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## 58th Annual Meeting & Exposition San Diego, CA · December 3-6, 2016

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Personal Scheduler	Saturday, December 3, 2016, 5:30 PM-7:30 PM
ASH Meeting Home	Hall GH (San Diego Convention Center)
ASH Home	Rudolf Weide, Prof. <sup>1</sup> , Bernhard Rendenbach, MD <sup>2*</sup> , Monika Grundheber, MD <sup>3*</sup> , Oswald Burkhard, MD <sup>4*</sup> , Joachim Behringer, MD <sup>5*</sup> , Michael Maasberg, MD <sup>6*</sup> , Peter Ehscheidt, MD <sup>7*</sup> , John Werner Strehl, MD <sup>8*</sup> , Richard Hansen, MD <sup>5</sup>
-Author name in bold denotes the presenting author	and Stefan Feiten <sup>10°</sup>
-Asterisk * with author name denotes a Non-ASH member <sup>(1)</sup> denotes an abstract that is clinically relevant.	<sup>1</sup> Praxisklinik für Hämatologie und Onkologie, Koblenz, Germany <sup>2</sup> Gemeinschaftspraxis für Hämatologie, Onkologie und Nephrologie, Trier, Germany <sup>3</sup> Onkologische Schwerpunktpraxis, Trier, Germany
denotes that this is a recommended PHD Trainee Session.	<sup>4</sup> Internistische Gemeinschaftspraxis Hämatologie, Onkologie, Palliativmedizin, Worms, Germany <sup>5</sup> Onkologische Schwerpunktpraxis, Speyer, Germany <sup>6</sup> Gemeinschaftspraxis für Hämatologie und Onkologie, Mayen, Germany
notes that this is a ticketed session.	<sup>7</sup> Praxis für Hämatologie und Onkologie, Neuwied, Germany <sup>8</sup> Schwerpunktpraxis Hämatologie und Internistische Onkologie, Altenkirchen, Germany <sup>9</sup> Schwerpunktpraxis für Hämatologie und Onkologie, Kaiserslautern, Germany <sup>10</sup> Institut für Versorgungsforschung in der Onkologie, Koblenz, Germany

Introduction: Significant progress has been made in CML-therapy since the introduction of imatinib and other tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI) into clinical care. The aim of this study was to assess diagnosis, treatment and outcome of CML-patients who received their treatment in community based oncology practices in Rhineland-Palatinate and whether European LeukemiaNET-guidelines were followed.

Methods: All Ph-/BCR-ABL-positive CML-patients who were treated between 12/2001-12/2015 in 9 oncology group practices were analyzed retrospectively concerning diagnosis, treatment and outcome according to European LeukemiaNET-guidelines. Data were collected from patient files into a central data base and analyzed statistically with SPSS.

Results: 264 patients (pts) with a median age of 60 (18-90) were analyzed. 126 (48%) were female, 138 (52%) were male. At initial diagnosis bone marrow biopsy was performed in 213 pts (81%). Cytogenetics was applied in 204 pts (77%) (38% in blood, 56% in bone marrow). FISH-analysis was used in 155 pts (59%) (33% in blood, 36% in bone marrow). PCR-testing to detect a BCR-ABL1-rearrangement was applied in 200 pts (76%) (52% blood, 37% bone marrow). 258 pts (98%) were in chronic phase, 5 (2%) in accelerated phase and 1 (0.4%) in blast crisis at diagnosis. EUTOS score could be calculated in 131 pts (50%). 20% were high risk, 80% low risk. 252 pts (95%) received some form of TKI-therapy. Out of 416 TKI-therapies 308 (74%) were PCR-based monitored, 148 (36%) were monitored by cytogenetics. First line treatment was imatinib in 201 pts (80%), 51 pts (20%) received a second generation TKI. Second line treatment consisted of dasatinib in 59%, nilotinib in 32%, imatinib in 6% and bosutinib in 3%. Third line treatment was nilotinib in 56%, dasatinib in 35%, ponatinib in 6% and imatinib in 3%. 62 pts (23%) were treated within a study protocol. 13 pts (5%) received an allogeneic transplantation. Overall survival probability was 88% after 5 years and 72% after 10 years. Disease specific survival was 95% after 5 years and 86% after 10 years.

Conclusion: The overwhelming majority of CML-patients treated in oncology group practices receive standard of care as suggested by European LeukemiaNET-guidelines. Overall survival in routine care is comparable to international studies.

Disclosures: No relevant conflicts of interest to declare.

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