

The European Medicines Agency commissioned the first DARWIN EU® study to estimate the prevalence of rare blood cancers

Estimating the prevalence of rare blood cancers in Europe: a network study part of DARWIN EU®

Background: A study to estimate the prevalence of follicular lymphoma (FL), diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), multiple myeloma (MM), chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL), acute myeloid leukaemia (AML), and acute lymphocytic leukaemia (ALL) in Europe from 2010 until most recently available data.

Methods: Data was included from: 1) Integrated Primary Care Information (IPCI), The Netherlands, 2) Sistema d'Informació per al Desenvolupament de la Investigació en Atenció Primària (SIDIAP), Spain, and 3) Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD) GOLD database, 4) IQVIA DA Germany, and 5) IQVIA LPD Belgium.

Results 35,109,377 individuals were included. ALL and AML were the least common blood cancers, followed by DLBCL and FL. Although MM and CLL were relatively more common, their estimated 5-year partial prevalence was below 5 per 10,000.

Figure 1: Estimated 5-year partial point prevalence by calendar year

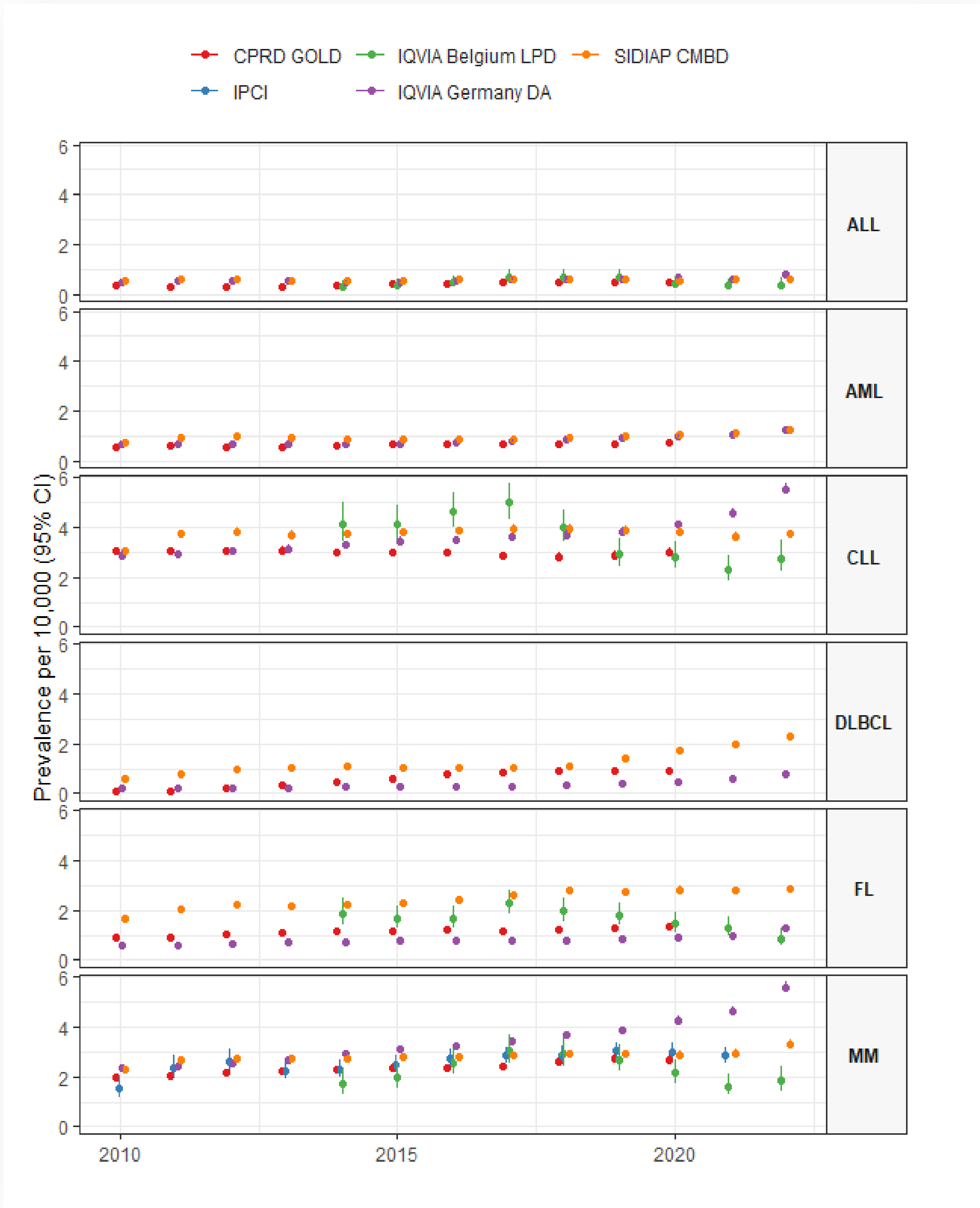
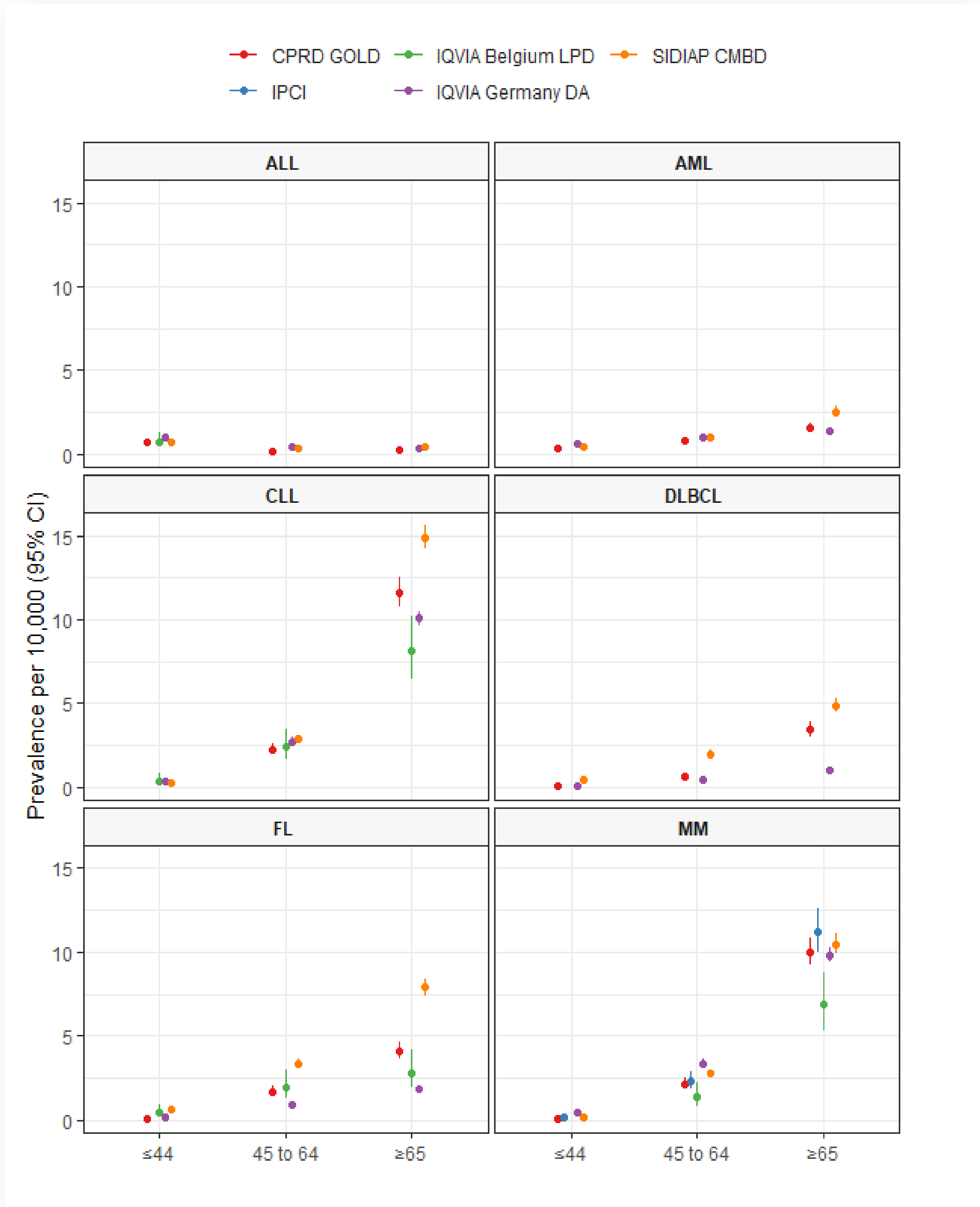
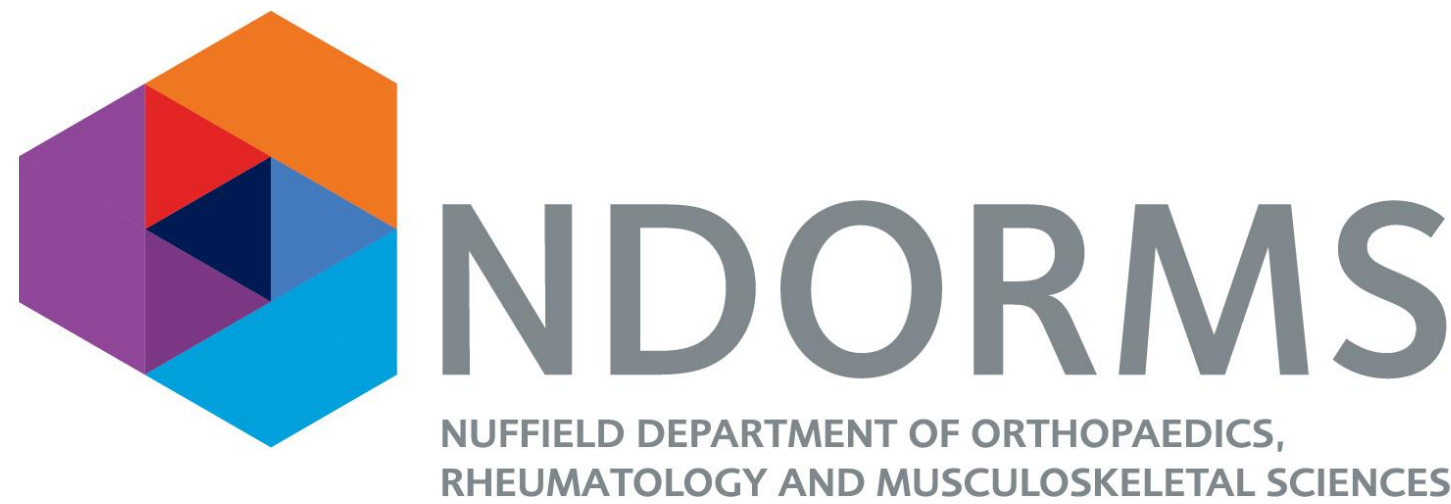


Figure 2: Estimated 5-year partial point prevalence of study outcomes in 2020, by age group



Limitation: Not all data sources included patient-level linkage to hospital data



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