



EVALUATION OF SURFACE MARKERS IN CHILDHOOD ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA BEFORE AND AFTER THERAPY

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In our study of surface markers of Iranian children affected by acute lymphocytic leukemia, the majority(80 %)had non-T, non-B, or null cell leukemia. The null- cell leukemia had a better prognosis as was confirmed by others. Twelve of our patients who had null cell leukemia are alive and well 18 months to 20 months after initiation of the therapy. Three of the patients who had less than 27' null cells in the initial study died in a period of less than one year after diagnosis. After therapy while on remission, there was a decrease in the percentage of null cells (in null cell leukemia) and an increase in the percentage of T and B lymphocytes in the peripheral blood which approached that of the age and sex-matched normal control subjects.

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