

ROLE OF CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS POST ALLOGENEIC HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION IN ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA

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Background and Importance

- Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI) post-allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation has emerged as a promising strategy in the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Allogeneic hematopoietic transplantation is a treatment for AML in high-risk cases or in cases of recurrence after intensive chemotherapy, but it can lead to complications such as graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) and disease relapse.

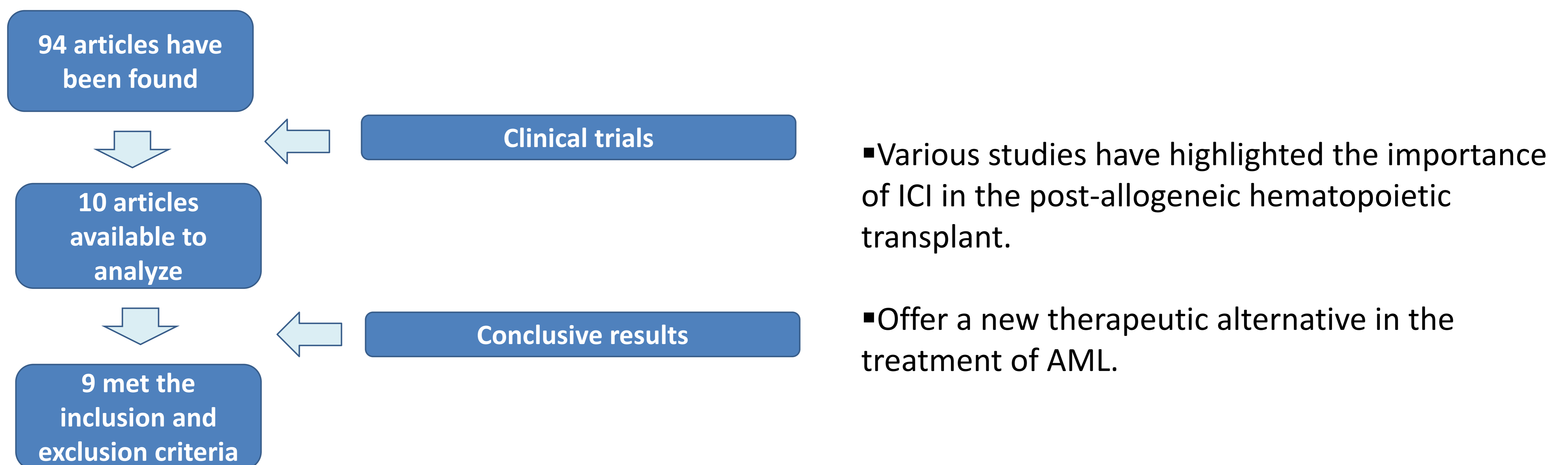
Aim and Objectives

- The aim was to know the current situation of ICI post allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

Materials and Methods

- A qualitative systematic review.
- Systematically searched in PubMed, Google Scholar and Scopus.
- Search strategy, "ICI" AND/OR "LMA", "ICI" AND/OR "post hematopoietic allogeneic transplantation" , "LMA" AND/OR "post hematopoietic allogeneic transplantation".
- Inclusion criteria: articles in the last 5 years and conclusive results .
- Exclusion criteria: articles inconclusive due to lack of data, reproducibility or no significant differences.

Results



Conclusion and Relevance

- ICI in combination with intensive chemotherapy, hypomethylating agents, or other targeted therapies is gaining interest in AML.
- The results obtained from clinical trials are modest and limited.
- The prospective study of responses to this type of treatments according to different biological profiles could provide strategies to identify those patients who may benefit from ICI.
- More studies are needed to determine its long-term efficacy and to establish clear guidelines for its clinical use.

