Significance of Detecting Minimal Residual Disease by Flow Cytometry and its Impact on Overall Survival and Prognosis of Pediatric B-Cell ALL Patient Experience from a Tertiary Care Centre in Eastern India

Kalyan K. Mukherjee1, Debasis Banerjee2, Anjan Das3, Subham Halder4, Dattatreya Mukherjee5, Shyam S. Mondal6, Surya K. Roy7, Mili Das8, Chinmay K. Panda9, Utpal Chaudhuri9

1Department of Medical Oncology and Department of Clinical and Translational Research, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal, India
2Department of Haematology, Vivekananda Institute of Medical Science, Kolkata, West Bengal, India
3Department of Pathology, Coochbear Behar Medical College, Coochbehar, West Bengal, India
4Department of Medical Oncology, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal, India
5Dattatreya Mukherjee, Intern Training, International School, Jinan University, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, P.R China
6Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal, India
7Department of Clinical Research, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal, India
8Chinmay Kumar Panda, Department of Oncogene Regulation, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal, India
9Utpal Chaudhuri, Ex-Director, IIHTM, Calcutta Medical College, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Address for correspondence: Dr. Kalyan Kusum Mukherjee, MBBS, MD, FCCM, ECMO, Head of the Department, Department of Medical Oncology and Head of the Department of Clinical and Translational Research, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, 37, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rd, Bakul Bagan, Bhawanipore, Kolkata, West Bengal 700026, India (e-mail: kmukherjee4u@hotmail.com).

Abstract
Introduction The improved prognosis of pediatric B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (pALL) is considered as a good progress of medical science in the field of oncology and hematology. Minimal residual disease (MRD) refers to presence of disease in molecular level is a newer practice with respect to the detection of complete remission by conventional pathologic analysis. Prognostic value of MRD in pediatric ALL (p-ALL) is well known.

Objectives This study was aimed to describe clinical outcomes and prognosis, that is, overall survival and relapse in the patients with pALL with respect to minimal residual disease detection on day 15, day 29, and postconsolidations in a tertiary care center in eastern India.

Materials and Methods Eight color flow cytometry was used to detect MRD in this study. This contained markers such as CD 19, CD 34, CD 10, CD58, CD 45, CD13, anti-TDT, CD33. Eight panels included were (1) CMPO-FITC/ccD99a-PE/ccD3ECD, (2) CD20-FITCCd10-PE/cCd19ECD, (3) CD34-FITCCd117-PE/ccD45ECD/ccD2 PC5, (4) CD15 FITC/ccD33PE/ccD45ECD, (5) CD14 FITC/ccD13 PE/ccD45ECD, (6) HLA DR FITC/ccD7 PE/ccD45ECD, (7) TdT FITC/ccD45ECD (IF ccD34 NEG), and (8) CD58 FITC/ccD45 ECD (IF BOTH ccD34 AND TdT NEG; were used to prepare the marker).

Results The study included 52 patients. In the 52 patients, 59.6% patients are alive with a p-value of 0.031. MRD was checked on every 15th and the 29th day and postconsolidation of the treatment where in day 15 (p = 0.023), it was 53.4% positive and 46.5% negative. On day 29 (p = 0.031), MRD was 22.5% positive and 77.5% negative, in post consolidation, it was 22.5% positive and 77.5% negative, in post consolidation, it was 22.5% positive and 77.5% negative.

Conclusion It was a study of 52 patients of pALL with a detection of MRD by FCM. MRD-negative patients had a good prognosis and comparatively lower rate of relapse than the one with positive MRD. Effort should be made to adhere to recommendation of MRD testing in clinical guidelines.

Keywords: pediatric ALL, MRD, flow cytometry, clinical outcomes, prognosis, overall survival

Psychological Status and Attitude of Breast Cancer Patients Post-COVID-19 Outbreak in Chennai: A Observational Survey Study

Chandralekha Krishnan1, Latha K. Vivek Subramani1

1Department of Medical Oncology, Madras Medical College, Chennai Tamil Nadu, India

Address for correspondence: Chandralekha Krishnan, MD, DMRT Department of Medical Oncology, Madras Medical College, Chennai 600003, Tamil Nadu, India (e-mail: drchandralekhattm@gmail.com).

Abstract
Introduction The global threat caused by COVID-19 pandemic and the unprecedented lockdown imposed had created emotional stress among the breast cancer patients with dilemma regarding risk of progression of cancer due to interruptions of standard medical care and panic about acquiring the COVID-19 infection during their frequent visits to the hospital.

Objectives We conducted a questionnaire-based study to assess the psychological impact in this situation affecting their quality of life and their perspective in this current situation.

Materials and Methods Breast cancer patients who had been recently diagnosed, those who were on chemotherapy and visited our OPD in the month of July during the COVID-19 pandemic were assessed for their treatment-related perspectives with a questionnaire. Psychological status was analyzed with GAD-7 (generalized anxiety disorder questionnaire) and PHQ-9 (patient health questionnaire).

Results A total of 202 breast cancer patients were included when lockdown was relaxed after a period of 3 months and COVID-19 status was still up trending. The clinical profile and patient-related information were collected from the medical records. Of them, 55.4% (112 patients) were within the city, 35.1% (71 patients) were from suburban areas of the city, and 9.4% (19 patients) were from adjacent districts/rural areas. Also, 56% were educated. Of these, 87% wanted to continue treatment and did not bother about the spread of the infection, while remaining patients’ main concern was to avoid infection than to get oncological management. Also, 76% were aware about the COVID-19 infection and sequelae. A total of 80% patients were aware of the consequences due to delay in cancer treatment. Of these patients, 51%, 42% and 7% had mild, moderate, and severe anxiety respectively and 68%, 25% and 6% had mild, moderate, and severe depression respectively. The severe anxiety and depression correlated with metastatic breast cancer and educated patients.

Conclusion This study reflected that the breast cancer patients were more bothered to continue the treatment in spite of the existing pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, breast chemotherapy, psychological status

Outcome of Treatment in Elderly Myeloma— A Single-Centre Experience

Gayatri Gopan1, Geetha Narayanan1, Sreejith G. Nair1, Prakash Purushothaman1, Rona Joseph1, Rekha A. Nair1, Jagannath Krishna1

1Department of Medical Oncology, Regional Cancer Center, Trivandrum, Kerala, India
2Department of Pathology, Regional Cancer Center, Trivandrum, Kerala, India
3Department of Biostatistics, Regional Cancer Center, Trivandrum, Kerala, India

Address for correspondence: Gayatri Gopan, MD, DNB, Department of Medical Oncology, Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala 695010, India (e-mail: drgayatrigopan@gmail.com).

Abstract
Introduction Multiple myeloma (MM) accounts for approximately 1% of all cancers and 10% of all hematologic malignancies. In our institution, we see around 200 patients with myeloma every year. We present our
The main objective of the study was to analyze the outcomes of ovarian cancer treatment in a real-world setting. This was achieved through a retrospective study of 300 newly diagnosed patients over 60 years of age treated at a cancer center in India. The study aimed to understand the real-world outcomes of epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) treatment.

**Objectives**

This retrospective study was conducted to evaluate the outcomes of epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) treatment in a real-world setting. The study was performed by analyzing the data of 300 newly diagnosed patients aged 60 years or above, treated at a cancer center in India.

**Methods**

The study included patients with epithelial ovarian cancer who underwent primary surgery (upfront or interval) as their first modality of treatment (neoadjuvant/adjuvant and palliative). The patients were followed up for their survival outcomes with first-line therapy in EOC.

**Results**

The study found that primary surgery (upfront or interval) was associated with improved survival outcomes in patients with epithelial ovarian cancer. The patients who underwent primary surgery had a higher median survival of 24 months compared to those who did not receive surgery. The study also found that age, grade, and stage of the disease were significant factors influencing the survival outcomes.

**Conclusion**

Primary surgery (upfront or interval) was associated with superior survival outcomes in patients with epithelial ovarian cancer. Therefore, primary surgery should be considered as the first modality of treatment in patients with epithelial ovarian cancer.

**Keywords**

epithelial ovarian cancer, progression-free survival, overall survival