

Mohamed Sorrow, MD, MSc

Associate Member

[Clinical Research Division](#)

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Education:

Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt M.D. 1993 Medicine

Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt M.Sc. 1998 Internal Medicine

Research Focus:

Dr. Sorrow research is focused on outcome research in hematological malignancies to inform the decision-making process for treatment of these malignancies. It involves clinical and population based studies meant to optimize the benefits of healthcare to the patient and society. Procedures could include testing, developing, and validation methods and tools to predict treatment outcomes; understanding patients' experiences, preferences and values for treatment of cancer; and generating evidence to determine which interventions work best for which types of patients and under what circumstances. Outcomes analyzed include survival, toxicities, and quality of life.

He conducts several multi-center clinical studies aimed at developing tools and information to guide choices of therapy in vulnerable (older or with numerous medical problems) patients with blood cancer and to better evaluate the usefulness of different treatment approaches including hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Tools include comorbidity indices, patient-reported surveys of quality of life and function, and plasma and candidate genetic biomarkers.

Dr. Sorrow research also involves new methods to maximize the benefits of nonmyeloablative conditioning and allogeneic HCT for older and medically infirm patients diagnosed with chronic lymphocytic leukemia or lymphoma. One approach is investigating whether the addition of anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody (rituximab) to the nonmyeloablative conditioning could improve survival. Another approach is combining high-dose myeloablative autologous HCT, for disease debulking, with allogeneic HCT from HLA-haploidentical donor using nonmyeloablative regimen, for continued graft-versus disease consolidation.

Current Studies:

- Impact of Comorbidities and Age on Outcomes of Allogeneic Transplantation.
- Assessment of biomarkers for prognostic evaluation of transplant outcomes.
- Predictors of treatment-related mortality after autologous transplantation.
- Clinical and biological understanding of the roles of comorbidities in development of post-transplant complications.

- Tools and Information to Guide Choice of Therapies in Older & Medically Infirm Patients with AML.