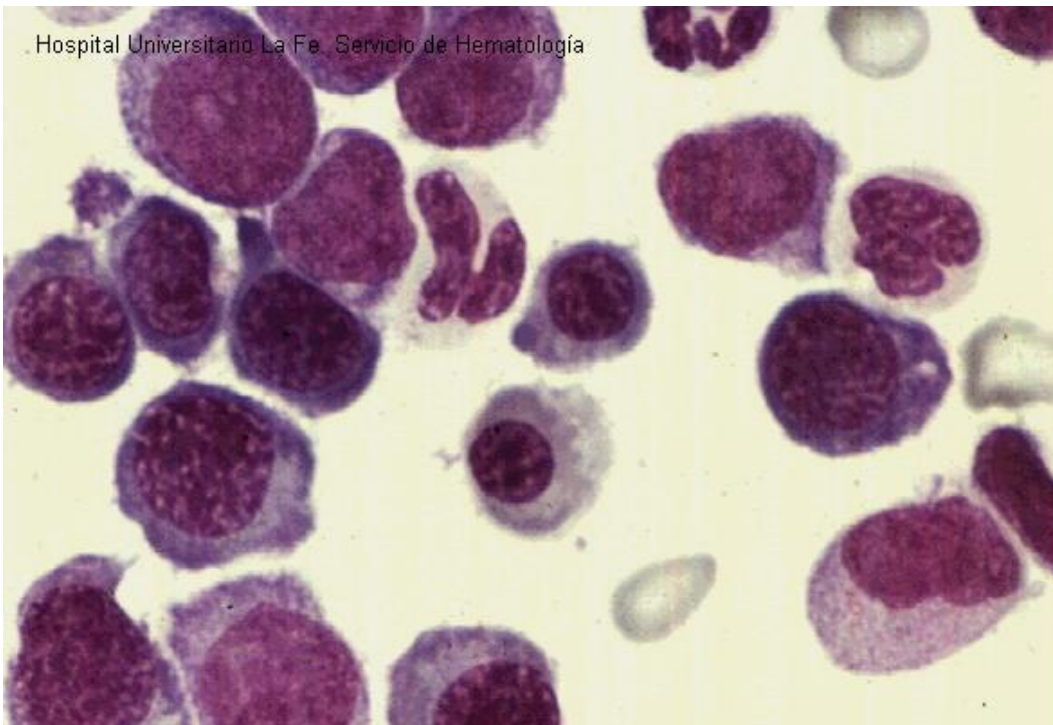
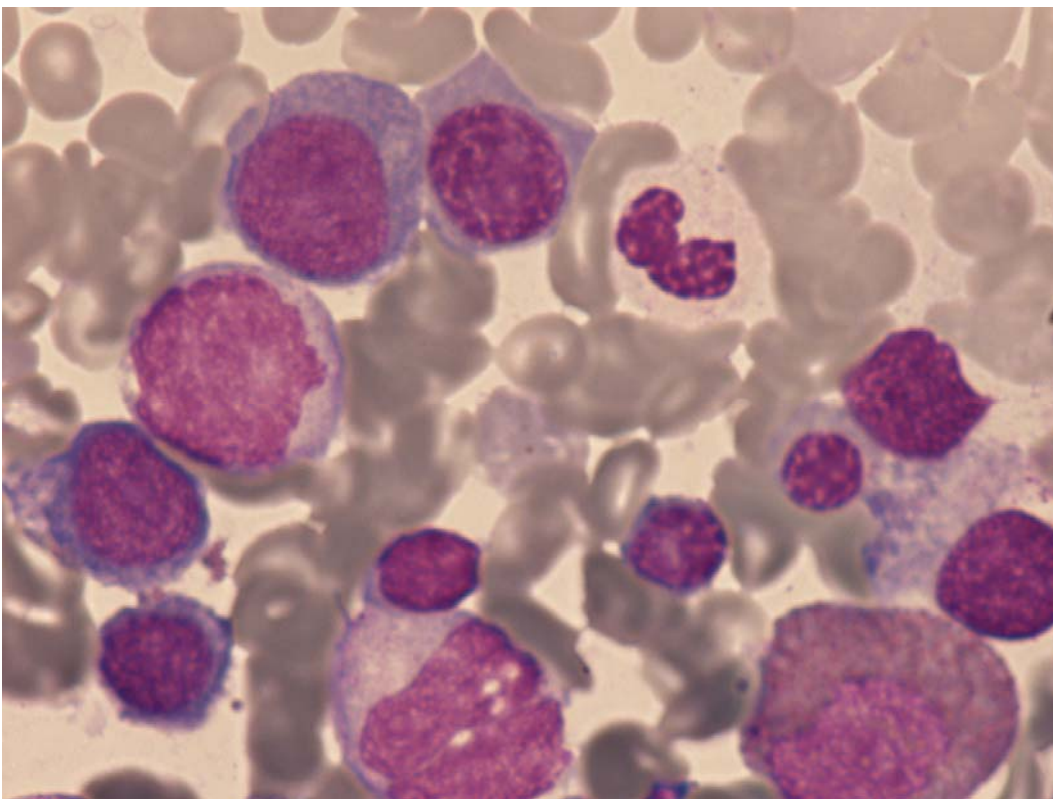


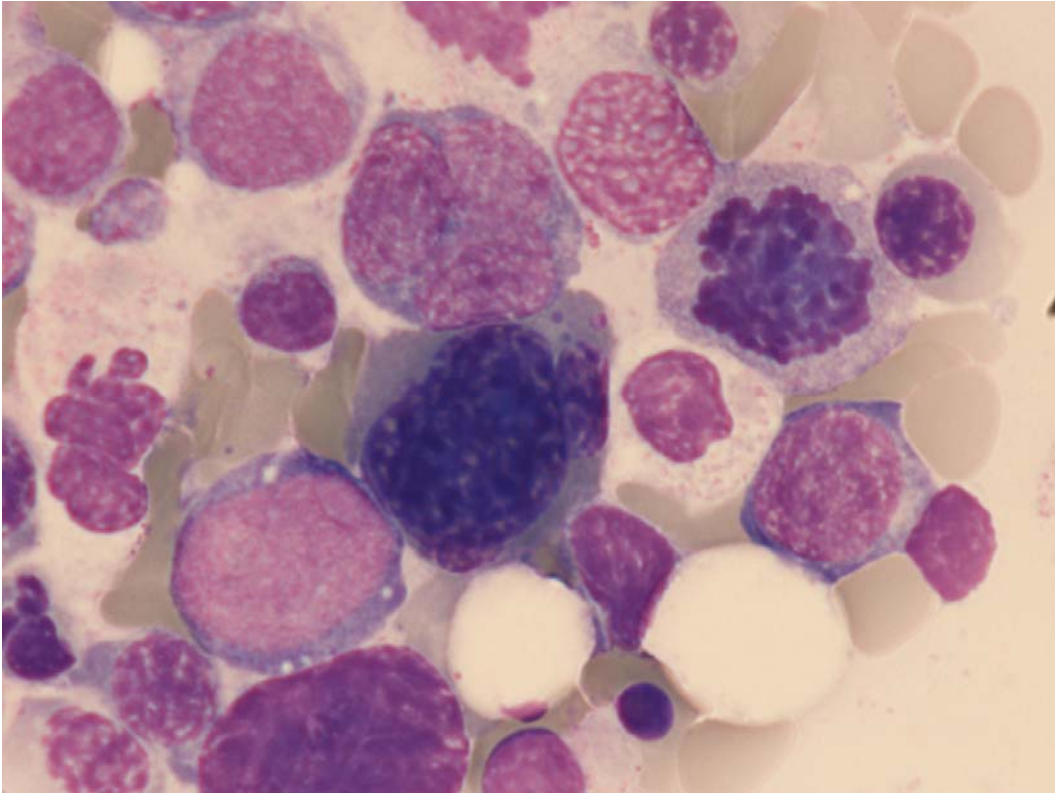
## Acute erithroid leukaemia



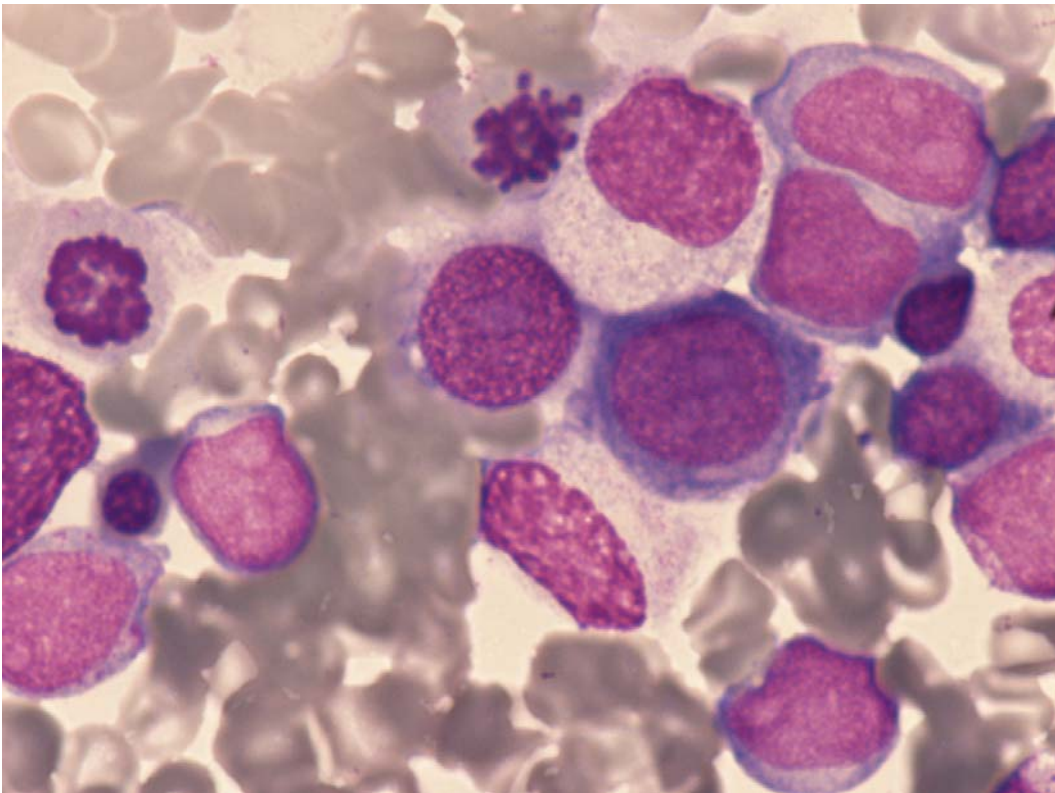
**Fig 1:** Erythroleukaemia (erithroid/myeloid). Abundant precursor erythroid cell, dysplastic changes of maturing neutrophils and myeloblasts.



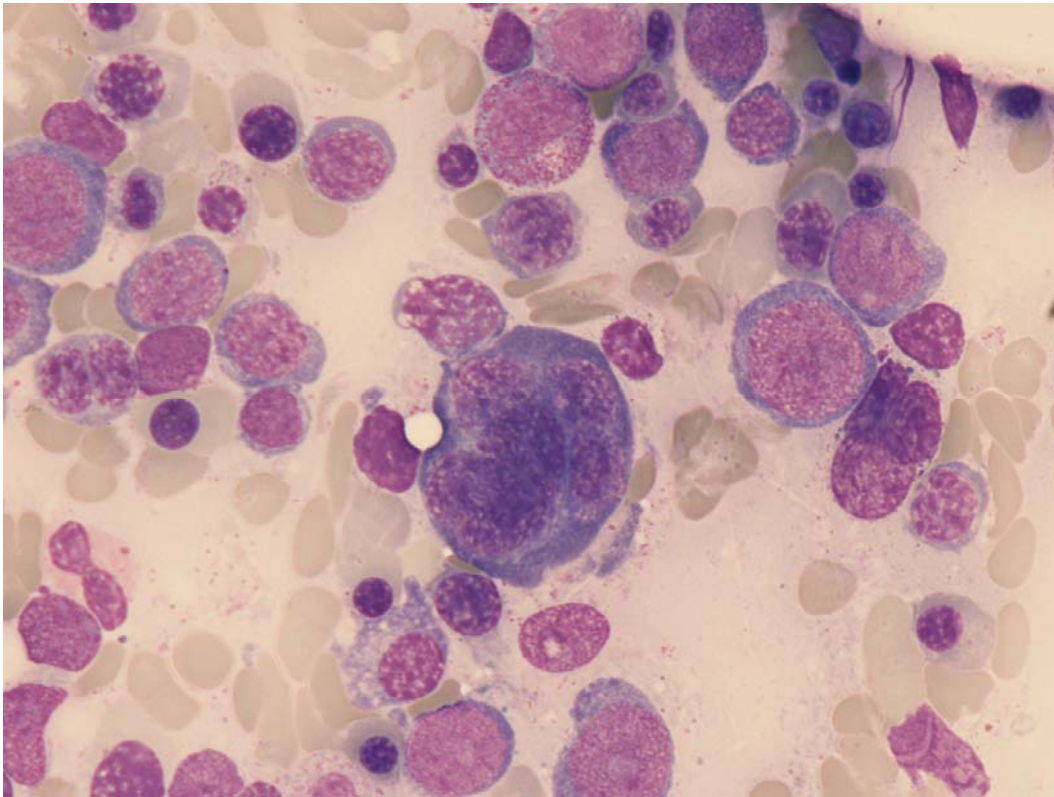
**Fig 2:** Erythroleukaemia (erithroid/myeloid). Megaloblastoid erythroid cells, dysplastic changes of maturing neutrophils and myeloblast and promonocyte.



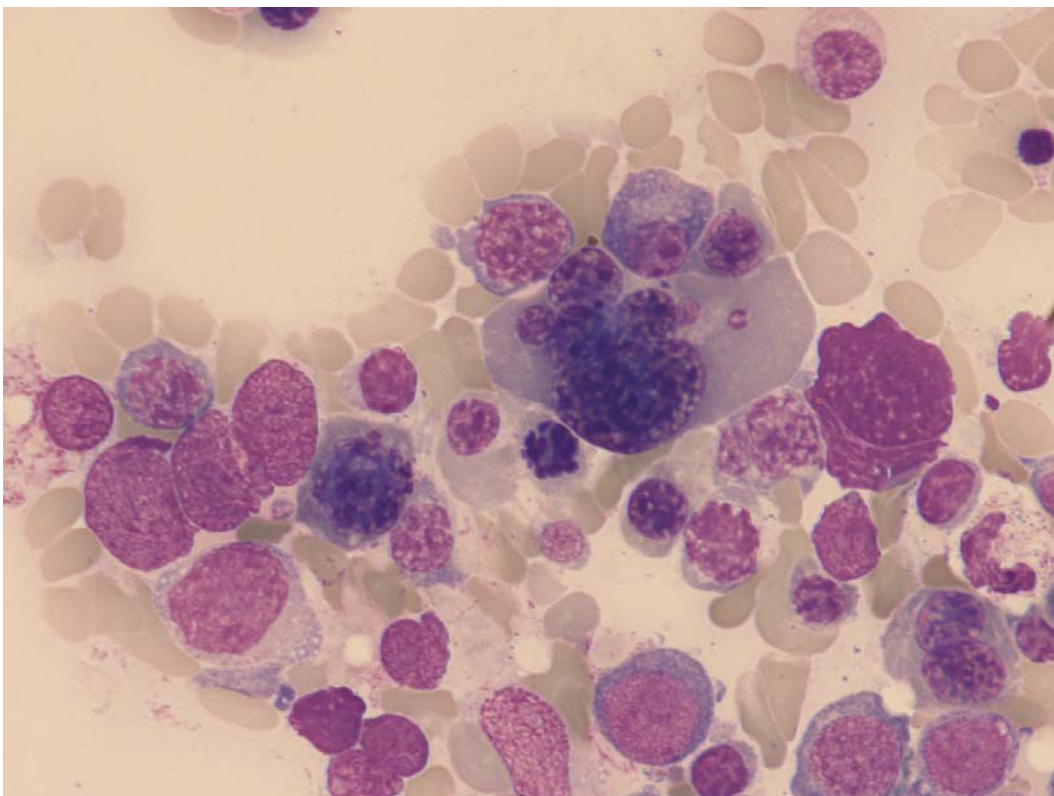
**Fig 3:** Erythroleukaemia (erithroid/myeloid). Large dysplastic precursor erythroid cell, and dysplastic changes of maturing neutrophils and myeloblasts.



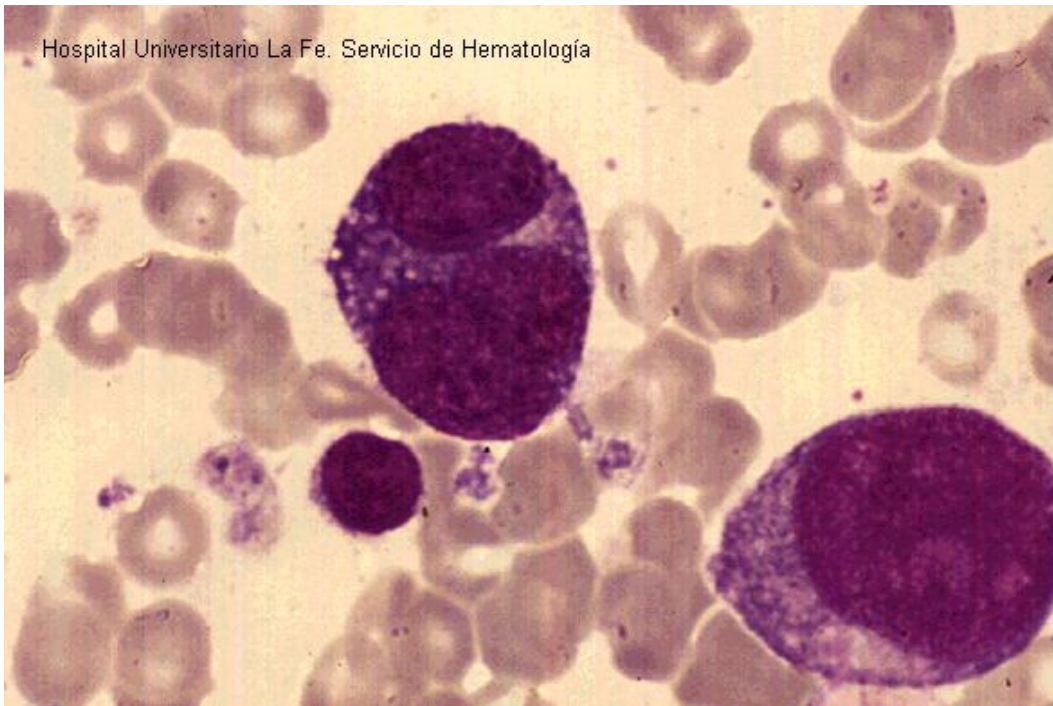
**Fig 4:** Erythroleukaemia (erithroid/myeloid). Megaloblastoid erythroid cell, dysplastic changes of maturing neutrophils and myeloblasts.



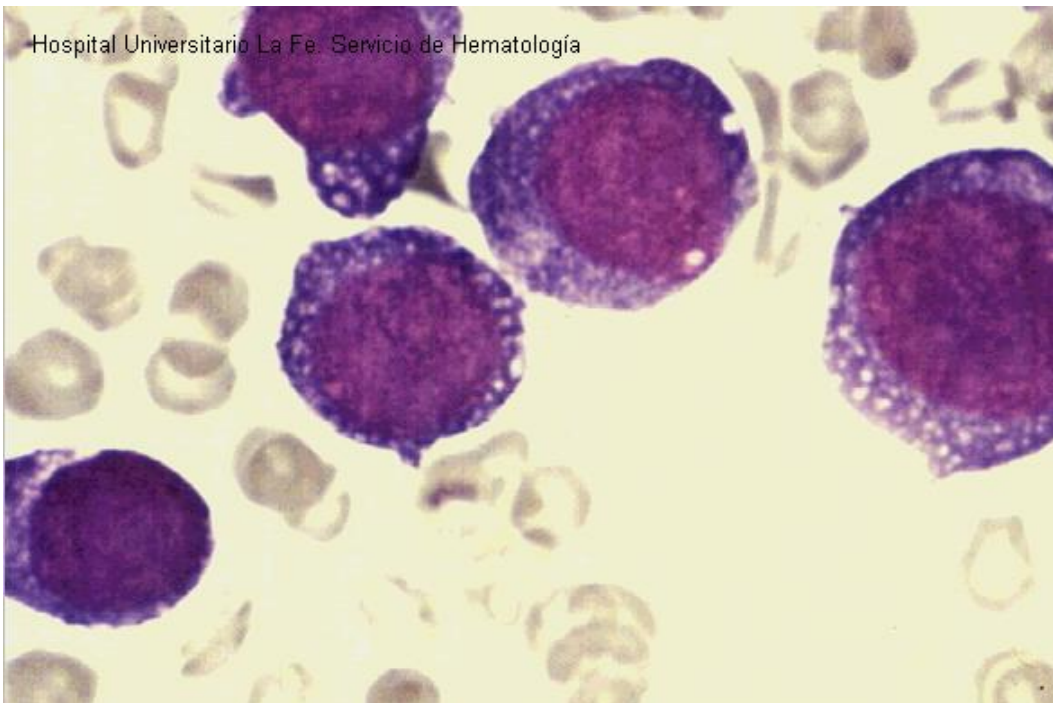
**Fig 5: Pure erythroid leukaemia.** Large multinucleated erythroid cell, erythroid precursors with megaloblastoid nuclei and proerythroblasts.



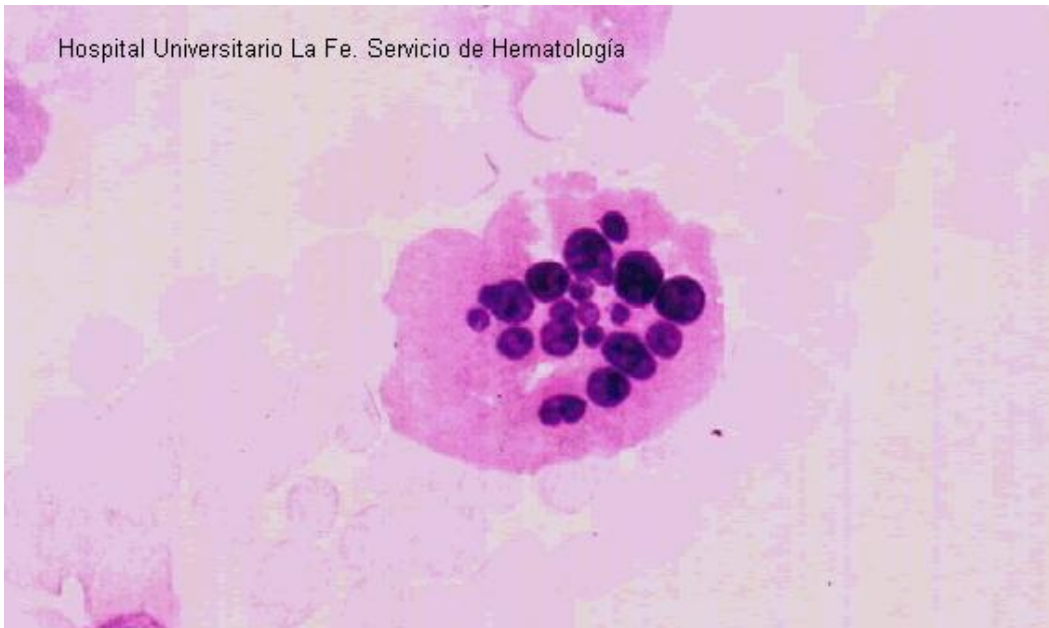
**Fig 6: Pure erythroid leukaemia.** Large bi or multinucleated erythroid cells, karyorrhexis and proerythroblasts.



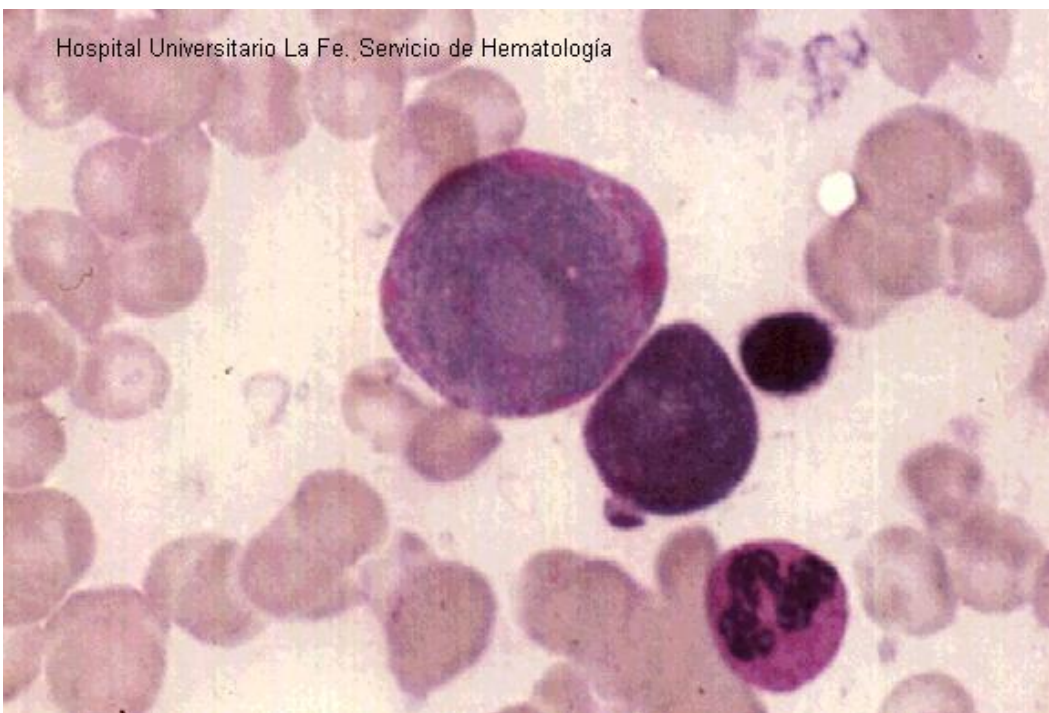
**Fig 7:** Pure erithroid leukaemia. Large dysplastic binucleated erythroid cell, and proerythroblast.



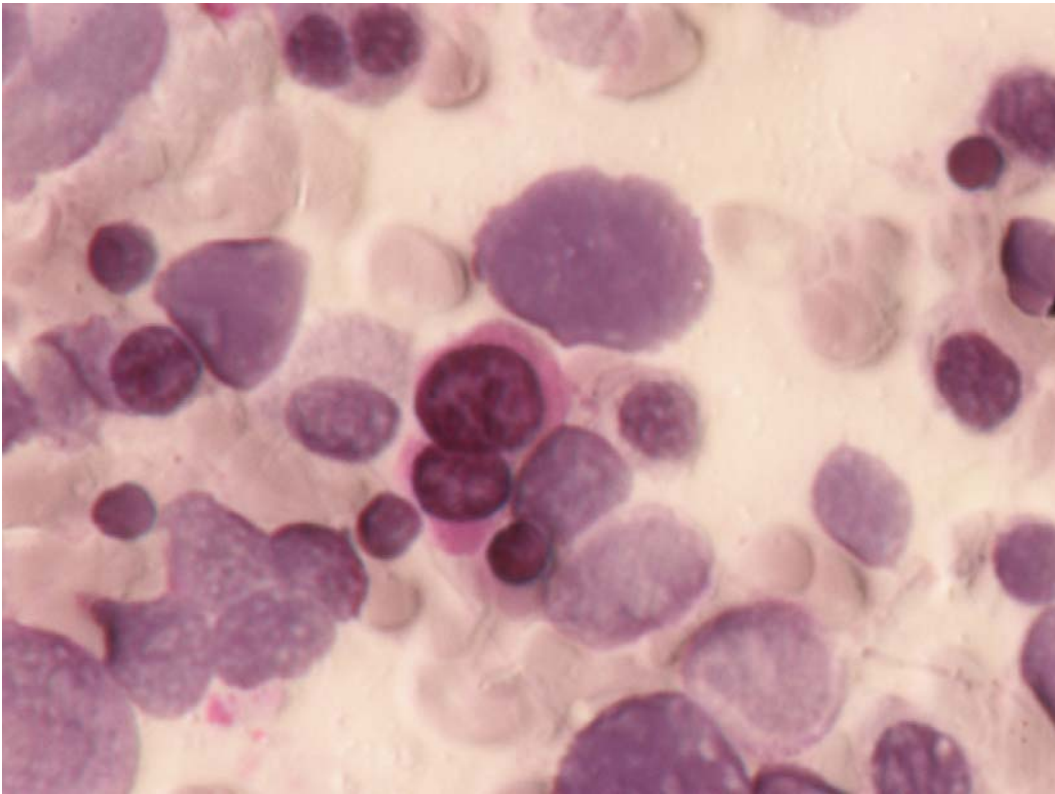
**Fig 8:** Pure erithroid leukaemia. Proerythroblasts with cytoplasm deeply basophilic and vacuoles.



**Fig 9:** Pure erithroid leukaemia. Multinucleated erythroblast PAS-positive.



**Fig 10:** Pure erithroid leukaemia. Proerythroblasts with cytoplasm vacuoles PAS-positive.



**Fig 11:** Pure erithroid leukaemia. Erythroblast PAS-positive.