

Active substances set

Search phrase: Acute myeloid leukemia

Below you will find a list of active substances registered by the European Medical Agency (EMA) in the last 15 years, recommended by the European Society of Clinical Oncology (ESMO) and their reimbursement status in the country.

Acute myeloid leukemia

Daunorubicin / cytarabine

Daunorubicin / cytarabine is indicated for the treatment of adults with newly diagnosed, therapy-related acute myeloid leukaemia (t-AML) or AML with myelodysplasia-related changes (AML-MRC).

 **NO REIMBURSEMENT**
 **ESMO**

Gilteritinib

Gilteritinib is indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients who have relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) with a FLT3 mutation.

 **NO REIMBURSEMENT**
 **ESMO**


Midostaurin

Midostaurin is indicated: • in combination with standard daunorubicin and cytarabine induction and high-dose cytarabine consolidation chemotherapy, and for patients in complete response followed by Midostaurin single agent maintenance therapy, for adult patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) who are FLT3 mutation-positive.

 **REIMBURSEMENT WITH RESTRICTIONS**
 **ESMO**



Gemtuzumab ozogamicin

Gemtuzumab Ozogamicin is indicated for combination therapy with daunorubicin (DNR) and cytarabine (AraC) for the treatment of patients age 15 years and above with previously untreated, de novo CD33-positive acute myeloid leukaemia (AML), except acute promyelocytic leukaemia (APL).

 **REIMBURSEMENT WITH RESTRICTIONS**
 **ESMO**

Azacitidine

Azacitidine is indicated for the treatment of adult patients who are not eligible for haematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) with: • acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) with 20-30% blasts and multi-lineage dysplasia, according to World Health Organisation (WHO) classification, • AML with > 30% marrow blasts

 **FULL REIMBURSEMENT**
 **ESMO**

according to the WHO classification.

Decitabine

Decitabine is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed de novo or secondary acute myeloid leukaemia (AML), according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) classification, who are not candidates for standard induction chemotherapy.

