

DIVERSIFICATION OF APPROACHES TO CARE IN ACUTE LEUKEMIA ACROSS AGE AND RACE

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This briefing focuses on the most vulnerable individuals who develop leukemia – the very old and the very young, as well as people of different racial and ethnic backgrounds. The studies shed light on persistent disparities and how to mitigate them.”

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University of Miami Health System

ABSTRACT 109 (ABRAMS)

Study Suggests A Need for Earlier Conversations About End-of-Life Decisions for Patients with High-Risk Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Only 60%

OF PATIENTS PARTICIPATED IN THEIR FINAL CODE STATUS CHANGE

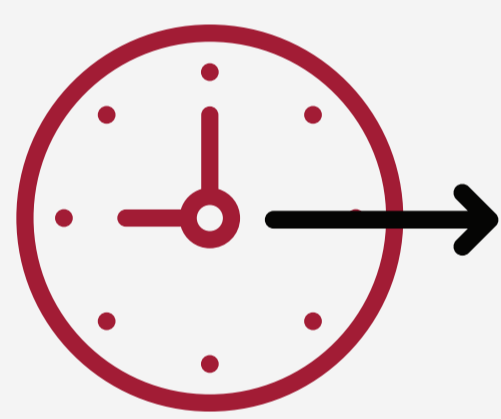


FINAL CODE STATUS CHANGE

A term used in health care settings to indicate the types of life-saving interventions a patient wishes to receive

ABSTRACT 697 (DE BOTTON)

Ivosidenib Combined with Azacitidine Improves Outcomes for Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia with IDH-1 Mutation Compared with Azacitidine Alone



Patients receiving a combination of ivosidenib and azacitidine

SURVIVED 3x LONGER

than those receiving azacitidine alone

AML MEDIAN SURVIVAL DURATION FOR PATIENTS RECEIVING

COMBINATION TREATMENT

2 YEARS

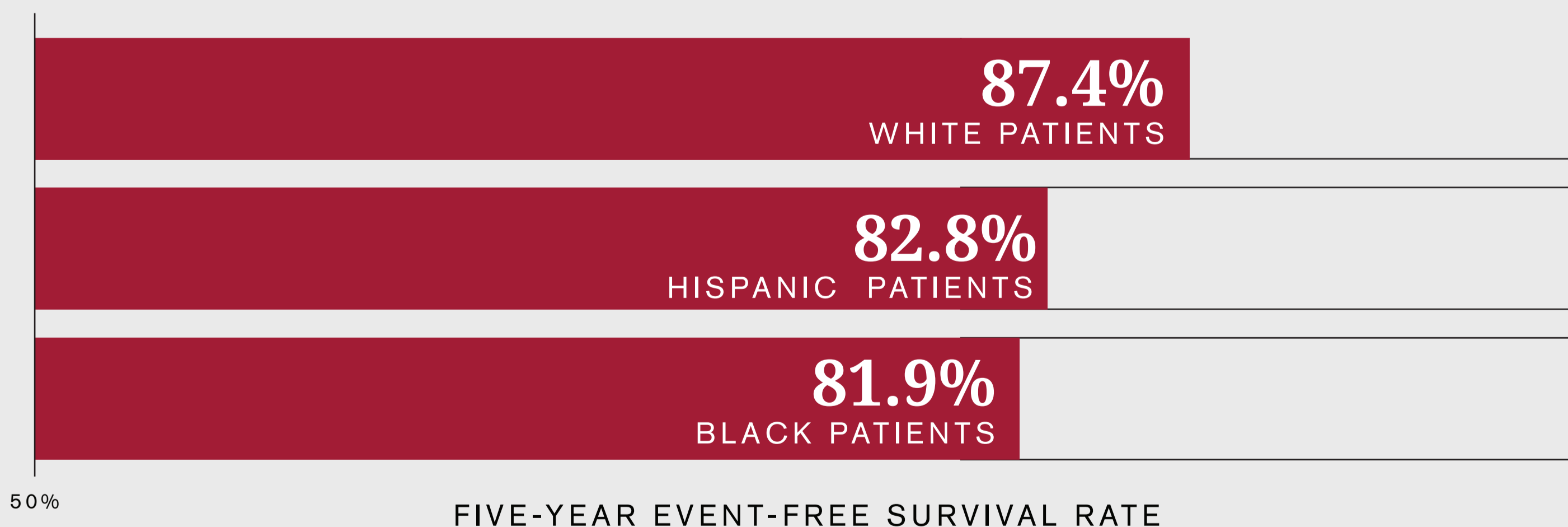
ONLY AZACITIDINE

8 MONTHS

ABSTRACT 211 (GUPTA)

Study Finds Persistent Racial Disparities in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Survival

A study of nearly 25,000 young people with ALL reveals significant gaps in survival rates between white, Hispanic, and Black patients, as well as worse outcomes among those of lower socioeconomic status.



ABSTRACT 337 (MUFFLY)

Study Reveals Mismatch Between Racial Diversity of Clinical Trial Participants and Young Patients with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in the U.S.

The results found that Hispanic patients were significantly underrepresented in a large clinical trial compared with the general patient population.

HISPANIC PATIENTS IN THE U.S. WITH AYA ALL
 HISPANIC PARTICIPANTS IN CALGB CLINICAL TRIALS

