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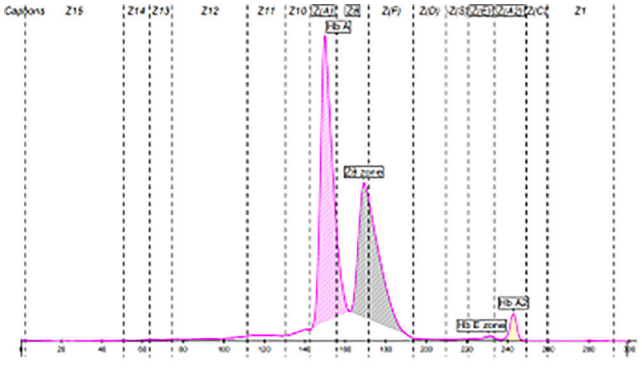
Objective: Hemoglobin Kansas is a variant of hemoglobin with low oxygen affinity and decreased heme-heme interaction. Patients with this variant may have asymptomatic cyanosis and polycythemia. We herein report a Hb Kansas case from Elazığ/Turkey. **Case report:** A 25-year-old male patient was consulted from the intensive care unit because of low oxygen saturation and peripheral cyanosis. Primary cardiac and pulmonary diseases were excluded in the tests performed before the hematology evaluation. His SpO2 was 40% in room air. Complete blood count was unremarkable except mild polycythemia (Hemoglobin (Hb), 16.9 g/dL; hematocrit, 47.6%; mean red blood cell volume, 94.4 fL; white blood cell count, 9600/mm3, and platelet count 207 × 109/L). **Methodology:** There was no evidence of hemolysis. An arterial blood gas analysis (under 8 L/min oxygen) showed that the arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO2) was 99.1 mmHg and the SaO2 was 61.4%. Both carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin levels were in normal range. Hb electrophoresis revealed an abnormal band between HbA and HBA2 in close proximity to the location of HbA (Figure A). Beta globin gene analysis was performed to determine the variant. **Results:** The HBB gene sequence analysis revealed a c.308A>C missense change resulting in substitution from asparagine to threonine at codon 103 (Hb Kansas). His daughter and father had the same clinic. **Conclusion:** Hb variants with low oxygen affinity could be considered in patients with unexplained cyanosis if there is dissociation between PaO2 and SaO2. Such patients do not require any special treatment and have a good prognosis. Considering the diagnosis will help prevent unnecessary investigations and treatments.



Haemoglobin Electrophoresis

Name	%	Normal Values %
Hb A	55.3	
Z8 zone	41.2	
Hb E zone	0.6	
Hb A2	2.9	

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CAN RADIOTHERAPY INDUCE A CLINICAL RESPONSE WITH OCCASIONAL LONG-TERM REMISSION IN RECURRENT GRANULOSA CELL TUMORS OF THE OVARY?

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Objective: Our objective was to review the impact of adjuvant radiotherapy on recurrent granulosa cell tumor of the ovary. **Case report:** Adult-type Granulosa cell tumors are uncommon neoplasms arising from the ovary's sex-cord stromal cells and account for 2-4% of all ovarian cancer. The hormonal features of AGCT explain the clinical manifestations for early diagnosis and recurrence prediction. Surgery is crucial for both initial and recurrent treatments, whereas adjuvant radiotherapy or chemotherapy therapy can induce clinical response and reasonable prevention of recurrence. **Methodology:** A 47-year-old Libyan woman had history of stage I AGCT of ovary diagnosed in 2012 after ovarian cystectomy, recure in 2016 with bilateral adnexal complex masses, fertility-sparing surgery was done followed by six cycles of chemotherapy then she starts hormonal therapy. In June 2021accedintal Para aortic lesion was discovered, but lost F/U. In January 2022, scans showed a right lateral vaginal vault lesion and other six lesions in the pelvis and abdomen, debulking of recurrent done. **Results:** Conventional radiotherapy to the whole pelvis by External beam was started using the linear accelerating machine, with a total radiotherapy dose of 45 grays (Gy) in 25 fractions for five weeks. No local recurrences, Nor lymph node, or systemic metastasis in serial CT scans of chest /abdomen /pelvis and MRI pelvis since January 2022 up to now. **Conclusion:** Local radiotherapy could be considered as adjuvant therapy in recurrent GCTS due to the high recurrence rate, especially post-incomplete surgical excision.

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A CASE OF DAPSONE-INDUCED HEMOLYTİC ANEMİA RELATED TO G6PD ENZYME DEFİCİENCY

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Objective: Hemolytic anemia defines a group of anemias occurring due to the shortening of normal red blood cell (RBC)