**Introduction**

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is characterized by a clonal malignant proliferation of myeloid blast cells with a differentiation arrest.1 It is primarily a disease of older adults with a median age at diagnosis of 68 years, with an approximately ten times age-adjusted incidence of those aged ≥ 65 years compared to that of those < 65 years old.2 However, the prognosis of patients with elderly AML (eAML) is generally poor, because patients-related characteristics, including and disease-related factors including .

**Reference**

1. Shallis RM, Wang R, Davidoff A, Ma X, Zeidan AM. Epidemiology of acute myeloid leukemia: Recent progress and enduring challenges. *Blood Rev.* 2019;36:70-87.

2. Song X, Peng Y, Wang X, et al. Incidence, Survival, and Risk Factors for Adults with Acute Myeloid Leukemia Not Otherwise Specified and Acute Myeloid Leukemia with Recurrent Genetic Abnormalities: Analysis of the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Database, 2001-2013. *Acta Haematol.* 2018;139(2):115-127.