# MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASES CECIL

Blood cells are, in general, specified as being either lymphoid or myeloid (granulocytes, monocytes, erythrocytes, and platelets). Accordingly, hematologic malignancies are organized into lymphoproliferative or myeloproliferative disorders. Each of these disorders is operationally classified as being acute or chronic, depending on the proportion of immature precursor cells (blasts) in the bone marrow. In the myeloid lineage, the presence of more than 30% blasts in the bone marrow defines acute myeloid leukemia. A myeloid disorder that is not acute myeloid leukemia is referred to as either a myelodysplastic syndrome or a chronic myeloproliferative disease based, respectively, on the presence or absence of tri-lineage morphologic dysplasia, primarily involving the red blood cell series. The chronic myeloproliferative diseases include chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), essential thrombocythemia, polycythemia vera, and agnogenic myeloid metaplasia. Occasionally, a chronic myeloid disorder is not classifiable as either myelodysplastic syndrome or chronic myeloproliferative disease. Examples are atypical CML and chronic neutrophilic leukemia.