

Context

The overall survival (OS) of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) decreases as age increases among patients. Studies have shown that several factors, such as socioeconomic and demographic factors, are associated with worse OS outcomes among patients.

Objective

To determine the OS of patients diagnosed with AML according to age: under 65 years (<65) and 65 years or older (>65) at Clinica FOSCAL, a University Hospital in Colombia, during 2013–2020.

Materials & Methods

Retrospective registry study of all adult patients diagnosed with AML between 2013-2020 at Clinica FOSCAL, a University Hospital in Colombia. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to assess overall survival at 1 year (1-OS) and 5 years (5-OS) of follow-up and relapse-free survival (1- RFS, 5-RFS).

Results

Table 1. Characteristics of the patients

Characteristics	< 65 years 57.2%	≥ 65 years 42.7%
Gender (Male)	47.8	53.7
ECOG 0	54.1%	9.7
ECOG 1	36.4	37.1
Induction Regimen		
Intensive Chemotherapy 7+3	81.4	7.9
FLUGA	1.16	25.4
Support treatment	3.5	31.8
Induction Response		
Complete Remission	58.7	13.7
Absolute resistance	11.2	21.6
Died in induction	11.2	11.8
Relapse	32.6	25.4
Allo-HSCT	24.4	1 patient

A total of 157 patients were registered, with a median age at the time of diagnosis of 58.8 years (range: 18–95). Regarding age, 57.2% of patients were <65, and 42.7% patients were ≥65

Figure 1. Overall Survival and Relapsed-Free in patients < 65 years vs ≥ 65 years

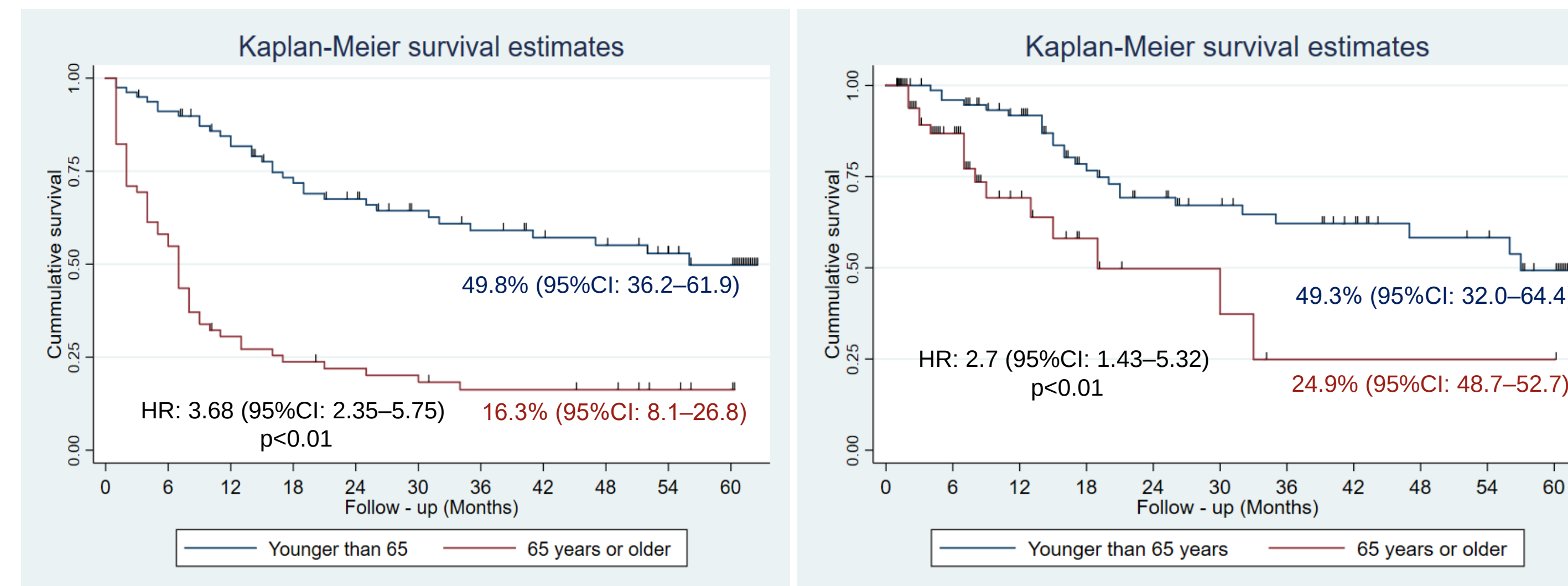


Figure 2. Overall Survival and Relapse Free Survival in patients <65 years with de novo AML vs secondary AML

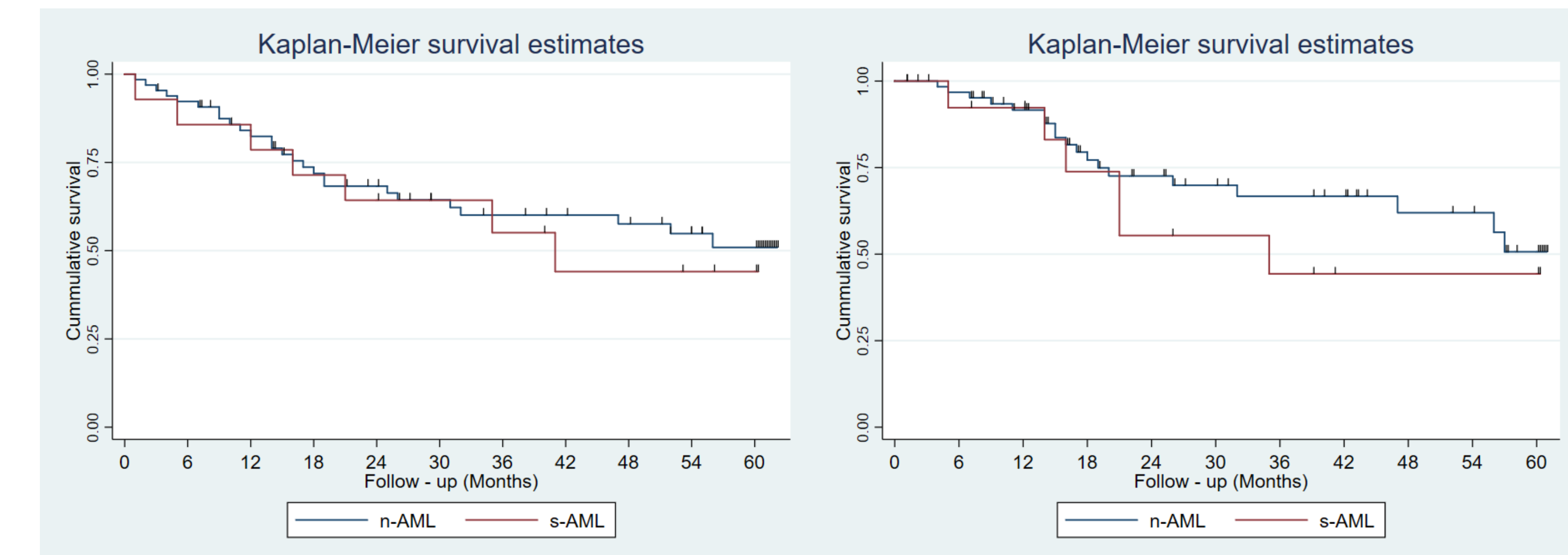
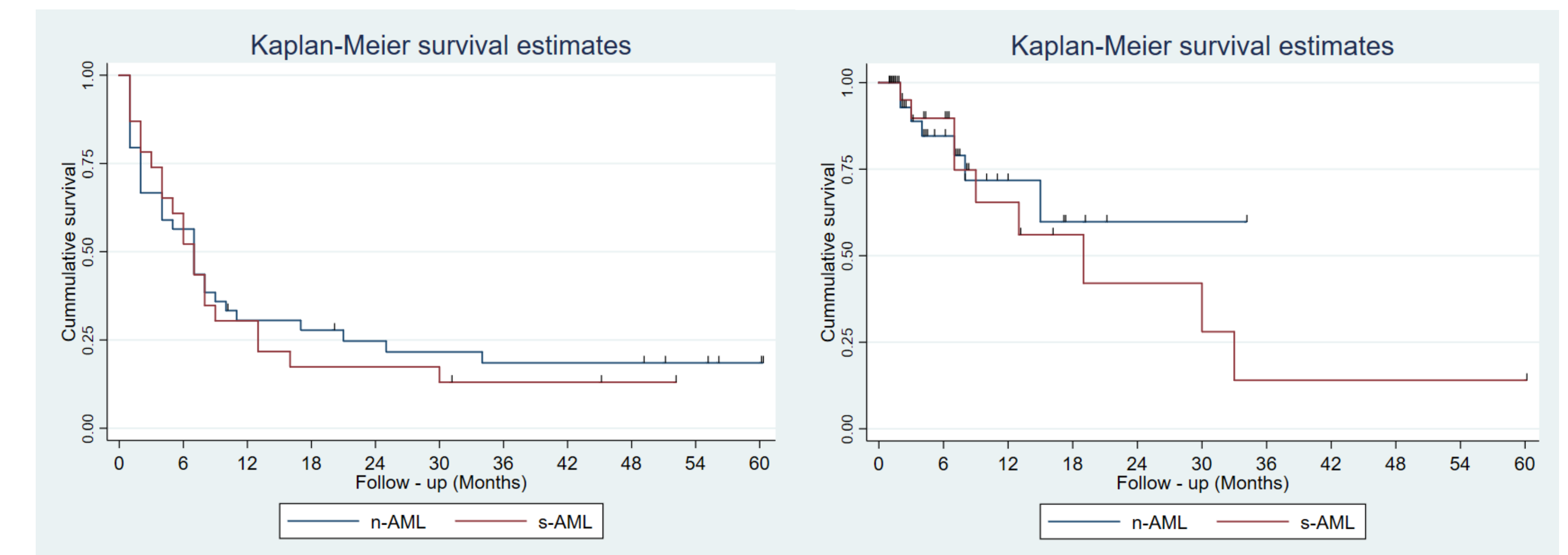


Figure 3. Overall and Relapse Free Survival in patients >65 years with de novo AML vs secondary AML



Conclusions

As has been shown in other studies, our analyses agree and show a decrease in survival in older patients (≥65 years). It is important to recognize older adult patients with these pathologies to evaluate treatment strategies with new alternatives with which better responses can be achieved with less toxicity.

References

(1) Song X, Peng Y, Wang X, Chen Y, Jin L, Yang T, et al. Incidence, survival, and risk factors for adults with acute myeloid leukemia not otherwise specified and acute myeloid leukemia with recurrent genetic abnormalities: analysis of the surveillance, epidemiology, and end results (SEER) database, 2001-2013. *Acta Haematol* 2018;139:115–27.

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