A real-world study looking at factors impacting how long people aged 55 years and older live with acute lymphoblastic leukemia

The full title of this abstract is: Outcome predictors for patients aged 55 years and older with acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a retrospective study from the HARMONY big data platform

Please note this summary only contains information from the scientific abstract:

VIEW ABSTRACT

View Scientific Abstract > **KEY TAKEAWAY**

For more information on this study, go to: https://www.harmony-alliance.eu

June 2024

Date of summary:

What are the key takeaways from this study? • In this real-world study, 56 in 100 (56%) people aged 55 years and older living with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) were alive 1 year after receiving

treatment include better functional ability and no signs or symptoms of ALL (called a complete response) within 3 months of receiving an ALL diagnosis. **PHONETICS**

Factors that may contribute to how long people were alive after receiving

- Find out how to say medical terms used in this summary Acute lymphoblastic leukemia Chemotherapy Lymphoblast <KEE-moh-THAYR-uh-pee> <LIM-foh-BLAST>
- <uh-KYOOT LIM-foh-BLAS-tik loo-KEE-mee-uh> **Immunotherapy** <A-ell-ell> <IH-myoo-noh-THAYR-
 - Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL for short): A type of blood cancer that affects a type of white blood cell called a lymphoblast.
- uh-pee>
 - Chemotherapy: Medicines that stop the growth of cancer cells, either by killing them or stopping them
 - Immunotherapy: Medicines that stimulate or suppress the body's defense system (immune system) and

Bone blood in leukemia

Tyrosine kinase inhibitor

<TY-ruh-seen KY-nays

in-HIH-bih-ter>

GLOSSARY

from dividing.

help the body fight cancer.

produces too many lymphoblasts.

a highly sensitive laboratory test. Real-world studies: Studies that collect data relating to a person's health and the delivery of health care routinely collected from different sources, such as electronic health records. Stem cells: A cell from which other types of cells develop. For example, blood cells develop from blood-forming stem cells.

Lymphoblast: A type of white blood cell that has not fully developed. ALL occurs when the bone marrow

Measurable residual disease negative (MRD negative for short): Lymphoblasts are no longer detected by

- Stem cell transplant: A procedure where people receive healthy stem cells to replace their own stem cells in their bone marrow. This helps people with ALL to make healthy blood cells. Targeted therapy: Medicines that target specific molecules that cancer cells need to grow and spread. **Tyrosine kinase inhibitor:** A type of targeted therapy used to treat ALL.
- **INTRODUCTION**
 - What is acute lymphoblastic leukemia? • Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL for short) is a fast-growing type of blood and bone marrow cancer. Bone marrow is the spongy tissue inside most bones that makes new blood cells.

Normal bone marrow Leukemia

White blood cells

Red blood cells

called B cells and T cells.

How is ALL treated?

Chemotherapy

Targeted therapy

Immunotherapy

Stem cell transplant

pharmaceutical companies.

with ALL.

been removed.

Genetic

results

living with ALL.

1995

Researchers looked at:

receiving treatment?

What is the HARMONY Alliance?

Treatment

history

What does this summary describe?

- What types of treatment did people receive? - How did people's ALL respond to treatment?

- How long did people live after receiving treatment?

- Research studies with small numbers of people of that age.

older for several reasons, including:

- Additional health issues other than ALL.

White blood cells that have not fully developed

 In people with ALL, the body makes too many faulty white blood cells that have not fully developed. These white blood cells are called lymphoblasts.

- The lymphoblasts replace normal blood cells in the bone marrow.

- This prevents other healthy blood cells from being made.

• Symptoms of ALL include feeling tired or weak, shortness of breath, frequent infections, and frequent bruising or bleeding. Normal bone blood

> White blood cells that have not fully developed

The most common type of ALL in adults affects B cells.

There are different types of treatment for ALL, including:

- Outcomes for people aged 55 years an older can be poor.

There are different types of ALL affecting 2 different types of white blood cells

ALL is most common in younger people, but it can also affect older people.

to grow and spread Tyrosine kinase inhibitors are a type of targeted therapy

Medicines that stop the growth of cancer cells, either by killing them

Medicines that stimulate or suppress the body's defense system (immune

A procedure where people receive healthy stem cells to replace their

own stem cells in their bone marrow

Test results such as blood

cell levels

Quality

of life

2020

system) and help the body fight cancer

or stopping them from dividing

Medicines that target specific molecules that cancer cells need

Some people may need treatment to destroy their unhealthy bone marrow cells before having a stem cell transplant.

• The HARMONY Alliance is a partnership between different organizations, including government bodies, research organizations, universities, and

smaller European clinical trial and research project databases.

• HARMONY includes information on blood cancers that are currently stored in

The HARMONY database contains anonymized data from over 10,000 people

- Anonymized means that information identifying an individual person has

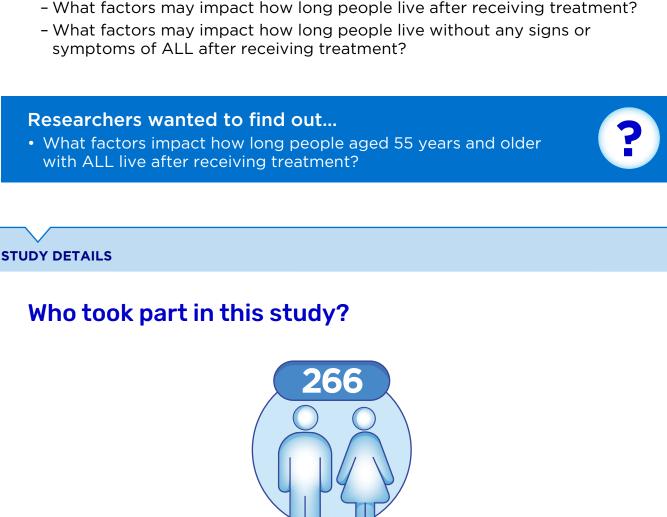
Alliance Data Demographics Outcomes such as age, such as how race, and sex long people live

• It can be difficult to predict outcomes for people with ALL aged 55 years and

 In this real-world study, researchers looked at information in the HARMONY database to better understand outcomes for people aged 55 years and older

- How long did people live without any signs or symptoms of ALL after

HARMONY



people aged 55 years and older diagnosed with ALL between

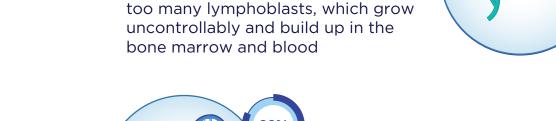
At diagnosis, people were aged between:

Half of people were aged 61 years or older when they were diagnosed with ALL

50 in 100 people were women

82 in 100 people were either fully active or able to stand up and carry

50 in 100 people were men

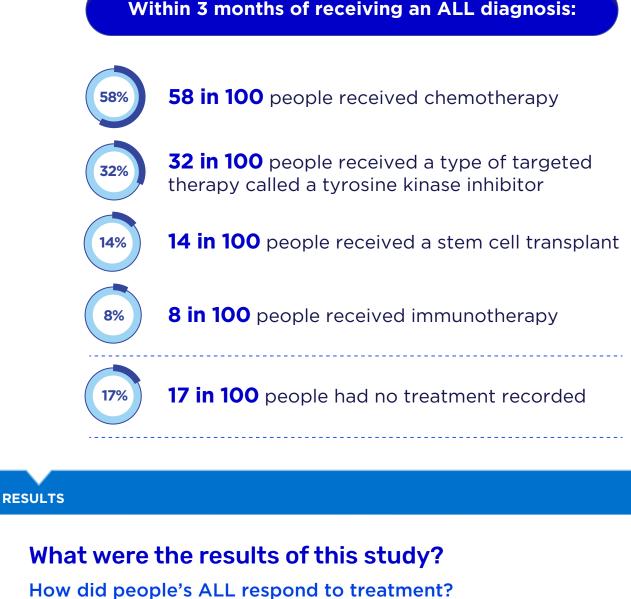


What types of treatment did people receive?

caused by a change in the human DNA It causes the bone marrow to make

53 in 100 people with ALL had the Philadelphia chromosome

The Philadelphia chromosome is



Within 3 months of receiving an ALL diagnosis:

of ALL (called a complete response)

People had a test to see if they were measurable residual disease negative (MRD negative for short) MRD negative means that lymphoblasts were no longer

> **Half of people** had no signs or symptoms of ALL (called a complete response) after

detected by a highly sensitive laboratory test This does not mean a person's ALL is cured

How long did people live after receiving treatment?

After at least 5 years (64 months) of being monitored by doctors at the hospital:

56 in 100

people were alive

1 year after treatment

How long did people live without any signs or symptoms

After at least 5 years (64 months) of being monitored by doctors at the hospital:

Half of people were alive without any signs or symptoms of ALL for 7 months or longer

1 month of treatment

Half of people

were alive for

15 months or longer

18

73 in 100 people had no signs or symptoms

in 100 people with ALL were MRD negative

25 in 100

people were alive

5 years after treatment

out light work

What factors may impact how long people live after receiving treatment? • People who were fully active or had no signs or symptoms of ALL (called a complete response) within 3 months of receiving an ALL diagnosis lived longer.

of ALL after receiving treatment?



Lived for



living with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) were alive 1 year after

Factors that may contribute to how long people were alive after receiving

Having the Philadelphia chromosome did not affect how long people lived

Factors that may contribute to how long people were alive without any signs

- No signs or symptoms of ALL (called a complete response) within 3 months

• This summary reports the results of a single study. The results of this study may differ from those of other studies. Health professionals should make treatment decisions based on all available evidence, not on the results of a single study.

Functional ability Either fully active Unable to carry or able to stand out work activities up and carry out or confined to a light work bed or chair Lived for Lived for 21 months 13 months No signs or symptoms of ALL (called a complete response) within 3 months of receiving an ALL diagnosis Signs or No signs or symptoms symptoms of ALL of ALL Lived for Lived for 21 months 12 months • People diagnosed between 2010 and 2019, compared to between 1995 and 2009, appeared to live longer. • Having the Philadelphia chromosome did not affect how long people lived after receiving treatment. What factors may impact how long people live without any signs or symptoms of ALL after receiving treatment? • People who had no signs or symptoms of ALL (called a complete response) or were MRD-negative within 3 months of receiving an ALL diagnosis lived longer. No signs or symptoms of ALL (called a complete response) within 3 months

> Lived for 12 months 6 months MRD negative (lymphoblasts no longer detected by a highly sensitive laboratory test) within 3 months of receiving an ALL diagnosis MRD negative MRD positive (lymphoblasts (lymphoblasts not detected) detected)

Lived for Lived for 14 months 4 months

or symptoms of ALL after treatment include: - No signs or symptoms of ALL (called a complete response) within 3 months of receiving an ALL diagnosis. - Being MRD negative (lymphoblasts no longer detected by a highly sensitive laboratory test) within 3 months of receiving an ALL diagnosis. Recent treatment developments may increase how long people aged 55 years

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receiving treatment.

- Better functional ability.

after receiving treatment.

of receiving an ALL diagnosis.

treatment include:

Phone (United States): +1 212-733-2323 The sponsor thanks everyone who took part in this study. Where can I find more information? For more information on this study, please visit: View Scientific Abstract >

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and older live with ALL after receiving treatment. **MORE INFORMATION** Who sponsored this study? This study was sponsored by Pfizer Inc.