

Population mortality affects long-term follow-up of AlloHCT

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(HealthDay)—For older patients undergoing allogeneic hematopoietic

cell transplantation (alloHCT), a considerable part of total nonrelapse mortality (NRM) is attributable to population mortality, according to a study recently published in *Leukemia*.

Johannes Schetelig, M.D., from the Universitaetsklinikum Dresden in Germany, and colleagues examined the contribution of relapse-related, treatment-related, and population factors on late patient mortality after alloHCT for [myelodysplastic syndromes](#) or secondary acute myeloid leukemia. Data from 6,434 [adults](#) were retrospectively studied.

The researchers found that the probability of overall survival was 53 and 35 percent at two and 10 years after alloHCT, respectively. The probability of survival was 88 and 63 percent at five years from the two-year landmark for patients aged

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