

# Leukaemia Section

## Short Communication

### +15 or trisomy 15 (as sole autosomal abnormality)

Elizabeth J Sinclair, Anthony M Potter

Centre for Human Genetics, Sheffield, United Kingdom (EJS, AMP)

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#### Clinics and pathology

##### **Disease**

Myeloid and lymphoid lineages (myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), acute nonlymphocytic leukaemia (ANLL), acute lymphocytic leukaemia (ALL), chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL); also reported in patients free of haematological malignancy.

##### **Phenotype/cell stem origin**

Most commonly seen in low grade MDS, usually RA.

##### **Epidemiology**

Frequency: rare; marked male predominance; found mostly in adults; med age: 77.

##### **Prognosis**

Not known.

#### Cytogenetics

##### **Additional anomalies**

Sex chromosome aneuploidy, particularly -Y in males.

#### Genes involved and proteins

##### **Note**

Is/are not known.

#### To be noted

Proposed association between loss of Y chromosome and trisomy 15, which may reflect an underlying age effect in some cases.

#### References

Smith SR, Rowe D. Trisomy 15 in hematological malignancies: six cases and review of the literature. *Cancer Genet Cytogenet.* 1996 Jul 1;89(1):27-30

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