

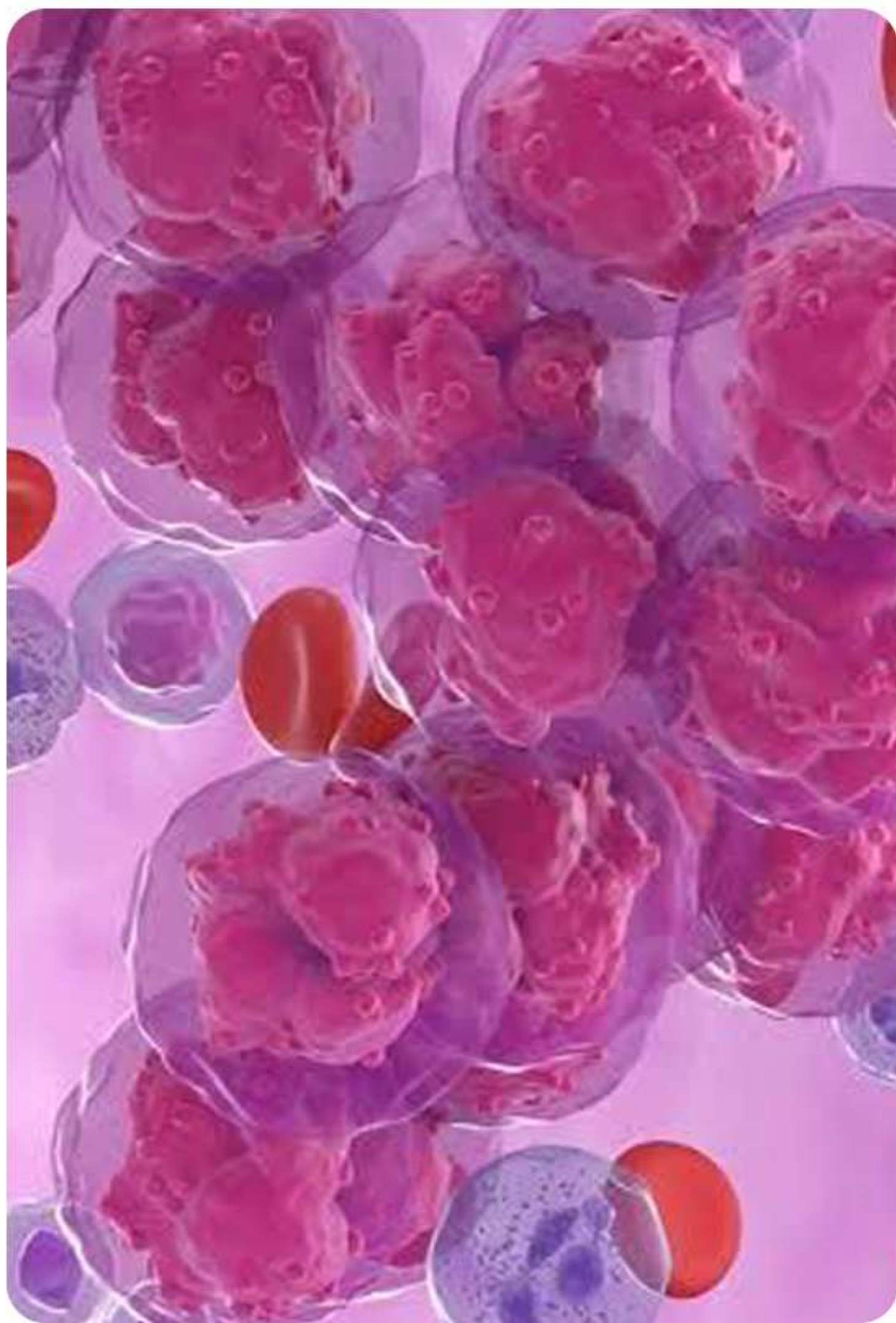
# CLINICAL PRESENTATIONS OF ACUTE LEUKEMIA

## Understanding disease types, diagnosis and clinical significance

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### 1 INTRODUCTION :

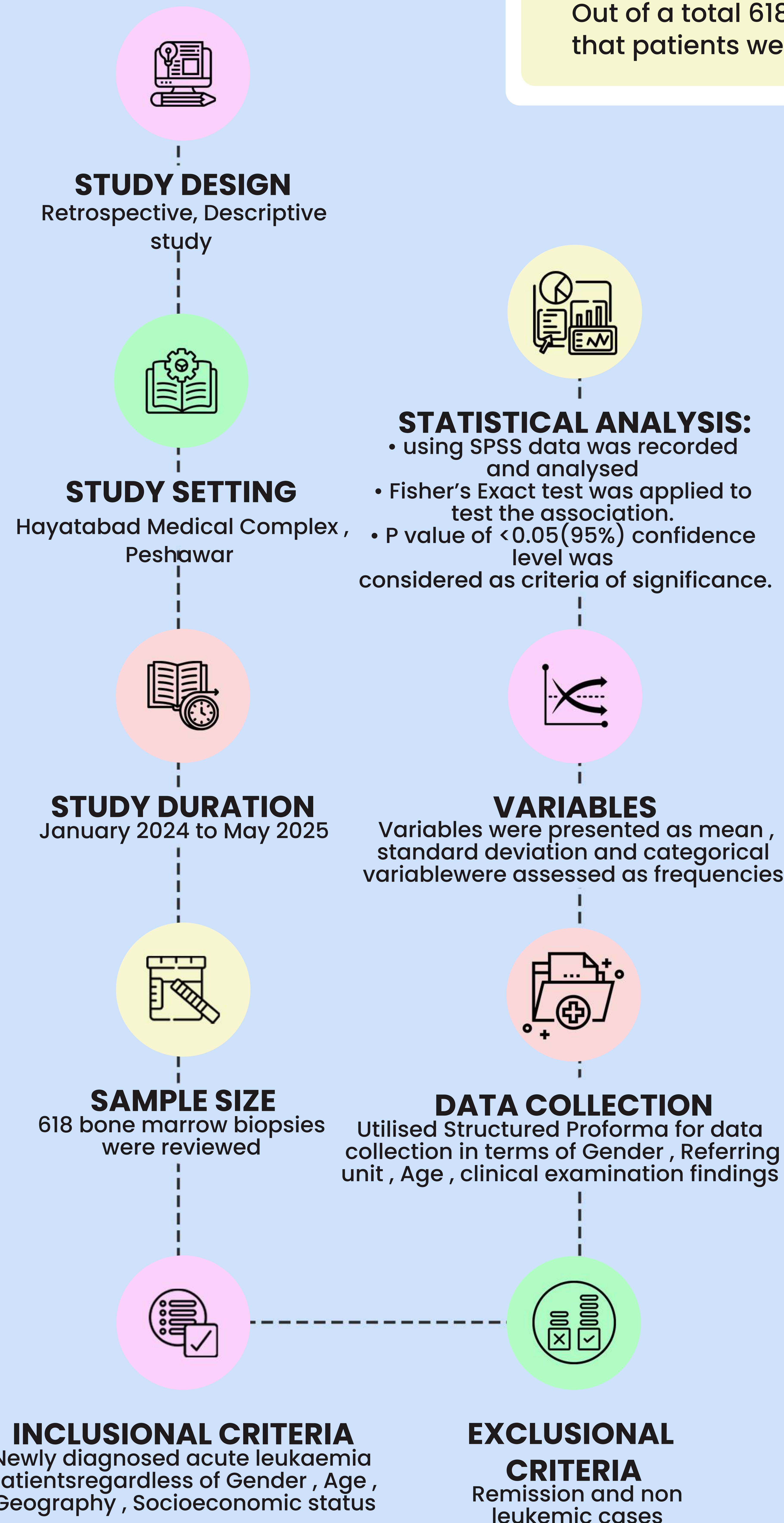
- Acute leukemias (ALs) are among the most common cancers with high mortality worldwide.
- They result from clonal proliferation of hematopoietic precursors.
- Classified as Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) and Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML).
- ALL is the most frequent malignancy in children, while AML pre dominates in adults.
- In developing countries, bone marrow aspiration and biopsy remain key diagnostic tools due to limited access to cytogenetic and flow cytometry studies.
- Early diagnosis and treatment are crucial for better outcomes.
- Accurate subtype diagnosis is essential to guide therapy choices and predict prognosis



### 2 OBJECTIVES :

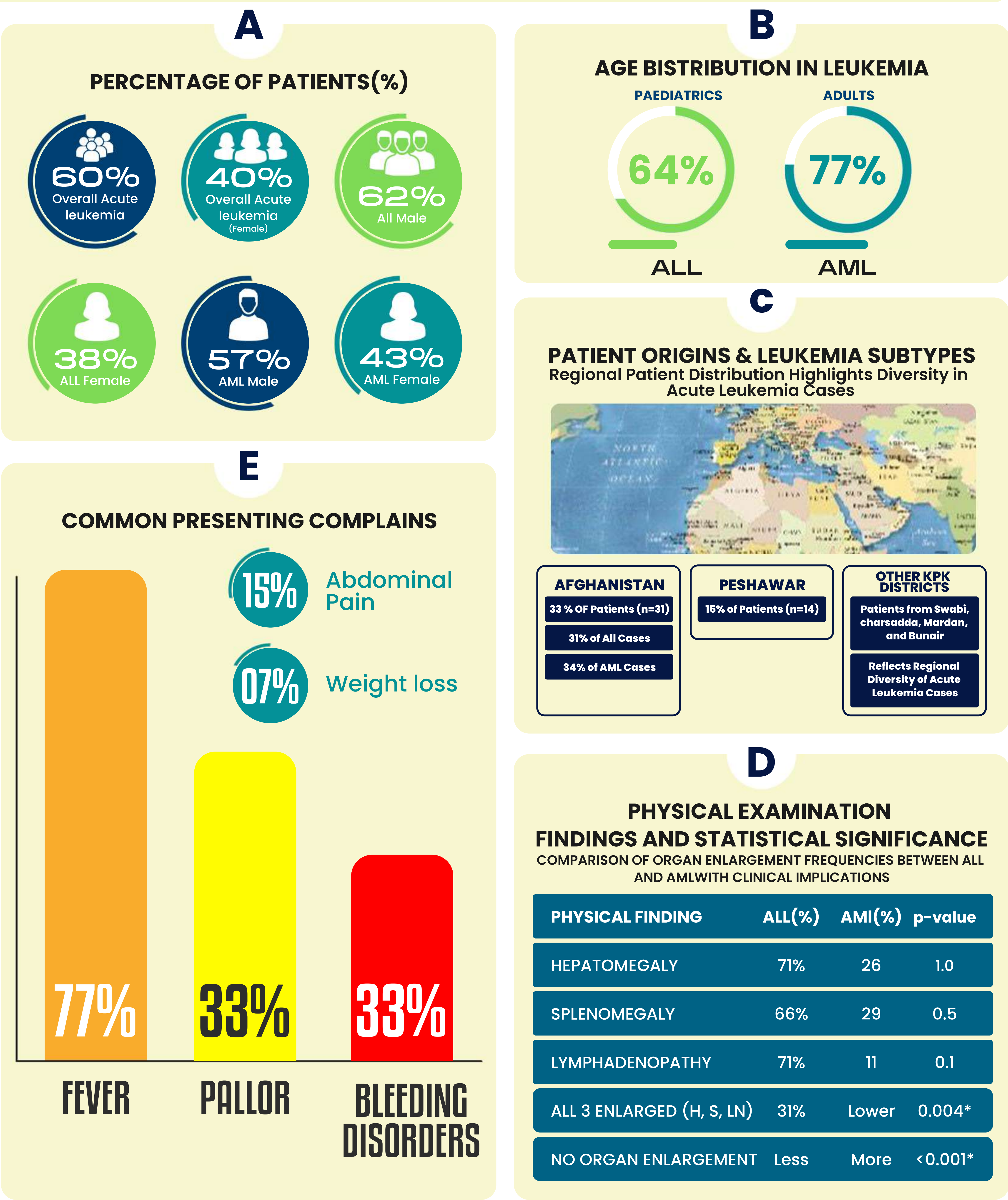
- To document the age and gender distribution of various types of leukemia
- To determine the main presenting complaints and clinical findings of acute leukemia
- To explore the association between clinical features and leukemia types (if any )

### 3 METHODOLOGY:



### 4 RESULTS :

Out of a total 618 bone marrow aspirations performed during the study , 92(15%) revealed that patients were suffering from different forms of acute leukemias.



### 5 CONCLUSION :

This study highlights distinct epidemiological and clinical features of acute leukemias. ALL is predominant in younger, pediatric populations with more organ enlargement, while AML often affects adults with fewer physical exam abnormalities. Understanding these differences aids in accurate diagnosis and effective patient management strategies.