Oral Session

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**RECIProCAL T(7;11)(P15;P15): A RARE BUT RECURRENT TRANSLOCATION IN ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA. REPORT OF 3 CASES**

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**Introduction:** To date, only about 60 cases of AML harboring t(7;11)(p15;p15), in which the HoxA9 gene at 7p15 is fused to the Nup98 gene at 11p15, have been reported. Herein we report 3 cases of AML with t(7;11)(p15;p15).

**Case Reports:** (Case 1) A 59-year-old man was diagnosed in 2008 and underwent a CBT after achieving remission. But it resulted in a hematological relapse; he was administered re-induction chemotherapy followed by uBMT. However he died from sepsis 36 months after initial diagnosis. (Case 2) A 42-year-old man, diagnosed in 2009 and induced to complete remission. uBMT was performed, but his leukemia relapsed 5 months after BMT. He eventually died from GvHD 11 months after diagnosis. (Case 3) A 63-year-old man, diagnosed in Feb 2012 and induced to remission. Consolidative chemotherapy was attempted twice, but he was suffered from relapse in Aug 2012. Re-induction chemotherapy resulted in remission, and there has been no evidence of relapse for a year since the initial diagnosis.

**Discussion:** Some 60 cases of AML with t(7;11)(p15;p15) have been reported. Interestingly, most of the cases involved Asians, especially Japan and China. As the prognosis of t(7;11)(p15;p15)-AML is extremely poor, this type of AML might be treated early using powerful modality such as transplantation during the remission. Although the significance of an association between the genesis of t(7;11)(p15;p15) and regional differences in the incidence of this AML have not been clarified, we suggest that hematologists in Asia should be aware of the clinical features of this AML in order to improve the prognosis of patients with this translocation.