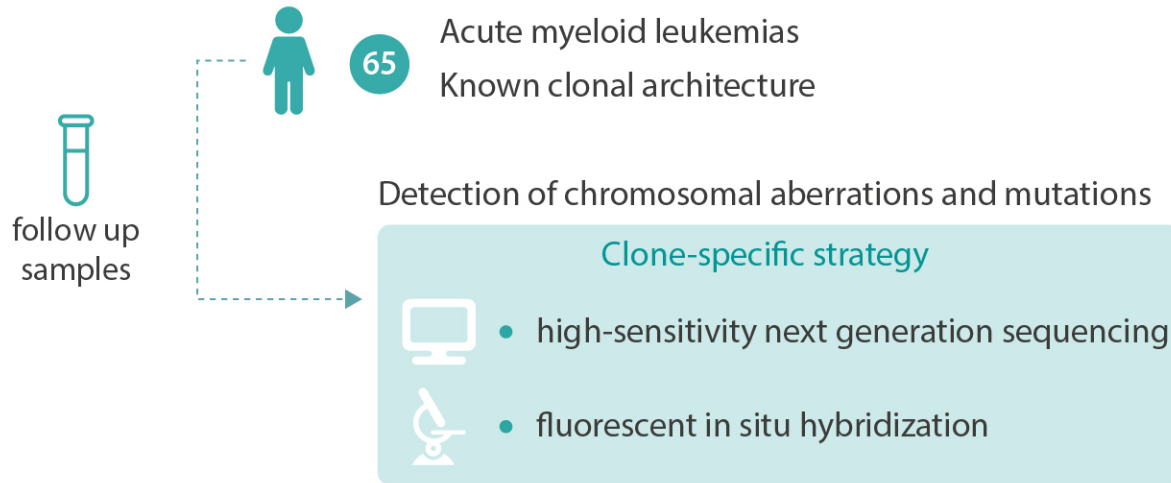


A personalized, clone-specific, minimal residual disease follow-up strategy is feasible in the vast majority of acute myeloid leukemia cases



Tracking of chromosomal and genomic lesions down to 0.5-0.4% of the cell population

- Initiating events often persist, and appear to be, alone, inappropriate markers to predict short term relapse
- Persistence ≥ 2 lesions in more than 0.4% of the cells is strongly associated with lower leukemia-free and overall survivals