

MONITORING A PATIENT WITH BORDERLINE RESPONSE

George is retired and a proud grandfather of 4 who wants to be active in his family's lives. Has he achieved optimal control of his disease?

Sokal risk score	Low risk (0.7)
Time since diagnosis	48 months
Current treatment	2nd-line TKI
Length of time on current treatment	12 months
Molecular status	1.1% BCR-ABL1
Persistent AEs	Grade 1 diarrhea, Grade 2 nausea

- George's response may be plateauing. He started skipping doses, because his AEs were disrupting his daily life and keeping him up late at night. Could skipping doses because of his AEs impact his response? Could he be resistant?
- According to the National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®), patients with >1%-10% BCR-ABL1 at 12 months have possible TKI resistance¹
- According to European LeukemiaNet (ELN) recommendations, patients with >1% BCR-ABL1 at 12 months should have their treatment changed due to failure/resistance²

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AEs, adverse events; CML, chronic myeloid leukemia; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

References: 1. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Chronic Myeloid Leukemia V3.2022. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2022. All rights reserved. Accessed April 15, 2022. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to NCCN.org. NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way.

2. Hochhaus A, Baccarani M, Silver RT, et al. *Leukemia*. 2020;34:966-984.

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Patient portrayal.

