

EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF IMATINIB IN CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL

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Background

- ✓ Imatinib was the first BCR-ABL tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) available for chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) treatment.
- ✓ Newer drugs, with a faster and deeper response, were subsequently developed.

Objective

To analyze imatinib effectiveness and safety in CML patients.

Materials and methods

Retrospective, observational study including patients with imatinib in any moment from June 2011-2014.

Demographics: age, sex.

Clinical: time since diagnosis, reason for termination, 2G-TKI received.

Safety: adverse drug reactions

Effectiveness: complete haematological and cytogenetic response and major molecular response (HCR, CCR, MMR) in patients who continued with imatinib at the time of the data compilation.

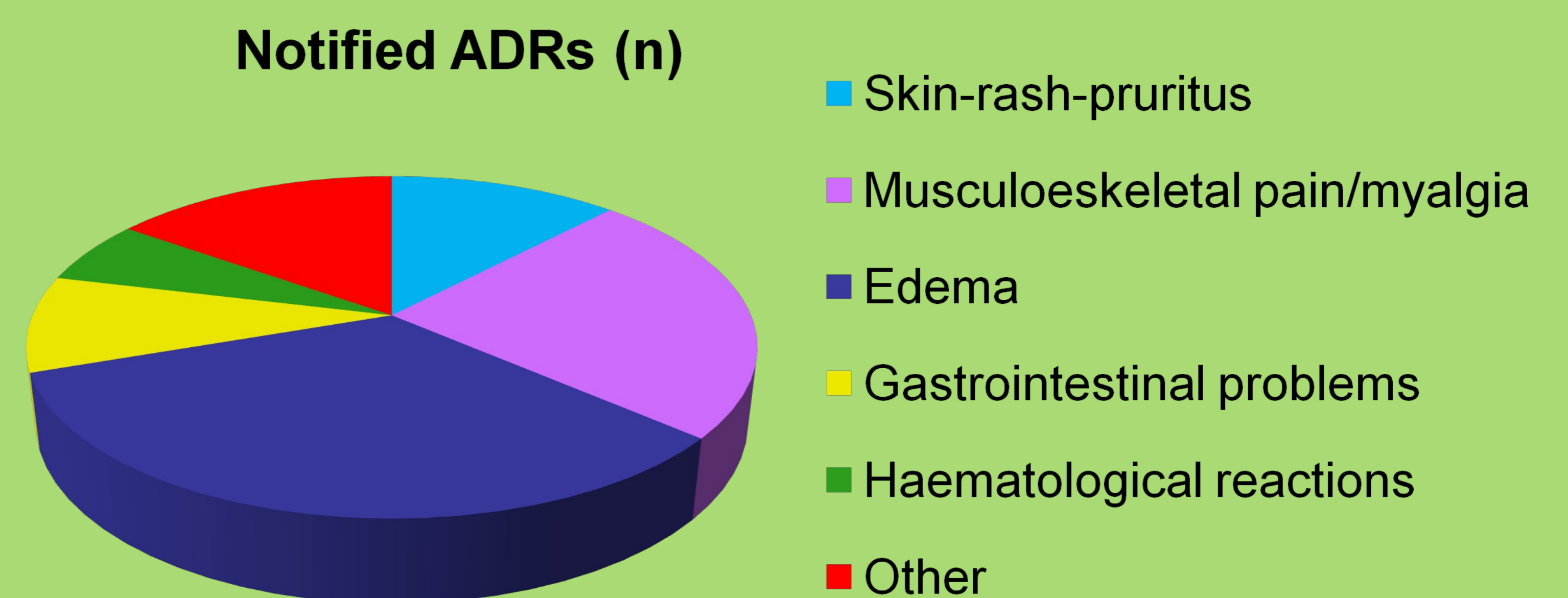
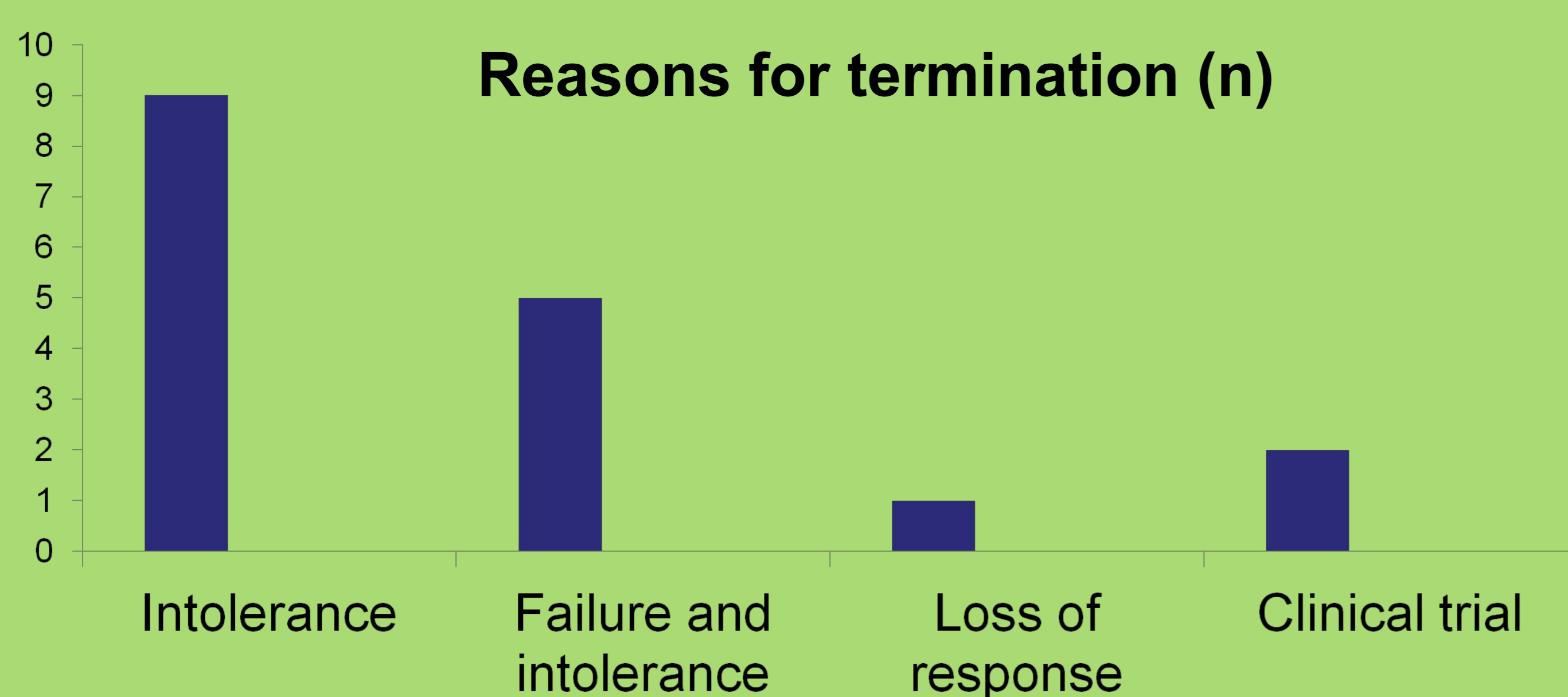
Variables

Results

48 patients. 45.8%(n =22) were male, with a mean age of 58.7(9-82).

Mean time since diagnosis was 8.2 years(3-13).

31 patients continued with imatinib when data were collected. The 17 remaining changed to 2G-TKIs (10 to nilotinib, 7 to dasatinib).



Effectiveness (in patients who continued with imatinib)

27 patients presented HCR, CCR, MMR
1 had just died
3 had no data available

Conclusions

- ✓ A considerable proportion of our patients continues with imatinib, and currently presents a MMR.
- ✓ The main reason for termination was intolerance.
- ✓ All the notified ADRs were included as frequent or very frequent in the Summary of Product Characteristics.

Even with the development of newer drugs, imatinib demonstrated a good profile among our patients and continues being a good alternative to CML treatment.