

# Treating *FLT3*-mutated AML with gilteritinib



## STUDY OVERVIEW:

- This study looked at how well a medicine called **gilteritinib** works compared to standard chemotherapy in adults with a specific type of **acute myeloid leukemia (AML)** called ***FLT3*-mutated**, which can be hard to treat
- The people in the study had relapsed/refractory AML, i.e., the disease came back or didn't improve with the treatment

## Who participated?

- **276** adults with *FLT3*-mutated AML took part in the study
- **88%** were Asian
- People were followed for up to **3 years**

## How effective was the treatment?

Study participants on gilteritinib on average **lived longer** than those on chemo:\*

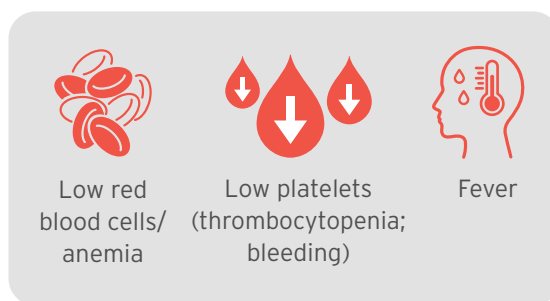


More study participants on gilteritinib had **no sign of cancer** in their blood or bone marrow (complete remission):



## What were the most common side effects?

Side effects were as expected from previous studies with gilteritinib:



## WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PEOPLE WITH AML?

- People with *FLT3*-mutated AML treated with gilteritinib **lived longer** than those who had standard chemotherapy
- More people treated with gilteritinib had **no signs of cancer** in their blood or bone marrow than people treated with standard chemotherapy
- These results **support** using gilteritinib as a treatment option in people with relapsed/refractory *FLT3*-mutated AML

\* *Note: Median overall survival data.*

*Reference: Wang, J et al. Presentation at the European Hematology Association 2025 Congress, Milan, June, 2025. Abstract s143. Wang, J et al. Leukemia 2024;38:2410-8. \*Median overall survival data.*