Acute erythroblastic leukemia (AML-M6) is a rare entity, accounting for 3–4% of all AML. Two types are recognized: erythroleukemia and pure erythroid leukemia. It is most often manifested by signs of cytopenia and infiltration of extrahematopoietic tissues, and is more common in children than in adults with a poor prognosis.

**Methods:** The diagnosis is based on a cytological examination of the bone marrow, as well as a negative impact on patient survival.

**Results:** A total number of 30 acute myeloid leukemia patients were recruited from Ain Shams University hospital, hematology and Oncology Unit outpatient clinic, with age ranging from 18–60 years old (median age 40 years), 14 of them were males representing 46.6% of the total number and 16 were females representing 53.3% of the total number. There was no statistical significance between the age of the studied group and the MRD with P-value 0.147, the sex of the patients don’t contribute to the risk stratification with a P-value of 0.200.

**Summary/Conclusion:** The aim of this study is to describe the clinical, biological and evolutionary aspects of erythroleukemia in a monocentric retrospective study.

**Methods:** The diagnosis is based on a cytological examination of the bone marrow (FS) and medullary (PMO) as well as the immunophenotypic examination. We calculated overall survival by Kaplan Meier method. Positive MRD is associated with higher mortality rates, exhibiting a statistically significant difference in the survival rates between the MRD and no MRD groups with P-value of 0.005.

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