CD34 immunoperoxidase staining for the diagnosis of myelodysplastic syndromes and chronic myeloid leukaemia

Horny et al recently reported that immunoperoxidase staining of bone marrow biopsy specimens with the CD34/QBEND10 monoclonal antibody can be used to separate the myelodysplastic syndromes RAEB and RAEB-T from the RA and RARS subtypes. This report has now confirmed our previous findings that CD34/QBEND10 is a useful reagent for the classification of conventionally processed, paraffin wax embedded bone marrow biopsy specimens.1 We have recently studied bone marrow biopsy specimens from 28 cases of primary myelodysplastic syndromes addressing the diagnostic value of CD34 staining in these conditions. We found that CD34 immunostaining can help in the detection of the increased number of blasts associated with the RAEB and RAEB-T subtypes. In addition, our study showed that QBEND10 represents a powerful prognostic tool for predicting survival and outcome in myelodysplastic syndromes. In primary RAEB cases median survival was 41 months in those with less than 1% CD34+ cells, and 29 months in those with more than 1% CD34+ cells (p = 0.05).2 Similar results were obtained in cases of therapy related myelodysplasia: CD34+ cases had a mean survival of 10 months compared with 43 months for the CD34– cases (p = 0.0005).2 The authors also suggest the potential usefulness of CD34 staining for identifying patients in the accelerated phase of chronic myeloid leukaemia. Our recently published study of 59 bone marrow biopsy specimens representing the three phases (stable, accelerated and blast crisis) of chronic myeloid leukaemia has confirmed the finding of a statistically significant CD34 value in the two aggressive phases of this disease compared with the stable phase.3 Taken together, these data and those from Horny et al show that QBEND10 is a very useful reagent for the study of routinely processed bone marrow biopsy specimens and may provide useful diagnostic and prognostic information in myelodysplastic syndromes and myeloproliferative disorders. This type of approach may be especially valuable when a paraffin wax embedded specimen is the only material available for immunohistochemistry.

A ORAZI
Associate Professor of Pathology
Director, Section of Immunohistochemistry,
Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine,
University Hospital 4430,
Indiana University Medical Center,
550 North University Blvd,
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202-5283, USA


Book review

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This textbook deals in depth with what is a very highly specialised subject, bronchial pathology. The editor is an established expert in pulmonary disease and has asked many experts, particularly clinicians, to contribute to the book. The book provides up to the minute information on what is known about bronchiolar disease. It concentrates on infections, smoking, occupational disease, obliterative bronchiolitis, and bronchiolitis organising pneumonia (BOOP), the last two conditions which in the past have been lumped together but which this book clearly separates and clarifies as being different entities with vastly different prognoses. There are excellent chapters on history, anatomy, imaging, pathology, and the various causes of bronchiolar disease. The clinicians' viewpoint is emphasised. However, the penalty of being a multi-author book is that there is discontinuity and a lot of repetition. The editor should have exercised more control over this aspect of the book which makes it very annoying and boring at times when the same references and observations are made by several authors. While not of general interest I would recommend it to pathologists interested in pulmonary pathology as it deals in great depth with what has been pathologically and clinically a very confusing and poorly illustrated area of lung disease in the past.

M N SHEPPARD

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November 6–10 1995

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For further information, please contact: Department of Continuing Education, Harvard Medical School, 25 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115, USA (tel: (617) 432-1525).

Correction

Microscopic thymoma and myasthenia gravis (J Clin Pathol 1995;48:682-683). The authors apologise for the errors which appeared in the Pathological findings section of their report. In the last line of the first paragraph, 272 x 71 mm should read 272 x 71 µm. In the final paragraph, 107 mm (range 41–237 mm) should read 107 µm (range 41–237 µm).
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A Orazi

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