Supportive Care in Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia



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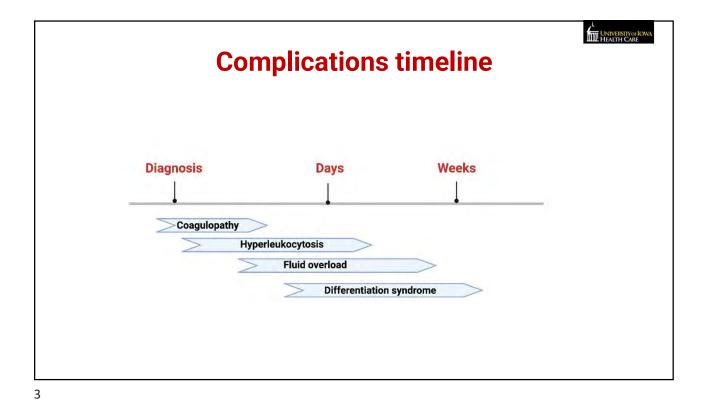


Introduction

Described by LK Hillestad in 1957 as distinct disease

"most outstanding feature was its very rapidly downhill course of few weeks' duration, a white blood cell picture dominated by promyelocytes and severe bleeding caused mainly by fibrinolysis"

- Early years, ~50% death in 10 days with hemorrhage/ sepsis, only 35-45% cured with chemotherapy
- Recently 90-95% CR, >90% OS at 3 years, and <5% death in first 4-6 weeks.
- Supportive care for unique complications during the treatment crucial to improve results



Coagulopathy



Coagulopathy

- Common presenting feature
- Mild mucocutaneous bleeding to severe pulmonary, intracranial bleeding
- 10-20% early hemorrhagic death if untreated

Lab findings

- Platelets
- ↑ PT/INR, PTT
- Fibrinogen
- 1 D-dimer

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Coagulopathy

- · All-trans retinoic acid (ATRA) immediately when diagnosis is suspected
- Platelet transfusion if PLT< 30-50 x109/L
- Cryoprecipitate if fibrinogen <150 mg/dl
- Plasma (FFP) for high PT, PTT
- · Avoid central line insertion, LP or other invasive procedures



Hyperleukocytosis

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Hyperleukocytosis

- At diagnosis or few days after starting treatment with ATRA
- · Chemotherapy for cytoreduction
 - Hydroxyurea
 - Idarubicin
 - Gemtuzumab

Tallman et al. Blood 2009. From ASH image bank. © ASH

· Avoid leukapheresis due to risk of bleeding



Differentiation syndrome

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Differentiation syndrome

- One of the major causes of early mortality
- Few days- weeks after starting treatment
 - Dyspnea
 - · Peripheral edema
 - Fever
 - Hypotension
 - · Acute renal failure
 - · Heart failure
 - Pleuro-pericardial effusion
 - · Pulmonary infiltrates



Differentiation syndrome

- · Steroid prophylaxis can be considered
- · Rule out other causes or complications
 - Fluid overload
 - Infections
 - Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage
 - VTE
 - · Heart failure

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Differentiation syndrome

- · Prompt treatment with dexamethasone
 - 10 mg IV BID at least for 3 days or until symptom resolution, and taper
- Monitor weight, input/output
- · Diuresis
- · Temporary discontinuation of ATRA and/or ATO if severe

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Fluid overload

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Fluid overload

- · Few days after starting treatment
- · Blood products, fluid supplementation, capillary leakage by endothelial injury
- Hypoxia, Heart failure, Endotracheal intubation, ICU care
- Monitor input/output and daily weight
- · Diuretics based on fluid balance, weight gain, and clinical status



Conclusion

- · Supportive care is crucial for APL, a highly curable leukemia
- Coagulopathy usually present at diagnosis
 - Prompt ATRA and blood product transfusion as needed
- Hyperleukocytosis should be managed with cytoreduction if needed
- · Differentiation syndrome can occur after few days to weeks
 - Important to have high suspicion with ATRA +/- ATO use
 - · Treat with dexamethasone
- · Monitor input/output and weight gain to identify fluid overload

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