

**ABSTRACT**

**Background.** Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia is one of the main causes of cancer in children. Most of patient come with LLA in advanced stage. LLA is an issue that must be considered because the incidence rate is still high. ALL not only a world problem but also national problem because of its high prevalence. The cause remains unclear until this day, hence early detection is crucial to increase the success of the treatment.

**Aim.** This study aimed to determine the clinical symptoms and laboratory description of LLA patients in the Children Ward of Hematology-Oncology Department / SMF Pediatrics Hospital Dr. Soetomo 2014.

**Methods.** This study is a descriptive research by using a design retrospective that use patient's medical records from Children Ward of Hematology-Oncology Division of Pediatrics Dr. Soetomo Hospital. The inclusion criteria are patients aged <18 years, diagnosed ALL in 2014, and have not received chemotherapy in other hospital. The period is January 2014 to December 2014.

**Results.** From January 2014 to December 2014 there were 73 (54.5%) cases of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) that were included in this study from a total of 134 cases available. The mean age of patients ALL between 2-5 years (37%) and it is dominated by boys than girls (1.6: 1). The nutritional status of the most ALL patient is included in the normal nutritional status (78.1%). Most of LLA (80.8%) included in the type L1. Clinical symptoms are most widely seen in patients were fever (58 patients), pale (53 patients) and ptekia (22 patients). On physical examination found hepatomegaly (40 patients), splenomegaly (36 patients) and lymphadenopathy (28 patients). In laboratory tests obtained LLA patients experienced anemia (73.9%), leukocytosis (47.9%) and thrombocytopenia (83.5%)

**Conclusion.** The peak incidence of ALL in children are 2-5 years old (37%) and is dominated by male patient (61.6%). Most of nutritional status in patients with ALL before treatment is normal nutritional status (78.1%). Clinical symptoms which most appear are fever, pale and petechiae. Most patients have hepatomegaly (40 patients) and splenomegaly (36 patients). Laboratory result shows patients experienced anemia (73.9%), leukocytosis (47.9%) and thrombocytopenia (83.5%). Information that obtained from this study is expected can be used as consideration in the early detection of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in children so that they can increase success in treatment

**Keywords:** *Leukemia Lymphoblastic Acute, Clinical Profile*