

High-Risk MDS Patient

- 39 Y/O M
- Pancytopenia and fever for a year
- BM biopsy: MDS, 3% blasts, complex karyotype: -5q, del p53
- High risk MDS , IPSSR : 6
- Patient with somewhat intellectual disability, "funny" looking facial features, glaucoma, ataxia. No definite neurological diagnosis
- Family history:
- Mother and father are related (fourth-degree kinship)
- 2 sisters (1 sister had breast cancer, BRCA neg)
- Multiple malignancies (mostly breast) in the family

Should we proceed for allo-BMT? Yes

Who are the potential allo-BMT donors of this patient? Should we transplant one of his sisters in case of a match? Or Search for MUD from the beginning?

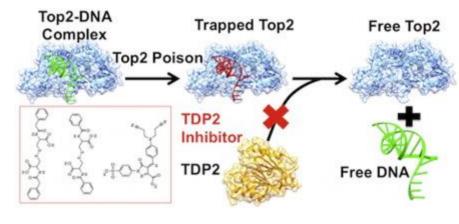
Genetic analysis

Triple whole exome sequencing was sent for analysis

 Pediatric Hemato-oncologist also suspected syndromic appearance and advised against MSD for allo-BMT, our BMT team supported MUD

 Whole exome results: JAK2 positive heterozygote (maternal), TDP2 homozygote

What is TDP2?



- Topoisomerase2 participate in the unwinding of DNA during replication – causing transient breaks in DNA
- Topo 2 poisons like Etoposide prevents re-ligation if DNA
- TDP2 Tyrosyl-DNA phosphodiesterase 2
- DNA strand break repair protein
- It is required to repair the accidental double-strand breaks produced by the abortive activity of Topoisomerase II

TDP2

- TDP2 mutation in humans has been associated with intellectual disability, seizures, and ataxia.
- An ultra rare disease now denoted as spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 23 (SCAR23) in children (5 patients described)
- Neutropenia was reported in 1 case
- MDS or other hematological malignancies not described

Discussion

- Back to basics: history taking, family history and Physical examination!
- When to perform whole exome ?
- Donor selection? MSD? MUD?
- Conditioning regimen? Is he chemo-sensitive as Fanconi anemia?
- What is the impact of JAK2 heterozygote in this case?
- Is MDS a feature in older patients with SCAR23 disease not yet described?