Hematopathology I
Pathology of Acute Leukemia

Date: Thursday, November 8, 2018– 8:30 a.m.

Lecturer: Ameet R Kini, MD, PhD. Professor of Pathology, Director of Hematopathology and Flow Cytometry

Reading Assignment: Robbins Basic Pathology, 10th Ed. Chapter 12: Section on Neoplastic Proliferations of White Cells

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss a framework for the classification of hematopoietic malignancies
2. Define leukemia
3. Discuss the terms “leukemia” and “lymphoma”. Are these terms always distinct?
4. Explain why ALL must be distinguished from AML
5. Discuss the clinical features of the acute leukemias in general
6. Name the lymphoid cells most commonly involved in ALL
7. What is the typical clinical presentation of T-ALL?
8. How is a diagnosis of ALL made?
9. Name the marker that is commonly expressed in pre-B and pre-T lymphoblasts in a large majority of ALL cases
10. List some of the favorable and unfavorable prognostic indicators in ALL including cytogenetic abnormalities
11. Discuss the WHO classification of AML
12. Describe myelodysplastic syndromes (preleukemia). What are the morphologic findings that can be seen in MDS?
13. Learn the clinical findings in AML: Are there any differences from ALL? What are the special findings in acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL)?
14. Name the characteristic translocation in acute promyelocytic leukemia and explain its pathogenetic importance

15. Learn how a diagnosis of AML is made; what parameters are examined?

16. Name the cytochemical stains that may be positive in the cytoplasmic granules of myeloblasts

17. Name and describe the cellular structure helpful in the diagnosis of AML

18. Discuss the prognosis and treatment of AML