

Haematological Changes in Patients with Lymphoid Malignancies on Chemotherapy in Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Chemotherapy continues to serve as the best option therapy in treating human malignancies that have undergone metastasis and cannot be managed solely by surgical removal or radiation. The aim of this study is to evaluate the clinical important of haematological parameters in the management of lymphoid malignancy patients on chemotherapy to ascertain the impact of such chemotherapy on them.. This study was carried out in one secondary and one tertiary health institution in Edo State. It was divided into three groups: lymphoid malignancy on chemotherapy, novel lymphoid malignancy and apparently healthy individuals as controls. Using aseptic precaution, 5ml of blood is collected into K₂EDTA container for full blood count analysis using KX-21NSysmex automated Haematology analyser 2004 model and data were analysed using student t test. The comparison between novel lymphoid malignant patient and controls indicate WBC, lymphocytes and platelet count increase significantly (P <0.05) while RBC, HGB, HCT decrease significantly (P <0.05) when compared with control. However, MCV, MCH, MCHC, monocytes and granulocytes were not significant (P>0.05). The comparison between lymphoid malignant patient on chemotherapy and controls shows RBC, HGB, HCT decrease significantly when compared with control (P <0.05) while WBC, lymphocytes, platelet, MCV, MCH, MCHC, monocytes and granulocytes were not significant (P>0.05). When lymphoid malignant patient on chemotherapy and novel lymphoid malignant patient are compared, it shows RBC, HGB, HCT increase significantly when compared with novel lymphoid malignant patients (P <0.05) while WBC and MCHC decrease significantly (P <0.05). However, lymphocytes, platelet, MCV, MCH, monocytes and granulocytes were not significant (P>0.05). we can deduce that full blood count is highly clinically important for an effective management of lymphoid malignant patients on chemotherapy.

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1. Introduction

The summation of different malignant conditions from bone marrow cells and the lymphatic system origin is called Lymphoid malignancies (1). Genetic alteration in the bone marrow cell and lymphoid tissue at the surface area are the causes of these clonal diseases (2). Lymphoid malignancies include the following: acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL), Chronic Lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL), prolymphocytic leukaemia (PLL), hairy cell leukaemia (HCL) and lymphomas such as: Hodgkin Lymphoma (HL), Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL), myeloma, indolent lymphoma, aggressive lymphoma according to World Health Organisation (3).

Chemotherapy continue to serve as the best option therapy in treating human malignancies that have undergone metastasis and cannot be managed solely by surgical removal or radiation (4). There was slow advancement in haematological chemotherapy in the first lap of twentieth century but rapidly development at last lap of twentieth century by certain important findings which cause a great change in the field of haematological chemotherapy for many terminal diseases. These important findings were (a) many antimetabolite and cytotoxic drugs development. (b) Tremendous development in blood product and supportive therapy permitting more intensive use of cytotoxic drug alone or in combination (c) Set of rule being developed for preemptive antibiotic treatment in immuno suppressed patient before microbiology laboratory results were available (d) Monoclonal antibodies advancement for management of different malignant and non malignant conditions (e) Recombinant proteins and more comprehension of basic techniques of cell growth, division, differentiation, migration and cellular death (5).

A full blood count (FBC) is a blood test that gives detail information about the kinds and numbers of cells in the blood, especially red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. It also helps in the diagnosis of other opportunistic diseases (6).

Therefore, the aim of this study is to evaluate the clinical important of haematological parameters in the management of lymphoid malignancy patients on chemotherapy to ascertain the impact of such chemotherapy on them.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Study Area/Sample Size

The study population composed the lymphoid malignant patients from 18 years and above. The total population of sixty (60) subjects was divided into three groups as follows:

Group1: Twenty (20) lymphoid malignant patients on chemotherapy.

Group2: Twenty (20) novel lymphoid malignant patients. ,

Group3: Twenty (20) controls (those without lymphoid malignancy).

The study was carried out in Benin City, Edo state. Blood samples collected and analyses were made for full blood count. Ethical clearance was obtained from ministry of health, Edo state ethical committee and oral consent was obtained from the patients before their names were inputted into the data collection form.

2.2 Sample Collection

Blood samples were collected using sterile EDTA. This was achieved by tying a tourniquet above a prominent vein, and a sterile swab used to clean the area to reduce the risk of contamination. With a sterile syringe, blood is collected from the vein and immediately put into an EDTA bottle. The blood was mixed gently to avoid coagulation. All samples collected were properly labeled send to haematology laboratory of University of Benin teaching hospital for processing within 2 hours of collection.

2.3 Processing of Samples

Full blood count was done by Sysmex Automated Hematology Analyzer Kx-21 within two hours of sample collection in EDTA container. This instrument uses electronic low-voltage direct current resistance principle: Cells are sized and counted by detecting and measuring changes in electrical resistance when a particle passes through a small aperture.

3. Statistical Analysis

The various laboratory data obtained was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16. Results were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) and student's t- test was used for comparison. Differences will be considered significant at an error probability of P less than 0.05.

4. Results

Table 1: Demographic and Clinical Characteristic of Lymphoid Malignant Patients

Characteristic	Total of Patients Number	Percentage (%)
No. of patients	40	
Ages(years)		
25-40	6	15.0
41-55	11	27.5
56-70	21	52.5
71-85	2	5.0
Gender		
Male	19	47.5
Female	21	52.5
Lymphoid Malignancy		
Multiple Myeloma	13	32.5
Hodgkin Lymphoma	12	30
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	6	15
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia	9	22.5

The general demographic and clinical characteristics of lymphoid malignant patients were detailed in above Tables. The median age of all patients was 56 years (range 25-85 years). There were 19 (47.5%) males and 21 (52.5%) females in the (1:1) ratio. The lymphoid malignant patients observed were: Multiple myeloma 13(32.5%), Hodgkin Lymphoma 12(30%), non-hodgkin lymphoma 6(15%) and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia 9(22.5%).

Table 2: Comparison of Haematological Parameters between Noval Lymphoid Malignancy and Control.

Parameters	Controls	not Chemotherapy	t-value	p-value
Full blood count				
Total White blood cells (10 ³ /ul)	5.13±1.27	42.12± 32.06	5.2	.000
Red blood cells(10 ⁶ /ul)	4.89± 0.57	3.12 ±1.156	5.8	.000
Haemoglobin (g/dl)	13.55 ±2.16	8.4 ± 2.28	9.68	.000
Haematocrit value(%)	41.2± 5.45	24.97 ± 7.43	9.137	.000
Platelets counts(10 ³ /ul)	239.85±52.27	468.65± 411.64	2.41	.026
Differentials				
Lymphocytes(%)	41.14 ±10.1	56.06± 23.29	3.16	.005
Monocytes(%)	12.59 ± 3.79	19.16 ± 27.994	1.034	.314
Granulocytes(%)	46.27± 25.12	44.76± 25.12	.221	.827
Red cells index				
Mean Cell Volume (fl)	84.48±11.68	82.01±8.62	.632	.535
Mean cell Haemoglobin(pg)	27.72 ± 4.31	27.79± 3.93	.047	.963
Mean Cell Haemoglobin Concentration(g/dl)	32.70± 1.68	33.77± 1.96	1.898	0.073

This table showed the comparison of haematological parameters between novel lymphoid malignant patients and controls; WBC, lymphocytes and platelet count increase significantly (P <0.05) while RBC, HGB, HCT decrease significantly (P <0.05) when compared with control. However, MCV, MCH, MCHC, monocytes and granulocytes were not significant (P>0.05).

Table 3: Comparison of Haematological Parameters between Lymphoid Malignancy on Chemotherapy and Control.

Parameters	Controls	Chemotherapy	t-value	p-value
Full blood count				
Total White blood cells (10 ³ /ul)	5.13± 1.27	6.26 ±3.45	1.221	0.237
Red blood cells(10 ⁶ /ul)	4.89±0.57	3.92±0.81	4.326	0.000
Haemoglobin (g/dl)	13.55 ± 2.16	10.60± 2.09	4.469	0.000
Haematocrit value(%)	41.20± 5.45	32.94± 5.43	5.447	0.000
Platelets counts(10 ³ /ul)	239.85±52.27	267.850 ±125.36	0.871	0.395
Differentials				
Lymphocytes(%)	41.14± 10.09	44.12± 16.45	0.667	0.513
Monocytes(%)	12.59±3.79	11.36 ± 3.45	1.205	0.243
Granulocytes(%)	46.27± 11.35	44.53±15.08	0.414	0.684
Red cells index				
Mean Cell Volume (fl)	84.48±11.68	85.08± 11.15	0.177	0.861
Mean cell Haemoglobin(pg)	27.72± 4.31	27.23 ± 3.87	0.376	0.711
Mean Cell Haemoglobin Concentration(g/dl)	32.7 ±1.68	32.11± 3.29	0.617	0.544

This table indicate the comparison of haematological parameters between lymphoid malignant patients on chemotherapy and controls, RBC, HGB, HCT decrease significantly when compared with control (P <0.05) while WBC, lymphocytes, platelet, MCV, MCH, MCHC, monocytes and granulocytes were not significant (P>0.05).

Table 4: Comparison of Haematological Parameters between Novel Lymphoid Malignancy And Lymphoid Malignancy on Chemotherapy.

Parameters	Chemotherapy	Not Chemotherapy	t-value	p-value
Full blood count				
Total White blood cells (10 ³ /ul)	6.26± 3.45	42.13± 32.06	4.916	0.000
Red blood cells(10 ⁶ /ul)	3.92 ±0.81	3.12±1.16	2.434	0.025
Haemoglobin (g/dl)	10.60±2.10	8.44±2.28	2.832	0.011
Haematocrit value(%)	32.94 ± 32.94	24.97± 7.43	3.896	0.001
Platelets counts(10 ³ /ul)	267.85 ±125.36	468.65± 411.64	1.933	0.068
Differentials				
Lymphocytes(%)	44.12± 16.45	56.06 ± 23.29	1.824	0.084
Monocytes(%)	11.36± 3.45	19.16 ± 27.99	1.228	0.234
Granulocytes(%)	44.53±15.08	44.76 ±25.12	0.035	0.973
Red cells index				
Mean Cell Volume (fl)	85.08±11.15	82.01 ± 8.616	1.055	0.305
Mean cell Haemoglobin(pg)	27.23±3.87	27.79± 3.93	0.579	0.569
Mean Cell Haemoglobin Concentration(g/dl)	32.11 ±3.29	33.77± 1.96	2.234	0.038

This table shows the comparison of haematological parameters between lymphoid malignant patients on chemotherapy and novel lymphoid malignant patients, RBC, HGB, HCT increase significantly when compared with novel lymphoid malignant patients ($P < 0.05$) while WBC and MCHC decrease significantly ($P < 0.05$). However, lymphocytes, platelet, MCV, MCH, monocytes and granulocytes were not significant ($P > 0.05$).

5. Discussion

Full blood count as one of the major haematological parameters is very vital test for diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of lymphoid malignancy. It provides a lot of information related to bone marrow health which represented by number, type and morphology of blood cells.

In table 2 showed the comparison of haematological parameters between novel lymphoid malignant patients and controls, we found WBC, lymphocytes and platelet count increase significantly ($P < 0.05$) while RBC, HGB, HCT decrease significantly ($P < 0.05$) when compared with control. However, MCV, MCH, MCHC, monocytes and granulocytes were not significant ($P > 0.05$).

When lymphoid malignant patient on chemotherapy and novel lymphoid malignant patient are compared in Table 4, it shows RBC, HGB, HCT increased significantly when compared with novel lymphoid malignant patients ($P < 0.05$) while WBC and MCHC decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$). However, lymphocytes, platelet, MCV, MCH, monocytes and granulocytes were not significant ($P > 0.05$).

This is in an agreement with Sendes study in which there was decreasing in HGB, RBC, HCT and significant increase in white blood cells (WBC) of chronic myeloid leukemia in comparison with control group (7). Similar study carried out with breast cancer also showed significantly low RBC and HGB (8).

In Table 2 and Table 4, we observed the total white cells count (WBC) increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in novel lymphoid malignant patients compared with control and those in chemotherapy. This increase may be due to the effect of lymphoid malignancy on red bone marrow and lymphatic system in which presence of many abnormal cells lead to decrease of bone marrow production of normal cells and increasing the number of cancerous cell production. This will lead to malfunction of the affected cell of the body (9).

In the same Table 2 and Table 4, we also observed that RBC, HGB, HCT were significantly low ($P < 0.05$) both novel malignant patients and those on chemotherapy compared with the controls. This may be due to the accumulation of the cancerous cells in lymph node, bone marrow and spleen causing swelling of these organs and repeated hemorrhage causing shortage in red blood cells number and hemoglobin concentration leading to anemia in those patients (9). Furthermore, metastasis that occurred in the red bone marrow sinuses secrete substances which induce osteolysis that destroys precursors of red blood cells and stem cells responsible for blood cells formation and differentiation processes leading to shortage in red blood cells formation (10,11). Anemia also occurred due to chemotherapy side effect in gastrointestinal tract affecting bone marrow which may lead to partial or stop of blood components production (12).

The comparison between lymphoid malignant patient on chemotherapy and controls in table 3 shows RBC, HGB, HCT decrease significantly when compared with control ($P < 0.05$) while WBC, lymphocytes, platelet, MCV, MCH, MCHC, monocytes and granulocytes were not significant ($P > 0.05$).

This indicate that the chemotherapy had great effect on WBC but must be monitor to avoid low immunity which can expose the patients to infections (13, 12, 14).

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, it was discovered that novel lymphoid malignant patients were associated with leucocytosis, thrombocytosis and anaemia. It was also discovered that chemotherapy normalized leucocytes, reduce platelet count and improved the haematocrit value. In the light of these findings, haematological parameters are essential diagnosis for effective management of lymphoid malignant patients in hospital and cancer centers. It can also be a monitoring tool on potency of chemotherapy. Future prospective trials evaluating the predictive value of these blood parameters on the chemotherapy regimens may be useful for tailoring the treatment in each case.

We can finally deduce that full blood count is highly clinically important for an effective management of lymphoid malignant patients on chemotherapy.

Conflicts of Interest

There is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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