

# Controversies in AML

ANCONA • 16 GIUGNO 2023

SEEPOR HOTEL

Should AML patients in CR1 unfit for HSCT receive maintenance? **YES**

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# Disclosures of Paola Minetto

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
NA							



# Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Therapy

**A**



**B**



low-intensity chemotherapy lasting for 1 to 3 years

## WHICH ARE THE FEATURES THAT AN IDEAL MAINTENANCE THERAPY SHOULD HAVE?

- Suppress the evolution of the relapse from residual leukemic cells, without leading to additional therapy-related genomic instability.
- Not lead to significant additional toxicity burden to the patient through increased risk of infections, need for recurrent transfusions and overall poor quality of life
- Easy to administer
- In post HSCT setting, not increase risks of GVHD or interfere with post-transplant immunosuppressive medications.

Teachey DT, et al. Optimizing therapy in the modern age: differences in length of maintenance therapy in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Blood* 2021; 137: 168–177.

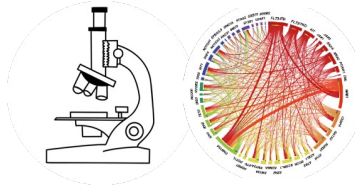


## UNMET NEED

Relapse after intensive induction and consolidation therapy remains the most important cause of treatment failure in AML. Risk of relapse increases with age



## HISTORICAL EVIDENCES



## BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF DISEASE BIOLOGY ROLE OF MINIMAL RESIDUAL DISEASE



## NEW THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS AVAILABLE WITH LOW TOXICITY PROFILE

Should AML patients in CR1 unfit for HSCT receive maintenance?

**YES!**

or at least

**WHY NOT**

## LOW-INTENSIVY CHEMO

Low dose cytarabine  
Attenuated chemo<sup>1</sup>

## IMMUNE ADJUVANTS

IL-2/IL-2 + HDC  
IFN  $\alpha$   
LENALIDOMIDE  
Checkpoint inhibitors  $\rightarrow$  RISK OF GvHD

### OTHER

Androgen analog

## EPIGENETIC MODIFIERS

**AZACITIDINE**  
**DECITABINE**  $\rightarrow$  OS  
ADVANTAGE  
IN MRD NEG,  
> 60 YRS<sup>2</sup>

GOOD  
TOLERABILITY

HMA + VENETOCLAX<sup>4</sup>

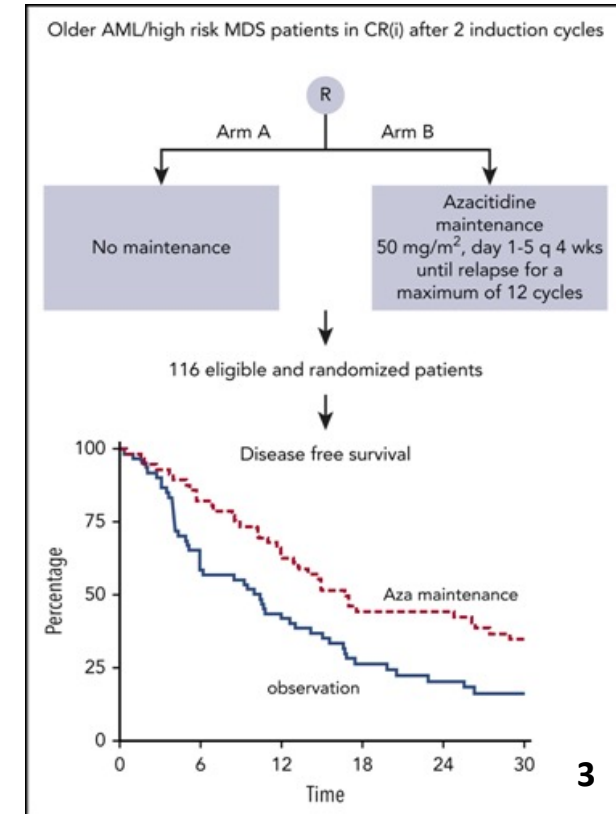
## TARGETED THERAPIES

GO

**FLT3-INHIBITORS**

IDH- INHIBITORS

DASATINIB (CBF)



1. Rashidi A, et al. Maintenance therapy in acute myeloid leukemia: an evidence-based review of randomized trials. *Blood*. 2016 Aug 11;128(6):763-73.
2. Burnett A, et al. A Comparison of Limited Consolidation Chemotherapy Therapy Or Not, and Demethylation Maintenance Or Not in Older Patients with Aml and High Risk Mds: Long Term Results of the Uk Ncri Aml16 Trial. *Haematologica*. 2015;100(s1):194.
3. Huls G, et al. Azacitidine maintenance after intensive chemotherapy improves DFS in older AML patients. *Blood*. 2019;133(13):1457-1464.
4. Bazinet A, et al. A Phase II Study of Azacitidine Plus Venetoclax As Maintenance Therapy in Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Durable Responses with Longer Term Follow-up. *Blood*. 2022;140(Supplement 1):9005-9007.

# Oral Azacitidine – QUAZAR AML-001

N= 472  
(≥ 55yrs)  
INT/ADV

**INDUCTION/CONSOLIDATION** CR/CRI

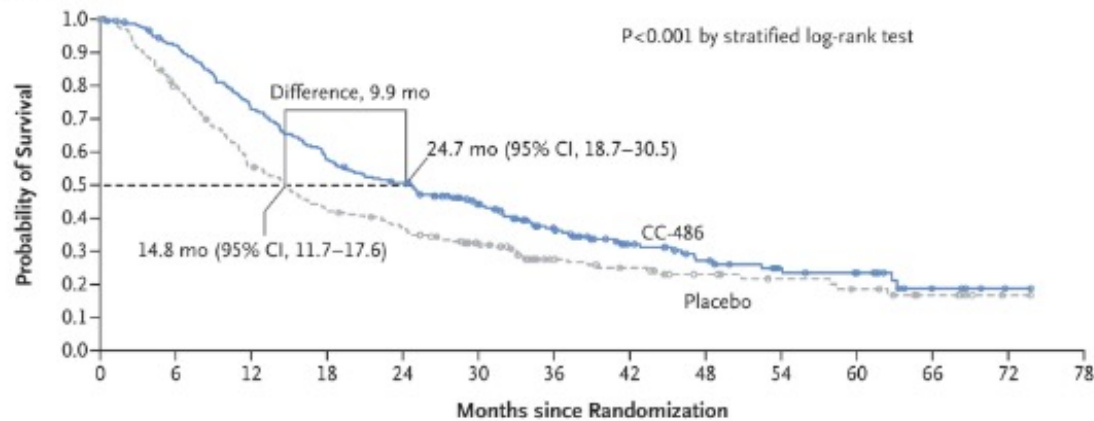
1:1

**PLACEBO**

**MAINTENANCE**

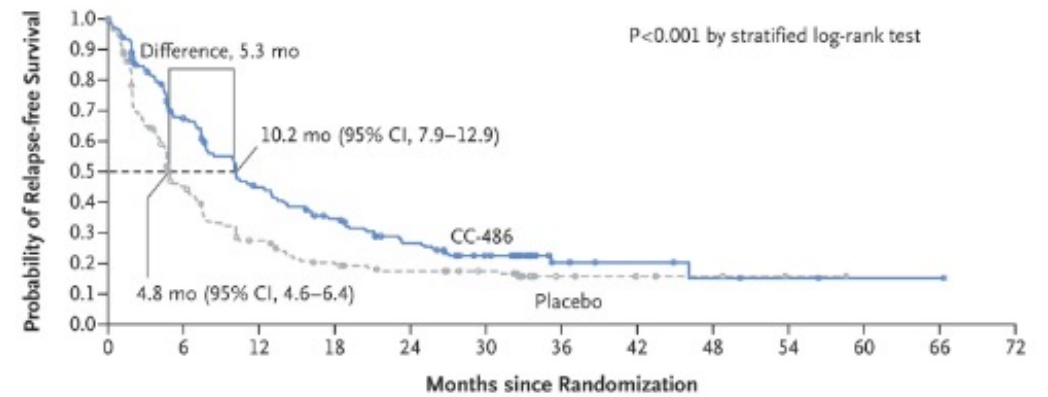
**CC-486 (oral azacitidine) 300 mg/die d 1-14 [28 day cycle]**

**A Overall Survival**



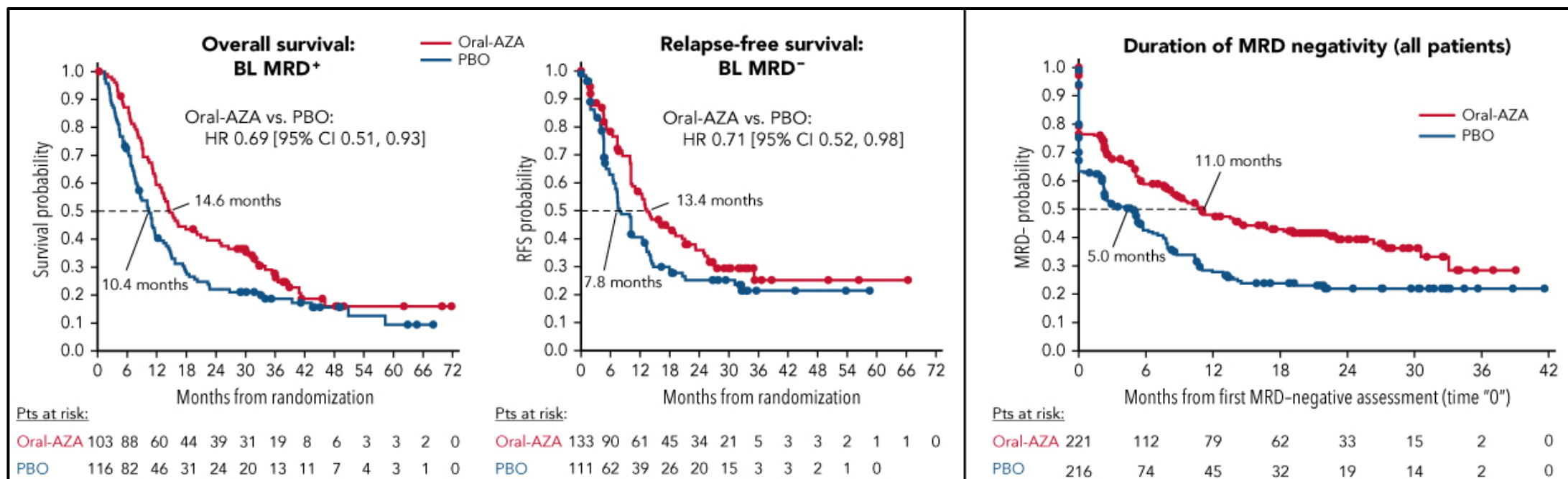
No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78
CC-486	238	213	168	133	115	87	59	37	26	18	15	5	1	0
Placebo	234	183	127	96	82	58	34	27	19	14	11	6	1	0

**B Relapse-free Survival**



No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
CC-486	238	143	92	68	47	30	8	5	3	2	1	1	0
Placebo	234	96	55	37	29	23	6	4	3	1	0		

Wei AH, et al. QUAZAR AML-001 Trial Investigators. Oral Azacitidine Maintenance Therapy for Acute Myeloid Leukemia in First Remission. N Engl J Med. 2020 Dec 24;383(26):2526-2537.



- MRD POSITIVITY CONFIRMED AS PROGNOSTICALLY POOR
- MRD + ALSO BENEFIT OF ORAL AZA VS PLACEBO (SUBSET WITH MRD CONVERSION 37%) – POST HOC

Roboz GJ, et al. Oral azacitidine prolongs survival of patients with AML in remission independently of measurable residual disease status. *Blood* 2022; 139 (14): 2145–2155.

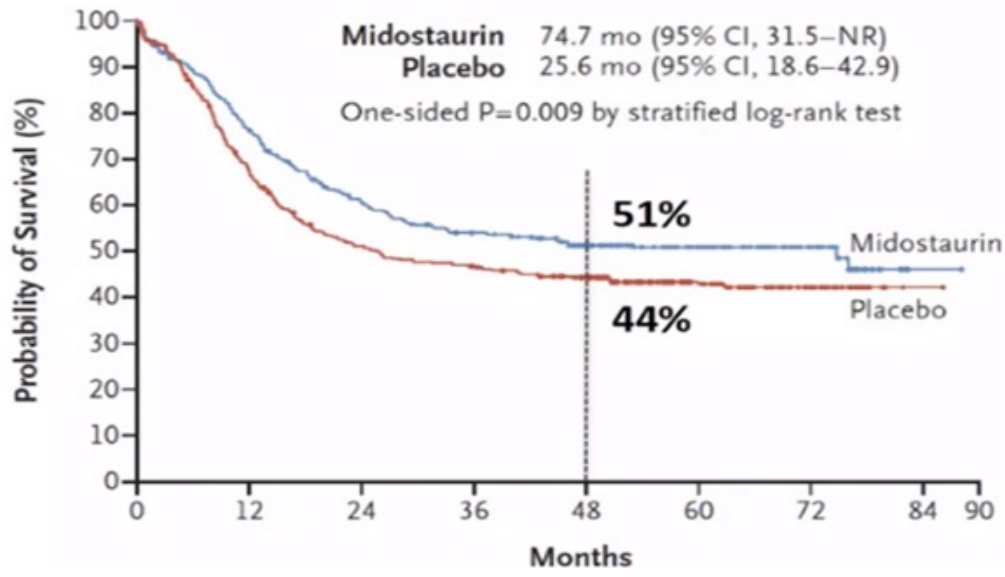
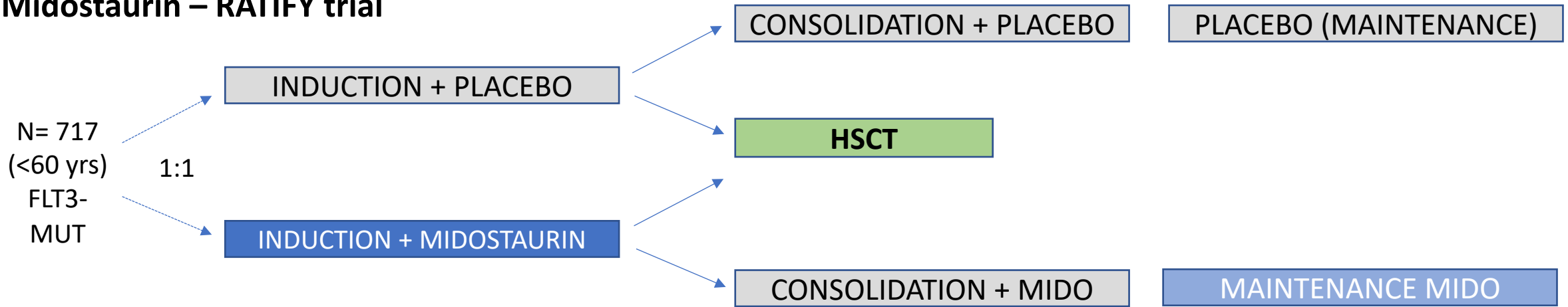
# Oral Azacitidine – QUAZAR AML-001

## Safety

- AEs: GASTROINTESTINAL AND HAEMATOLOGICAL (neutropenia)
- QoL: MAINTENANCE ARM NON INFERIOR
  
- INCIDENCE OF GI AEs DECREASE OVER TIME



# Midostaurin – RATIFY trial

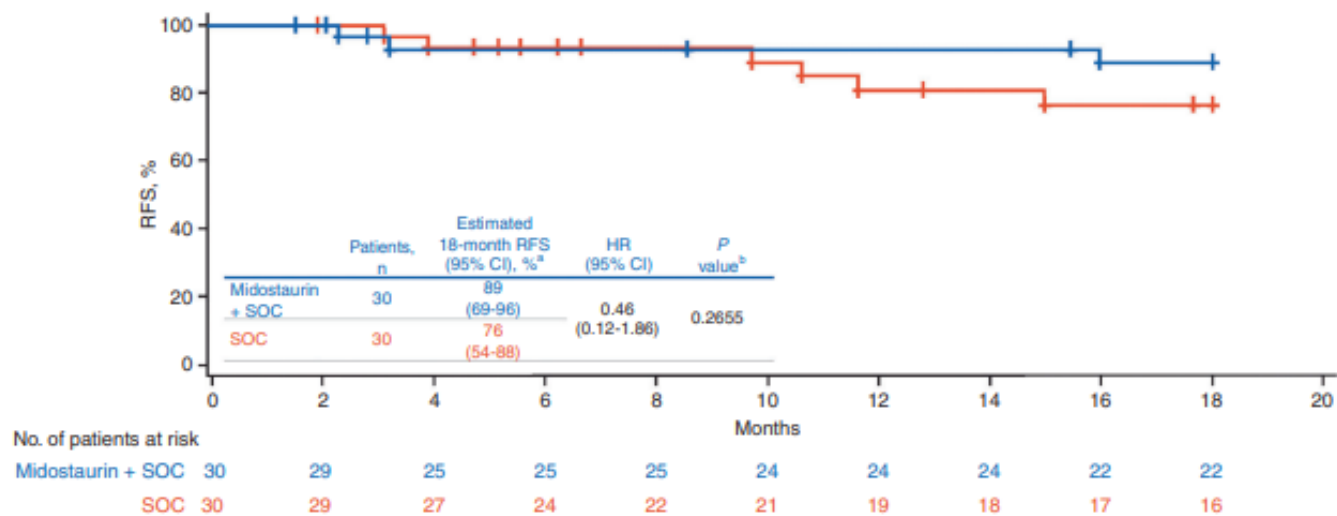


- EMA approved maintenance
- Added value not assessed

Stone RM, et al. Midostaurin plus Chemotherapy for Acute Myeloid Leukemia with a FLT3 Mutation. N Engl J Med. 2017 Aug 3;377(5):454-464.



**RADIUS** - Phase 2 trial investigating whether the addition of midostaurin to standard-of-care (SOC) treatment post-alloHSCT improves RFS over SOC alone in patients with *FLT3*-ITD-positive AML



Adults (aged 18-70 y) who had undergone myeloablative alloSCT in first complete remission (CR1), had achieved hematologic recovery, and were transfusion independent were eligible.

- AEs in 100% and 87% of patients, respectively in MIDO+SOC and SOC respectively.
- Most AEs in both arms were grade 1/2. The most common AEs were low-grade gastrointestinal AEs. Gastrointestinal AEs were more common in the MIDO +SOC arm than in the SOC arm.

Maziarz RT, et al. Midostaurin after allogeneic stem cell transplant in patients with *FLT3*-internal tandem duplication-positive acute myeloid leukemia. *Bone Marrow Transplant* **56**, 1180–1189 (2021).

## Other options?

### Combinations - HMA/VENETOCLAX

- Bazinet et al, 2021 - AZA 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> IV/SQ on days 1-5 and VEN 400 mg PO on days 1-14 every 28 days, for up to 24 cycles. 27 patients in CR1 and CR2 treated with intensive chemotherapy (defined as including standard or higher-dose cytarabine or low-intensity chemotherapy (defined as including a low-dose cytarabine (LDAC) or hypomethylating agent (HMA) backbone)
- VIALE-M (NCT04102020 ) - A Study of Oral Venetoclax Tablets and Oral Azacitidine Versus Oral Azacitidine as Maintenance Therapy in Adult Participants With Acute Myeloid Leukemia in First Remission After Conventional Chemotherapy

### Other FLT3-TARGETED AGENTS

- **Sorafenib (post HSCT)** - Burchert et al, 2020 - Randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind phase II trial (SORMAIN; German Clinical Trials Register: DRKS00000591), 83 adult patients with *FLT3*-ITD-positive AML  
The 24-month RFS probability was 53.3% with placebo versus 85.0% with sorafenib

## Conclusions and open questions

- Far from replacing HSCT, maintenance therapy in AML generally prolongs DFS and recently oral AZA showed for the first time that maintenance therapy can improve OS
- New available options with acceptable toxicity profile
- Possibility to exploit combinations (HMA backbone)
- New therapeutic options as front line-treatment increase the percentage of elderly patients achieving CR (and then?)
- Are we preventing or delaying relapse? Open question, however delaying relapse in elderly patient is a positive goal
- Which is the optimal timing and which patient may benefit most from maintenance? Open question



*Thank you for your attention*

