

2021



Progetto Ematologia Romagna

Terapia di prima linea: nuove proposte di combinazione di nuovi farmaci

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Disclosures

Research Support/P.I.: AbbVie, AstraZeneca, Gilead, Janssen, Novartis, Sunesis

Consultant: AbbVie/PCYC, AstraZeneca, Adapative, ArQule/MSD, BeiGene, Celgene/Juno/BMS, Gilead, Janssen, Loxo/Lilly, Roche

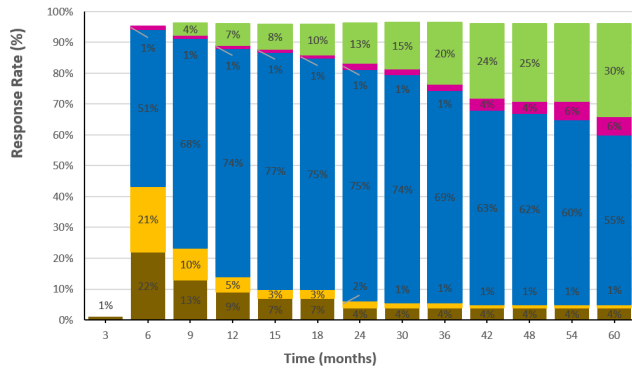
Honoraria: AbbVie, AstraZeneca, Adapative, ArQule/MSD, BeiGene, Celgene/Juno/BMS, Gilead, Janssen, Loxo/Lilly, Roche

Scientific Advisory Board: AbbVie, AstraZeneca, Adapative, ArQule/MSD, BeiGene, Celgene/Juno/BMS, Gilead, Janssen, Loxo/Lilly, Roche

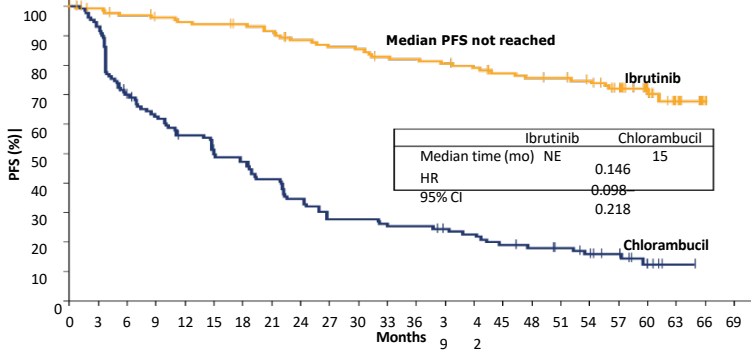


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Ibrutinib continuous therapy: long term follow-up



Progression-Free Survival



- PFS @ 18 mo: 90% → PFS @ 60 mo: 70%
- PFS benefit across all sub-groups
- (Fit patients: median PFS FCR → 55 mo; BR → 42 mo)

Resonate-2: 6.5 years follow-up

Barr et al poster presentation
ASCO 2021

Median follow-up of 74.9 mo (up to 7y)

Estimated 78-mo PFS rates:

Ibrutinib: 61%

Chlorambucil: 9%

No differences between mutated and unmutated IGHV

Increase in CR to 34%

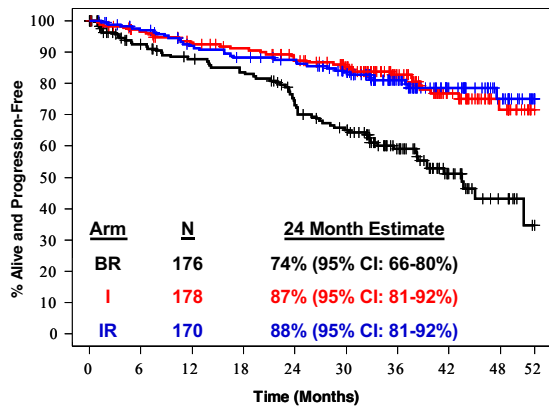
47% of patients remain on ibrutinib



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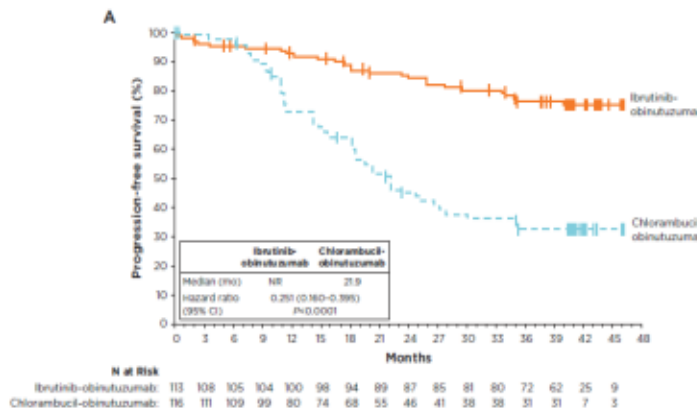
BTK inhibitors + anti-CD20 antibodies: any future?

Alliance 041202:
Ibrutinib +/- rituximab versus
Bendamustine + rituximab



	Patients-at-Risk									
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	52
Arm A (BR)	176	140	129	122	103	88	57	26	11	0
Arm B (I)	178	165	154	147	136	120	78	45	22	0
Arm C (IR)	170	159	145	138	132	115	74	40	20	0

iLLUMINATE (IRC):
Ibrutinib + obinutuzumab versus
chlorambucil + obinutuzumab



ELEVATE TN (IRC):
Acalabrutinib ± obinutuzumab versus
chlorambucil + obinutuzumab

Sharman et al poster presentation
ASCO 2021

Median follow-up of 46.9 mo (or 4y)

Estimated 48-mo PFS rates:

A+O: 87%

A: 78%

O+Clb: 25%

Increase in CR since the interim analysis

A+O: 21% to 27%

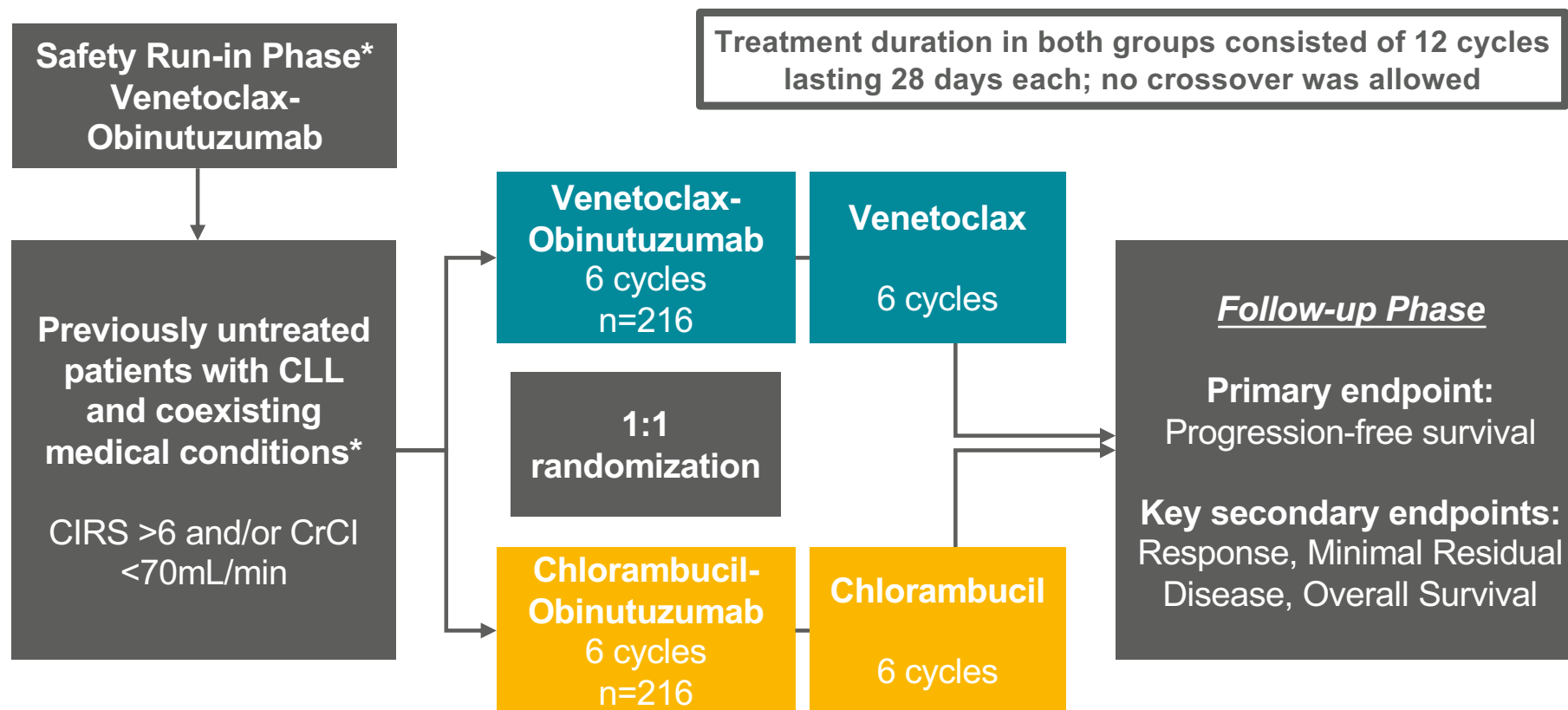
A: 7% to 11%



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CLL 14: Venetoclax + obinutuzumab

Study design



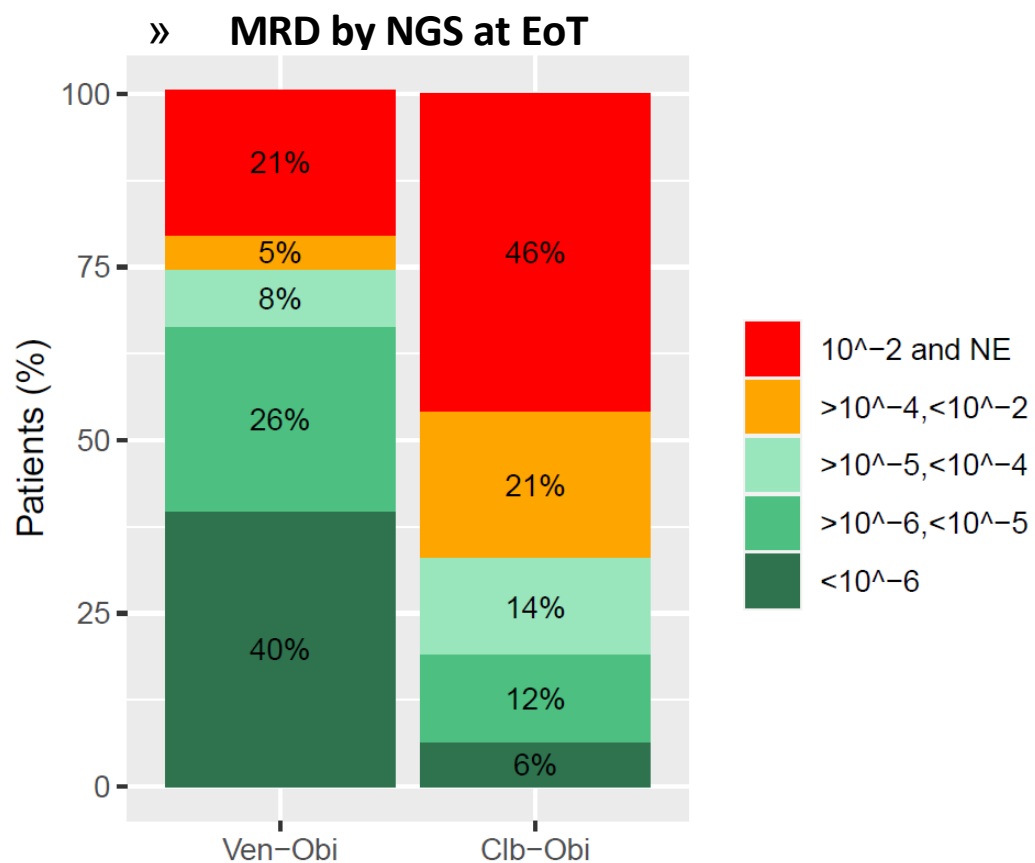
*patients with *TP53* deletion or mutation were enrolled at the investigator's discretion



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CLL 14: Venetoclax + obinutuzumab

MRD results



The CLL14 trial demonstrated very high rates of uMRD *after 12 cycles of Venetoclax-Obinutuzumab.*

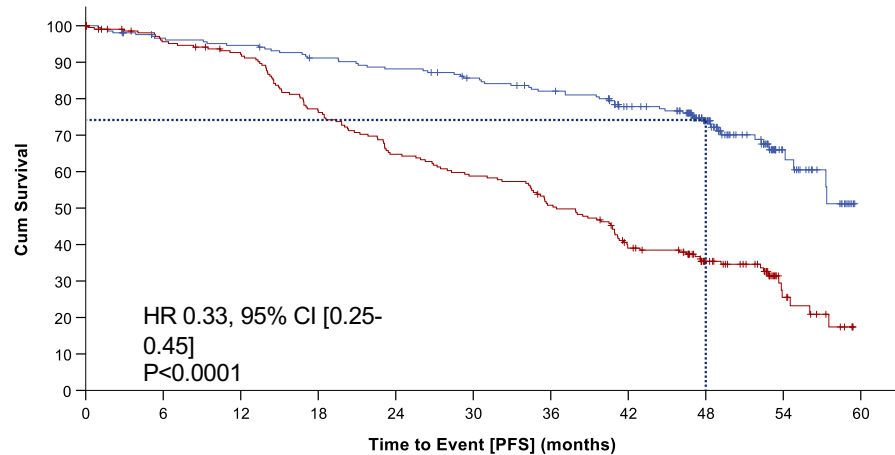


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CLL 14: Venetoclax + obinutuzumab 4-year follow-up

MEDIAN OBSERVATION TIME 52.4 MONTHS

PROGRESSION-FREE SURVIVAL



Median PFS

Ven-Obi: not reached

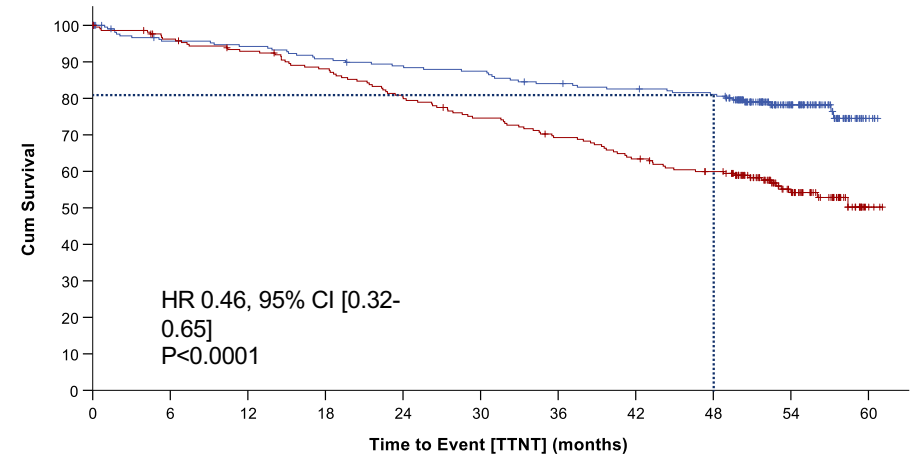
Clb-Obi: 36.4 months

4-year PFS rate

Ven-Obi: 74.0%

Clb-Obi: 35.4%

TIME TO NEXT TREATMENT



Median TTNT

Ven-Obi: not reached

Clb-Obi: not reached

4-year TTNT rate

Ven-Obi: 81.08%

Clb-Obi: 59.9%

Next anti-leukemic therapy:

Ven-Obi: 35 PDs – 17 NLT

Clb-Obi: 122 PDs – 70 NLT

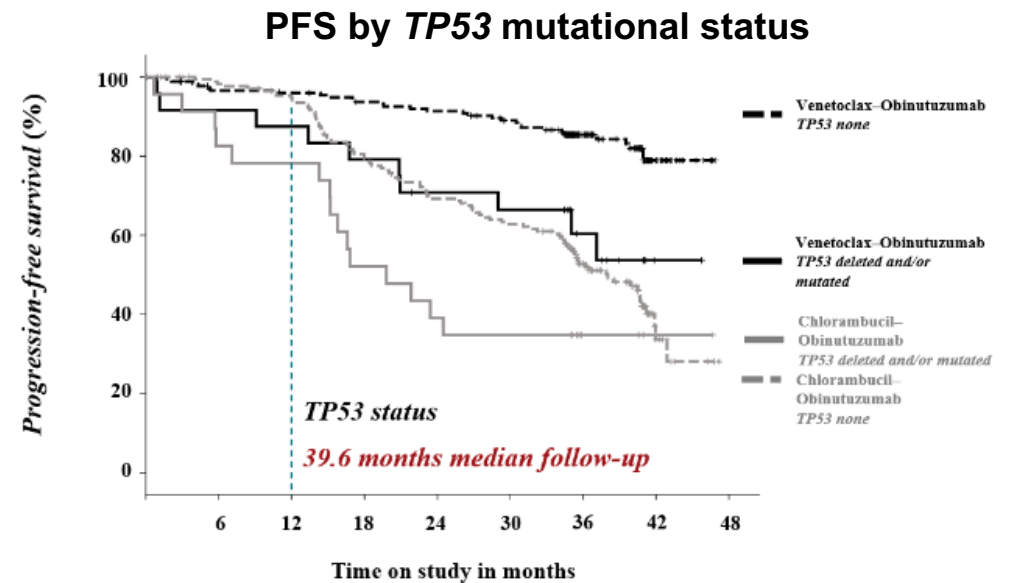
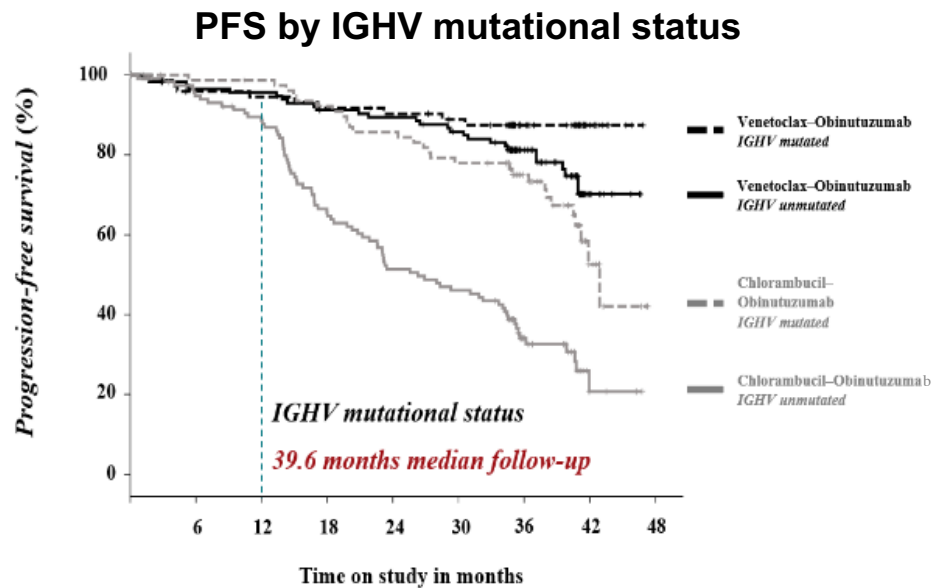
Venetoclax+Obi: si specifica che si fa riferimento ad una indicazioni terapeutica approvata da EMA in data 09/03/2020. Tale indicazione non è ancora rimborsata dal SSN



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CLL 14: Venetoclax + obinutuzumab

PFS in high-risk patients

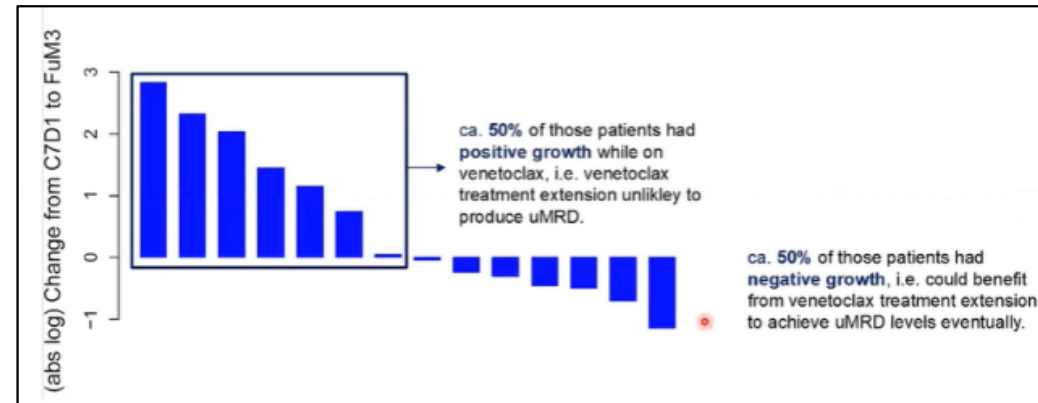
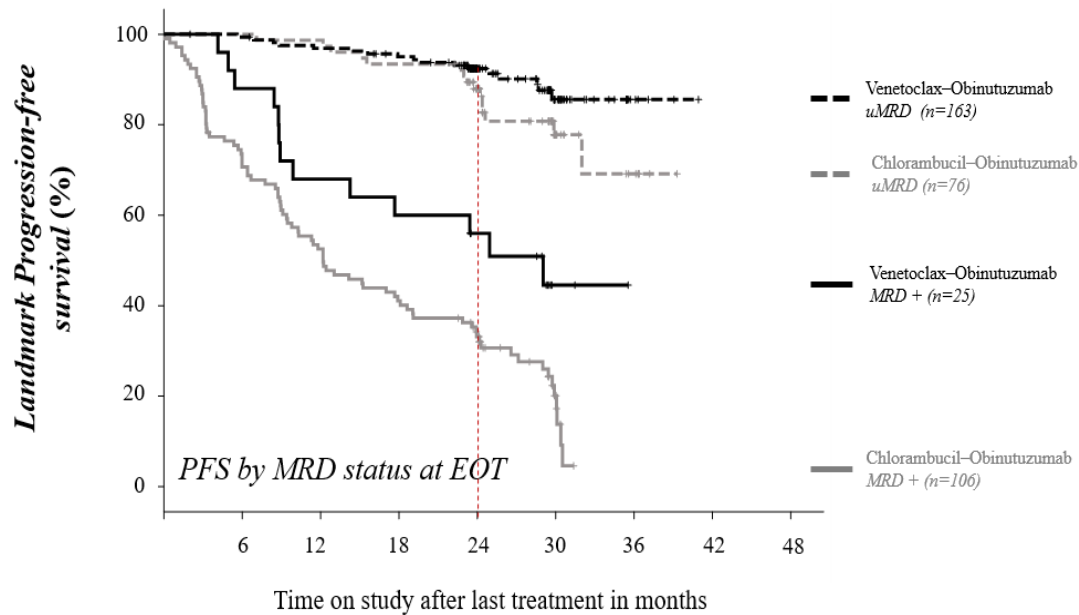




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CLL 14: Venetoclax + obinutuzumab

MRD rates and impact on PFS





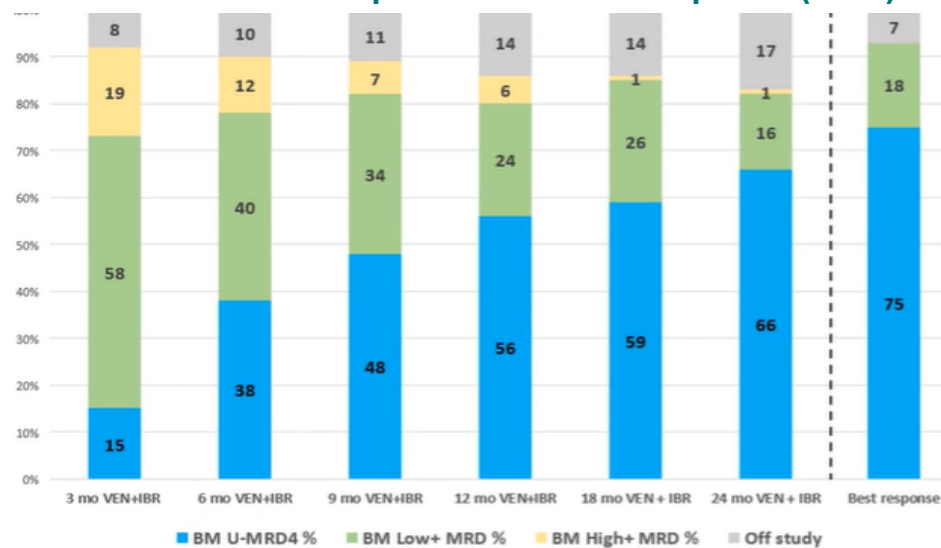
MDACC: Ibrutinib-Venetoclax combination in frontline

80 patients enrolled with a median follow-up of 36.3 months

Baseline characteristics

		n (%) or median [range]
Age, years		65 [26-83]
	≥65	43 (54)
	≥70	24 (30)
Gender, M		57 (71)
ALC, K/μL		75.6 [1.14-338]
PLT, K/μL		130 [28-334]
HGB, g/dL		11.6 [7.7-15.8]
B2M, mg/L		3.5 [1.7-13.7]
FISH	Del(17p)	14 (18)
	Del(11q)	20 (25)
	Trisomy 12	17 (21)
	Negative	10 (12)
	Del(13q)	19 (24)
IGHV status (n=76)	Unmutated	63 (83)
Cytogenetics (n=78)	Complex	12 (15)
	Diploid	32 (41)
Mutations (n=79)	TP53	11 (14)
	NOTCH1	22 (28)
	SF3B1	18 (23)
	BIRC3	5 (6)

Marrow MRD response at serial time points (n=80)



Marrow U-MRD4 % (ITT)

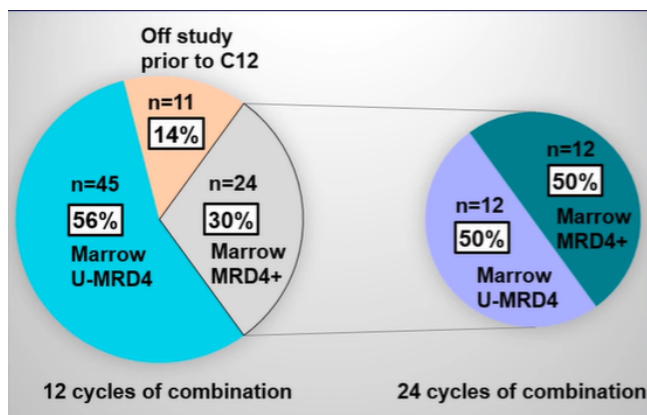
- At 12 months = 56%
- At 24 months = 66%
- Best response = 75%

92% of patients had either unmutated IGHV , TP53 aberration or del(11q)



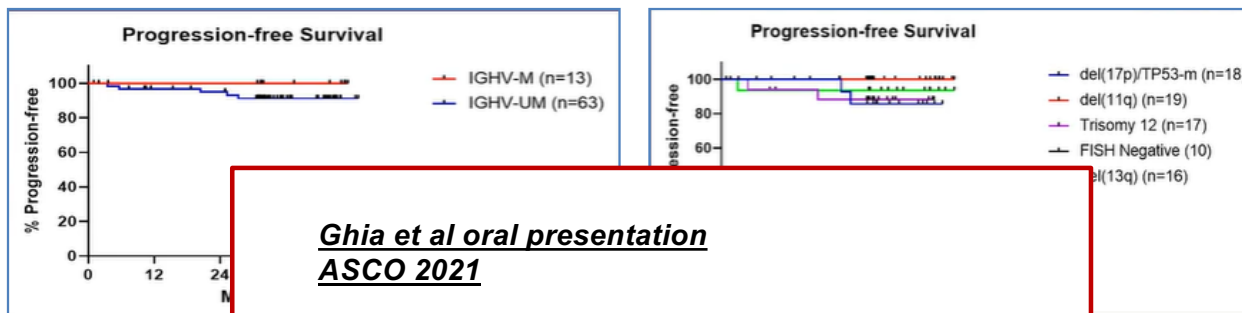
MDACC: Ibrutinib-Venetoclax combination in frontline

50% of marrow MRD+ at cycle 12 achieved marrow uMRD at cycle 24 with ongoing IV



- At the end of C12, 24 patients were BM MRD+
- 12/24 achieved BM uMRD at the end of C24
- Based on this data the trial has been amended to allow 12 additional cycles of IV for those who are marrow MRD+ at C24

PFS by IGHV, FISH and TP53 status



**Ghia et al oral presentation
ASCO 2021**

CAPTIVATE FIXED Duration cohort

Phase 2 study: Ibrutinib + venetoclax for 12 cycles (preceded by 3 cycles of ibrutinib)

Median follow-up of 27.9 mo

CR rate: 55%, consistent in all genetic subgroups

Best uMRD: 77% in PB; 60% in BM

Estimated 24-mo PFS rates: 95%

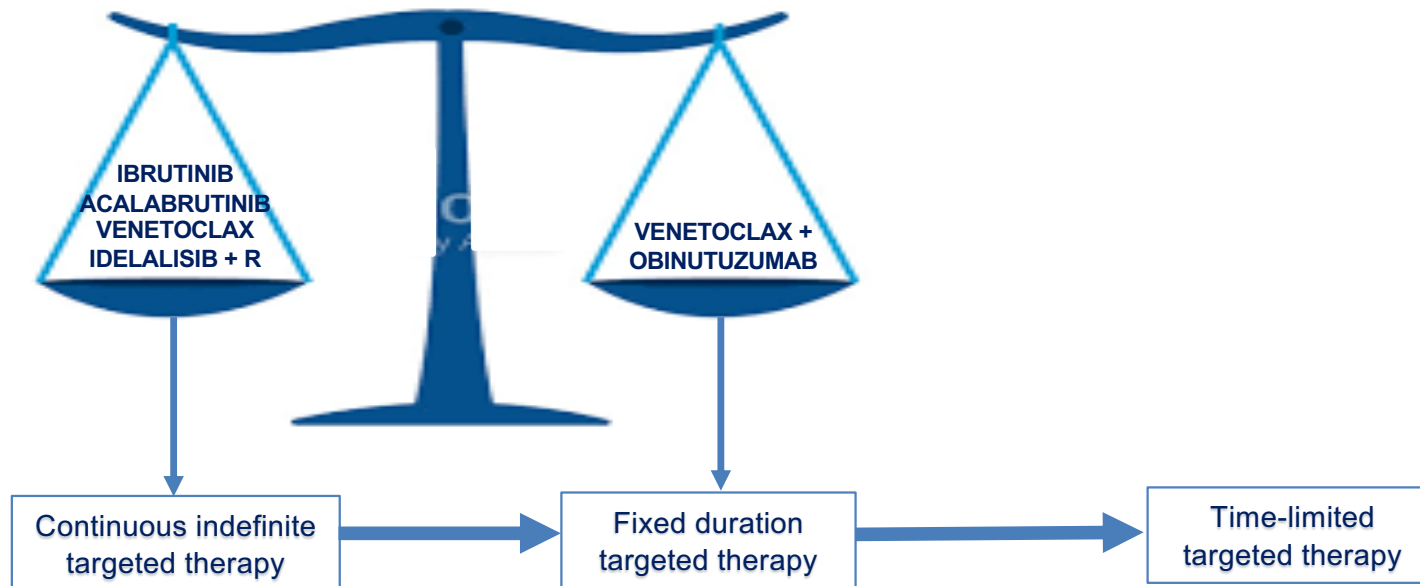
Outcomes for patients with del(17p)/TP53 mutation

- Of 13/18 patients with TP53-aberration who completed C24, BM uMRD at C12: 69%; at C24: 77%.
- 3 patients were marrow MRD+ at C24, one had Richter's transformation



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The future of treatment: MRD-driven?





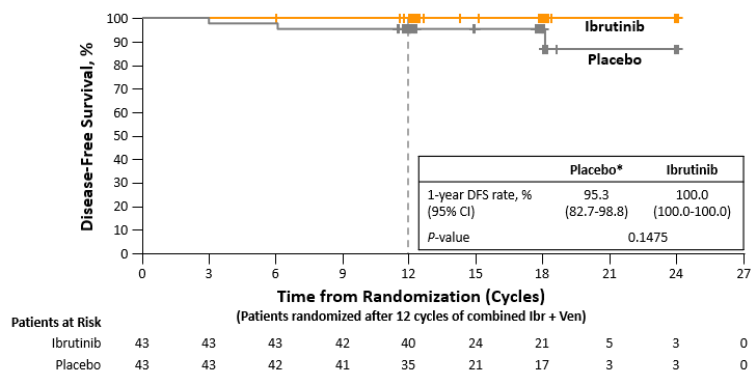
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CAPTIVATE: Ibrutinib plus venetoclax

1-year disease-free survival from the MRD cohort

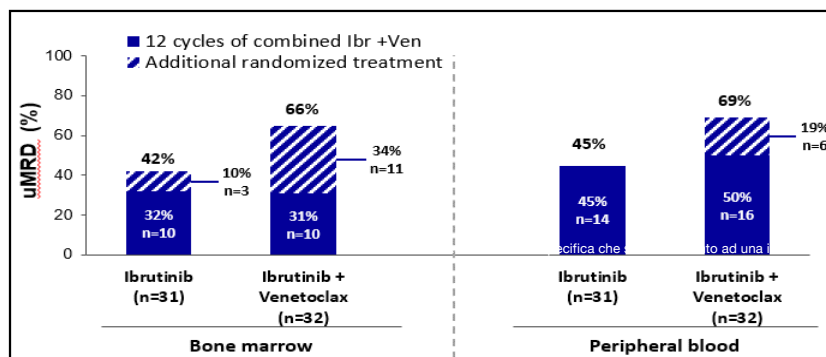
Primary Endpoint: 1-year DFS after randomization in patients with confirmed uMRD (Randomized, double-blind: Ibr vs Pbo)

All Four Arms: Median follow-up on study: 31.3 months



	Confirmed uMRD		uMRD Not Confirmed	
	Placebo (n=43)	Ibrutinib (n=43)	Ibrutinib (n=31)	Ibrutinib + Venetoclax (n=32)
30-month PFS (95% CI)	95.3 (82.7-98.8)	100.0 (100-100)	95.2 (70.7-99.3)	96.7 (78.6-99.5)

In patients with not confirmed uMRD (Randomized: Ibr vs Ibr + Ven)



- Prevalence of AEs was generally highest during the first 6 months of ibrutinib + venetoclax and decreased over time
- Most common gr 3/4 AEs (≥5% of pts): Neutropenia (36%), hypertension (10%), thrombocytopenia (5%), diarrhea (5%)

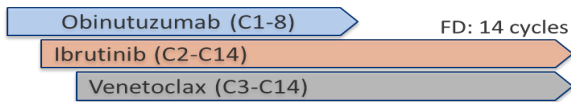
- 1L ibr + ven is an all-oral, once-daily, chemotherapy-free regimen with high rates of PB and BM uMRD, and a 90% reduction in high-risk TLS monitoring
- 1-yr DFS in pts randomized to placebo after ibr + ven combination was similar to that of pts continuing ibr, supporting a fixed-duration treatment that offers treatment-free remissions
- Depth of response achieved with this regimen is reflected in the 30-month PFS rate of ~95% across all treated pts
- Safety profile of ibr + ven was consistent with known AEs for ibr and ven, and no new safety signals emerged



Are Triplet Combinations the Future in 1L?

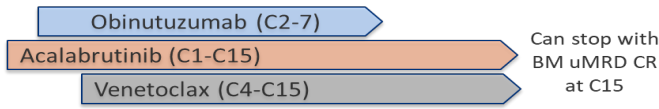
I + V + G (n=25): 14 mos Fixed

Median f/u: 41.1 mos



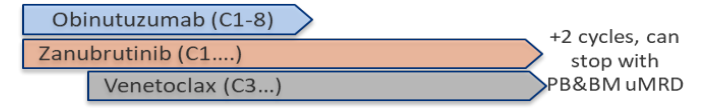
A + V + G (n=44): MRD-guided

Median f/u: 19 mos



Z + V + G (n=39): MRD-guided

Median f/u: 14 mos



- 28% uMRD CR at EOT
- 32% CR/CRi
- uMRD: 67% PB and BM (EOT)

- 36-mos PFS and OS: 95%
- Gr 3+ decreased neutrophil (56%), decreased platelets (40%)

*Study also has R/R cohort (n=25)

- 31% BM uMRD CR at C16
- 43% CR/CRi
- uMRD: 84% PB, 77% BM (C16)

- 11/36 pts stopped for uMRD
- Gr 3+ neutropenia (34%), thrombocytopenia (23%)
 - 11% received G-CSF

- uMRD CR not reported
- 49% CR/CRi
- uMRD: 92% PB, 84% BM (best)

- 29 pts stopped for uMRD (~8 cycles ZVG)
- Gr 3+ neutropenia (15%), thrombocytopenia (5%)
 - 23% received G-CSF
- ZG lead-in reduced TLS risk

- IVG triplet has longest follow-up at 3 years, including post-treatment outcomes
- CR rate no higher than 50%. High uMRD rates.
- Gr 3+ neutropenia/hematological toxicity are common, requiring GF support

Rogers et al. JCO 2020; Roger et al., ASH 2020; abstract 1305 (Poster)

Dauids et al., ASH 2020; abstract 2216 (Poster)

Soumerai et al., ASH 2020; abstract 1307 (Poster)



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Personalized treatment in CLL





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