Evaluation of Clinical and Laboratory Features of Newly Diagnosed Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia Patients Seen in Enugu, South-East Nigeria over a 2-Year Period Using Gen Expert Technology

Dr. Augustine Nwakuche Duru1,2, Dr. Richard Okebaram3, Dr. Kelechi Chikezie3, Dr. Helen Okoye3, Dr. Angela Ugwu4, Dr. Charles Nonyelu5, Dr. Ikechukwu Anigbogu5, Dr. Ebele Muoghalu5, Dr. Nneka Amu6, Dr. Onochie Obodo7, Dr. Anazoe Madu1,11, Dr. Theresa Nwagha11, Mrs. Chika Rose Duru13, Prof Sunday Ocheni14

1Lecturer 1 & Honorary Consultant, Department of Haematology and Immunology, College of Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Nigeria Ituku-Ozalla Campus, Enugu Nigeria & Department of Haematology and Immunology, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Ituku-Ozalla Enugu, Nigeria
2Senior Registrar, Department of Haematology and Immunology, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Ituku-Ozalla Enugu, Nigeria
3Senior Lecturer & Honorary Consultant, Department of Haematology and Immunology, College of Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Nigeria Ituku-Ozalla Campus, Enugu Nigeria & Department of Haematology and Immunology, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Ituku-Ozalla Enugu, Nigeria
4Senior Lecturer & Honorary Consultant, Department of Haematology and Immunology, College of Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Nigeria Ituku-Ozalla Campus, Enugu Nigeria & Department of Haematology and Immunology, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Ituku-Ozalla Enugu, Nigeria
5Lecturer 1 & Honorary Consultant, Department of Haematology and Immunology, College of Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Nigeria Ituku-Ozalla Campus, Enugu Nigeria & Department of Haematology and Immunology, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Ituku-Ozalla Enugu, Nigeria
6Hospital Consultant, Department of Haematology and Immunology, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Ituku-Ozalla Enugu, Nigeria
7Associate Professor & Honorary Consultant, Department of Haematology and Immunology, College of Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Nigeria Ituku-Ozalla Campus, Enugu Nigeria & Department of Haematology and Immunology, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Ituku-Ozalla Enugu, Nigeria
8Chief Medical Laboratory Scientist, Department of Chemical Pathology, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Ituku-Ozalla Enugu, Nigeria
9Professor & Honorary Consultant, Department of Haematology and Immunology, College of Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Nigeria Ituku-Ozalla Campus, Enugu Nigeria & Department of Haematology and Immunology, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Ituku-Ozalla Enugu, Nigeria

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*Corresponding Author: Dr. Augustine Nwakuche Duru

Abstract

Background: Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia (CML) is a myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) of abnormal marrow stem cell with BCR-ABL1 fusion gene as a pathognomonic feature. In resource-poor countries, clinical and laboratory parameters were invaluable tools used in the diagnosis. However, the advent of GeneXpert technology was a paradigm shift in the detection of the fusion gene. Aim of the study: To highlight the clinical usefulness of geneXpert in the evaluation of clinical and laboratory features of newly diagnosed patients. Patients and Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted at University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital (UNTH) Enugu. Sixty-five BCR-ABL1 positive consenting patients were evaluated using demographic, clinical and laboratory data. Data was analyzed using GraphPad Prism software version 9 with probability <0.05 as statistically significant. Results: A total of 65 patients with mean age 45.22 ± 15.44 years were studied. Age group 39 – 49 were mostly affected 20 (30.8%) with Enugu State having the highest disease burden 20 (30.8%). Abdominal swelling was the most common presenting feature 57 (87.7%). Abdominal swelling was the most common finding 60 (92.3%).  Abdominal swelling was the most common finding 60 (92.3%). Majority of the cases were in chronic phase 56 (86.2%). Risk assessment of cases on presentation using Sokal and Hasford scores were statistically significant (t = 20.23, P < 0.0001), [CI = 1429 to 1739]. Conclusion: There was improved diagnostic yield of cases of CML using the molecular diagnostic technique.

Keywords: BCR-ABL1, fusion gene, GeneXpert, Sokal, Hasford score, CML.

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INTRODUCTION

CML is a myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) which originated in abnormal bone marrow pluripotent stem cell. Its characteristic feature is the presence of BCR-ABL1 fusion gene that is in the Philadelphia (Ph’) chromosome Elias J et al. (2018), David G et al. (1997). The Ph’ is a derivative chromosome 22 resulting from translocation between long arm of chromosomes 9 and 22, designated as t (9; 22) (q34.12; q11.23) Elias J et al. (2018), David G et al. (1997). The protein product of this fusion gene includes an enzymatic domain from the normal ABL1 with tightly regulated tyrosine kinase catalytic activity Elias J et al. (2018), David G et al. (1997). The kinase activity of BCR-ABL1 is enhanced and is continuously produced at a constant rate because of the fusion with a portion of BCR. The deregulated tyrosine kinase activity is therefore implicated in the uncontrolled proliferation of the cells of the granulocytic series as seen in patients with chronic myelogenous leukaemia Elias J et al. (2018), David G et al. (1997).

Each year, 1.0-1.5 of newly diagnosed patients with CML is identified per 100,000 individuals Elias J et al. (2018), David G et al. (1997), Van Etten R (2003). Its prevalence is estimated to increase at a yearly rate of 4%, and the number of individuals living with this disease will likely double by 2030. It has slight male predominance and accounts for about 15 to 20% of leukemias in adults [Huang X et al., (2012), Siegel R et al., (2017), Sant M et al. (2010), Smith A et al., (2011), Chen Y et al., (2013). At presentation, median age is approximately 50 years in clinical trial patients, while the actual median age from data obtained from cancer registry may be 10 years older. Ionizing radiation exposure has remained the only known risk factor Moloney W (1987), Hoffman W et al., (1931). However, there is no known familial disposition to the disease Björkholm M et al., (2013). At diagnosis, the clinical findings vary and depend mainly on the stage of the disease. Twenty to 50% of the patients are asymptomatic, with the first suspicion usually occurring during routine blood tests Kamada, N et al., (1978). Among symptomatic patients, common systemic symptoms include malaise (general feeling of unwell), weight loss, abdominal fullness, fatigue, excessive sweating, and bleeding episodes due to dysfunctional platelet Rowe, J.M. (1983).

Abdominal pain and discomfort may include left upper quadrant pain and easy fullness, usually due to an enlarged spleen and/or splenic infarction. Tenderness may be seen over the lower sternum, due to bone marrow expansion. Gouty arthritis of sudden onset may also present at this time, due to overproduction of uric acid Faderl S et al., (1999).

Other findings that are frequent include splenomegaly, anaemia, white blood cell count above 100 x 10^9/L, and platelet count above 600 to 700 x 10^9/L Faderl S et al., (1999), Thompson, R et al., (1982). Extramedullary tissue involvement such as the skin, lymph nodes, and soft tissues is generally confined to patients who are in blast crisis. This disease clinical hallmark is the uncontrolled proliferation of transformed mature and maturing granulocytes, predominantly neutrophils and to some extent basophils and eosinophils. This is enhanced through escape from apoptosis, altered interaction with the cellular matrix and discordant maturation Thompson, R et al., (1982), Shimkin, M et al., (1951). Without treatment, the disease has a triphasic or biphasic clinical course as it can progress from a chronic phase which is present at the time of diagnosis in approximately 85% of patients, to an accelerated phase in which neutrophil differentiation becomes progressively impaired and leucocyte counts are more difficult to control with treatment and finally to a terminal blast crisis a condition resembling acute leukemia in which myeloid or lymphoid blasts proliferate in an uncontrolled manner Lichtman, M. (1973). At times, it can transform directly from chronic phase to blast crisis Preston, F et al., (1978), Scott, R (1957), Swerdlow S et al., (2008).

The peripheral smear typically demonstrates a leucocytosis with a median white cell count of approximately 100 x 10^9/L (range 12 to 1,000 x 10^9/L) Spiers A et al., (1977). The differential count typically shows all cells of the granulocytic series, starting from myeloblasts to mature neutrophils with peaks in the myelocytes and segmented neutrophils. Myeloblasts typically account for <2 %. The classic findings in CML are the presence of greater percent of myelocytes than the more mature metamyelocytes Melo J et al., (1994). The granulocytes present in the chronic phase of the disease are morphologically normal and have no evidence of dysplasia. In more advanced disease, especially in accelerated phase, dysplasia can develop. The platelet count may be normal or raised. Platelet counts above 600 x 10^9/L are seen in 15 to 30 percent of patients with the disease Swerdlow S et al., (2008), Spiers A et al., (1977), Melo J et al., (1994). Blood film shows normochromic, normocytic anemia in 45 to 60 percent of the patients. Absolute basophilia and eosinophilia are universal findings in the blood smears of patients with CML. Absolute monocytosis (>1 x 10^9/L) is common, though the percentage of monocytes is usually low (<3 percent) Ravandi F et al., (1999), Goldman J. (2008).

Before the development of molecular techniques in the diagnosis of CML as was the case in resource-poor countries like Nigeria with less availability of such techniques, the clinical and laboratory parameters like total white blood cell (WBC) count, spleen size, peripheral and bone marrow smears were invaluable tools used in the diagnosis of the disease. However, the advent of Cepheid GeneXpert technology has helped developing countries immensely...
in the detection of the presence of the fusion gene BCR-ABL 1 transcript which is the molecular hallmark of the disease.

Xpert BCR-ABL Ultra is a quantitative test for BCR-ABL 1 major breakpoint (p210) transcripts that provides extremely sensitive and on-demand molecular results. Beillard E et al., (2003), Branford S et al., (2006). Based on this innovation, it automates the entire test processes which include isolation of RNA, stage of reverse transcription, fully nested real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction of target BCR-ABL 1 gene and ABL reference gene; all are done in one fully automated cartridge Branford S et al., (2006), Cepheid Xpert BCR-ABL Ultra Package Insert]. The system is sensitive and valuable in the quantitative monitoring of BCR-ABL 1 mRNA in patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) Branford S et al., (2006), Cepheid Xpert BCR-ABL Ultra Package Insert.

On presentation, following the detection of BCR-ABL 1 transcript, the patient’s risk and prognosis were assessed using the Sokal, Hasford and EUTOS risk assessment scoring systems. The scores were based on age in years, spleen size, blast %, platelet, eosinophil, and basophil counts. The scores obtained were used to categorize the patients into low, intermediate, and high-risk groups Sokal J et al., (1985), Hasford J et al., (1998) and thereafter they were referred to Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospital, (OAUTH) Ile-Ife Nigeria, for enrollment into the free Glivec International Patient Assisted Programme (GIPAP). The enhanced tyrosine kinase activity associated with BCR-ABL 1 fusion gene remains the reason why tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) are used for the treatment of CML Hochhaus A et al., (2020). However, our patients did not receive a monitored treatment because upon confirmation of diagnosis on presentation they were referred to OAUTH. In resource-poor countries, the high cost and unavailability of TKIs have made it difficult for our patients to be able to access the drug as such most patients depended on hydroxyurea and or GIPAP for those that had the logistic means.

OBJECTIVES
To highlight the clinical usefulness of molecular diagnostic technique in the evaluation of the clinical and laboratory features of newly diagnosed CML patients.

PATIENTS AND METHODS
This was a cross-sectional descriptive study carried out at the department of Haematology and Immunology of the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Ituku-Ozalla Enugu, South-East Nigeria over a period of two years, between April 2017 to July 2019.

Before we commenced the study, we sought and obtained ethical approval from the UNTH Health Research Ethics Committee with protocol number UNTH/CSA/329/VOL.5/012.

Sixty-five (65) consenting patients with features of myeloproliferative neoplasms based on full blood count and blood film review were evaluated. The full blood count was carried out using Mythic 22 automated blood cell analyzer, (Orphee, Geneva, Switzerland). Patients fresh whole blood collected in an Ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA) bottle was used for the detection the presence of BCR-ABL1 transcript using a four-module Cepheid GeneXpert machine. Demographic, clinical and laboratory data were collected upon detection of the transcript in their venous blood. Chemical pathology, microbiological and imaging tests were also performed as a baseline work-up.

A 100 - 500µl of fresh whole blood collected in an edta bottle was used for the analysis based on total wbc count of the patient on presentation. Sample was prepared on the working bench which involved bringing the reagents to room temperature, vortex of proteinase k reagent mixture and incubation. The mixture was then transferred into the genexpert cartridge using a micropipette.

The GeneXpert systems automate and integrate sample purification, nucleic acid amplification, and detection of the target sequence once the cycle threshold was reached.

A cycle usually involves three-step processes, namely:
1). The Denaturation step which divides the DNA strands at high temperature.
2). An Annealing step in which a primer was needed by the polymerase to amplify the DNA. The primer will bind to the DNA or cDNA sequence if complementary.
3). The Extension step, where the DNA strands will be extended.

STATISTICS
Data obtained were analyzed using GraphPad Prism software version 9. We did descriptive statistics, used student t-test to compare frequencies of occurrences, and Pearson's correlation coefficient to analyze correlation. Statistical significance was set at \( P = 0.05 \), and results were presented in tables and figures.

RESULTS
Of the 65 patients studied, 37 were males (56.9%) and 28 females (43.1%) with male to female ratio of 1.3:1. The mean age was 45.22 ± 15.44 with a range of 17-92 years. The age groups mainly affected were 39 – 49 years with 20 patients (30.8%) while civil servants were the most affected occupation with 22
patients (33.8%). The religious group affected most were Christians 61 (93.8%). Married patients constitute most of the cases 47 (72.3%). Igbo tribes were predominantly affected by the disease 50 (76.9%) while Enugu State has the highest incidence 20 (30.8%) as shown in table 1.

Table-I: Demographic characteristics of the patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (years)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤27</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 - 38</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 - 49</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 60</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 - 71</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;71</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender**

- Female: 28 (43.1)
- Male: 37 (56.9)

**Marital Status**

- Married: 47 (72.3)
- Single: 18 (27.7)

**Occupation**

- Civil servant: 22 (33.8)
- Farmer: 4 (6.2)
- Trader: 15 (23.1)
- Student: 14 (21.5)
- Artisan: 1 (1.5)
- Driver: 9 (13.8)

**Religion**

- Christian: 61 (93.8)
- Moslem: 4 (6.2)

**Tribe**

- Igbo: 50 (76.9)
- Hausa: 2 (3.1)
- Ikwere: 5 (7.7)
- Efik: 2 (3.1)
- Kalabari: 2 (3.1)
- Idoma: 1 (1.5)
- Berom: 3 (4.6)

**State of Origin**

- Abia: 3 (4.6)
- Rivers: 7 (10.8)
- Akwa Ibom: 2 (3.1)
- Benue: 1 (1.5)
- Ebonyi: 2 (3.1)
- Enugu: 20 (30.8)
- Anambra: 12 (18.5)
- Imo: 13 (20.0)
- Nasarawa: 2 (3.1)
- Plateau: 3 (4.6)

The commonest presenting complaint was abdominal swelling 57 (87.7%) followed by weight loss 53 (81.5%), easy fullness/satiety 32 (49.2%) and headache 15 (23.1%) as shown in figure 1. below.
Haematological profile showed mostly normochromic normocytic anaemia on blood film, mean PCV of 30.12 ± 4.07%, mean total WBC 207.37 ± 87.57 x 10⁹/L, mean absolute neutrophil count of 100.82 ± 53.58 x 10⁹/L, mean absolute eosinophil count of 6.09 ± 5.56 x 10⁹/L and mean platelet count of 458.60 ± 133.77 x 10⁹/L while the BCR-ABL 1 transcript has a mean of 41.02 ± 24.54% (IS) as shown in table 2 below.

A significant correlation was observed between the total WBC count and BCR-ABL1 transcript level r = -0.80, P = 0.015.
Renal and Liver assessments showed raised mean uric acid level of 1.99 ± 1.18 mmol/L and raised mean alkaline phosphatase, aspartate and alanine transaminases as shown in tables 3a and 3b respectively.

Table 3a: Descriptive statistics of renal assessment in the study cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>127.0</td>
<td>152.0</td>
<td>142.446</td>
<td>4.5209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.258</td>
<td>0.6405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>25.738</td>
<td>3.9302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>113.0</td>
<td>102.954</td>
<td>4.2110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>5.420</td>
<td>1.6421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creatinine</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>339.0</td>
<td>105.092</td>
<td>36.1286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uric Acid</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.329</td>
<td>0.2044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Phosphate</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.329</td>
<td>0.2044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid N (listwise)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3b: Descriptive statistics of Liver assessment in the study cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Bilirubin</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>12.488</td>
<td>4.1441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjugated Bilirubin</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>6.166</td>
<td>1.7408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline Phosphatase</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>246.0</td>
<td>68.446</td>
<td>39.3057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspartate Transaminase</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>16.746</td>
<td>9.3936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alanine Transaminase</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>13.094</td>
<td>7.1332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Protein</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>77.646</td>
<td>4.7085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>49.015</td>
<td>3.3236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globulin</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>28.785</td>
<td>3.4255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting Blood Glucose</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>4.403</td>
<td>.7374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid N (listwise)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Viral screen showed that 3 (4.62%) of the cases were positive for Hepatitis B and C while 1(1.54%) was positive for retroviral disease respectively. Imaging studies revealed that massive splenomegaly was the commonest finding 60 (92.3%) patients followed by cardiomegaly 12 (18.5%) patients respectively. Significant correlation was observed between the age of patients and BCR-ABL I transcript level $r = -0.296$, $P = 0.017$. No relationship existed between spleen size and BCR-ABL I transcript level $r = 0.106$, $P = 0.399$. 

Fig-2: Bar chart showing the distribution of the triphasic state of CML in the patients.
Risk assessment of cases on presentation using Sokal and Hasford scores were statistically significant ($t = 20.23$, $P < 0.0001$), [CI = 1429 to 1739] as shown in figure 3.

On presentation, the mean Sokal score was 2.49 ± 4.03 in 48 cases (73.8%), and mean Hasford score was 1586.23 ± 631.20 in 36 (55.38%) respectively. There was significant correlation between Sokal high risk and Hasford high risk scores on presentation of the study cohort $r = 0.8470$, $P < 0.0001$. CI = 0.7131 to 0.9213 as shown in figure 4.

**DISCUSSION**

Results obtained from this study showed that of the 65 subjects with chronic myeloid leukaemia evidenced by detection of \textit{BCR-ABL1} transcript in their whole blood, 37 were males (56.9%) and 28 females (43.1%) with male to female ratio of 1.3:1 as shown in table 1. This finding was consistent with works done by Huang \textit{et al.} [4], Siegel \textit{et al.} [5], Sant \textit{et al.} [6], Smith \textit{et al.} [7] and Chen \textit{et al.} [8]. The mean age was 45.22 ± 15.44 with a range of 17-92 years. The age groups mainly affected were 39 – 49 years with 20 patients (30.8%). These support the works done by Chen \textit{et al.} [8] and Kamada \textit{et al.} [12] and it may be because the risk of getting CML increases with age as it has been observed that the more patient gets older the more the transcript copies.
Significant correlation therefore was observed between the age of patients and their BCR-ABL 1 transcript level $r = -0.296, P = 0.017$.

Civil servants were the most affected occupation with 22 patients (33.8%). This finding may support the works done by Moloney et al. [9] and Hoffman et al. [10] in which they stated that exposure to ionizing radiation has remained the only risk factor to the development of the disease. In line with this thought, it is worthy to note that the bulk of workers in the radiation department of most medical facilities are civil servants in the rank of Consultant Radiologist, Consultant Radiotherapist, Radiographers and X-ray technicians hence the risk of exposure may be high. The religious group affected most were Christians 61 (93.8%). This finding could be attributed to the fact that the location of this study was inhabited predominantly by Christians. Married patients constitute most of the cases 47 (72.3%). This can be because most married individuals are within 39 to 49 years age group. This finding also did not corroborate with works done by Björkholm et al. [11] in which they stated that there is no known familial disposition to the disease. Igbos as a tribe being predominantly affected by the disease 50 (76.9%) may be attributed to the location of the study which is an Igbo-dominated region. The latter may also explain why Enugu State has the highest incidence 20 (30.8%). These observations are clearly shown in table 1.

The commonest presenting complaint was abdominal swelling 57 (87.7%) followed by weight loss 53 (81.5%), easy fullness/satiety 32 (49.2%) and headache 15 (23.1%) as shown in figure 1. These findings are in keeping with works done by Kamada et al. [12], Rowe et al. [13], Faderl et al. [14] and Thompson et al. [15]. However, it is important to know that at diagnosis, the clinical findings vary and depend mainly on the stage of the disease.

The haematology profile and BCR-ABL1 transcript levels showed evidence of normochromic normocytic anaemia predominantly which supported the work done by Spiers et al. [21], hyperleukocytosis, raised absolute white cell differential counts, thrombocytosis on peripheral blood film examination, and elevated transcript levels respectively. A significant correlation was observed between the total WBC count and BCR-ABL1 transcript level $r = -1.80$, $P = 0.015$. These findings are corroborated with works done by Faderl et al. [14], Thompson et al. [15] and Shimkin et al. [16]. This is because the protein product of this BCR-ABL1 fusion gene involved the enzymatic domain from the normal ABL1 that has tightly regulated tyrosine kinase catalytic activity. However, with the formation of the fusion gene the kinase activity of BCR-ABL1 is enhanced due to the fusion with a portion of BCR. The deregulated tyrosine kinase activity therefore drives the uncontrolled proliferation of the cells of the granulocytic series as seen in patients with CML. The major factors that drive this uncontrolled proliferation are the ability of the cells to escape apoptosis, their altered interaction with the cellular matrix and the consequent discordant maturation.

Chronic phase was the predominant form of the disease 56 (86.2%) as was observed in this study (figure 2). This finding was consistent with works done by Lichtman et al. [17], Preston et al. [18] and Scott et al. [19]. This finding is because chronic phase is usually a smoldering stage of the disease in which most patients look apparently healthy, asymptomatic or has mild symptoms. This is the reason most findings are incidental during routine medical checks or following fitness test for employment, with low proportions of blasts (less than 10%) in blood and bone marrow.

Assessment of the patients’ renal function on presentation showed some evidence of dys-electrolyteemia and raised urea level (table 3a). Renal dysfunction attributable to leukemic infiltration is usually rare. However, when it does occur, suggestions are that the diffuse infiltration compresses the microvasculature and renal tubules thereby causing intrarenal obstruction and tissue ischemia. The raised plasma uric acid level observed in the study cohort on presentation may be due to overproduction from excessive blood cell breakdown (table 3a).

Liver derangement was also observed on patients’ presentation (table 3b). This may be because three of the study cohort was positive to Hepatitis B and C on presentation and these may have caused significant damage to the liver parenchyma.

Imaging studies done on the patients on presentation showed that massive splenomegaly was the commonest finding, and these were consistent with works done by Kamada et al. [12] and Rowe et al. [13] and Thompson et al. [15]. This was a consequence of extramedullary haemopoiesis.

On presentation, following the detection of BCR-ABL 1 transcript, the patient’s risk and prognosis were assessed using the Sokal, Hasford and EUTOS risk assessment scoring systems. The scores which were based on age in years, spleen size, blast %, platelet, eosinophil, and basophil counts were used to categorize the patients into different risk groups according to works done by Sokal et al. [28] and Hasford et al. [29]. The enhanced tyrosine kinase activity associated with BCR-ABL 1 fusion gene remains the reason why tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) are used for the treatment of CML Hochhaus et al. [30]. However, our patients did not receive a monitored treatment because upon confirmation of diagnosis on presentation they were referred to Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospital, (OAUTH) Ile-Ife Nigeria, for enrollment into the free Glivec International Patient
**Assisted Programme (GIPAP).** In resource-poor countries, the high cost and unavailability of TKIs have made it difficult for most of our patients to be able to access the drugs as such most patients depended on hydroxyurea and or GIPAP for those that had the logistic means.

**CONCLUSION**

There was improved diagnostic yield of cases of CML using the molecular diagnostic technique. The data obtained in this study can help physicians make better and quicker therapeutic decisions while managing this disease.

**RECOMMENDATION**

We recommend the establishment of a second center in the Southern Nigeria for the free Glivec International Patient Assisted Programme because of the financial and logistics challenges our patients go through to access the drug. It will also help us to monitor closely the patients clinical and laboratory outcomes while on treatment. We strongly recommend further research on chronic myeloid leukaemia to elucidate more facts that will guide haematologists in the treatment of the disease. Financial constraint was a major limitation encountered during this study.

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**DECLARATION**

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

**REFERENCES**