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Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a hematologic malignancy characterized by the rapid accumulation of abnormal, maturation-arrested myeloid progenitor cells in the bone marrow, bloodstream, and other organs. The incidence of AML is higher in older adults, with peak incidence between ages 65 and 74 years. Treatment options for AML depend on the patient's age, overall health, and the type and stage of AML. For older patients, reduced-intensity conditioning regimens are often used to reduce the intensity of the preparative regimen, thereby decreasing the risk of treatment-related morbidity and mortality.

**References**


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