

E5. THE MYTH OF SISYPHUS IN ACUTE LEUKEMIA. NEW AND OLD THERAPIES IN ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA.

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Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is one of the most aggressive forms of hematologic malignancies. More than 40 years away from establishing standard induction therapy - cure "3 + 7", although there is progress in understanding pathogenesis of acute myelogenous leukemia and in establishing new therapeutic targets, so far no significant results appeared in the current therapy of AML with new therapeutic agents. Complete remission can be achieved in most patients under 60 years, however only 30-40% of them will survive long term. Long-term survival in patients over 60 years of age is 10-15%.

In this context it is necessary to develop new treatments that target the mechanisms involved in proliferation and cell survival in AML. In this paper we review the epigenetic therapy, immunomodulatory, hypomethylating drugs and the role of monoclonal antibodies in the therapy of AML.

In conclusion, although there are promising results of these continually growing in number new therapies, individualized treatment of AML based on patient-specific molecular abnormalities seems to be the best option for patients with this condition, yet not becoming a real available option in the present.