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Prevalence and clinical outcome of Philadelphia-like acute lymphoblastic leukemia: A systemic review and meta-analysis

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The presence of Philadelphia (Ph)-like chromosome among patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) may indicate a poor prognosis similar to Philadelphia positive (Ph+) ALL although the data are still inconclusive and the prevalence of Ph-like chromosome varied considerably across the studies. The current systematic review and meta-analysis were conducted with the aims to identify all cohort studies of patients with ALL that reported the prevalence of Ph-like chromosome and summarize their results together. The pooled prevalence and rate were calculated using the DerSimonian-Laird random-effect model with double arcsine transformation. Across the 15 included studies which consisted of 11,040 ALL patients, the pooled prevalence of Ph-like ALL was 15.4% (95% confidence interval (CI), I².3%–19.1%; I2 95%) which is comparable to the reported prevalence of Ph+ ALL. The pooled 5-year overall survival (OS) rate of Ph-like ALL was 42.8% (95% CI, 23.9%–54.1%; I² 93%). Comparative analysis with B-other ALL patients was conducted using Mantel-Haenszel method and found that Ph-like ALL patients had a significantly lower chance of surviving at 5-year with the pooled odds ratio (OR) 0.35 (95% CI 0.25-0.50, $p < 0.00001$, I²=40%). The chance of surviving at 5-year of Ph-like ALL patients was similar to Ph+ ALL patients with the pooled OR of 0.72 (95% CI 0.26-2.02, $p = 0.53$, I²=77%). Our observations suggest that Ph-like chromosome is not uncommon and its presence is associated with an unfavorable outcome, necessitating more investigations for better therapeutic options.

Biography

Pongprueth Rujirachun used to work in clinical years onward, he faced a number of patients with hematologic malignancies. Some of them suffered from pain, side effects of chemotherapy, and had a poor response after receiving treatment including progressive disease and eventually passed away. Thus, those renders him to feel that he would like to do something to help those people. An idea came to his mind that was a novel therapy which may have fewer side effects in term of immunosuppression and directly operates on the cause of disease, thus that was his passion in improving the health and wellbeing by using a genetic testing for molecular mutation to individualize the management of these patients in the near future.

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