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13.03.2025

To whom it may concern

Patient name: ARTYOM YENSH

Birth date: 01.11.2018

Patient number: 2717124

A six-year-old boy was admitted to our hospital with a diagnosis of leukemia in June 2024. Due to respiratory distress, fever, and fatigue, he was transferred to the pediatric intensive care unit (PICU). His initial leukocyte count was 257,000/mm3. Initial analysis revealed tumor lysis syndrome, mediastinal lymphadenopathy, and hepatosplenomegaly. Lymphoblasts were detected on the peripheral smear. Based on flow cytometric (FC) analysis of the bone marrow, a diagnosis of T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL) was confirmed.

Due to mediastinal lymphadenopathy and pleural fluid accumulation, a thoracic tube was inserted. His central nervous system (CNS) evaluation was performed on day 3 of low-dose corticosteroid treatment and showed no blast cells. A cranial MRI was normal. Treatment was initiated according to the BFM/AIOPE 2017 protocol. There was no testicular or CNS involvement. Due to clinical condition, eight day of chemptherapy was given earlier and he was classified as high-risk. On day 15 of bone marrow evaluation, the blast percentage was <5%, and FC minimal residual disease (MRD) was 0.001%. His treatment continued in the high-risk group.

During the induction phase, he was admitted to the PICU twice due to septic shock and absence-like seizures. MRI findings were consistent with posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES). Antiepileptic medication was initiated. He was later transferred to the hematology-oncology ward. At the end of induction, he achieved remission, with FC MRD (TP1) at 0.0005%.

He then received regular Protocol IB (Prot. IBreg). During this phase, he developed bloody stools. Due to massive hematochezia, he was admitted to the PICU. Abdominal CT angiography and scintigraphy were unremarkable. Colonoscopy revealed ulcers in the colonic mucosa. After ten days in the PICU, he was transferred back to the hematology-oncology ward.

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At the beginning of first HR bloc (HR1) FC MRD (TP2) was negative (0,001%). He successfully completed the HR1, HR2, HR3 blocks, first Protocol III, interim maintenance, and cranial radiotherapy with a good treatment response. At the beginning of the second Protocol III, his bone marrow was in remission, but FC MRD was 0.03%, indicating a positive result. A repeat sample was planned for confirmation.

At the end of the second Protocol IIIA, he developed severe gram-negative sepsis and septic shock, requiring PICU admission. He needed intubation, mechanical ventilation, and intravenous noradrenaline and milrinone infusions. ECG evaluation revealed long QT syndrome, for which an ACE inhibitor and beta-blocker were initiated. He is currently being monitored in the hematology-oncology ward, and his clinical condition is stable.

A bone marrow evaluation was performed on 13rd of March. He was in remission but MRD FC was positive (0,2%). Based on the MRD results, stem cell transplantation is required. Possible treatment options before transplantation include Nelarabine, Venetoclax, and Azacitidine.

This report was written at the patient's request.

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