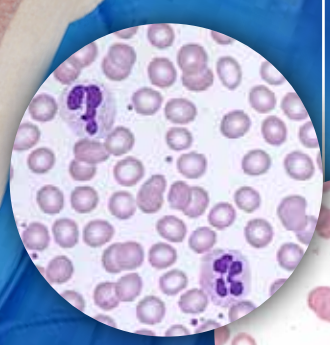
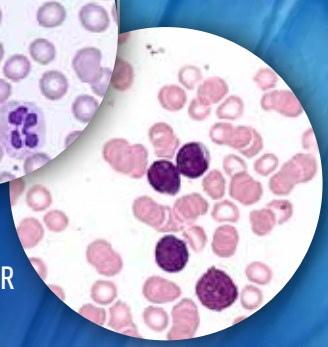
ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA DECODED

ALL occurs when immature cells called lymphoblasts accumulate in the marrow. This makes it hard for the bone marrow to produce normal blood cells.

The buildup of immature lymphoblasts crowds out healthy blood cells and makes it hard for cells and blood to function.



NORMAL BLOOD SMEAR



BLOOD SMEAR WITH ALL

SYMPTOMS

ALL progresses quickly and can be fatal in just months if not treated.

WHO IS AT RISK OF ALL?

ALL occurs at all ages (from neonates to the oldest adults).The risk for developing ALL is highest in children, slowly declining until the mid-20s. However, ALL also affects older adolescents and young adults (AYAs), in whom it is more difficult to treat than in younger children.

TREATMENT OUTCOMES FOR AYA

Adolescents and young adults (AYAs) both have a higher risk of developing ALL as compared to older adults, and a higher mortality rate as compared to children.

That's why treating ALL in AYA patients is both unique and critical.

6,550
EXPECTED NEW CASES OF ALL ANNUALLY.[1]

1.2 PER 100,000
ANNUAL INCIDENCE AMONG AYA.[2]

1.3%
AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE IN RATES OF ALL AMONG AYA.[3]

WHAT ARE THE TREATMENT OPTIONS?

Making the proper diagnosis through a bone marrow exam, and other tests which identify the specific type of ALL, along with selection of and adherence to appropriate treatment regimens, leads to the best outcomes.

ASH CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES ON ALL IN AYA PATIENTS CAN HELP YOU NAVIGATE:

- **Selection of frontline treatment** according to patient risk profile
- **Supportive care** including counseling for fertility preservation
- **Management of remission and relapsed/refractory disease,** including immunotherapy

LEARN MORE ▸

about ALL in AYA and access the guidelines.

REFERENCES

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3. Miller KD, Fidler-Benaoudia M, Keegan TH, Hipp HS, Jemal A, Siegel RL. Cancer statistics for adolescents and young adults, 2020. Ca. 2020;70(6):443-459. doi:10.3322/caac.21637