

Leukemia & Lymphoma

Tools & Resources

[12 Multiple Myeloma Symptoms](#) [Non-Hodgkin's Symptoms](#)[Cancer Treatment and Your Diet](#) [Hodgkin's Treatment Plan](#)[Stage IV Survivor Stays Strong](#) [Hodgkin Lymphoma Treatments](#)

Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

Symptoms

CML has three phases: chronic, accelerated, and blastic. Your symptoms depend on which phase you are in.

Chronic phase. This is the earliest phase and the easiest to treat. You might not even have symptoms.

Accelerated phase. In this phase, the number of blood cells that don't work right increases. You're more likely to notice some of these symptoms:

- Being very tired
- Fever
- Bruising
- [Night sweats](#)
- Shortness of breath
- Surprising weight loss
- Appetite loss
- Swelling or pain on your left side (which could be a sign of an [enlarged spleen](#))
- Bone pain

Your Guide to Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

[What Is Chronic Myeloid Leukemia?](#)[Causes](#)[Symptoms](#)[Getting a Diagnosis](#)[Questions for Your Doctor](#)[Treatment](#)[Self-Care](#)[What to Expect](#)[Getting Support](#)

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Other symptoms may include [stroke](#), visual changes, [ringing in the ears](#), feeling like you're in a daze, and prolonged erections.

Blastic phase. This is the most serious CML phase. The leukemia cells grow and crowd out healthy blood cells and platelets.

In this phase, you'll have more severe symptoms, including:

- Infections
- Bleeding
- [Skin](#) changes including bumps, tumors
- [Swollen glands](#)
- Bone pain

Getting a Diagnosis

If you do have symptoms your doctor will want to know:

1. What problems have you been having?
2. How long have you been noticing these symptoms?
3. Do your symptoms come and go or are they constant?
4. What makes you feel better or worse?
5. Are you taking any [medication](#)?

Your doctor may do more tests to confirm the diagnosis:

- A [complete blood count](#) to see how many white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets you have
- Bone marrow tests to check how advanced the [cancer](#) is. Doctors use a needle to take a sample, usually from your hip bone.
- A very detailed lab test of your genes, called fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH), to measure the number of cells containing the Philadelphia chromosome
- [Ultrasound](#) or [CT scan](#) to check the size of your [spleen](#). Ultrasounds use sound waves to make images that doctors and other medical professionals can read. A CT, or computed tomography, scan is an X-ray that takes a series of pictures inside your body. These are processed in a computer to create a layered image with lots of detail.
- Another specific lab test called polymerase chain reaction, to look for the BCR-[ABL](#) gene. This gene is involved in the process that tells your body to make too many of the wrong kind of white blood cells.

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Top Picks

[What You Should Eat During Cancer Treatment](#)

[Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Symptoms](#)

[12 Multiple Myeloma Symptoms](#)

[Worried About Cancer Treatment?](#)

[15 Symptoms Men Should Not Ignore](#)

[Finishing Your Hodgkin Lymphoma Treatment Plan](#)

Further Reading:

[Slideshow: Chronic
Myelogenous Leukemia
Phases and Treatment](#)

[Slideshow: Understanding
Stem Cell Transplants for
Blood Cancers](#)

[Leukemia-Treatment
Overview](#)

[Symptoms of Leukemia](#)

[The Basics of Leukemia](#)

[Acute Lymphoblastic](#)

[Leukemia: Survival,
Treatments, and More](#)

[Acute Myeloid Leukemia:
Symptoms, Survival,
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