HISTORICALLY ACCEPTED USE

Tertiary and Quaternary Committee

Executive Summary

Date: March 2019

Medicine (INN): Thioguanine Medicine (ATC): L01BB03

Indication (ICD10 code): Acute leukemia **Patient population:** adults and children

Prevalence of condition: Most common childhood leukaemia. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) comprises

approximately 70% of childhood leukaemia in South Africa. 624 new leukaemia cases per year.¹

Level of Care: Tertiary and Quaternary
Prescriber Level: Oncologist/haemotologist
Current standard of Care: Thioguanine

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.			1	_
2	The medicine is currently registered by SAHPRA for the		YES	NO	
	indication.		Х		
					_
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.	Comn	nent:		_
4	There are no new safety or efficacy concerns.		YES	NO	
			Х]
		Comn	nent:		_
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 thioguanine be included as an essential medicine in the management of acute leukaemia in children.

 $^{^{1}}$ 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.