11.7: May-Hegglin Anomaly

An image from a peripheral blood smear demonstrating a blue dohle body-like inclusion in a neutrophil and a giant platelet seen in May-Hegglin anomaly. 100x oil immersion. From MLS Collection, University of Alberta, https://doi.org/10.7939/R3W669Q4B

An image from a peripheral blood smear demonstrating blue dohle body-like inclusions in two neutrophils seen in May-Hegglin anomaly. 100x oil immersion. From MLS Collection, University of Alberta, https://doi.org/10.7939/R34Q7R53S

An image from a peripheral blood smear demonstrating blue dohle body-like inclusions in two neutrophils along with enlarged platelets seen in May-Hegglin anomaly. 50x oil immersion. From MLS Collection, University of Alberta, https://doi.org/10.7939/R30Z71B9D

**PBS Key Features:**¹⁴

Granulocyte and Monocyte cytoplasms contain large basophilic inclusions that resemble Dohle bodies but are much larger and elongated. Inclusions are composed of precipitated myosin heavy chains.
Giant platelets and thrombocytopenia are also associated with this anomaly.

**Cause:**

MYH9 gene mutation

**Inheritance Pattern:**

Autosomal dominant

**Clinical Significance:**

May-Hegglin anomaly is a platelet disorder that can cause mild bleeding tendencies but majority of patients are asymptomatic. Degree of bleeding is correlated to the degree of thrombocytopenia. Leukocyte function is unaffected.

**CBC:**

Variable thrombocytopenia

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**References:**


