



Chronic myeloid leukemia: A summary

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INTRODUCTION

Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) occurs when the pluripotent stem cell undergoes malignant transformation and clonal myeloproliferation, causing overproduction of mature and immature granulocytes. Initially asymptomatic, the progression of chronic myeloid leukemia is insidious, with a non-specific "benign" stage (weakness, anorexia, weight loss), it ends up paving the way for an accelerated or blast phase with more dangerous signs, such as splenomegaly, pallor, easy bruising and bleeding, fever, lymphadenopathy and skin changes.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study was to demonstrate the importance of knowing about chronic myeloid leukemia.

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METHODOLOGY

This is a literature review study on chronic myeloid leukemia.

RESULTS

Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) is a form of cancer that affects the blood-producing cells in the bone marrow and results in an excessive production of immature myeloid cells. During the accelerated phase of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), anemia and thrombocytopenia almost always develop. Basophils may increase and granulocyte maturation may be defective. The proportion of immature myeloid cells may increase. In the bone marrow, myelofibrosis may develop and there may be ring sideroblasts, as well as erythrocyte aplasia, which may go unnoticed due to the increased cellularity of the bone marrow.

CONCLUSION

Chronic myeloid leukemia is of paramount importance in Public Health and despite all the strategies formed to combat it, it is necessary to further increase the population's knowledge about it through campaigns and advertising.

Keywords: Leukemia, Throne cell, Bone marrow.



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