INSIST! ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA (AML)

Program Resource Guide

Patient Empowerment Network

Insist on Better AML Care

- Ensure you have undergone biomarker testing prior to choosing treatment.
- Consider a second opinion and/or a consult with a lung cancer specialist.
- Include a friend or family member in your appointments.
- Always speak up and ask questions. You have a voice in YOUR care.

Common AML Mutations

IDH (Isocitrate Dehydrogenase) Mutations: Mutations in IDH1 or IDH2 are detected in approximately 20 percent of patients with AML.

FLT3 Mutation: FLT3 stands for Fms-like tyrosine kinase. This gene mutation occurs in approximately 30 percent of AML patients.

NPM1 (Nucleophosmin-1) Mutation: The most common molecular mutation identified in adult AML.

TP53 (tumor protein 53) Mutation: A gene that helps stop the growth of tumors. TP53 is the most frequently mutated gene in human tumors. TP53 mutation rates are low in AML.

Approved FLT3 Inhibitors

- Midostaurin (Rydapt)
- Gilteritinib (Xospata)
- Sorafenib (Nexavar)

Approved IDH Inhibitors

- Enasidenib (Idhifa)
- Ivosidenib (Tibsovo)

AML Resources and Support

- CancerGrace
- Cancer Support Community
- Know AML
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
- The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS)

Glossary Terms

Aspirate: Withdrawing fluid, tissue, or other substance from the body for further examination of a disease or condition.

Bone Marrow Biopsy: Procedure that involves collecting a small sample of bone marrow, usually from the hip bone, in order to be examined by a laboratory. This procedure is used to confirm a diagnosis and may be used to monitor the disease over time.

Biomarker Testing (molecular testing): Laboratory testing that identifies certain genes, proteins, or other molecules in a sample of tissue, blood, or other body fluid. In cancer, it may also be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.

Molecular Testing (genetic or biomarker testing): Laboratory testing that identifies certain gene mutations, proteins, chromosomal abnormalities and/or other molecular changes that are unique to an individual's disease. In cancer, it may be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.

Menin Inhibitors: Type of therapy being studied in patients with AML that have the NPM1 mutation or the MLL rearrangement chromosome.

Targeted Therapy: A type of personalized medicine that works by blocking specific mutations and by preventing cancer cells from growing and dividing, without affecting normal cells.

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