Precursor B-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) accounts for 85% of acute leukemias in children and 20% in adults. Most patients with ALL show an abnormal clone by conventional cytogenetic studies. The common chromosome translocations in pediatric ALL include t(1;19) (q23;p13.3); TCF3-PBX1(E2A-PBX1), t(12;21)(p13;q22); ETV6-RUNX1(TEL-AML1) & MLL gene rearrangement. All these translocations are important to detect as they are important prognostic markers. Detection of translocation t (1; 19) shows improved outcome with intensive chemotherapy.

**Uses**

- Quantifying disease before treatment and after therapy for patients with ALL
- Assessing residual disease after treatment