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Multiple myeloma: A new rare case in paediatric age

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INTRODUCTION

Paediatric Myeloma is rare with approximately 0.3% of cases diagnosed before the age of 30. There have been 30 cases of MM in patients under 18 documented in the literature. Of those cases, only one patient had been treated with an autologous bone marrow transplant.

AIM

Here we report the clinicopathologic findings and treatment outcome of this unusual presentation of an Egyptian young gentleman who was diagnosed multiple myeloma and his treatment journey.

METHOD

Our gentleman used to attend the haematology clinic in Oncology centre, Mansoura University, Egypt. This includes history taking, physical examination, full blood count, chemistry profile, serum protein electrophoresis, serum immunofixation, Bence jones protein, serum free light chain and immunoglobulin assay.
This came along with radiological follow up with bone scan.

RESULTS

Our patient was first presented at the age of 16. His main presentation was intolerable bone aches and normocytic anaemia.
Laboratory Investigations showed normocellular bone marrow with 10% of clonal plasma cells, monoclonal gammopathy, increased IgG at 2021 g/L and TC 99 bone scan showed solitary active hip lesion.
The patient received 3 cycles of VAD (vincristine, Adriamycin, dexamethasone) along with localized radiotherapy on the hip lesion. Re-evaluation showed complete remission with resolution of active bony lesions.
We recommenced VAD until he finished total of 6 cycles then consolidative autologous bone marrow transplant followed by leinalidomide maintenance.
Our young gentleman has just turned 25 years old and on uneventful follow up with in our outpatient clinic.

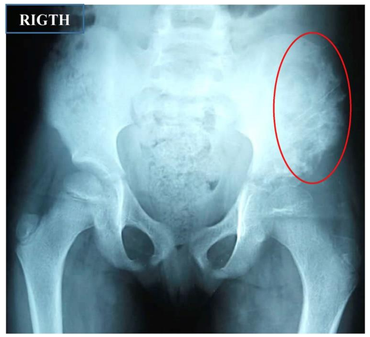


Fig. 1. Radiography of the frontal pelvis: osteolysis of the left iliac bone (ilium).

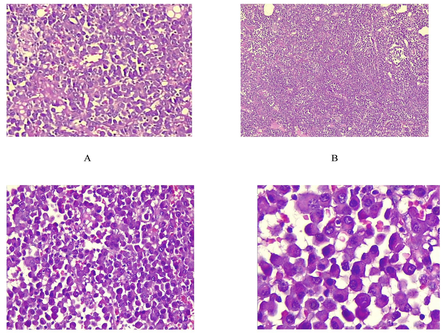


Fig. 2. (A: HE x4; B: HE x10; C: HEx 40. D: HEx 100). Diffuse and monotonous proliferation of plasmacytoid cells (with eccentrically placed round to oval nuclei) with a high nuclear and cytoplasmic ratio, lumpy or vesicular chromatin and prominent nucleoi.

CONCLUSIONS

Incidence of MM in young age is rare and needs to be explored more as there are no randomized controlled trials investigating regimens in children. Fortunately, there has been a breakthrough in the treatment of MM over the past few years. We reported our case to help in the understanding of the nature, behaviour of myeloma along with the benefit of ASCT in this rare group.

REFERENCES

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