Tyrosine kinase inhibitors in chronic myeloid leukemia: use and safety profile.

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Background

CML is a myeloproliferative disorder associated with the Philadelphia chromosome resulting in the BCR-ABL fusion gene.

→ Proliferative signal resulting in the clinical manifestations of CML

Objective

To analyze tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) use in CML patients, and their safety profile.

Materials and methods

Descriptive observational study in a third level hospital.

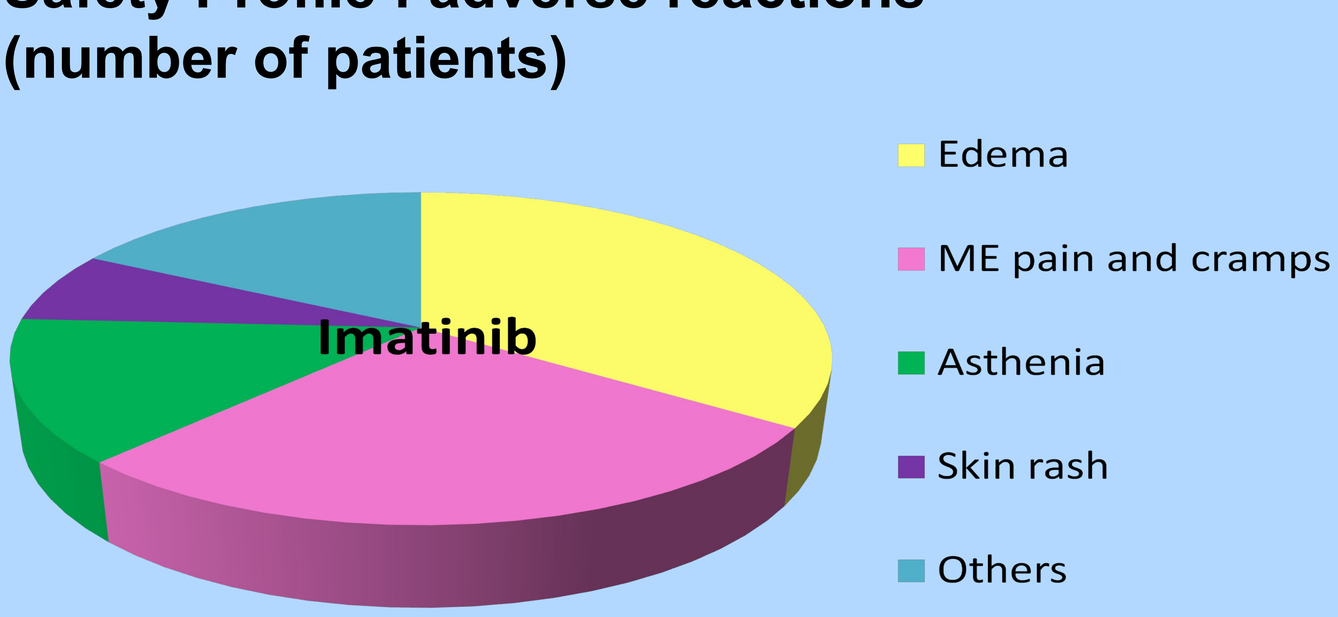
Patients with TKI in September 2013 throug the electronic prescription programme

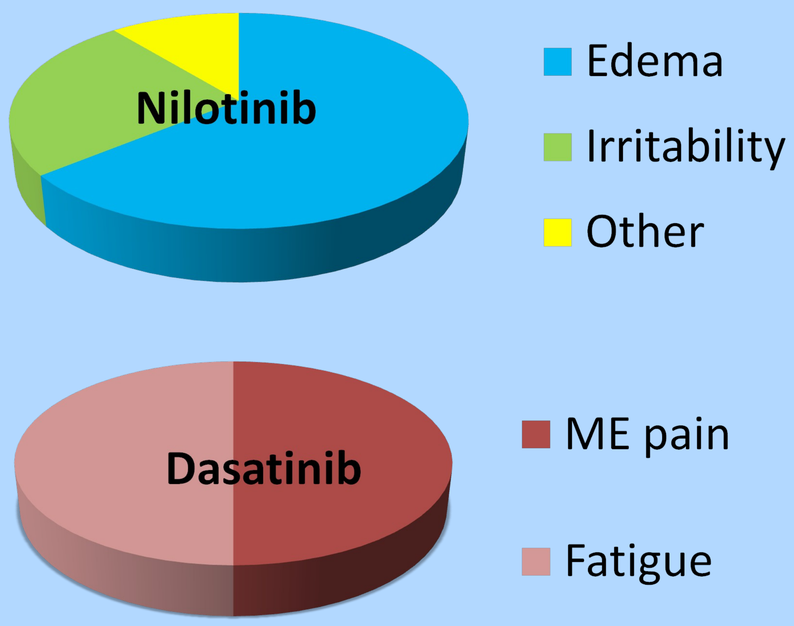
VARIABLES
Demographics (age, sex)
Clinical data (age at diagnosis, time of diagnosis , treatment and adverse reactions (ADRs) from medical records

Results

54 patients : 67% imatinib, 21.8% nilotinib and 10.9% dasatinib.
Fifty percent (n = 27) were male, with a mean age of 58.0 (8.83).
Mean time since diagnosis was 7.1 years (1.26).
Second generation : 66% of second-line and 33% of first-line

Safety Profile : adverse reactions (number of patients)





Conclusions

→ Clinical practice in our hospital is consistent with the Summary of Product Characteristics

→ Only 11% of CML patients are initially treated with second generation TKIs. there are not enough cases of CML patients treated with nilotinib and dasatinib to draw definitive conclusions

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