HISTORICALLY ACCEPTED USE

Tertiary and Quaternary Committee

Executive Summary

Date: March 2019

Medicine (INN): Cytarabine injection

Medicine (ATC): L01BC01

Indication (ICD10 code): acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) and acute lymphoid leukaemia (ALL)

Patient population: adults and children

Prevalence of condition: 624 new leukaemia cases per year¹

Level of Care: Tertiary and Quaternary

Prescriber Level: Oncologist/haemotologist (adult and paediatric)

Current standard of Care: cytarabine in conjunction with an anthracycline

Efficacy estimates: 82% of AML patients achieved complete remission with high dose sequential chemotherapeutic remission-induction regimen consisting of 7-day courses of cytarabine, thioguanine and

daunorubicin. ²

Historically accepted use Criteria

Criteria		Comment			
1	The medicine is included in the WHO Model Essential		YES	NO	
	Medicines List, either as a core or complementary		Х]
	item, for the indication requested.				_
2	The medicine is currently registered by SAHPRA for the		YES	NO	
	indication.		Х]
					1
3	There is evidence of long-established (prior to 1996*)		YES	NO	
	safe and effective use of the medicine for the		Х		7
	recognised indication in the public health sector.	Comment:			
4	There are no new safety or efficacy concerns.		YES	NO	
			Х]
		Comn	nent:		1
5	The budget impact is not expected to be sufficiently		YES	NO	
	large that a de novo review is justified.		Х		
		Comment:			
6	There is equitable access across the country, and is		YES	NO	
	limited only by the availability of adequately trained		Х		7
	staff and availability of equipment.	Comn	nent		_

^{*} The Essential Drugs Programme (EDP) of South Africa was established in terms of the National Drug Policy (NDP) which was implemented in 1996

Recommendation

It is recommended that cytarabine be included as an Essential Medicine for the treatment of acute myeloid and acute lymphoid leukaemia.

 $^{^{1}}$ National Cancer Registry, 2014. NICD. 2 Gale RP, Cline MJ. High remission-induction rate in acute myeloid leukaemia. The Lancet. 1977, 390(8010): 497-499.