

20 November 2023

Acute Myeloid Leukaemia and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia

Patients with acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)

How many patients with AML, in total, have been treated with the following therapies during the last 6 months, irrespective of start date or line of therapy?

- Azacitidine monotherapy
- Low dose cytarabine (LoDAC) monotherapy
- Venetoclax + azacitidine
- Venetoclax + LoDAC
- Ivosidenib
- Intensive chemotherapy-based regimen
- Other

How many newly diagnosed patients with AML have started first-line treatment with the following therapies during the last 6 months?

- Azacitidine monotherapy
- Low dose cytarabine (LoDAC) monotherapy
- Venetoclax + azacitidine
- Venetoclax + LoDAC
- Ivosidenib
- Intensive chemotherapy-based regimen
- Other

Note: this should only include patients who have started first-line treatment during the 6-month window

Of the patients with AML treated with venetoclax (venetoclax + azacitidine or venetoclax + LoDAC) in the last 6 months, how many received treatment in line with National Institute for Health and Care Excellence guidance?

Patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL)

How many patients with CLL have received treatment with venetoclax in the past 6 months (including venetoclax monotherapy, venetoclax + rituximab, venetoclax + obinutuzumab or venetoclax + ibrutinib)?

Note: this should include patients who started treatment prior to the 6-month window

How many patients with CLL who were new to all lines of treatment received venetoclax in the past 6 months (including venetoclax monotherapy, venetoclax + rituximab, venetoclax + obinutuzumab or venetoclax + ibrutinib)?

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Note: this should include only patients who have started treatment during the 6-month window

The Belfast Trust does not currently have an electronic prescribing system and in order to retrieve this information, we would need to complete a manual trawl through patient records which would take over 18 hours.

We estimate that compliance with this request for information would exceed the appropriate costs limit. Under Section 12 of the Freedom of Information 2000, the limit has been specified as £450 and represents the estimated cost of one or more persons spending 18 hours in determining whether we hold the information, locating, retrieving and extracting this information.