

Demographic characteristics and disease subtypes of patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia across large community health systems in the US

Lorenzo R, Pomerantz D, Subramanian V, Tran M, Rieth M, Berry A, Walters S, Wolf F, Sommers C, Chen W, Wolfe T, Brown T
Syapse, San Francisco CA, United States

OBJECTIVES

Community health systems (CHSs) treat over 50% of patients with cancer across the US. The profile of patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) seen in CHSs within the US are not widely published.

This analysis describes the demographic characteristics and disease subtypes of patients with AML treated across a sample of CHSs.

METHODS

A retrospective analysis was performed utilizing the Syapse Learning Health Network (LHN), an electronic medical record (EMR) derived database that collects cancer care data from multiple care settings that make up the US CHSs.

Data elements were derived from both structured and unstructured sources, via direct integrations and Certified Tumor Registrars, respectively, and are descriptively summarized.

CONCLUSIONS

Patients with AML treated in CHSs within the LHN were elderly, white and skewed slightly more male, with a relatively high percentage of patients having myelodysplastic features.

Further evaluation is needed to assess whether the real world group of patients with AML and myelodysplasia has a worse outcome.

RESULTS

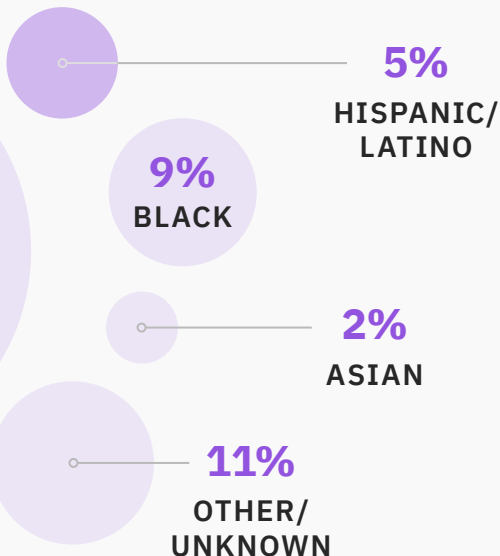
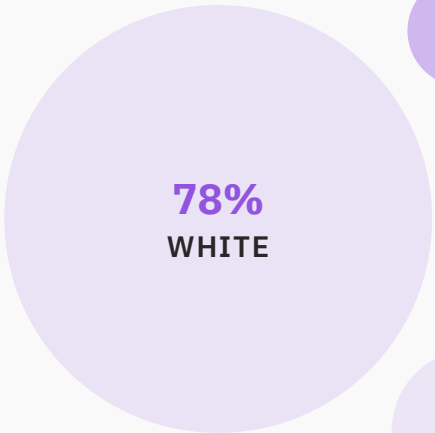
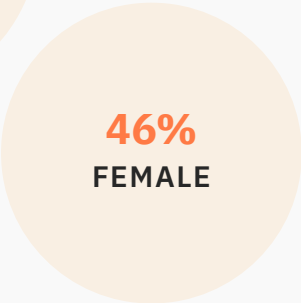
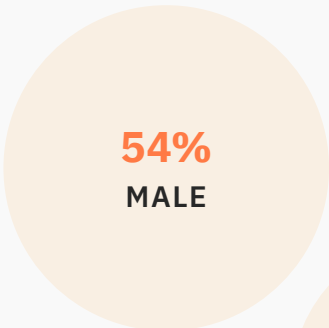
1,086

Patients aged 18+ with AML
(median age of 70 years at initial AML diagnosis)

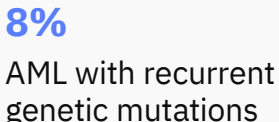
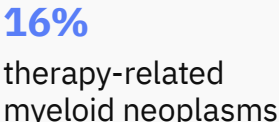
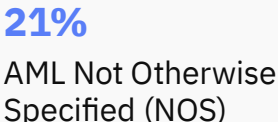
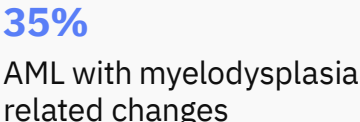
AML diagnosis from
January 1, 2010 – October 11, 2021

Identified using ICD-10 codes

Deliberate exclusion of APL



WHO Classification



Syapse Learning Health Network (LHN)

