

monomorphically: 75.4% (n=49) versus 43.5% (n=20) in the non-luminal subtype,  $p=0.003$ . The percentage of monomorphically expressing MUC1 tumors is higher in luminal cancer: 83.3% (n=35) versus 65% (n=26) in the non-luminal subtype. Expression of Pgp70, namely monomorphic, is more often observed in luminal breast cancer. **Conclusion:** Luminal breast cancer is characterized by unfavorable prognostic immunophenotypic features. In the luminal subtype, expression of CD71 is more often observed, predominantly monomorphic. In the non-luminal subtype, expression of Pgp 170 is observed less frequently. No statistically significant differences between the molecular subtypes in terms of the level of expression of HLA-I and class II molecules were found.

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## CHRONIC LEUKEMIAS

### PP16

#### INFECTIOUS COMPLICATIONS IN CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA – CHALLENGING ISSUES OF HEMATO-ONCOLOGY

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**Objective:** The aim of the study was to identify the diagnosis features and origin of the infectious complications in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). **Methodology:** Our observational study enrolled 82 patients (pts) with different CLL phases, who were managed at the Institute of Oncology of Moldova from 2000 to 2022. The pts age ranged between 45-86 years (median age 66.2 years). There were 47 (57.3%) males and 35 (42.7%) females. The diagnosis was proved by histopathological, immunohistochemical, cytological and immunophenotyping examinations. We used IWCLL criteria on a basis of lymphoid cells rate in the blood count and bone marrow aspirate. **Results:** According to Binet classification, stage A was revealed in 54 (65.9%) pts, stage B – in 28 (34.1%). Infectious complications developed in 36 (43.9%) cases. Respiratory bacterial infections were diagnosed in 29 (80.6%) pts, commonly comprised the relapses of chronic bronchitis - in 11 (30.6%) and acute pneumonia - in 10 (27.8%). Herpetic infection was diagnosed in 2 (5.6%) cases. Other infectious complications included nephro-urinary tract in 3 (8.2%) pts and acute otitis in 2 (5.6%). Fatal outcomes occurred in 16 (19.5%) pts, including 6 (37.5%) with infections, 5 (31.3%) with CLL progression. **Conclusion:** The infectious complications proved to be the common manifestations and causes of death in CLL, especially in stage B.

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## PEDIATRIC HEMATOLOGY ABSTRACT CATEGORIES

### COAGULATION AND FIBRINOLYSIS DISORDERS

#### OP 17

#### THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS ON TREATMENT COMPLIANCE IN HEMOPHILIA PATIENTS

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**Objective:** It is known that there were transportation problems to the hospital and treatment experienced in many disease groups during the pandemic process. The negative impact of the pandemic is particularly evident in chronic diseases and in situations that require continuous treatment. In this study, data on access to treatment and disease status in patients with bleeding diathesis were collected by questionnaire method, and the effects of the pandemic on these patients were determined. **Methodology:** Fifty patients who were followed up in Istanbul Medical Faculty Pediatric Hematology-Oncology Department between 2010-2022 with the diagnosis of bleeding diathesis and accepted to participate in the survey were included in the study. Questions were answered by telephone. Responses were analyzed using SPSS. **Results:** The mean age of the patients in our study was 13 years, the age range was between 2-26 years. The median age was 13. Of these patients, 44 (88%) were male and 6 (12%) were female. 88% of the patients were diagnosed with Hemophilia A, 12% with Hemophilia B. While 56% of the patients were receiving prophylaxis for the treatment of hemophilia, 44% were receiving treatment in case of bleeding. Sixtyfour percent of the patients went to a health institution or doctor once every 1-3 months, 18% every 6 months, 6% once a year for control and follow-up purposes. The last drug or dose change was made 0-6 months ago in 16% of the patients, 7-12 months ago in 4%, and 22% 1-2 years ago. However, in 6%, more than 2 years had passed since the last change, and 42% did not change. Serious psychiatric problems were observed in our two patients. Fear of death and anxiety disorder has been seen in a 10-year-old patient. During this period, severe hyperactivity developed in 1 patient. While 10% of the patients interrupted their treatment in the last 3-4 months, 90% did not. The reason for the disruption of the patients who interrupt their treatment is Covid infection in 20% and the drug cannot be obtained in 40%. While 94% of the patients had no problem in the supply of the drug due to the Covid-19 pandemic, 6% had a problem in the supply of the drug. While 33% of the patients who had problems in the supply of the drug received support from their doctor, 33% from the patient association to solve the problem, 33% did not receive any support from anyone. Among the reasons for having problems in