



EHA2022 abstracts: What's hot in AML?

To help navigate the exciting content being presented at the EHA2022 Congress, the AML Hub Steering Committee members have provided their recommendations for the top abstracts to look out for in AML.



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the abstracts
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Scientific Education Support

Patient selection for HSCT

P522	<u>Absolute lymphocyte count is an independent survival predictor in patients with acute myeloid leukemia treated with intensive chemotherapy</u>
S167	<u>Prediction of relapse after allogeneic stem cell transplantation using individualized measurable residual disease markers; the prospective nordic study NMDSG14B</u>
S238	<u>Matched related versus unrelated versus haploidentical donors for allogeneic transplantation in AML patients achieving first complete remission after two induction courses: a study from the ALWP/EBMT</u>

Induction therapy

P103-2	Toward combinations: double and triple therapies
P581	<u>Phase II study of lower-intensity frontline therapy for newly diagnosed patients with AML who are unfit or otherwise not eligible for frontline clinical trials</u>
S125	<u>10-day decitabine vs. conventional chemotherapy ('3+7') followed by allografting (HSCT) in AML patients ≥60 years: a randomized phase II study of the EORTC leukemia group, GIMEMA, CELG, and GMDS-SG</u>
S126	<u>Gemtuzumab-based induction chemotherapy combined with midostaurin for FLT3 mutated AML. Results from the NCRI AML19 'MIDOTARG' pilot trial</u>
S128	<u>A randomised comparison of CPX-351 and FLAG-IDA in high risk acute myeloid leukaemia. Results from the NCRI AML19 trial</u>

Biomarkers and prediction of response

P406	<u>Enhanced significance of FLT3-ITD residual disease detection on treatment outcome in acute myeloid leukemia</u>
P410	<u>LPIN1 regulates lipid homeostasis and maintains stem cell enriched populations in AML</u>
P430	<u>Molecular characterization of clinical response in newly-diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia patients treated with ivosidenib + azacitidine compared to placebo + azacitidine</u>
P470	<u>NGS-based minimal residual disease detection in peripheral blood shows good prognostic value for OS and EFS in patients with acute myeloid leukemia recruited in the UNIFY trial</u>
P498	<u>Clinical and biological markers associated with long-term survival for patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) in remission after chemotherapy in the QUAZAR AML-001 trial of oral azacitidine</u>
S130	<u>NPM1 mutated AML: impact of co-mutational patterns - results of the European Harmony Alliance</u>
S131	<u>Clinical implications of secondary-AML type mutations in patients with de novo acute myeloid leukemia</u>
S134	<u>Intra-patient functional heterogeneity of AML determines first-line treatment response</u>

Novel therapies

P510	<u>The impact of post-remission granulocyte colony-stimulating factor use in the phase 3 studies of venetoclax combination treatments in patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia</u>
P554	<u>Gilteritinib versus salvage chemotherapy for relapsed/refractory FLT3-mutated acute myeloid leukemia: a phase 3, randomized, multicenter, open-label trial in Asia</u>
P557	<u>Hematologic improvements with ivosidenib + azacitidine compared with placebo + azacitidine in patients with newly-diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia</u>
S100	<u>Quizartinib prolonged survival vs placebo plus intensive induction and consolidation therapy followed by single-agent continuation in patients aged 18-75 years with newly diagnosed FLT3-ITD+ AML</u>
S127	<u>Quizartinib with decitabine and venetoclax (triplet) is active in patients with FLT3-ITD mutated acute myeloid leukemia - a phase I/II study</u>
S132	<u>Tolerability and efficacy of the first-in-class anti-CD47 antibody magrolimab combined with azacitidine in frontline patients with TP53-mutated acute myeloid leukemia: phase 1b results</u>

Real-world data

P526	<u>Real-world comparison of different treatment modalities for favorable risk acute myeloid leukemia: standard dose anthracycline vs high dose anthracycline vs addition of gemtuzumab ozogamicin</u>
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