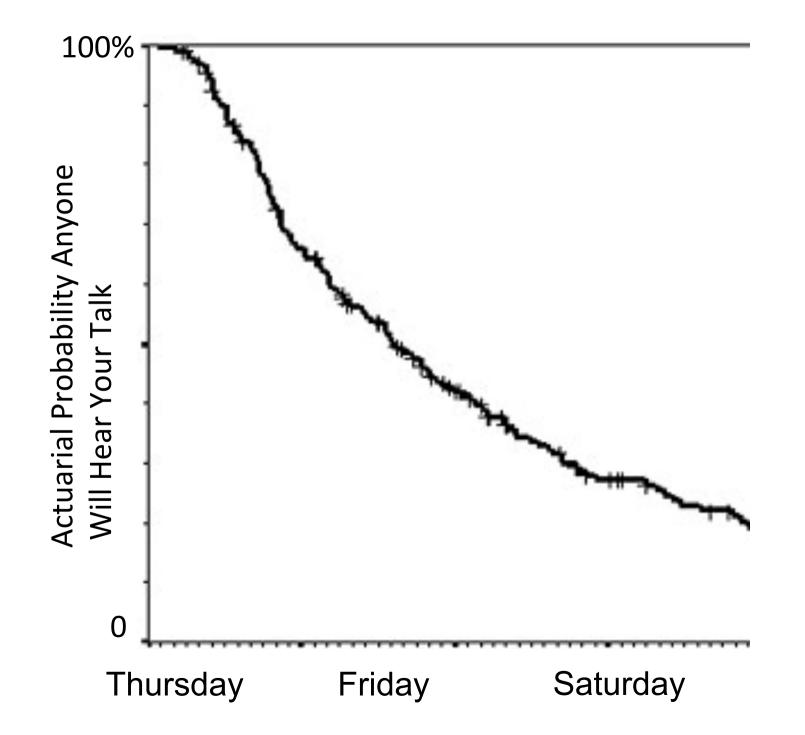
Therapy-Related Leukaemia What is it? Who has it? Are you sure?

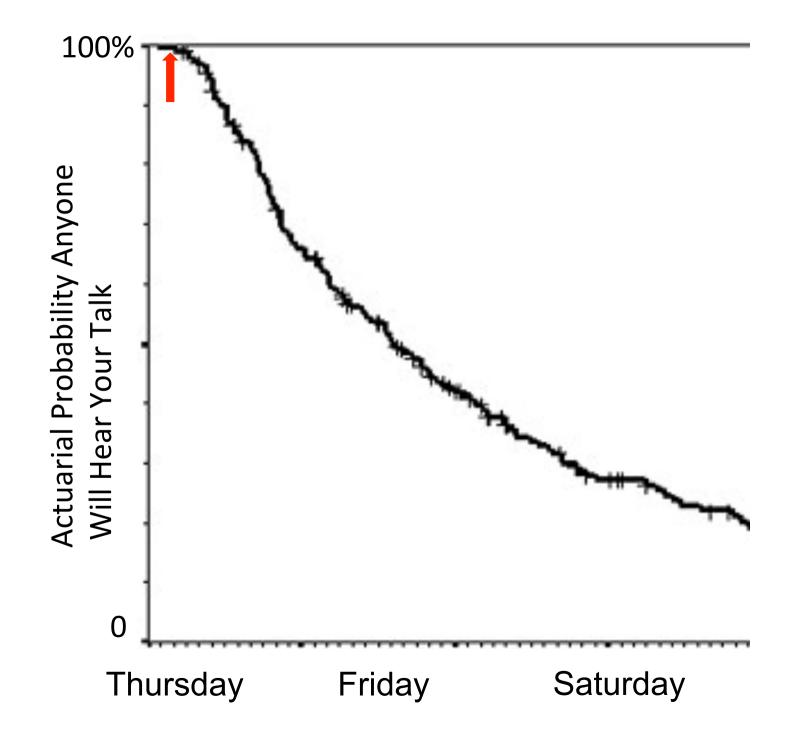
Robert Peter Gale MD, PhD, DSc (hon), FACP, FRSM

Imperial College London UCLA Medical Center Celgene Corp

Disclosure

Celgene Corp Fusion Pharma StemRad





FIFTH

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SECONDARY LEUKEMIA AND LEUKEMOGENESIS

HONORARY PRESIDENT: GIUSEPPE LEONE CONGRESS ORGANIZERS: FRANCESCO LO COCO, LIVIO PAGANO, MARIA TERESA VOSO

ROMA, SEPTEMBER 22-24, 2016

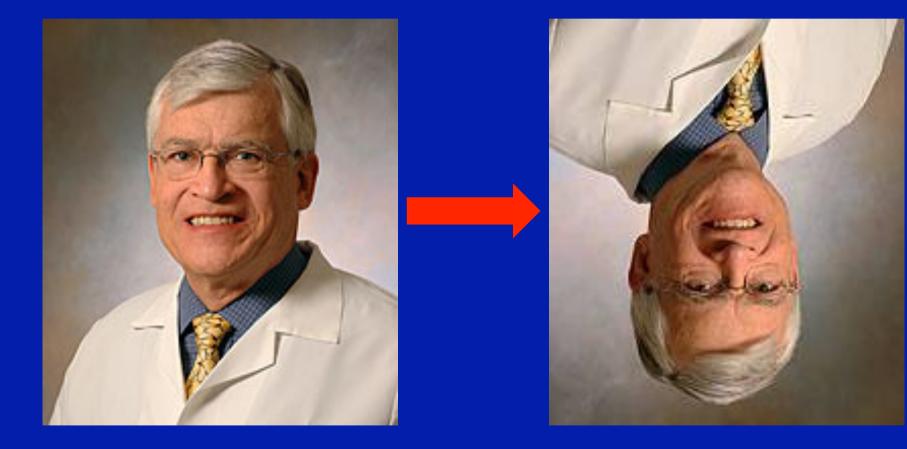
Secondary leukaemia OR second cancer?



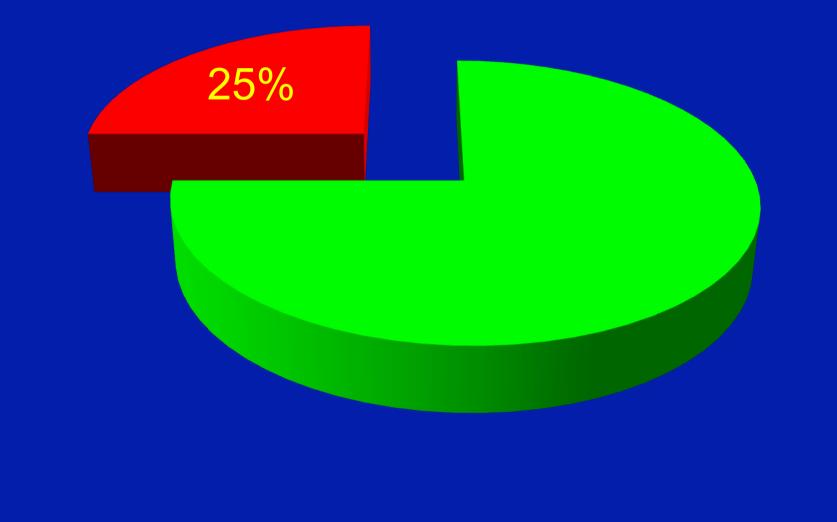
Likely Outcome



Apoplexy



Secondary or Therapy-Related Leukaemia





If a man will begin with certainties, he shall end in doubts, but if he will be content to begin with doubts, he shall end in certainties. may

Francis Bacon

Questions

What is *secondary* or *therapy-related* leukaemia?

Who has it?

Can we diagnose it accurately?

My 3 problems...

Apophenia

Conjunction fallacy

Evolutionary drive to think you are right

My 3 problems...

Apophenia

Conjunction fallacy

Evolutionary drive to think you are right

Apophenia

The human tendency to perceive meaningful patterns within random data

My 3 problems...

Apophenia

Conjunction fallacy

Evolutionary drive to think you are right

Are you intelligent OR rational?

65 year old man with newly-diagnosed AML worked in a nuclear power facility for 30 years. His weekend hobby is making model airplanes using petroleum-based glues in a closed workspace. A survey of his basement shows high radon level. The **mostly likely** cause of his AML is... Radiation

Radiation and benzene



Radiation and benzene

Radiation

Radiation and benzene

Radiation

Radiation and benzene







Radiation and benzene

My 3 problems...

Apophenia

Conjunction fallacy

Evolutionary drive to think you are right

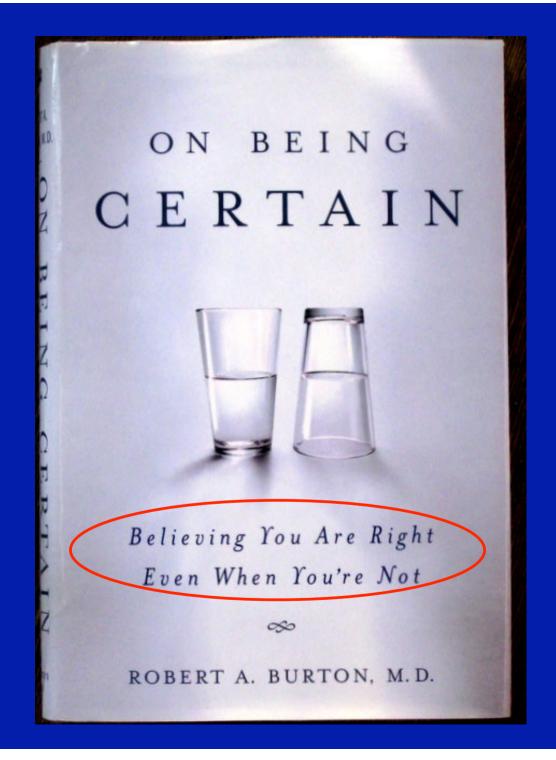
ON BEING CERTAIN



Believing You Are Right Even When You're Not

050

ROBERT A. BURTON, M.D.



Questions

What is *secondary* or *therapy-related* leukaemia?

Who has it?

Can we diagnose it accurately?

Questions

What is secondary or therapy-related leukaemia?

Who has it?

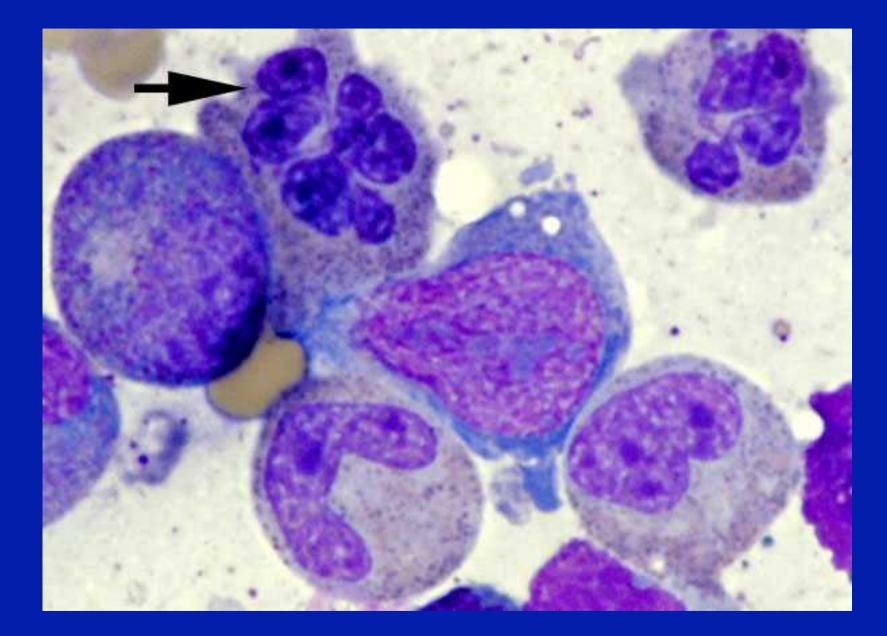
Can we diagnose it accurately?

Secondary or Therapy-Related Leukaemia

A leukaemia *known to be* caused by or contributed to by exposure to DNAdamaging (mutagenic) agents such as ionizing radiations, drugs or chemicals

Typical Variables

Older age Antecedent haematologic disorder/MDS Anaemia, Decreased WBC, platelets **Dysplastic bone marrow** Cytogenetic abnormalities del(5/5q), del(7/-7q), del (3p), del(17p), t(18;21), t(3;21), t(8;21), t(x;11q23)Mutations EVI1, AML1/2, MLL, NRAS, FANC, XPD, NQ01



But....

None of these features is unique to secondary or therapy-related leukaemia

Some Exposures Implicated in Therapy-Related Leukaemia

Ionizing radiations DNA-alkylating drugs Topoisomerase-2-inhibitors Benzene Radon Smoking Formaldehyde

Anti-Cancer Drugs Linked to Leukaemia

Alkeran Busulfan Cyclophosphamide Chlorambucil Cisplatin Doxorubicin Etoposide Melphalan Mitoxantrone Nitrogen mustard Nitrosoureas Thiotepa

Caveats

Not all anti-cancer drugs cause therapyrelated leukaemia

Not all exposures to relevant drugs cause therapy-related leukaemia

If you see someone with leukaemia exposed to one of these agents does they have therapy-related leukaemia?

Problems with these analyses

They reflect associations, not *cause-andeffect*

The calculations assume you know who has secondary or therapy-related leukaemia

Associations refer to cohorts not individuals





What is *secondary* or *therapy-related* leukaemia?

Who has it?

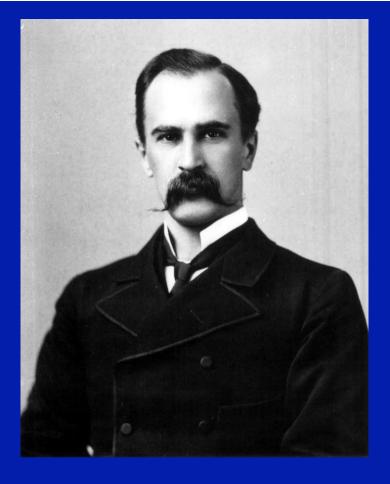
Can we diagnose it accurately?

Why are statistics important?



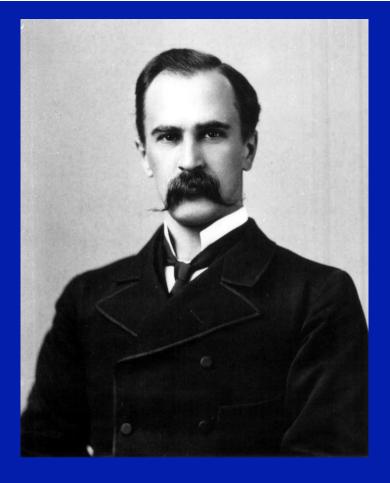
To understand God's thoughts we must study statistics for these are the measure of his purpose

Florence Nightingale



The science of medicine is uncertainty. The art of medicine is probability.

Sir William Osler.

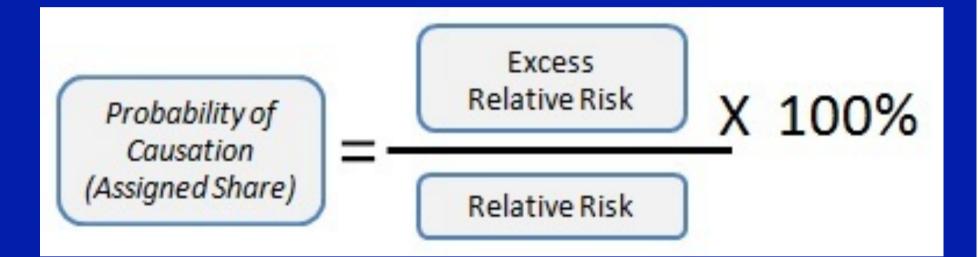


The science of medicine is uncertainty. The art of medicine is probability.

Sir William Osler.

How do epidemiologists view causation?

Probability of Causation



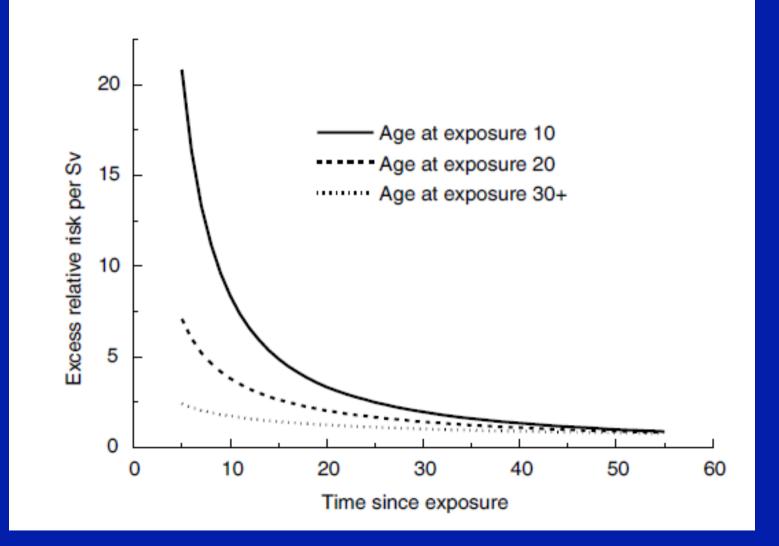
Variables Needed to Calculate Probability of Causation

> Agent Dose Schedule Age at exposure Gender Interval from exposure to leukaemia Potential confounders (prior cancer, genetic disorder, smoking etc.)

Variables Needed to Calculate PC

Age at exposure

A-Bombs and Leukaemia

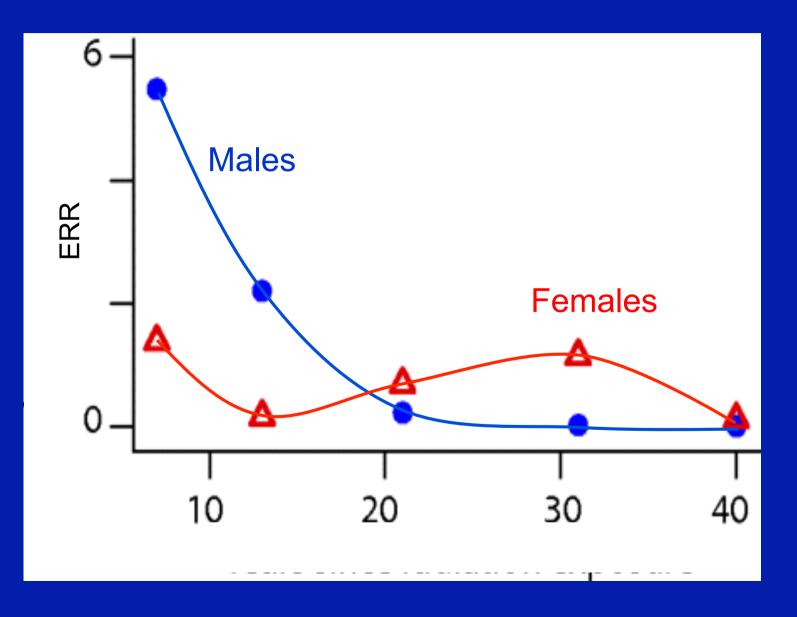


Variables Needed to Calculate PC

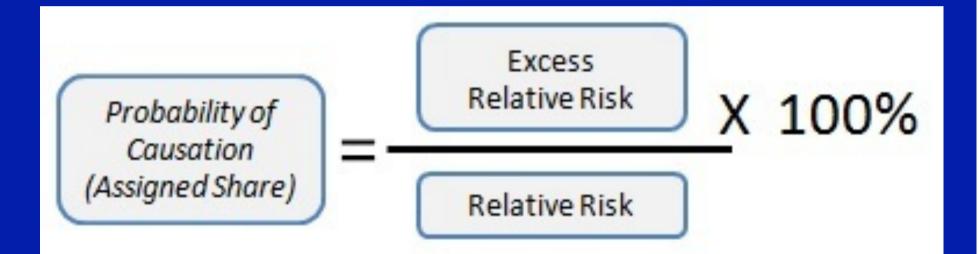
Agent Dose Schedule Age at exposure Gender

Interval from exposure to leukaemia Potential confounders (prior cancer, genetic disorder, smoking *etc.*)

CML after A-Bombs



Probability of Causation



 ← → C ↑ PubMed C in trans O outlook Web App C The New York Time C Imported From IE C Out NPR : National Publi S calculator - Google National Cancer Institute at the National Institute Interactive RadioEpidemiological Program Probability of Cancer Causation for Exposures to Radiation HOME MODEL DETAILS IREP version 5.6 Enter the inputs in the form below or upload an input file. 	
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Probability of Cancer Causation for Exposures to Radiation HOME MODEL DETAILS IREP version 5.6	
IREP version 5.6	
Enter the inputs in the form below of <u>upload an input life.</u>	
Personal Information	
Gender: ▼	
Birth Year:	
Diagnosis Year:	
Cancer Model:	
Enter Dose Exposure Information Dose entry can be either a single point value, or a probability distribution.	
No. Exposure Year Exposure Rate Radiation Type (?) Organ Dose (cSv)	arame
1 <u> v</u> <u> v</u> <u> v</u> 2	2
Add	
Assumptions, Settings and Report Options 🛞	
Generate Results Clear	

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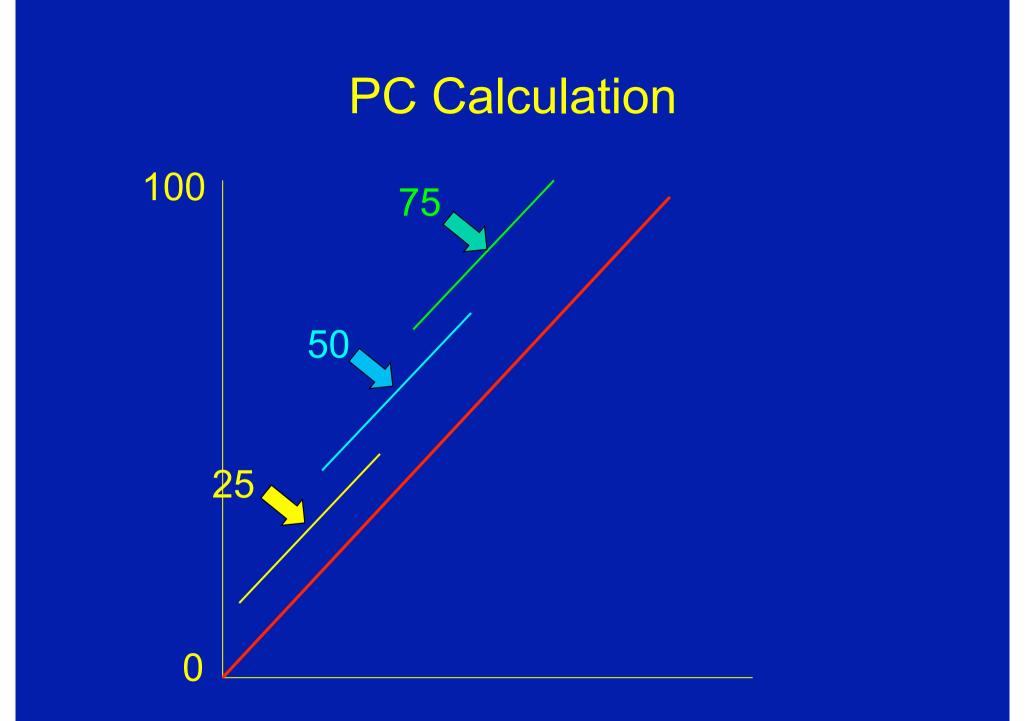
Probability of Causation

45% (95% CI, 25, 65%)

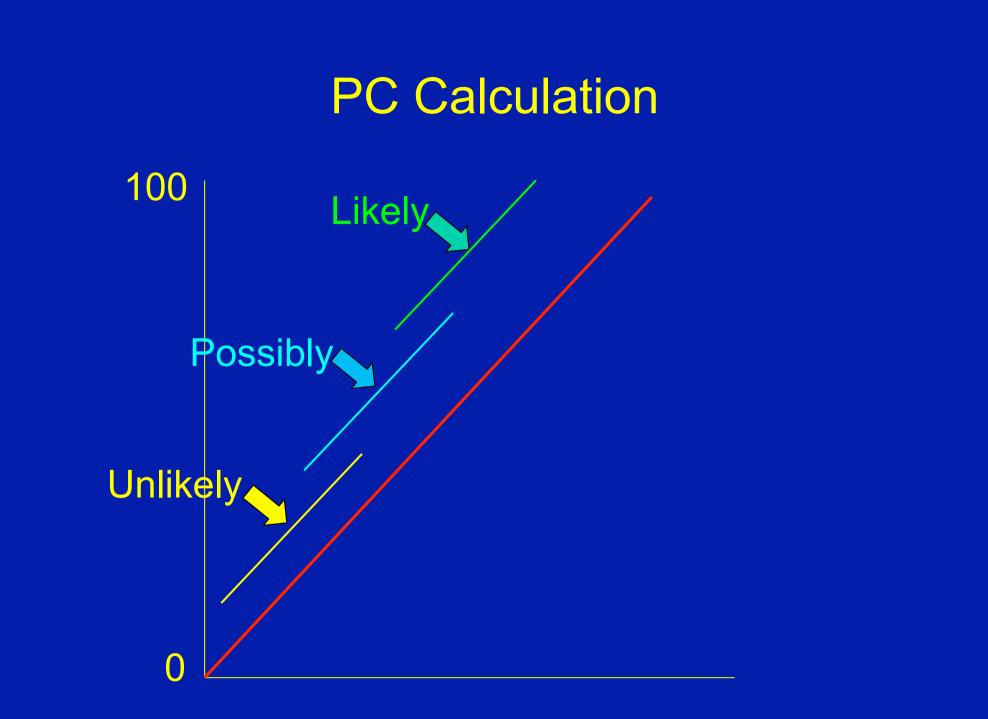
Limitations

In clinical setting we rarely have data needed to calculate a PC

We lack statistical programs to calculate PC for exposures other than radiation



Consequently, it is best to use estimates such as *likely, possible, unlikely* which encompass uncertainty rather than a binary (Y/N) with no expression of uncertainty



Why is any of this important?

Why is uncertainty important

Mis-labeling someone as having therapy-related leukaemia can result in a fatal physician error

No therapy because the situation is hopeless or a transplant because nothing else will work

Questions

What is *secondary* or *therapy-related* leukaemia?

Who has it?

Can we diagnose it accurately?

What is the difference between an estimate and a guess?

How tall is Bob Gale?





Is Bob Gale's wife beautiful?



Compared to what?

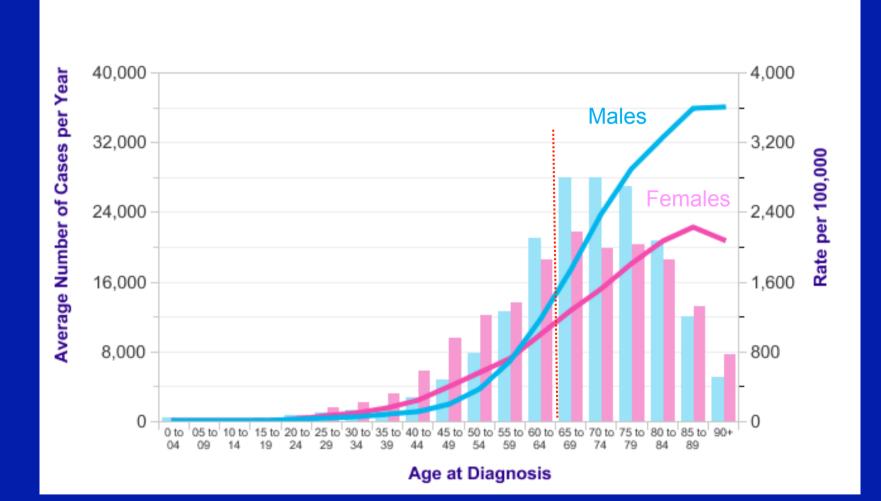
How can I know, I've never seen her?



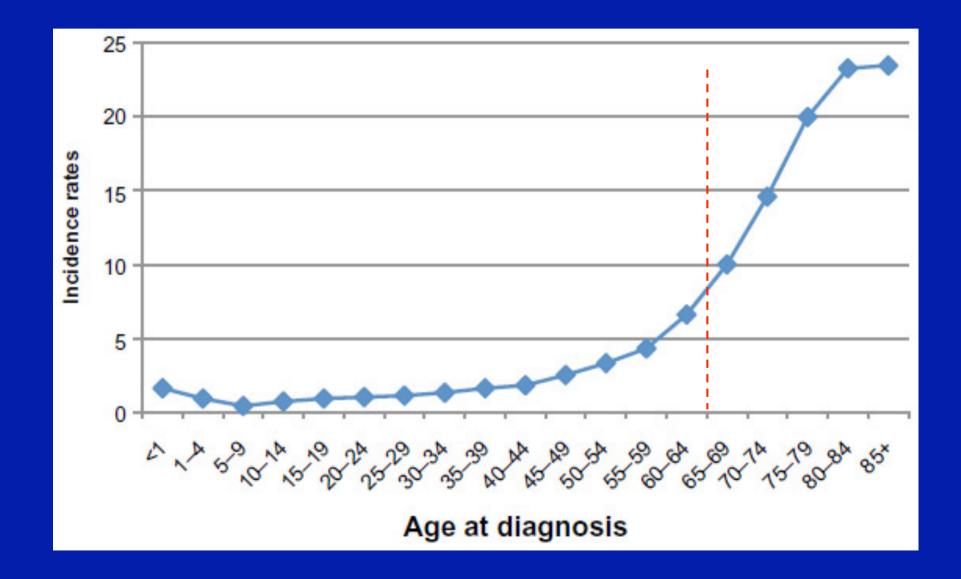
Aging is not a battle, it's a massacre.

Phillip Roth

Age and Cancer Risk



Age distribution of AML



Second or New Cancer

Shared genetic risk (known and unknown)
Shared environmental exposure (known and unknown)
Field cancerization
Increasing age
Surveillance bias

New Cancers in People with a 1st Cancer

		Total		
Age at initial diagnosis	0	O/E	EAR	
All ages	185,407	1.14*	21	
00–17	351	6.13*	15	
18–29	1,401	2.92*	22	
30–39	4,909	2.37*	39	
4049	13,537	1.61*	39	
50-59	34,159	1.27*	32	
60–69	62,286	1.13*	23	
70–79	52,321	1.02*	4	
80–115	16,443	0.92*	-19	

Cancer Risks

Lifetime risk males 43%

Lifetime risk females 39%

2nd Cancer 10-15%

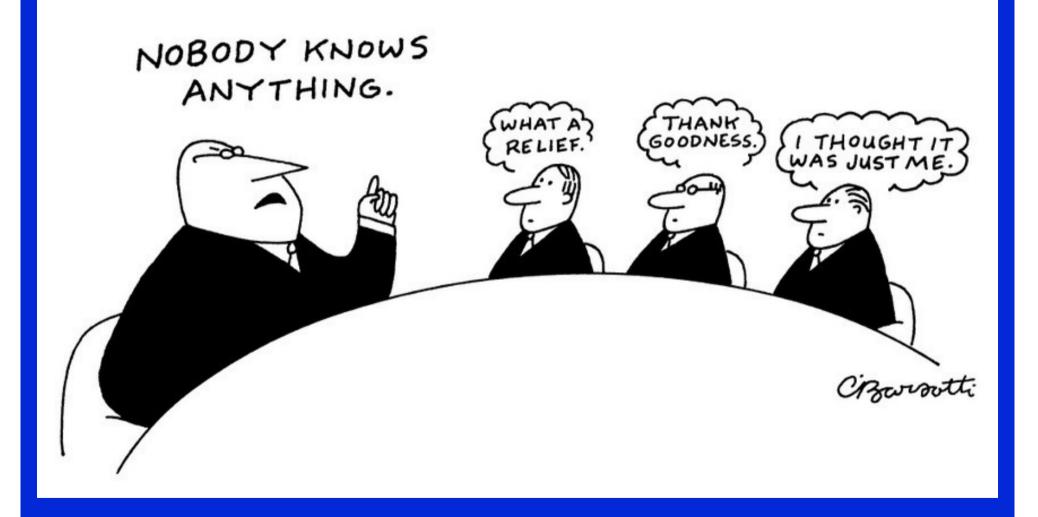
Given this confounding and imprecision we can only estimate whether leukaemia developing after a prior cancer is *therapyrelated*.

Questions

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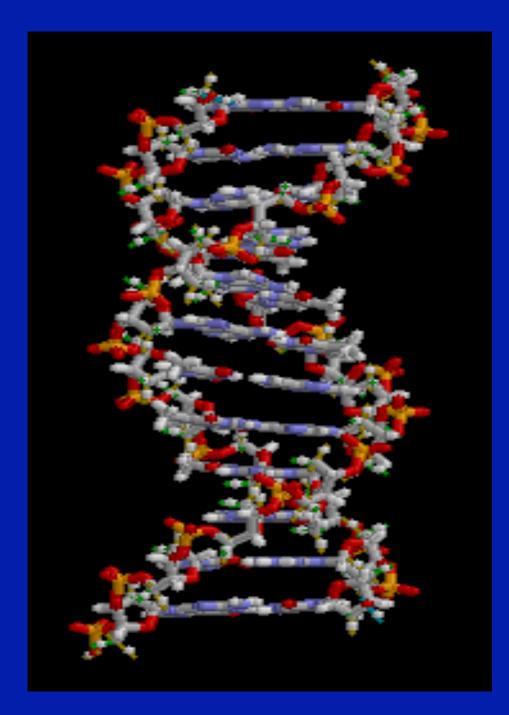




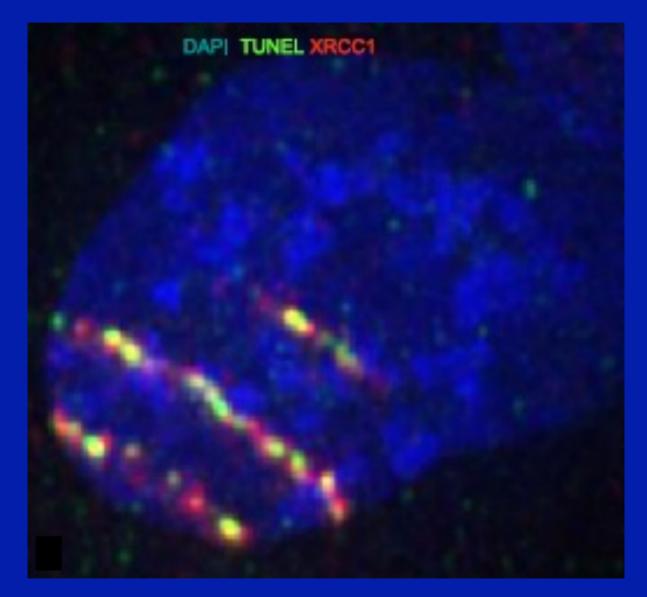
It is uncertain everything is uncertain

Blaise Pascal

Esce dalla porta e rientra dalla finestra



Uranium Ion Paths



1 Gy γ or photon radiation

1000 single-strand breaks 500 damaged bases 40 double-strand breaks 150 DNA-protein cross-links

Radiation-Induced Translocations

