**INTRODUCTION**

While cancer registries included in the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program大幅 currently serve as the largest source of cancer epidemiology, recent research has found that these registries may be underestimating acute myeloid leukemia (AML) due to methodological limitations.1,2 A recent study using a Medicare claims-based algorithm demonstrated that SEER (1999-2008) may have underestimated as many as 50% of AML cases.3

In incidence of AML in adults increases with age; among older AML patients, the 2011 SEER incidence estimate for AML was 17.5 per 100,000 among the 60–64-year-old population and 1.8 per 100,000 for those <65 years old.4

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**METHODS**

We conducted a retrospective analysis of claims using IMS LifeLink PharMetrics Plus® data, which included commercial patients diagnosed with AML between January 2006 and December 2012, and 100% enrollment data. Eligible Patients: The database identifiers: AML patients were defined using a combination of diagnoses and treatment codes. International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision (ICD-9) AML diagnosis codes included 205.0, 205.01, 205.02, and 205.03. AML treatments were identified using 3 codes and E09 codes for Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) procedures and reimbursements. AML Prevalent Patients: Those with ≥2 claims, including AML diagnoses codes OR ≥1 AML medical claim and ≥1 AML treatment in 2012, were defined as prevalent AML patients (Figure 1).

**RESULTS**

AML Prevalence Estimates: 2,713 AML patients were identified from a sample of 23,810,562 men and women with AML. Prevalent AML patients were stratified by sex and age (<18, 18-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-64 years).

- **Male**: 1,360,330 245 0.018%
- **Female**: 1,350,232 248 0.018%
- **Overall**: 2,710,562 493 0.011%

Incidence Estimates Comparison: IMS LifeLink PharMetrics Plus 2012 and SEER 2011*1† Combined commercial claims-based AML incidence values are adjusted for age and sex using 2012 US census data.

- **Male**: 1,360,330 245 0.018%
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**CONCLUSIONS**

In this analysis of AML patients <65 years of age identified in 2012 IMS LifeLink PharMetrics Plus data, incidence estimates were:

- Substantially higher than previously published SEER estimates for the <65 population: 5.4 per 100,000 vs SEER 1.8 per 100,000.

**DISCLOSURES**

**REFERENCES**

4. South San Francisco, CA: Triad Partners, LLC, Waltham, MA.