

Arber DA, Orazi A, Hasserjian R, et al. The 2016 revision to the World Health Organization classification of myeloid neoplasms and acute leukemia. *Blood*. 2016;127(20):2391-2405.

In the article beginning on page 2391 in the 19 May 2016 issue, there are errors in the text and in Tables 1 and 10.

In Table 1 (page 2392), the entry “Blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm” was omitted. The corrected table is shown below.

On page 2393, in line 5 of the first paragraph in the right column, “t(8;9)(p22;q24.1);*PCMI-JAK2*” should read, “t(8;9)(p22;p24.1); *PCMI-JAK2*.”

In Table 10 (page 2397), column 2, in the information for *PCMI-JAK2*, “Often presents with T-LBL or B-ALL” should read “Rarely presents with T-LBL or B-ALL.” In column 3, in the information for *PDGFRB*, “t(5;12)(q31~33;p12)” should read “t(5;12)(q32;p13.2).” In column 3, in the information for *FGFR1*, “Translocations of 8p11” should read “Translocations of 8p11.2.” The corrected table is shown below.

The errors have been corrected in the online version, which now differs from the print version.

Table 1. WHO classification of myeloid neoplasms and acute leukemia

WHO myeloid neoplasm and acute leukemia classification
Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN)
Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), <i>BCR-ABL1</i> ⁺
Chronic neutrophilic leukemia (CNL)
Polycythemia vera (PV)
Primary myelofibrosis (PMF)
PMF, prefibrotic/early stage
PMF, overt fibrotic stage
Essential thrombocythemia (ET)
Chronic eosinophilic leukemia, not otherwise specified (NOS)
MPN, unclassifiable
Mastocytosis
Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with eosinophilia and rearrangement of <i>PDGFRA</i>, <i>PDGFRB</i>, or <i>FGFR1</i>, or with <i>PCMI-JAK2</i>
Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with <i>PDGFRA</i> rearrangement
Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with <i>PDGFRB</i> rearrangement
Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with <i>FGFR1</i> rearrangement
Provisional entity: Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with <i>PCMI-JAK2</i>
Myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms (MDS/MPN)
Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML)
Atypical chronic myeloid leukemia (aCML), <i>BCR-ABL1</i> ⁻
Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML)
MDS/MPN with ring sideroblasts and thrombocytosis (MDS/MPN-RS-T)
MDS/MPN, unclassifiable
Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)
MDS with single lineage dysplasia
MDS with ring sideroblasts (MDS-RS)
MDS-RS and single lineage dysplasia
MDS-RS and multilineage dysplasia
MDS with multilineage dysplasia
MDS with excess blasts
MDS with isolated del(5q)
MDS, unclassifiable
Provisional entity: Refractory cytopenia of childhood
Myeloid neoplasms with germ line predisposition
Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and related neoplasms
AML with recurrent genetic abnormalities
AML with t(8;21)(q22;q22.1); <i>RUNX1-RUNX1T1</i>
AML with inv(16)(p13.1q22) or t(16;16)(p13.1;q22); <i>CBFB-MYH11</i>
APL with <i>PML-RARA</i>
AML with t(9;11)(p21.3;q23.3); <i>MLLT3-KMT2A</i>
AML with t(6;9)(p23;q34.1); <i>DEK-NUP214</i>
AML with inv(3)(q21.3q26.2) or t(3;3)(q21.3;q26.2); <i>GATA2, MECOM</i>
AML (megakaryoblastic) with t(1;22)(p13.3;q13.3); <i>RBM15-MKL1</i>

Table 1. (continued)

WHO myeloid neoplasm and acute leukemia classification
Provisional entity: AML with <i>BCR-ABL1</i>
AML with mutated <i>NPM1</i>
AML with biallelic mutations of <i>CEBPA</i>
Provisional entity: AML with mutated <i>RUNX1</i>
AML with myelodysplasia-related changes
Therapy-related myeloid neoplasms
AML, NOS
AML with minimal differentiation
AML without maturation
AML with maturation
Acute myelomonocytic leukemia
Acute monoblastic/monocytic leukemia
Pure erythroid leukemia
Acute megakaryoblastic leukemia
Acute basophilic leukemia
Acute panmyelosis with myelofibrosis
Myeloid sarcoma
Myeloid proliferations related to Down syndrome
Transient abnormal myelopoiesis (TAM)
Myeloid leukemia associated with Down syndrome
Blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm
Acute leukemias of ambiguous lineage
Acute undifferentiated leukemia
Mixed phenotype acute leukemia (MPAL) with t(9;22)(q34.1;q11.2); <i>BCR-ABL1</i>
MPAL with t(v;11q23.3); <i>KMT2A</i> rearranged
MPAL, B/myeloid, NOS
MPAL, T/myeloid, NOS
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma, NOS
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with recurrent genetic abnormalities
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with t(9;22)(q34.1;q11.2); <i>BCR-ABL1</i>
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with t(v;11q23.3); <i>KMT2A</i> rearranged
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with t(12;21)(p13.2;q22.1); <i>ETV6-RUNX1</i>
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with hyperdiploidy
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with hypodiploidy
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with t(5;14)(q31.1;q32.3) <i>IL3-IGH</i>
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with t(1;19)(q23;p13.3); <i>TCF3-PBX1</i>
Provisional entity: B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma, <i>BCR-ABL1</i> -like
Provisional entity: B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with <i>iAMP21</i>
T-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma
Provisional entity: Early T-cell precursor lymphoblastic leukemia
Provisional entity: Natural killer (NK) cell lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma

Table 10. Molecular genetic abnormalities in myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms associated with eosinophilia

Disease	Presentation	Genetics	Treatment
<i>PDGFRA</i>	Eosinophilia ↑Serum tryptase ↑Marrow mast cells	Cryptic deletion at 4q12 <i>FIP1L1-PDGFRA</i> , at least 66 other partners	Respond to TKI
<i>PDGFRB</i>	Eosinophilia Monocytosis mimicking CMML	t(5;12)(q32;p13.2) <i>ETV6-PDGFRB</i> , at least 25 other partners	Respond to TKI
<i>FGFR1</i>	Eosinophilia Often presents with T-ALL or AML	Translocations of 8p11.2 <i>FGFR1</i> -various partners	Poor prognosis; do not respond to TKI
<i>PCM1-JAK2</i>	Eosinophilia Rarely presents with T-LBL or B-ALL Bone marrow shows left-shifted erythroid predominance and lymphoid aggregates	t(8;9)(p22;p24.1) <i>PCM1-JAK2</i>	May respond to JAK2 inhibitors

↑, Increased.

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Kahl BS, Yang DT. Follicular lymphoma: evolving therapeutic strategies. *Blood*. 2016; 127(17):2055-2063.

On page 2060 in the 28 April 2016 issue, there is an omission in Table 2. In column 2, the information for duvelisib (IPI-145), “PI3K- δ inhibitor,” should read “PI3K- δ and PI3K- γ inhibitor.” The corrected Table 2 is shown below. The error has been corrected in the online version, which now differs from the print version.

Table 2. Investigational agents in relapsed FL

Agent	Classification	N	ORR, %	CR, %	Duration, 1-y PFS, %	Reference
Lenalidomide	Immunomodulator	45	53	20	55	69
Lenalidomide + rituximab		46	76	39	80	
Duvelisib (IPI-145)	PI3K- δ and PI3K- γ inhibitor	13	69	38	80	70
Ibrutinib	BTK inhibitor	40	28	5	50	71
Venetoclax (ABT-199)	BCL-2 inhibitor	29	38	14	40	72
Polatuzumab vedotin + rituximab	Anti-CD79b antibody-drug conjugate	45	73	33	63	73
Obinutuzumab	Anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody	74	45	12	65	74

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