CONCISE REPORT

Bone Marrow Transplantation for Patients With Philadelphia Chromosome-Positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia


We report the treatment outcome of allogeneic bone marrow transplantation in ten patients with Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Six patients are alive and well for 6 to 30 months (median 19 months) after transplantation. Four patients died with transplant related complications. In view of the poor prognosis associated with this disease, marrow ablation followed by allogeneic or syngeneic marrow grafting may be the preferred treatment modality if a suitable marrow donor is available.

RESULTS

By the end of the first month following BMT, all patients showed signs of engraftment, documented by appropriate genetic marker analysis. One patient (UPN 323) has become a mixed lymphohematopoietic chimera. Five patients showed no signs of acute GVHD, whereas in two patients GVHD was mild (grade 1) and in three patients it was moderate to severe (grades II through IV).

Six patients are currently alive and in continued CR for 6 to 30 months (median 19 months) after BMT. The performance status of the six surviving patients is 80 to 100 (median 100); one of them (UPN 271) has mild chronic GVHD. Four patients died within the first 4 months following marrow grafting: 2 with GVHD and interstitial pneumonia (IP), 1 with polymicrobial infection, and 1 with a combination of veno-occlusive disease (VOD), bleeding, and fungemia. Details of the ten BMT recipients on this study are shown in Table 1.

From the City of Hope National Medical Center, Duarte, CA. Submitted April 6, 1987; accepted April 23, 1987.

Supported by US Public Health Service Grants No. CA 30206 and CA 33572 awarded by the National Cancer Institute, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD. D.S.S. is a Special Fellow of the Leukemia Society of America.

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DISCUSSION

Six of 10 patients with Phi-positive ALL were transplanted successfully with marrow from histocompatible siblings, whereas four patients died with BMT-related complications. Three of the four patients who had undergone BMT during first CR are surviving; the other three survivors were in more advanced stages of their disease when preparation for BMT was begun.

There are several caveats regarding our study: The patient group under study is relatively small and the observation time is still limited to 6 to 30 months. Neither can we conclude from our data the preparatory regimen to recommend. This issue must be addressed in future studies.

Nevertheless, our data, which require confirmation by other transplant centers, can be viewed as encouraging. Indeed, considering the poor prognosis for patients with this variant of ALL, BMT performed early during the course of this disease may currently be the treatment of choice if a suitable donor is available.

REFERENCES


Bone marrow transplantation for patients with Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia

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