



Causes and precautions of Leukemia Cells

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Editorial

The word leukemia, which suggests 'white blood', springs from the characteristic high white blood corpuscle count that presents in most afflicted people before treatment. The high number of white blood cells is clear when a blood sample is viewed under a microscope, with the additional white blood cells frequently being immature or dysfunctional. The excessive number of cells also can interfere with the extent of other cells, causing further harmful imbalance within the blood count. Some people diagnosed with leukemia don't have high white blood corpuscle counts visible during a daily blood count. This less-common condition is named leukemia. The bone marrow still contains cancerous white blood cells that disrupt the traditional production of blood cells, but they continue to be within the marrow rather than entering the bloodstream, where they might be visible during a biopsy.

For an individual with leukemia, the white blood corpuscle counts within the bloodstream are often normal or low. Leukemia can occur in any of the four major sorts of leukemia, and is especially common in hairy cell leukemia. Blood cancers affect the assembly and performance of your blood cells. Most of those cancers start in your bone marrow where blood is produced. Stem cells in your bone marrow mature and become three sorts of blood cells: red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets. In most blood cancers, the traditional blood corpuscle development process is interrupted by uncontrolled growth of an abnormal sort of blood corpuscle. These abnormal blood cells, or cancerous cells, prevent your blood from performing many of its functions, like fighting off infections or preventing serious bleeding. There are three main sorts of blood cancers:

- Leukemia, a kind of cancer found in your blood and bone marrow, is caused by the rapid production of abnormal white blood cells. The high number of abnormal white blood cells isn't ready to fight infection, and that they impair the power of the bone marrow to supply red blood cells and platelets.
- Lymphoma may be a sort of blood cancer that affects the system lymphatic, which removes excess fluids from your body and produces immune cells. Lymphocytes are a kind of white blood corpuscle that fights infection. Abnormal lymphocytes become lymphoma cells, which multiply and collect in your lymph nodes and other tissues. Over time, these cancerous cells impair your system.

- Myeloma may be a cancer of the plasma cells. Plasma cells are white blood cells that produce disease- and infection-fighting antibodies in your body. Myeloma cells prevent the traditional production of antibodies, leaving your body's system weakened and vulnerable to infection.

The primary objective of blood cancer treatment is that the complete eradication of cancer. Several therapies are provided by blood cancer hospitals in India for this disease. a couple of of them are as follows

Bone Marrow Transplantation - this is often typically a procedure to exchange damaged or destroyed bone marrow with healthy bone marrow stem cells. Max Healthcare's state-of-the-art HEPA (High-Efficiency particulate Air) filtered Bone Marrow Transplant unit offers somatic cell transplantation for both benign and malignant conditions in children and adults.

The Department of Haemato-oncology is committed to enhance the outlook for patients with myeloma by developing novel therapeutic approaches supported a sound knowledge of the biology of the disease. A highly specialized team comprising of Haemato-oncologists & radiation oncologists provide state-of-the-art treatment for a spread of cancers like lymphomas, leukemia and multiple myelomas. Leukemia is characterized by a rapid increase within the number of immature blood cells. The crowding that results from such cells makes the bone marrow unable to supply healthy blood cells leading to low hemoglobin and low platelets. Immediate treatment is required in leukemia due to the rapid progression and accumulation of the malignant cells, which then spill over into the bloodstream and spread to other organs of the body. Acute sorts of leukemia are the foremost common sorts of leukemia in children.

Childhood leukemia is leukemia that occurs in a child and is a type of childhood cancer. Childhood leukemia is the most common childhood cancer, accounting for 29% of cancers in children aged 0–14 in 2018. There are multiple forms of leukemia that occur in children, the most common being acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) followed by acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Survival rates vary depending on the type of leukemia, but may be as high as 90% in all. Leukemia is a hematological malignancy or a cancer of the blood. It develops in the bone marrow, the soft inner part of bones where new blood cells are made. When a child has leukemia, the bone marrow produces white blood cells that do not mature correctly. Normal healthy cells only reproduce when there is enough space for them. The body will regulate the production of cells by sending signals of when to stop production. When a child has leukemia, the cells do not respond to the signals telling them when to stop and when to produce cells. The bone marrow becomes crowded resulting in problems producing other blood cells.

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