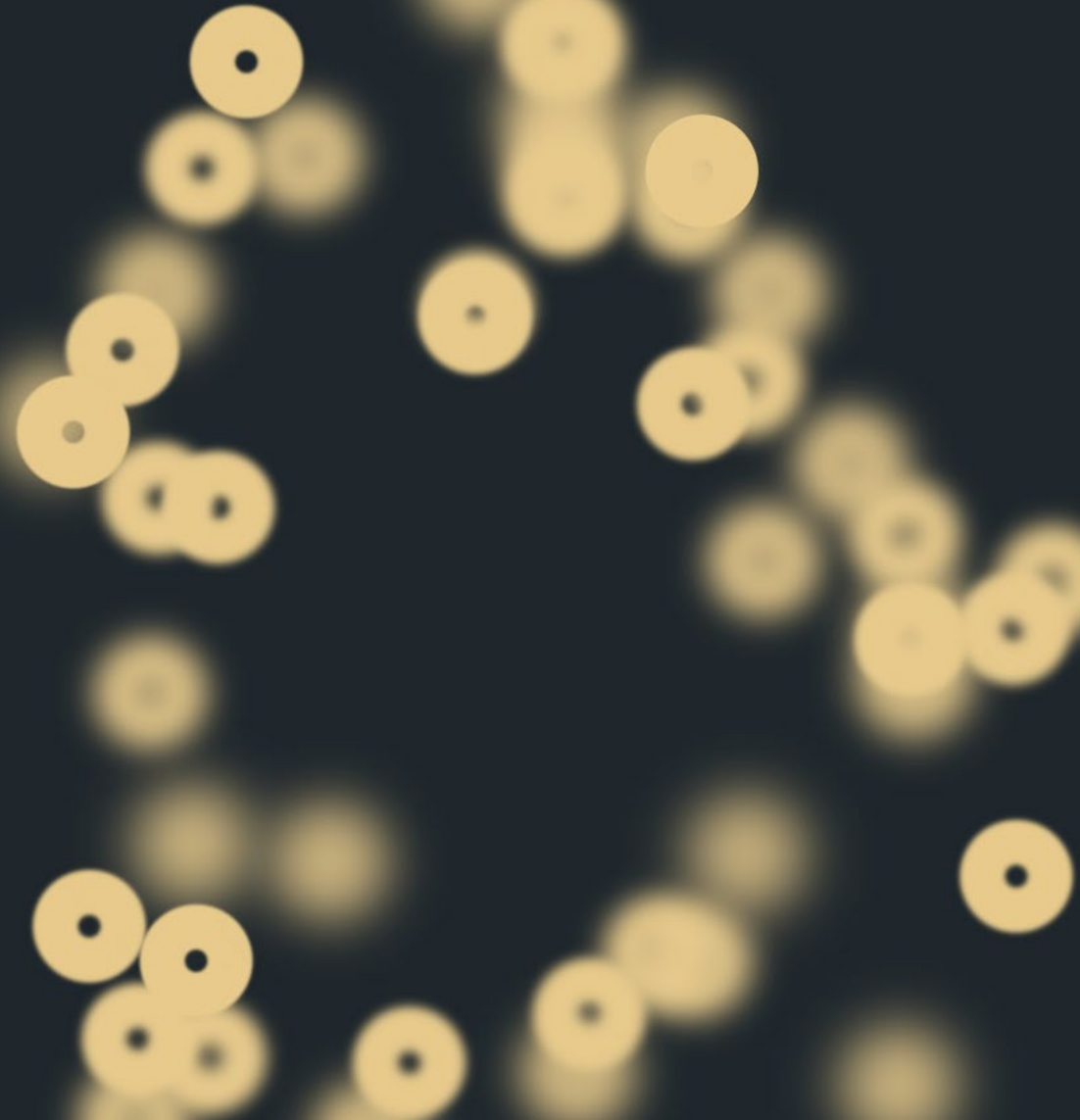




EHA-SWG Scientific Meeting on Recent Advances in the Pathogenesis and Treatment of Secondary Acute Myeloid Leukemias

Berlin, Germany
April 25-26, 2025

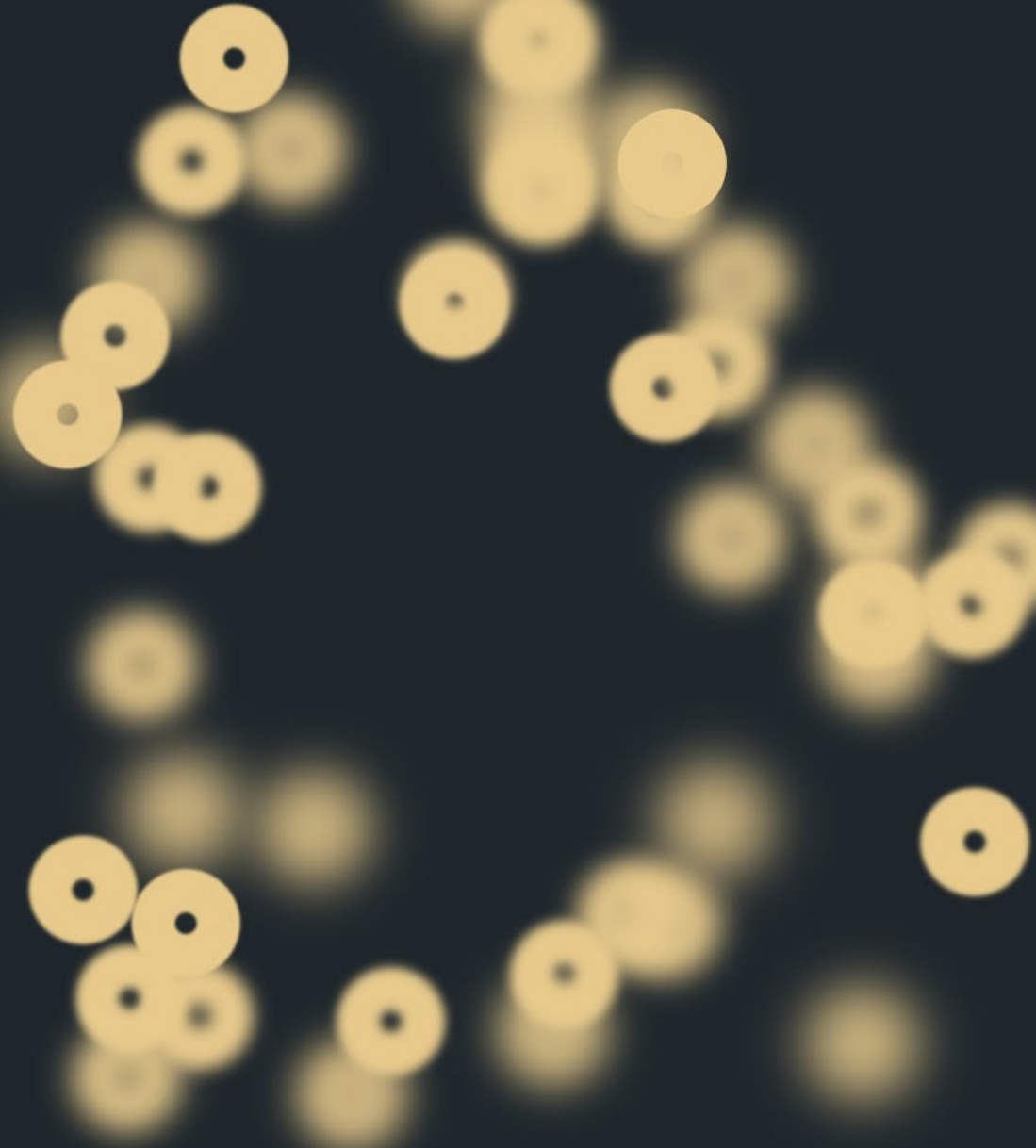




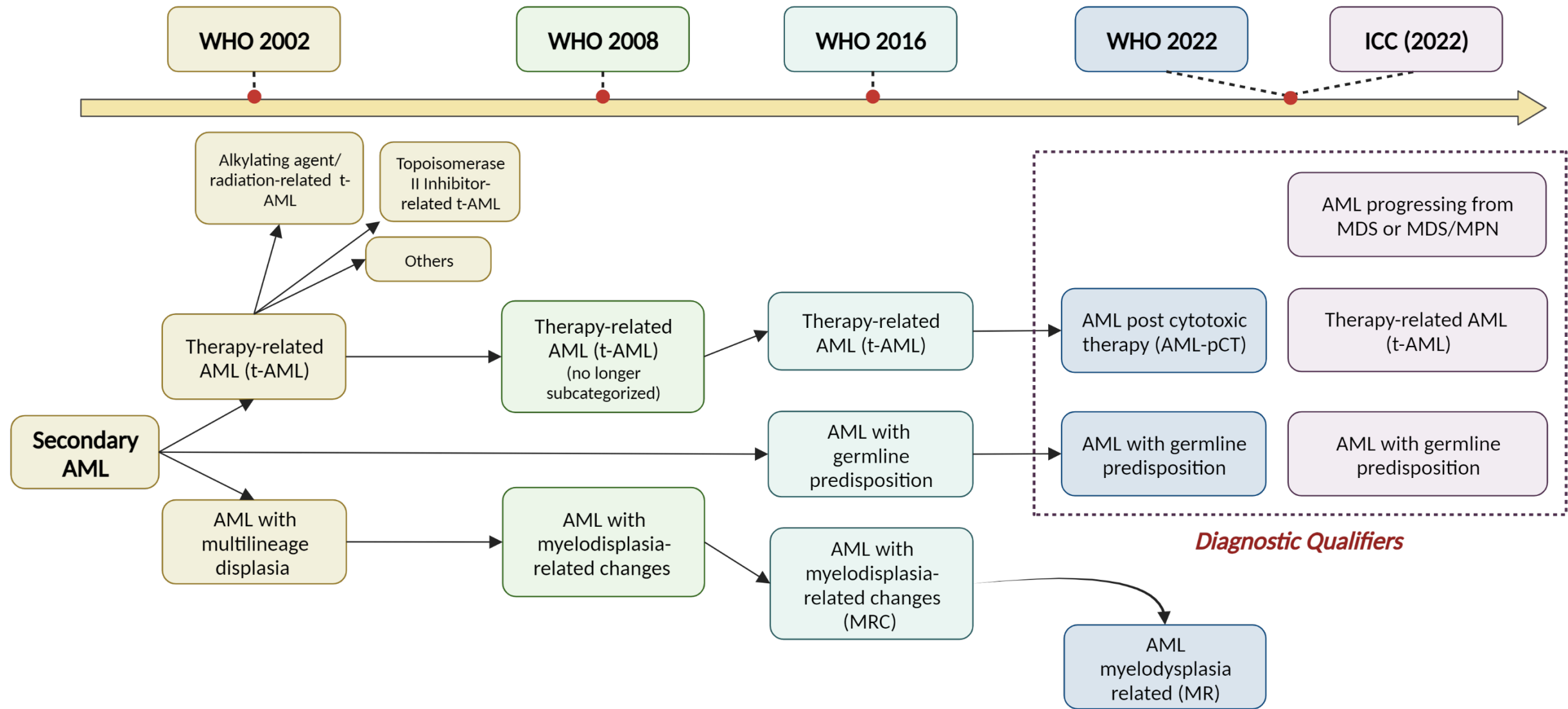
Navigating the borderland of secondary AML: refining the diagnostic qualifiers and evaluating the impact of 20% blast threshold

Enrico Attardi, MD, PhD

University of Rome Tor Vergata,
Department of Biomedicine and Prevention



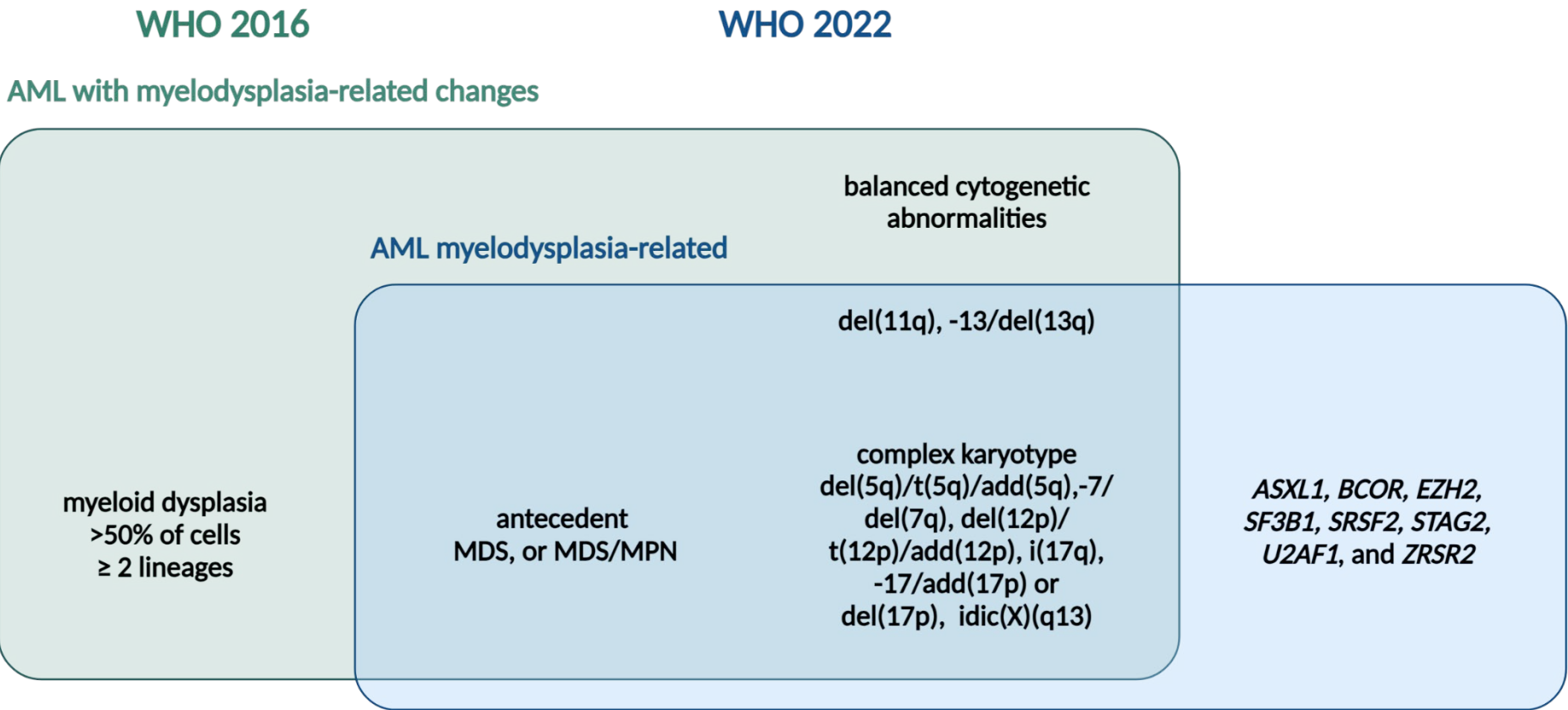
Evolution of secondary AML classification

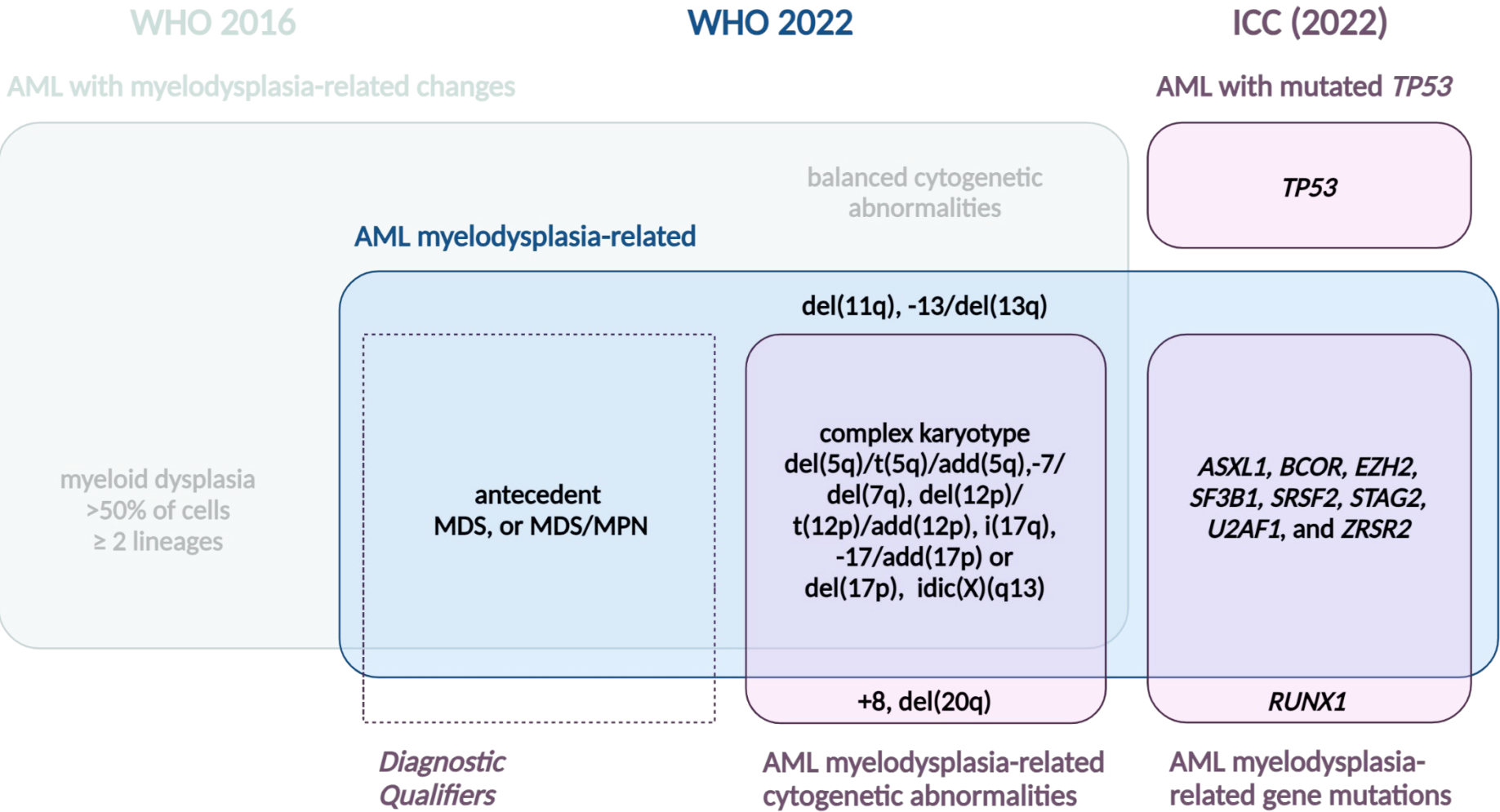


WHO 2016

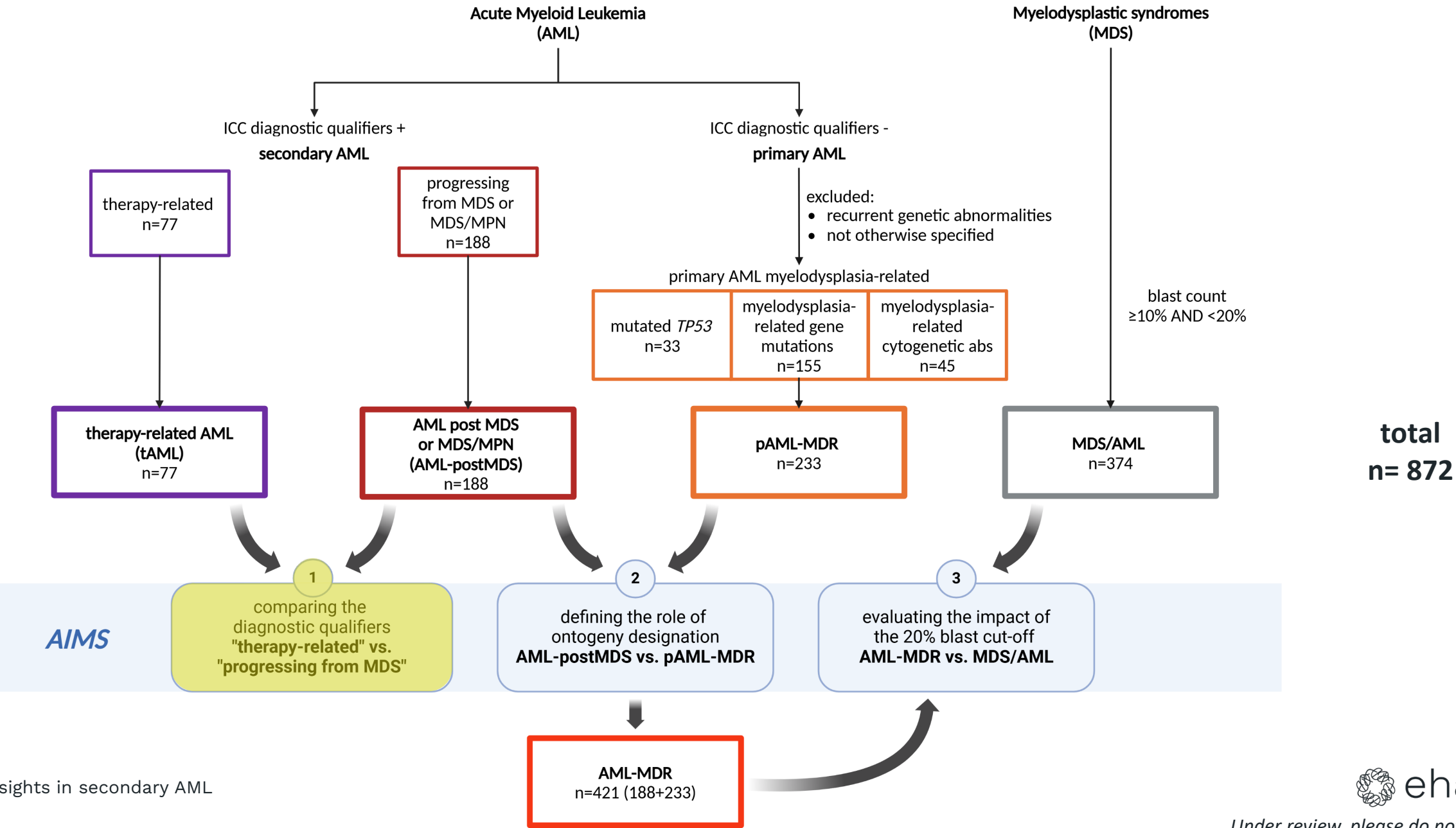
AML with myelodysplasia-related changes

myeloid dysplasia >50% of cells ≥ 2 lineages	antecedent MDS, or MDS/MPN	balanced cytogenetic abnormalities del(11q), -13/del(13q) complex karyotype del(5q)/t(5q)/add(5q),-7/ del(7q), del(12p)/ t(12p)/add(12p), i(17q), -17/add(17p) or del(17p), idic(X)(q13)
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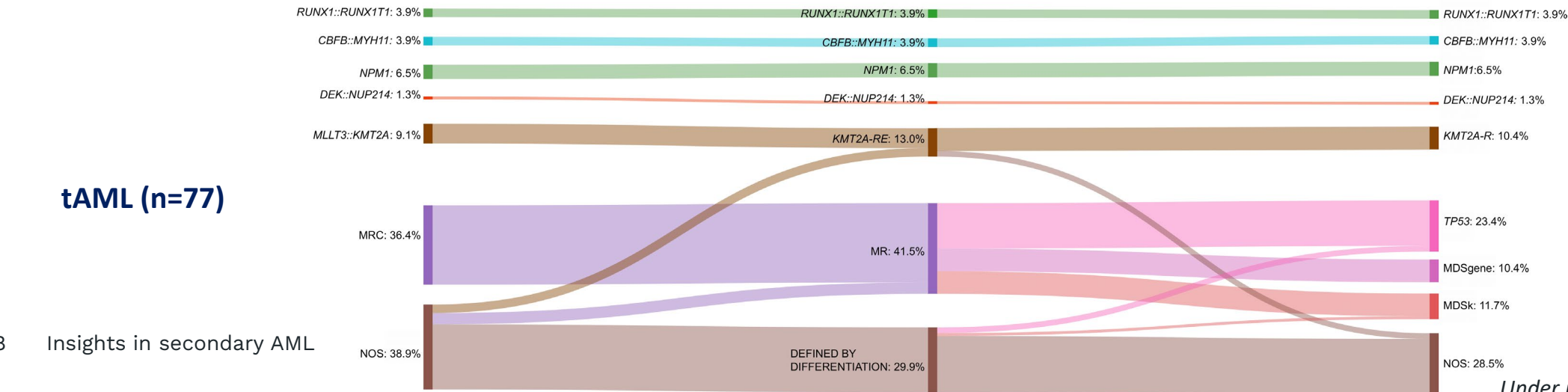
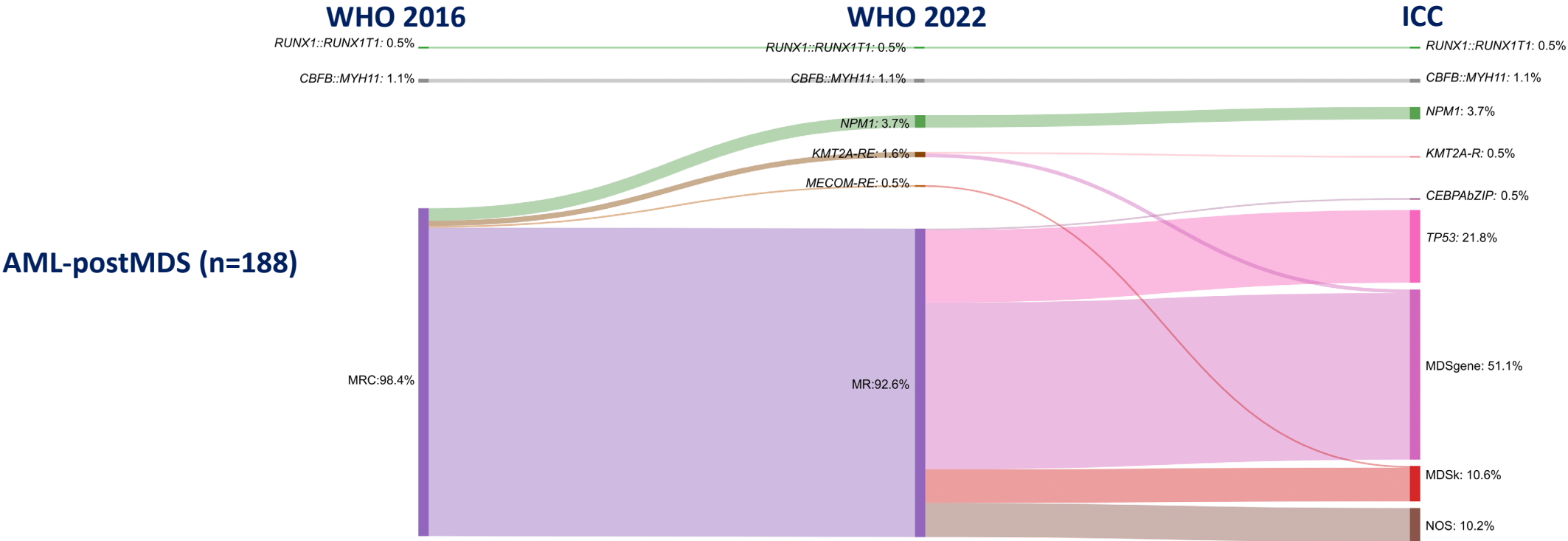




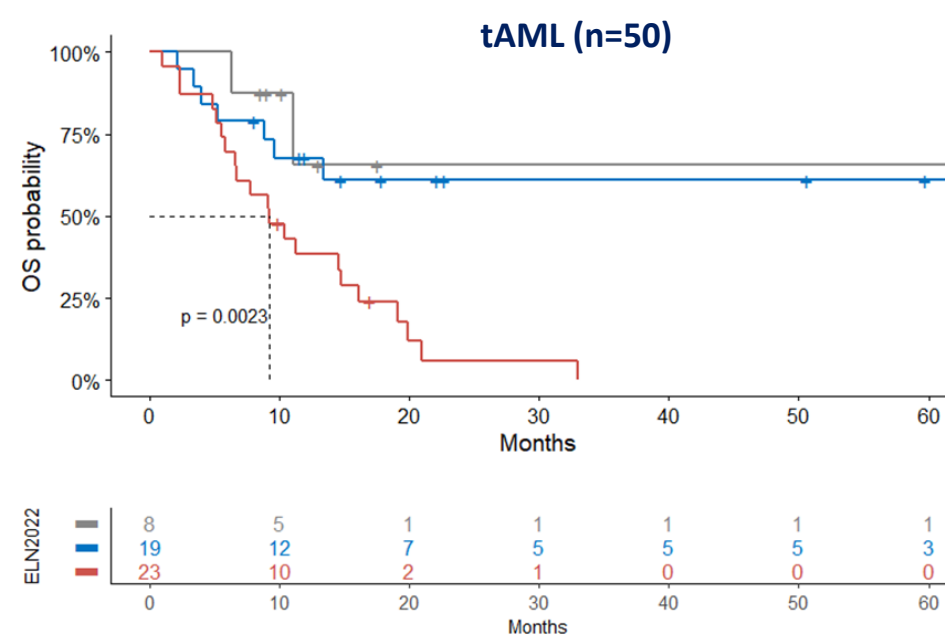
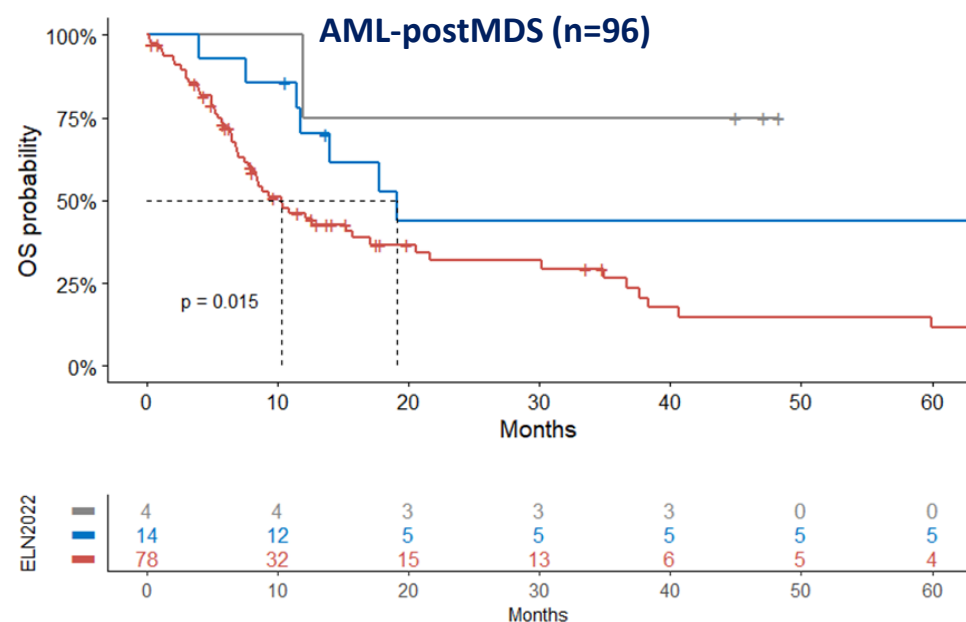
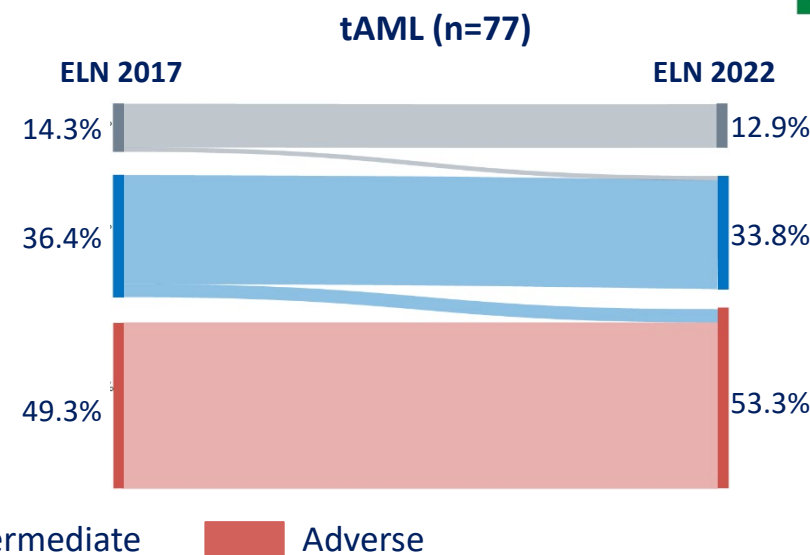
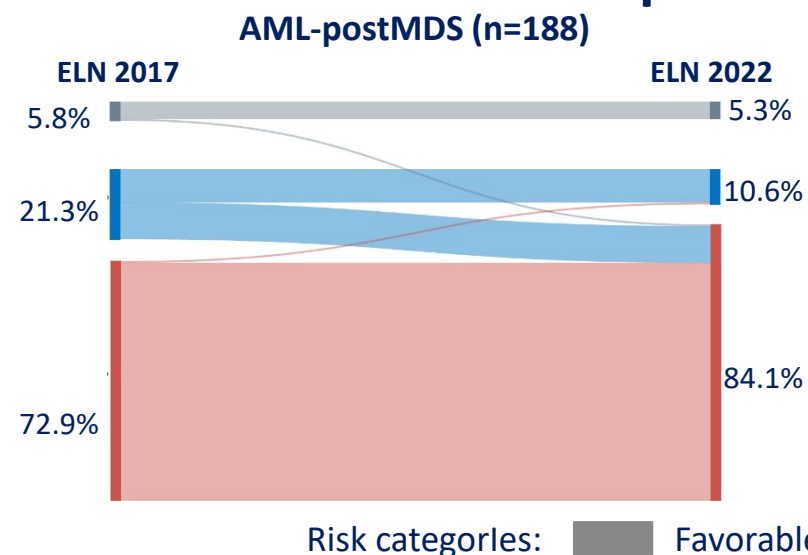
Study population and aims



Diagnostic classification of AML-postMDS and tAML

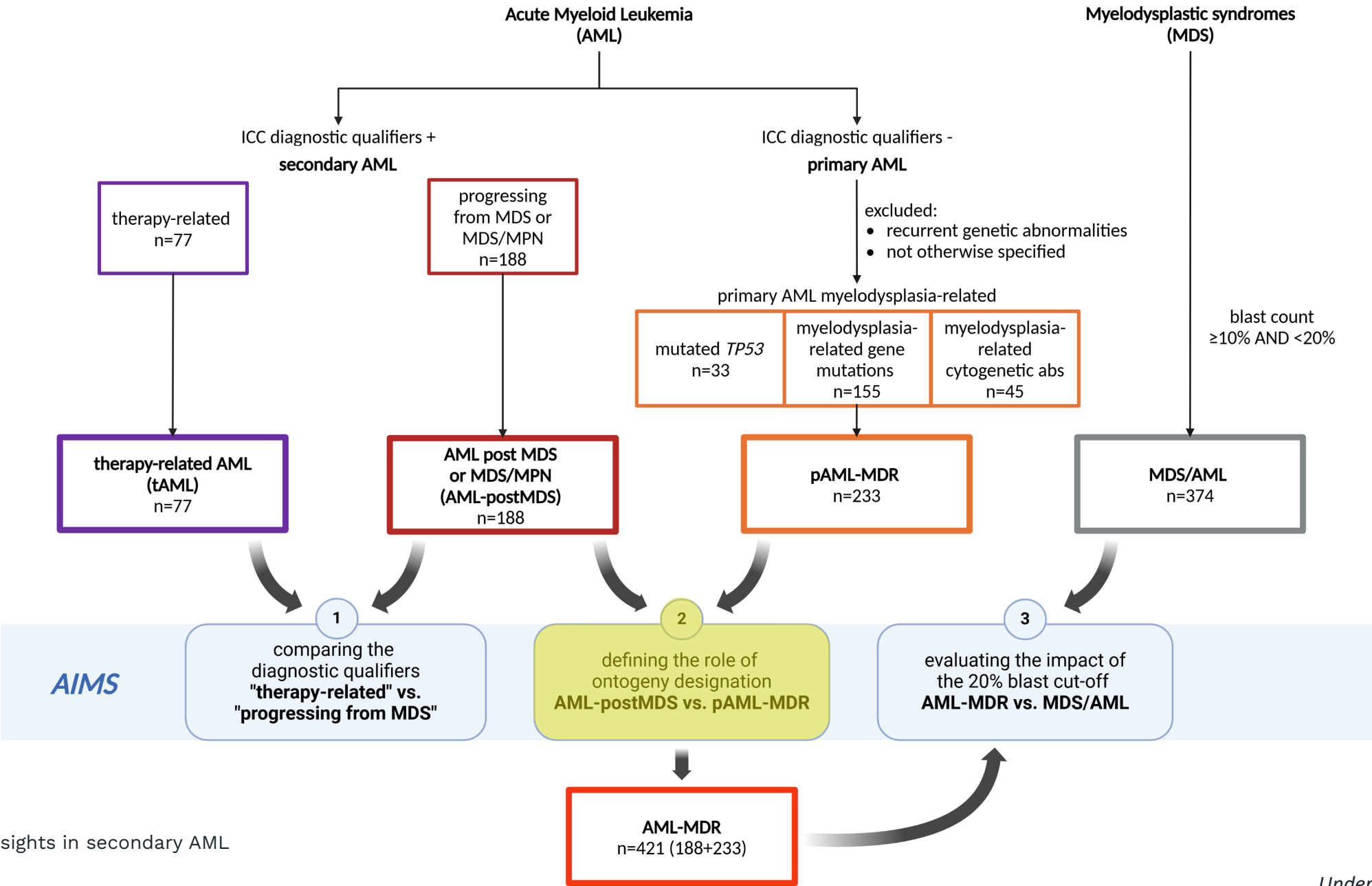


Stratification and outcome of AML-postMDS and tAML



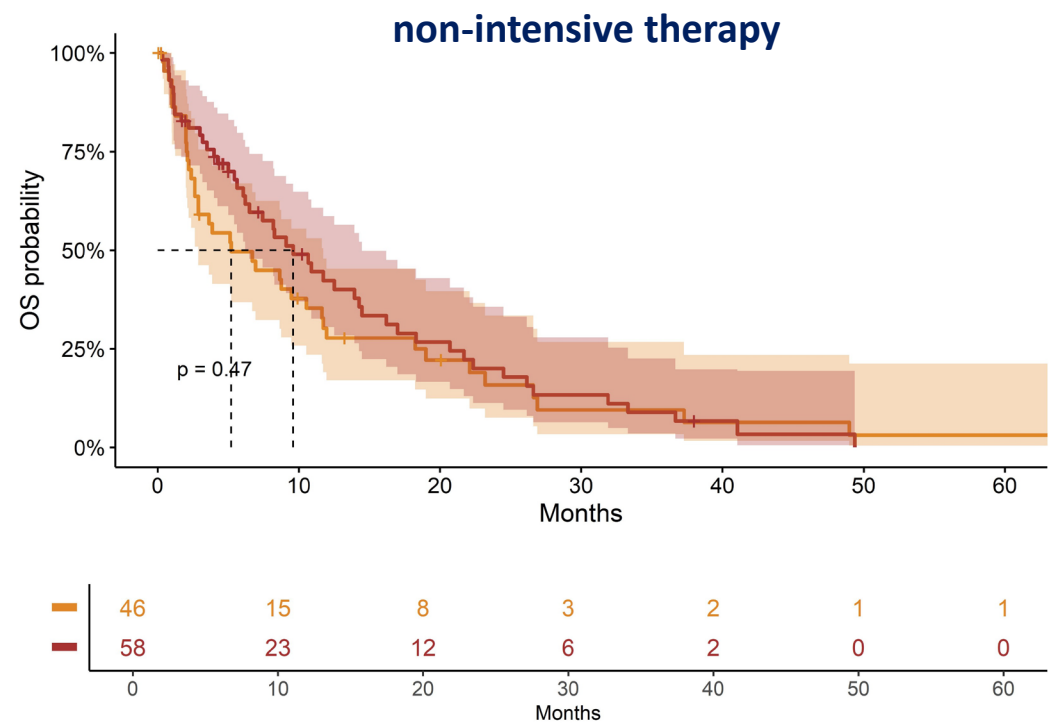
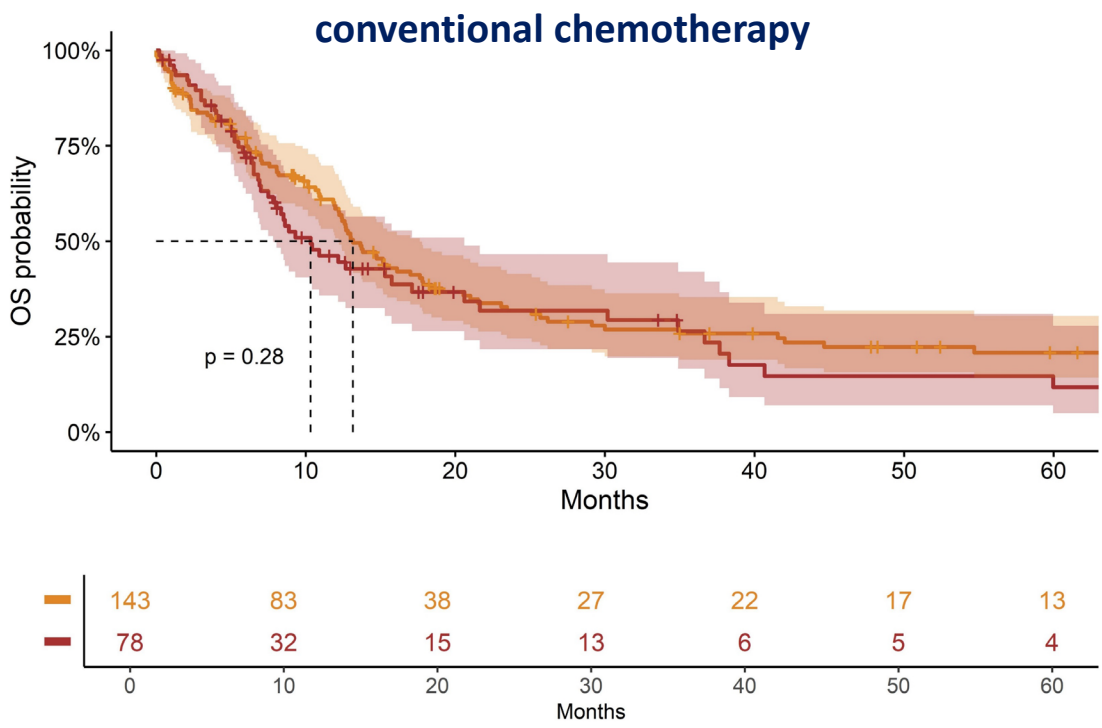
Log-rank test pairwise Intermediate-Adverse: **p=0.059**

Log-rank test pairwise Intermediate-Adverse: **p=0.007**



Anamnestically vs. genetically-defined secondary AML

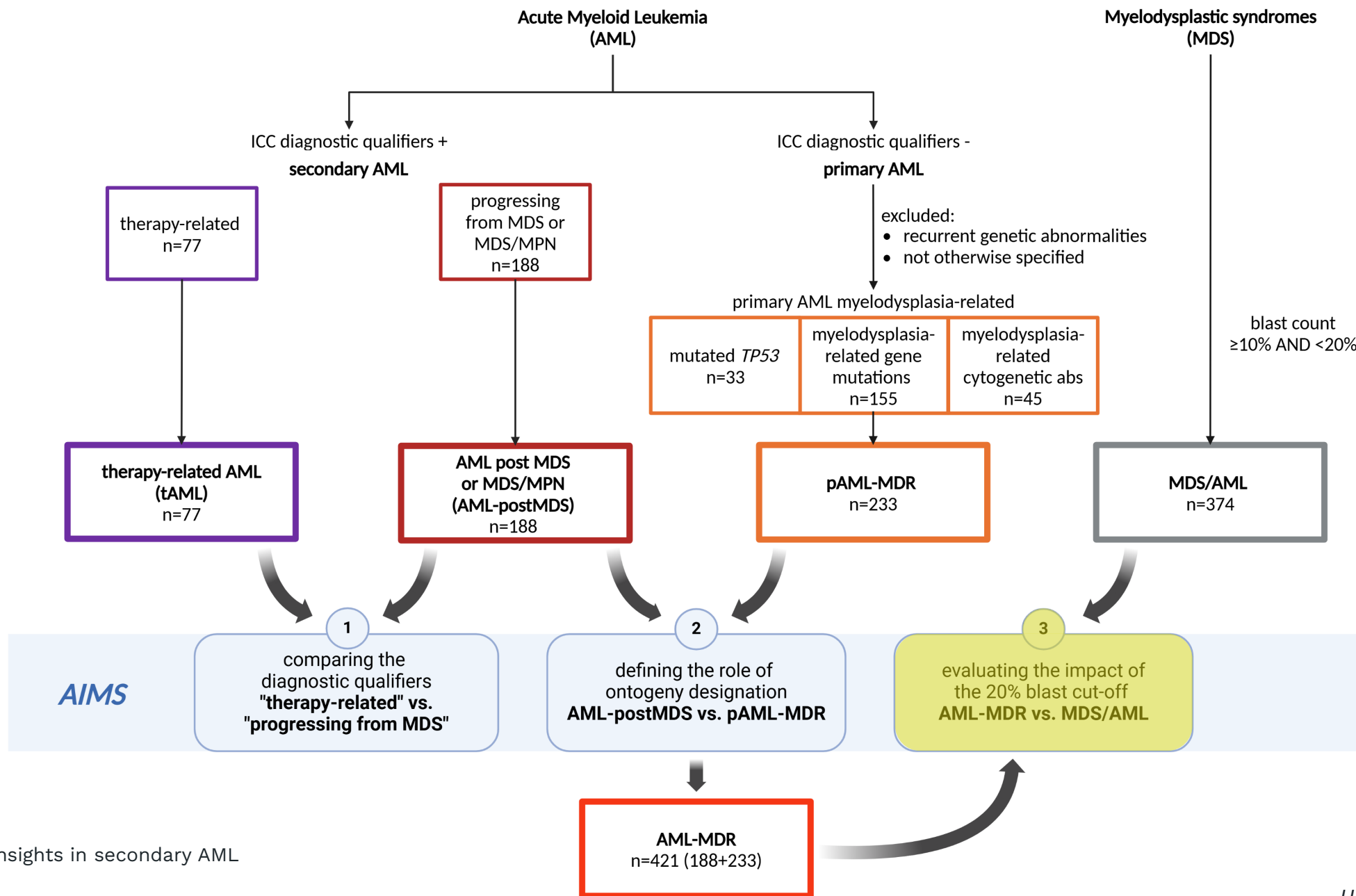
No significant differences in terms of number of mutations, frequency of genetic alterations (gene mutations and MDR cytogenetic abnormalities) and the clone size of MDR gene mutations, except for *TP53*_{mut} (↑ in AML-postMDS)



Adverse ELN 2022 pAML-MDR AML-postMDS

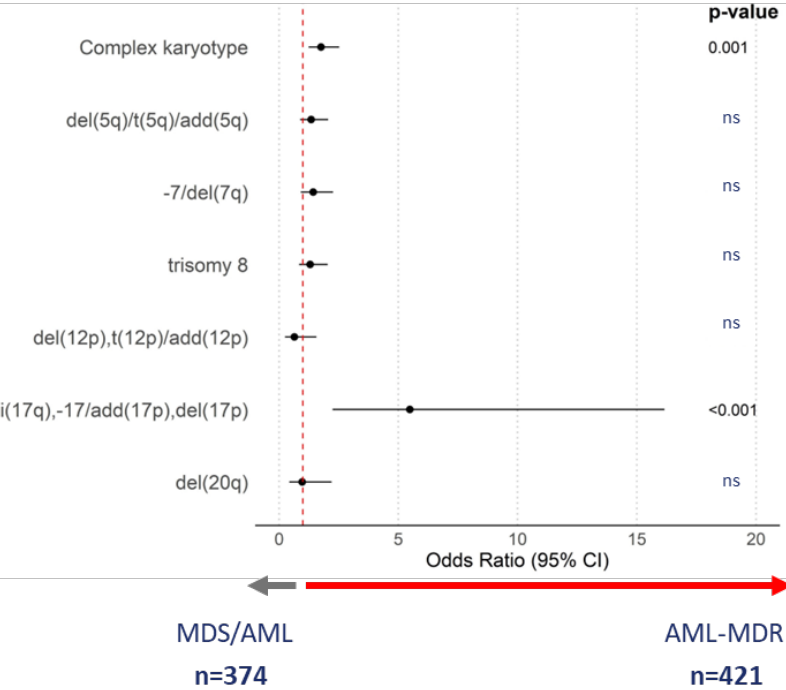
Anamnestically vs. genetically-defined secondary AML are also similar in the outcome

Study population and aims

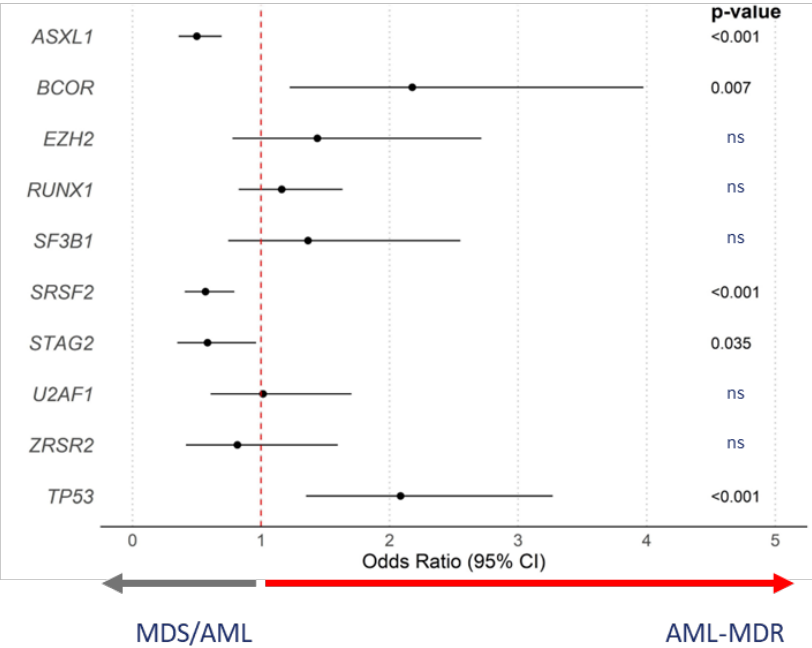


Navigating the MDS and AML boundaries: 20% blast threshold

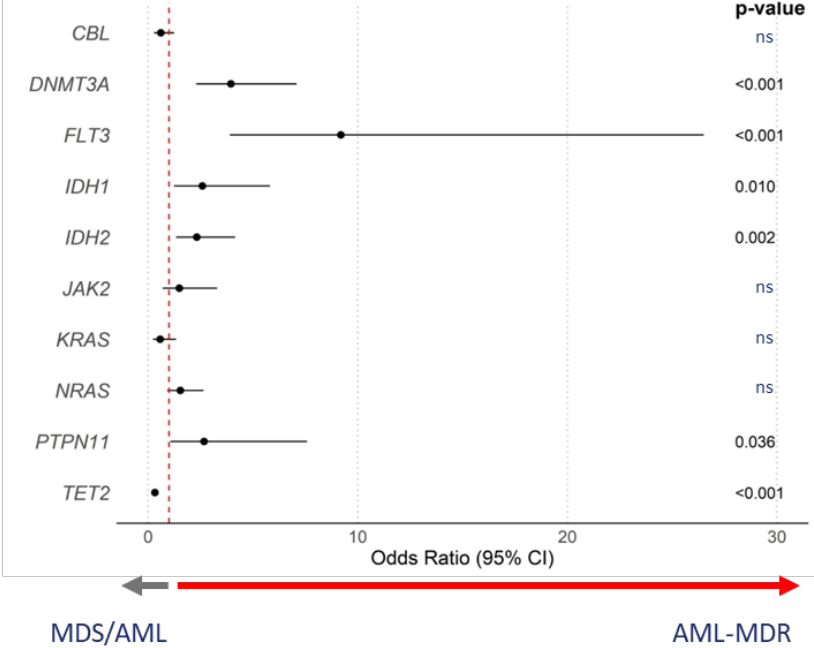
MDR cytogenetic abnormalities



TP53 and MDR gene mutations

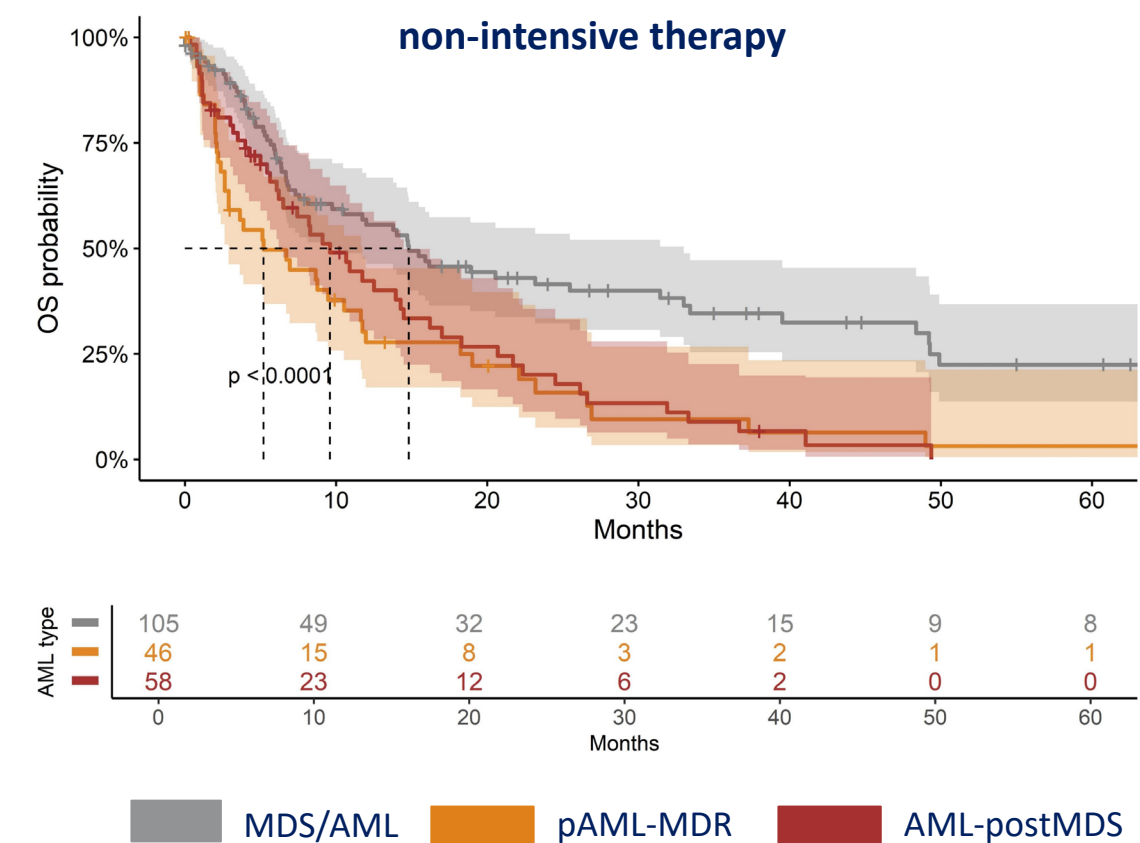


Other myeloid mutations



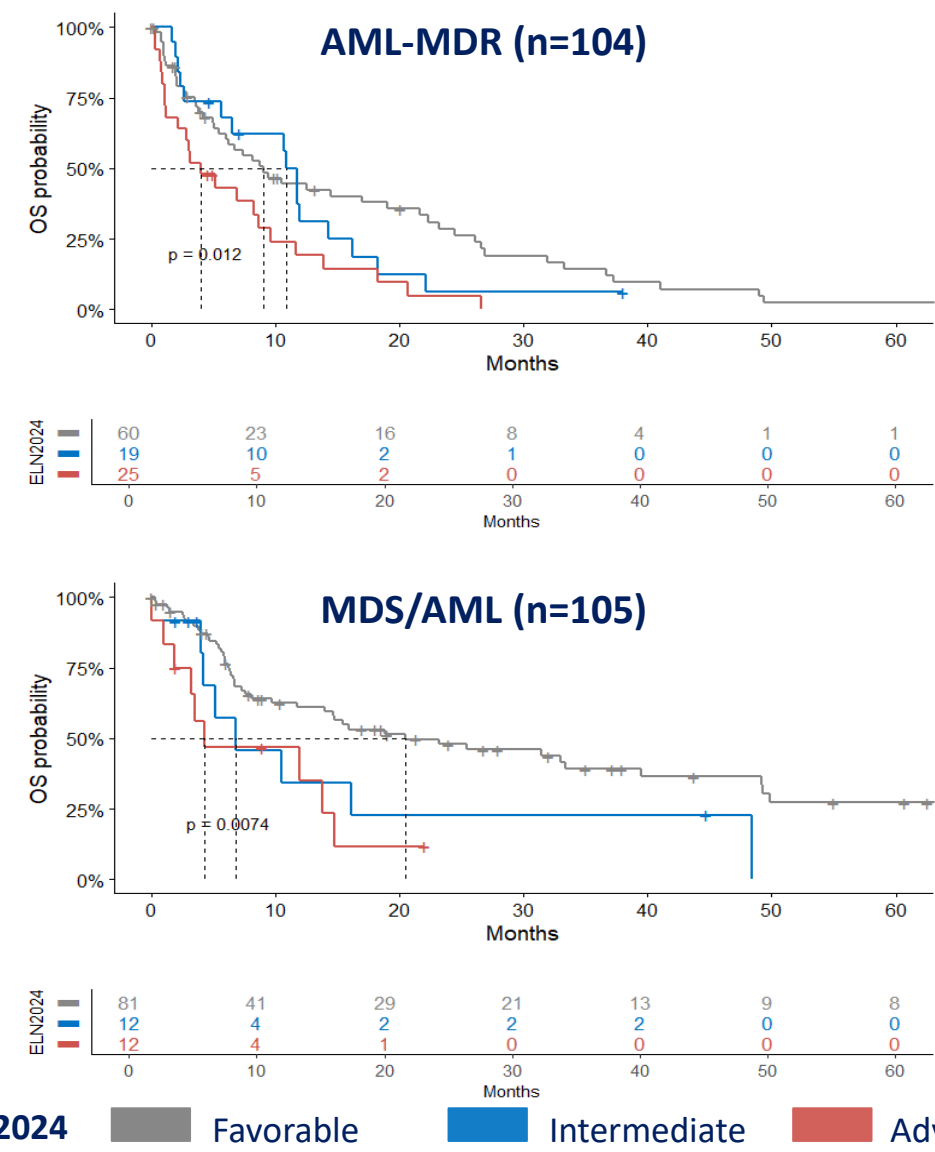
The 20% blast threshold remains a complementary diagnostic and prognostic tool, as MDS/AML and AML categories exhibit specific differences in their biological profiles...

Navigating the MDS and AML boundaries: 20% blast threshold



MDS/AML vs. pAML-MDR HR:2.26, 95%CI 1.51-3.38, $p < 0.001$
MDS/AML vs. AML-postMDS HR:1.90, 95%CI 1.30-2.79, $p < 0.001$

...and differences in their clinical outcomes.



Conclusion

- Even when excluding a history of MDS or MDS/MPN as a “classifier”, over 80% of AML-postMDS cases fell within the “myelodysplasia-related” ICC categories, and into the ELN 2022 adverse risk category. This qualifier, may suggest unfavorable outcomes from the very first day of diagnosis.
- Therapy-related AML should be diagnostically approached as "second" neoplasms, rather than being categorized as “secondary” AML.
- Overlap between genetically vs. anamnestically defined secondary AML suggests that the ontogeny designation is not the real “watershed” of AML subcategories, and that genetic signature plays a dominant role.
- Conversely, the 20% blast threshold remains a complementary diagnostic and prognostic tool, as MDS/AML and AML categories exhibit specific differences in their biological profiles.
- In this “transition era”, our analysis emphasized the importance of incorporating clinical and genetic characteristics, for an integrated diagnostic approach of secondary AML and MDS/AML.

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UOSD Laboratorio di Diagnostica Avanzata Oncoematologica «Francesco Lo Coco»

