# It Takes Two

Special ID Grand Rounds April 6, 2017

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Nothing to disclose

# Case

- **Consult reason:** Pre-transplant evaluation for pulmonary *Mycobacterium avium intracellulare* infection and multiple warts
- History:
  - 36 yo male with myelodysplastic syndrome
  - Healthy till his late teens
    - Warts on his hands and feet
    - *S. aureus* skin soft tissue infections on his legs
      - Required IV treatment for some episodes
    - Frequent pneumonia and bronchitis

### Recurrent and recalcitrant warts



- Developed pancytopenia-
  - WBC 1,000-2,000 (Normal 3,700-10,500 /mm3)
  - Hgb 7-10 (Normal 13.2-17.7 g/dL)
  - PLT 70,000 (Normal 150,000-400,000/mm3)
- Immunologic work-up
  - Slight  $\downarrow$  in B cells and NK cells
  - Slight  $\uparrow$  in T cells
  - NK cell activity non-detectable
  - No response to pneumococcal vaccination
  - Slight decrease in IgG and IgA
- Bone marrow biopsies in his early 20s-
  - Hypocellular marrow (20-30%)
  - Mildly decreased megakaryocytes
  - Markedly decreased granulopoiesis
  - No increase in blasts, no clonal abnormality
  - Normal karyotype, 46XY

- In his early 30s,
  - sepsis due to acute cholecystitis s/p cholecystectomy
  - disseminated VZV infection
    - acyclovir treatment followed by prophylaxis
  - *Mycobacterium avium intracellulare* infection
    - fever and night sweats
    - PET-CT showed FDG-avid mediastinal lymphadenopathy
    - Mediastinoscopy with biopsy- MAI infection
    - Treated for 12 months- rifampin, ethambutol and azithromycin
    - Fevers with night sweats after discontinuing treatment
    - Restarted on treatment with resolution of symptoms

- Cytopenias worsened-
  - Packed RBCs every 3-4 weeks
  - Intermittent injections of granulocyte colony stimulating factor
- Repeat bone marrow biopsy:
  - Mildly hypocellular (20-30%) with markedly decreased granulopoiesis and mild to moderate reticulin fibrosis

- PMH:
  - Migraines

### • Family History:

- Mother- healthy. No h/o recurrent infections or hematologic or immunologic diseases in family
- Father- healthy. Family history unknown
- Sister- healthy
- **Social History:** Office jobs. H/o smoking, quit 11 years ago. No alcohol or illicit drugs

• **Physical exam:** Vital signs stable. Thin, pale. No lymphadenopathy. Multiple warts



### LABS

		1/27/2016 1206	
CBC AND BLOOD SMEAR			
WBC Count	Latest Range: 3.7-10.5 K/MM3	1.0 *	٠
RBC Count	Latest Range: 4.50-6.20 M/MM3	2.53	-
Hemoglobin	Latest Range: 13.2-17.7 g/dL	9.2	-
Hematocrit	Latest Range: 40-52 %	30	-
MCV (Mean Corpuscu	Latest Range: 82-99 FL	120	-
MCH (Mean Corpuscu	Latest Range: 25-35 PG	36	-
MCHC (Mean Corpuse	Latest Range: 32-36 %	30	-
Platelet Count	Latest Range: 150-400 K/MM3	78	-
MPV (Mean Platelet	Latest Range: 9.4-12.3 FL	12.9	-
RBC Dist Width-STD	Latest Range: 35.1-43.9 FL	<i>91.2</i>	-
RBC Distrib Width	Latest Range: 9.0-14.5 %	20.3	-
Nucleated RBC	Latest Units: /100 WBC	0	
Smear Review, Path	No range found		
Smear Review, Path	No range found		

Neutrophils-Manual	Latest Range: 2188-7800 /MM3	293 🔫
Lymphocytes-Manual	Latest Range: 875-3300 /MM3	693 🚽
Monocytes-Manual	Latest Range: 130-860 /MM3	4 🚽
Eosinophils-Manual	Latest Range: 40-390 /MM3	

# **Chest CT**

- Mixed emphysema with bullous disease and bleb formation in upper lobes
- Numerous small noncalcified nodules in both lungs





#### **Pulmonary function test**

• Mild obstructive pulmonary disease

### DIAGNOSIS ?

#### **HEMATOPOIESIS AND STEM CELLS**

### GATA2 deficiency: a protean disorder of hematopoiesis, lymphatics, and immunity

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Blood. 2014; 123: 809-21

GATA2 mutation in exon 7 of the GATA2 gene, p.R396Q

# Four syndromes associated with GATA2 deficiency

- MonoMAC syndrome-
  - monocytopenia and atypical mycobacterial infections
  - Increased incidence of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)
  - Recurrent viral and fungal infections
- Familial MDS/AML
- Dendritic cell, monocyte, B- and NK-cell (DMCL) deficiency
- Emberger syndrome
  - primary lymphedema
  - MDS
  - deafness

# GATA2 deficiency also detected in...

- Congenital neutropenia
- Aplastic anemia
- Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia
- Severe EBV infections and EBV related cancers
- NK cell deficiency
- Idiopathic bone marrow failure

### **Onset of Disease and Survival**



# **Clinical Features**

### Hematologic

### Infectious

Viral (70%)	
– HPV	63 %
<ul> <li>Herpesvirus</li> </ul>	35 %
• HSV	16 %
• VZV	11 %
• EBV	11 %
• CMV	4 %
Bacterial	
<ul> <li>Disseminated atypical</li> </ul>	53 %
mycobacteria	
<ul> <li>Other severe bacterial</li> </ul>	49 %
Fungal (16%)	
– Aspergillosis	9 %
– Histoplasmosis	5 %
<ul> <li>Severe candidiasis</li> </ul>	5 %
	<ul> <li>Viral (70%) <ul> <li>HPV</li> <li>Herpesvirus</li> <li>HSV</li> <li>VZV</li> <li>EBV</li> <li>CMV</li> </ul> </li> <li>Bacterial <ul> <li>Disseminated atypical mycobacteria</li> <li>Other severe bacterial</li> </ul> </li> <li>Fungal (16%) <ul> <li>Aspergillosis</li> <li>Histoplasmosis</li> <li>Severe candidiasis</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Cytopenias
  - B- cell 86 %
  - NK cell 82 %
  - Monocytopenia 78 %
  - CD4 51 %
  - Neutropenia 47 %
- Malignant blood disorders
  - MDS 84 %
  - AML 14 %
  - CMML 8 %



### **Common Clinical Features**

Solid tumors HPV related 35% EBV related Breast cancer 22% Pulmonary – Pulm. alveolar proteinosis 18% PFT abnormalities 79% Lymphedema 11% Venous thrombosis 25% (DVT, PE, catheter related) Sensorineural hearing loss 76% Miscarriage 33% Hypothyroidism 14% •

Spinner MA, et al. Blood. 2014; 123: 809-21 Crispino JD, Horwitz MS. Blood 2017 Feb 8. pii:blood-2016-09-687889

### Definitive Treatment-Stem Cell Transplant



# Screening and Treatment

- Initially, focus on
  - control of infections
  - management of pulmonary disease
- Vaccinate in childhood against HPV
- Azithromycin prophylaxis for MAI infection and other bacterial infections
- Monitor blood counts every 3-6 months

### Case

- Allogeneic SCT (mismatched unrelated)- April 2016
- Continued on azithromycin and ethambutol
- Antifungal and antiviral prophylaxis
- Disseminated HSV2 infection at time of SCT
- Vancomycin resistant enterococcus bacteremia and thrombophlebitis
- Skin GVHD- on steroids
- Has had multiple URTIs

### LABS

		3/31/2017 1326	
WBC Count	Latest Range: 3.7-10.5 K/MM3	6.7	
RBC Count	Latest Range: 4.50-6.20 M/MM3	3.32	-
Hemoglobin	Latest Range: 13.2-17.7 g/dL	12.4	-
Hematocrit	Latest Range: 40-52 %	38	-
MCV (Mean Corpuscu	Latest Range: 82-99 FL	113	-
MCH (Mean Corpuscu	Latest Range: 25-35 PG	37	-
MCHC (Mean Corpusc	Latest Range: 32-36 %	33	
Platelet Count	Latest Range: 150-400 K/MM3	151	
MPV (Mean Platelet	Latest Range: 9.4-12.3 FL	9.6	
RBC Dist Width-STD	Latest Range: 35.1-43.9 FL	59.2	-
RBC Distrib Width	Latest Range: 9.0-14.5 %	14.2	
Nucleated RBC	Latest Units: /100 WBC	0	
Neutrophils-Auto Diff	Latest Range: 2188-7800 /MM3		
Lymphocytes-Auto Diff	Latest Range: 875-3300 /MM3		
Monocytes-Auto Diff	Latest Range: 130-860 /MM3		
Eosinophils-Auto Diff	Latest Range: 40-390 /MM3		
Basophils-Auto Diff	Latest Range: 10-136 /MM3		
Immature Granulocy	Latest Units: /MM3		
Neutrophils-Manual	Latest Range: 2188-7800 /MM3	5802	
Lymphocytes-Manual	Latest Range: 875-3300 /MM3	352	-
Monocytes-Manual	Latest Range: 130-860 /MM3	527	
Eosinophils-Manual	Latest Range: 40-390 /MM3	59	

### Questions

• What is the role of GATA2?

• How does GATA2 mutations make patients prone to certain infections and malignancies?