If a patient has Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML) his treatment should start as soon as the diagnosis is confirmed. He will be given a drug, probably

Gleevec (imatinib mesylate), which blocks the BCR-ABL cancer gene. Gleevec stops the CML from getting worse, but does not cure it. There are other drugs, such as Sprycel (dasatinib) and Tarigna (nilotinb), which also block the BCR-ABL cancer gene. Patients who have not had success with Gleevec are usually given Sprycel and Tarigna. All three drugs are taken orally. A bone marrow transplant is the only current way of curing a patient with CML. The younger the patient is the more likely the transplant will be successful.

Synribo (omacetaxine mepesuccinate) was approved by the FDA, on 26th October 2012, for the treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) in adult patients who had been treated with at least two drugs, but whose cancer continued to progress. Resistance to medications is common in CML. Synribo is an alkaloid from *Cephalotaxus harringtonia* which inhibits proteins that trigger the development of cancerous cells. The drug is administered subcutaneously.

Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL anay not receive any treatment for a long time after diagnosis) (note who do will normally be given chemotherapy or monoplonabeliabody therapy, some patients with CLL may benefit from allocable stem cell transportation (bone marrow transplant).

Rabbit antibodies help Leukemia patients - scientists from Virginia Commonwealth University reported in the journal *Bone Marrow Transplantation* (July 2012 issue) that rabbit antibodies can improve survival and reduce the occurrence of relapses in patients with leukemia and myelodysplasia who are receiving a stem transplant from an unrelated donor.

Leukemia patients' own T-cells achieve remission for over two years patients who were infused with their own T-cells after they had been genetically altered to fight cancer tumors stayed in full remission for over 24 months. Researchers from the Perelman School of Medicine at the University

of Pennsylvania presented their findings at the American Society of Hematology's Annual Meeting and Exposition in December 2012. All those who took part in the human study had advanced cancers - ten of them had chronic lymphocytic leukemia, and two children had acute lymphoblastic leukemia.