Blood cancers can develop in many different places within normal blood cell formation. The type of blood cancer that results has to do with where normal cell development is blocked. This picture shows the cell type where different blood cancers arise.

**Blood forming stem cells**
- Myeloid stem cells
  - Myelodysplastic syndromes
  - Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
- Various precursor or blast cells
  - Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
  - Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs)
    - Myelofibrosis (MF)
    - Polycythemia vera (PV)
    - Essential thrombocytopenia (ET)
  - Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML) and juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML)
- Lymphoid stem cells
  - Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)

**Mature cells**
- Plasma cells
  - Myeloma
- B lymphocytes
  - Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
  - B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
  - Hairy cell leukemia
  - Hodgkin lymphoma
- T lymphocytes
  - T-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
  - T-cell large granular lymphocytic (LGL) leukemia
- Natural killer cells
  - NK-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
  - NK-cell large granular lymphocytic (LGL) leukemia

Please reach out to our Information Specialists for more information about this and other disease, treatment, and support concerns at 800.955.4572 or www.LLS.org/InformationSpecialists.