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## Pattern of adulthood hematological malignancies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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**Objective:** To evaluate the frequency of adulthood hematological malignancies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa population.

**Material & Method:** This descriptive observational study was carried out at Diagnostic Laboratory Rehman Medical Institute (RMI), and Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar Pakistan, from December 2014 to December 2017. A total of 571 adult patients suspected to have hematological malignancies were included in the study. All these patients were examined in clinics by different physicians and referred to pathology department for bone marrow aspiration and trephine biopsy. Two milliliter of peripheral blood was collected in EDTA vacutainer tube and complete blood count, retic count along with peripheral film examination was done. Bone marrow aspiration and trephine biopsy samples were taken from all the patients. Aspiration and trephine biopsy slides were examined and further immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry was done for complete diagnosis. All the data was recorded, analyzed and presented in tables.

**Results:** Out of the 571 cases referred for bone marrow examination, 259 adult patients were diagnosed with different types of hematological malignancies. Out of 259, 186 (71.8%) were males and 73 (28.2%) were females. The age range of studied population was from 18 to 84 years with average age of 46.21 years. Out of them, 96 (37.1%) were diagnosed with myeloid hematological malignancies and 163 (62.9%) were diagnosed with lymphoid hematological malignancies. Acute myeloid leukemia (22.3%), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (21.6%) and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (18.9%) were more prevalent hematological malignancies in this region while plasma cell leukemia, polycythemia rubra vera and hairy cell leukemia were least common hematological malignancies. The frequencies of other hematological malignancies were lymphoma (10.4%), multiple myeloma (9.7%), chronic myeloid leukemia (7.3%), primary myelofibrosis (2.7%), myelodysplastic syndrome (2.7%) and essential thrombocythemia (1.1%) in total hematological malignancies.

### Biography

Shahtaj Khan is an Assistant Professor of Hematology and Head of the Department of Pathology at Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar, Pakistan. She is also working as Consultant Hematologist at Rehman Medical Institute. Her research interests reflect in her wide range of publications in various national and international journals.

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