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Acute Myeloid Leukemia Post Renal Transplant: A Case Report

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- Solid organ transplant recipients are at increased risk of carcinomas due to factors like immunosuppression, Epstein-Barr virus infection, or the presence or recurrence of cancer in the transplanted tissue.¹
- The incidence of leukemia in post-transplant patients is less but it is five times more prevalent than the general population.²
- > Of all the types of leukemias, AML constitutes 43% of post-transplant recipients.³

AML, acute myeloid leukemia.

[1] Engels EA, et al. JAMA.2011; 306(17):1891-901. [2] Kasiske BL, et al. Am J Transplant.2004;4:905-13. [3] Penn I. Transplant Proc.1991;23:1771-2.



Age: 55 years

- Gender: Female
- Complaints : Shortness of breath, abdomen pain (epigastric) since 1 week
- History : Renal transplantation
- Post transplant immunosuppressant's: Tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil
- Comorbidities: T2DM, hypertension, coronary artery disease
- Vitals (on admission): BP 150/90 mmHg, Pulse 90/min, O2 saturation 98%.

Case Description



- Chest HRCT: Pulmonary edema, early pulmonary hypertension
- Peripheral blood smear: absolute monocytosis with blasts (20%), consistent with AML
- Genetic testing: AML confirmed (IDH2 p.Arg140Gln , ASXL1 mutations)
- Treatment: Chemotherapy- Azacitidine (100 mg for 7 days), Venetoclax; Supportive care- PRBC, SDPC

Laboratory test	Values
Hemoglobin	8.8 mg/dL
Total leukocyte count	26.06 x10%L
Serum lipase	818 U/L
Serum amylase	165 U/L
Serum urea	25 mg/dL
Serum creatinine	0.64 mg/dL

ASXL1, additional sex combs like 1; AML, acute myeloid leukemia; HRCT, high-resolution computed tomography; IDH2, isocitrate dehydrogenase 2; PRBC, packed red blood cells; SDPC, single donor platelet concentrate.



- AML in post-transplant patients is rare but critical to diagnose early.
- Management strategy in post-transplant acute myeloid leukemia should target reducing the immunosuppressive therapies or replacing myelotoxic agents with lesser toxic drugs.
- Blood disorders should raise a suspicion of malignancies in post-transplant recipients.