

Cognition in long-term survival of acute lymphoblastic leukemia

El-Hamrawi, Lamyaa G. Rashed, Nabil. El-Sayed, Sumaya M.

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The aim of this work was to study event free survival (EFS) after treatment of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. ALL reached more than 90%. The number of survivor patients is increasing. Therefore, the primary purpose of the present study is to assess the neuropsychological functions following Modified BFM and CCG protocols for central nervous system (CNS) negative long term survivors. A cross sectional multi center study of 30 long term survival (15 subjects treated with prophylactic systemic and intrathecal Methotrexate MTX and another 15 subjects prophylactically received cranial radiotherapy (RT). Longterm ALL survivors were compared by pairwise matched healthy control (HC) subjects (no=15) for age, gender, and educational level. Intellectual and cognitive abilities of these groups were evaluated using standardized age-Appropriate Wechsler Intelligence scale, Modified Mini Mental state examination and freedom from Distractibility.