Background: Malignant proliferative diseases of leukocytes (MPDL) constitute the most important disorders of white cells. The exact etiopathogenesis of MPDL is not clear. We are describing acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) and Hodgkin’s lymphoma (HL) in two young men exposed to psychosocial stress due to the deficit of the man’s role of their father (father-son psychic traumatism) in their social relationship “father-son”.

Methods: Subjective/objective examinations. Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded biopsy specimens with bone marrow and lymph node were besides conventional histological staining evaluated histochemically, by a light microscope. In both men we examined trustworthiness/functionality of their social relationship “father-son” and personal features of “their father” by a questionnaire method.

Results: Case Reports. 20 year old (Adam) and 21 year old (Boris) men with psychoneurotic syndrome were admitted to the clinic of haematology with the suspecting MPDL. In Adam a preleukaemic syndrome there was present for a few months ago. At admission he had clinical manifestations due to bone marrow failure and due to organ leukaemic infiltration. Bone marrow examination revealed AML. In Boris there was in history a low-grade fever with night sweats and weight loss, painless, movable and firm lymphadenopathy. Biopsy of the lymph node showed HL. Psychiatric-psychological examination revealed sensitive men, in whom trustworthiness/functionality (confidence of a son in) of a social relationship “father-son” is minimal to none. In the long term men since the childhood were exposed to serious psychosocial stress from father-son psychic traumatism (deficit of a role of their father: aggressiveness, indifference, absence) and frustration from not fulfilled desire for a functioning social relationship “father-son”.

Conclusions: Seemingly innocent psychosocial stressors (father-son psychic traumatism) could be possibly associated in susceptible individuals also with MPDL.