

CLL / SLL  
(Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia / Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma)

(↑ Lymphocytes for a long pd. of time)

→ m.c. leukemia in elderly

→ When extent of CLL ↑ ⇒ Small masses of lymphocyte forms in lymphoid tissue k/a SLL

Patho:-

\* Deletion :- 13q  
11q  
17p



miR 15  
miR 16 } Deletion

↓  
overexpression of antiapoptotic protein Bcl-2

\* Trisomy :- 12q

\* BTK gene (Bruton tyrosine Kinase) gene mutation

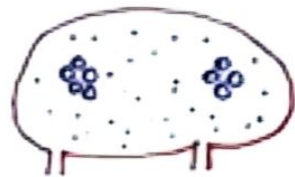
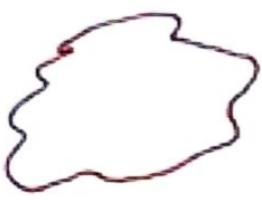
↓  
↑ BTK protein ⊘ BTK inhibitors

↓  
↑ B-cell growth & survival



Antibodies → Rbc ⇒ Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia  
Antibodies → platelet ⇒ Thrombocytopenia

Morpho:-



BM aspirate

Lymphocytosis

All lymphocytes looks similar

A/k/a *convent girls appearance*

Blood

- ↑ small round Lymphocytes
- Smudge cells<sup>A</sup>  
(During smear preparation)

↓

- Lymphocyte loose vimentin (cytoskeletal protein)
- ↓
- cytoplasm fragile
- ↓
- Smudge cell / Basket cell / Parachute cell

Lymph Node

- Diffuse effacement by ↑ small lymphocyte
- Proliferation centers<sup>BB</sup>  
↳ pathognomonic for CLL/SLL  
↳ Are aggregates of large lymphocytes (prolymphocytes) in background of small lymphocytes

## Immunophenotyping :-

- CLL/SLL expresses all B-cell markers  
(CD19, CD20, CD23, CD5, BCL-2)

## C/F :-

- Adults
- Diagnosis age = 60 yrs
- Male > Female

Asymptomatic

↓  
Non specific symptoms

- Anorexia
- Wt. loss
- Fatigue

↓  
Specific symptoms

- Hepatosplenomegaly
- Lymphadenopathy
- Hypogammaglobulinemia  
(↑ Risk of infection)

## o Worst prognosis, if :-

- Deletion of 11q & 17p
- Expression of ZAP-70
- NOTCH1 mutation.

o CLL/SLL  $\xrightarrow{\text{transform}}$  DLBCL  
(Diffuse large B-cell Lymphoma)

- TP53 (mutation)
- MYC (mutation)

K/a Richter Syndrome

(CF :- Tumor within LN/spleen)