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Jørn Hope & Marenne de Ruuk Elsevier Clinical Solutions May 2016



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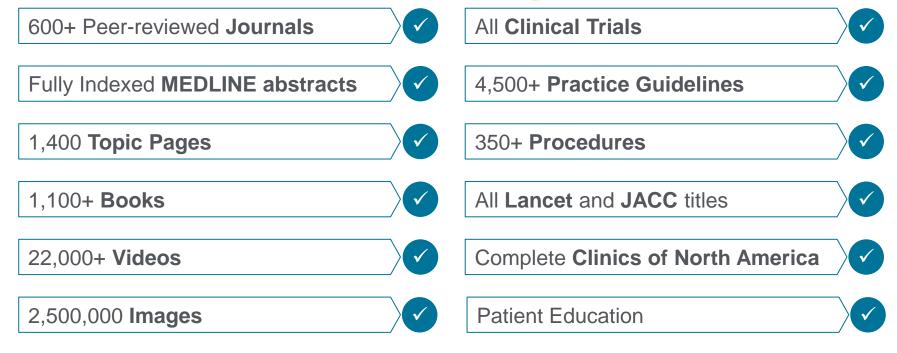
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Meeting information needs across the clinical workflow



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Description

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What's New in Version 1.2.0

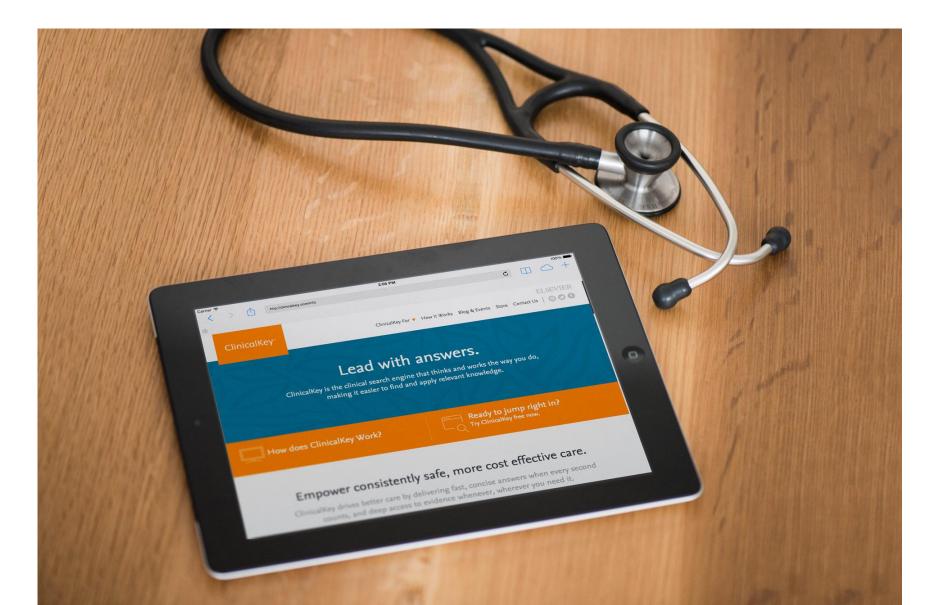
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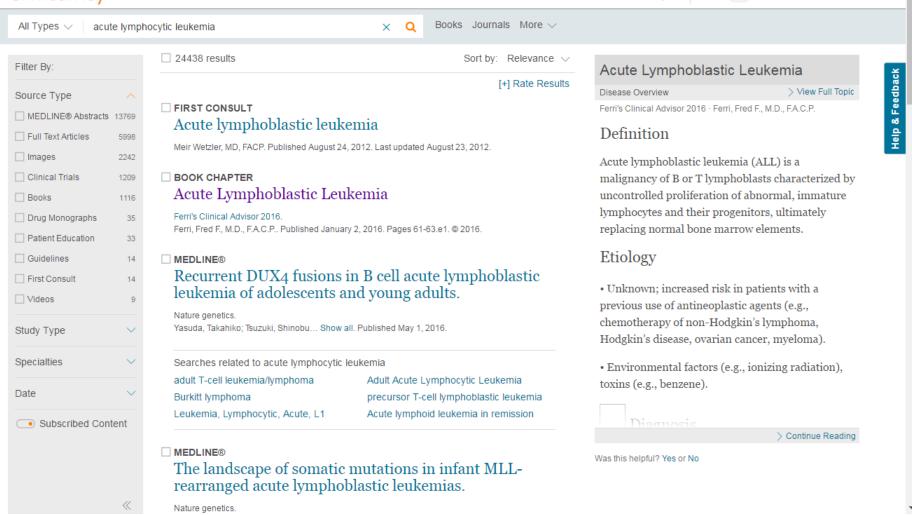
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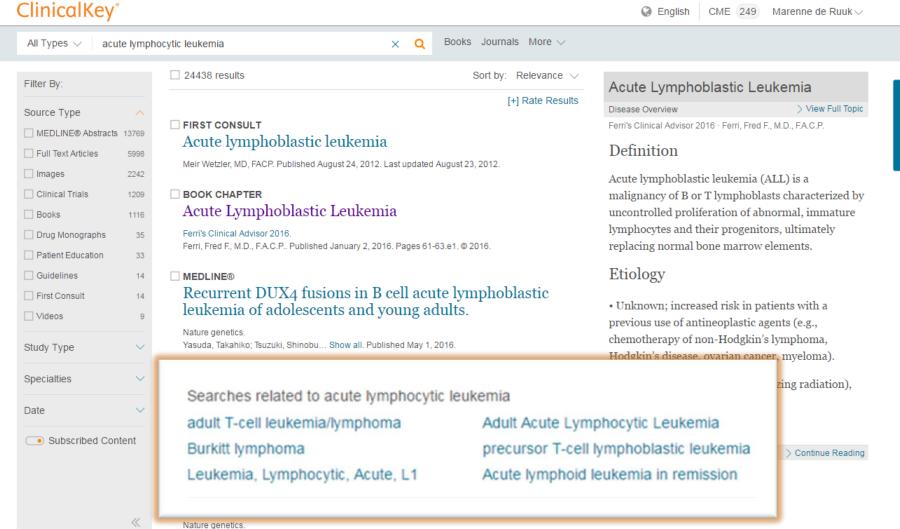
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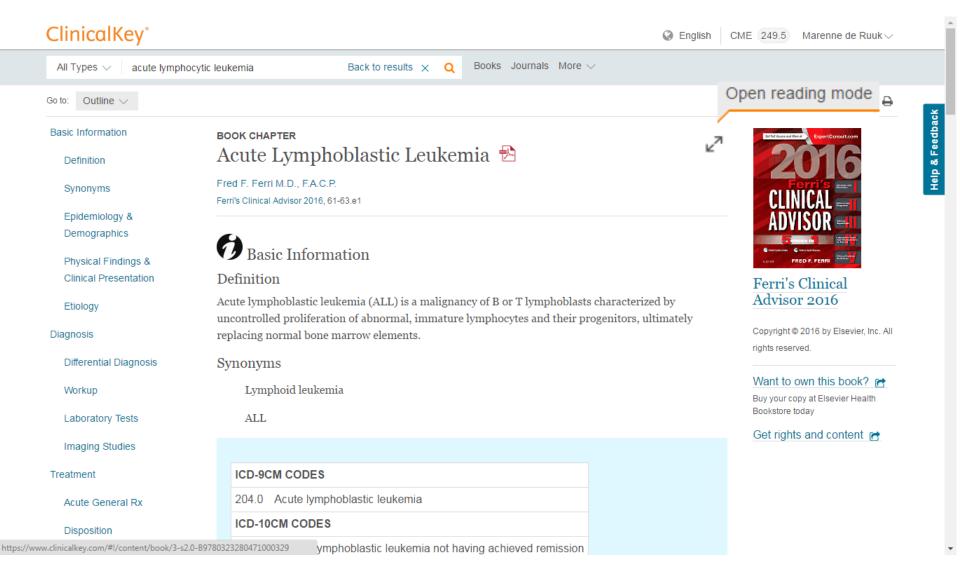
English

CME 249 Marenne de Ruuk V









BOOK CHAPTER

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia 🔁

Close reading mode

Fred F. Ferri M.D., F.A.C.P.

Ferri's Clinical Advisor 2016, 61-63.e1



Basic Information

Definition

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is a malignancy of B or T lymphoblasts characterized by uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal, immature lymphocytes and their progenitors, ultimately replacing normal bone marrow elements.

Synonyms

Lymphoid leukemia

ALL

ICD-9CM CODES

204.0 Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

ICD-10CM CODES

ClinicalKey*

All Types ∨

acute lymphocytic leukemia

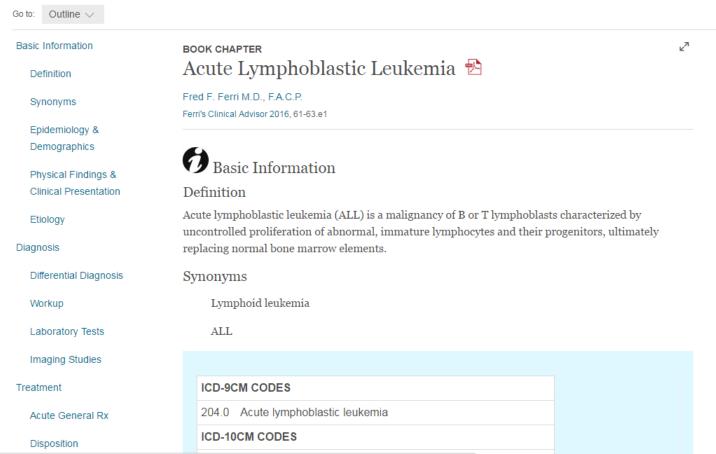
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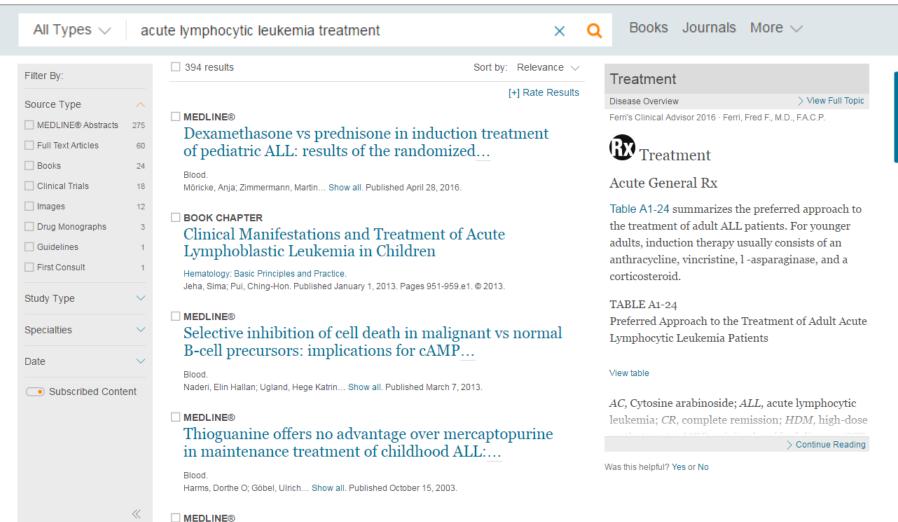
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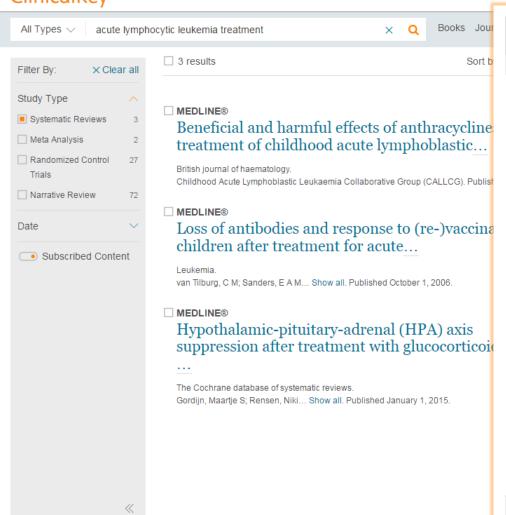
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Acute General Rx

Table A1-24 summarizes the preferred approach to the treatment of adult ALL patients. For younger adults, induction therapy usually consists of an anthracycline, vincristine, l-asparaginase, and a corticosteroid.

TABLE A1-24

Preferred Approach to the Treatment of Adult Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia Patients

View table

AC, Cytosine arabinoside; ALL, acute lymphocytic leukemia; CR, complete remission; HDM, high-dose Continue Reading

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acute lymphocytic leukemia treatment

X



Acute lymphocytic leukem...

Ferri's Clinical Advisor 2016 > Acute lymphocytic leukemia

Treatment

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Acute General Rx

Table A1-24 summarizes the preferred approach to the treatment of adult ALL patients. For younger adults, induction therapy usually consists of an anthracycline, vincristine, l -asparaginase, and a corticosteroid.

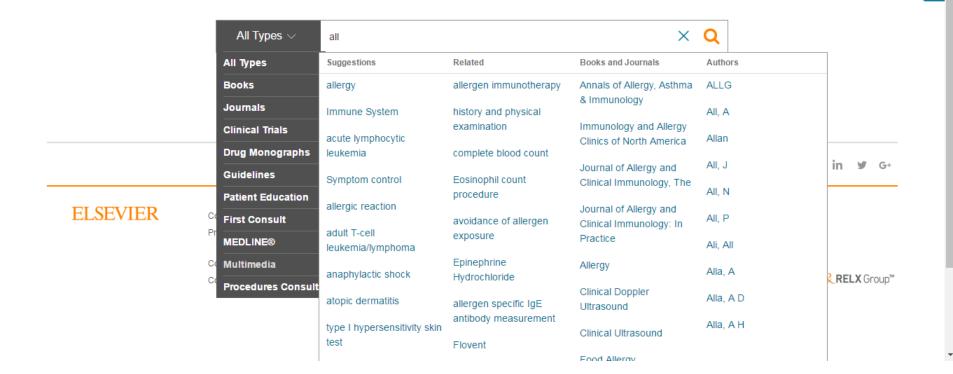
TABLE A1-24

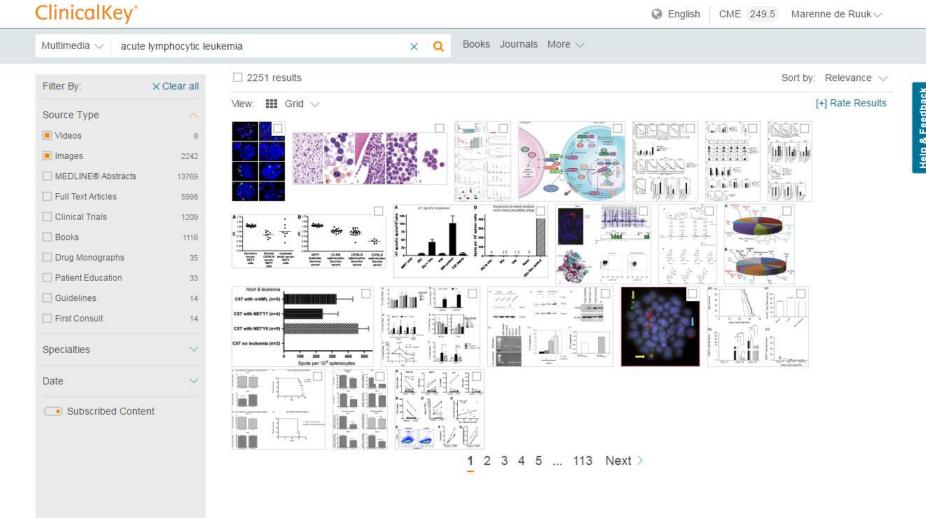
Preferred Approach to the Treatment of Adult Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia Patients

	Low-Risk ALL	High-Risk ALL	Very High- Risk ALL	Mature B-ALL
Definition	B-lineage WBC <30,000/mL Time to CR <4 wk No Pro-B/ t(4;11) T-lineage Thy ALL Molecular CR	B-lineage WBC >30,000/mL Time to CR >4 wk Pro-B/ t(4;11) T-lineage Early T, mature T	Ph/BCR- ABL positive	

English

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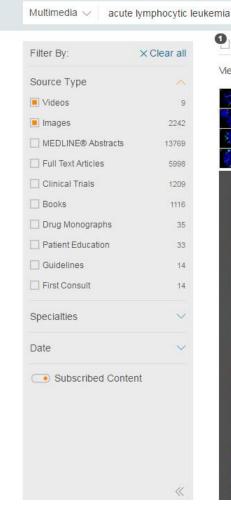


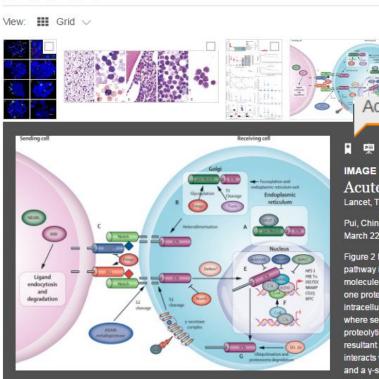
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Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia

Add to Presentation

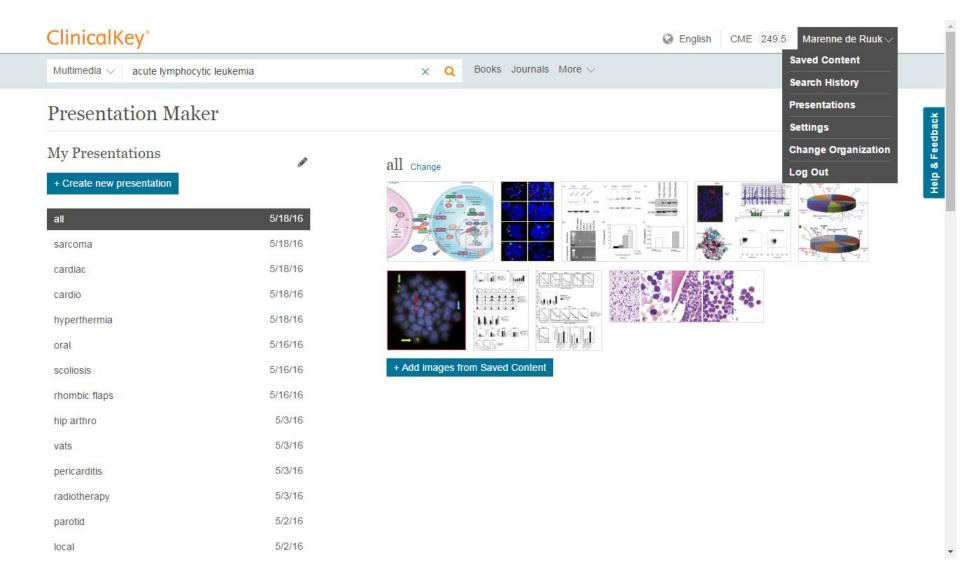
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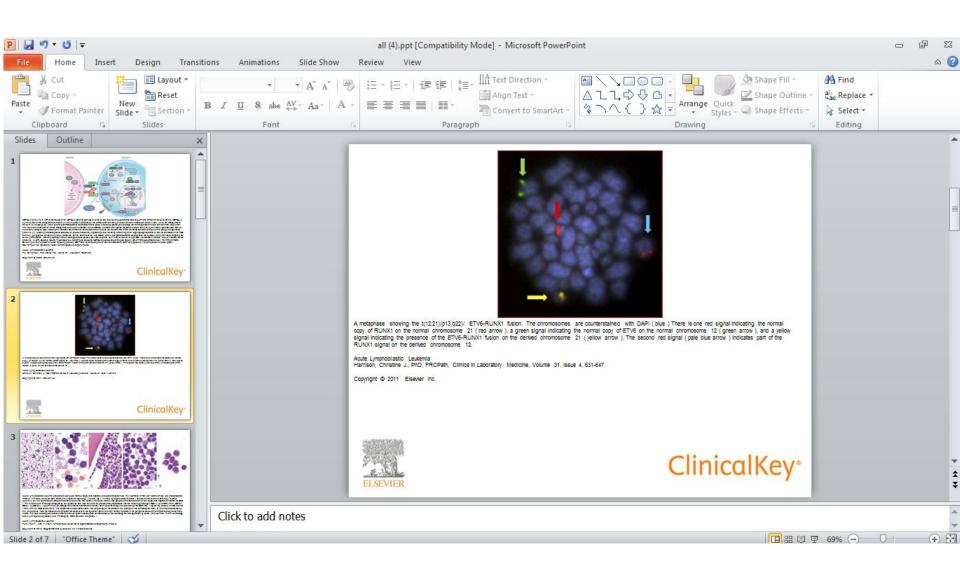
Pui, Ching-Hon, Prof, Robison, Leslie L, Prof, Look, A Thomas, Prof.. Published March 22, 2008. Volume 371, Issue 9617. Pages 1030-1043. © 2008.

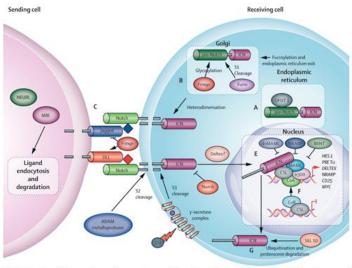
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Figure 2 NOTCH signalling in normal thymocytes The NOTCH signalling pathway is complex and involves the coordinated activities of many different molecules. Briefly, NOTCH is synthesised in the endoplasmic reticulum (A) as one protein consisting of an extracellular domain (pre-Notch) and an intracellular domain (ICN), which are transported in tandem to the Golgi (B), where several post-translational modifications take place, including a proteolytic cleavage (S1) that separates the two domains from each other. The resultant heterodimer is then transported to the cell membrane, where NOTCH interacts with ligands (C) and is cleaved twice (D) by the ADAM protease (S2) and a y-secretase complex (S3), enabling the liberated ICN domain to translocate to the nucleus (E). Nuclear ICN forms a binding/activator complex

with a group of cooperating proteins (F), resulting in transcriptional activation of several functionally important genes, including MYC and pre-To. Hyperphosphorylation of ICN via interaction of its PEST domain (polypeptide enriched in proline, glutamate, serine, and threonine) with CDK8, MAML, and p300 facilitates ubiquitylation (G) by SEL1 family members, targeting ICN to the proteosome. ADAM=a disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain. DLL=Delta ligand. hes1=hairy/enhancer of split. GSI=y-secretase inhibition. MAML=mastermind-like proteins. MIB=mindbomb. NEURL=neuralised-like. Nrarp=gene encoding NOTCHregulated ankyrin-repeat protein. OFUT1=O-fucosyltransferase1. Pre-Tg=pre-TCRg. Deltex=positive regulator of Notch signalling pathway. CS1=DNA binding







NOTCH signalling in normal thymocytes The NOTCH signalling pathway is complex and involves the coordinated activities of many different molecules. Briefly, NOTCH is synthesised in the endoplasmic reticulum (A) as one protein consisting of an extracellular domain (pre-Notch) and an intracellular domain (ICN), which are transported in tandem to the Golgi (B), where several post-translational modifications take place, including a proteolytic cleavage (S1) that separates the two domains from each other. The resultant heterodimer is then transported to the cell membrane, where NOTCH interacts with ligands (C) and is cleaved twice (D) by the ADAM protease (S2) and a yescretase complex (S3), enabling the liberated ICN domain to translocate to the nucleus (E). Nuclear ICN forms a binding/activator complex with a group of cooperating proteins (F), resulting in transcriptional activation of several functionally important genes, including MYC and pre-Ta. Hyperphosphorylation of ICN via interaction of its PEST domain (polypeptide enriched in proline, glutamate, serine, and threonine) with CDK8, MAML, and p300 facilitates ubiquitylation (G) by SEL1 family members, targeting ICN to the proteosome. ADAM=a disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain. DLL=Delta ligand. hes1=hairy/enhancer of split. GSI=y-secretase inhibition. MAML=mastermind-like proteins. MIB=mindbomb. NEURL=neuralised-like. Nrarp=gene encoding NOTCH-regulated ankyrin-repeat protein. OFUT1=O-fucosyltransferase1. Pre-Ta=pre-TCRa. Deltex=positive regulator of Notch signalling pathway. CS1=DNA binding component. CoA=co-activators. CoR=co-repressors. Fringe=regulator of Notch ligand.

Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia Pui, Ching-Hon, Prof, Lancet, The, Volume 371, Issue 9617, 1030-1043

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