White rodlike crystals in multiple myeloma cells

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Abstract
Objective: Several intracytoplasmic morphological changes in the plasma cells of multiple myeloma have been described previously, especially the Auer rod-like inclusions, but no studies focusing on white rodlike crystal inclusions have been reported to date. In this paper, we intend to report a rare case of inclusions in multiple myeloma.

Methods: Bone marrow aspiration from the right superior iliac spine was examined. Cells were stained with “Wright-Giemsa” method and also analyzed by flow cytometry, immunohistochemical staining and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH). Bone scan, complete blood count, serum chemistry and coagulation tests were also examined.

Results: Bone marrow aspiration from the right superior iliac spine at the time of myeloma diagnosis showed about 26.5% of all nucleated cells being plasma cells, of which many had white rodlike crystal inclusions. Repeat bone marrow biopsy later showed persistence of these morphological findings. All of Flow cytometry, immunohistochemistry and FISH examination support the diagnosis of multiple myeloma.

Conclusion: This is the first time to report a multiple myeloma case with such white rodlike crystal inclusions. It is a rare and unique case. Due to its rarity, it remains unknown whether this morphological finding confers any prognostic implication.

Introduction
Cytoplasmic crystalline inclusion bodies in plasma cells have been repeatedly reported, mainly concentrated in the Auer rod-like inclusions. Additionally, other shapes including spindle shaped, prismatic crystal, coarse azurophilic granules have also been reported, but the nature and prognosis of the inclusions are still not clear.

Case report
A 65-year-old woman presented with a 1-year history of lower back pain, fatigue, dizziness and weight loss. Magnetic resonance imaging of the spine showed lytic lesions involving multiple vertebrae. Clinical Laboratory of Sichuan Academy of Medical Science & Sichuan Provincial People’s Hospital, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

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with these inclusions had distinct nuclei located at one side of the cell and rough chromatin. Other plasma cell cytoplasm is filled with white columnar crystals of varying sizes and numbers, which push the nucleus to one side (panels A-D). For binuclear plasma cells, more than ten inclusion bodies frequently appeared between the two nuclei and even white columnar crystals can be seen on the nucleus (panels C). Repeat bone marrow biopsy later showed persistence of these morphological findings (Figure 1).

Discussion
Rare instances of Auer-like inclusions within plasma cells have been previously reported. The mechanism by which they occur and their pathophysiologic significance are not understood. Besides, other forms include needle-like, coarse, azurophilic granules, prismatic, spindle shaped, spherical, cylindrical shape and so on have also been reported[1]. The varied crystalline intracytoplasmic inclusions can also be seen in other types of hematologic disorders[2]. But still now, no reports of white columnar crystals have been reported in any type of cells.

Since the first description of inclusions in myeloma by Steinmann in a case of a 51-year-old woman with a parasternal tumor[3], cytoplasmic crystalline inclusion bodies in neoplastic or mature plasma cells have been described. Steinmann was also the first time to prove that these inclusions to be of lysosomal origin (fusionated lysosomal

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granules). Following that report, many more cases have been described [1,2,4-10]. Pooling together all the cases reviewed by Hütter [1] and other reports, including our cases, it appears that this phenomenon is always associated with a IgG κ-type paraprotein, only two cases of λ light chain restriction [4-14]. Although plasma cell myeloma with these inclusion bodies has been considered to be a morphologic variant and has intrigued investigators, the prognostic value is still unclear [9-14]. Additionally, there is still no known cytogenetic association nor any particular immunophenotypic characteristic relationship.

This case demonstrates the unusual inclusion morphology of plasma cell myeloma, which can lead to difficulties in morphologic diagnosis. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time to report such a multiple myeloma case with variable shaped white column intracytoplasmic inclusions. It remains unclear how these inclusions are generated and what chemical properties they possess. Moreover, how these inclusions correlate with the clinical implications and prognosis remains to be determined.

Conflicts of interest

All authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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