

AML TREATMENT



TARGETED THERAPY

Seeks out certain markers on cells to attack and destroy, leaving healthy cells.



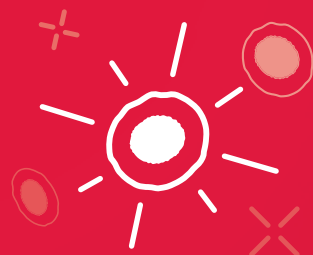
CHEMOTHERAPY

A combination of drugs that kills fast-growing cells, including AML cells.



STEM CELL TRANSPLANT

Healthy bone marrow cells from a donor are transplanted into your body. This helps your bone marrow to produce healthy cells.



IMMUNOTHERAPY

Helps your own immune system to learn to identify and destroy leukemia cells.

ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA

IN 2020, AN ESTIMATED:

6,900

Canadians
will be diagnosed
with leukemia

4,100

men will be diagnosed
with leukemia

2,800

women will be diagnosed
with leukemia

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LEUKEMIA &
LYMPHOMA
SOCIETY
OF CANADA®

For more information,
don't hesitate to
contact us:

1 833 222-4884
canadainfo@lls.org
bloodcancers.ca

Leukemia is:

74%

of those
diagnosed with
leukemia are
55 or older

#2

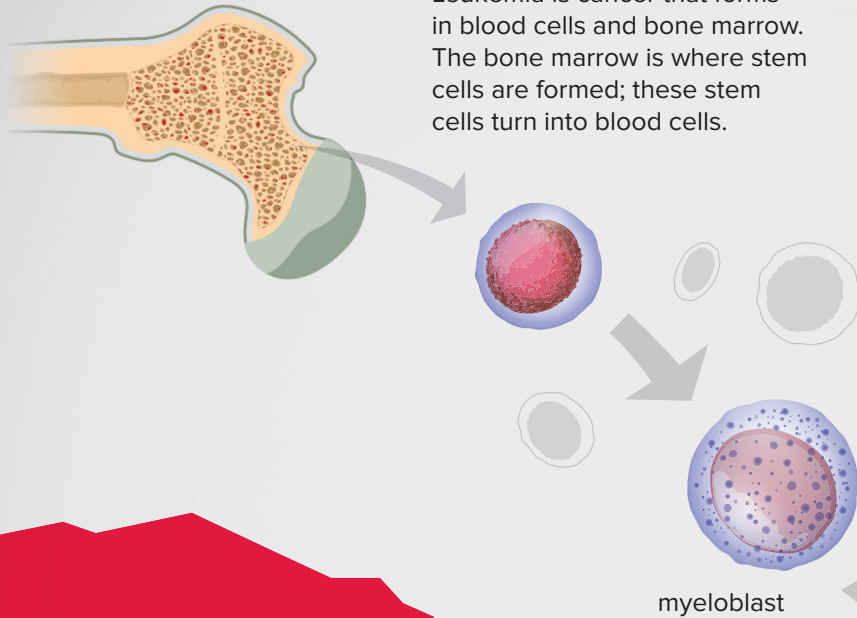
the second **most**
common blood
cancer diagnosed
in Canadians,
after NHL

#1

the **most common**
childhood cancer
(72% of all childhood
blood cancers
and 34% of all
childhood cancers)

WHAT IS AML?

Leukemia is cancer that forms in blood cells and bone marrow. The bone marrow is where stem cells are formed; these stem cells turn into blood cells.



SYMPTOMS

Fever

Chills

Loss of appetite

Fatigue

Weakness

Weight loss

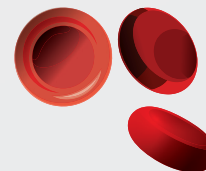
Normally, stem cells turn into one of three types of blood cells.

Normal blood

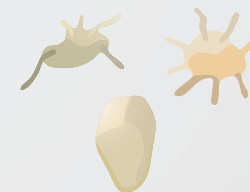
If you have AML, your bone marrow makes too many red blood cells, platelets, or myeloid cells (immature white blood cells). These cancerous cells crowd out normal cells, so someone with AML will likely have lower counts of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. This can make it difficult for your body to fight infection, circulate oxygen, or control bleeding.

AML blood

Red blood cells
(carry oxygen)



Platelets
(allow blood to clot)



White blood cells
(fight infection)

