TABLE 1 Clinical characteristic of AML patients with and without hyperleukocytosis.

Characteristics	WBC<50×10^9 /L (N = 226)	WBC≥50×10^9 /L (N = 81)	*P* value
Gender, no. (%)			
Male	125(55.31)	50(61.73)	0.317
Female	101(44.69)	31(38.27)	
Age (y), median (range)			
Median	8(0.9-15)	8(0.67-13)	0.169
WBC count at diagnosis ($\times10^9$ /L), median (range)			
Median	11.78(0.77-49.42)	107.35(50.12-440.29)	<0.001
FAB classification, no. (%)			
M0	4(1.77)	1(1.23)	1.000
M1	0	1(1.23)	0.264
M2	126(55.75)	22(27.16)	<0.001
M4	17(7.52)	14(17.28)	0.012
M5	60(26.55)	41(50.62)	<0.001
M6	5(2.21)	1(1.23)	1.000
M7	13(5.75)	1(1.23)	0.124
Undetermined	1(0.44)	0	1.000
Cytogenetics, no. (%)			
Favorable	101(44.69)	15(18.52)	<0.001
Intermediate	73(32.30)	44(54.32)	<0.001
Adverse	52(23.01)	22(27.16)	0.454
Molecular biology, no. (%)			
CBF-AML	109(48.23)	18(22.22)	<0.001
FLT3-ITD	9(3.98)	16(19.75)	<0.001
KMT2A-R	17(7.52)	7(8.64)	0.747
CEBPA double mutation	7(3.10)	4(4.94)	0.489

NPM1	2(0.88)	2(2.47)	0.285

Abbreviations: WBC: white blood cell, FAB: French-American-British, CBF-AML: core binding factor acute myeloid leukemia, *FLT3-ITD*: FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3-internal tandem duplication, *KMT2A-R*: lysine methyltransferase 2A rearrangements, *CEBPA*: CCAAT enhancer binding protein alpha, *NPM1*: nucleophosmin 1.

Cytogenetic risk was grouped according to 2017 ELN: Favorable: t(8;21)(q22; q22.1), inv(16)(p13.1q22) or t(16;16)(p13.1; q22). Intermediate: t(9;11)(p21.3;q23.3), cytogenetic abnormalities not classified as favorable or adverse. Adverse: t(6;9)(p23;q34.1), t(v;11q23.3), t(9;22)(q34.1;q11.2), inv(3)(q21.3q26.2) or t(3;3)(q21.3;q26.2), -5 or del(5q), -7, -17/abn(17p), complex karyotype ,or monosomal karyotypell.