Remarkable survival improvement for European patients with haematological malignancies from 1997 to 2008

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Objective
Innovative effective treatment for haematological malignancies (HMs) have become available since 2000’s.

The aim of this study was to estimate time trends in population-based survival for 11 lymphoid and myeloid malignancies, in particular for diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DBLCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) and acute promyelocytic leukaemia (APL).

Results

Discussion
The increased survival over time is likely attributable linked to the diffusion of targeted and other new effective treatments. The large differences in cancer survival across Europe suggest inequalities in the provision of care and the availability of new treatments. Population-based high resolution studies, collecting data on morphology, treatments and stage, can provide evidence of the above written hypotheses.

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