SnapShot: Acute Myeloid Leukemia

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Clinical Features and Risk Stratification of AML

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aberration</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t(8;21)</td>
<td>5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t(8;21) &amp; no FLL3-ITD</td>
<td>18-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t(15;17)</td>
<td>5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t(15;17) &amp; no FLL3-ITD</td>
<td>6-12</td>
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</tbody>
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Prognostic category

- Favorable risk (5 yr OS: 45-60%)
- Intermediate risk (5 yr OS: 20-40%)
- Adverse risk (5 yr OS: 5-20%)

Molecular Mechanisms, Recurrent Gene Mutations, and Emerging Targeted Therapies in AML

- FLL3-ITD
- FLT3
- NPM1
- RUNX1
- WT1
- TP53
- DNMT3A
- IDH1/2
- TET2
- NOTCH1
- ETV6
- RUNX1/ETO
- CEBPA

Cell of Origin and Clonal Evolution Model of Leukemic Stem Cells

- LSC1
- LSC2
- SC1
- SC2

Cytogenetic Aberrations in AML

- Normal karyotype (NK)
- Complex karyotype (CK)
- Trisomy

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