Tanner Gibson

Leukemia Outline

Attention Getter: In 2000, approximately 256,000 children and adults around the world developed some form of leukemia, and 209,000 died from it

Thesis Statement:

Specific Purpose: At the end, the audience will know more about leukemia.

Main Point 1: What is leukemia?

A. A type of cancer of the blood or bone marrow characterized by an abnormal decrease in white blood cells.

B. 2 classifications of leukemia: Acute and Chronic leukemia

a. Is characterized by a rapid increase in the numbers of immature blood cells. Crowding due to such cells makes the bone marrow unable to produce healthy blood cells.

b. Is characterized by the excessive build-up of relatively mature, but still abnormal, white blood cells. Typically taking months or years to progress, the cells are produced at a much higher rate than normal cells, resulting in many abnormal white blood cells in the blood.

Main Point 2: What are some symptoms of leukemia? And what are some causes?

A. People with leukemia may easily become bruised, bleed excessively, or develop pinprick bleeds. Their immune system is unable to fight off a simple infection or to start attacking other body cells. Some patients experience other symptoms, such as feeling sick, having fevers, chills, night sweats and other flu-like symptoms, or feeling fatigued.

B. Use of tobacco is associated with a small increase in the risk of developing acute myeloid leukemia in adults. Cohort and case-control studies have linked exposure to some petrochemicals and hair dyes to the development of some forms of leukemia.

Main Point 3: How do you cure leukemia?

A. Most forms of leukemia are treated with pharmaceutical medication, typically combined into a multi-drug chemotherapy regimen.

B. Radiation therapy

Conclusion:

Summary: Summarize main 3 points

Closing