

LEUKEMOID REACTION v/s LEUKEMIA

↳ Leukemia like condition [But it is not leukemia]

↳ Benign leukocytic proliferation

↳ Reactive increase in WBC

In reaction to:-

- Bacterial infections [pneumonia, meningitis, TB, endocarditis]

- Viral infections [Infectious mononucleosis, CMV]

- Intoxications [Burns, Mercury poisoning]

- Hge & hemolysis

Blood exam²

Leukemoid reaction

Chronic myeloid leukemia

WBC count :-	< 50,000/ μ l	usually > 50,000/ μ l
Neutrophilia :-	Present but decreases with resolution of underlying disease	Progressively increase.
Eosinophilia & Basophilia :-	May be (Absent)	Present
Immature cells :-	Few	Many
Evidence of infection :-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Toxic granules• Dohle inclusion bodies	Absent
LAP [Leukocyte Alkaline Phosphatase] :-	\uparrow sed [Mature WBC take up ALP stain]	\downarrow sed [immature dont]
C/F :-	features of underlying disease	Splenomegaly, Bone pain
Anemia :-	Mild / \ominus	Severe & progressive
Karyotype :-	Normal	Abnormal