Survival of European patients diagnosed with myeloid malignancies: a HAEMACARE study

1. Marc Maynadie,1  
2. Roberta De Angelis,2  
3. Rafael Marcos-Gragera,3  
4. Otto Visser,4  
5. Claudia Allemani,5  
6. Carmen Terenau,6  
7. Riccardo Capocaccia,7  
8. Adriano Giacomin,8  
9. Jean-Michel Lutz,9  
10. Carmen Martos,9  
11. Risto Sankila,10  
12. Tom Børge Johannesen,11  
13. Arianna Simonetti,12  and  
14. Milena Sant,12,*,13

*Author Affiliations
1. Registre des Hémopathies Malignes de Cote d’Or, Universite’ de Bourgogne, France;  
2. National Centre for Epidemiology Surveillance and Health Promotion, Rome, Italy;  
3. Epidemiology Unit and Girona Cancer Registry, Oncology Coordination Plan, Dep of Health, Catalan Ins;  
4. Comprehensive Cancer Centre The Netherlands;  
5. Analytical Epidemiology Unit, Dep of Prevent and Predict Medicine, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori;  
6. Analytical Epidemiology Unit, Dep of Prevent and Predict Medicine, Fond IRCCS Istit Nazionale Tumori;  
7. Biella Cancer Registry;  
8. Geneva Cancer Registry and NICER network;  
9. Center for Public Health Research, Valencia;  
10. Norwegian Cancer Registry;  
11. Norwegian Cancer Registry, Norway;  
12. HAEMACARE project leader, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italy

1. *Corresponding author; email: milena.sant@istitutotumori.mi.it

Abstract

Background. Population-based information on the survival of patients with myeloid malignancies is rare mainly because some entities were not recognized as malignant until the publication of the ICD-O-3 and WHO classifications in 2000. In this study we report survival for myeloid malignancies in Europe classified by updated criteria.

Design and Methods. We analyzed 58,800 cases incident between 1995 to 2002 in 48 population-based cancer registries from 20 European countries, classified into HAEMACARE myeloid malignancy groupings. The period approach was used to estimate five-year relative survival in 2000-2002.

Results. Overall relative survival was 37%, but varied significantly between the major groups: 17% for acute myeloid leukemia, 20% for myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms, 31% for myelodysplastic syndromes and 63% for myeloproliferative neoplasms. Survival for individual disease entities ranged from 90% for essential thrombocythemia to 4% for acute myeloid leukemia with multilineage dysplasia. Regional European variations in survival were conspicuous for myeloproliferative neoplasms and myelodysplastic syndromes, with lowest survival in Eastern Europe.

Conclusions. This is the first paper to present large-scale European survival data for myeloid malignancies using prognosis-based groupings of entities defined by the ICD-O-3/WHO classifications. Poor survival in some parts of Europe, particularly for treatable diseases like acute promyelocytic leukemia and chronic myeloid leukemia is of concern for hematologists and public health authorities.

• **EUROCAR**

• **HAEMACARE**

• myeloid malignancies

• population-based cancer registries
• survival

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