PV Chart Survey

A retrospective chart review of patients with PV was conducted by Incyte Corporation in the United States between April and July 2014 to investigate treatment patterns in a real-world setting. The study evaluated the prevalence of complete clinicohematologic response (CHR) among those currently receiving HU.2

Included patients were ≥18 years of age who were alive at the time of chart abstraction or deceased within prior 6 months, had been diagnosed with PV within the past 3 to 15 years, had received HU therapy for ≥2 months in the past 5 years, had medical record data 12 months pre- and post-HU initiation, and were not a part of a PV-related clinical trial.1

A total of 1,309 patient charts were reviewed by 329 hematologic oncologists, medical oncologists, and hematologists.1

Select patient characteristics included1:

- Mean age, 62.5 years
- Mean time since diagnosis, 5.2 years
- 82.5% (1,080/1,309) of patients currently treated with HU
  - Mean duration of HU therapy, 47 months
- 17.5% (229/1,309) of patients discontinued HU therapy

Clinicohematologic response was defined per ELN response criteria as3:

- **Complete**: Hct <45% without phlebotomy and platelet count ≤400 x 10^9/L and WBC count ≤10 x 10^9/L and normal spleen size on imaging and no disease-related symptoms*
- **Partial**: In patients who do not fulfill the criteria for complete response, Hct <45% without phlebotomy or response in 3 or 4 of the 5 criteria
- **No Response**: Any response that does not satisfy partial response

*Disease-related symptoms: microvascular disturbances, pruritus, or headache.

PV chart survey: Among those currently receiving HU, only 37.1% achieved a complete response based on the ELN criteria2a

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ELN, European LeukemiaNet; Hct, hematocrit; HU, hydroxyurea; PV, polycythemia vera; WBC, white blood cell.

2aELN response criteria are based on the following: Hct level, platelet count, WBC count, spleen size, and disease-related symptoms (microvascular disturbances, pruritus, headache).
PV chart survey: Two-thirds (66.3%) of patients receiving HU (n=1,080) had at least 1 elevated lab value.