



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Cwm Taf Morgannwg
University Health Board



Freedom of Information Request: Our Reference CTMUHB_209_24

You asked:

Please answer the questions with regards to NHS patients, i.e., excluding patients that received treatment as part of clinical trials or private healthcare.

1. Do you treat patients with acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) in your Trust?

Yes.

If yes, please proceed to Question 3, if no, please answer Question 2

2. Where do patients diagnosed with AML in your Trust receive treatment?

N/A.

3. Please complete the table below with how many newly diagnosed patients with AML have started first-line treatment with each of the following therapies during the 6-month period October 2023 to March 2024?

- Azacitidine monotherapy
- Low dose cytarabine (LoDAC) monotherapy
- Venetoclax + azacitidine
- Venetoclax + LoDAC
- Ivosidenib
- Intensive chemotherapy-based regimen
 - Examples include: cytarabine and daunorubicin, idarubicin, fludarabine, mitoxantrone, etoposide (VP-16), 6-thioguanine (6-TG), methotrexate (MTX) or 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP), gemtuzumab ozogamicin with daunorubicin cytarabine, or FLAG-Ida (fludarabine, cytarabine, granulocyte-colony stimulating factor and idarubicin)
- Best supportive care
- Other
 - Do not include prophylactic therapies such as GCSF, anti-fungals, antihistamines, anti-nauseants

Note: this should only include patients with AML who have started first-line treatment during the 6-month window

Please see information provided in the table below:

Treatment option	Number of newly diagnosed patients with AML starting first
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	line treatment during the 6-month period October 2023 to March 2024
Azacitidine monotherapy	**
(LoDAC) monotherapy	**
Venetoclax + azacitidine	0
Venetoclax + LoDAC	0
Ivosidenib	0
Intensive chemotherapy-based regimen	0
Best supportive care	0
Other	0

Where the figures are less than 5, this has been denoted by **. The exact figures have been withheld due to the low numbers involved.

Where numbers are low we have considered that there is the potential for the individuals to be identified from the information provided, when considered with other information that may also be in the public domain. Also, responses under the Freedom of Information Act are made available to the public at large. The data is classed as personal data as defined under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018 and its disclosure would be contrary to the data protection principles and constitute as unfair and unlawful processing in regard to Articles 5, 6, and 9 of GDPR. We are therefore withholding this detail under Section 40(2) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000. This exemption is absolute and therefore there is no requirement to apply the public interest test.