AML TREATMENT DECISIONS: WHAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU?

The Pro-Active AML Patient Toolkit

Patient Empowerment Network

EVALUATING YOUR AML

Risk & Prognosis is Assessed By:

- Identification of chromosomal abnormalities
- Molecular subtype (molecular classification)

Risk Categories for Leukemia:

- Low-risk
- Intermediate-risk
- High-risk

MAKING TREATMENT DECISIONS

Factors to Consider When Choosing a Treatment:

- Overall health: Age, co-morbidities, etc.

- Biological indicators:

  - Chromosomal abnormalities

  - Gene mutations (i.e. FLT3, IDH)

What is the Patient's Role in Treatment Decisions?

- Understand available treatments.

  - Factors that determine therapy.

- Your preference and tolerability: Intensive or non-intensive therapy.

- Is stem cell transplant an option?

View AML Treatment Decisions: What's Right for You? here.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Bone Marrow Blasts: Young abnormal white blood cells in the bone marrow. Doctors measure the percentage of blasts in marrow cells when making a diagnosis.

Consolidation Therapy: Also referred to as post-remission therapy, is used to prevent leukemia cells from returning. The goal of consolidation treatment is to maintain remission and prevent relapse.

Cytogenetics: The testing of blood, bone marrow, or tissue in order to identify changes in chromosomes, which can aid in the diagnosis of diseases and some types of cancer. Cytogenetics can also be used to determine treatment plans and the effectiveness of disease therapy.

Induction Therapy: First phase of treatment that is meant to induce remission. In AML, the goal of induction therapy is to kill as much of the disease as possible and return blood counts back to normal.

MRD (minimal residual disease): Measurement of the levels of residual leukemia found in the bone marrow of patients in remission after a clinical response to treatment. MRD is important to determine risk stratification and treatment planning.

Molecular Testing (Genetic Profiling): 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.

Stem Cell Transplant: Also called a bone marrow transplant, is a procedure in which healthy blood stem cells are used to replace damaged or diseased bone marrow.