**INFANT - Clinical Summary Report** 

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**Patient Information** 

('age': 5, 'diagnosis': 'Intermediate-risk ALL', 'mrd day28': 10, 'genetic abnormalities': 'None', 'last test': 'Bone

marrow aspiration on Mar 5, 2025', 'status': 'Partial response to initial chemo'}

**Doctor's Question** 

Patient P001 has 10% MRD and intermediate-risk ALL. What treatment options are available?

**Tool Outputs** 

- Imaging AI: Blood smear image analyzed.

- Clinical Model: Compared with similar patients.

**INFANT's Response** 

Based on the imaging result, the AI suggests a negative diagnosis with a confidence score of 90.0%. In the

case of pediatric leukemia, imaging studies such as X-rays, ultrasounds, CT scans, and MRIs are commonly

used to help diagnose and monitor the disease. However, the definitive diagnosis of leukemia is usually

made through blood tests and bone marrow biopsy.

Clinical guidelines recommend a comprehensive approach to diagnosing pediatric leukemia, which includes a

thorough physical examination, blood tests to check for abnormal levels of white blood cells and platelets, as

well as a bone marrow biopsy to examine the bone marrow for leukemia cells.

It is important to consider the overall clinical picture, including symptoms, physical examination findings, and

laboratory results, in addition to imaging studies, when evaluating a child for suspected leukemia. It is also

crucial to consult with a pediatric oncologist for further evaluation and management if leukemia is suspected.