



Early diagnosis saves lives

#SpotLeukaemia

Leukaemia...

- is a blood cancer
- affects people of all ages

Leukaemia symptoms are hard to spot, as they are similar to the symptoms of common, unrelated conditions.



38% of leukaemias are diagnosed as an emergency presentation

A late or emergency diagnosis of leukaemia can have a significant impact on both survival and patient experience.

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There are four main types of leukaemia.

1. Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML)
2. Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia (CML)
3. Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL)
4. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia (CLL)

How are the types of leukaemia determined?

- **The type of blood stem cell affected.**

There are two types of blood stem cell:
myeloid or lymphoid.

- **The progression of the cancer.**

Leukaemia can either be acute (rapidly progressing) or chronic (slowly progressing).

ACUTE LEUKAEMIA

The fast progression of acute leukaemia means that late diagnosis impacts survival.

Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML)

- Average diagnosis is between 65 and 70 years old.
- 53% of patients are diagnosed via emergency presentation.
- Survival rates are significantly higher with early diagnosis.

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL)

- Most commonly diagnosed in children between the ages of 2 and 5 years old.
- 64% of patients are diagnosed via emergency presentation.
- Standard treatments are very effective in children.

CHRONIC LEUKAEMIA

Chronic leukaemia progresses slowly but earlier diagnosis ensures greater quality of life.

Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia (CML)

- Average age of diagnosis is between 60 and 65 years old.
- The majority of patients have a normal life span and good quality of life with current treatment.

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia (CLL)

- Average age of diagnosis is over 70 years old.
- CLL is treatable but typically incurable.
- Not all patients require treatment straight away.



The six most common symptoms are:

1. Fatigue
2. Shortness of breath
3. Fever and night sweats
4. Bruising or bleeding
5. Joint or bone pain
6. Sleeping problems

Further symptoms include:

- Swollen lymph nodes
- Stomach discomfort
- Nausea or vomiting
- Numbness in hands or feet
- Heart palpitations
- Loss of concentration
- Infections
- Headaches
- Muscle pain
- Back pain
- Itchy skin
- Weight loss

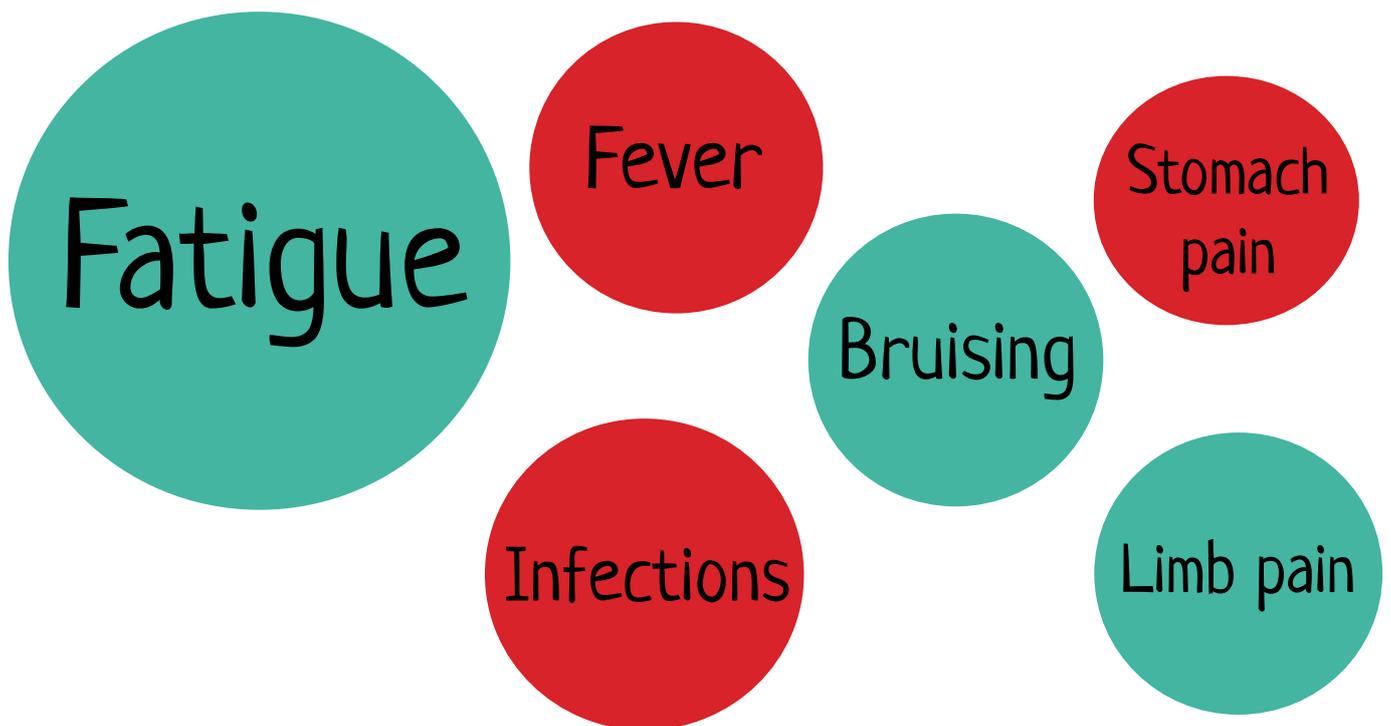
UNDER 16 YEARS OLD

3 in 4 childhood leukaemia cases are Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL).

1 in 3 childhood cancers are leukaemia.

More than 500 leukaemia cases are diagnosed each year in children.

#SpotLeukaemia symptoms:



If you are concerned about spotting the symptoms of leukaemia, don't delay, visit your GP.

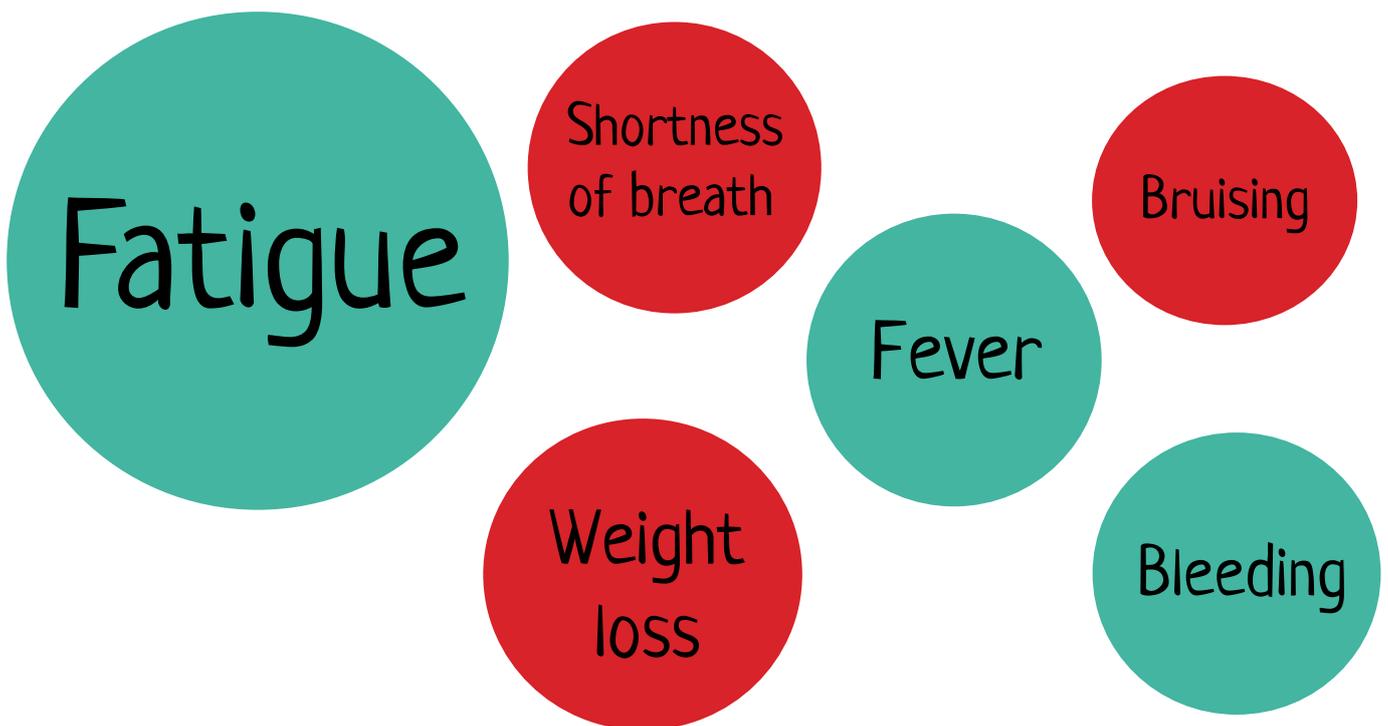
16 TO 24 YEARS OLD

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL) is the most common leukaemia type in 16 to 24 year olds.

1 in 2 are diagnosed via emergency presentation.

4 in 5 do not suspect their symptoms are cancer related before diagnosis.

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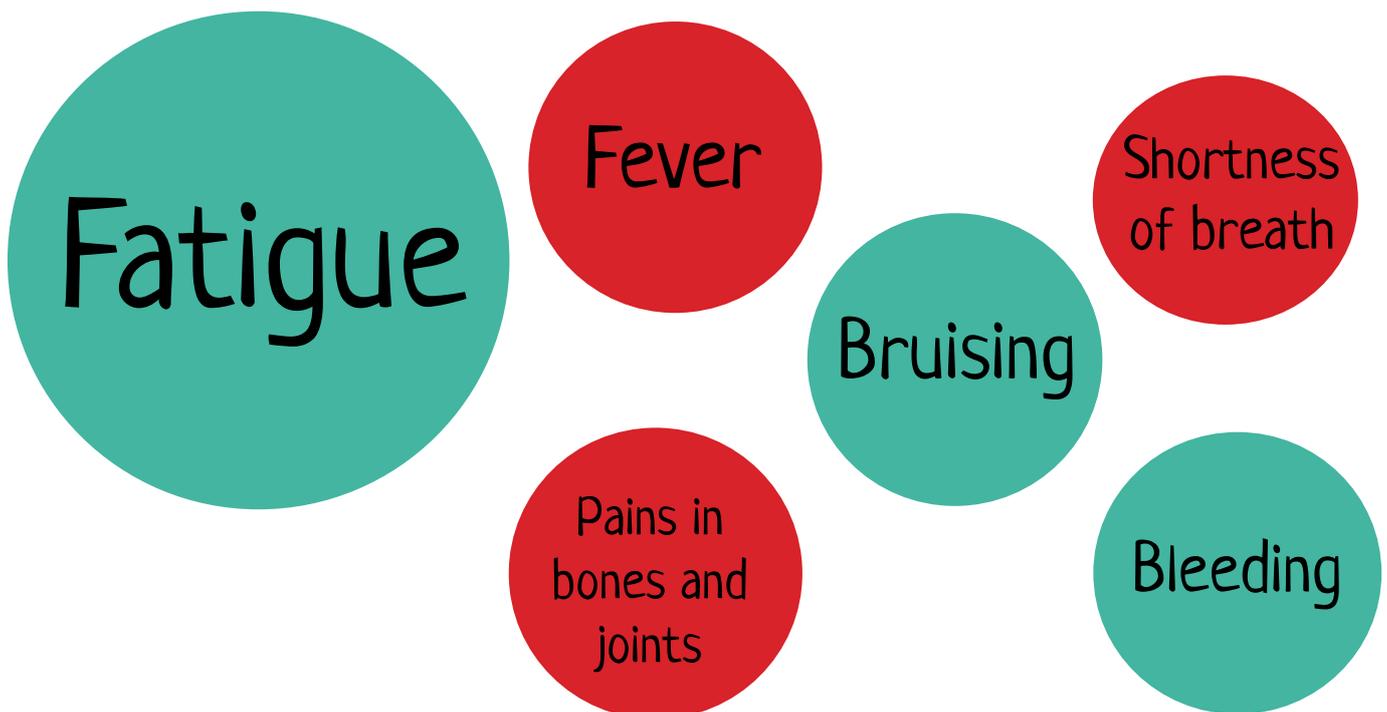
25 TO 49 YEARS OLD

Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML) is the most common leukaemia type in 25 to 49 year olds.

This age group accounts for 1 in 10 leukaemia patients.

1 in 3 are diagnosed via emergency presentation.

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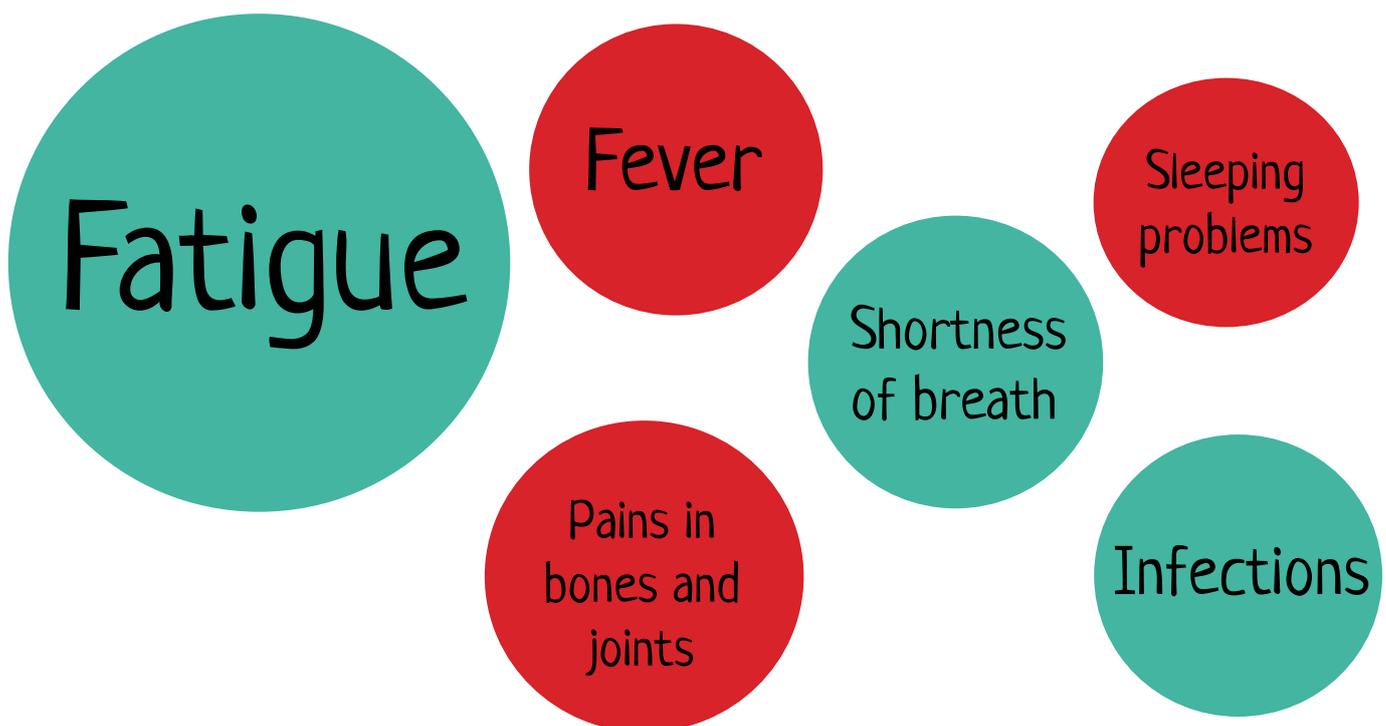
50 TO 64 YEARS OLD

Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML) and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia (CLL) are common leukaemia types in 50 to 64 year olds.

This age group accounts for 1 in 5 leukaemia patients.

1 in 10 experience symptoms for more than a year before seeing their GP.

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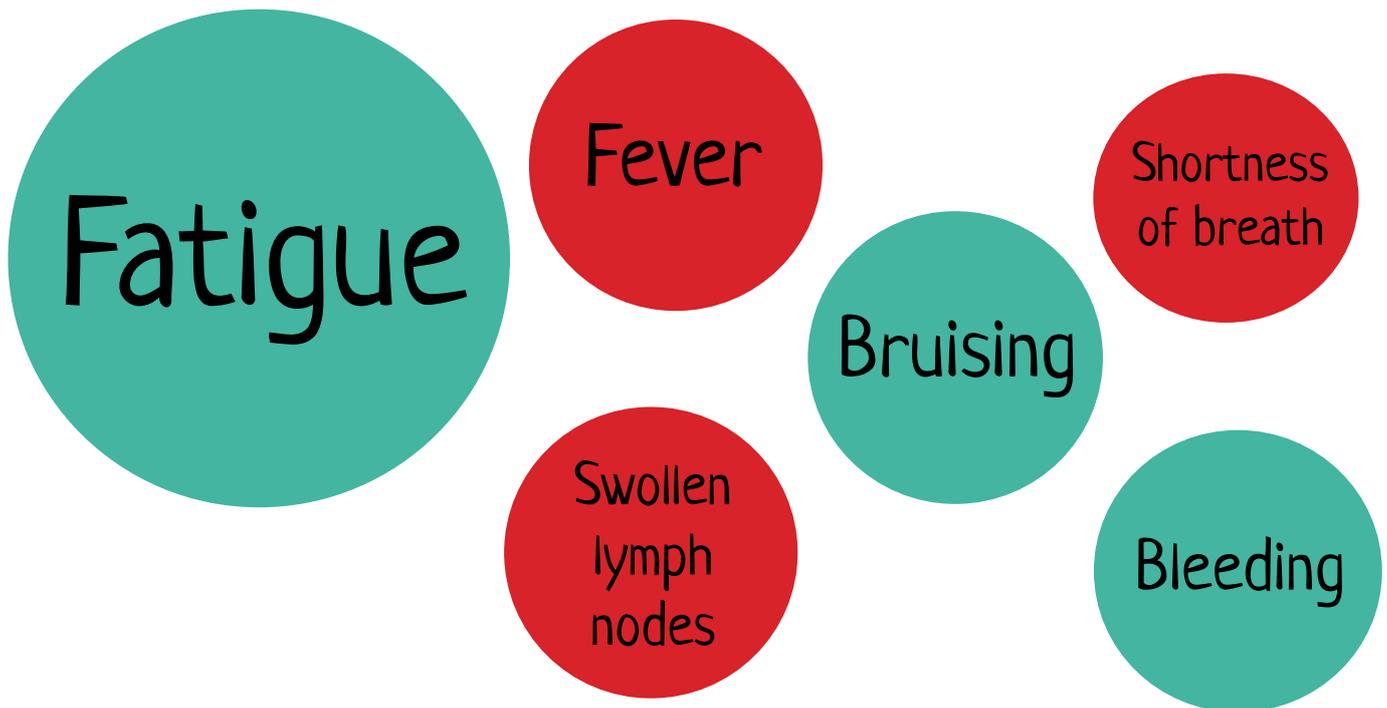
65+ YEARS OLD

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia (CLL) is the most common leukaemia type in the over 65s.

This age group accounts for 2 in 3 leukaemia patients.

1 in 3 leukaemia cases in over 65s are Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML).

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If you are concerned about spotting the symptoms of leukaemia don't delay, visit your GP.

If you would like more information about leukaemia, visit:



www.leukaemiacare.org.uk/spot-leukaemia

If you or someone you know has been affected by leukaemia, call our 24-hour CARE line:



08088 010 444

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