

Analyze the and answer the questions

[Science](#), [Biology](#)



BIOLOGY The possible diagnosis of this patient is Acute lymphoblastic leukemia. This is characterized by immature white blood cells that overproduce in the bone marrow. They usually make up 15-40 percent of all white blood cells in the body. The patient has shown that he has a higher percentage of lymphocytes therefore he is suffering from Acute lymphoblastic leukemia. The patient must show lymphocyte count over 4,000 per microliter. The next form of investigation is doing a bone marrow biopsy which will prove beyond reasonable doubt that this is ALL.

Pathological examination will examine if the T or B lymphocytes are the problem. The level of hemoglobin of a patient who is suffering from lymphocytosis is likely to drop to about 7.4g/dL. This means that the red blood cell count may be reduced if anemia is present secondary to bone marrow infiltration with cancer cells. The level of platelets of a patient that has ALL will be low. The symptoms include pitting edema, petechia, bone pain, generalized weakness and anemia.

There are numerous pains that are associated Acute lymphoblastic leukemia which include excessive bruising, joint pain, bone pain, enlarged lymph nodes and swelling of stomach. (Johannes, 2010). The treatment of lymphocytosis depended on the type of illness. The various causes of lymphocytosis may be used to determine the treat the type of lymphocytosis. The basic medication is chemotherapy and radiation therapy. The aim of this is to kill all the tumor cells. For pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, this patient was given antibiotic incase he is neutropenic.

References

Johannes, K. (2010). The Clinical Significance of Lymphocytosis. New York :
Cengage .