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Objective

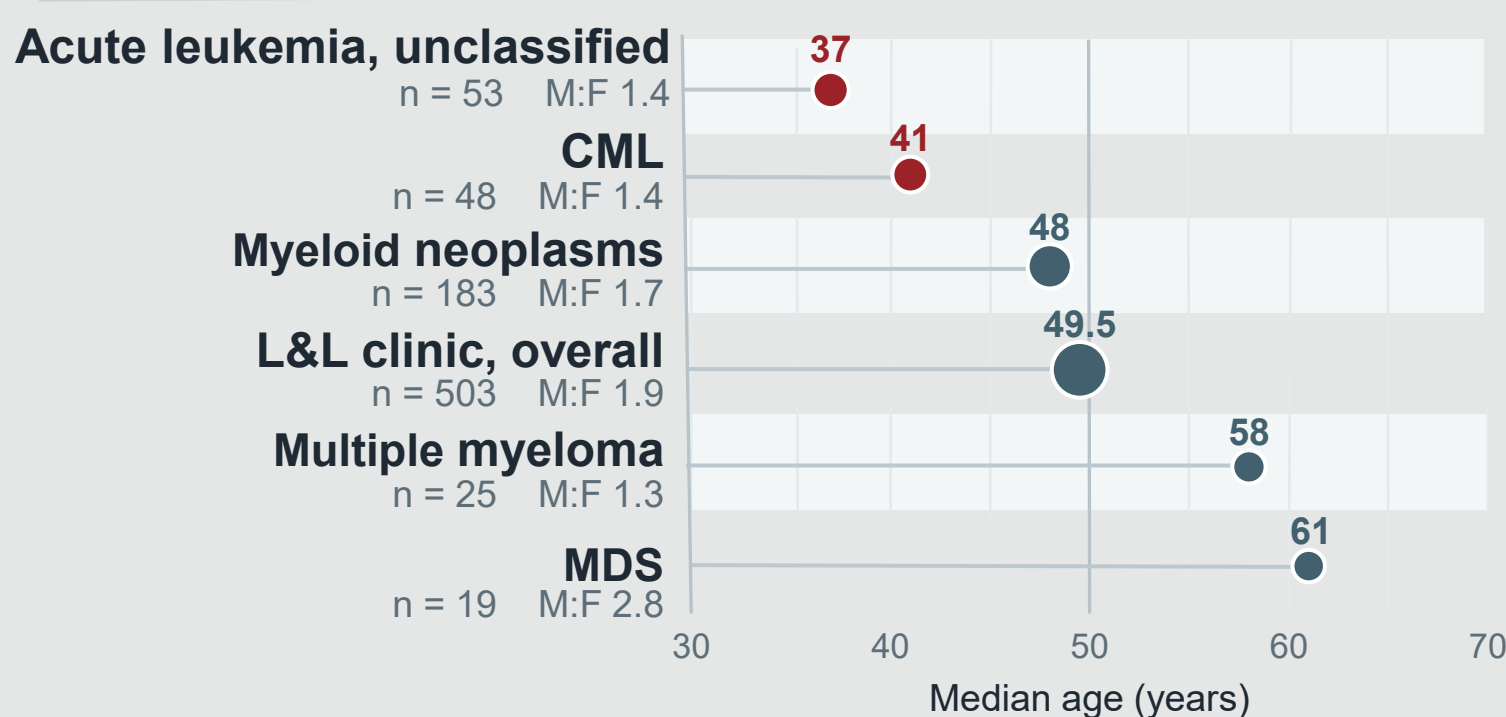
- South Punjab (>35 million people) has lacked a dedicated hematology service and registry data, leaving disease burden undefined.
- CBMD, Multan — the region's first such center — maintains a prospective registry. We describe the spectrum of hematological disorders, focusing on malignancy, and evaluate the registry as a surveillance model.

Methods

- Registry-based retrospective analysis
- **Setting:** Centre for Blood and Bone Marrow Disorders (CBMD), Multan
- **Population:** All unique patient visits at CBMD
- **Duration:** One and a half years (Dec 2024 to May 2026)
- Visits were prospectively assigned to six subspecialty clinics.
- Diagnoses coded to WHO classification; age and sex recorded. Frequencies, proportions and median ages computed.

Figure 2. Median age at presentation

Neoplasia-focused groups. Marker area is proportional to group size.

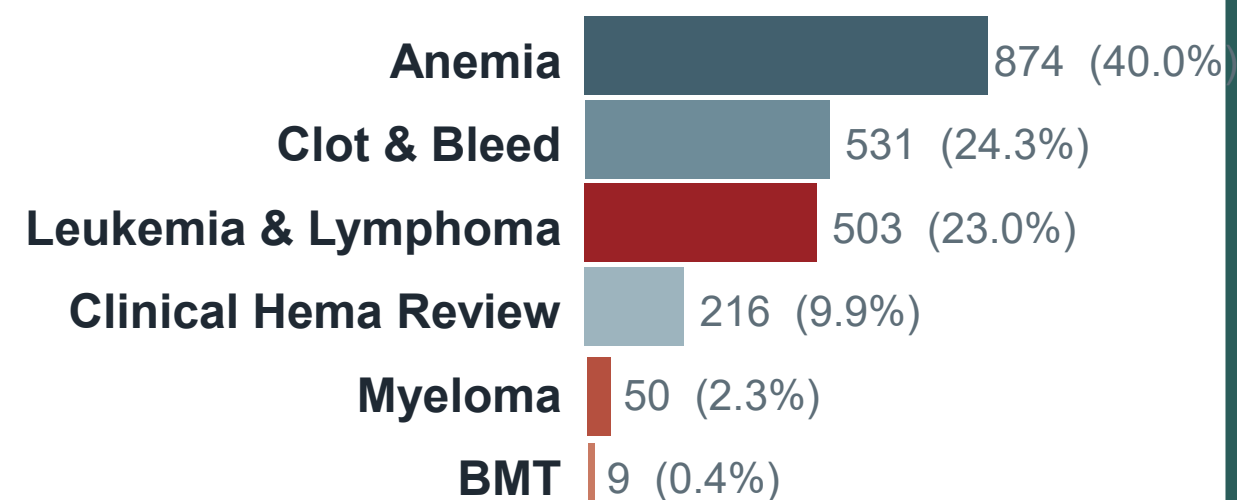


Results

- The registry included 2,183 unique patients, with a mean age of 37.3 ± 20.2 years and a M:F ratio of 1.2.

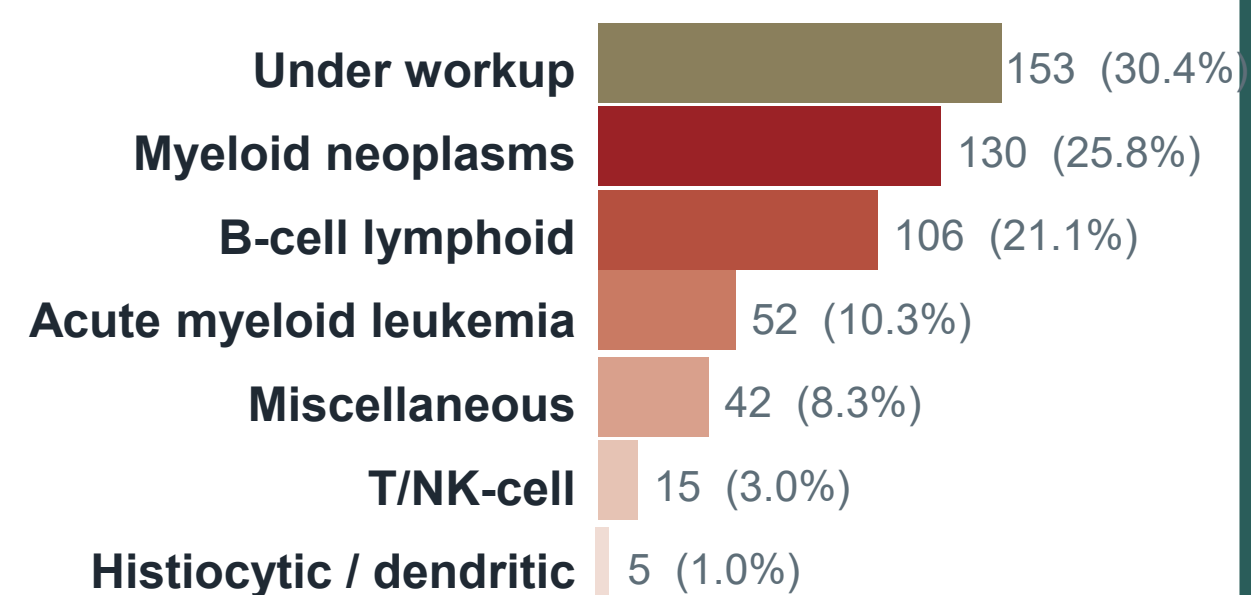
Figure 1. Where the 2,183 visits went

Subspecialty clinics



↓ expanded below

Leukemia & Lymphoma clinic, n = 503



Conclusion

- Cancer clinics made up a quarter of visits, with male predominance and young median ages in acute leukemia and CML.
- Subspecialty-embedded registries are feasible and essential for quantifying disease burden.