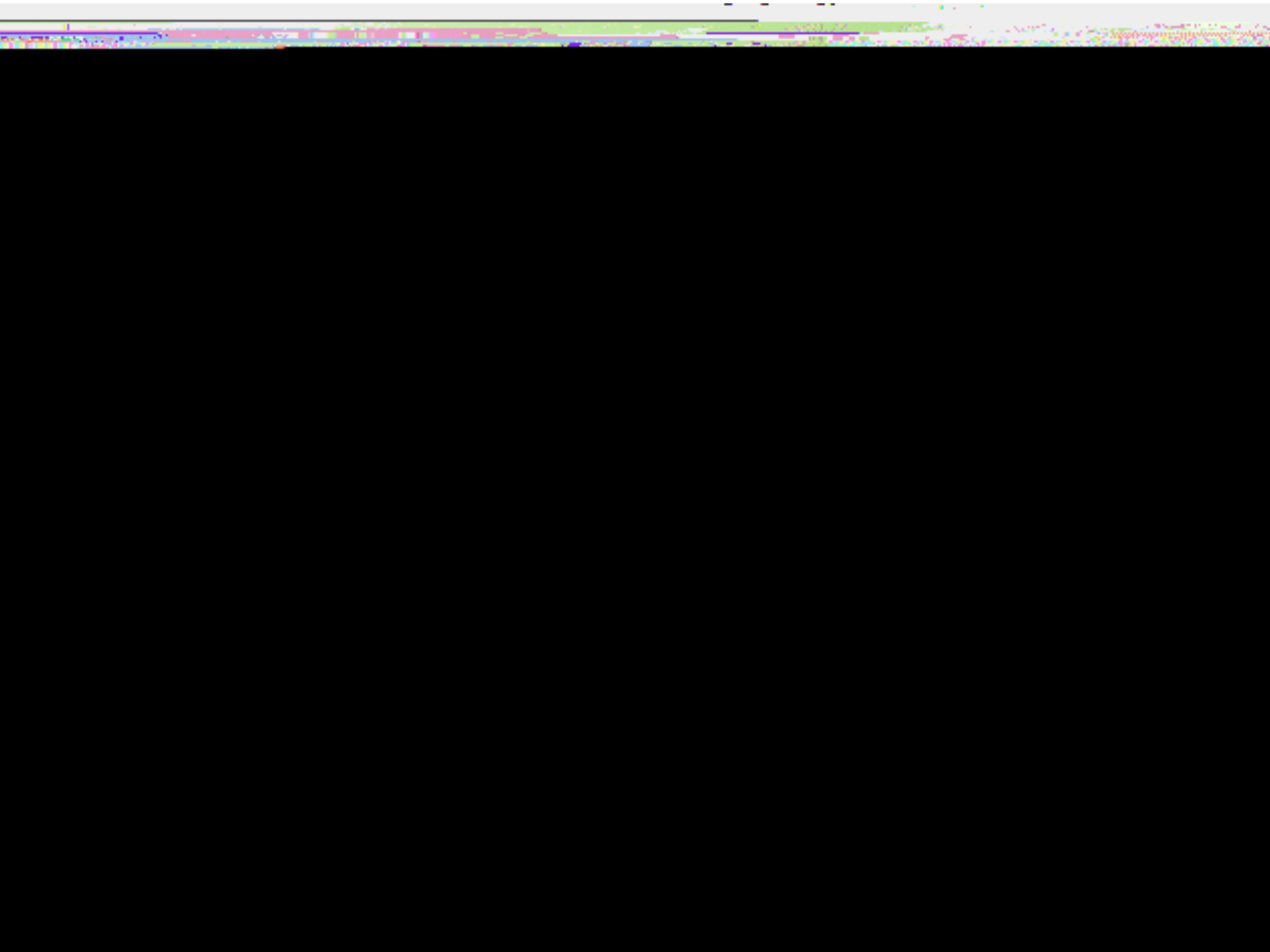




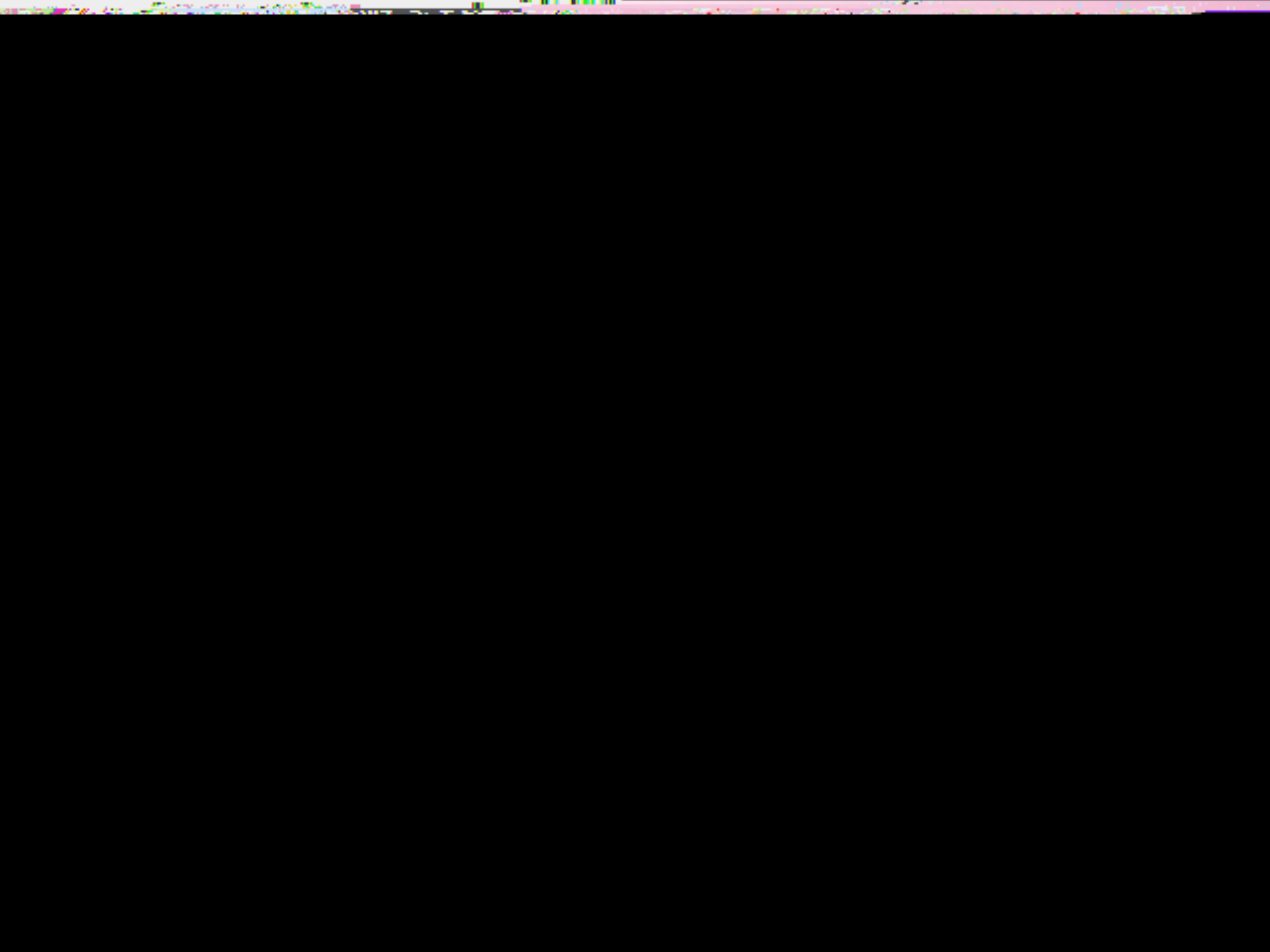
Bone marrow aspirate and



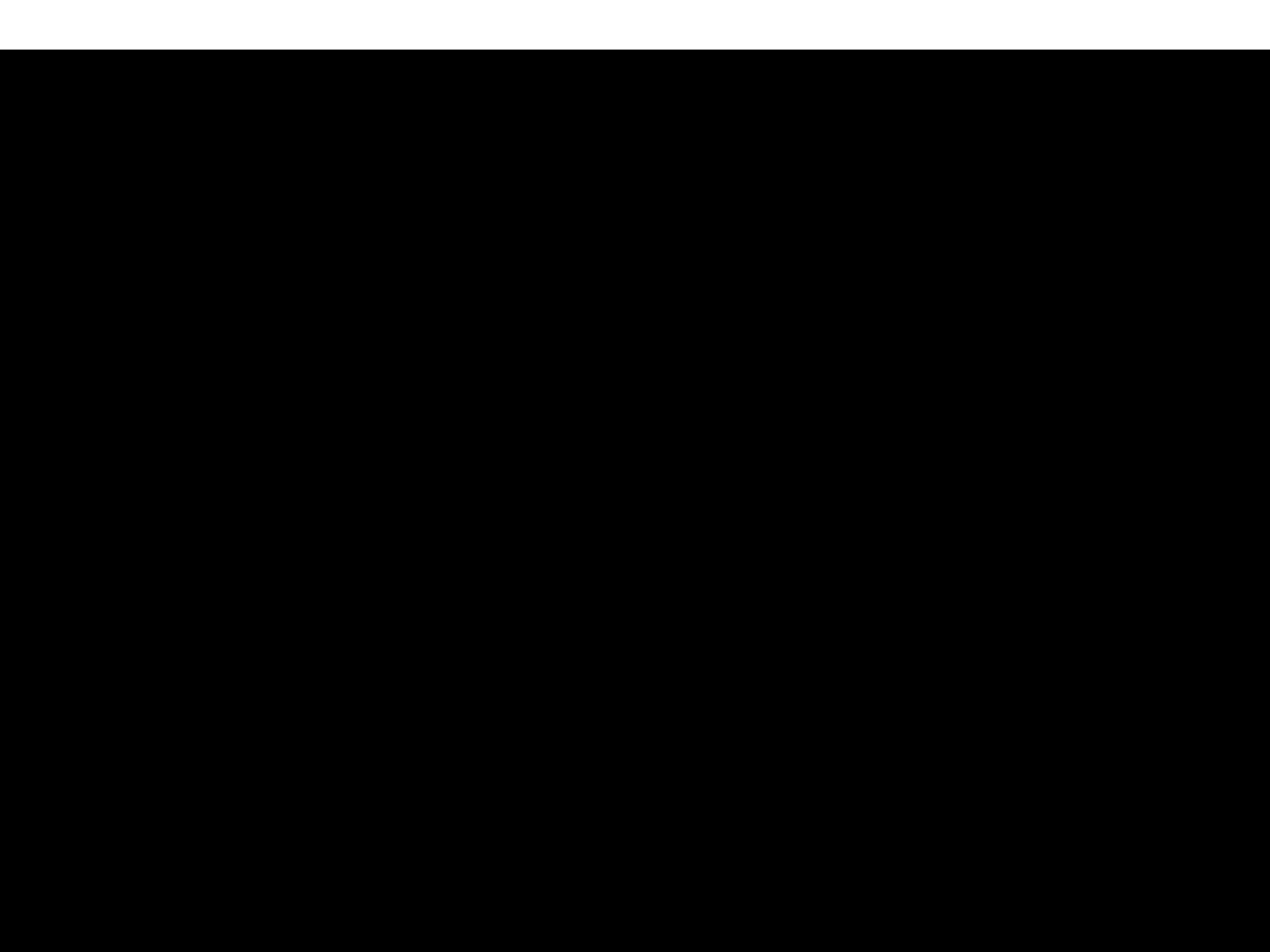
Acute Myeloid Leukemia







Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia





Chronic Phase

Accelerated Phase

Blast Phase

Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

Leukaemia (CLL) Genitorivir 9735

Diagnosis

Leukemia is a disease of the blood and bone marrow. It is characterized by the presence of abnormal white blood cells (leukocytes) in the blood and bone marrow.

The diagnosis of leukemia is based on a combination of clinical findings, laboratory tests, and imaging studies. The most common clinical findings are an enlarged spleen, an enlarged liver, and an enlarged lymph node.

The most common laboratory tests used to diagnose leukemia are a complete blood count (CBC) and a bone marrow biopsy. The CBC is a test that measures the number of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets in the blood. The bone marrow biopsy is a test that measures the number of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets in the bone marrow.

The most common imaging studies used to diagnose leukemia are a chest X-ray, a CT scan, and a PET scan. The chest X-ray is a test that measures the size of the lungs and the heart. The CT scan is a test that measures the size of the liver, spleen, and lymph nodes. The PET scan is a test that measures the activity of the white blood cells.





