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## A Novel Coincidence: Essential Thrombocythemia with **Facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy**

Yeni Bir Birliktelik: Esansiyel Trombositemi ve Fasioskapulohumeral Musküler Distrofi

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## To the Editor.

Essential thrombocythemia (ET) is a myeloproliferative disorder with elevated numbers of thrombocytes and facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy (FSHD) is the third most common dystrophy among all dystrophies. In this paper, we report a novel case of FSHD coinciding with ET.

The male FSHD patient was diagnosed at the age of 17 with difficulty of raising his arms. He had 4q35 D4Z4 repeat contraction. A neurological examination revealed positive facial involvement and scapula alata; right and left shoulder flexion 4+; right forearm flexion 4+; left forearm flexion 3+; right and left hip flexion 4+; remaining muscle strengths 5+. Mild involvement and loss of power were seen in the extensor indicis, peroneal muscles, and abdominal muscles. When the patient was 67 years old, he was admitted to the hematology clinic with facial redness and increased platelet count (1,200,000/mm<sup>3</sup>) without hepatosplenomegaly.

Since myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs) are frequently related to somatic mutations of the JAK2, MPL, and CALR genes, the patient's blood sample was analyzed for the hot-spot mutations of these genes. The exon 10 region of the MPL gene was analyzed for p.W515K/L mutation and the exon 9 region of the CALR gene was analyzed for insertion/deletion mutations

with PCR/sequencing methods. The exon 14 region of the JAK2 (Janus kinase 2) gene was investigated for p.V617F (c.1849G>T) mutation by quantitative real-time PCR using plasmids of wild type and mutant alleles. There was no mutation in the target regions of the MPL and CALR genes. In the exon 14 region of the JAK2 gene, p.V617F (c.1849G>T) mutation was detected with 28% allele burden (Figure 1).

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His child was also investigated for the JAK2 p.V617F (c.1849G>T) mutation and was found to be negative. Finally, the patient was diagnosed with high-risk ET because of being aged >60 years with JAK2 mutation, and hydroxyurea and low-dose aspirin were started.

In this case, the presence of the JAK2 p.V617F mutation confirmed the diagnosis of ET. There has been no report on the co-occurrence of FSHD with MPNs including ET and JAK2 p.V617F mutation, and this is the first such case in the literature. Recently, a number of reports indicated that some germ-line DNA variants may predispose to MPNs with JAK2 p.V617F mutation [1].

FSHD patients are prone to develop other systemic diseases, especially malignancies [2], via re-expression of the DUX4 gene that allows cancer cells to escape immune surveillance [3]. In addition, myeloid cells (including thrombocytes) and skeletal



Figure 1. Visual representation of the patient's quantitative realtime PCR results for the *JAK2* gene.

muscle cells originate from the mesoderm. It has been shown that the JAK/STAT pathway is responsible for the proliferation and differentiation of both myeloblasts and myoblast cells [4,5]. Our case might indicate a common mechanism responsible for the development of FSHD and MPNs. In addition to the effect of *DUX4*, since JAK signaling has important functions in the development of both skeletal muscle and thrombocytes, we propose that this co-occurrence signifies the importance of focusing on the role of the JAK/STAT pathway for FSHD pathophysiology, which can also contribute to the molecular mechanisms of ET.

**Keywords:** Essential thrombocythemia, ET, Facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy, FSHD, *JAK2* p.V617F mutation

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Esansiyel trombositemi, ET, Fasioskapulohumeral Musküler Distrofi, FSHD, *JAK2* p.V617F mutasyonu

**Informed Consent:** Informed consent had been received from the patient.

## **Authorship Contributions**

Design: C.H., S.B.K.; Data Collection or Processing: A.T., O.K.Y., H.U., C.H., S.B.K.; Analysis or Interpretation: C.H., S.B.K., A.T., O.K.Y.; Writing: H.U.

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest. All procedures performed in this study were in accordance with the ethical standards of the Akdeniz University Institutional Ethical Committee (Decision Number: 284, Date: 28.10.2015) and with the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

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