

Opis choroby *

Definicja

A rare acute myeloid leukemia (AML) with recurrent genetic anomaly disorder characterized by an $inv(16)(p13q22)$ or $t(16;16)(p13;q22)$ cytogenic abnormality, which generates a CBFβ-MYH11 fusion gene, presenting with typical morphologic features of AML as well as abnormal bone marrow eosinophils (seen in all stages of maturation with no significant signs of maturation arrest). Myeloid sarcoma and involvement of the central nervous system is relatively common. Cytology reveals myeloblasts, a significant monocytic component and variable numbers of immature eosinophils with atypical purple-violet granules in addition to eosinophilic granules. Presence of the fusion gene is sufficient for diagnosis irrespective of blast count.

Dane

Klasyfikacja

Choroba

Synonimy

AML with abnormal bone marrow eosinophils

$inv(16)(p13q22)$ or $t(16;16)(p13;q22)$

AML z nieprawidłowymi eozynofilami

$inv(16)(p13q22)$ lub $t(16;16)(p13;q22)$ w szpiku

Kod ORPHA

98829

Kod OMIM

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Kod ICD10

C92.5

Kod ICD11

2A60.0

[*Źródło](#)

orphanet