


# Clinical correlation between dexamethasone treatment and outcome in adult patients with hyperleukocytic AML

 Patients with acute myeloid leukemia with white blood cells (WBC)  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$



Induction chemotherapy: daunorubicin or idarubicin, and cytarabine



100

No dexamethasone

WBC  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$

vs



60

Dexamethasone

WBC  $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$  or  
 $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  + leukostasis



Median time of follow-up

65.7 months [52.0-79.7]

44.1 months [19.6-55.8]

Hydroxyurea

59

49

Allogeneic SCT

25

19

Complete response rate

74%

83.3%

$P=0.171$

Dead after 60 days of  
induction chemotherapy

20%

11.7%

$P=0.173$

**Multivariate analyses:** dexamethasone was associated with a significantly better outcome

Disease-free survival

adjusted HR: 0.50; 95%CI: 0.29 to 0.84

$P=0.010$

Event-free survival

adjusted HR: 0.35; 95%CI: 0.21 to 0.58

$P<0.001$

Overall survival

adjusted HR: 0.41; 95%CI: 0.22 to 0.79

$P=0.007$

**Dexamethasone may improve the outcome of patients with hyperleukocytic AML receiving intensive chemotherapy**