

## Chapter II

## 18

LEUKAEMIA  
ICD-10 C91-C95

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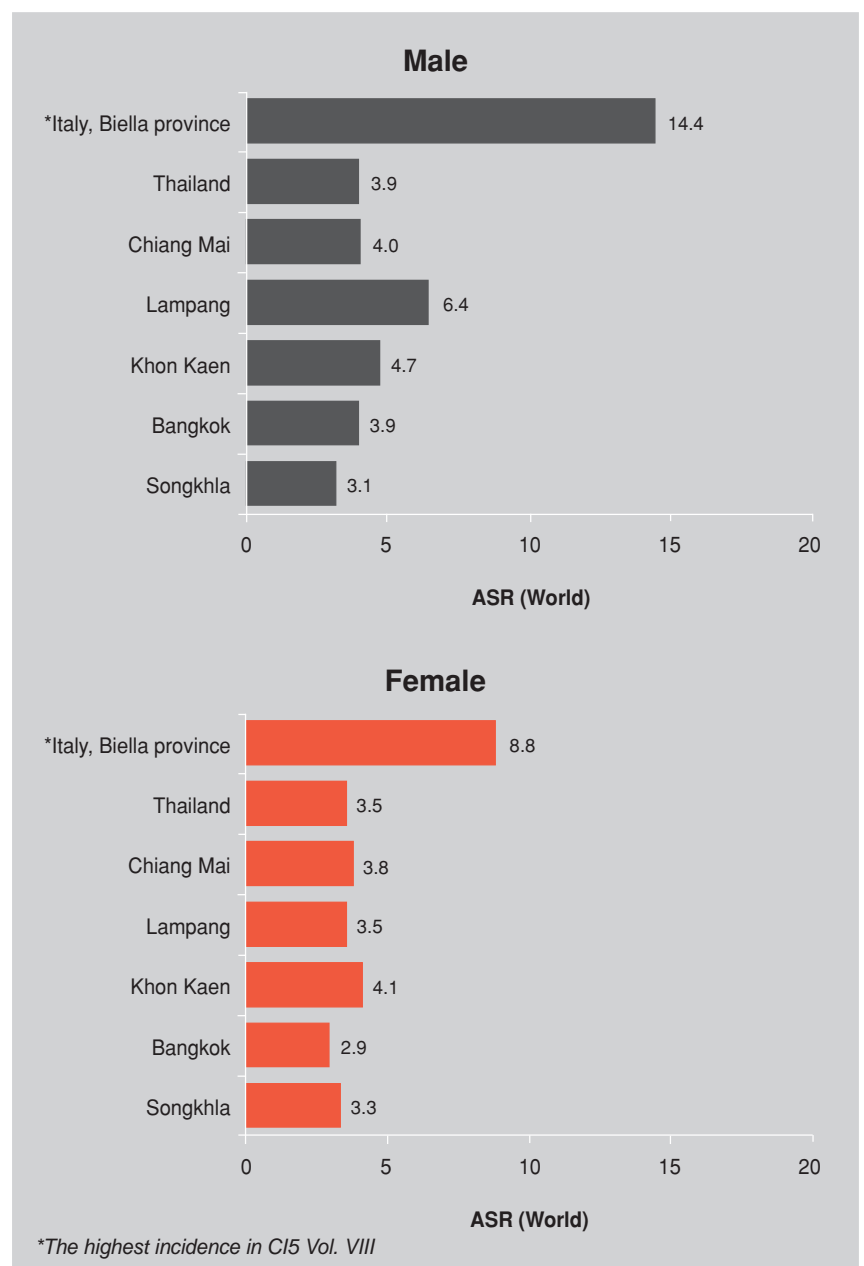
The incidence of leukaemia in Thailand is relatively low by world standard. The estimated ASR for Thailand is 4.1 per 100 000 in men and 3.5 per 100 000 in women. The highest incidence is in Lampang and lowest in Bangkok (Figure 2.18.1).

Myeloid leukaemia is more common than lymphoid (Figure 2.18.3). Age-specific incidence rates are shown in Figure 2.18.2.

There is no information on chronic myeloid leukaemia from registry data. Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia is very rare in Thailand, as in most countries of South East Asia.

Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia is significantly more common in males than in females (ratio 1.39:1) and shows a marked peak in childhood with highest incidence at age 0-4. The sex ratio

Figure 2.18.1 Leukaemia in different regions, 1995-1997



of acute myeloid leukaemia is close to unity (1:1). The incidence is relatively constant until the age around 45, after which the risk increases slightly (Figure 2.18.2).

Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) is mainly a disease of young adults and middle age, with few cases before age 20. The median age of CML patients in Thailand is one decade younger than that from the western countries (Jootar, *et al.*, 1996). It is slightly more common in males (ratio 1.3:1).

**Figure 2.18.2** Age-specific incidence rates of leukaemia, 1995-1997

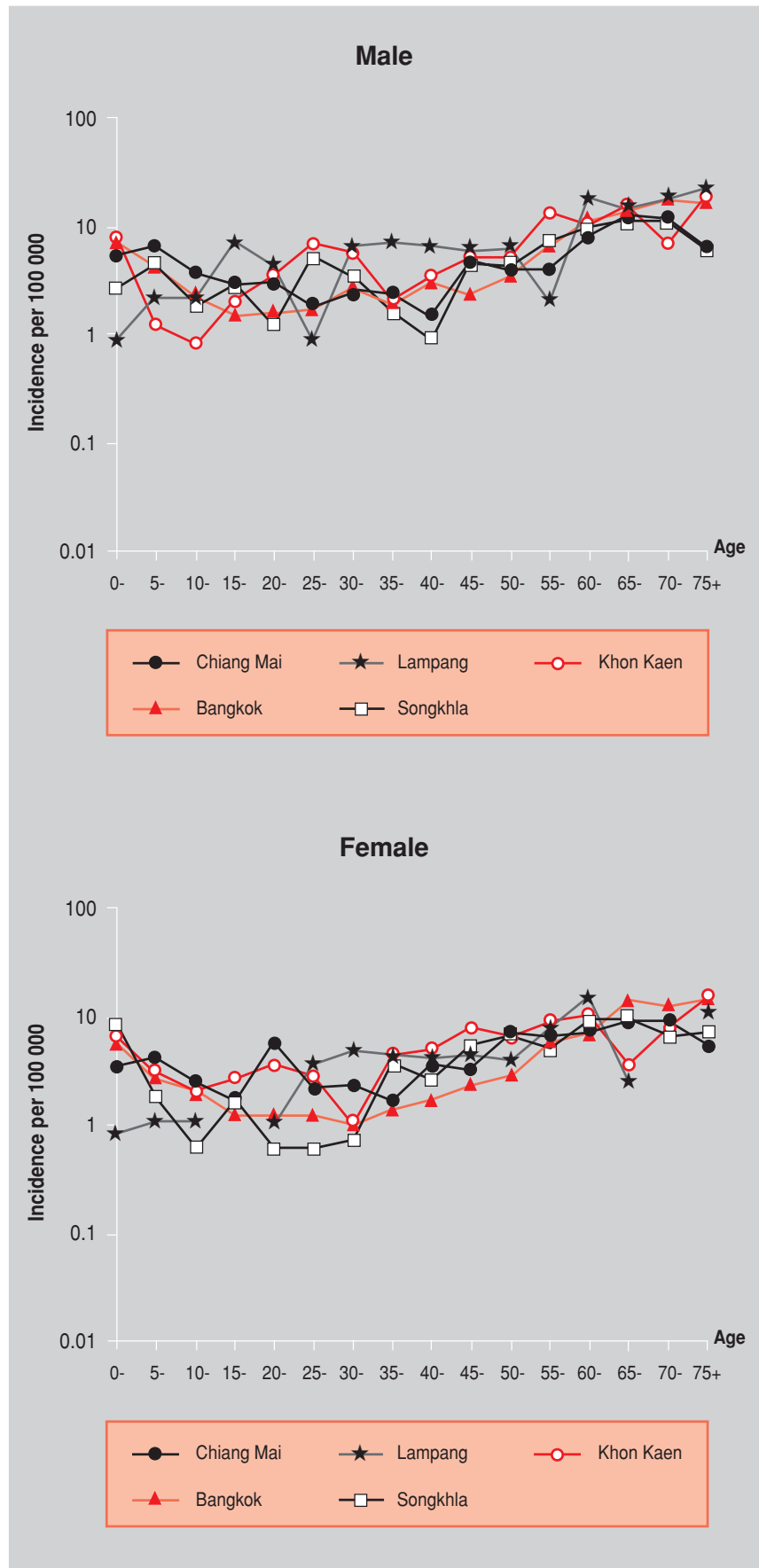


Figure 2.18.3 Histological type of leukaemia

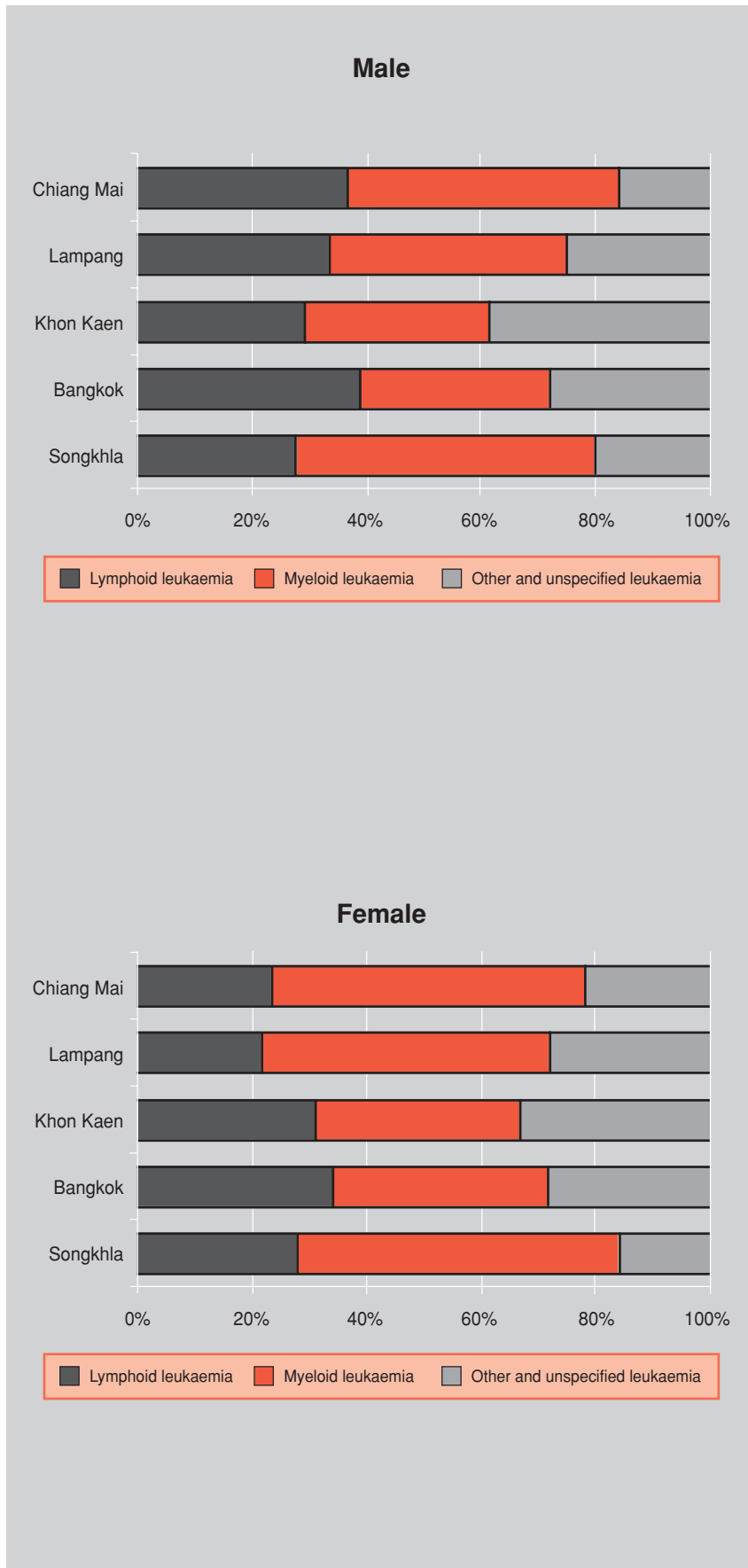


Figure 2.18.4 Trend in incidence of leukaemia

