

The utility of flow cytometry for the detection of tumor cells in cerebrospinal fluid of patients with acute leukemia

Ximena Torres^{1,5}, Iliana De Los Reyes², Martha Vizcaíno², Paula Carolina Guzmán², Alba Campos¹, Niyireth Peñalosa¹, Ana María Uribe³, Carlos Saavedra⁴, Martha Romero⁴, Gina Cuéllar⁴, Liliana Martín⁴, Paula Rodriguez⁴, Claudia Cardozo¹, Sandra Quijano*^{1,4,5}

Table 1. Panel of antibodies used for the diagnosis of CSF infiltration for ALL.

	FITC	PE	PerCPCy5	PECy7	APC	APCCy7
T-cell ALL						
Tube 1	nTdT or CD7	CD34	cyCD3	sCD3	CD14	CD45
Tube 2	CD8	CD4	CD3	-	CD56	CD45
B-cell ALL						
Tube 1	CD34	CD10	CD19	sCD3	CD14	CD45
Tube 2	CD8	CD4	CD3	-	CD56	CD45
AML						
Tube 1	CD34	CD117	CD19	sCD3	CD14	CD45
Tube 2	CD8	CD4	CD3	-	CD56	CD45
Volumes	5 µL	4 µL	4 µL	3 µL	3 µL	2 µL

FITC (Fluorescein isothiocyanate); PE (Phycoerythrin); PerCPCy5 (Peridinin-chlorophyll proteins-Cyanine 5); PECy7 (Phycoerythrin-cyanine 7); APC (Allophycocyanin); APC-Cy7 (Allophycocyanin-Cyanine 7). All antibodies purchased from BD (Becton Dickinson & Company).

Table 2. Frequency of patients with CNS tumor infiltration detected by FCM analysis of CSF.

Phenotype	n	Moment of the evaluation	
		Diagnosis	Follow-up
B-cell ALL	37	3 (8 %)	7 (19 %)
T-cell ALL	8	1 (12 %)	1 (12 %)
AML	8	1 (12 %)	2 (25 %)
Mixed-phenotype	2	1 (50 %)	0
TOTAL	55	6 (11 %)	10 (18 %)



Table 3. Cell subsets in CSF of patients with B-cell ALL according to CNS tumor infiltration by FCM.

VARIABLE	Infiltration (n = 17)		No infiltration (n = 72)		p*
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	
Total cell number μL^{-1}	893	0.1 to 13 461	11.4	0.01 to 220	< 0.001
T-cells μL^{-1}	25.4	0.03 to 229	5.3	0.01 to 74	0.004

* Mann-Whitney test. Detection limit of FCM was 0.07 cells μL^{-1} .

Table 4. Prognosis factors in patients with T-cell ALL according to CNS infiltration detected by FCM analysis of CSF.

FACTOR		FCM-	FCM+	p
At diagnosis				
White blood cells in peripheral blood ($1 \times 10^3 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$)	105 (5-259)	135.5 (26-245)		NS
Blasts in bone marrow (%)	75 (39-96)	80 (78-83)		NS
Blasts in peripheral blood (%)	58 (2-96)	53 (12-94)		NS
Platelets ($1 \times 10^3 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$)	143 (36.7-271)	24 (20-28)		0.053
Neutrophils ($1 \times 10^3 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$)	6 (1.6-13)	24 (5.6-42.3)		NS
Haemoglobin (g dL $^{-1}$)	11 (6.7-16.2)	10.1 (8.2-12)		NS
LDH (UI/L)	8533 (847-21 500)	6142 (3166-9119)		NS
Cytogenetic findings^b				
Normal	3/4	2/2		NS
Hyperdiploid	1/4	0/2		
Risk-group assignment^a				
Low	0/5	0/2		
Intermediate	0/5	1/2		NS
High	5/5	1/2		
Extramedullary infiltration^a				
Yes	0/7	2/2		0.014
No	7/7	0/2		
Neurological symptoms^a				
Yes	0/5	0/2		NS
No	5/5	2/2		
Treatment response				
Blast count on day 8 (blast μL^{-1}) ^a	1564 (243-3800)	41730 (20-83 440)		NS
Complete remission ^b				
Yes	4/4	2/2		NS
No	0/4	0/2		
Relapse^b				
Yes	5/5	1/2		NS
No	0/5	1/2		
Death^c				
Yes	0/5	1/2		NS
No	5/5	1/2		

Mann-Whitney test. NS: non-significant. Death: Yes (dead); No (alive), death caused by the progression of disease. Values between parentheses correspond to ranges, and values outside of parentheses correspond to means. Bold data: statistically significant.

^a Prednisolone response, sample size for FCM+ = 2 and FCM- = 4.

^b Sample size FCM+ = 2 and FCM- = 5.

^c Sample size for FCM+ = 2 and FCM- = 4.

Table 5. Prognosis factors in patients with AML according to CNS infiltration detected by FCM analysis of CSF.

FACTOR	FCM-	FCM+	<i>p</i>
At diagnosis			
White blood cells in peripheral blood ($1 \times 10^3 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$)	112 (6.7–286)	35 (5.2–69)	NS
Blasts in bone marrow (%)	21 (15–39)	48.3 (5.9–82)	NS
Blasts in peripheral blood (%)	32 (7–67)	40.6 (30–52)	NS
Haemoglobin (g dL^{-1})	9 (6.1–13.7)	12 (9.1–17.1)	NS
Platelets ($1 \times 10^3 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$)	60 (21–131)	92 (27–149)	NS
Neutrophils ($1 \times 10^3 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$)	47.4 (2.2–179)	10.5 (2.7–17.1)	NS
LDH (UI/L)	1997 (893–2851)	2 624 (1.050–4892)	NS
Cytogenetic findings			
<i>t</i> (8;21)	1/4	1/3	NS
GATA	1/4	1/3	
Normal	1/4	0/3	
Hyperdiploid	1/4	1/3	
Risk-group assignment			
Favourable	1/5	1/3	
Intermediate	0/5	1/3	
Unfavourable	4/5	1/3	
Extramedullary infiltration			
Yes	1/5	3/3	0.04
No	4/5	0/3	
Neurological symptoms			
Yes	0/5	1/3	NS
No	5/5	2/3	
Treatment response			
Complete remission			
Yes	3/4	1/2	
No	1/4	1/2	NS
Relapse			
Yes	2/4	1/3	
No	2/4	2/3	NS
Death			
Yes	2/5	1/3	
No	3/5	2/3	NS

Mann-Whitney test. NS: non-significant. Death: Yes (dead); No (alive), death caused by the progression of disease. Values between parentheses correspond to ranges, and values outside of parentheses correspond to means. Bold data: statistically significant.

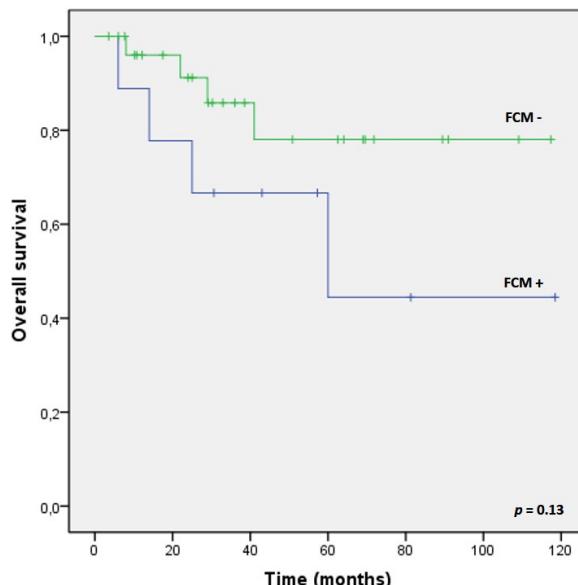
^a Sample size applicable for the blood count and LDH variables, FCM+ = 3 and FCM- = 5.

Table 6. Multivariate Cox model for relapse-free survival ($n = 12$) and overall survival ($n = 10$) of AL patients with known data on all covariates in the model.

	Relapse-free survival	Overall survival
Variable	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>
White blood at diagnosis ($> 50\,000 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$)	0.12	0.07
Complete remission	< 0.001	0.001
Age	0.12	0.11
Immunophenotype	0.78	0.52
CNS Infiltration by FCM	< 0.001	< 0.001
Risk		
Low	0.07	0.18
Intermediate	0.58	0.20
High	0.11	0.14
Cytogenetics		
<i>t</i> (9; 22)	0.01	0.01
<i>t</i> (4; 11)	0.10	0.53
<i>t</i> (12; 21)	0.28	0.36
<i>t</i> (1; 19)	0.96	0.88
Normal karyotype	0.22	0.92

Abbreviations:

CNS: central nervous system. FCM: flow cytometry.



	Patients (n)	Death (n)	OS (mean in months)
FCM +	9	4	70
FCM -	28	4	97

Figure 1. Overall survival of patients with B-cell ALL, with (blue line) or without (green line) CNS tumor infiltration detected by FCM. Log-rank test (Mantel-Cox) $p = 0.13$.

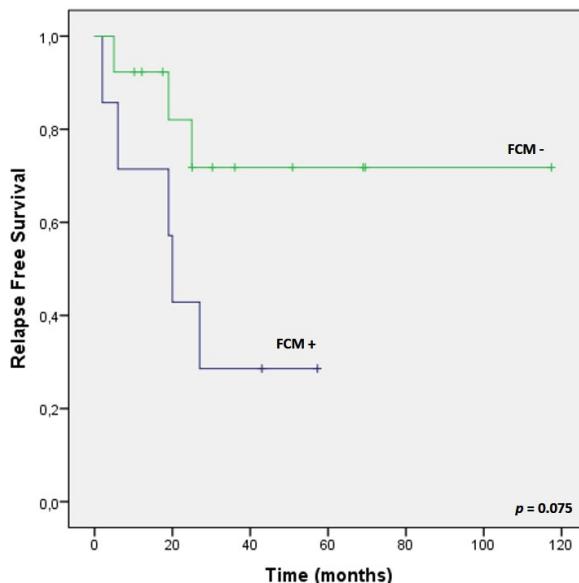


Figure 2. Relapse-free survival of high-risk B-cell ALL patients, with (blue line) or without (green line) CNS tumor infiltration detected by FCM. Log-rank test (Mantel-Cox) $p = 0.075$.

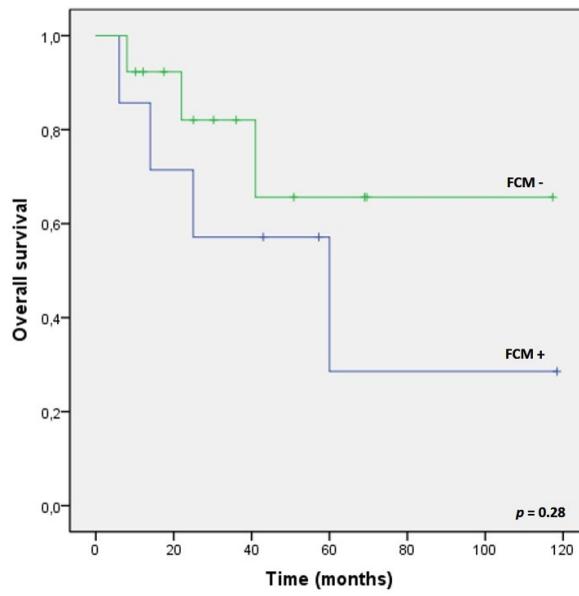


Figure 3. Overall survival of high-risk B-cell ALL patients, with (blue line) or without (green line) CNS tumor infiltration detected by FCM. Log-rank test (Mantel-Cox) $p = 0.28$.