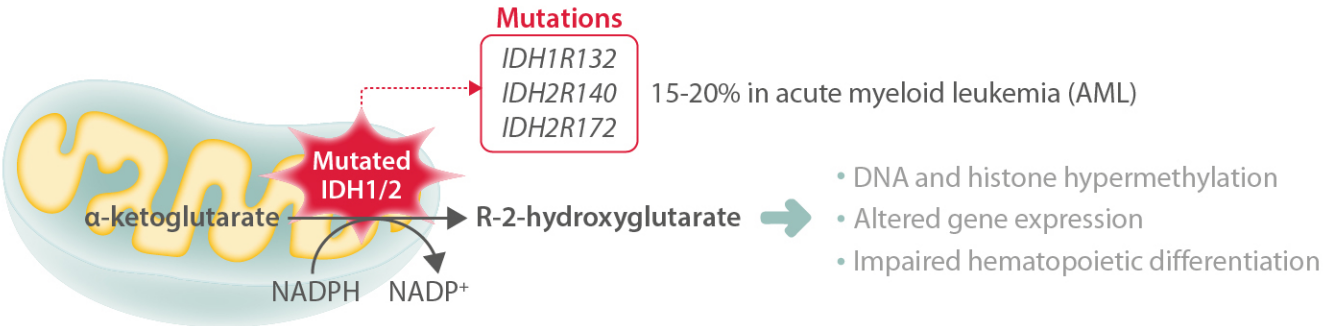
IDH1/2 mutant allele fraction has the potential to become a useful tool for management of AML patients as a biomarker of treatment response



103 Patients with primary IDH1/2 mutated AML, median age 54 years

Droplet digital PCR assays on 322 samples

→ Quantification of *IDH1R132*, *IDH2R140* and *IDH2R172*

Baseline patient and AML characteristics

Normal karyotype	72% (n=69/98)
IDH1R132 mutation	36% (n=35)
IDH2R140 mutation	46% (n=45)
IDH2R172 mutation	21% (n=20)

IDH1/2 mutation level

	Median *IDH1/2*-VAF in BM	
At AML diagnosis	42.3% (8.2-49.9%)	
After induction therapy	0.2% (<0.2-39.3%)	(P<0.001)
At AML relapse	21.3% (0.2-38.5%)	

Persistent clonal hematopoiesis

7 IDH1/2 mutations persisted in complete remission → 5 Relapse or progression toward myelodysplastic syndrome

Ferret *et al.*, Haematologica, 2018