

ASYMPTOMATIC PNH CLONE IN ACQUIRED APLASIA (AA).

Emiliana Marrone¹, U. Valentino¹, C. Mastrobuoni¹, A. Abate¹, A. Magliocca¹, F. Cinque¹, R. Buono¹, M. Annunziata², A. Picardi³, P. Morella¹.

(¹UOC Medicina 3, ²UOC EMATOLOGIA, ³UOC EMATOLOGIA E TRAPIANTO) AORN A CARDARELLI;

Background: Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) is a rare, acquired clonal hematopoietic cell disease characterized by destruction of hematopoietic cells through the activation of the complement system with manifestations that can be life threatening including hemolysis, thrombosis, and marrow failure. Small clinically silent PNH clone are found in patients with bone marrow disorders. We describe a case of acquired aplasia (AA) with silent PNH clone.

Case report: A 62-year-old male was admitted to the hospital for anemia and dyspnea. His laboratory tests showed leukopenia (leukocytes $0.84 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$, with 45% neutrophils and 49% lymphocytes), anemia (hemoglobin 8.1 g/dL) and thrombocytopenia (Platelets count was $9.0 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$). Intravascular hemolysis was not proven and a direct Coombs test and

ADAMTS-13 were negative. An ultrasound of the abdomen showed normal spleen size and echotexture. A bone marrow aspirate revealed hypocellularity of the erythroid and myeloid lineage with absent megakaryocytes and no increase in blasts. PNH flow cytometry reveals 3% PNH granulocytes, 8% PNH monocytes. He was then diagnosed as having AA with coexisting silent PNH. Prednisolone and granulokines treatment was initiated and he was candidate for allogeneic bone marrow transplantation.

Conclusion: It is important to note that the presence of PNH clone does not necessarily equate to a PNH diagnosis. Patients with AA with subclinical PNH clones should be monitored prospectively as most classical PNH arises out of AA.

Email: emilianamarrone@gmail.com