Acute myeloid leukemia with t(8;16)(p11;p13) translocation

INSERM

Source

INSERM. (1999). Orphanet: an online rare disease and orphan drug data base. Acute myeloid leukemia with t(8;16)(p11;p13) translocation. ORPHA:370026

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) with (8;16)(p11;p13) translocation is a distinct form of AML in which this chromosomal anomaly is found de novo or in therapy-related AML cases, and is characterized by frequent extramedullary involvement (mainly hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, lymphadenopathies, cutaneous infiltration, but also gum, bone, central nervous system, testicles involvement), severe coagulation disorder (disseminated intravascular coagulopathy or primary fibrinolysis) and poor prognosis. Morphologically, a blast population with a myelomonocytic stage of differentiation is observed.