

Profile and Treatment Outcomes of Filipino Acute Myeloid Leukemia Patients Managed at a Tertiary Institution: A Single-Center 10-year Retrospective Study

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Introduction

Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) is the most common acute leukemia in adults. In the Philippines, leukemia ranks fifth among cancer-related mortalities in males, yet local data on Filipino AML patients remain limited.

Aim

This study aimed to describe the demographic and clinical characteristics, treatment patterns, and early treatment outcomes of adult AML patients managed at a tertiary institution.

Methods

This retrospective, observational, cross-sectional study included patients aged ≥ 19 years diagnosed with AML at the University Hospital from January 2013 to December 2023.

Results



Total patients included
148
Mean age **47.2 $\pm$ 16.5** years
Female **58.1%**



No chemotherapy received
55.4%



Among **66** patients who underwent induction
• **39 (59.1%)** received induction only
• **27 (40.9%)** proceeded to consolidation



Complete remission achieved
66.7%
of patients who completed consolidation



Refractory disease
7.4%



Lost-to-follow-up rate
68.9%

Conclusion

Real-world AML outcomes in the Philippines are defined by **high treatment abandonment and loss to follow-up**. Among patients who **complete** therapy, **outcomes are comparable to international standards**.

References

