Bone marrow culture in aplastic anaemia

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SUMMARY Blood and bone marrow granulocyte colony forming units (CFUc) were assayed in 46 patients with aplastic anaemia, and the serum was examined for its inhibitory action on normal CFUc growth. All patients showed a gross reduction in colonies and clusters in incidence and absolute number in the bone marrow and blood. Two proliferative abnormalities of CFUc in aplastic anaemia were identified: a significantly higher than normal cluster to colony ratio (p < 0.05) and a higher than normal ratio of granulocytes to total aggregates in the bone marrow.

Eleven out of 34 patients tested had serum inhibitory to normal CFUc. These patients were indistinguishable from the rest on haematological and CFUc culture characteristics, and no correlation between the results of CFUc assay and haematological severity was found.

The results suggest that the CFUc is abnormal in aplastic anaemia, the reduction in pool size being related to a failure of self-renewal, but an immunological role in the pathogenesis of aplastic anaemia remains unproven.

The close relationship of CFUc incidence to the percentage of granulocyte precursors in the marrow, together with the failure of the CFUc assay to predict clinical severity, limits the practical use of the assay to the confirmation of diagnosis in aplastic anaemia.

The assay of granulocyte progenitor cells (CFUc) by the soft agar colony forming technique has demonstrated that patients with aplastic anaemia have grossly reduced numbers of granulocyte precursors in the bone marrow and blood (Greenberg and Schrier, 1973; Kern et al., 1977). The evidence from clinical bone marrow transplantation suggests that there is primary stem cell failure in aplastic anaemia (Storb et al., 1974; Singer et al., 1978). However, some data support a bone marrow microenvironmental defect (Knospe and Crosby, 1971; Fernbach and Trentin, 1977) and, at least in some patients, an autoimmune process in the disease (Ascensao et al., 1976; Kagan et al., 1976; Speck et al., 1977; Te Velde and Haak, 1977; Gluckman et al., 1978).

We studied a large group of patients with aplastic anaemia to look for clues to the aetiopathogenesis of this condition:

1 comparing the relationship of CFUc to blood and bone marrow findings in normal subjects and aplastic anaemia patients in an attempt to define subgroups of patients with particular CFUc characteristics; and

2 determining the CFUc and haematological characteristics of patients found to have serum inhibitory to normal bone marrow CFUc.

In addition, we examined the practical contribution of bone marrow culture to establishing the diagnosis and severity of aplastic anaemia.

Patients and methods

Patients

Forty-six patients with aplastic anaemia (27 male and 19 female; mean ages 25 and 22) referred to the Hôpital Saint Louis between April 1976 and October 1977 were studied. In five patients a toxic cause for the aplastic anaemia was suspected, three had aplasia following hepatitis, and in the rest no aetiological cause was identified. The diagnosis of aplastic anaemia was made on repeated blood counts showing pancytopenia and greatly reduced bone marrow cellularity on biopsy. There was a bias towards referral of patients fulfilling the diagnostic criteria of severe aplasia: 30 patients had a reticulocyte count of less than 20 x 10⁹/l, a neutrophil count of less than 0.5 x 10⁹/l, and a platelet count of less than 20 x 10⁹/l.


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**Colony assays**
These were performed soon after admission to the unit before specific treatment had begun, but most patients had already received androgen treatment before referral, and all had received blood transfusions.

**Serum**
Serum for inhibitor studies was taken at the same time as the marrow sample and stored at $-80^\circ$C until tested.

**Normal bone marrow and blood samples**
Samples were obtained from bone marrow transplant donors and from patients undergoing diagnostic bone marrow aspiration for non-haematological disorders. Blood samples for colony assays were obtained from healthy laboratory workers and blood donors.

**CFUc CULTURE**
The technique of Pike and Robinson (1970) was used. In particular, triplicate cultures were prepared for each sample, and feeder layers of $10^6$ normal buffy coat leucocytes were used as a source of colony stimulating factor. Marrow and blood samples were separated on Lymphoprep (Nygaard), and the washed separated mononuclear cells were cultured in McCoy's 5A medium in 0-3% agar at a concentration of $2 \times 10^6$ cells/culture plate for marrow and $5 \times 10^4$ cells/culture plate for blood. Cultures were incubated for 10 days in 5% CO$_2$ and high humidity. Colonies (groups of 50 or more cells) and clusters (groups of 5-49 cells) were counted using an inverted objective microscope, and results were expressed as the mean of triplicate cultures.

**Serum**
Serum was assayed for its inhibitory effect by preincubating $8 \times 10^8$ normal bone marrow mononuclear cells in the presence of 10% test serum and 10% rabbit complement for 1¼ hours at 37°C. The marrow cells were washed, suspended in agar and medium, and plated in triplicate at a final concentration of $2 \times 10^8$ cells/culture plate. Colony inhibition was expressed as the index:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonies</th>
<th>Total aggregates</th>
<th>Colonies/ml</th>
<th>Total aggregates/ml</th>
<th>Cluster: colony ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$&lt;0.01$</td>
<td>$&lt;0.01$</td>
<td>$&lt;0.01$</td>
<td>$&lt;0.01$</td>
<td>$&lt;0.01$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Competition of culture results with bone marrow findings**
Figure 3 shows the relationship between total aggregate incidence and percentage of bone marrow granulocytes (myeloblasts plus promyelocytes plus myelocytes plus metamyelocytes). There was a positive correlation of CFUc with the bone marrow granulocyte percentage ($r = 0.42, p = 0.4$ (normals))

Bone marrow CFUc—46 patients with aplastic anaemia; 40 normal subjects
Blood CFUc—19 patients with aplasia; 29 normal subjects
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Fig. 1  Haematological and granulocyte culture characteristics of patients with aplastic anaemia compared with normal (normal ranges for haematological indices taken from Dacie and Lewis (1975)). Twenty-nine normal blood samples and 40 haematologically normal bone marrows cultured in the same laboratory under identical conditions were used as controls for CFUc results. Shaded area represents ± one standard deviation of normal range.

and $r = 0.42$, $p = 0.01$ (aplastic anaemia). The slope of the regression lines differed, patients with aplastic anaemia having significantly lower ratios of total aggregate to granulocytes ($t = 2.2, p = 0.05$).

Figure 4 shows the relationship between total aggregate incidence and percentage of bone marrow lymphocytes. In aplastic anaemia there was an inverse correlation between the lymphocyte percentage and the total aggregates per $2 \times 10^5$ cells plated. The data best fitted an exponential distribution ($r = 0.48$, $p = 0.001$), but normal subjects showed no significant relationship of lymphocytes to total aggregates. There was no obvious segregation of data from patients with serum inhibitory to CFUc.

RELATIONSHIP OF COLONY COUNTS TO
HAEMATOLOGICAL SEVERITY

Table 2 shows that there was no significant difference
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Fig. 3 Relationship of bone marrow granulocyte percentage to incidence of total aggregates in aplastic anaemia patients and 15 normal subjects: ● aplastic anaemia patients; ○ normal subjects.

Fig. 4 Relationship of marrow lymphocyte and plasma cell percentage to incidence of total aggregates in aplastic anaemia patients and 15 normal subjects: ● aplastic anaemia patients; ○ normal subjects; ® patients with serum inhibitors to CFUc.

Table 2 Comparison of severe aplasia v less severe aplasia CFUc characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Colonies/2 × 10⁶ cells</th>
<th>Total aggregates/2 × 10⁶ cells</th>
<th>Total aggregates/ml</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe aplasia</td>
<td>4.7 ± 1.1 (0-27)</td>
<td>14 ± 3.3 (0-84)</td>
<td>200 ± 63 (0-1347)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean ± SEM (range) (33 patients)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less severe aplasia</td>
<td>4.3 ± 1.2 (0-14)</td>
<td>18 ± 3.6 (0-81)</td>
<td>476 ± 181 (0-2970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean ± SEM (range) (13 patients)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P > 0.1 for: colonies/2 × 10⁶ cells, total aggregates/2 × 10⁶ cells, and total aggregates/ml using Wilcoxon Rank sum tests.

in culture results between severe and less severe aplastic anaemia. Similarly, it was not possible to distinguish different haematological features of six patients who had no colony growth when compared with 17 who showed only cluster growth and 23 who had colony and cluster growth (Table 3).

RELATIONSHIP OF SERUM INHIBITORS TO SEVERITY

Table 4 shows that no significant difference was found between the proportion of bone marrow lymphocytes, the blood lymphocytes, and the CFUc characteristics of patients with inhibitors compared with those without.

Discussion

Our results confirm in a large series of patients the characteristic paucity of colony and cluster growth in aplastic anaemia (Greenberg and Schrier, 1973; Kern et al., 1977).
teristics. This suggests that although serum inhibitors may possibly represent a marker of an immunological cause for the aplastic anaemia, the subsequent marrow failure is indistinguishable in nature and severity from the aplasia induced by other processes.

There are several possible interpretations for the inverse relationship between bone marrow CFUc incidence and marrow lymphocyte percentage in aplastic anaemia. The severity of the aplasia has been related to the degree of lymphocyte infiltration on marrow histology (Te Velde and Haak, 1977) but marrow lymphocytosis may simply reflect the absence of normal myeloid precursor cells. It has been claimed that lymphocytes from patients with aplastic anaemia can inhibit normal CFUc in co-culture (Kagan et al., 1976; Haak and Goselink, 1977), but the validity of the co-culture technique to demonstrate specific abnormalities in aplastic anaemia has been challenged (Singer et al., 1978). Further studies are required to demonstrate any association between the in vitro findings of lymphocyte inhibitors and the characteristics of the bone marrow lymphocytosis and CFUc content.

Lastly, from a practical viewpoint, while colony assay may confirm the diagnosis of aplastic anaemia, the technique does not identify different degrees of severity of the condition. Furthermore, since CFUc correlated directly with the percentage of bone marrow granulocytes, little additional information is obtained from bone marrow culture that cannot be obtained from examination of the bone marrow aspirate.

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