



# WEBINAR

## V JORNADA ONCOFARMA

*Actualización en el manejo de la Leucemia Mieloide Aguda  
en el paciente adulto y pediátrico*

GEDEFO Centro - Canarias y Cataluña - Baleares

**LMA en niños: visión global para la Farmacia**

*JM Fernández HUiP La Fe, Valencia*

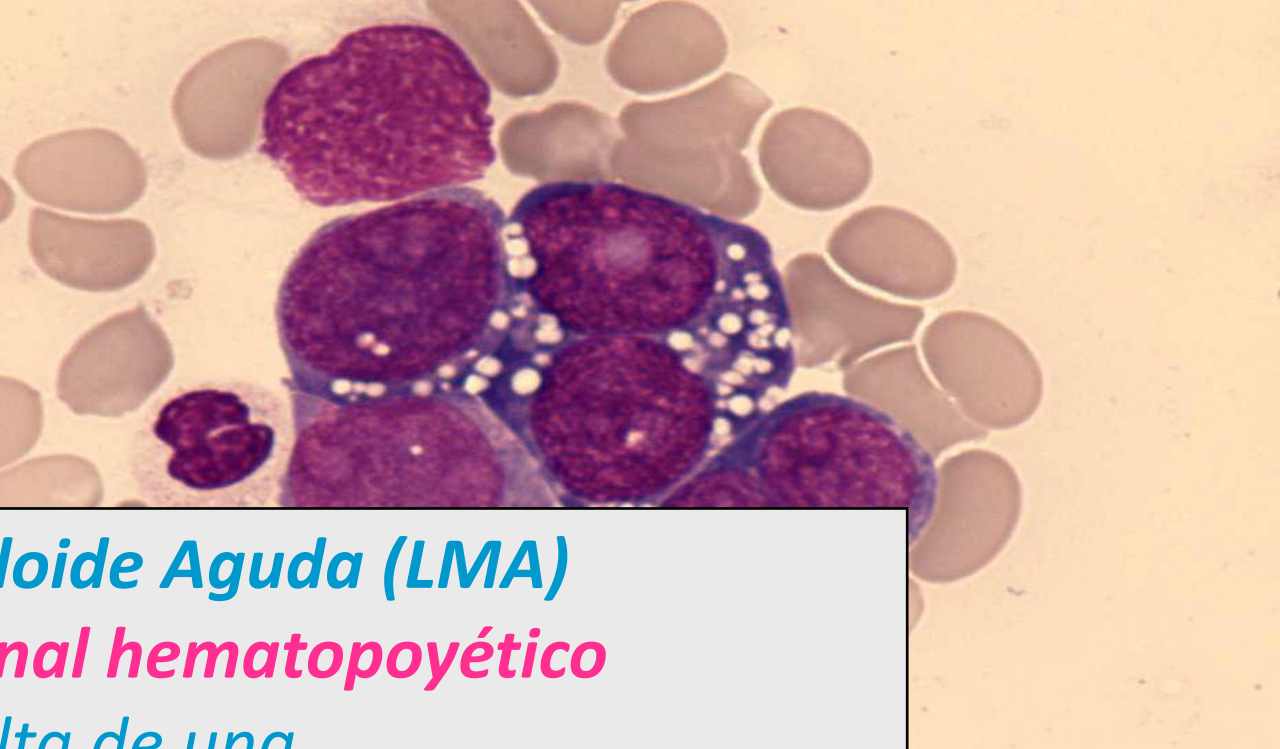
ORGANIZA:



# AGENDA

- 1- Introducción
- 2- Epidemiología
- 3- Patobiología
- 4- Tipos específicos de LMA
- 5- Clínica y Laboratorio
- 6- Grupos de riesgo y Tratamiento
- 7- Late effects

# INTRODUCCIÓN



*“La Leucemia Mieloide Aguda (LMA) es un **desorden clonal hematopoyético** que resulta de una **acumulación de alteraciones genéticas y epigenéticas** en las células progenitoras hematopoyéticas”*



# ▶ LMA en niños

Intro

## LMA en España: 35 casos <14a nuevos al año

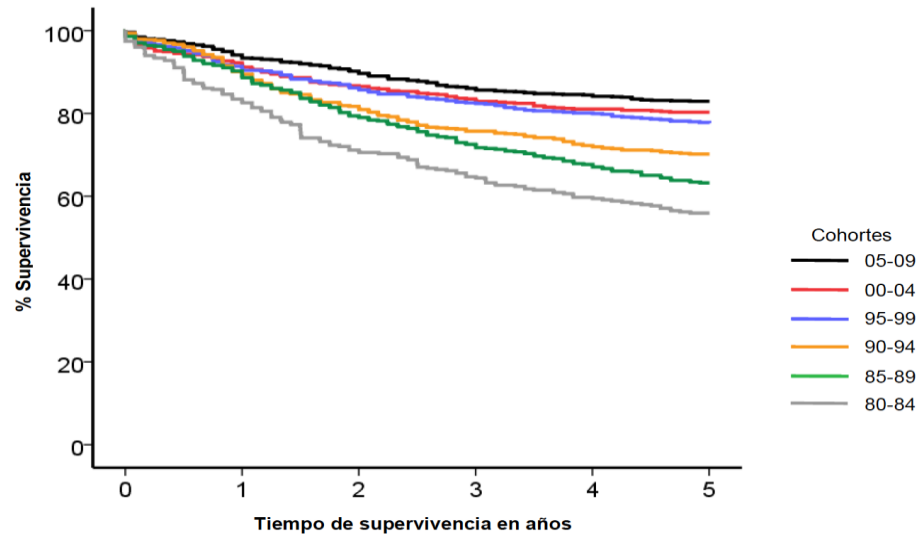
Grupos diagnósticos	N	%	Grupos de edad			
			0	1-4	5-9	10-14
<b>TODOS LOS TUMORES</b>	<b>19.991</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>2.257</b>	<b>6.992</b>	<b>5.488</b>	<b>5.254</b>
<b>I Leucemias, enf mielopro y mielodisp</b>	<b>5.422</b>	<b>27,1</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>2.418</b>	<b>1.588</b>	<b>1.097</b>
<b>la L linfoblásticas agudas (LLA)</b>	<b>4.296</b>	<b>79,2</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2.051</b>	<b>1.304</b>	<b>771</b>
la1 LLA cél precursoras	4.171	97,1	168	2.006	1.249	748
la2 LLA cél B maduras	123	2,9	2	45	55	21
la3 LLA cél T maduras y NK	2	0,05	0	0	0	2
la4 L linfoides NOS	0	0,0	0	0	0	0
<b>lb L mieloides agudas (LMA)</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>260</b>
lc Enf crónicas mielopro	82	1,5	7	14	23	38
ld Síndrome mielodisp y otras mielopro	81	1,5	21	35	15	10
le Leucemias no esp y otras	64	1,2	9	17	20	18

Casos registrados por grupo dx y por edad. De 0-14a 1980-2015

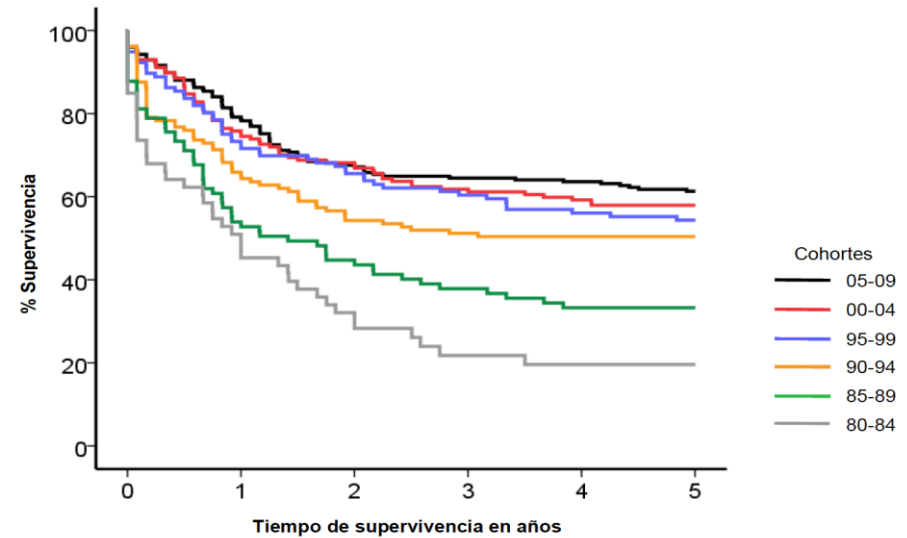
# ▶ LMA en niños

Intro

LLA n=3742



LMA n=772



SG a los 5 años del dx por cohortes de año de incidencia. 0-14a, 1980-2009

# ▶ LMA en niños

## Intro

- ◆ **Heterogénea**, incluye numerosos grupos genéticos diferentes
- ◆ Alteraciones genéticas y epigenéticas:  
*detención de la diferenciación y/o expansión incontrolada de precursores mieloides*
- ◆ **Infrecuente** (<20% de las LA pediátricas; Picos: <1a, adolescencia)
- ◆ Tratamiento: **citotóxicos inespecíficos** (...de los 80'')

+ TPH en casos seleccionados

- ◆ **Pronóstico: Mejoría** importante en las 3 últimas décadas

**RC>95%, SG>75%**

- Intensificación de la quimioterapia
- Estratificación más precisa de grupos de riesgo
- Mejora del tratamiento de soporte
- ERM (CF)
- Grupos cooperativos internacionales

## Collaborative Efforts Driving Progress in Pediatric Acute Myeloid Leukemia

C. Michel Zwaan, Edward A. Kolb, Dirk Reinhardt, Jonas Abrahamsson, Souichi Adachi, Richard Aplenc, Eveline S.J.M. De Bont, Barbara De Moerloose, Michael Dworzak, Brenda E.S. Gibson, Henrik Hasle, Guy Leysner, Franco Locatelli, Christine Ragu, Raul C. Ribeiro, Carmelo Rizzari, Jeffrey E. Rubnitz, Owen P. Smith, Lillian Sung, Daisuke Tomizawa, Marry M. van den Heuvel-Eibrink, Ursula Creutzig, and Gerritjan J.L. Kaspers

**Table 1. Summary of the Major International Cooperative Groups**

Group	Year Established	No. of Institutions	Annual Accrual		Comment
				of Patients	
AIEOP	1975	55 in Italy; 31 that care for children with AML		55-60	Over the years, AIEOP has been able to conduct prospective studies of autologous and allogeneic transplantations, one of which was randomized and made significant contributions to the field.
BFM-AML	1976	69		110	Initially, centers from the former West Germany participated in three studies. Since study AML-BFM 93 occurred, the centers of the former German Democratic Republic, all Austrian centers, and several Swiss centers joined the group; more centers from the Czech Republic and Slovakia also recently joined. Maintenance therapy and cranial irradiation have long been the standard of care, but this is now changing. Today, cranial irradiation is replaced by intensified intrathecal therapy in children without CNS involvement.
BSPHO	1996	7		15	Until 2003, BSPHO collaborated with approximately 20 sites in France and Portugal within the EORTC Children's Leukemia Group. Subsequently, BSPHO collaborated with DCOG on the DB AML-01 trial and now participates in the NOPHO-DBH consortium.
COG	2001	> 200		260	To add to the de novo AML experience, COG recently completed a phase III trial in ML-DS and a phase III trial in APL. Though these represented rare diseases, COG sites enrolled 108 patients with APL in 3.6 years and 205 children with ML-DS in 5.5 years.
DCOG	1972	6		25	DCOG has collaborated with many other groups and currently joins the NOPHO-DBH consortium. The care of complex pediatric oncology care in the Netherlands will be concentrated to a single center (Princess Máxima Center for Pediatric Oncology), which thus permits the DCOG to implement standards of care and initiatives in toxicity research for all patients.
JPLSG	2003	149		150	Approximately 90% of the children with AML in Japan are treated at JPLSG sites. Because the national health care system prohibits off-label use of drugs, newagent studies focus on obtaining approval for marketing authorization so that novel therapies can be used in children. However, lack of legislation to encourage pharmaceutical companies for pediatric drug development is a major obstacle for newagent studies in Japan.
NCRI CCL SG	2010	20		50	Greater than 95% of children (< 16 years old) with AML are treated at one of 20 national centers in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Funding of clinical trials is competitive and by application to a consortium of national charities, which favor randomized studies. Historically, the United Kingdom has treated children and adults within a combined AML trial. However, the next pediatric AML trial, MyeChild 01, will be an international United Kingdom, France, and Republic of Ireland collaboration.
NOPHO	1982	22		45	From 2008, all centers in Hong Kong participated in the AML2004 trial, and, in 2010, DCOG and BSPHO initiated a trial that was based on NOPHO-AML 2004. The cooperation with DCOG, BSPHO, and Hong Kong has resulted in the opening of a new de novo AML treatment study, NOPHO-DBH AML-2012, in 2013.
SFCE	2000	28		38	In France, until the end of the 80s, children with AML were treated according to adult AML protocols. At the beginning of 2000, LAME and EORTC groups joined the French academic society for pediatric cancer, SFCE. SFCE will join the MyeChild 01 study with the NCRI.
SJCRH	1962	8		40	St Jude Children's Research Hospital, funded by the American Lebanese Syrian Associated Charities, has conducted two randomized, multi-institutional trials since 2002. Investigators have also shown that antibacterial prophylaxis dramatically reduced the incidence of bacterial infection, decreased length of hospital stays, and could be safely administered by caregivers in the outpatient setting.

Abbreviations: AIEOP, The Italian Association for Pediatric Hematology and Oncology; AML, acute myeloid leukemia; APL, acute promyelocytic leukemia; BFM-AML, The Berlin-Frankfurt-Münster AML Group; BSPHO, The Belgian Society of Paediatric Haematology and Oncology; COG, Children's Oncology Group; DBH, Dutch-Belgium-Hong Kong; DCOG, The Dutch Childhood Oncology Group; DDR, German Democratic Republic; EORTC, European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer; I-BFM-SG, The International BFM Study Group; JPLSG, The Japanese Pediatric Leukemia/Lymphoma Study Group; LAME, Leucemie Aigue Myeloide Enfant; ML-DS, myeloid leukemia of Down syndrome; NCRI CCL SG, The Leukaemia Subgroup of the National Cancer Research Institute Children's Cancer and Leukaemia Study Group; NOPHO, The Nordic Society of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology; SFCE, Société Française de lutte contre les Cancers et leucémies de l'Enfant et de l'adolescent; SJCRH, St Jude Children's Research Hospital.



# ▶ LMA en niños




## Intro

- ◆ Diferencias importantes con LMA adultos, lo que justifica aproximación específica
  - Incidencia
  - Genética/molecular
  - Comorbilidades
  - Tolerancia al tratamiento
- ◆ Cuatro grupos con distinto tratamiento
  - LMA de novo
  - LPA
  - LMA- SD
  - LMA en recaída

# EPIDEMIOLÓGÍA

# ▶ LMA en niños

## Epidemiología

- ◆ **20% de las LA** de niños y adolescentes
- ◆ Incidencia constante en las últimas 4 décadas
- ◆  =  . Más frecuente en **< 2a** y **adolescentes**
- ◆ **APL y CBF**: Muy infrecuentes en <3a,
- ◆ **AMKL, ML-DS**: lactantes
- ◆ **APL**: Mediterráneos
- ◆ **S Constitucionales** :
  - S Down, A Fanconi, S Bloom, Neurofibromatosis, S Noonan, Neutropenia congénita, Haploinsuficiencia germinal de oncogenes específicos (RUNX-1)
- ◆ Rad Ionizante, alquilantes, Inh Topoisomerasa, benceno
- ◆ **No causa conocida en la mayoría**

# BIOLOGÍA



THErapy IN PRACTICE

# Current Management of Childhood Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Jeffrey E. Rubnitz<sup>1,2</sup>

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## Collaborative Efforts Driving Progress in Pediatric Acute Myeloid Leukemia

C. Michel Zwaan, Edward A. Kolb, Dirk Reinhardt, Jonas Abrahamsson, Souichi Adachi, Richard Aplenc, Eveline S.J.M. De Bont, Barbara De Moerloose, Michael D. Guy Leverger, Franco Locatelli, Christine Ragu, Raul C. P. Owen P. Smith, Lillian Sung, Daisuke Tomizawa, Marrisa Ursula Creutzig, and Donna E.S. Gibson, Henrik Hasle, Jan Stary, Jeffrey E. Rubnitz, and Ursula Creutzig



Review article

### Diagnosis and management of acute myeloid leukemia in adolescents: recommendations from the International BFM Study Group

\*Ursula Creutzig,<sup>1</sup> \*Marry M. van den Heuvel-Eibrink,<sup>2</sup> Brenna A. Alperman,<sup>3</sup> Eveline de Bont,<sup>6</sup> Jochen Harbott,<sup>7</sup> Henrik Hasle,<sup>8</sup> Donna Johnston,<sup>9</sup> Akihiro Kuroki,<sup>10</sup> Guy Leverger,<sup>12</sup> Ester Mejstrikova,<sup>13</sup> Soheil Meshinchi,<sup>14</sup> Andrea Pession,<sup>15</sup> Jan Stary,<sup>18</sup> Christian M. Zwaan,<sup>2</sup> †Gertjan J. L. Kaspers,<sup>19</sup> and †Dirk Reinhardt,<sup>1</sup> on behalf of the International BFM Study Group

# Acute Myeloid Leukemia

PEDIATRICS INTERNATIONAL

Official Journal of the Japan Pediatric Society



Pediatrics International (2016) 58, 71–80

Review Article

## Acute myeloid leukemia in children

Takashi Taga,<sup>1</sup> Daisuke Tomizawa,<sup>2</sup> Hiroyuki Takahashi,<sup>3</sup> and Masahito Ueda<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Shiga University of Medical Science, Saitama, Japan  
<sup>2</sup>National Center for Child Health and Development, Tokyo, Japan  
<sup>3</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan  
<sup>4</sup>Human Health Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

doi: 10.1111/ped.12865

## Expert Review of Anticancer Therapy

ISSN: 1473-7140 (Print) 1744-8328 (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/ier20>

## Clinical challenges in de novo pediatric acute myeloid leukemia

Kim Klein,<sup>1</sup> Valérie de Haas,<sup>2</sup> Gertjan J.L. Kaspers,<sup>3</sup> Ursula Creutzig,<sup>4</sup> and Tamara Alperman<sup>5</sup>

## Genetics in Acute Myeloid Leukemia: New Directions in Adult Age Groups

Christine von Neuhoff, MD<sup>2</sup>, and Joelle Tchinda<sup>7</sup>

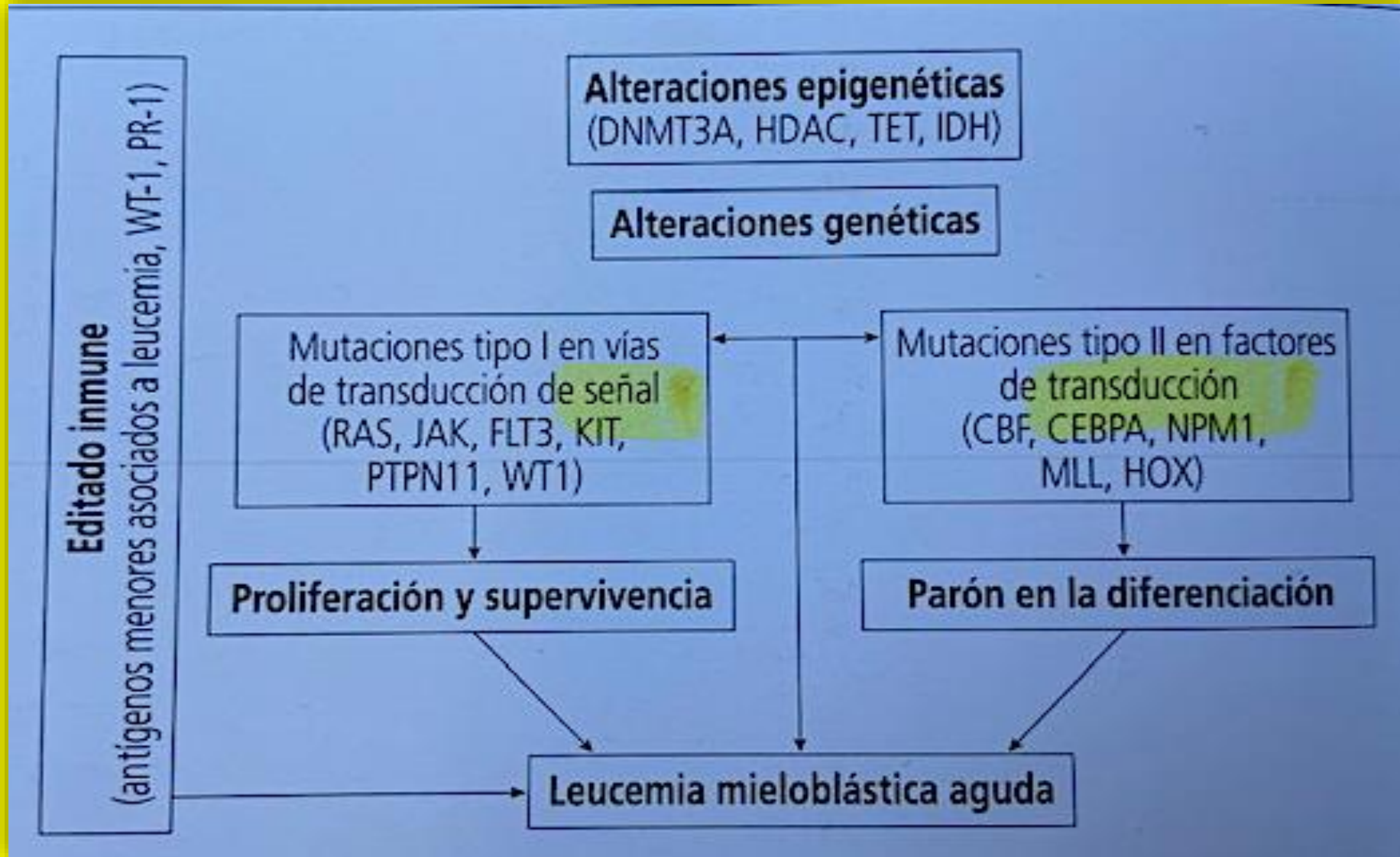
Children's Cancer Hospital, University of Tokyo and National Center for Child Health and Development, Tokyo, Japan



- ◆ **Secuenciación masiva** de genoma, exoma y de RNA
- ◆ **Info de adultos...** en niños es similar, con diferentes frecuencias
- ◆ **Mutaciones y fusiones** de genes

señalización  
regulación de la transcripción  
modificación de la cromatina  
transporte núcleo- citoplasma

- ◆ **Morfología/ Histoquímica: FAB**  
Valor pronóstico y terapéutico limitado
- ◆ **Alteraciones citogenéticas y moleculares: WHO 16**
- ◆ **Heterogenidad de la LMA ped**
- ◆ **Nuevas técnicas:** Nuevos tipos de LMA. (No todos en WHO 16)
- ◆ N<sup>o</sup> muy limitado de **mutaciones somáticas**
- ◆ **2 tipos genéricos de mutación: clase I** confieren ventaja proliferativa o de supervivencia; **clase II** bloquean diferenciación y promueven autopropagación  
Las mutaciones I y II frecuentemente **cooperan** para transformar una célula normal en leucémica





# ▶ LMA en niños

Patobiol

- ◆ Los **niños** tienen **hallazgos citogenéticos y moleculares favorables** con mayor frecuencia que los adultos
- ◆ **Lactantes** : > incidencia de LMA  
genética desfavorable  
45% 11q23/MLL; trasloc balanceadas muy raras
- ◆ **Cariotipo normal**: Incidencia aumenta con la edad
- ◆ **t (8,21)**: muy raro en lactantes, pico en la infancia, baja con edad
- ◆ **inv(16)/t(16,16)**: similar a t (8,21), pero mayor incidencia en lactantes

## ◆ **NMP1, FLT3, CEBPA:**

- NMP1 Pico de incidencia en adultos (35- 60)
- ★ FLT3-ITD: menos frecuente (>20%), pero igual distribución que NPM1
- CEBPA doble mutación : Pico a los 30 y luego decrece

RESUMEN

## ◆ **11q23/ MLL**

- Incidencia disminuye con la edad (**pico en lactantes**)
- **t(9;11)(p22;q23)/MLLT3-KMT2A** (lactantes)
- Otras t que implican reordenamiento de MLL

◆ Grupos **genéticos desfavorables** : menos frecuentes en niños

◆ **Cariotipo complejo** : lactantes y >>60a

# Subtipos Específicos de LMA

# ▶ LMA en niños

TEspecíf

## LPA

- ◆ Morfológicamente M3
- ◆ Diana de ATRA y ATO: Ambos son capaces de diferenciar blastos de LPA y procurar RC. Mejoría de la OS y EFS
- ◆ ATRA disminuye la tendencia hemorrágica durante la inducción
- ◆ Sospecha de LPA → Inicio urgente de ATRA
- ◆ ATRA + ATO (No QMT) en SR ( L <10x 10e9/ mL)

# ▶ LMA en niños

TEspecíf

LT SD

LMA SD

- ◆ Pronóstico muy favorable. **OS > 90%**
- ◆ **M7**; incidencia 500x población general
- ◆ Blastos muy sensibles a la QMT
- ◆ **Tratamientos adaptados** (menor toxicidad )
- ◆ Recaídas infrecuentes pero de muy mal pronóstico

**Clínica**

**y**

**Laboratorio**

# ▶ LMA en niños

Clin & Lab

## ➔ Clínica

- ◆ La mayoría: Signos y síntomas de **insuficiencia medular**
  - palidez, astenia, sangrado espontáneo nasal y/o gingival y/o cutáneo, fiebre e infección, casi siempre graves
- ◆ Proceso **muy agudo**: raros los síntomas de enfermedad crónica ( pérdida de peso ...) y **grave con mucha frecuencia**
- ◆ Hepatoesplenomegalia, linfadenopatías, dolor óseo: menos frecuentes que en LLA

## Clínica

- ◆ Infiltración **extramedular**
  - Cloromas, sarcomas granulocíticos
  - Órbita, paraespinal
  - Hipertrofia gingival (LMA con componente monocítico)
  - Piel :
    - únicas o múltiples
    - pápulas violáceas o nódulos
    - lactantes
- ◆ **Hiperleucocitosis/ Hiperviscosidad**: Síntomas neurológicos, pulmonares, hemodinámicos...
- ◆ Infiltración **testicular / SNC**: Muy infrecuente





## Laboratorio

- ◆ Medianas recuentos en sp:  
Leucocitos **20** × 10e9/L,  
Hemoglobina **9** g/dL  
Plaquetas **60** × 10e9/L.
- ◆ La mayoría tiene **blastos** circulantes
- ◆ **AMO**/ BiopsiaMO/ Biopsia cloroma
- ◆ **Coagulopatía** muy frec en **LPA**. Resto 5%
- ◆ BQ: **LDH**, A Úrico, Ca, P, Cr....

# ▶ LMA en niños

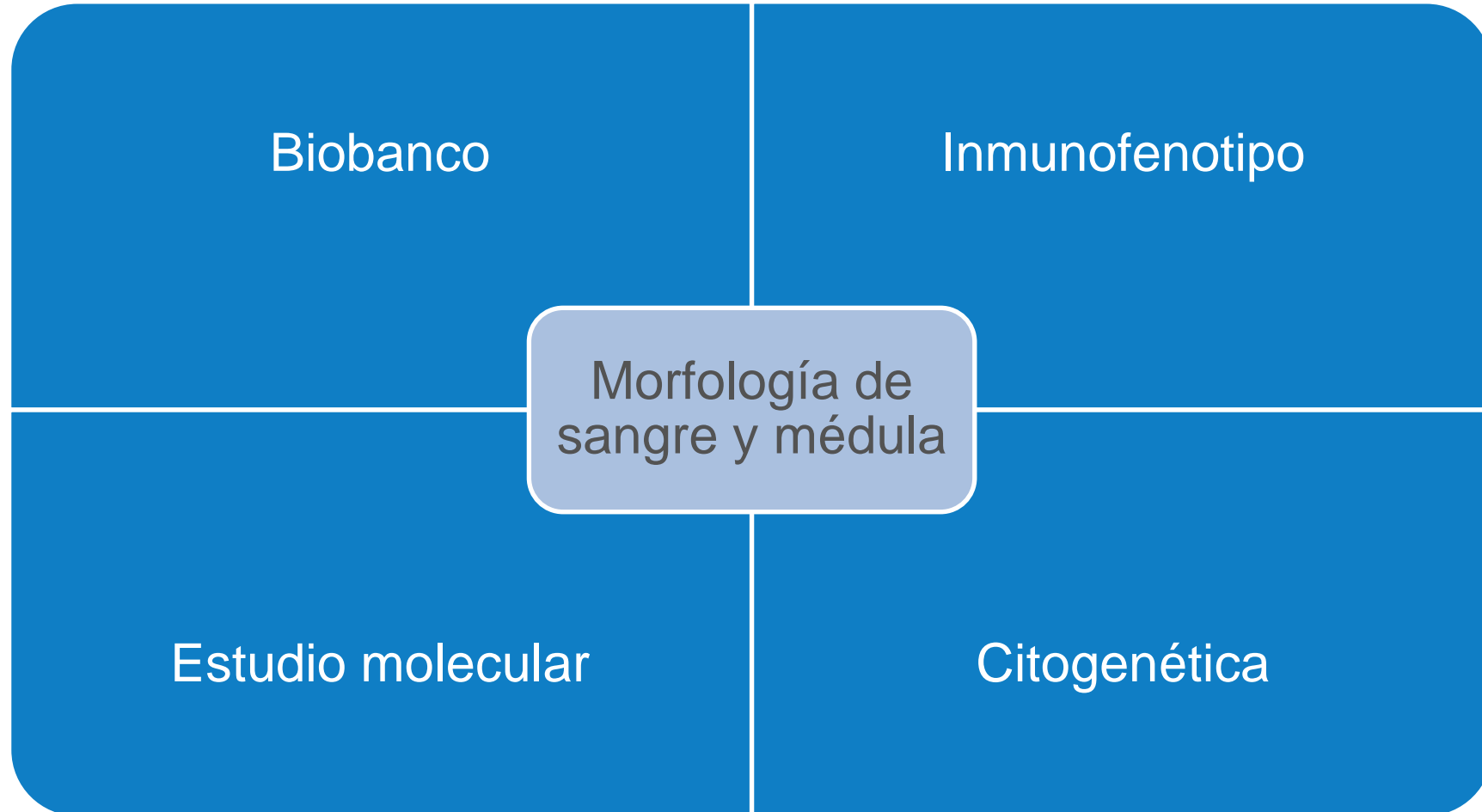
Clin & Lab

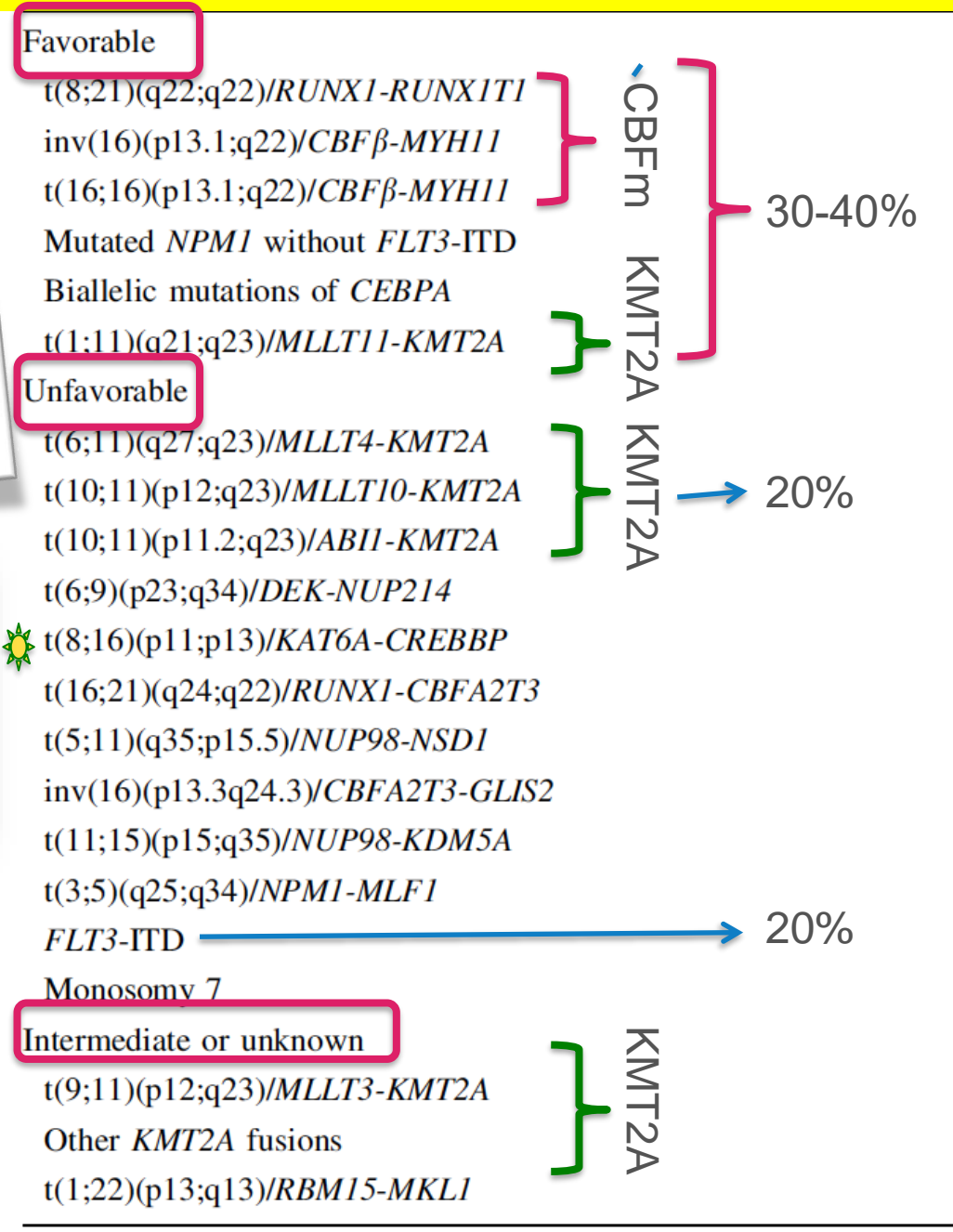
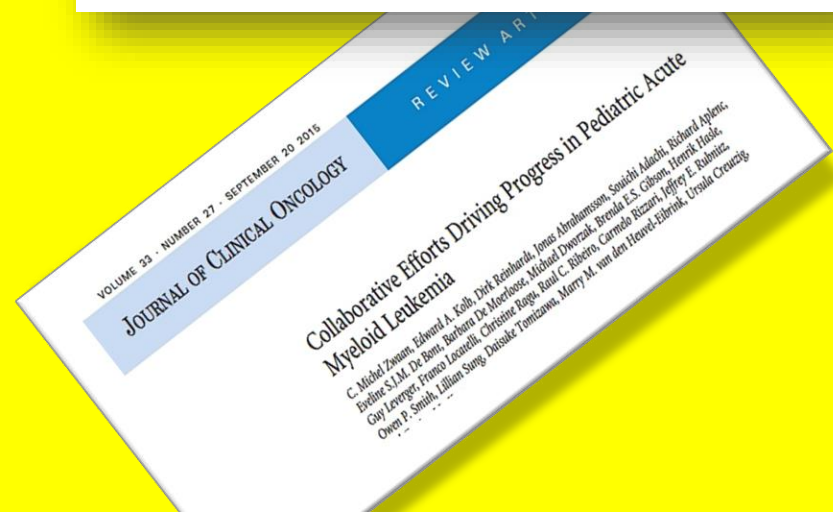
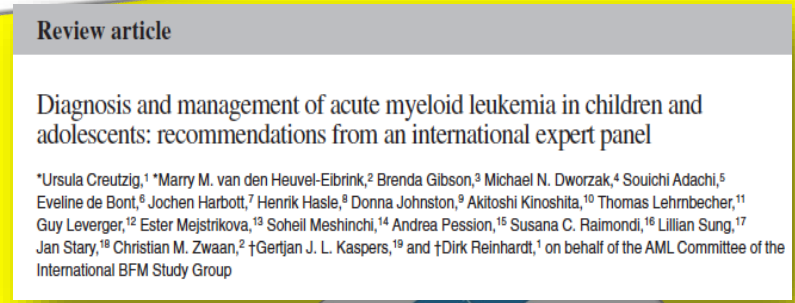
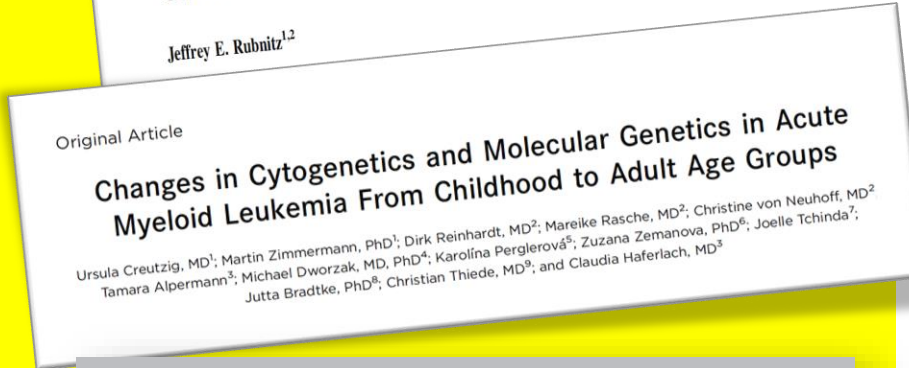
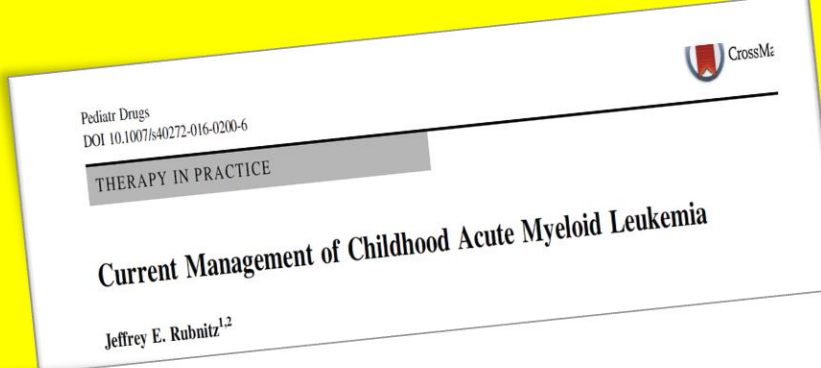
## Diagnóstico

### ◆ AMO

*“A diagnosis of AML is confirmed when **20% or more** of nucleated bone marrow cells are **blasts of myeloid origin**, or when the blasts contain **AML-specific genetic lesions, regardless of blast percentage**”*

# Recomendaciones de la European Leukemia Net (ELN)

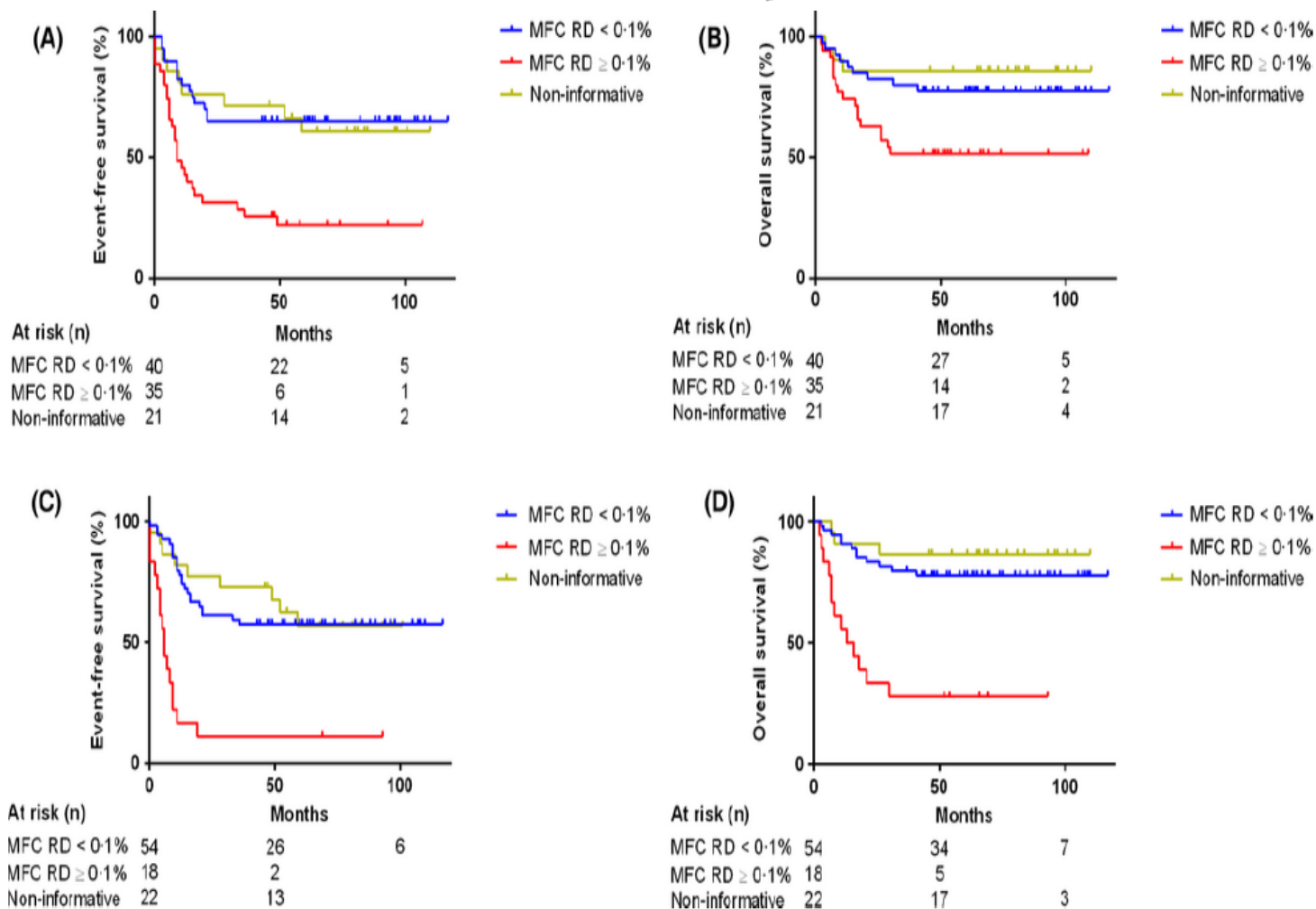




## Factores pronósticos

- ◆ Factores **genéticos**
- ◆ **Respuesta al tratamiento** , que refleja:
  - Factores intrínsecos de la enfermedad
  - Factores del huésped
  - Intensidad y adecuación del tratamiento
- ◆ Cuantificación
  - PCR:** Sensibilidad 0.01%–0.001%. **Aplicable en sólo 50%**  
Significado de la persistencia del transcrito molecular no idéntica en distintas LMA (*PML-RARA* vs *RUNX1-RUNX1T1* and *CBFβ-MYH11*)
  - CF (LAIP)** Sensibilidad 0.1%–0.01%, pero puede **aplicarse al 90% de los pacientes**

# Residual disease detected by flow cytometry is an independent predictor of survival in childhood acute myeloid leukaemia; results of the NOPHO-AML 2004 study



(A)(B) Evaluación ERM día 15, (C)(D) Evaluación ERM antes de la consolidación

Tierens A et al. Brit J Haematol (2016)



# Tratamiento



- ◆ “3+7” RC 60-70%: inducción estándar en los 80’’
- ◆ Tres décadas de **ensayos**, para determinar:
  - Dosis óptima y tipo de antraciclina
  - Duración del tratamiento de inducción
  - Intensificación de Ara C en inducción
  - Duración del tratamiento post remisión
  - Beneficio de nuevos agentes
  - Valor de la monitorización de la ERM
- ◆ Y, ...**quedan muchas por responder**

# ▶ LMA en niños

Tto

- ◆ **RC >90%; OS > 70%**
- ◆ **4-5 bloques** de QMT intensiva (antraciclinas, AraC, VP 16)
- ◆ **HSCT en RC1** en pacientes de alto riesgo seleccionados
- ◆ **No** evidencia que justifique tto de **mantenimiento**
- ◆ Ensayos randomizados : tasas de RC similares con independencia de la dosis de de AraC, del tipo de antraciclina o de la adición de otros análogos nucleósidos o de la adición de GO.
- ◆ 1980s- 1990s: **Intensificación post RC** mejora significativamente los resultados

## ▶ Profilaxis SNC

- ◆ **LCR +** al dx hasta **30%**
- ◆ Sin profilaxis 20% de las recaídas con infiltración de SNC, mientras que con profilaxis, infiltración SNC en el 10% (BFM)
- ◆ Casi todos los grupos pediátricos la incluyen
- ◆ **Radioterapia:** muy **devaluada**, incluso en los casos de infiltración ( St Jude, NOPHO...)
- ◆ Tipo de profilaxis: No hay estudios randomizados



## Papel del HSCT

- ◆ Indicado en **grupos seleccionados**
- ◆ **Autólogo** : abandonado
- ◆ No hay ensayos R (TPH vs QMT)
- ◆ Estudios retrospectivos : beneficio del TPH (RI)
- ◆ **Indicaciones:** No idénticas en los diferentes grupos
- ◆ **Genética de AR + mala respuesta**

## ▶ LMA en niños

Tto

### Ensayos prospectivos colaborativos en marcha

- ◆ **AIEOP/BFM (2021): CPX-351** (inducción); acondicionamiento (Bu-Cy-Mel vs Treo-Flu-Thiotepa); **sorafenib**, uso compasivo / **midostaurin** en un ensayo separado. (FLT3-mutado)
- ◆ **COG (2021): CPX-351** (inducción) y **gilteritinib** (FLT3-mutado); todos reciben **GO**; **desrazoxano** en rama estándar
- ◆ **JCCG (2020): GO** en riesgos alto e intermedio; una dosis 3 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, en cada ciclo de consolidación
- ◆ **MyeChild: GO** and allo-SCT
- ◆ **St. Jude (2019):** “Imprimación” epigenética **azacitidine/decitabine** (inducción); **ASP/ARA-C** como 5º ciclo para RI y AR sin donante

## Recaídas

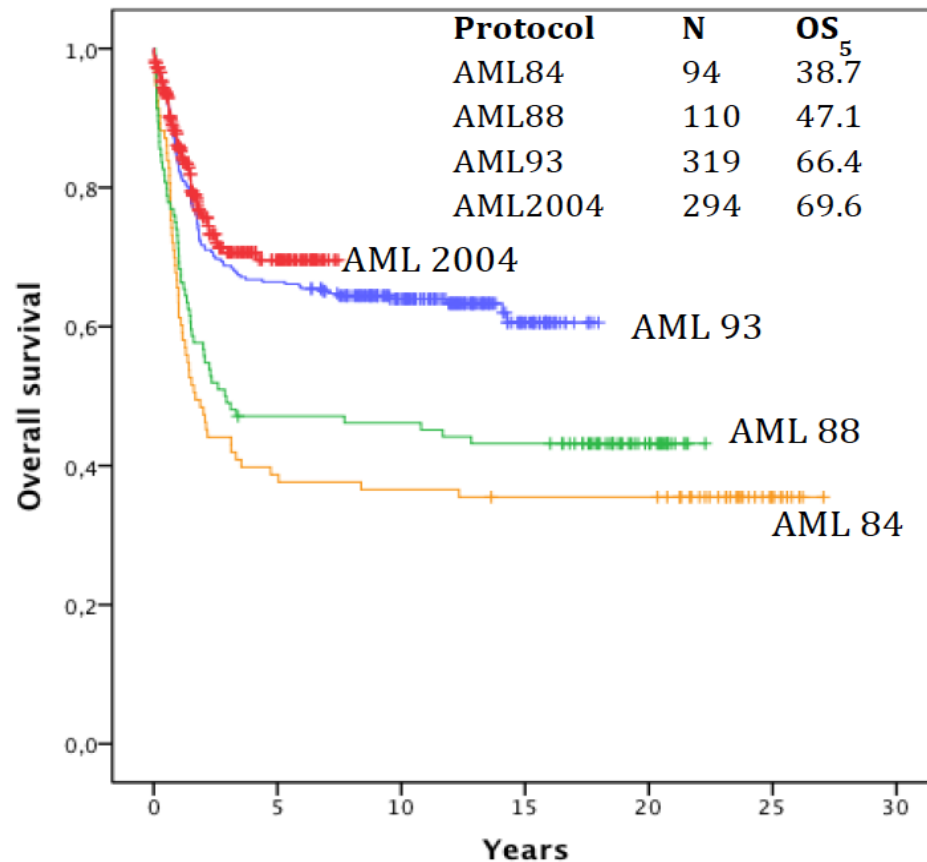
- ◆ 25- 30% de los pacientes, la mayoría en el **primer año** sin tratamiento
- ◆ **1-2 ciclos de QMT intensiva y HSCT**
  - ▲ IDA FLA
  - ▲ GO
  - ▲ Clofarabina
  - ▲ CPX 351
- ◆ Recaídas precoces **post HSCT muy mal pronóstico**

## Tratamiento de soporte

- ◆ **Crítico**
- ◆ **Series históricas:** Elevada mortalidad derivada de la enfermedad y del tratamiento
- ◆ **Hiperleucocitosis (20% de los pacientes)**
  - Hiperhidratación+ rasburicasa
  - Hemostasia
  - Leucaféresis???
- ◆ **Neutropenia severa prolongada:**
  - **Antibióticos** : ciprofloxacino, teicoplanina
  - **Antifúngicos:** voriconazol, posaconazol
  - **G-CSF ??**
- ◆ **Prevención y manejo de la mucositis**

# ▶ Tratamiento LMA en España

## NOPHO DBH 2012



Escandinavia

Países bajos

Hong Kong

Israel

Estonia

**España**



# ▶ Tratamiento LMA en España

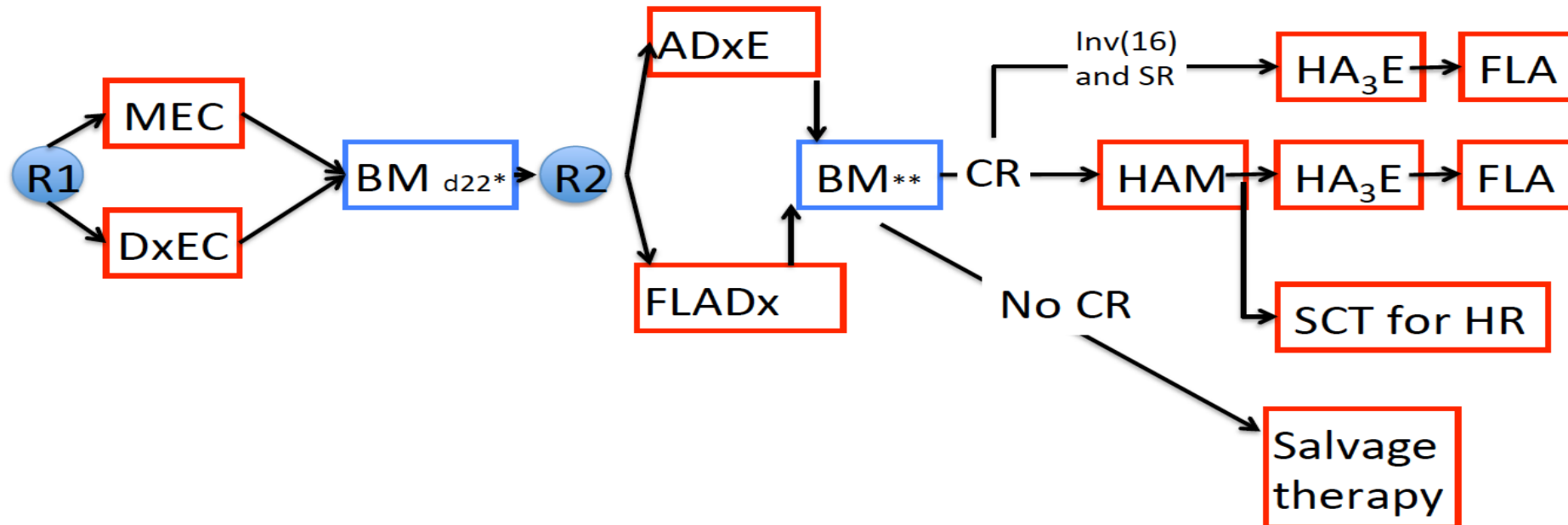
## NOPHO-DBH AML 2012

### Rationale of NOPHO-DBH AML 2012

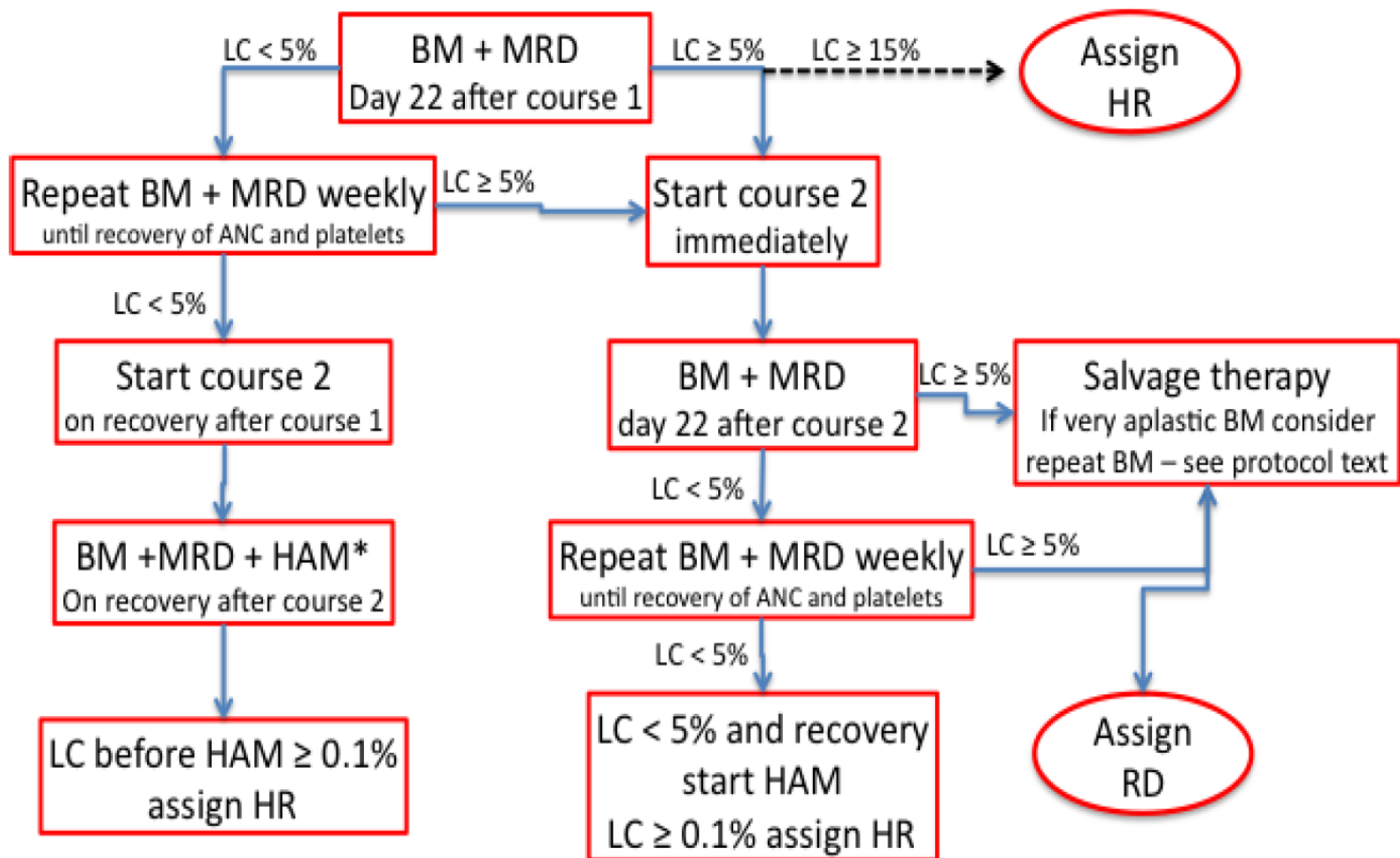
- Intensify induction therapy  
Use backbone from successful Japanese AML99 study
- Response-guided decision to start the 2<sup>nd</sup> block
- Improved use of therapy response for risk stratification  
Standardisation of flow:
  - sampling
  - panels
  - instrumentation
  - analysis algorithm
- Improve outcome for t(8;21)
- Improve outcome for patients with poor response and for those with FLT3-ITD (and wt NPM1) by allo-SCT

# ▶ Tratamiento LMA en España

## NOPHO-DBH AML 2012 outline



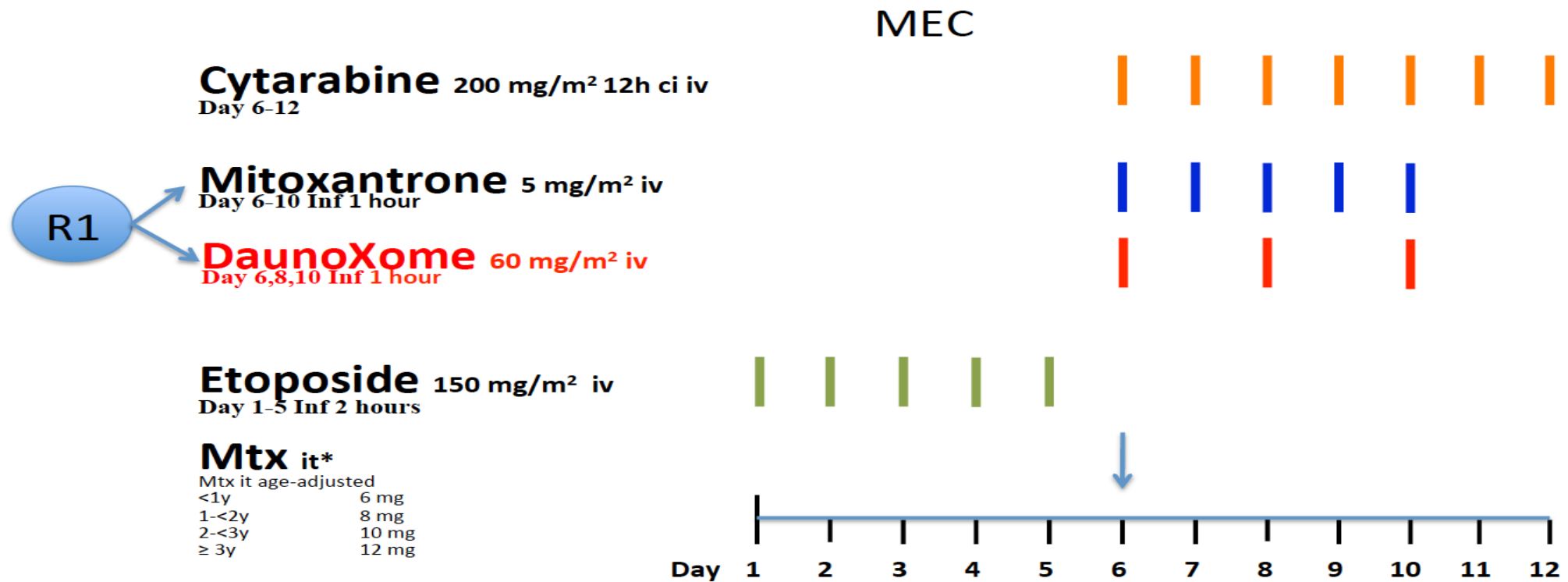
# ► Tratamiento LMA en España



# ▶ Tratamiento LMA en España

## NOPHO-DBH AML 2012

### Randomisation 1 MEC or DxEC



Children < 1y or < 10kg  
Cytarabine 6.7 mg/kg  
Etoposide 5 mg/kg  
Mitoxantrone 0.17 mg/kg

# ▶ Tratamiento LMA en España

## NOPHO-DBH AML 2012

## 2<sup>nd</sup> randomisation ADxE vs FLADx

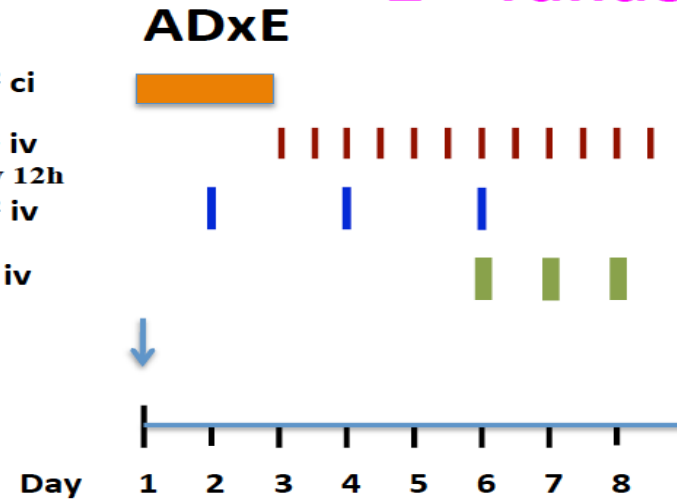
**Cytarabine 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> ci**  
Day 1,2

**Cytarabine 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> iv**  
Day 3-8, 30 min inf, every 12h

**Daunoxome 60 mg/m<sup>2</sup> iv**  
Day 2,4,6 1 hour inf

**Etoposide 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup> iv**  
Day 6,7,8 2 hour

**Mtx it**  
Mtx it age-adjusted  
<1y 6 mg  
1-<2y 8 mg  
2-<3y 10 mg  
≥ 3y 12 mg

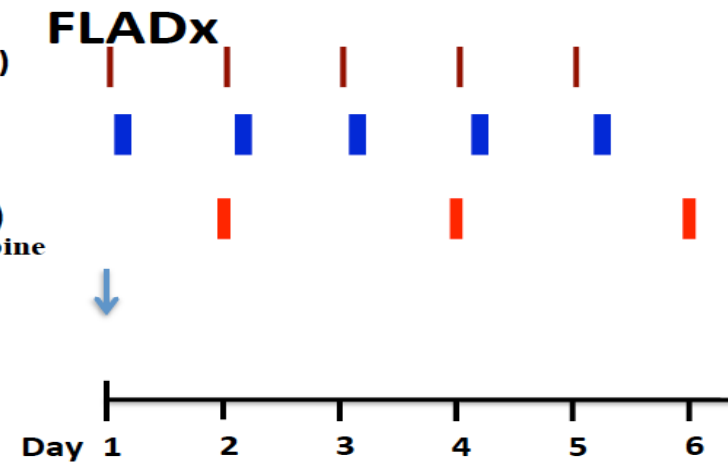


**Fludarabine 30 mg/m<sup>2</sup> iv (30min)**  
Day 1-5

**Cytarabine 2000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> inf (3h)**  
Day 1-5 4h after fludarabine

**Daunoxome 60 mg/m<sup>2</sup> iv inf (1h)**  
Day 2,4,6 immediately after fludarabine

**Mtx it**  
Mtx it age-adjusted  
<1y 6 mg  
1-<2y 8 mg  
2-<3y 10 mg  
≥ 3y 12 mg



# ▶ Tratamiento LMA en España

## NOPHO-DBH AML 2012

### 12.7. Consolidation course 1 HAM

**Cytarabine 1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> inf (2h)**

Day 1-3 every 12 hours

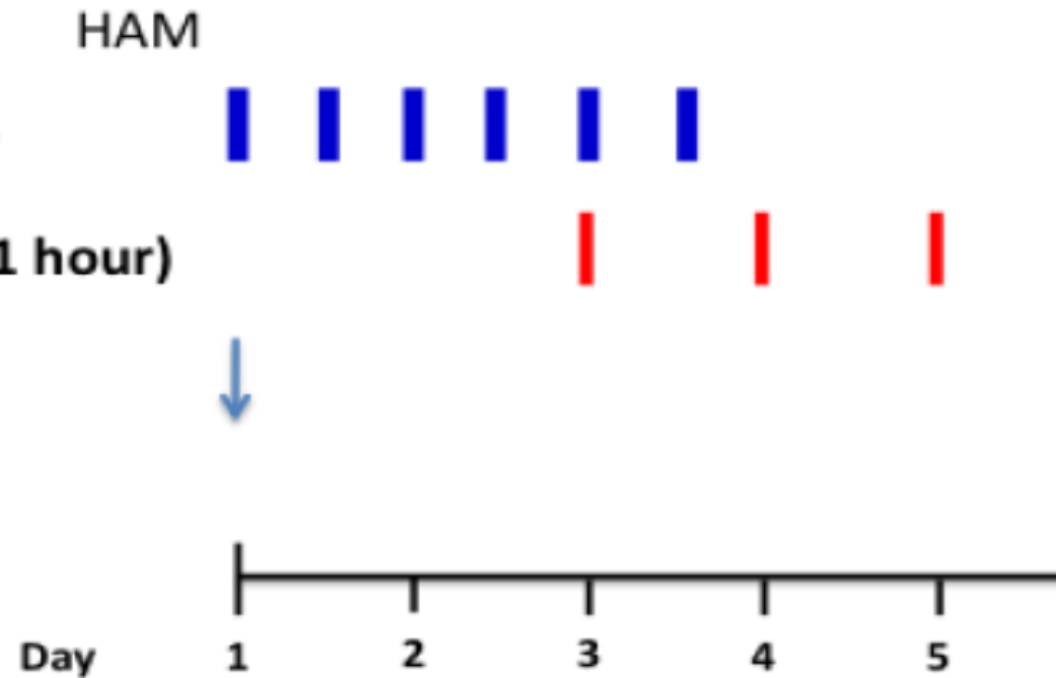
**Mitoxantrone 10 mg/m<sup>2</sup> iv inf (1 hour)**

Day 3,4,5

**Mtx it**

Mtx it age-adjusted

<1y	6 mg
1-<2y	8 mg
2-<3y	10 mg
≥ 3y	12 mg



© 2012

# ▶ Tratamiento LMA en España

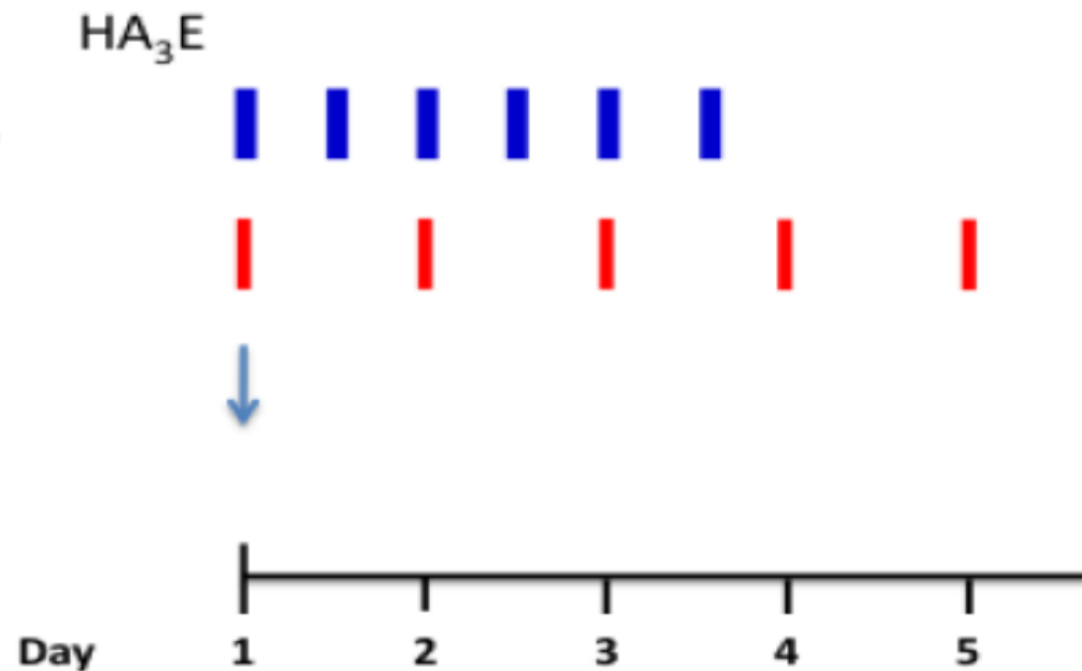
## NOPHO-DBH AML 2012

### 12.8. Consolidation course 2 HA<sub>3</sub>E

**Cytarabine 3000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> inf (2h)**  
Day 1-3 every 12 hours

**Etoposide 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> inf (1h)**  
Day 1-5

**MTX it**  
Mtx it age-adjusted  
<1y 6 mg  
1-<2y 8 mg  
2-<3y 10 mg  
≥ 3y 12 mg



# ► Tratamiento LMA en España

## NOPHO-DBH AML 2012

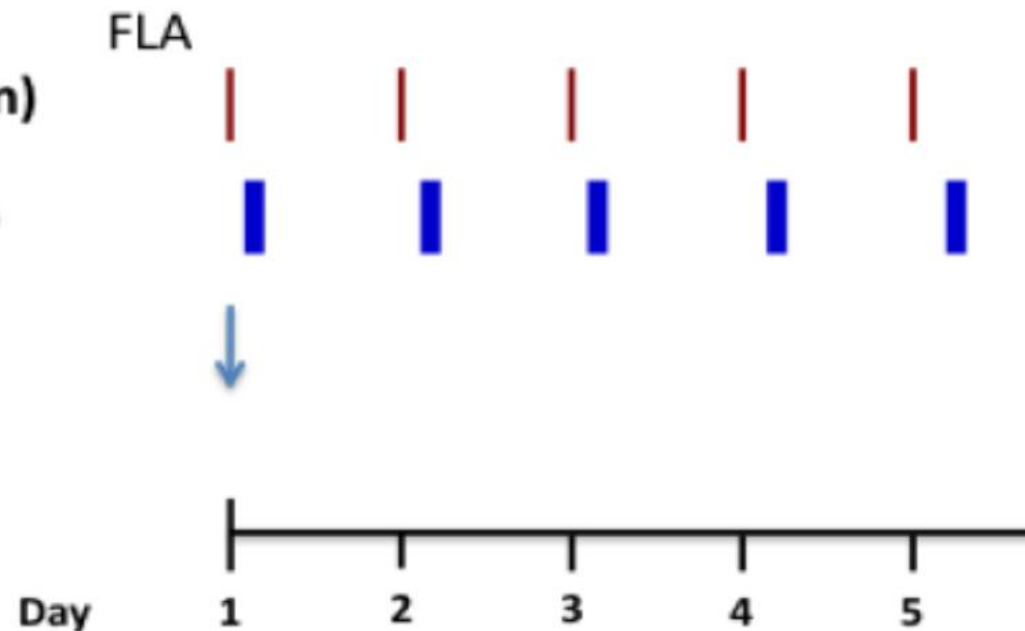
### 12.9. Consolidation course 3 FLA

**Fludarabine 30 mg/m<sup>2</sup> iv (30min)**  
Day 1-5

**Cytarabine 2000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> inf (3h)**  
Day 1-5 4h after fludarabine

#### Mtx it

Mtx it age-adjusted  
<1y 6 mg  
1-<2y 8 mg  
2-<3y 10 mg  
≥ 3y 12 mg





## ▶ Tratamiento LMA en España

# Laboratorios de referencia: áreas de influencia

H. Clínico Universitario de Santiago  
H. Universitario Miguel Servet  
H. Universitario Virgen del Rocío

H. Universitario la Paz  
H. Universitario Gregorio  
Marañón  
H. Regional Universitario de  
Málaga



H. de la Santa Creu i  
Sant Pau  
H. Universitario Vall  
d'Hebrón  
H. Universitario de  
Cruces

H. Clínico Universitario de  
Valencia  
H. General Universitario de  
Alicante  
H. Clínico Universitario  
Virgen de la Arrixaca

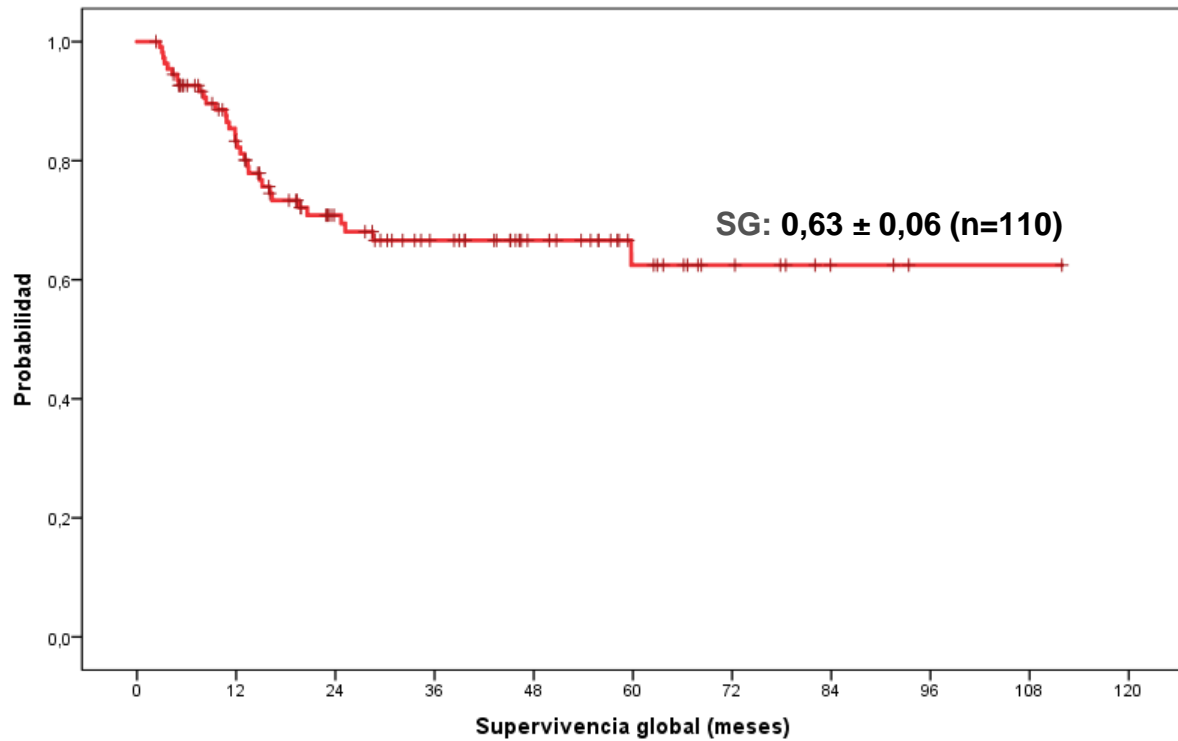
Financiación para mensajería



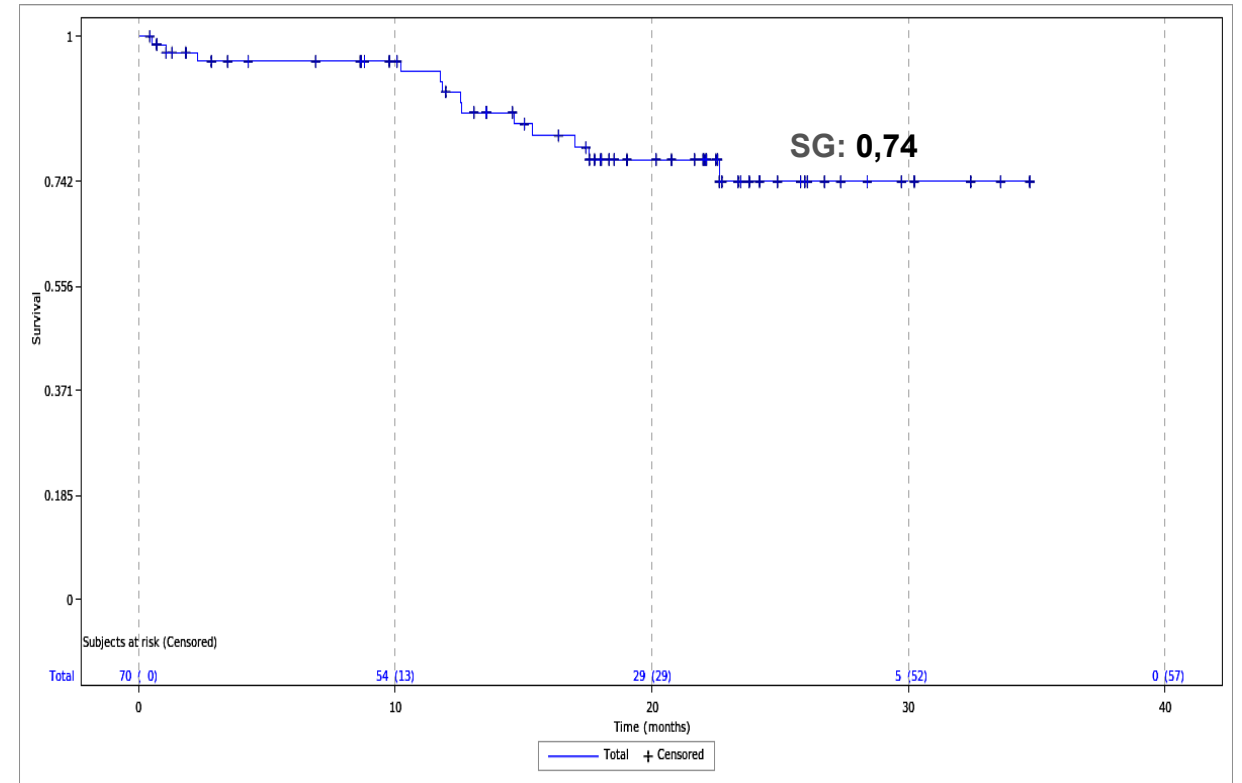


# Supervivencia Global

## LMA SHOP 2007



## NOPHO DBH 2012, Spain

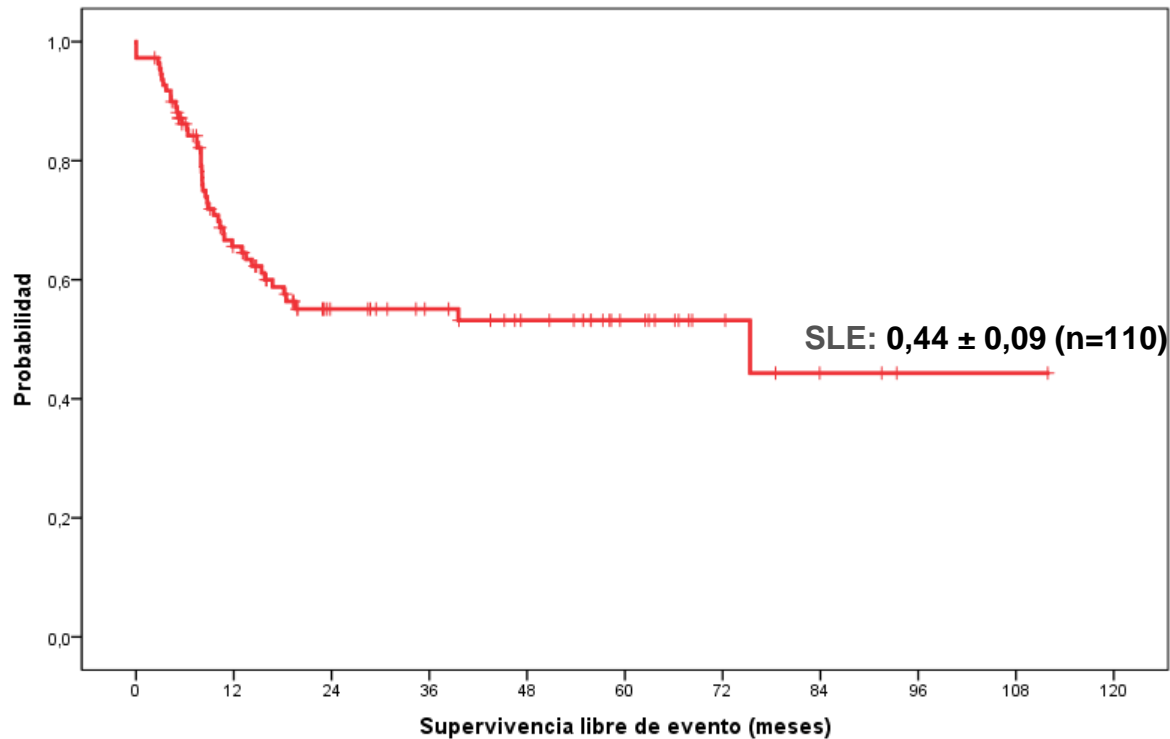


Mediana de seguimiento: 22,93 meses

Noviembre 2016

# Supervivencia Libre de Eventos

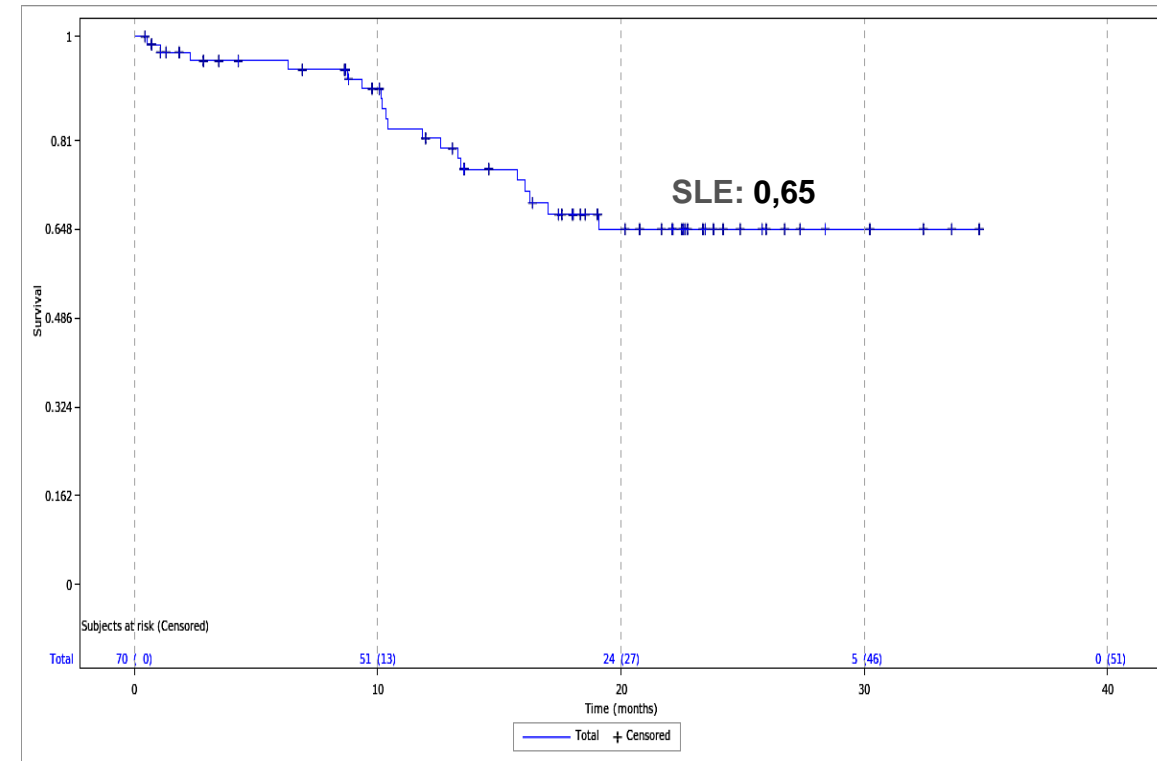
## LMA SHOP 2007



Mediana de seguimiento: 22,93 meses

Noviembre 2016

## NOPHO DBH 2012, Spain



# Late Effects

## ◆ **Dependen de**

- ▲ Dosis acumuladas de QMT
- ▲ Efectos secundarios del tratamiento
- ▲ HSCT
- ▲ Radioterapia

## ◆ **Cardiotoxicidad**

- ▲ Aguda y Largo plazo
- ▲ 4-12% a largo plazo
- ▲ Papel de Dr Liposomal???
- ▲ Dexrazoxano

## ◆ **Fertilidad** : comprometida en HSCT

**Futuro**

## ◆ TKI

- ▲ 10-15% de las LMA ped (*FLT3-ITD*)

- ▲ Midosturina, Sorafenib, Ponatinib, Giltiritinib, Quizartinib

## ◆ Inmunoterapia

- ▲ Anti CD 33 (GO)

- ▲ Anti CD 123

- ▲ Terapia con células NK

- ▲ CART (CD33, CD70, FLT3)

## ◆ Agentes Epigenéticos

- ▲ Acetilación de histonas y Metilación de DNA

- ▲ No resultados en niños de momento



GRACIAS

A graphic where the word "GRACIAS" is formed by large, colorful letters held up by human hands against a white background. The letters are: G (orange), R (dark red), A (orange), C (orange), I (yellow), A (dark red), S (yellow). The hands are visible from the bottom, holding the letters up. The entire image is framed by a bright yellow border at the top and bottom.

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