

Acute Myeloblastic Leukemia in Children

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Background: Children constitute 15-20% of Acute Myeloid leukemia cases. Children may have different presentations and may have different subtypes.

Objective: To study the frequency of acute myeloblastic leukemia, its subtypes and clinical manifestations in children in a tertiary care hospital

Material & Methods: A Cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted at Department of Pathology Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences from July 2007- July 2009. All patients below 15 years (n 26) with diagnosis of Acute Myeloid leukemia were included in the study. The detailed clinical history with physical findings was entered on specially designed performa. Subtyping of AML was done on the basis of morphology and cytochemical stains. Results were statistically analyzed through SPSS version 14.

Results: Children constituted 32% of all diagnosed cases of Most common subtype was M1 (35%) followed by M3 (31%). None of the children were diagnosed as AML-M5, M7 or M0

Conclusion: Total number of children among AML cases was 32%. Most patients presented with pallor, fever and bleeding. Hepatosplenomegaly was more common than lymphadenopathy. The most common subtype was AML-M1 followed by M3

Key words: acute leukemia, acute myeloblastic leukemia, childhood malignancies, clinical manifestations.