic leukemia.

**Case report:** Case: A 8-years old boy presented with epistaxis and petechia. The patients' bone marrow aspiration and flow cytometry results were compatible with APL, and t (15;17) was positive. The treatment of AML BFM 2013 protocol and ATRA were initiated. After induction treatment, voriconazole treatment was started prophylactically. While the patient was receiving voriconazole and ATRA, hypercalcemia (Ca: 12.4 mg/dL) and hypertension (140/90 mmHg) developed. Endocrine and nephrological evaluations of the patient were normal. After the voriconazole treatment was discontinued, hypercalcemia and hypertension improved and never recurred.

**Conclusion:** Discussion: Hypercalcemia associated with the treatment with ATRA has been described in the literature. The mechanisms of hypercalcemia due to ATRA include accelerated mineral resorption through increased osteoclastic activity, increased interleukin-6 levels that increase bone resorption, and increased parathyroid hormone-related protein. Hypercalcemia is due to the inhibition of ATRA metabolizing cytochrome p450 enzymes, by voriconazole. To decrease the incidence of this side-effect, the use of any medications that can inhibit the cytochrome P450 enzyme system during ATRA therapy is inappropriate unless mandatory.

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