	ALL		AML
	The blast are **more than or equal to 20%** of normal cells		
types	**B-ALL**	**T-ALL**	-
More in	children	teenagers	adutls
Clinical features	1-pancytopenia (deacreas WBC, Hb, and platelets). 2-organ infilteration: hepatosplenomegally.		
Special clinical features	-	**Mediastinal mass**	**1-Myeloid sarcoma**, **gum hypertrophy** and CNS diseases more with **acute monoblastic leukemia (M4,M5)** **2-DIC:** more with **acute promelocytic leukemia (M3)**
	Lymphadenopathy (very common) Testicles involvement, CNS disease (In both but more in T-ALL)		
markers	**CD34** (stem cell marker)		
	Tdt (stem cell marker)		**MPO** CD13 CD33 CD14 CD64 CD41 CD235a
	CD10 **CD19** CD22 CD79a	**CD3** CD4 CD4 CD7 CD8	
Morphology	Cytoplasm is scanty, agraular may be vaculated		Cytoplasm is abundant, granular **Auer rods is characteristic**
Genetic Abnormalities (WHO classification)	**t(12;21)**>better prognosis. **t(9;22)**>worse prognosis.	-	**t(8;21)** **t(15;17)** t or inv(16;16)
prognosis	Better than T-ALL	Worse than B-ALL	Worse than ALL
FAB classification (Based on morphology)	-	-	**1-M3-acute promyelocytis leukemia**: characteristic by **t(15;17)** and it contains numerous primary granules that increase the risk of **DIC.** **2-M4 and M5- acute monocytic leukemia**: characterized by **gum hypertrophy**.