急性骨髓性白血病診斷與分類的新進展

Update in AML diagnosis and risk stratification

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Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a clonal heterogeneous hematologic malignancy in terms of clinical features, underlying pathogenesis and treatment outcomes. It is the most common form of acute leukemia in adults and accounts for the highest percentage of leukemia death. Recent advances in genomic sequencing have unraveled the molecular complexity of AML leukemogenesis, which in turn have led to refinement of risk stratification and prognostication and improvement of therapeutic strategies for patients with AML. Based on cytogenetic, genetic and molecular data, the 2016 WHO Classification defines six subtypes of AML and related neoplasms and the 2017 European LeukemiaNet (ELN) recommendation is probably the most widely used risk-stratification model in current clinical practice since it incorporates cytogenetic changes and gene mutation status, including *FLT3*-ITD allelic ratio, to propose a refined stratification model.