

Development of treatment and clinical results in childhood acute myeloid leukemia in Poland

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Abstract

Background Since 1983 four consecutive unified regimens: acute myeloid leukemia-Polish pediatric leukemia/lymphoma study group (AML-PPLLSG) 83, AML-PPLLSG 94, AML-PPLLSG 98 and AML-BFM 2004 Interim, for AML have been conducted by the Polish

Pediatric Leukemia/Lymphoma Study Group (PPLLSG). In this paper, we review four successive studies on the basis of acute myeloid leukemia-Berlin-Frankfurt-Munster (AML-BFM) protocol, in which a stepwise improvement of treatment outcome was observed. Treatment results of the last protocol AML-BFM 2004 Interim are presented in detail.

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Methods Three hundred and three patients with *de novo* AML were treated according to the AML-BFM 2004 Interim at 15 Polish centers from January 1, 2005 to June 30, 2011. A confrontation with previous treatment periods was based upon historical, already published data.

Results In four consecutive periods, 723 children were eligible for evaluation (208, 83, 195, and 237, respectively). Complete remission rates in consecutive periods were: 71, 68, 81 and 87 %, respectively. The 5-year overall survival rates, event-free survival rates, and relapse-free survival rates were 33, 32, and 45%, respectively for AML-PPLLSG 83 regimen; 38, 36, and 53 % respectively for AML-PPLLSG 94 regimen; 53, 46, and 65 % respectively for AML-PPLLSG 98 regimen, and 63, 52, and 64 % for AML-BFM Interim 2004, respectively. Incidence of early deaths and that due to complications (mainly infections) in the first remission decreased over time from 22 to 4.6 % and from 10 to 5.9 %, respectively.

Conclusions Despite continuous improvement in the treatment outcome, the number of failures still remains too high. Further progress seemed to be possible due to continued cooperation of oncology centers within large international study groups.

Keywords: Acute myeloid leukemia, Children, Treatment results

Introduction

In 1983, the Polish Pediatric Leukemia/Lymphoma Study Group (PPLLSG) introduced, for acute myeloid leukemia (AML) treatment, a unified AML-PPLLSG 83 treatment protocol, which was a modified version of Berlin-Frankfurt-Munster (BFM)-AML 83 protocol. Our goal was to test the feasibility of this intensive protocol in our conditions, and to develop nationwide diagnostic and treatment standards. This new protocol improved the cure rate for AML from 15 % to approximately 32 %, which was a remarkable progress, however our results were still significantly worse compared to the original acute myeloid leukemia-Berlin-Frankfurt-Munster (AML-BFM) protocol [1–4]. The lower remission rate due to a large number of early deaths was one of the main reasons for treatment failure. High number of toxicities, especially due to problems with sufficient supportive care, made us very cautious about introduction of high-dose cytarabine. Therefore, in our further protocols, we decided not to follow the AML-BFM protocol strictly (but to keep its backbone). In 1994, a modification of AML-PPLLSG 83 protocol was made: the high-risk patients (≥ 5 % blasts in bone marrow on day 15 of therapy and all M5 cases) received two additional cycles with intermediate-dose cytarabine (ID-ARAC). This led to an insignificant increase in event-free survival (EFS) rate from 32 to 36 %. However, the ID-ARAC courses were not effective in producing remissions in late responders and remission rate did not increase [3, 5].

In our next AML-PPLLSG 98 protocol, we tried to develop a better and more useful stratification system. As several reports stated high activity of a new drug—idarubicin—in producing remissions we also decided to introduce it to our protocol [6–8], which resulted in better initial responses. Moreover, an increase in complete remission (CR) after induction therapy and the number of patients in standard risk group (SR) were observed. Unsatisfactory treatment outcome in the high-risk (HR) group children was mainly caused by the low remission rate [3, 9]. In 2005, by courtesy of Prof. U. Creutzig, the AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol was introduced in PPLLSG centers for further improvement of results of childhood AML treatment.

In this paper, data from the last treatment period are presented. A confrontation with previous treatment periods is based upon already published data [3, 9]. In three historical periods AML-PPLLSG 83 (1983–1993), AML-PPLLSG 94 (1994–1997), and AML-PPLLSG 98 (1998–2004), 575 children were enrolled (226, 102, 247, respectively) and 486 of them were eligible for evaluation (208, 83, 195, respectively)—Table 3. Observations for those periods were completed on March 31, 2002, for AML-PPLLSG 83 and AML-PPLLSG 94 protocols and on November 30, 2008 for AML-PPLLSG 98.

Elements of four consecutive treatment protocols and classification criteria for the risk groups are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Materials and methods

Three hundred and three children with *de novo* AML treated according to AML-BFM-2004 Interim protocol were enrolled at 15 PPLLSG centers; 237 of them were eligible for evaluation from January 2005 to June 2011. The exclusion criteria were:

- AML following chronic myeloid leukemia or myelodysplastic syndrome,
- AML as a secondary neoplasm,
- congenital malformations and severe comorbidities (including Down's syndrome),
- biphenotypic leukemia,
- death before treatment,
- pretreatment with other protocols or incomplete data of the patient.

The inclusion criteria were:

- 'de novo' diagnosed,
- untreated AML,
- absence of severe congenital malformations or comorbidities.

Data regarding children with Down's syndrome and AML will be presented in another paper. In all children, the diagnosis was based upon bone marrow (BM) examination, including cell morphology with FAB classification,

Table 1 Treatment elements of the four consecutively used treatment protocols

AML-PPLLSG 83	AML-PPLLSG 94	AML-PPLLSG 98	AML-BFM 2004 Interim
	SRG and HRG	SRG and HRG	SRG and HRG
1983–1993	1994–1997	1998–2004	
<i>Induction phase</i>			
Induction ADE	Induction ADE	Induction AIE (idarubicin administered on days: 3, 4 and 5)	Induction AIE (idarubicin administered on days: 3, 5 and 7)
<i>Consolidation phase</i>			
Consolidation phase 1A: 4-weeks	Consolidation phase 1A: 4 week consolidation phase: as a second element in SR and as a fourth element in HR	Consolidation phase 1A: 4-week consolidation phase: as a second element in SR and as a fourth element in HR idarubicin instead of daunorubicin	SRG: AI chemotherapy HRG: HAM (second induction chemotherapy), AI chemotherapy
Consolidation phase 1B: 4 weeks	Consolidation phase 1B: Only in SRG	Consolidation phase 1B: only in SRG	SRG and HRG: haM
	HRG: intermediate cytarabine doses + daunorubicin	HRG: intermediate cytarabine doses + idarubicin	
	Intensification phase 1 HRG: Intermediate cytarabine doses etoposide	Intensification phase 1 Intermediate cytarabine doses etoposide	HAE chemotherapy
	Intensification phase 2 HRG: two-week treatment with: cytarabine, 6-thioguanine and cyclophosphamide	Intensification phase 2 HRG: two-week treatment with: cytarabine, 6-thioguanine and cyclophosphamide	
<i>Cranial irradiation</i>			
During consolidation phase 1B doses: <1 year = 12 Gy, 1–2 years = 15 Gy, >2 years = 18 Gy	SRG: timing and doses as before HRG: during intensification phase 2, doses as before	SRG and HRG: as in previous protocol, but no irradiation in children <1 year	SRG and HRG: parallelly to beginning of maintenance therapy, doses: <15 months = no irradiation, 15 to <24 months = 15 Gy, ≥24 months = 18 Gy
<i>Intrathecal treatment</i>			
During consolidation phase 1B: cytarabine on days 31, 38, 45, 51, dose adjusted to age: <1 year = 20 mg, 1–2 years = 26 mg, 2–3 years = 34 mg, >3 years = 40 mg	SRG: cytarabine, timing and doses as before; HRG: cytarabine, timing and doses as before and additional doses during blocks: Intermediate cytarabine doses + daunorubicine, Intermediate cytarabine doses + etoposide and Intensification phase 2, day 1, 8, and 15	SRG: as in previous protocol and additional Cytarabine dose during AIE on day 3 and 7; HRG: as in SRG during induction and consolidation 1A blocks; further treatment as in previous protocol; cytarabine doses as in previous protocols	SRG and HRG—during chemotherapy blocks: AIE—days 1 and 8 AI—days 1 and 6 haM—days 0 and 6 HAE—day 0; HRG: additionally during HAM chemotherapy block—day 0. SRG and HRG—during maintenance treatment parallelly to CNS irradiation four times during first 4 weeks, one time per week; cytarabine doses as in previous protocols
<i>Maintenance treatment</i>			
Maintenance treatment: 6-Thioguanine + cytarabine pulses, up to 2 years of total therapy	SRG: 6-thioguanine + cytarabine pulses, up to 2 years of total therapy; HRG: 6-thioguanine + cytarabine pulses, up to 1 year of total therapy	SRG: 6-thioguanine + cytarabine pulses, up to 2 years of total therapy; HRG: 6-thioguanine + cytarabine pulses, up to 1 year of total therapy	SRG and HRG: 6-thioguanine + cytarabine pulses, up to 1 year of total therapy
<i>Stem cell transplantation</i>			
Not given (very limited access)	SRG and HRG: recommended but limited access	SRG: not recommended; HRG: recommended	Allogeneic HSCT from an HLA-identical sibling donor is indicated for all HRG patients, other indications—as described in present paper

A cytarabine, AML-BFM acute myeloid leukemia-Berlin–Frankfurt–Munster, AML-PPLLSG acute myeloid leukemia-Polish pediatric leukemia/lymphoma study group, D daunorubicine, E etoposide, haM intermediate cytarabine doses + mitoxantrone, HAM high cytarabine doses + mitoxantrone, HLA human leukocyte antigen, HRG high-risk group, HSCT hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, I idarubicine, M mitoxantrone, SRG standard-risk group

cytochemistry, and immunophenotyping. Complete blood count, liver and renal function tests, lumbar puncture, chest X-ray, echocardiography (ECG) and brain computed tomography (CT) were also performed in all children. Cytogenetic analyses (both classical and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH)) were also

mandatory, nevertheless, only the results from 74 % of patients were eligible. All examinations were performed in local treatment centers. Since 2005 central verification sessions of cell morphology, immunophenotyping and cytogenetic examination have been made. Moreover, since 2006 molecular studies (fusion genes *AML1-ETO*,

Table 2 Risk group definitions

Study	Risk group	Definition
AML-PPLLSG 83	No risk group stratification	
AML-PPLLSG 94	SR	FAB other than M5 and $\leq 5\%$ blasts in BM on day 15
	HR GRG	M5 and $\leq 5\%$ blasts in BM on day 15
	HR PRG	Any FAB and $> 5\%$ blasts in BM on day 15
AML-PPLLSG 98	SR	FAB other than M5 and $\leq 5\%$ blasts in BM on day 15 and no increase in blasts count after day 15
	HR	Patients not qualified to SR
AML-BFM 2004 Interim	SR	M1/M2 with Auer rods ^{a,b} AML with t(8;21) ^{a,b} M4Eo with inv16 ^{a,b} M3 AML in Down's syndrome
	HR	M0 M1/M2 without Auer rods M4, M5, M6, M7

AML-BFM acute myeloid leukemia-Berlin–Frankfurt–Munster, AML-PPLLSG acute myeloid leukemia-Polish pediatric leukemia/lymphoma study group, GRG good response group, PRG poor response group, HR high risk, SR standard risk, FAB French–American–British

^aIn case of FLT3-ITD, the patient is reclassified to HRG

^bIn case of blasts are $\geq 5\%$ on day 15 or blastic reconstitution between day 15 and 28 (modification according to PPLLSG) the patient is reclassified to HRG

PML-RARA, *CBF β -MYH11* and *MLL-AF4*, *MLL-AF9*, *MLL-ENL*, as well as *FLT3-ITD* and *WT1* overexpression) have also been performed in Genetic Laboratory of the University Children's Hospital of Krakow.

Elements of AML-BFM 2004 Interim treatment protocol and classification criteria for risk groups are presented in Tables 1 and 2. According to AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT) from HLA-identical sibling donor was indicated in all patients of the HR group in the first remission. Children with blasts after the second induction (HAM) or still in aplasia 4 weeks after second induction were qualified for allo-HSCT from an human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-identical unrelated donor.

Supportive care guidelines include the use of prophylactic antifungal medication and co-trimoxazole/trime-thoprim against *Pneumocystis jiroveci* in all patients. We do not use hematopoietic growth factors (such as G-CSF) or antibiotics routinely as a prophylaxis regimen.

Treatment toxicity analysis was not performed because of insufficient data received by the time of preparation of this paper. Patients' characteristics are presented in Table 3.

Complete remission was defined as no more than 5% of blasts in BM demonstrating normal or only slightly decreased cellularity with signs of regeneration of normal hematopoiesis, regeneration of normal cell production in peripheral blood, lack of blasts in peripheral blood and disappearance of any extramedullary sites.

Treatment failures classified according to criteria proposed by Creutzig et al. [10], included:

- Early death—defined as death during the first 42 days from the start of the treatment.

- Death in continuous CR—treatment related mortality (TRM), including death after HSCT in the first CR.
- Nonresponder—defined as a lack of CR during 6 weeks since the start of the treatment.
- Relapses.

For patients who completed consolidation while still having active disease, second-line protocols were recommended.

The results were expressed by means of remission rates, EFS, overall survival (OS), and relapse-free survival (RFS). Survival rates were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared with the log-rank test. For statistical analyses, STATISTICA, version 10, StatSoft Inc. (2011) software packages were used. The observation was completed on November 30, 2011.

Results of treatment

Treatment results are presented in Tables 4–5 and Figs. 1–7.

Out of 237 children eligible for evaluation, treated according to AML-BFM Interim 2004, 66 (28%) were stratified into SR group and 171 (72%) into HR group. CR was achieved in 207 (88%) children. Eighty-one children died, 11 before day 42 of the induction therapy (early deaths) and 14 children in remission (3 patients after allo-HSCT). Ten CR patients died because of severe infections and one died from CNS toxicity that developed probably after cytarabine. Results of BM aspiration biopsy done on day 15 were available in 216 children with 56 (26%) demonstrating more than 5% of blasts in BM. Five year OS, EFS, and RFS for all evaluated children were 63 ± 3 , 52 ± 3 and $64 \pm 4\%$, respectively (Fig. 1). OS and EFS rates were comparable in both risk groups (SR: 69 ± 6 and $55 \pm 7\%$, respectively, HR: 61 ± 4 and $50 \pm 4\%$, respectively). However, neither of those results were statistically significant (Figs. 2 and 3). In patients who eventually relapsed, CR lasted from 0.86–46.7 months (median: 10.5 months).

For the entire evaluated group, significant impact of initial WBC count on treatment outcome (EFS and RFS) was demonstrated ($p=0.026$ and 0.003 , respectively). WBC count is defined as high if it is $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$, and low if $< 20 \times 10^9/L$. The highest rates of 5-year EFS and RFS were achieved for children with initial WBC count $< 20 \times 10^9/L$. For the entire analyzed group (Table 5), the correlation between types of FAB and OS was close to statistical significance ($p=0.07$), and the worst outcome was demonstrated for M5 type (OS= $44 \pm 9\%$). In the HR group the statistical analysis revealed a significant impact of initial WBC count on RFS ($p=0.021$). The highest rate of RFS was seen in children with an initial WBC count of $< 20 \times 10^9/L$. There was no significant impact of FAB types on survival rates in the HR group, however the lowest rates were obtained for M5 type (OS= 43.9 ± 8.7 , EFS= 31.3 ± 8.4 , RFS= 42.9 ± 10.5). Among 171 children stratified into HR group, HSCT in the first CR was performed in 44. Higher survival rates in these patients were

Table 3 Patient characteristics in four AML treatment protocols in Poland

Parameters	AML-PPLLSG 83 1983–1994	AML-PPLLSG 94 1994–1997	AML-PPLLSG 98 1998–2004	AML-BFM 2004 Interim 2005–2011
	[3]	[3]	[9]	
Number of patients (<i>N</i>)	208	83	195	237
Age (years) median	8.3	9.3	8.5	11.2
Q1–Q3				4.3–15.3
Range	0.1–16.6	0.6–16.6	0.1–17.8	0.006–18.1
Leukocytes ($\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$) median	12.0	14.7	17.8	19.4
Q1–Q3	ND	ND	ND	6.1–58.8
Range	0.6–264	1.0–587	0.5–516	0.76–979
Gender male/female	106/102	40/43	105/95	130/107
	<i>N</i> (%)	<i>N</i> (%)	<i>N</i> (%)	<i>N</i> (%)
CNS involvement ^a	10 (4.9)	5 (6.3)	7 (3.6)	29/206 (14.1)
Extramedullary organ involvement	44 (21)	16 (19)	31 (15.9)	60/206 (29.1)
<i>FAB types</i>				
M0	0 (0.0)	3 (3.6)	15 (7.7)	21 (8.9)
M1	43 (20.7)	12 (14.5)	32 (16.4)	32 (13.5)
M2	53 (25.5)	24 (28.9)	55 (28.2)	66 (27.8)
M3	23 (11.1)	9 (10.8)	23 (11.8)	20 (8.4)
M4	50 (24.0)	18 (21.7)	30 (15.4)	48 (20.3)
M5	30 (14.4)	11 (13.3)	18 (9.2)	36 (15.2)
M6	8 (3.8)	3 (3.6)	7 (3.6)	3 (1.3)
M7	1 (0.5)	1 (1.2)	8 (4.1)	10 (4.2)
Non defined	0 (0.0)	2 (2.4)	7 (3.6)	1 (0.4)
Cytogenetic available ^a	0 (ND)	54 (65)	37 (19.0)	176 (74)
t(8;21)		2	3	26 (15)
t(15;17)		0	3	16 (9)
inv(16)		1	0	8 (4.5)
Normal		18	10	30 (17)
MLL		ND	ND	15 (8.5)
Other		11	21	81 (46)
<i>Risk groups</i>				
SR	NA	36 (43)	112 (57)	66 (27.8)
HR	NA	39 (47)	69 (36)	171 (72.2)
Non qualified	NA	8 (10)	14 (7)	0 (0)

AML-BFM acute myeloid leukemia-Berlin–Frankfurt–Munster, *AML-PPLLSG* acute myeloid leukemia-Polish pediatric leukemia/lymphoma study group, *NA* not applicable, *ND* not defined, acute myeloid leukemia
^aPercentage is given for patients with data (*n*/total)

observed in comparison with patients from the HR group without HSCT (Figs. 4 and 5). The differences were not statistically significant.

None of the analyzed factors had relevant influence on the survival rates in the SR group. The worse outcome was in patients with translocation t(8;21) (OS=46±14 %, EFS=43±13 %, RFS=46±14 %) in comparison with patients without translocation (OS=66±9 %, EFS=60±9 %, RFS=66±9 %), although differences were not statistically significant (Figs. 6 and 7). In the SR group without t(8;21) only one patient demonstrated an inv(16).

Discussion

Since 1983, PPLLSG has introduced four consecutive unified protocols for the treatment of AML: AML-PPLLSG 83, AML-PPLLSG 94, AML-PPLLSG 98, and AML-BFM 2004 Interim. Therapies based on AML-BFM protocols have led to a gradual increase of the 5-year EFS from less than 15 % before 1983, to 52 % after 2004 (Table 4). Within the last 25 years we observed a progressive increase of OS from 33 to 65 %. Treatment failure rates have decreased gradually, but still remain our major concern. Total early deaths decreased from 22 % in the first period to 4.2 % in

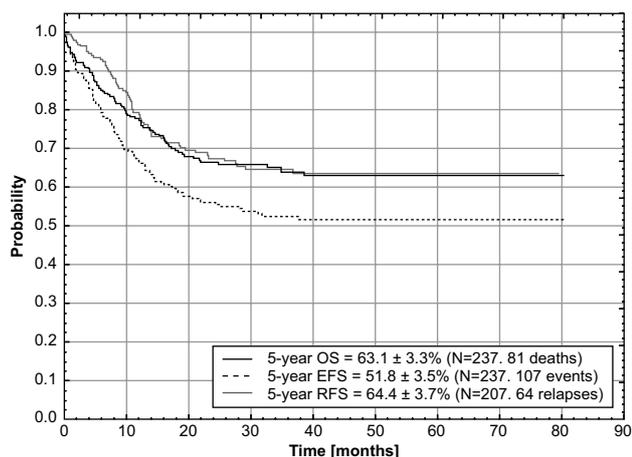


Fig. 1 Overall survival (OS), event-free survival (EFS) and relapse-free survival (RFS) for a total group of children with acute myeloid leukemia treated according to AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol in Poland

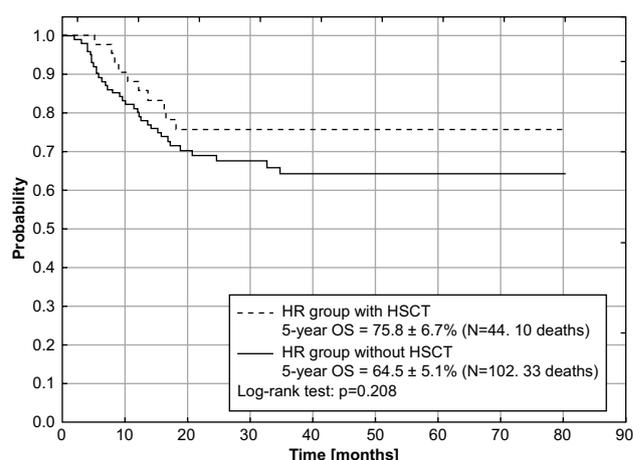


Fig. 4 Overall survival (OS) for HR group with and without HSCT in first remission treated according to AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol in Poland

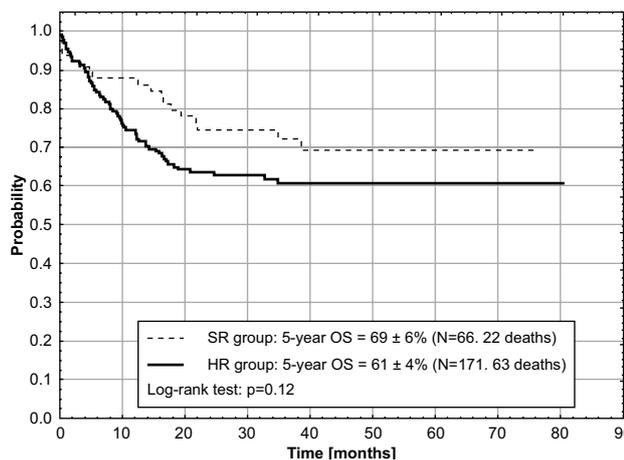


Fig. 2 Overall survival (OS) for two risk groups of children with acute myeloid leukemia treated according to AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol in Poland

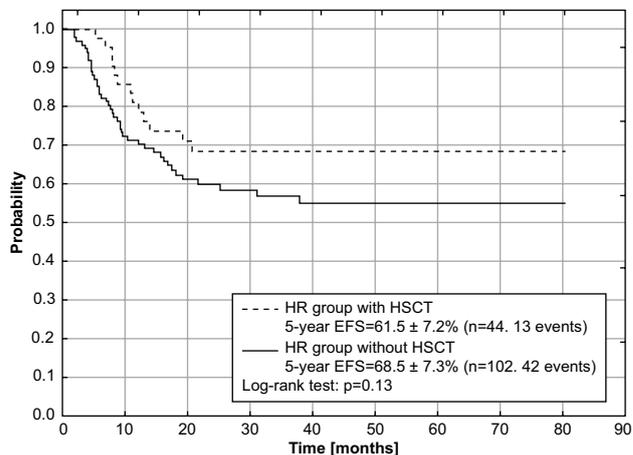


Fig. 5 Event-free survival (EFS) for HR group with and without HSCT in first remission treated according to AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol in Poland

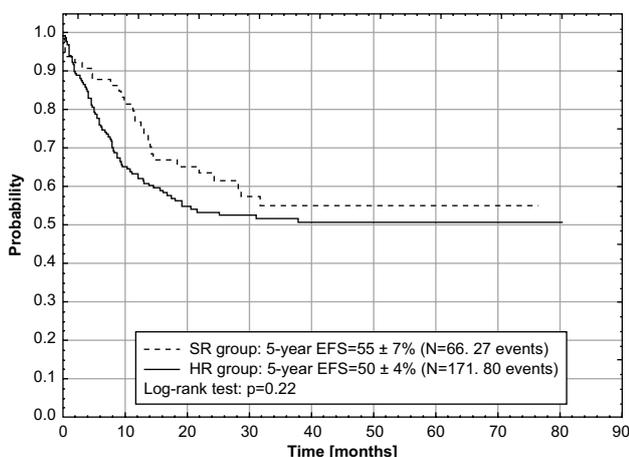


Fig. 3 Even-free survival (EFS) for two risk groups of children with acute myeloid leukemia treated according to AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol in Poland

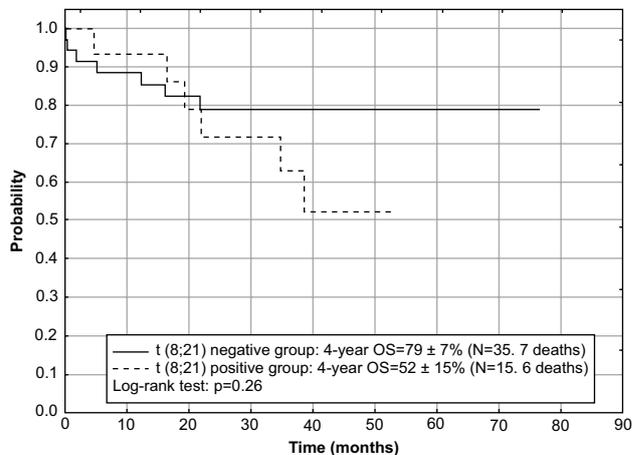


Fig. 6 Overall survival (OS) for children in SR group of acute myeloid leukemia with and without the presence of t(8;21) treated according to AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol in Poland

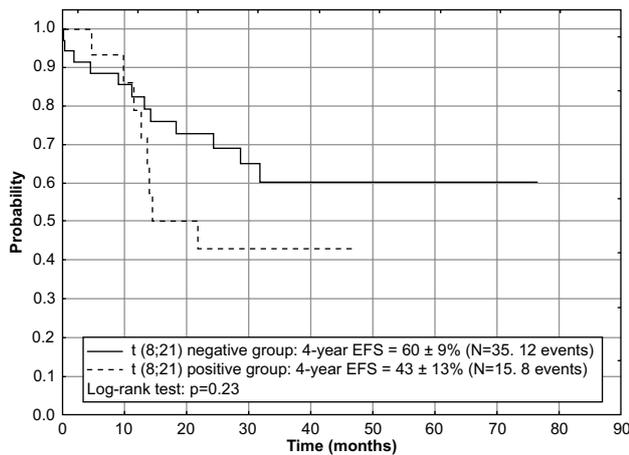


Fig. 7 Event-free survival (EFS) for children in SR group of acute myeloid leukemia with and without the presence of t(8;21) treated according to AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol in Poland

the fourth period. Deaths in remission decreased from 10 % in the first and the second period to 5.9 % in a current protocol. Number of non-responders increased between the first and the second period from 6 to 18 %, and then decreased to 8.5 % at present. Observed reductions of early death and treatment-related mortality were achieved by intensification of antileukemic treatment and improvement in supportive care, which also shown in other publications [10–14]. Experience accumulated for over 30 years of using AML-BFM protocols was also of importance.

Some researches in childhood AML have identified several prognostic factors. Nowadays genetic abnormalities and response to treatment are considered the most relevant factors [14–16]. Significance of other factors, such as age, WBC, and FAB type has been not clearly verified yet [17, 18]. In our study, statistical analysis of all patients revealed that differences for both RFS and EFS were significant depending on the initial WBC count and close to statistical significance for the FAB type (Table 5). We also found statistically significant difference in RFS for HR patients depending on the initial WBC ($p=0.021$). Thus, more detailed analyses are planned to identify the exact initial leukocyte count and FAB type responsible for a higher risk of treatment failures.

Since 1989, the HSCT has become available in our country, but access to this procedure was very limited till the late 1990s. In AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol we perform allo-HSCT in patients with unfavorable risk factors. However, the benefit of allo-HSCT as a post-remission consolidation treatment in the first remission of AML in children remains controversial. The significantly lower relapse rate after allo-HSCT is not always followed by improvement of survival [19–23]. In our study, 3 children out of 44 with allo-HSCT in first CR had died because of treatment-related death.

About 80–90 % of children with AML achieve CR with current protocols, although in around 30 % of them there is eventually a relapse [10–14]. Results of therapy for recurrent AML remain poor [24, 25]. We are concerned about the high event rate in children from the SR group (Fig. 3). In this group, lower survival rates were found in patients

Table 4 Treatment results of patients according to AML-BFM 2004 Interim protocol compared to earlier studies in Poland

Parameters	AML treatment protocols			
	AML-PPLLSG 83	AML-PPLLSG 94	AML-PPLLSG 98	AML-BFM 2004 INTERIM
	1983–1994	1994–1997	1998–2004	2005–2011
	[3]	[3]	[9]	
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%) ^e	N (%)
No. of patients	208	83	195	237
Early death	46 (22.1)	12 (15.1)	16 (8.0)	11, including in M3-3 and M5-4 (4.2)
Blasts day 15 ≥ 5 % ^a	ND	34/72 (47.2)	47/182 (25.6)	56/216 (25.9)
Nonresponders	13 (5.7)	15 (18.0)	20 (10.3)	19 (8.5)
CR achieved	150 (71.4)	56 (67.5)	159 (82.0)	207 (87.3)
Death in CCR (including death after SCT in first CR) ^b	20 (0) (9.6)	9 (3) (10.8)	18 (5) (9.2)	14 (3) (5.9)
Relapse (cumulative incidence)	ND	ND	ND	36.4 ± 3.7
Secondary malignancies	ND	ND	ND	0 (0)
Total group pSurvival (5 years)	33 ± 3	38 ± 5	53 ± 5	63.1 ± 3.3
Total group pEFS (5 years)	32 ± 3	36 ± 5	47 ± 5	51.8 ± 3.4
SR pEFS (5 years)	NA	37 ± 8	62 ± 7	55.0 ± 6.6
HR pEFS (5 years)	NA	41 ± 8	33 ± 7	50.6 ± 4.0

AML-BFM acute myeloid leukemia-Berlin–Frankfurt–Munster, AML-PPLLSG acute myeloid leukemia-Polish pediatric leukemia/lymphoma study group, CR complete remission, CCR continous complete remission, HSCT hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, NA not applicable, ND non defined

^aPercentage is given for patients with data (n/total)

^bThe values in second parenthesis denotes percentage

Table 5 Treatment results according to presented features in all children treated in AML-BFM 2004 Interim study

Factors	No. of total patients	Overall survival \pm SE (%)		Event-free survival \pm SE (%)		No. of patients with achieved CR (%)	Relapse-free survival \pm SE (%)	
		5 year	<i>p</i> -value	5 year	<i>p</i> -value		5 year	<i>p</i> -value
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	130	63.9 \pm 4.5	0.59	54.6 \pm 4.6	0.24	119	62.5 \pm 4.8	0.51
Female	107	62.1 \pm 4.9		48.5 \pm 5.1		88	65.3 \pm 5.8	
<i>Age at diagnosis (year)</i>								
<2	40	57.4 \pm 7.8	0.47	45.7 \pm 8.2	0.46	36	58.2 \pm 9.2	0.36
2–10	62	68.5 \pm 6.2		50.4 \pm 6.6		53	63.7 \pm 7.1	
>10	135	62.5 \pm 4.5		54.3 \pm 4.6		118	65.3 \pm 4.9	
<i>WBC $\times 10^9$</i>								
<20	121	68.6 \pm 4.5	0.31	62.3 \pm 4.6	0.026	110	75.9 \pm 4.6	0.003
20–100	75	56.8 \pm 6.1		40.8 \pm 6.2		63	50.2 \pm 7.0	
>100	41	58.4 \pm 8.0		40.9 \pm 8.1		34	50.6 \pm 9.4	
<i>FAB type</i>								
M0	21	66.9 \pm 11.4	0.07	63.5 \pm 11.3	0.16	18	67.9 \pm 12.1	0.09
M1	32	63.3 \pm 9.6		55.4 \pm 9.5		28	65.2 \pm 10.2	
M2	66	68.7 \pm 6.1		52.2 \pm 6.3		62	61.3 \pm 6.7	
M3	20	74.6 \pm 9.8		64.0 \pm 12.9		16	82.9 \pm 11.3	
M4	48	66.2 \pm 6.9		52.6 \pm 7.4		43	65.6 \pm 7.8	
M5	36	43.9 \pm 8.7		31.3 \pm 8.4		29	42.9 \pm 10.6	
M6+M7	14	53.8 \pm 13.8		53.8 \pm 13.8		11	88.9 \pm 10.4	

The values in italics denotes close statistical significance

with translocation t(8;21) in comparison with children without this genetic rearrangement (Figs. 6 and 7), which is consistent with other studies [16]. This observation underlies the upcoming proposal of the AML-BFM Study Group for AML with t(8;21), which involves augmentation of induction therapy by introduction of the HAM cycle.

The treatment of pediatric AML needs further improvement. Studies on biology of AML are needed to explore genetic abnormalities, which could be aimed for new targeted therapies [15, 26–28]. Introduction of targeted treatment modalities could allow a better stratification of patients, and use of more individualized therapies may lead to further improvements of treatment outcomes. The new treatment protocols for children with AML are expected to improve the treatment results and decrease the late side effect rates [13, 14, 29, 30]. However, further progress in AML therapy seems possible because of continued cooperation of oncology centers within large international study groups.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no actual and potential conflict of interest in relation to this article.

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