



# A SINGLE INSTITUTION STUDY ON THE SURVIVAL OF CHILDREN WITH ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA



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## INTRODUCTION

The Department of Health (DOH) considers cancer as one of its top national health priorities. Its diagnosis is catastrophic, both medically and economically. It impacts individuals, communities, and the healthcare system.

The Philippine Children's Medical Center established its Leukemia-Lymphoma Program to improve the survival of patients diagnosed with ALL.

This study is aimed to determine the current 5-year survival among children diagnosed with ALL.

## RESULTS

Among Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia patients diagnosed and treated from 2017 to 2021:

- 291 patients were found to be eligible for this study.
- Mean age of 6.35 years, 1.85:1 male to female ratio.
- OS 71.1% while EFS was 59.4% for all cases of ALL.
- 28.2% of patients relapsed
- The rate of treatment abandonment was at 13.9%

## METHODOLOGY

A retrospective cross-sectional study including Pediatric patients newly diagnosed with ALL were included. A review of patient charts was done and the 5-year EFS and OS was analyzed by using the Kaplan-Meier survival analysis

## CONCLUSION

There is improved 5-year OS of ALL patients treated at PCMC-Cancer and Hematology Division from 2017-2021

Overall, The treatment protocols and initiatives by PCMC produced satisfactory outcomes to improve the survival of patients with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

**Keywords: Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, Filipino, Overall survival, Event Free Survival**