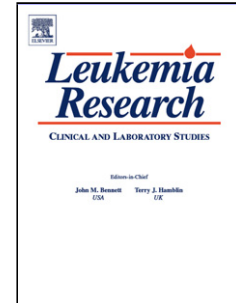


## Accepted Manuscript

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# Acute Myeloid Leukemia Induction with Cladribine: Outcomes by Age and Leukemia Risk

**Short Running Title:** AML Induction with Addition of Cladribine

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## Highlights:

- Idarubicin, cytarabine and cladribine is a highly effective induction regimen for AML
- NCCN leukemia risk is more predictive of outcomes than age
- Induction chemotherapy is appropriate in selected patients age >60 years

**Abstract:** Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) induction traditionally includes seven days of cytarabine and three days of an anthracycline (7+3). Because of evidence of increased efficacy of cladribine combined with this regimen, we conducted a retrospective analysis of 107 AML patients treated with idarubicin, cytarabine and cladribine (IAC) at our institution. Complete remission (CR) occurred in 71%, with overall response of 79%. One-year survival overall was 59%, with 47% (27/57) among patients  $\geq 60$  years old and 72% (36/50) in those  $< 60$  (Relative Risk [RR] 1.9, 95% CI 1.2-3.2). Median overall survival was 17.3 months in all patients and Cox proportional hazard ratio (HR) for death was 2.2 (95% CI 1.3-3.6) for age  $\geq 60$  years compared to  $< 60$  years. One year survival was 100% among favorable NCCN risk patients versus 64% in intermediate-risk and 35% in poor-risk patients ( $p < 0.001$ ). HR for death in intermediate-risk (4.2,

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