Long term Follow up of Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia : Experience From Hematology Department Of CASABLANCA

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Background

- Acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) accounts for approximately 10% of AML cases and does not show the same increasing incidence with advancing age seen in other types of AML .
- The disease may occur abruptly and is associated with high risk of early death up to 30% mostly due to severe hemorrhages.
- However, APL is currently considered a highly curable disease using targeted therapy only and currently treatment approaches are continuing to optimize.

Objective

- The present study was designed to analyze the clinicopathologic features and outcomes in APL patients

Patients & Methods

- This was a retrospective descriptive study of APL patients over 17 years olds who were treated at the Hematology department of Ibn Rochd University Center Of CASABLANCA MOROCCO
- Period: 18 years (2003 to 2021).
- The diagnosis was genetically confirmed by detecting the PML-RAR fusion gene or demonstrating the t(15;17).
- Pethema score was used for risk evaluation
- Treatment : 2 TYPE (PETHEMA and APL) , ATRA Is not disponible in Morocco
- Casablanca location is in North west
- Kaplan-Meier analyses were performd

Results

Tabel 1 . Patient characteristics

Characteristics	N	%
Patients	94	100
➢ Age , median (range)	34	(17-69)
➢ Sex	H :40 F: 54	
➢ Ratio	0.7	
➢ Median of evolution before treatment (days)	32	(2-240)
➢Geographical Location		
▪ South	25	27
▪ North	14	15
▪ West	44	47
▪ East	11	11
➢ Hemorrhagic syndrome diagnosis		
▪ Cutaneous and muqueuse	65	69
▪Cerebral hemorrage	3	4
▪Alveolar hemorrhage	6	6
▪ Retinal hemorrhage	4	4
➢Biological workup		
▪ Hyperleukosytosis (> 50000)	8	8
▪Pancytopenia	36	38
▪DIC	34	36
➢ ECOG : N ; %		
▪ 1	69	72
▪ 2	11	13
▪ 3	10	11
▪ 4	4	4
Treatment :		
➢ APL	63	78.8
➢ PETHEMA	18	19.8

DIC: disseminated vascular coagulation

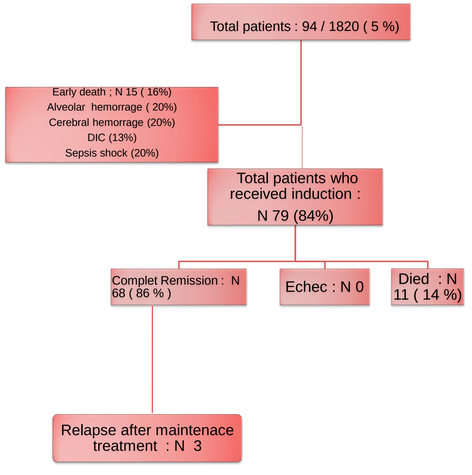


Figure 1. Treatement and evolution

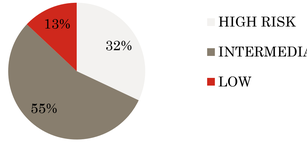


Figure 2 . Classification of patients according to pethema risk

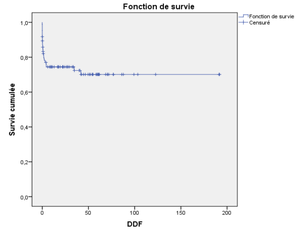


Figure 3. Overall Survival at 5 years 70%

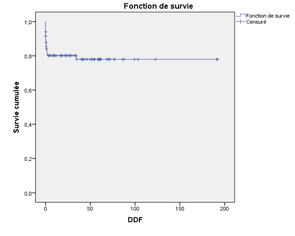


Figure 4. Event Free Survival at 5 years 77 %

Discussion

- APL has progressed from a fatal disease to one that is highly curable in the last decade.
- It often presents as a medical emergency due to a severe hemorrhagic and thromboembolic disorder resulting from (DIC). Over the past decade.
- However, an early death remains one of the main causes of APL treatment failure. Retrospective studies have reported an early death rate of 7.2–21.1%. In our population it represent 16%.
- To improve our results, it is necessary to create a special network for APL patients before arriving to our center and also to do more training session to decrease this rate

References

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