

7 February 2023

## Treatment of Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML) and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia (CLL)

### QUESTIONS 1 – 6

#### Patients with acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)

1. How many patients have received treatment with venetoclax for AML during the past 24 months? **Note:** please provide data for the most recent 24-month period available via your prescribing/management system.
2. What is the average daily dose (mg) for AML patients receiving venetoclax during the past 24 months?
3. What is the average cycle intensity (days) for AML patients receiving venetoclax during the past 24 months? (e.g., 14-day cycles, 21-day cycles, other length of cycle)
4. What is the average duration of treatment (months) for AML patients receiving venetoclax during the past 24 months?

#### Patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL)

5. Please complete the table below based on the number of patients that have received venetoclax in each of the specified regimens for CLL in the last 24 months.

|   | Treatment regimens        |                        |                        |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Venetoclax + obinutuzumab | Venetoclax + rituximab | Venetoclax monotherapy |
| Total number of CLL patients receiving this treatment regimen during the past 24 months                             |                           |                        |                        |
| Average daily maintenance dose (mg) of venetoclax for patients initiated on this regimen during the past 24 months* |                           |                        |                        |
| Average duration (months) of venetoclax treatment for patients initiated on this regimen during the past 24 months  |                           |                        |                        |

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**Patients with acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) or chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL)**

6. Please complete the table below with the average number of venetoclax 10 mg x 14 tablet packs† used per AML or CLL patient receiving each of the specified regimens during the past 24 months.

|   | AML treatment regimen    | CLL treatment regimens    |                        |                        |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|   | venetoclax + azacitidine | Venetoclax + obinutuzumab | venetoclax + rituximab | Venetoclax monotherapy |
| average number of venetoclax 10 mg x 14 tablet packs used per patient in each treatment regimen during the past 24 months |                          |                           |                        |                        |

**RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS 1 - 6**

From a pharmacy perspective, the information requested would require an in-depth, manual trawl of two systems – JAC and RISOH, together with a trawl of individual patients’ medical records. To do this would take in excess of 18 hours.

Belfast Trust considers that the cost of retrieving the information would be above the ‘Appropriate Limit’, as defined by the Freedom of Information Act, under Section 12. Section 12 of the Freedom of Information Act makes provision for public authorities to refuse requests for information where the cost of dealing with them would exceed the appropriate limit. The limit has been specified as £450 for public authorities such as Belfast Trust. This represents the cost of one or more persons spending 18 hours in determining whether we hold the information, locating, retrieving and extracting this information.

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**QUESTION 7**

**7. Please can you share your prescribing protocol(s) for venetoclax in AML and CLL?**

Treatment protocols for AML, by their nature, are varied which means it is challenging to provide any useful information in response to this.

Treatment protocols for CLL Venetoclax protocols are found on pages 433-472 of the NICaN Non Hodgkin Lymphoma, Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy Protocols, which are attached for reference.

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