

Hematogenous tumors

This category includes **hemoblastosis** and **hemoblastomas**.

Hemoblastosis

Hemoblastosis (leukemia) is tumor of the blood cells. Tumor cells circulate in the peripheral blood. It usually does not form deposits, it often comes from the bone marrow.

Macroscopic description

Hemoblastosis (leukemia) can be **foci** in the marrow, diffusely or focally **infiltrated** (hematological tumors do not metastasize, but infiltrate) organs (liver, spleen, by CLL nodes). These are enlarged.

Development of the disease

Hemoblastosis is a tumor that occupies the bone marrow, leaving all three bloodlines missing.

The patient suffers from:

- **anemia** - - the patient is pale, has pale mucous membranes, complains of fatigue, shortness of breath , may die of **cardiac failure**;
- **common and opportunistic infections** - the most common cause of death in hematological patients;
- **bleeding** - spontaneous bleeding from the gums, from the GIT, bleeding after the procedure.

Hemoblastosis can infiltrate the liver, spleen, nodes, lungs, brain and other organs.

Hemoblastoma

Hemoblastomas (malignant lymphoma) are tumors of the blood cells. However, these tumor cells do not **circulate in the peripheral blood**. The exception is the cellular stage, when they begin to circulate in the peripheral blood. It usually **form bearings** and often emerges from the nodules. The primary lesion can also be in the stomach, brain, tonsils, we are talking about **extranodal lymphomas**.

Makroskopik description

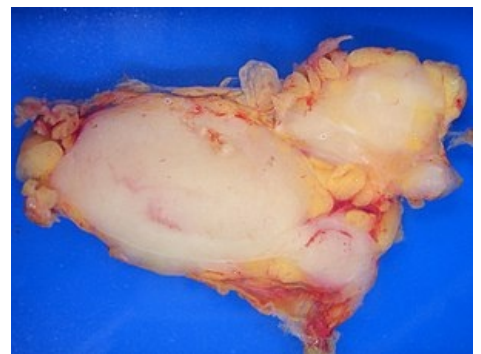
Hemoblastomas accompany enlarged, elastic nodes, in Hodgkin's lymphoma nodal packets. They infiltrate the liver and spleen. The primary focal point of the stomach is the ulcer.

Development of the disease

Hemoblastoma often begins as **an enlarged nodule** (painless, elastic), can oppress the trachea, esophagus and other surrounding organs.

Symptoms

- the patient may **lose weight, fever, night sweats, fatigue**;
- gradual **infiltration** of multiple nodes, liver, spleen, bone marrow;
- when the marrow is infiltrated then **anemia, infection, bleeding**;
- **The most common cause of death is infection.**



Lymphoma

When we find **an enlarged nodule** on the patient , we should find out **how long** it has been enlarged, whether it **hurts** (exclude inflammation, most often tonsillitis or odontogenic), whether it is **mobile** or grown to the surroundings (exclude metastasis of cancer of the lip, tongue, base). There are many other causes of enlarged nodules, such as Tuberculosis (pneumology), Sarcoidosis (internal), toxoplasmosis, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and more.

Links

Related articles

- Acute myeloid leukemia
- Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- Chronic myeloid leukemia

- Chronic lymphatic leukemia
- Hairy cell leukemia

References

- STRÍTESKÝ, Jan. *Patologie*. 1. edition. 2001. ISBN 80-86297-06-3.