

Regional Registries in Latin America COLOMBIAN EXPERIENCE

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Disclosures for Virginia Abello, MD

In compliance with ACCME policy, ASH requires disclosures to the session audience:

- Research Funding: AbbVie; Amgen; Astellas; Dr. Reddy's; Takeda
- Honoraria: AbbVie; Amgen; Astellas; Dr. Reddy's; Janssen; Novartis;
 Sanofi; Takeda

Discussion of off-label drug use: Not applicable



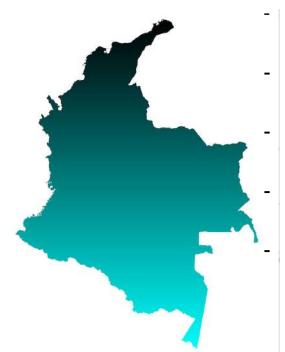




- According to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), population : 50'372.424 inhabitants.
- The country is divided into 33 departments.
- 77.1% of people live in urban areas.
- Universal health insurance coverage:
- ✓ **Subcidized health insurance** regimen represent people with unstable or informal work, or unemployed people who need subsidy from the government to get access to health services.
- ✓ **Contributory health regimen:** Represents people with stable work who contribute with part of their salary to the health system.







From January 2018-January 2019 29151 new cases of cancer were diagnosed.

Acording to **Cuenta de Alto Costo** there were **2244** prevalent cases of CML in 2019.

SISPRO reports 5920 medical consults between 2019-2020 for CML.

Globocan reports 9661 prevalent cases for all leukemias. No specific information provided on CML.

DANE reports 1329 deads in Colombia due to CML from 2005-2013.

THERE IS NO INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC NATIONAL **OUTCOMES FOR CML**

Situación del cáncer en Colombia 2019- Cuenta de Alto Costo GLOBOCAN 2020

https://www.minsalud.gov.co/sites/rid/Lists/BibliotecaDigital/RIDE/VS/MET/relevancia-imatinib-impacto-salud-publica.pdf





2018: MM recruitmen t started

2019: CML recruitment started

2020: AML-PETHEMA recruitment started

2014: First idea registry on CMPN

2017: First RENEHOC investigators meeting

2021:

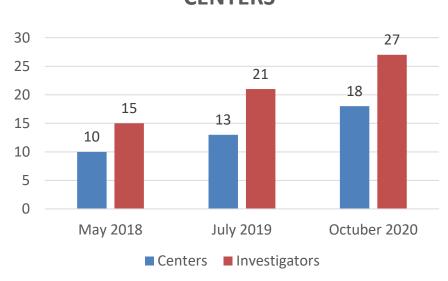
- 1774 patients included in RENEHOC
- 28 investigators
- 17 centers



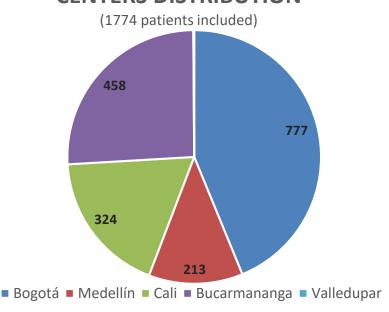




RENEHOC INVESTIGATORS AND CENTERS



CENTERS DISTRIBUTION







RENEHOC REGISTRY RECRUITMENT GROWTH









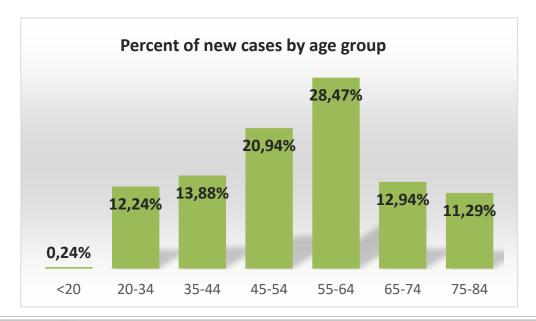
María Helena Solano Claudia Sossa **Domingo Saavedra Jheremy Reyes** Iván Perdomo Mónica Osuna Viviana Paredes William Mantilla Roberto Jaramillo **Juan Manuel Herrera** Henry Idrobo Alicia Henao Kenny Gálvez Carlos Bermúdez

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| PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS | N= 425 |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Age at diagnosis yrs. (mean, SD) | 54 (15.19) |

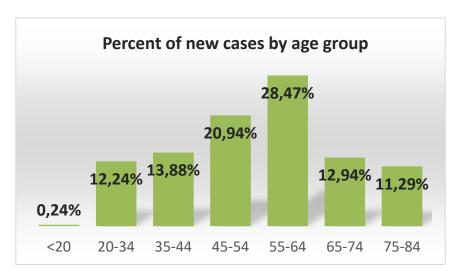


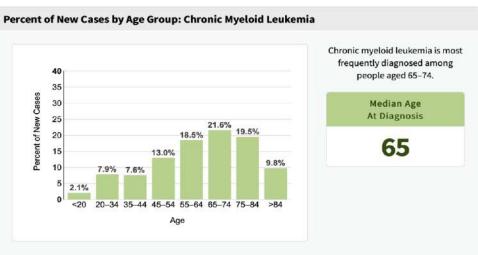






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SEER.cáncer.gov. 2003-2017





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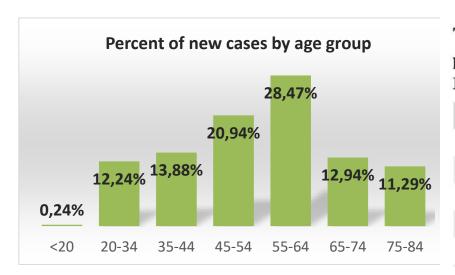


TABLE 1 Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients with chronic myeloid leukemia treated at the National Cancer Institute – Mexico (2000-2016, N = 411)

| Variable | N | % |
|----------|-----|------|
| Age, y | | |
| ≤40 | 208 | 50.6 |
| 41-50 | 103 | 25.0 |
| 51-60 | 63 | 15.3 |
| >60 | 37 | 9.0 |

2019. Cancer Medicine. Prognosic factors in Mexican population treated with Imatinib.





| PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS | N= 425 |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Age at diagnosis yrs. (mean, SD) | 54 (15.19) |
| Gender (M/F) | 248/177 |
| Insurance type (Contributory/subsidized/other) | 336/57/32 |
| Phase at diagnosis (%) (Total evaluated=387) Chronic Accelerated Blastic | 357 (92% 22 (5,98%) 8 (2%) |
| Sokal risk (%) (Total evaluated=232) Low Intermediate High | 65 (28%) 81 (34,9%) 86 (37%) |

^{*}Not known for 38 patients

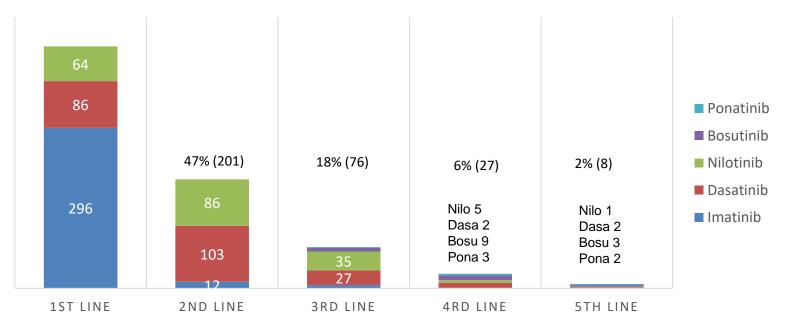




| PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS N= 425 | | Table 1. Base-Line Characteristics of the Patients.* | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Age at diagnosis yrs. (mean, SD) | 54 (15.19) | Characteristic | Imatinib (N=553) | Interferon Alfa plus Cytarabine (N=553) |
| Gender (M/F) | 248/177 | Age Median — yr | 50 | 51 |
| Insurance type (Contributory/subsidized/other) | 336/57/32 | Range — yr ≥60 yr — no. (%) | 18-70 114 (20.6) | 18-70 |
| Phase at diagnosis (%) (Total evaluated=387) Chronic Accelerated Blastic | 357 (92% 22 (5,98%) 8 (2%) | Sex — no. (%) Male Female ECOG performance status — no. (%) 0 1 2 Data missing | 341 (61.7) 212 (38.3) 425 (76.9) 115 (20.8) 8 (1.4) 5 (0.9) | 243 (43.9) 409 (74.0) |
| Sokal risk (%) (Total evaluated=232) Low Intermediate | 65 (28%) 81 (34,9%) | Interval since diagnosis — mo Median Range Sokal risk group — no. (%) Total evaluated | 2.1 0.0–10.4 383 (69.3) | 1.8 0.0–8.0 |
| *Not known for 38 patients | 86 (37%) | Low Intermediate High | 201 (52.5) 111 (29.0) 71 (18.5) | 190 (48.2) |



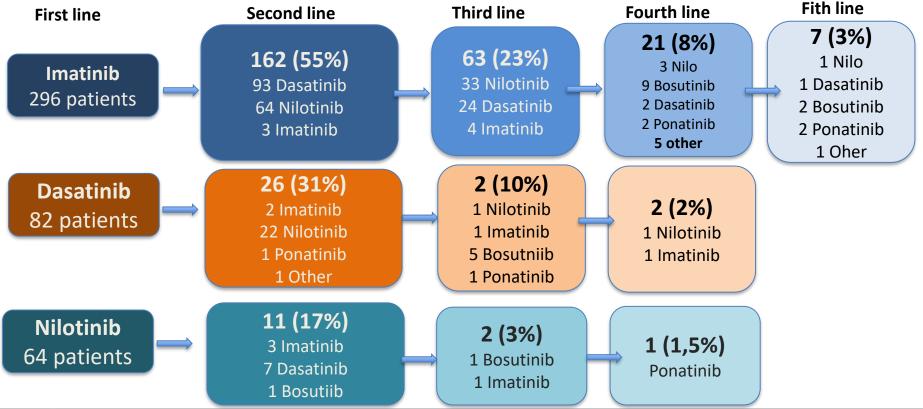




Regional Registries in Latin America

Colombian RENEHOC Registry- CML









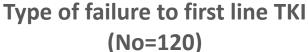
TIME LINE IN CML PATIENTS IN COLOMBIA

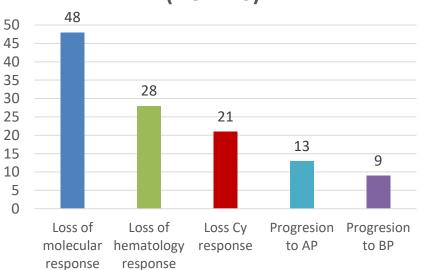
- Median Follow-up: 63 months (IQR 27-108)
- Time from symptoms to **diagnosis**: 4.5 weeks (IQR 0-11)
- Time from treatment to Complete Hematologic Response:
 Median 5 weeks (IQR 0-11)
- Time from treatment to **Complete Cytogenetic Response**: 4.1 months (IQR 12-29)
- Time from treatment to **Mayor Molecular Response**: 8.65 months (IQR 23-55)



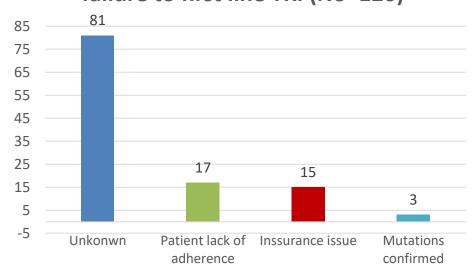








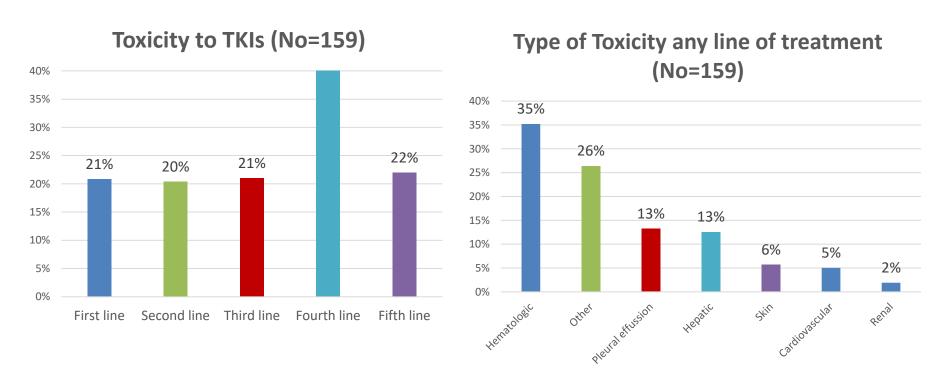
Investigator assessment of cause of failure to first line TKI (No=120)



120 (28.2%) patients failed first line treatment





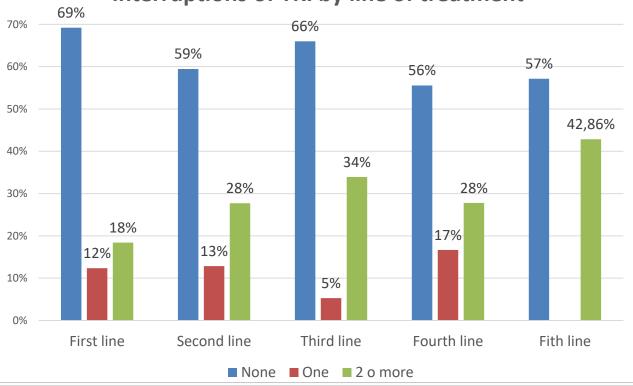


159 (37%) patients experienced toxicity to TKIs





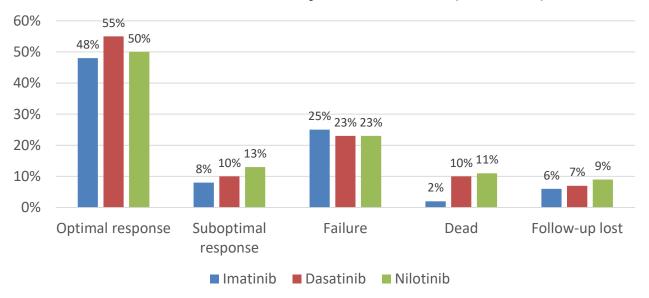
Interruptions of TKI by line of treatment







Status at last visit by first line TKI (No=425)



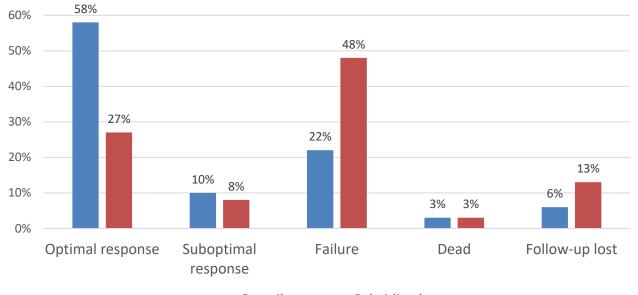
Optimal response: Complete hematologic response+complete Cy Response+Mayor Molecular Response, Deep molecular response, or Treatment free remission.

Sub-optimal response: Complete hematologic response+complete Cy Response without Mayor Molecular Response **Failure:** No hematologic response in chronic, blastic or accelerated phase





Status at last visit by insurance regimen (No=425)



■ Contributory ■ Subcidized

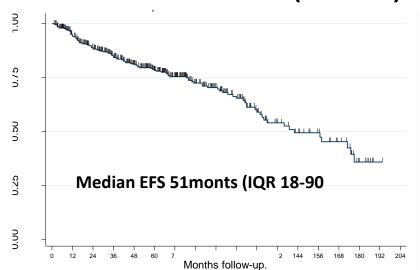
Optimal response: Complete hematologic response+complete Cy Response+Mayor Molecular Response, Deep molecular response, or Treatment free remission.

Sub-optimal response: Complete hematologic response+complete Cy Response without Mayor Molecular Response

Failure: No hematologic response in chronic, blastic or accelerated phase

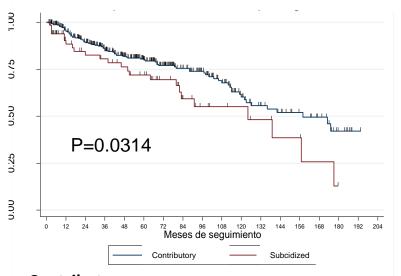






* **EVENTS**: Death, progression to BP/AP, loss of response to TKIs.

EVENT FREE SURVIVAL BY INSURANCE SYSTEM



Contributory:

Median EFS 53monts (IQR 22-93)

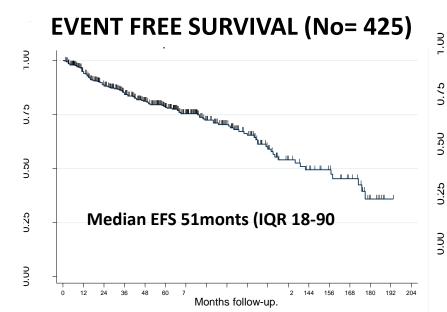
Subcidized system:

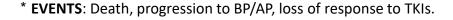
Median EFS 43monts (IQR 10-99)

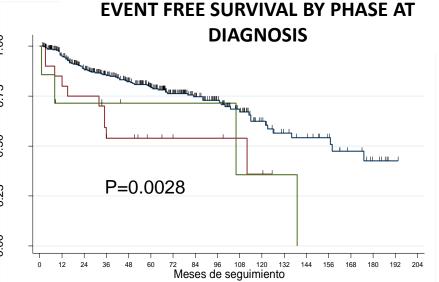












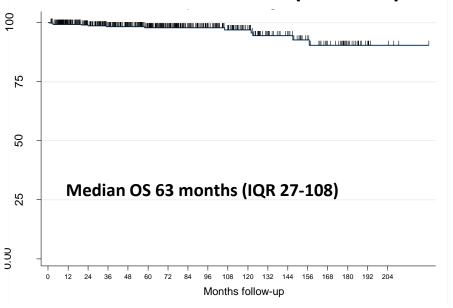
Chronic: Median EFS 49 months (IQR 17-84) Accelerated: Median EFS 35monts (IQR 12-66) Blastic: Median EFS 20 months (IQR 4.5-74.5)

Accelerated

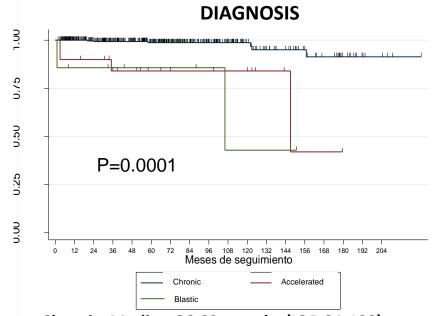








OVERALL SURVIVAL BY PHASE AT



Chronic: Median OS 60 months (IQR 24-100)

Accelerated: Median OS 52monts (IQR 20-120)

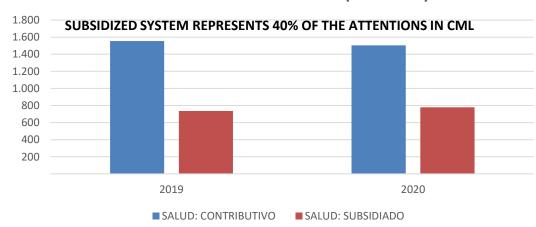
Blastic: Median OS 38 months (IQR 4.5-97)





RENEHOC LIMITATIONS

2019-2020 attentions distribution Contributory vs subsidized health insurance (Colombia)



SISPRO consulted December 2020

In RENEHOC subsidezed system is underepresented

CONTRIBTORY SYSTEM: 79%

SUBSIDIZED SYSTEM: 13%

SPECIAL INSURANCE: 8%



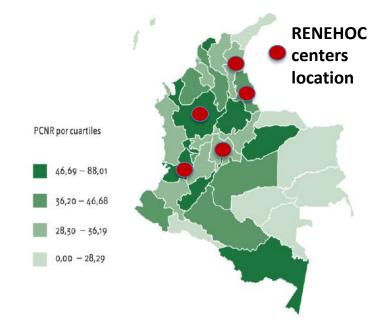




RENEHOC LIMITATIONS

RENEHOC includes centers and investigators in big academic facilities in 5 cities (Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Bucaramanga, Valledupar); community practice and smaller cities are underepresented.

Distribituon of new cancer cases Colombia 2019



Incluye todos los casos nuevos de cáncer invasivo reportados a la CAC, sin discriminar por sexo, edad o tipo de cáncer.

PCNR calculada por 100.000 habitantes.







RENEHOC HIGHLIGHTS

- It is the first multicenter registry focused on CML outcomes in Colombia.
- It will allow us to know our reality and outline relevant research questions for Colombia.
- It allows us to show realities of our country that must be corrected (inequity of access to the contributory and subsidized regimen).
- It's growth potential is evident.







CONCLUSION (1)

- At a median follow up of 63 months (IQR 27-108), OS for CML is excellent (97%).
- The only factor predictive of OR was phase at diagnosis.
- Type of insurance and phase at diagnosis were both statistically significant predictive of EFS.
- Inequal access to TKI impacts response in CML patients; subsidized system patients had worst responses at last visit and EFS.
- There were not other independent prognostic markers for outcome.





CONCLUSION (2)

- Population-based studies provide real world data and are important complement to data from randomized trials.
- Observational studies from population-based registries can improve the epidemiological knowledge and can also describe unknown problems that need further investigation in randomized trials.
- RENEHOC needs to expand to cover more centers, investigators and patient the represent other realities in Colombia.







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Luis Salazar

Tivis na Pa A les
Wilham Mantha

Carmen Rosales

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