## Extract from Patient Medical Record No. 3071

Child: Kateryna Omelchenko of 14 years old has been receiving inpatient treatment at Hematological Department since July 24, 2008 till the present day for the following diagnosis: pro-B acute leukemia of lymphoblastic type with co-expression of CD33 myeloid antigen, FAB-type: D1, late marrow recurrence, therapeutic group: S2. 2<sup>nd</sup> grade reflux-esophagitis. Erythematous gastroduodenopathy. Gastroduodenogastric reflux. HbsAg carrier.

The child was admitted to Hematological Department repeatedly on July 24, 2008 with complaints on back pain and weakness.

It is apparent from the anamnesis that the girl has been ill since April 2004, when catarrhal manifestation, fever up to 38°C. From April 17 through 21, she received inpatient treatment at Surgical Department of Regional Children's Clinical Hospital No. 1, where she was diagnosed with a right-sided femoral myositis. Upon a physiotherapy course, her condition got better. June 2004: pain in the left knee joint, administration of anaesthetics. From June 3 through 10, 2004, received inpatient treatment at Diagnostic Department of Regional Children's Clinical Hospital No. 1 for the following diagnosis: reactive arthritis, dyspancreatism, dysplastic cardiopathy, mitral valve prolapse and tricuspid valve prolapse. After that: left-sided focal pneumonia. Underwent several antibacterial therapy courses. At the end of August 2004, pain in knee and hip joints recommenced. Received treatment from extrasensory individuals. September 2004: repeated complaints on joint pain. From September 10, 2004 to October 9, 2004, received inpatient treatment at UZDP Research Institute for the following diagnosis: reactive arthritis, dysplastic cardiopathy (mitral valve prolapse and tricuspid valve prolapse). Gall-bladder dyskinesia of hypotonic type. Bacterial vulvovaginitis. Therapy administered: Diclofenac, Rovamycin, Nimesid, Roxithromycin. On November 17, 2004, repeatedly admitted to UZDP Research Institute with complaints on joint pain and received treatment until November 25, 2004 for the following diagnosis: reactive arthritis of chlamydial etiology. Clinical blood analysis dd. November 25, 2004: blast cells 2%; myelocytes, immature 1%, ESR 66mm/h. According to these results, the patient was diagnosed with acute leukemia and transferred to Hematological Department of City Children's Clinical Hospital No. 16.

Patient's life history: previous diseases: scarlatina. Adenoidectomy performed in 2000.

Based on the clinical blood analysis, it was revealed: mild anemia; Hb 116g/l; thrombocytes 180\*10<sup>9</sup>/l; leukocytes 6.0\*10<sup>9</sup>/l; blast cells 7%; lymphocytes 71%; ESR 38mm/h.

Liver function tests, proteinogram: within normal limits.

Acute-phase characteristics are moderately increased. Glycoproteids 0,488; seromucoid 0.233.

Based on findings obtained from myelogram dd. November 26, 2004 demonstrating the prevalence of blast cells and positive reaction to glycogen and negative reaction to myeloperoxidase, acute lymphoblastic leukemia (L1/L2) was diagnosed. According to immune marker analysis data provided by Kiev City Reference Laboratory, there is a pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Liquor: within normal limits; cytosis  $3*10^6$ /l.

On November 30, 2004, a polychemotherapy course was commenced according to Protocol 1of ALLIC BFM 2002. On the 8<sup>th</sup> day of the polychemotherapy course, there were no blast cells revealed by clinical blood analysis.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the polychemotherapy course, based on findings obtained from myelogram dd. December 14, 2004 demonstrating a small quantity of cellular elements (blast cells 1.0%, lymphocytes 51%), marrow remission was observed.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of the polychemotherapy course, some complications were revealed such as aphthous stomatitis with necrotic elements on the oral mucosa. In this connection, administration of cytostatics was suspended for 6 days. The patient underwent antibacterial therapy by Amikinum, Medacef, Maxipim and Edicin, antifungal therapy by Nizoral, Diflucan p.o. then intravenously by drop infusion, 100mg/day. In view of hypoproteinemia, 10% albumin solution, 100ml, No. 2; one-time packed red blood cells transfusion (A(II)Rh+).

As a result of therapy, the condition got better. On January 9, 2005, completion of the polychemotherapy course under Protocol I - Phase 1 scheme. On the 33<sup>rd</sup> day of the polychemotherapy course, marrow remission was confirmed (blast cells 1.5%). From January 13, 2005 to February 26, 2005, underwent a polychemotherapy course under Protocol I - Phase 2 scheme, no complications were observed.

From March 15, 2005 to May 10, 2005, underwent a polychemotherapy course under Protocol mM. No complications were observed during the course administration.

On May 27, 2005, Protocol II was launched. On July 1, 2005, Phase 1 was completed.

From July 8, 2005 to July 21, 2005, Phase 2 of Protocol II was administered. Liquor analysis dd. July 11, 2005 showed cytosis of 13\*10<sup>6</sup>/l, in dynamics, cytosis of 5\*10<sup>6</sup>/l was observed on July 18, 2005.

During a therapy course (4<sup>th</sup> day of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cytosar unit), neurological symptoms appeared (headache, vomiting, feeling of numbness in the left lower limb and left forearm, low-grade fever) that was a reason for performing a cerebral computerized tomography, rheoencephalography and electroencephalography. The child was examined by neuropathologist and was diagnosed with cerebral vascular inefficiency accompanied by impaired venous drainage. Mild, predominantly sensory polyneuropathy of the lower and upper limbs. A therapy course of Glycine, Neurobex and Cavinton was prescribed.

In June 2006, Hepatitis B markets were revealed. In this connection, on June 5, 2006 the patient was consulted by N. N. Zakrevskiy, Assistant Professor of the Department of Infantile Infections, and diagnosed with viral Hepatitis B of non-jaundice form, height of disease. Received antiviral therapy: Zeffix p.o., 100mg/day, Viferon per rectum, Bifiform p.o.

On August 11, 2005, a maintenance polychemotherapy course was launched consisting of Purinethol 63mg/day p.o., Methotrexatum 25mg/day p.o. On February 19, 2007, the maintenance polychemotherapy course was cancelled due to therapy completion.

The patient's condition upon admission was moderately severe and characterized by general weakness and moderately apparent intoxication signs. Periodic pains in the spinal column. One-time rise in temperature without catarrhal manifestations. Peripheral lymph nodes are small and well palpated in all groups. Sporadic ecchymomae on the lower limbs. In lungs, rough breathing without crepitation. Core tones are rhythmic. Liver: +3.5cm below the costal margin. Spleen: +3.5-4cm below the costal margin.

Clinical blood analysis dd. July 24, 2008: Hb 121g/l; thrombocytes 46\*10<sup>9</sup>/l; leukocytes 7.3\*10<sup>9</sup>/l; blast cells 7%; lymphocytes 53%; ESR 26mm/h.

Based on findings obtained from myelogram dd. July 24, 2008 demonstrating the prevalence of blast cells and positive reaction to glycogen and negative reaction to myeloperoxidase, the recurrence of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (L1/L2) was diagnosed. According to the report dd. July 24, 2008 provided by Kiev City Reference Laboratory, there is a marrow recurrence of pro-B-ALL acute lymphoblastic leukemia with co-expression of CD33 myeloid antigen.

Liquor: within normal limits; cytosis  $4*10^6/l$ .

On July 28, 2008, a polychemotherapy course was commenced under ALL-REZ-BFM-95-Prophase program by Dexametason p.o. From August 3, 2008 to August 8, 2008, a polychemotherapy course under F1 unit scheme was administered. Aggravation of complications was observed in the form of acute gastritis and 2<sup>nd</sup> grade reflux-esophagitis. Erythematous gastroduodenopathy. Gastroduodenogastric reflux (according to Fibrogastroduodenoscopy data). Treatment received: Diet No. 1, Quamatel intravenously by drop infusion, Nexium p.o., Motilium, Sandostatin subcutaneously and antibacterial therapy by Fortum and Metrogyl.

After completion of F1 Unit, marrow remission was achieved. It is planned to continue polychemotherapy under ALL-REZ-BFM-95 program.

Head of Hematological Department

Signature

L. S. Belousova

Attending Physician

Signature

L. P. Marenych

Seal: Municipal Health Care Institution - City Children's Clinical Hospital No. 16 \* Kharkiv, Ukraine

Franslation Agency "Gulfstream" / Obersetzungsbüro "Gulfstream" / Wapaina / Ukraine, s. Xapain, Kharkiv / Charkiw
Hepesma apodicino nepesanatunem
Translated by / Chersetzi vom Übersetzer

Hanne nepes namma
Hanne nepes namma
Hanne nepes namma
Translator's signature "Unterschrift des Übersetzer
Crapassiniets namme nepessnama nätznsepasse"
Hereby aneat the translator's signature / Die Echibert der Unterschrift des Übersetzer
Hannamma signity nepesnami
Head of the Translation Agency / Leit Mas Übersetzungsbüros

## OHMATDET UKRAINIAN CHILDREN'S SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE

## Children's Oncohematology and Bone-Marrow Transplantation Center Laboratory of Specialized Hematological Disease Diagnostics

Surname	Omelchenko		Given Name	me Kateryna		Date of birth	Oct	October 29, 1993	
Clinical Diagnosis			Acute Leukemia, recurrence?				2008	2008-1202 (к/м) 2008-1219 (п/к)	
Hemogi	ram dd	July 24,	2008 (accord	ing to	data cont	ained in the Ref	erral l	Form)	
Hemogram dd. July 24, 2008 (accord Hemoglobin 113g/1 Erythrocytes x10 <sup>12</sup>				Leucocytes		$7.9x10^9$	7.9x10 <sup>9</sup>		
Erythrocytes x10 <sup>12</sup>			The		rombocyt	ytes   44x10 <sup>9</sup>			
			Leucogram	dd. Ju	ıly 24, 200	08			
	%				%			39.9	
Blast cells	10.0		eutrophils		6.0		Lymphocytes		
Promyelocytes			nted neutrophi	ls	36.0	Monocytes	Monocytes		
Myelocytes		Eosino				Normoblast	<del></del>		
Metamyelocytes		Basophiles				Mononuclea	Mononuclear cells		
			Myelogram	dd. Ju	ıly 24, 200	)8			
Erythropoiesis (EP)			%	% G		Granulopoiesis	ranulopoiesis		
Eryt	Erythroblast					Promyelocyte		0.2	
Normoblast: basophilic						Myelocytes			
polychromatophilic		0.2			·	Metamyelocytes			
oxyphilic		0.6				Stab neutrophi			
Total EP		0.8				Segmented neutrophils			
Monocytes		1.6			Eosinophilic granulocytes				
Lymphocytes		14.8			Basophilic granulocyte				
Plasma cells		0.4					tal GP		
					Blast cells		71.4		
Cytochemical Ma	arrow Bl	ast Cel	ls Analysis						
Myeloperoxidase (POX)				Nega	tive				
PAS Reaction to glycogen (PAS)				Negative					
Nonspecific Esterase (ANAE)				Negative					
Granulocytes (%)		nocytic	Component	Erythron (%)		Myeloperoxid: (POX)	ase	FAB Type	
3.6			-	0.4		Negative		L1	
Immunophenotyp	e CD4	CD45+(28%)		CD13-		CD2-	CD10-		
	CD34+(82%)		CD15-		CD3-	CD19+(94%)			
<del></del>	HLA-Dr+(76%)		CD33+(70%)		CD4-				
	Anti-TdT+(45%)		CD65-		CD5-		CD22+(88%)		
	Anti-MPO-			CD11		CD7-		cCD79a+(82%)	
		CD38+(98%)		CDIII		CD8-	102.72 (02.70)		
Conclusion: Mar of CD33 myeloid	row recu			blastic	leukemia		e, wit	h co-expressio	

Laboratory DoctorSignatureT. V. SmolenskayaLaboratory DoctorSignatureT. P. PonomarenkoHead of the LaboratorySignatureYe. S. KreminskayaHead of the CenterS. B. Donskaya

June 25, 2008