

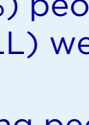
A real-world study looking at factors impacting how long people aged 55 years and older live with acute lymphoblastic leukemia

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

VIEW ABSTRACT

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

[View Scientific Abstract >](#)



Date of summary:
June 2024

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

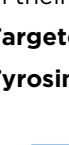
KEY TAKEAWAY

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.
- Factors that may contribute to how long people were alive 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.

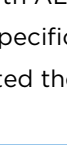
PHONETICS

Find out how to say medical terms used in this summary



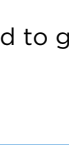
Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

<uh-KYOOT LIM-foh-BLAS-tik
loo-KEE-mee-uh>



Chemotherapy

<KEE-moh-THAYR-uh-pee>



Lymphoblast

<LIM-foh-BLAST>



ALL

<A-ell-ell>



Immunotherapy

<IH-myoo-noh-THAYR-uh-pee>



Tyrosine kinase inhibitor

<TY-ruh-seen KY-nays in-HIH-bih-ter>

GLOSSARY

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL for short): A type of blood cancer that affects a type of white blood cell called a lymphoblast.

Chemotherapy: Medicines that stop the growth of cancer cells, either by killing them or stopping them from dividing.

Immunotherapy: Medicines that stimulate or suppress the body's defense system (immune system) and help the body fight cancer.

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

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

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.

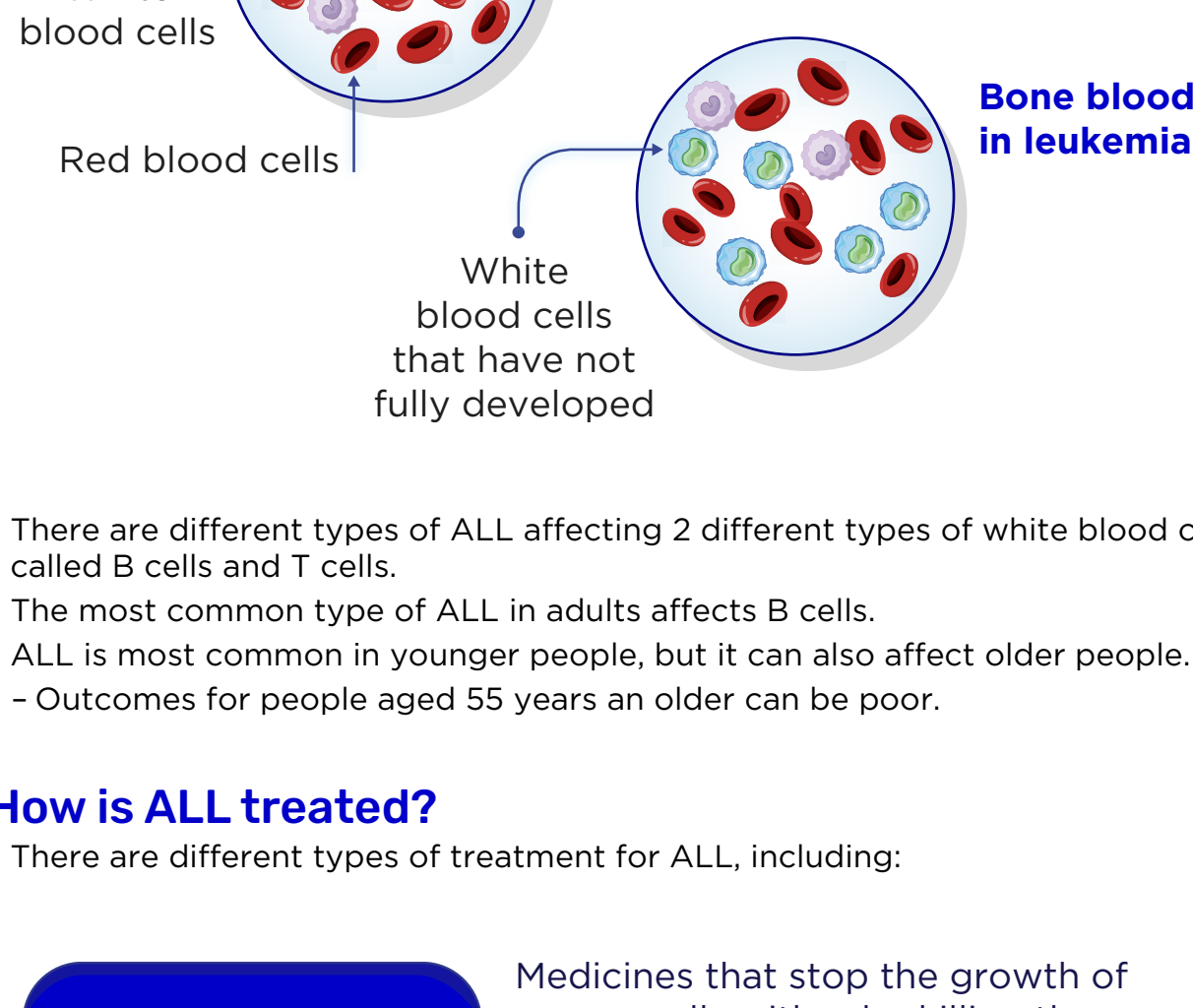
Targeted therapy: Medicines that target specific molecules that cancer cells need to grow and spread.

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.



- 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.



- There are different types of ALL affecting 2 different types of white blood cells called B cells and T cells.

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

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

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

How is ALL treated?

- There are different types of treatment for ALL, including:

Chemotherapy

Medicines that stop the growth of cancer cells, either by killing them or stopping them from dividing

Targeted therapy

Medicines that target specific molecules that cancer cells need to grow and spread

➡ Tyrosine kinase inhibitors are a type of targeted therapy

Immunotherapy

Medicines that stimulate or suppress the body's defense system (immune system) and help the body fight cancer

Stem cell transplant

A procedure where people receive healthy stem cells to replace their own stem cells in their bone marrow

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

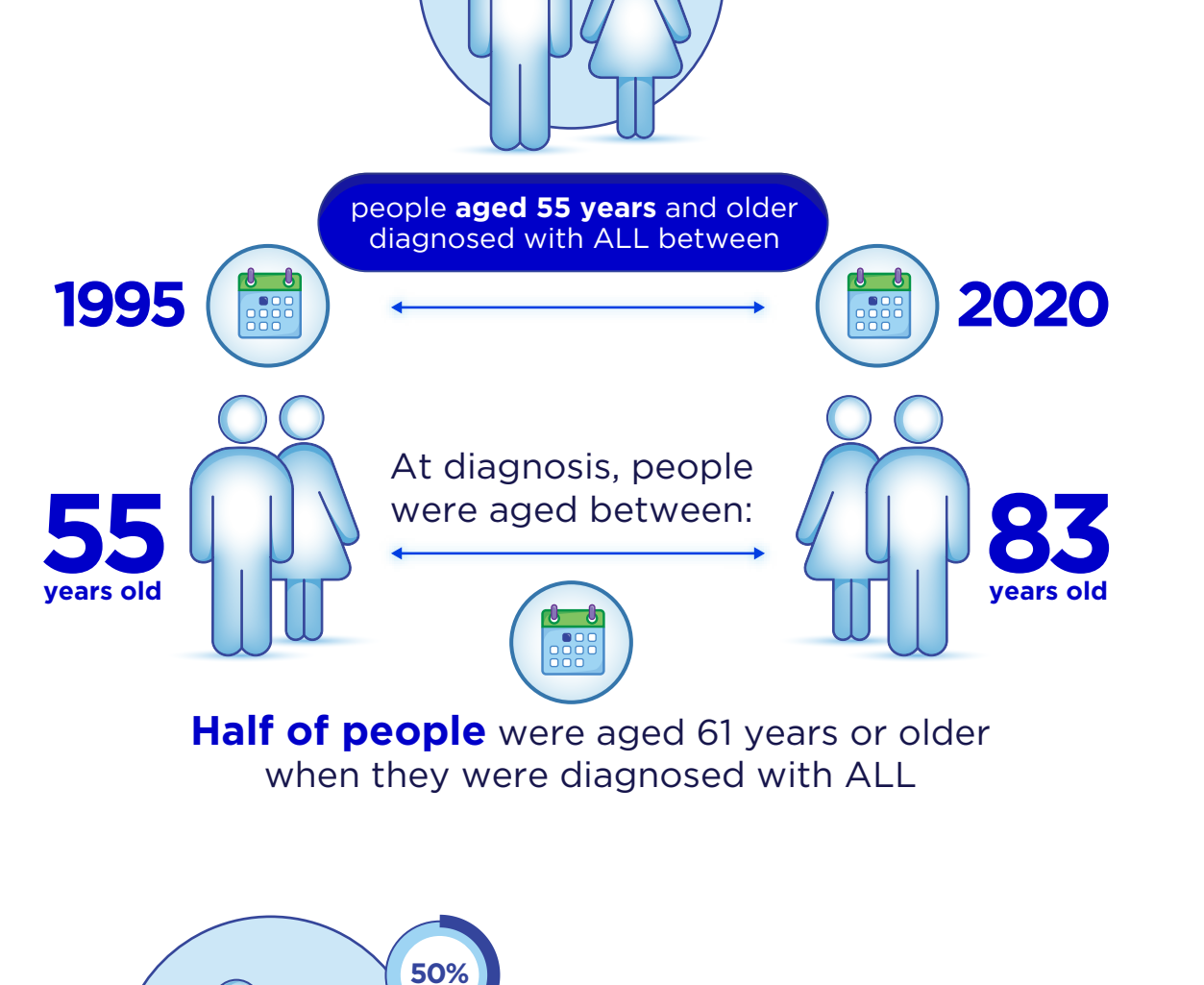
What is the HARMONY Alliance?

- The HARMONY Alliance is a partnership between different organizations, including government bodies, research organizations, universities, and pharmaceutical companies.

- HARMONY includes information on blood cancers that are currently stored in smaller European clinical trial and research project databases.

- The HARMONY database contains anonymized data from over 10,000 people with ALL.

- Anonymized means that information identifying an individual person has been removed.



What does this summary describe?

- It can be difficult to predict outcomes for people with ALL aged 55 years and older for several reasons, including:

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

- Additional health issues other than ALL.

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

- Researchers looked at:

- What types of treatment did people receive?

- How did people's ALL respond to treatment?

- How long did people live after receiving treatment?

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

- What factors may impact how long people live after receiving treatment?

- What factors may impact how long people live without any signs or symptoms of ALL after receiving treatment?

Researchers wanted to find out...

- What factors impact how long people aged 55 years and older with ALL live after receiving treatment?



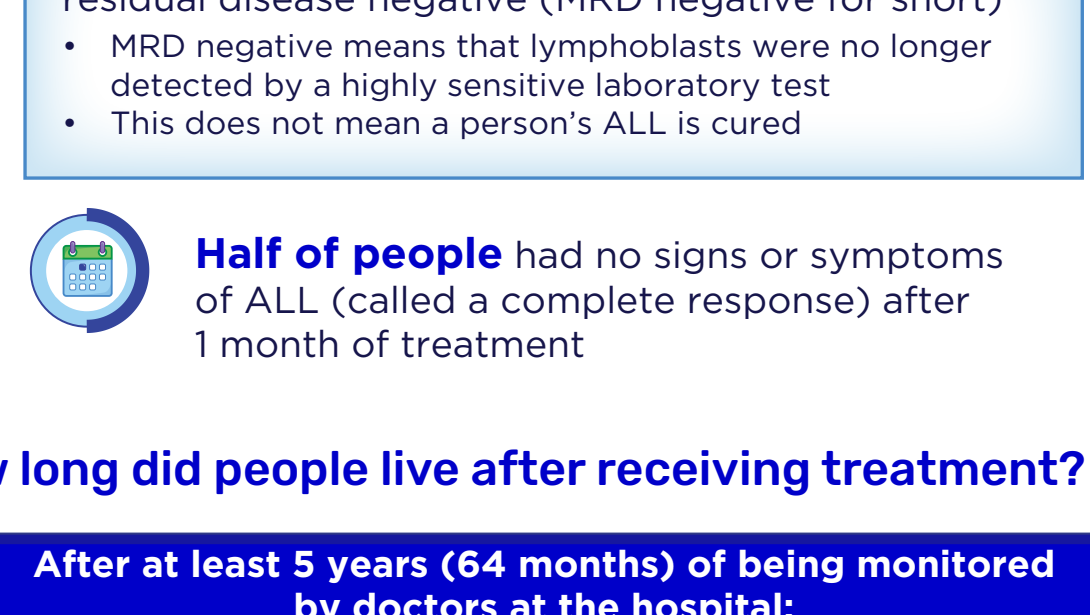
STUDY DETAILS

Who took part in this study?



What types of treatment did people receive?

Within 3 months of receiving an ALL diagnosis:

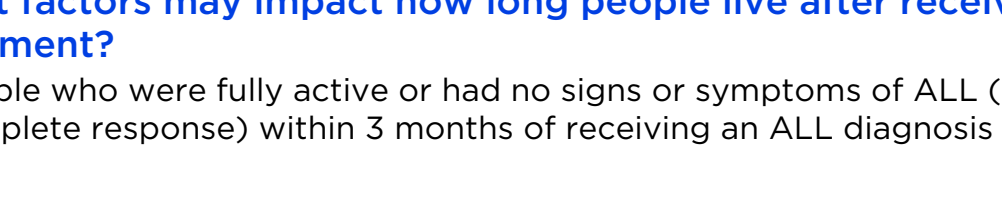
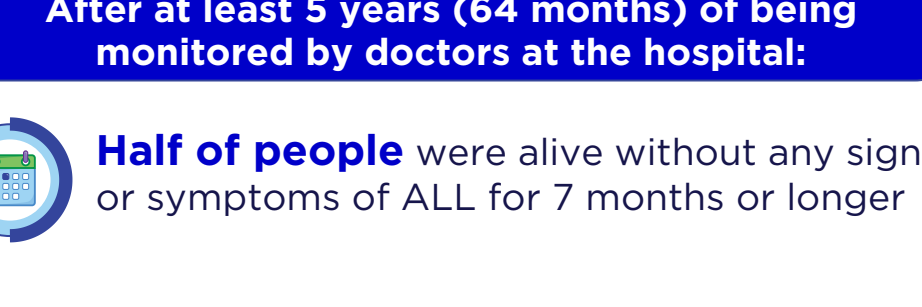


RESULTS

What were the results of this study?

How did people's ALL respond to treatment?

Within 3 months of receiving an ALL diagnosis:



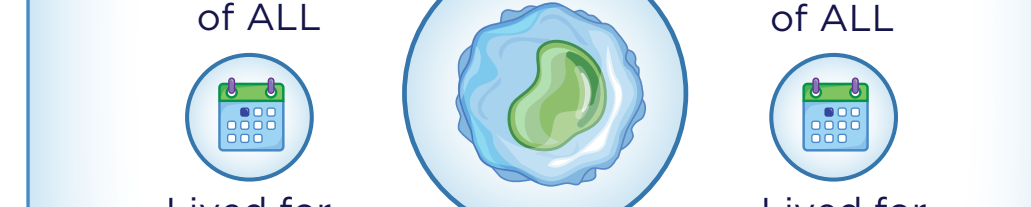
How long did people live after receiving treatment?

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



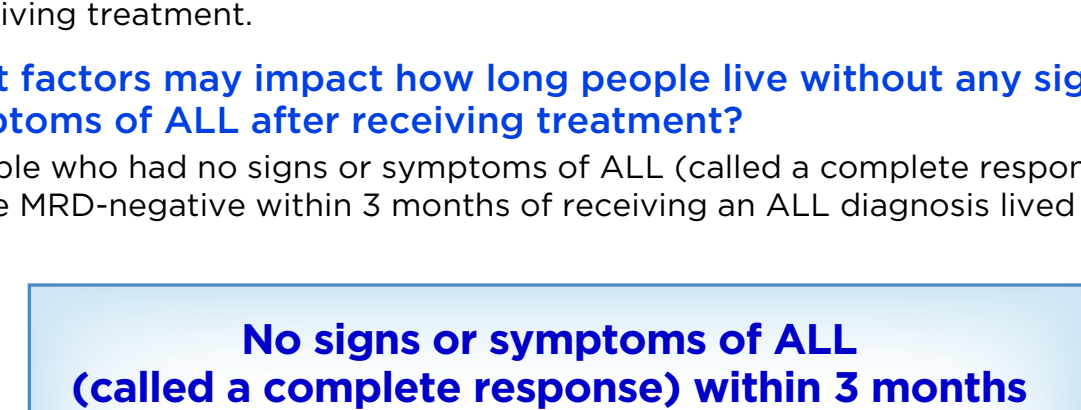
How long did people live without any signs or symptoms of ALL after receiving treatment?

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



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.

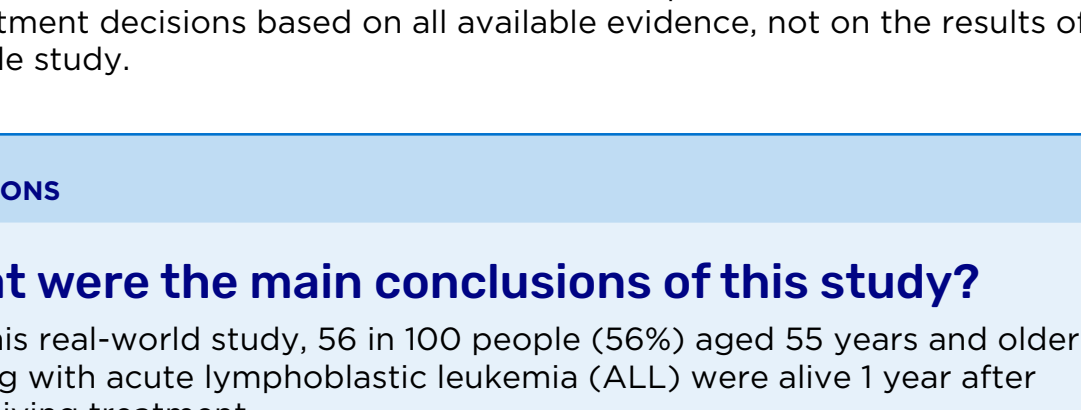
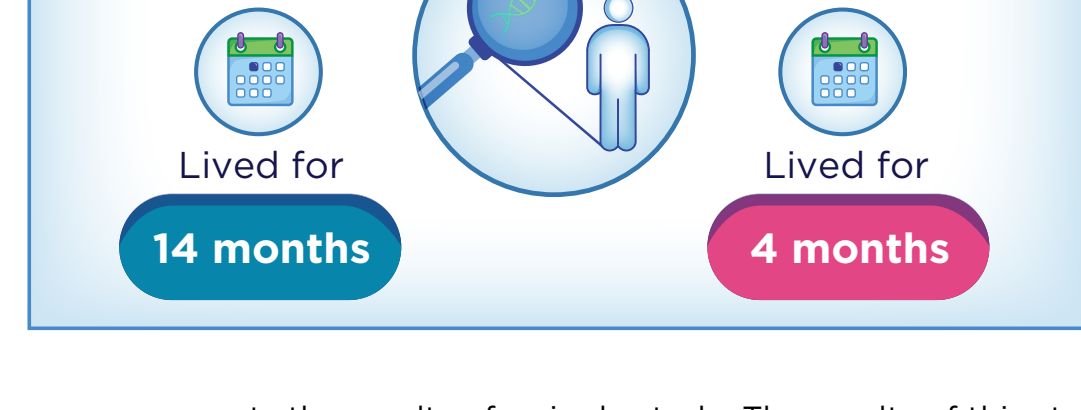


- People diagnosed between 2010 and 2019, compared to between 1995 and 2009, appeared to live longer.

- 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.



- 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.

CONCLUSIONS

What were the main conclusions of this study?

- In this real-world study, 56 in 100 people (56%) aged 55 years and older living with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) were alive 1 year after receiving treatment.

- Factors that may contribute to how long people were alive after receiving treatment include:

- Better functional ability.

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

- Having the Philadelphia chromosome did not affect how long people lived after receiving treatment.

- Factors that may contribute to how long people were alive without any signs 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 and older live with ALL after receiving treatment.

MORE INFORMATION

Who sponsored this study?

This study was sponsored by Pfizer Inc.

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66 Hudson Blvd E
New York, NY, 10001
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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