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

Leukemia is:

- **74%** of those diagnosed with leukemia are 55 or older
- **#2** the 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)

**ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA**

**AMERICAN LEUKEMIA SOCIETY OF CANADA**

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

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**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.

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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.

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.

SYMPTOMS

Fever
Chills
Loss of appetite
Fatigue
Weakness
Weight loss

Normal blood
AML blood

Red blood cells (carry oxygen)
Platelets (allow blood to clot)
White blood cells (fight infection)