INTRODUCTION

Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) is a rare, inappropriate immune response causing excessive inflammation and multiorgan failure if left untreated.

CASE PRESENTATION

A 79-year-old female presents with fatigue and asymptomatic hyperbilirubinemia for 6 months. She also developed anemia and thrombocytopenia.

DIAGNOSTICS

- Bone marrow biopsy: SM with hematological neoplasm and large aggregates of histiocytes.
- Molecular testing: KIT D816V mutation ++
- Elevated: Ferritin, CRP, CXCL9, IL-18, soluble IL-2 levels
- Low: Tryptase levels
- CT Abdomen: Splenomegaly

TREATMENT

- Steroids
- Midostaurin

BONE MARROW BIOPSY

LARGE AGGREGATE OF HISTIOCYTES

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Vicious cycles involved in hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)

TREATMENT

Primary HLH
- Presents in early childhood
- Associated genetic mutations or clinical syndromes

Secondary HLH
- Presents in adults
- Triggered by acute illness or infection, malignancy and autoimmune disorders

SM DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

Major
>15% of mast cells in clusters on bone marrow biopsy/extracutaneous organs

Minor
- Tryptase>20
- Abnormal CD25 expression
- KIT D816V Mutation

>25% Atypical mast cells

PATIENT’S HLH WAS TRIGGERED BY SM

Treatment: trigger avoidance, symptomatic management, antihistamines and Midostaurin.

REFERENCES


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