10th International Conference on CANCER STEM CELLS AND ONCOLOGY RESEARCH

June 26-28, 2017 London, UK

Childhood leukemias in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and Afghanistan children, visiting Hayat Abad Medical Complex Hospital

Shahtaj Khan, Awal Mir, Baber Rehman Khattak and Ansa Kalsoom Rehman Hayatabad Medical Complex, Pakistan

Objective: The aim of the present study is to evaluate the frequency of childhood leukemias in the children from different districts of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KP) and Afghanistan presenting to Hayat Abad Medical Complex Hospital, Peshawar.

Material & Method: This descriptive cross sectional study was conducted in Pathology department Hayat Abad Medical Complex hospital, Peshawar. Duration of the present study was, from January 2014 to December 2016. A total number of 605 children were enrolled up to 18 years of age, who suspected to have leukemia went through bone marrow examination by different department clinicians. 3 ml blood was collected in EDTA tube (purple top) and complete blood count was performed by hematology analyzer. By aseptic techniques bone marrow aspiration and bone marrow trephine biopsy samples were collected from all patients. Slides were papered from bone marrow aspirates, fixed with methanol and stained with Giemsa, myeloperoxidase and periodic acid Schiff stain. Trephine biopsy slides were stained with haematoxylin and eosin and reticuline stain. Immunohistochemistry was done after initially seeing of bone marrow aspirate slides. All data was documented and statistical analysis was performed by SPSS-20 software.

Results: Among 605 children, 173(61.6%) were males and 108(38.4) were females and their age range from 3 months to 18 years with median age of 9.8 years. In total children 281 (46.5%) were diagnosed different type of leukemias. Out of 281 cases, 208(74.03%) were diagnosed to have acute lymphoblastic leukemia and rest of the children were 61 (21.70%) acute myeloid leukemia, 7 (2.49%) chronic myeloid leukemia, 3 (1.07%) had juvenile chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (JCMML).

Conclusion: In the present study acute lymphoblastic leukemia were more prevalent leukemia in the children of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and Afghanistan. Juvenile chronic myelomonocytic leukemia was found less commonest leukemia in the present study.

Biography

Shahtaj Khan is an Assistant Professor of Hematology, and Head of the Department of Pathology at Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar, Pakistan. She is also working as Consultant Hematologist at Rehman Medical Institute. Her research interests reflect in her wide range of publications in various national and international journals.

shahtajmasood@yahoo.com

Notes: