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Hematological diseases are conditions that affect the blood and blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow, lymph nodes, spleen, and thymus. These diseases can affect the production, function, or destruction of blood cells and can lead to a range of symptoms and complications.

Some common hematological diseases include:

Anemia - a condition in which the body doesn't produce enough red blood cells or hemoglobin, leading to fatigue, weakness, and shortness of breath. Leukemia - a cancer of the blood-forming tissues that causes an overproduction of immature white blood cells, leading to anemia, infections, and bleeding. Lymphoma - a cancer of the lymphatic system that can cause swollen lymph nodes, fever, weight loss, and night sweats. Multiple myeloma - a cancer of the plasma cells, which are a type of white blood cell that produce antibodies, leading to bone pain, fractures, and anemia. Hemophilia - a genetic disorder in which the blood doesn't clot properly, leading to excessive bleeding and bruising. Thrombocytopenia - a condition in which the body doesn't produce enough platelets, leading to excessive bleeding and bruising. Myelodysplastic syndromes - a group of disorders in which the bone marrow doesn't produce enough healthy blood cells, leading to anemia, infections, and bleeding. Treatment for hematological diseases depends on the specific condition and may include medications, blood transfusions, bone marrow or stem cell transplantation, or chemotherapy. In some cases, lifestyle changes such as diet and exercise may also help to manage symptoms and improve quality of life.

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