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.

- Myelodysplastic syndromes
- Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)

- Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
- Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs)
  - Myelofibrosis (MF)
  - Polycythemia vera (PV)
  - Essential thrombocythemia (ET)
- Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML)
- Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML)

- Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)

- B lymphocytes
- T lymphocytes
- Natural killer cells

- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
- B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- Hairy cell leukemia
- Hodgkin lymphoma

- T-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- T-cell large granular lymphocytic (LGL) leukemia

- NK-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- NK-cell large granular lymphocytic (LGL) leukemia