Results of Cladribine in Hairy Cell Leukemia: Nasser Institute Experience.

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in Clinical Hematology

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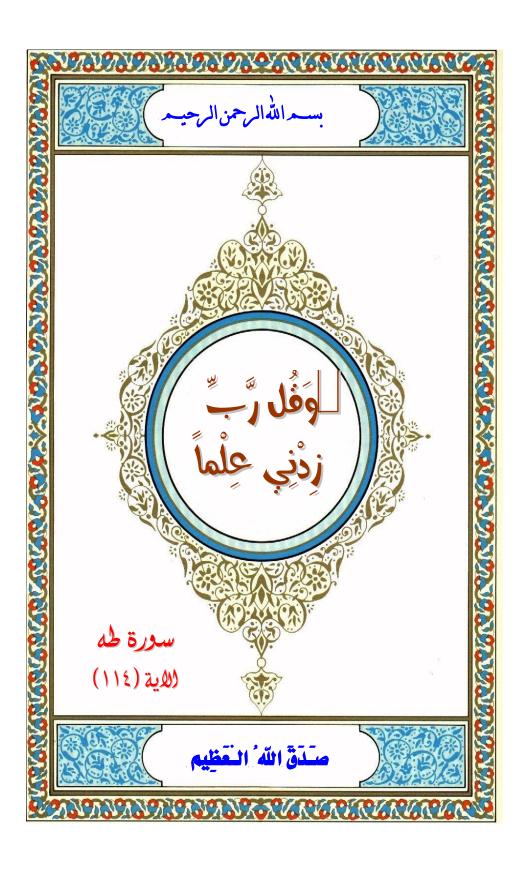
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Thanks first and last to GOD almighty for helping me to proceed and complete this work.

I am deeply grateful to **Dr. Hoda Ahmed Gad Allah**, professor of Internal Medicine and clinical hematology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her kind supervision, and remarkable advice throughout the process of this work.

Extended thanks and appreciation to **Dr. Mohamed Mousa** Internal Medicine and clinical hematology Ain Shams University and **Dr. Raafat Abd El Fatah** Consultant of Medical Oncology,

National Cancer Institute, Cairo University, for their generous assistance and full support of this work.

Finally, I express my sincere thanks to all my professors, Colleagues and the Personnels in the Hematology department at Naser Institute.

List of Abbreviations

2-cdA 2-Chlorodeoxyadenosine **ADA** Adenosine deaminase

BM Bone marrow

BMA Bone marrow aspiration
BMB Bone marrow biopsy

B-PLL B-prolymphocytic leukemia
CD Cluster of differentiation
CLL Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

CNS Central nervous system CR Complete remission

dADPDeoxyadenosine DiphosphatedAMPDeoxyadenosine MonophosphatedATPDeoxyadenosine Triphosphate

dCF 2-Deoxycoformycin
DCs Dendritic cells
EBV Ebstein Bar virus
F-ara-A Fludarabine
FC Flow cytometry

H&E Haematoxylin and eosin

HC Hairy cell

HCL Hairy cell leukemiaIFN-α Interferon alpha

LGL Large granular lymphocytic

NR NO response

PCR Polymerase chain reaction PLL prolymphocytic leukemia

PR partial remission

RES Reticuloenothelial system
RLC Ribosomal-lamella complex
SEM Scanning electron microscopy

SI Splenic irradiation

SIg Surface immunoglobulin

SLVL splenic lymphoma with villous lymphocytes

TEM Transmission electron microscopy
TPA Tetradecanoyl-phorpol-13-acatate
TRAP Tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase

WBC White blood cells

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ABSTRACT

Purpose

The aim of this study is to evaluate the Results of Cladribine in Patients With Hairy Cell Leukemia, Nasser Institute Experience.

Patients & Methods

Thirty three patients with hairy cell leukemia received a single dose of cladribine at a dose of 0.09 mg / kg /day for seven days by continuous I.V. route.

Results

Follow up at three years revealed CR in 96.6% of patients. Cladribine therapy was tolerable with mild to moderate side effects, mainly in the form of neutropenic fever grade II, GIT toxicity and HZV skin infection.

Conclusion

Cladribine was found to be a well-tolerated therapy with acceptable side effects. The disease free and overall survival was as high as 96.6%. However more cases and longer follow up are needed to reach a firm conclusions.

Key words

Hairy cell leukemia, Lietak therapy

INTRODUCTION

Hairy cell leukaemia (HCL) is B-cell an uncommon lymphoproliferative disorder affecting adults. HCL was first reported as a distinct disease in 1958. The prevalence has been estimated at 2% of all forms of leukaemia and, of patients affected by lymphoproliferative diseases which comprise mature B or T cells, HCL accounts for 8% of cases. HCL is 6–10 times more rare than chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) Interest in HCL has evolved in parallel with the development of useful therapeutic agents: interferon alpha and pentostatin in the 1980s and cladribine in the 1990s. (Grever. 2010) HCL affects middle-aged men more commonly than women; the male: female ratio being 4.5:1 with a median age at onset of 50 years (Harris et al., 2008).

Patients may be asymptomatic and the disease is identified because a full blood count is taken for an unrelated reason. Other patients present with symptoms of cytopenia, particularly infections. The most common laboratory finding is cytopenia, usually affecting two or three lineages; monocytopenia is a consistent feature. Leucocyte counts tend to be low (usually less than 5 x 10⁹/l and very rarely over 10 x 10⁹/l), except in the HCL- variant where the count is typically higher and monocytopenia is not a feature, Hairy cells are often seen in peripheral blood films but their proportion is variable. Splenomegaly is a common finding. Demonstration of TRAP by cytochemistry has been shown to be a useful test for HCL in the past but the availability of monoclonal antibodies reactive with TRAP, which can be used successfully in bone marrow trephine sections, has largely obviated the need for the cytochemical test. The HCL panel