

Surveillance and expected outcome of acute lymphoblastic leukemia in children and adolescents: An experience from Eastern India

Ashis Mukhopadhyay,
Sudeshna Gangopadhyay¹,
Swati Dasgupta¹,
Samrat Paul¹,
Soma Mukhopadhyay¹,
Ujjal Kanti Ray²

Departments of Medical Oncology,
¹Molecular Biology, and ²Molecular
Pathology, Netaji Subhas Chandra
Bose Cancer Research Institute,
Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Ashis Mukhopadhyay,
Department of Medical Oncology,
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
Cancer Research Institute,
16A, Park Lane, Kolkata - 700 016,
West Bengal, India.
E-mail: molecularbiology.ncri@
gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Objective: Research in Eastern India especially among children and adolescents for acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) have not been well documented until recently when it was conducted at a cancer institute of tertiary care with primary objectives of examining and correlating different cell surface markers involved with respect to disease surveillance thereby highlighting it as a strong prognostic marker for future diagnosis and treatment. **Materials and Methods:** A total of 500 consecutively selected ALL patients were diagnosed and treated according to National Cancer Institute protocol (MCP 841) for a period of 24-88 months during this hospital-based study. **Results:** Of the total, 50.4% had a higher incidence of T-ALL and 47.6% had pro-B, B-cell precursor ALL. Disease free survival and event free survival were remarkably higher in B-ALL adolescent patients as compared to T-ALL, who had significantly lower overall survival ratio. Prevalence of T-ALL was also observed in relapse cases for adolescent patients. **Conclusions:** We conclude that there is an increased prevalence of T-ALL among adolescents in Eastern India. Immunophenotypic analysis might help in proper evaluation and prediction of treatment outcomes with an increased thrust on studying age-specific incident rates enabling well planned future treatments for improved and better outcome.

Key words: Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, B-acute lymphoblastic leukemia, immunophenotype, prognostic marker, T-acute lymphoblastic leukemia

INTRODUCTION

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is the most frequently diagnosed malignancy in children, representing nearly one third of all pediatric cancers.^[1] ALL involves a specific subtype of lymphocyte, the T- or B-cell.^[2] However, being a lymphoid neoplasm, variations exist in the prevalence of subtypes of ALL, in relation to geographic, environmental, socio-economic, ethnic and racial factors.^[3] Although various clinical and laboratory prognostic factors like age, sex, hemoglobin level, white blood count (WBC) count and response to initial treatment etc., are used to predict whether a patient will remain in remission or not, immunophenotyping involving different cell surface markers may be considered

as an important prognostic factor and also predictor of the outcome.

Variations of ALL and its subtypes, especially among children and adolescents in Eastern India, have not been well documented till date. Thus, the objective of the present study is to examine and correlate variety of cell surface markers in leukemia patients of children and adolescents with respect to disease surveillance and outcome.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

ALL patients presenting to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Cancer Research Institute (NCRI), a cancer institute of tertiary care, between March 31, 2004 and July 31, 2011 were included in the present study. Peripheral blood and/or bone marrow samples were obtained from 500 ALL patients, within the age range of 2-18 years (median age 10 years), prior to treatment. The study group comprised of individuals from both sexes (male and female ratio 3:2) including 321 pediatric (2-12 years) and 179 adolescents (13-18 years). No individuals below 2 years and/or above

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18 years were included in this study. Patients' eligibility for participating voluntarily in this study was decided on the basis of preliminary health screening which included collection of individual's medical history, physical examination and primary diagnosis. All patients were enrolled for treatment after a written informed consent.

Immunophenotyping

Immunophenotyping of peripheral blood and/or bone marrow samples was performed by a four color flow cytometer (FACS Caliber, Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA). Samples were processed using standard techniques.^[4] Each case was evaluated with a panel of monoclonal antibodies (CD2, CD5, CD7, CD10, CD19, CD22, CD34 and CD45) and cases were assigned immunologic subtypes according to the classification of World Health Organization (WHO).

Hematological measurements

Routine hematological parameters like hemoglobin, WBC and platelet counts were done using a Sysmex semi-automatic analyzer.

Statistical analysis

The overall survival (OS), event free survival (EFS) and disease free survival (DFS) rates were calculated. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 15.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

RESULTS

In the present population-based investigation, a sample population consisting of 500 consecutive ALL patients were selected, diagnosed and treated according to National Cancer Institute protocol (MCP 841) for a prolonged period of 24-88 months (with an average of 54 months) at NCRI, a tertiary care cancer institute in Eastern India.^[5]

Majority of cases (50.4%; 252) in our sample population was characterized by a higher incidence of T-cell immunophenotype whereas, 47.6% (238) patients had pro-B, B-cell precursor ALL and the rest (2%; 10) were suffering from mature B-ALL. Predominance of T-ALL among adolescents was found having distinctive clinical and molecular features, about 60.2%, approximately twice that of pro-B or B-cell precursor ALL.

DFS (72.4%) and EFS (70.2%) were significantly better for B-ALL patients when all 500 patients were considered. For adolescents also, both DFS and EFS were higher in case of B-ALL than T-ALL [Tables 1 and 2]. Patients with T-cell subtyping had a significantly lower OS ratio [Table 3]. Moreover, comparatively older patients (13-18 years) had relatively inferior outcome (61.33%) in contrast to total patients (73.5%). A difference in the pattern of

relapse was also noted. 102 cases (around 20.4%) studied during diagnosis had an isolated relapse in contrast to 73 cases among older patients, resulting in a significantly higher relapse rate for adolescents [Table 4]. Toxicity of chemotherapy was also higher in adolescents and T-cell subtypes [Table 5].

DISCUSSION

Published reports on incidence and subtypes of ALL among these patients based on WHO classification were few from India. In general, prognosis of childhood and adolescent ALL in the developing world remains poor due to a multitude of adverse clinical and social factors, the most prominent among these being the lack of resources available to both patients and health care professionals. We evaluated 500 consecutive new cases of ALL during this hospital-based study. T-lineage ALL

Table 1: Comparison of DFS between T- and B-lineage ALL cases of children and adolescents

Incidence	T-ALL (%)	B-ALL (%)	Total (%)
Childhood	56	84	72.4
Adolescent	34.6	64	56

DFS – Disease free survival; T-ALL – T-acute lymphoblastic leukemia; B-ALL – B-acute lymphoblastic leukemia

Table 2: Comparison of EFS between T- and B-lineage ALL cases of children and adolescents

Incidence	T-ALL (%)	B-ALL (%)	Total (%)
Childhood	54.6	81.2	70.2
Adolescent	32	56	52

EFS – Event free survival; T-ALL – T-acute lymphoblastic leukemia; B-ALL – B-acute lymphoblastic leukemia

Table 3: Comparison of OS between T- and B-lineage ALL cases of children and adolescents

Incidence	T-ALL (%)	B-ALL (%)	Total (%)
Childhood	58.6	88.3	78
Adolescent	36	66	60

T-ALL – T-acute lymphoblastic leukemia; B-ALL – B-acute lymphoblastic leukemia; OS – Overall survival

Table 4: Comparison of relapse between T- and B-lineage ALL cases of children and adolescents

Incidence	T-ALL (%)	B-ALL (%)	Total (%)
Childhood	28	8	20
Adolescent	46	30	41

T-ALL – T-acute lymphoblastic leukemia; B-ALL – B-acute lymphoblastic leukemia

Table 5: Comparison of toxicity between T- and B-lineage ALL cases of children and adolescents

Patient type	Type	Myelotoxicity (%)	Infection (%)	Hepatitis (%)	Gastrointestinal disorders (%)	Neurological disorders (%)	Metabolic (%)	Pancreatitis (%)	Hemorrhage (%)	Others (%)
Childhood	B lineage	6.2	1.8	3	0	2.4	1	0	4	2
	T lineage	10	0.2	2	0.4	2.4	0	1	4	1
Adolescents	B lineage	13	25	0.6	1	1.6	1	2	4	14
	T lineage	21	45	0.6	2.8	1	1	3	9.4	26

T-ALL – T-acute lymphoblastic leukemia; B-ALL – B-acute lymphoblastic leukemia

accounted for 44.9% children and 60.2% adolescents. In the West, the predominant immunophenotype observed in ALL was B-ALL, accounting for 60-80% of total cases, whereas T-ALL comprised only of 15-20%.^[6] In India also, studies reported from Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Cancer Institute, Chennai revealed a declining trend of T-ALL accompanied by an increasing trend in B-ALL among children.^[7-9] Thus most of these studies have focused predominantly on B-ALL. Moreover, in the existing scenario, specific outcome data for adolescents was relatively sparse. With this in mind, in the present study, we evaluated the immunophenotypic patterns of ALL in Eastern India with special emphasis on patients of 13-18 years where ALL was relatively uncommon but had a worse outcome than younger children. Although our overall result demonstrated almost equal prevalence of B- or T-lymphoblastic leukemia, significant heterogeneity was noticed among cases of T-ALL that correlate with patient age. Again population-based studies of ALL in Eastern India are rare. We noticed a pattern of increased prevalence of T-ALL among adolescents in this region.

CONCLUSIONS

Our findings recommend that analysis of immunophenotypic subtypes can help to evaluate and predict the outcome of patients with ALL. Thus, this study may help planning for delivery of routine clinical care services and design of new age-focused treatments. We further plan to investigate the effect of socioeconomic and environmental factors in determining the major subtypes of pediatric ALL cases for a longer period of time. Thus, we can select the high risk adolescent and child ALL by aggressive chemotherapy protocol like Berlin-Frankfurt-Munich to render better outcome.

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