



L'EMATOLOGIA "SERÀGNOLI"
E LA SCUOLA EMATOLOGICA BOLOGNESE:
UNA STORIA DI 50 ANNI

Leucemia Acuta Linfoblastica

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LORENZO E ARIOSTO SERAGNOLI

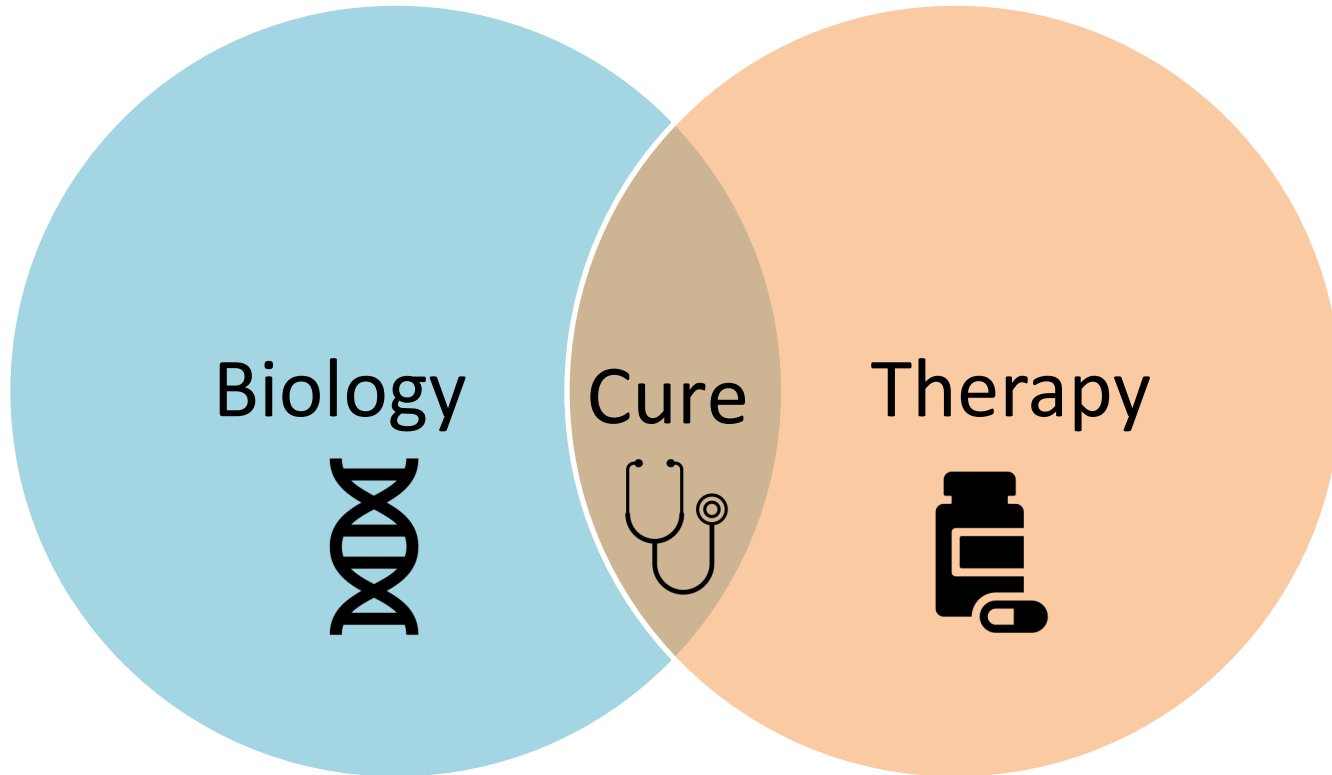


Disclosures of CRISTINA PAPAYANNIDIS

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
Abbvie						X	X
Astellas						X	X
Servier							X
Menarini							X
BMS							X
Pfizer						X	X
Amgen							X
Janssen						X	
GSK						X	
Blueprint						X	
Incyte						X	X
Paladin Labs Inc							X
Jazz pharmaceuticals						X	
Novartis						X	
Delbert Laboratoires						X	



ALL: a translational approach to drive patient's cure





Ph+ ALL: the GIMEMA strategy over the years

Study protocol	Age (years)	Induction therapy	CHR (%)
LAL 0201-B ¹	60–89	IMA + PDN	100%
LAL 1205 ²	18–84	DAS + PDN	100%
LAL 0904 3rd amendment ³	16–60	IMA + HAM (\pm transplant)	96%
LAL 1408 ⁴	>60	NIL + IMA + PDN*	94%
LAL 1509 ⁵	18–60	Total therapy strategy (DAS)	97%





High CR rates (94-100%)

Alternating 6 week schedules of nilotinib/imitinib; CHR, complete hematologic remission; DAS, dasatinib; HAM, high-dose cytarabine and mitoxantrone; IMA, imatinib; NIL, nilotinib; PDN, prednisone; PON, ponatinib

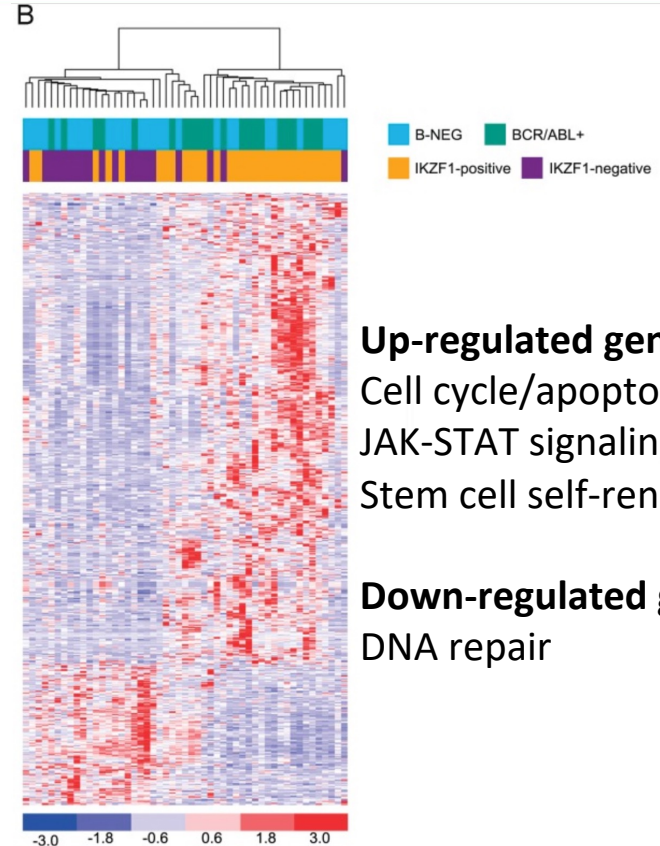
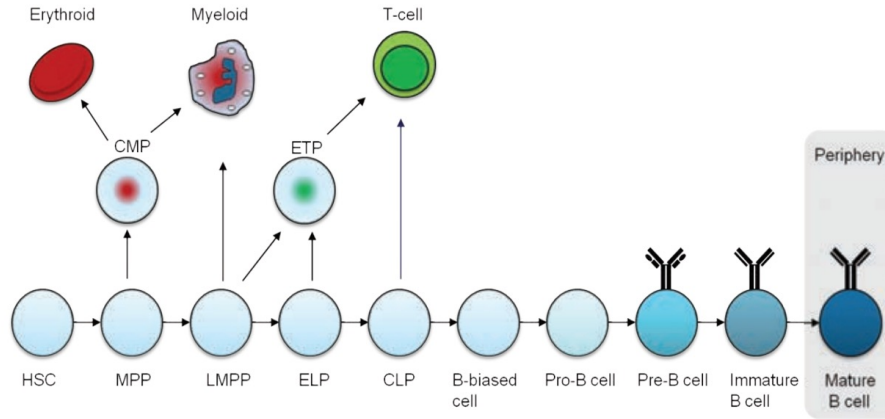
1. Vignetti M, et al. Blood 2007;109:3676–8; 2. Foà R, et al. Blood 2011;6521–8
3. Chiaretti S, et al. Haematologica 2016, 101:1544-1552
4. Martinelli G, et al. AACR 2014, Abstract 5552 and poster presentation
5. Chiaretti S, et al. Under revision
6. Martinelli G. et al ASH 2017

SCT for all young/fit patients

CYTOGENETIC AND MOLECULAR PROGNOSTIC RISK STRATIFICATION FOR B-ALL^h

RISK GROUPS	CYTOGENETIC AND MOLECULAR ALTERATIONS
Standard risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyperdiploidy (51–65 chromosomes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cases with trisomy of chromosomes 4, 10, and 17 appear to have the most favorable outcome • t(12;21)(p13;q22): <i>ETV6::RUNX1</i>^l • t(1;19)(q23;p13.3): <i>TCF3::PBX1</i> • <i>DUX4</i> rearranged • <i>PAX5</i> P80R • t(9;22)(q34;q11.2): <i>BCR::ABL1</i>^j without <i>IKZF1</i> plus^k and without antecedent chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
Poor risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypodiploidy^{l,m} (<44 chromosomes) • <i>TP53</i> mutation • <i>KMT2A</i> rearranged (t[4;11] or others) • <i>IgH</i> rearrangedⁿ • <i>HLF</i> rearranged • <i>ZNF384</i> rearranged • <i>MEF2D</i> rearranged • <i>MYC</i> rearranged • <i>BCR::ABL1</i>-like (Philadelphia chromosome [Ph]-like) ALL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>JAK-STAT</i> (<i>CRLF2r</i>,^o <i>EPORr</i>, <i>JAK1/2/3r</i>, <i>TYK2r</i>, mutations of <i>SH2B3</i>, <i>IL7R</i>, <i>JAK1/2/3</i>) ▶ <i>ABL</i> class (rearrangements of <i>ABL1</i>, <i>ABL2</i>, <i>PDGFRA</i>, <i>PDGFRB</i>, <i>FGFR</i>) ▶ Other (<i>NTRKr</i>, <i>FLT3r</i>, <i>LYNr</i>, <i>PTK2Br</i>) • <i>PAX5alt</i> • t(9;22)(q34;q11.2): <i>BCR::ABL1</i>^j with <i>IKZF1</i> plus^k and/or antecedent CML • Intrachromosomal amplification of chromosome 21 (iAMP21) • Alterations of <i>IKZF1</i>^{k,p,q} • Complex karyotype (5 or more chromosomal abnormalities)

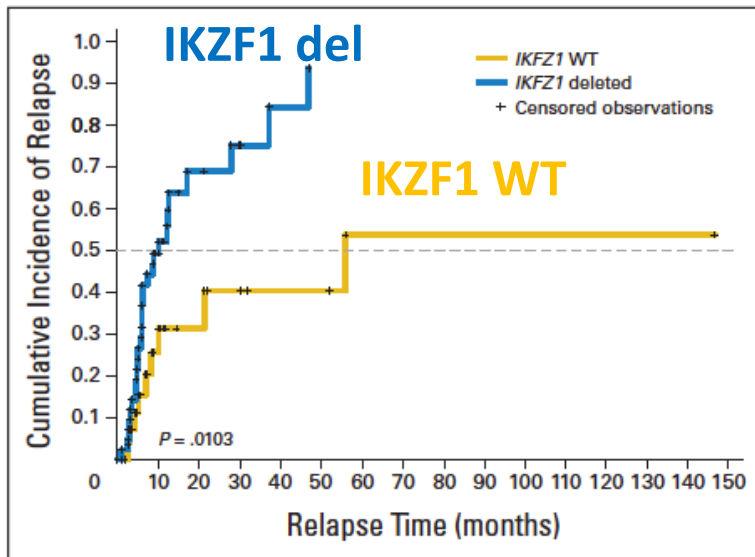
IKZF1 deletion coexisting with *PAX5*, *CDKN2A/2B*, or *PAR1* region deletions



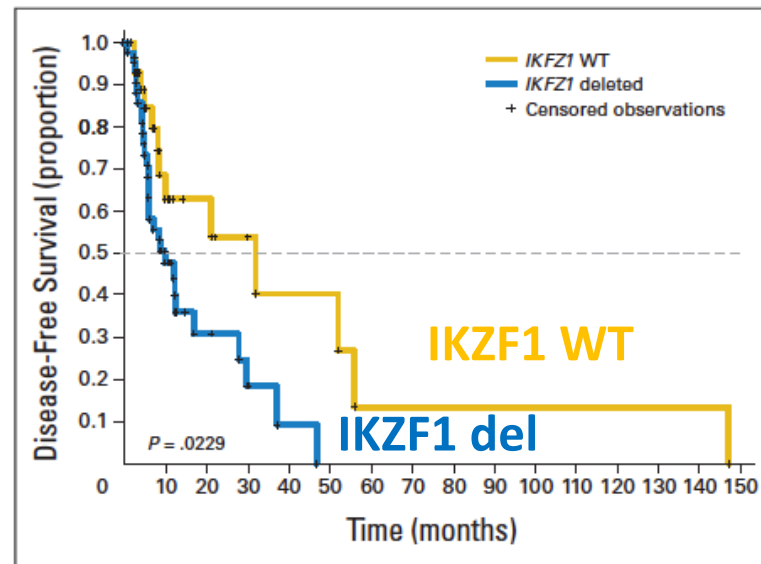


IKZF1 deletions in BCR-ABL positive ALL are associated with short Disease Free Survival and high rate of Cumulative Incidence of Relapse

CUMULATIVE INCIDENCE OF RELAPSE



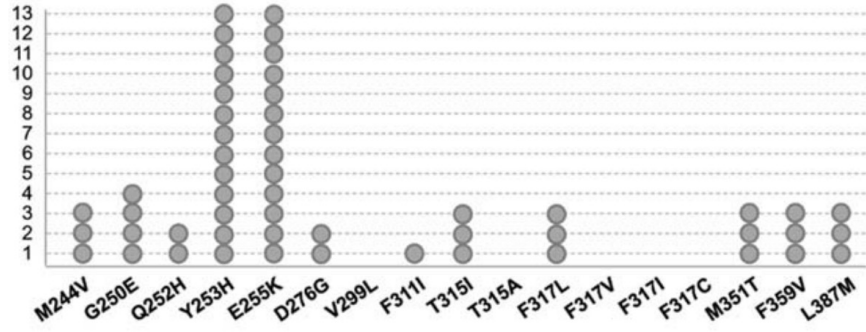
DISEASE FREE SURVIVAL



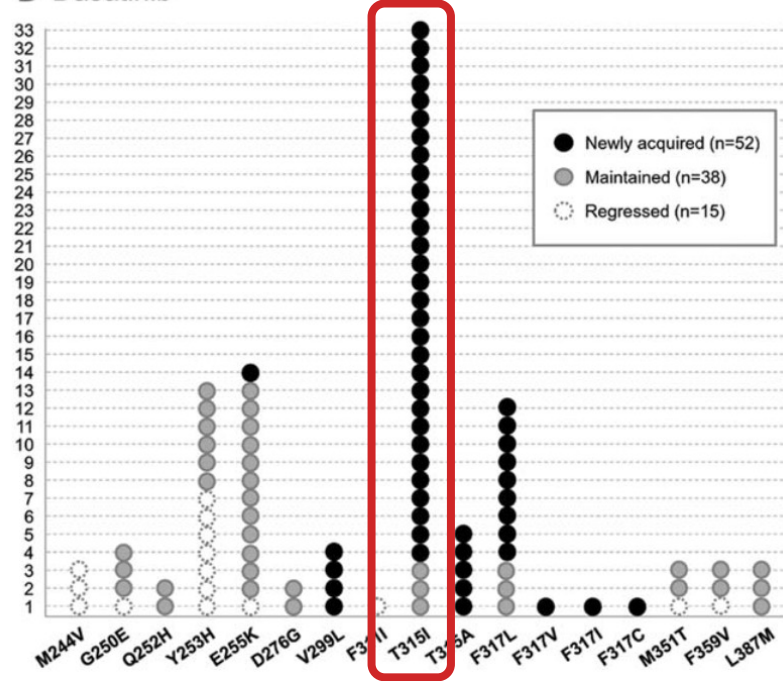


ABL mutations are responsible for resistance to TKIs

A Imatinib



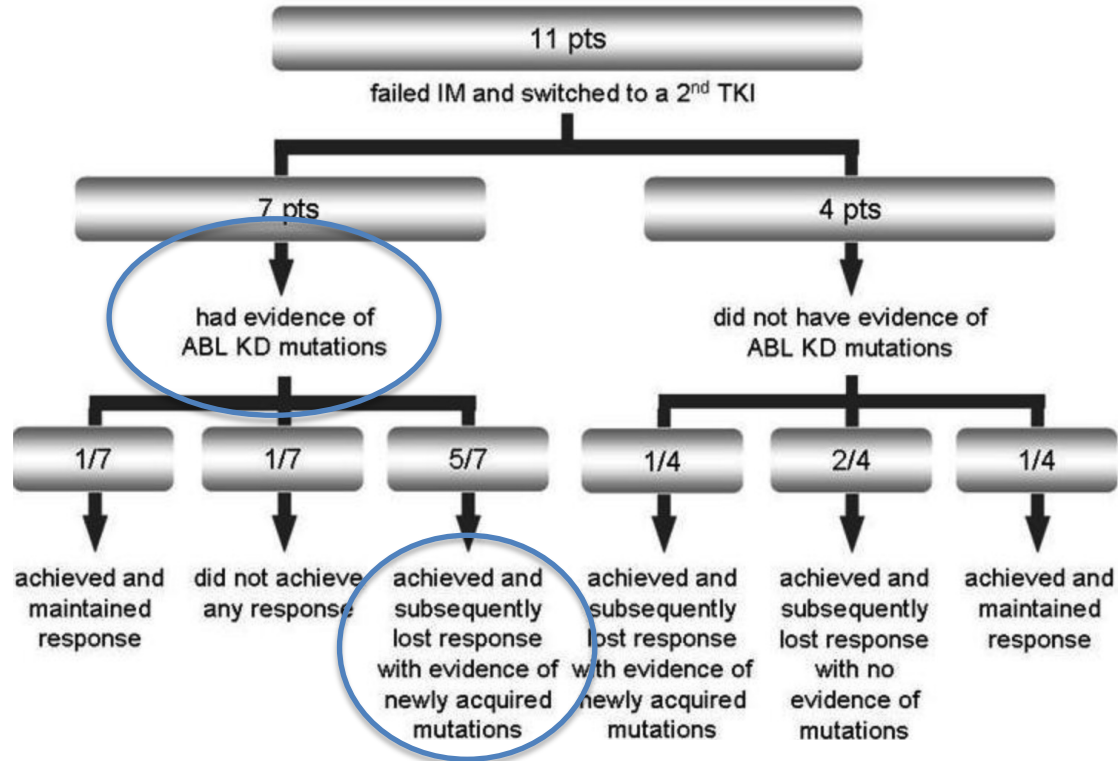
B Dasatinib



Soverini S et al, Cancer 2013

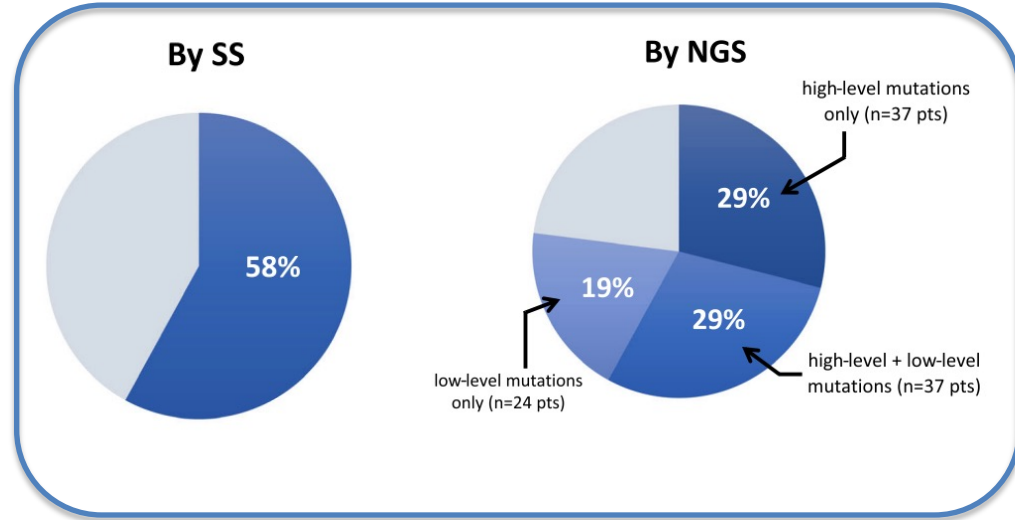
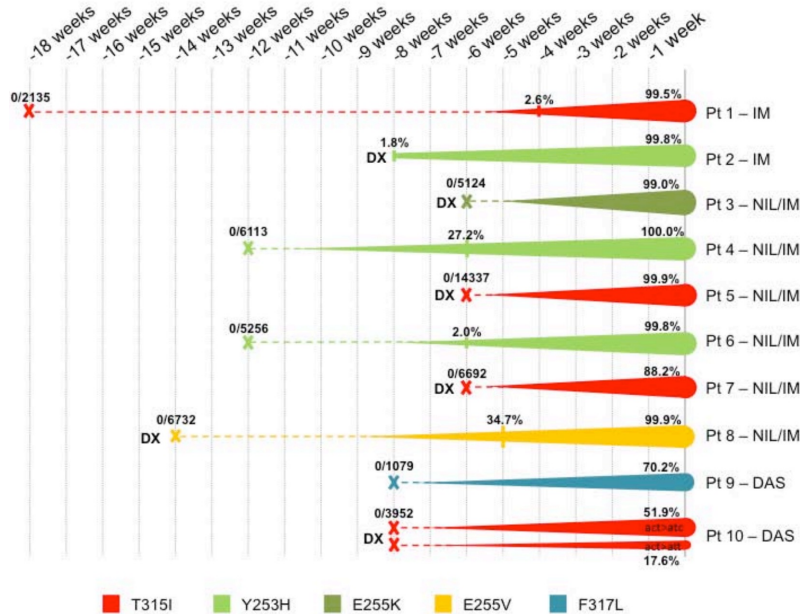


Patients with Imatinib resistant ABL mutations have a higher likelihood of developing additional mutations associated with second or third line TKIs





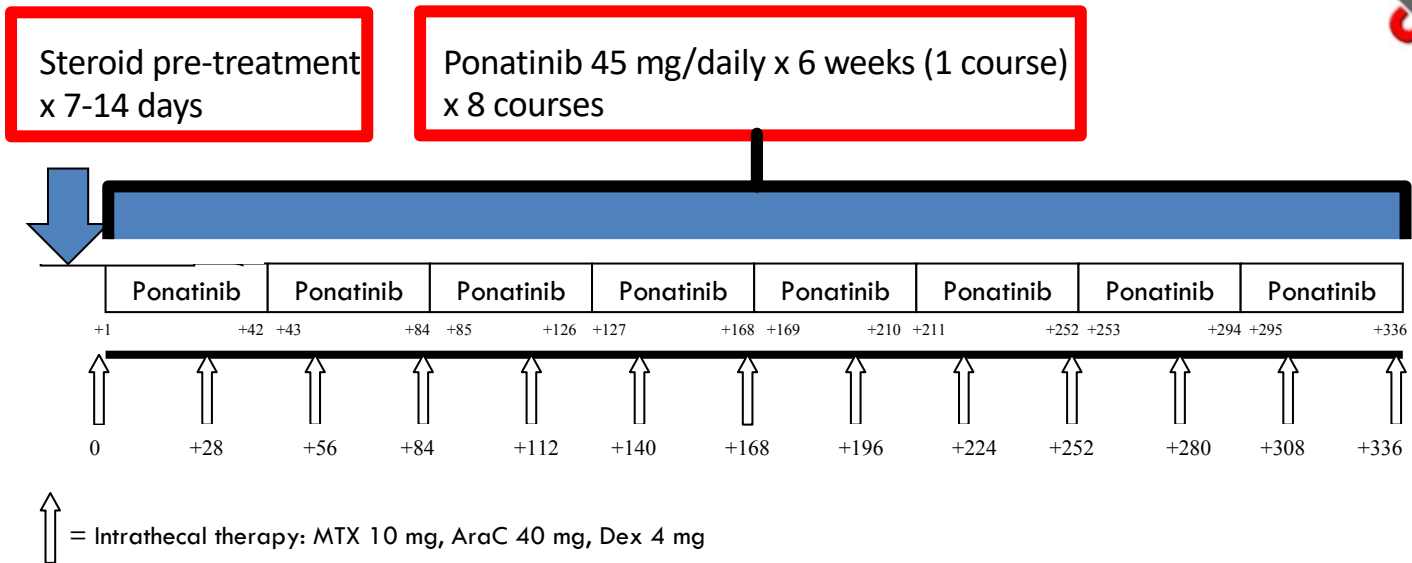
NGS approach improves their identification over time



Soverini S et al, Leukemia 2016
 Soverini S et al, Br J Haematol 2021



Ponatinib+steroids in newly diagnosed unfit Ph+ALL patients: GIMEMA LAL 1811 clinical trial



↑ = Intrathecal therapy: MTX 10 mg, AraC 40 mg, Dex 4 mg

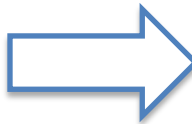
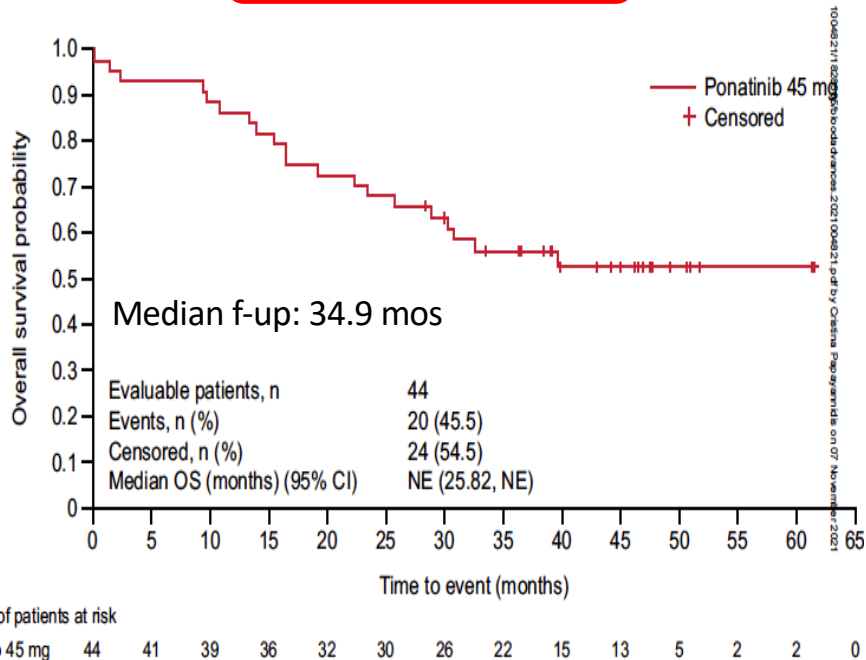
→ Extension Phase:
Ponatinib until disease relapse
or progression

Primary endpoint: CHR @ 6months
Secondary Endpoints: CCyR @ 6, 12, 24, 36 and 48 weeks; CMoIR and MMR @ 12, 24, 36 and 48 weeks



Ponatinib+steroids in newly diagnosed unfit Ph+ALL patients: GIMEMA LAL 1811 clinical trial

PONATINIB+STEROIDS OVERALL SURVIVAL



Legge 648

Trattamento di I linea, comprendente Induzione e consolidamento in associazione o meno alla chemioterapia intensiva dei pazienti adulti affetti da LAL Ph+ eleggibili o non al trapianto allogenico



Martinelli G et al, Blood Advances 2021

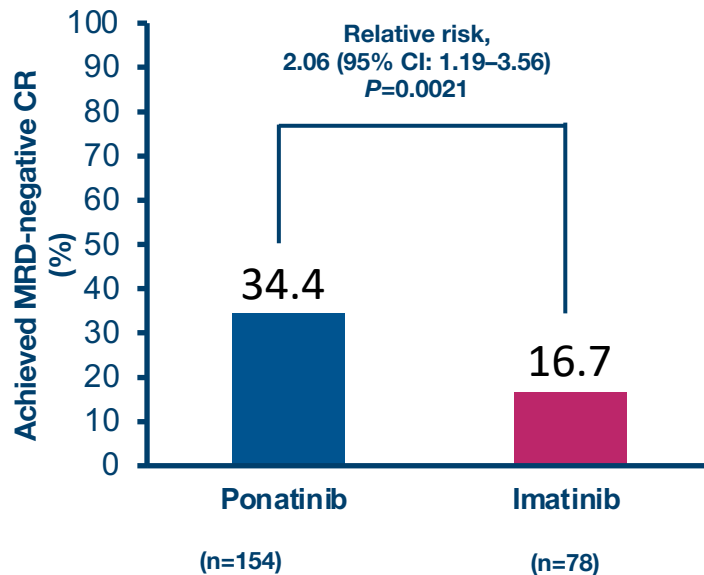


Ponatinib+low intensity chemotherapy is superior to Imatinib+low intensity chemotherapy: phase III PhALLCON trial

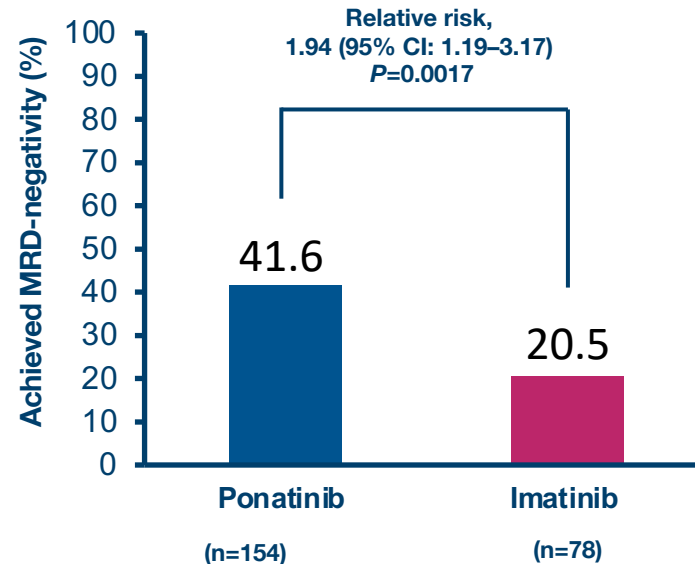
- Primary endpoint: MRD-negative CR at the end of induction:
hematologic CR (for ≥ 4 weeks) + MRD negativity ($\leq 0.01\%$ *BCR::ABL1*)



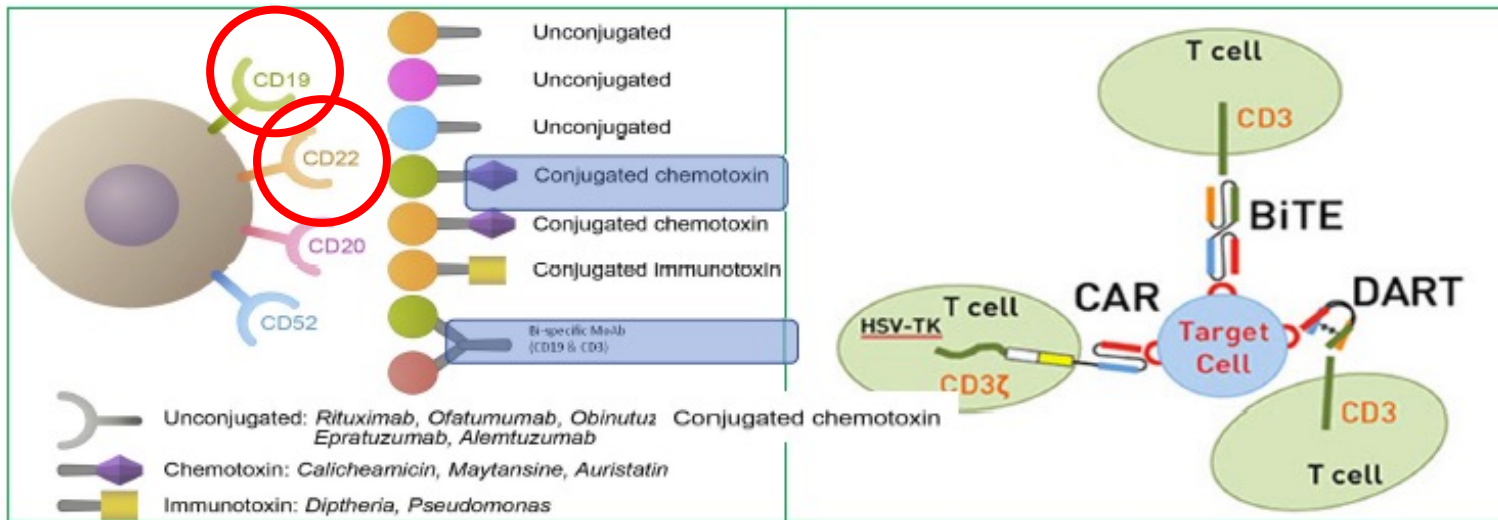
Primary endpoint: MRD-negative (MR4) CR at end of induction



MRD-negativity (MR4) at end of induction, regardless of CR assessment



- Antibodies, ADCs, immunotoxins, BiTEs, DARTs, CAR-T cells^{1,2}



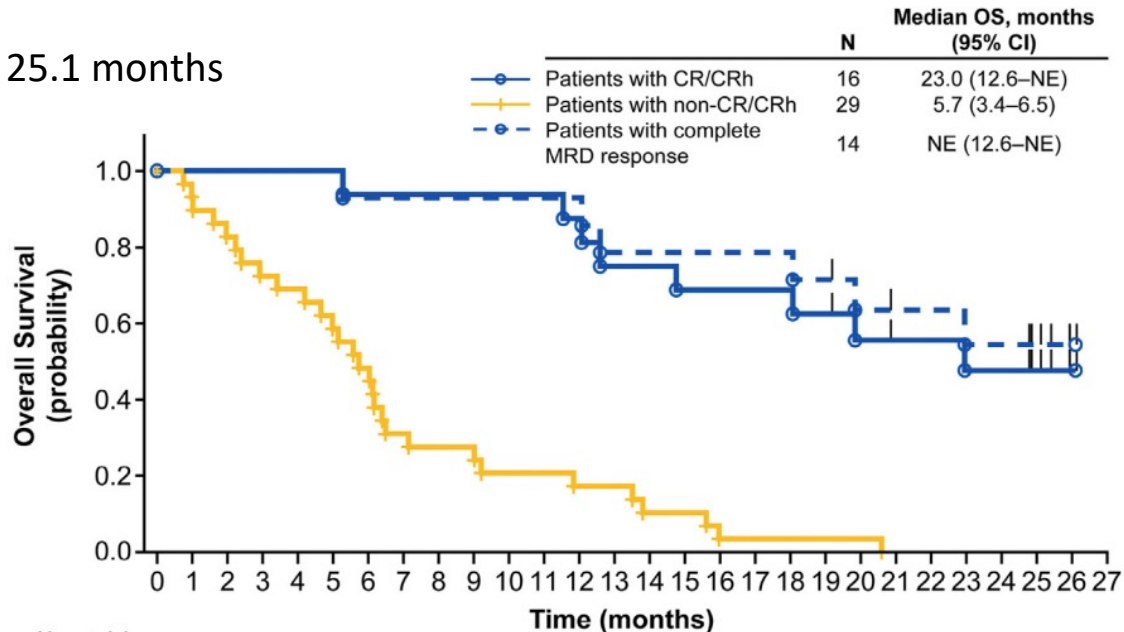
ADC, antibody–drug conjugate; ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; BiTE, bi-specific T-cell engagers; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; DART, dual affinity retargeting molecules; HSV-TK, Herpes Simplex virus thymidine kinase
 1. Adapted from Jabbour. Blood 2015;125:4010; 2. <http://www.djpersiolab.org/index.html> (accessed 20 March 2016)



Blinatumomab in R/R Ph+ ALL: Alcantara Trial

Median follow up: 25.1 months

CR/CRh 36%
MRD neg 88%
AlloHSCT 25%



No. at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Patients with CR/CRh	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	8	7	7	6	6	4	1	0
Patients with non-CR/CRh	29	27	24	21	20	17	14	9	8	8	6	6	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patients with complete MRD response	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	8	7	7	6	6	4	1	0

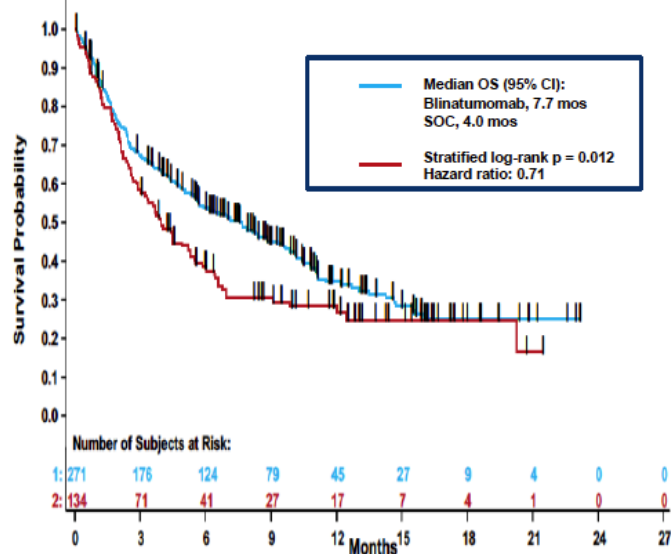
Martinelli G et al, JCO 2017

Martinelli G et al, Eur J Cancer 2021



Blinatumomab and Inotuzumab Ozogamicin are superior to SOC in R/R Ph neg ALL

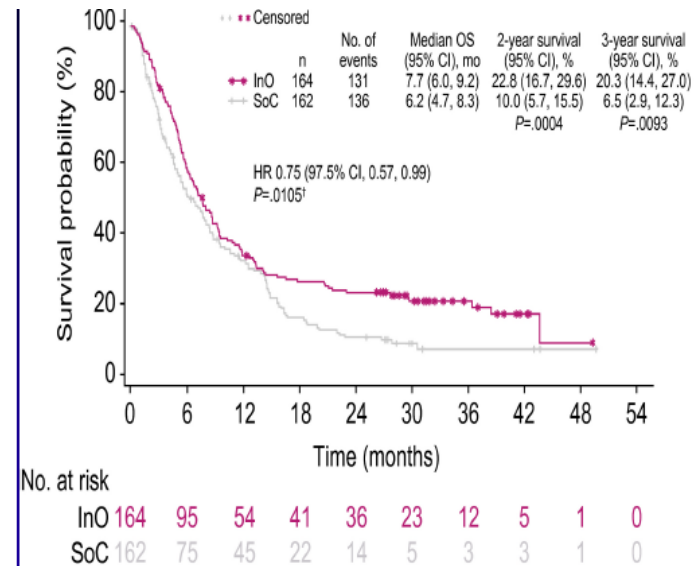
Blinatumomab vs SOC (Tower trial)



CR/CRi rate: 44% vs 25%

Kantarjian H et al, NEJM 2017

Inotuzumab Ozogamicin vs SOC (INOVATE trial)



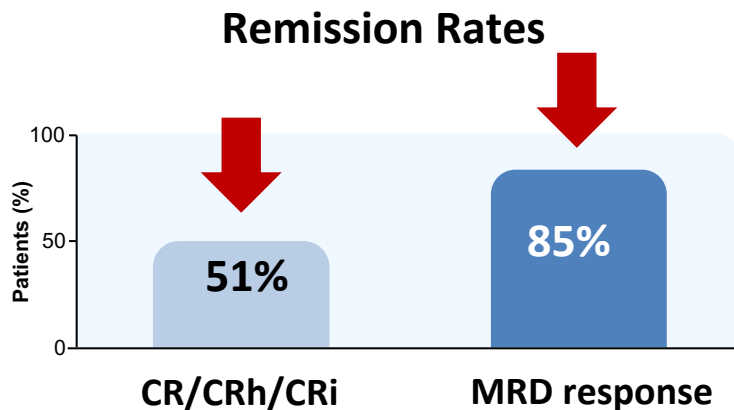
CR/CRi rate: 80% vs 29%

Kantarjian H et al, NEJM 2016

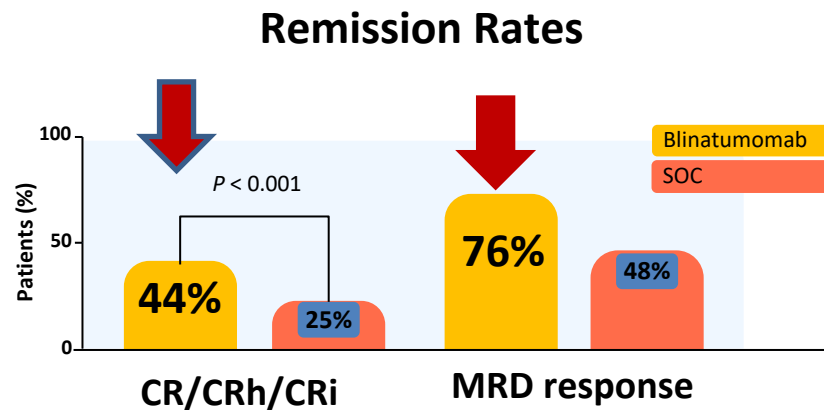


Blinatumomab results confirmed also in a «real life» setting: the NEUF study

NEUF Study: R/R Ph-Negative ALL



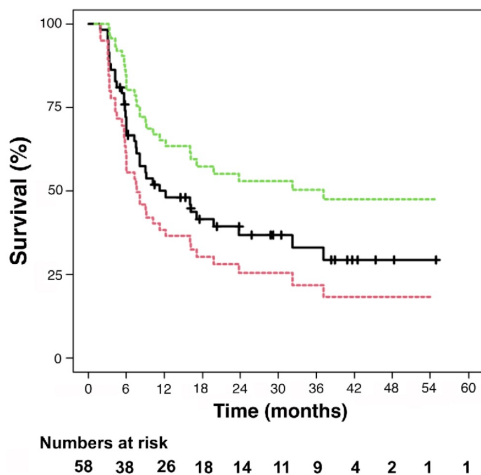
TOWER Study



Remission rates observed in the NEUF real-world study were consistent with those in a previous clinical (TOWER) study of blinatumomab in R/R Ph-negative ALL

Impact of inotuzumab ozogamicin on outcome in relapsed or refractory acute B-cell lymphoblastic leukemia patients prior to allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation and risk of sinusoidal obstruction syndrome/venous occlusive disease

Kayser S, Sartor C, Giglio F, Bruno A, Webster J, Chiusolo P, Saraceni F, Guerzoni S, Pochintesta L, Borlenghi E, Marconi G, Zacheo I, Cerrano M, Salutari P, Restuccia F, Abbenante MC, Levis MJ, Schlenk RF, Papayannidis C



Median follow up 30.5 months
Median OS 11.2 months

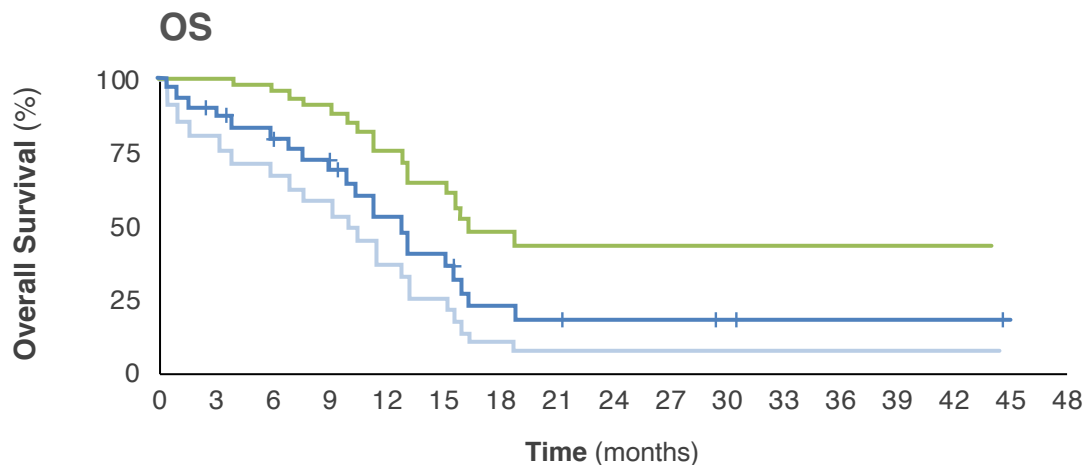
1 year OS 50%
2 year OS 36.7%



Outcome of Relapsed or Refractory Acute B-lymphoblastic Leukemia Patients with Extramedullary Disease Receiving Inotuzumab Ozogamicin

Kayser S, Sartor C, Luskin MR, Webster J, Giglio F, Panitz N, Brunner AM, Fante M, Lutz C, Wolff D, Ho AD, Levis MJ, Schlenk RF, Papayannidis C

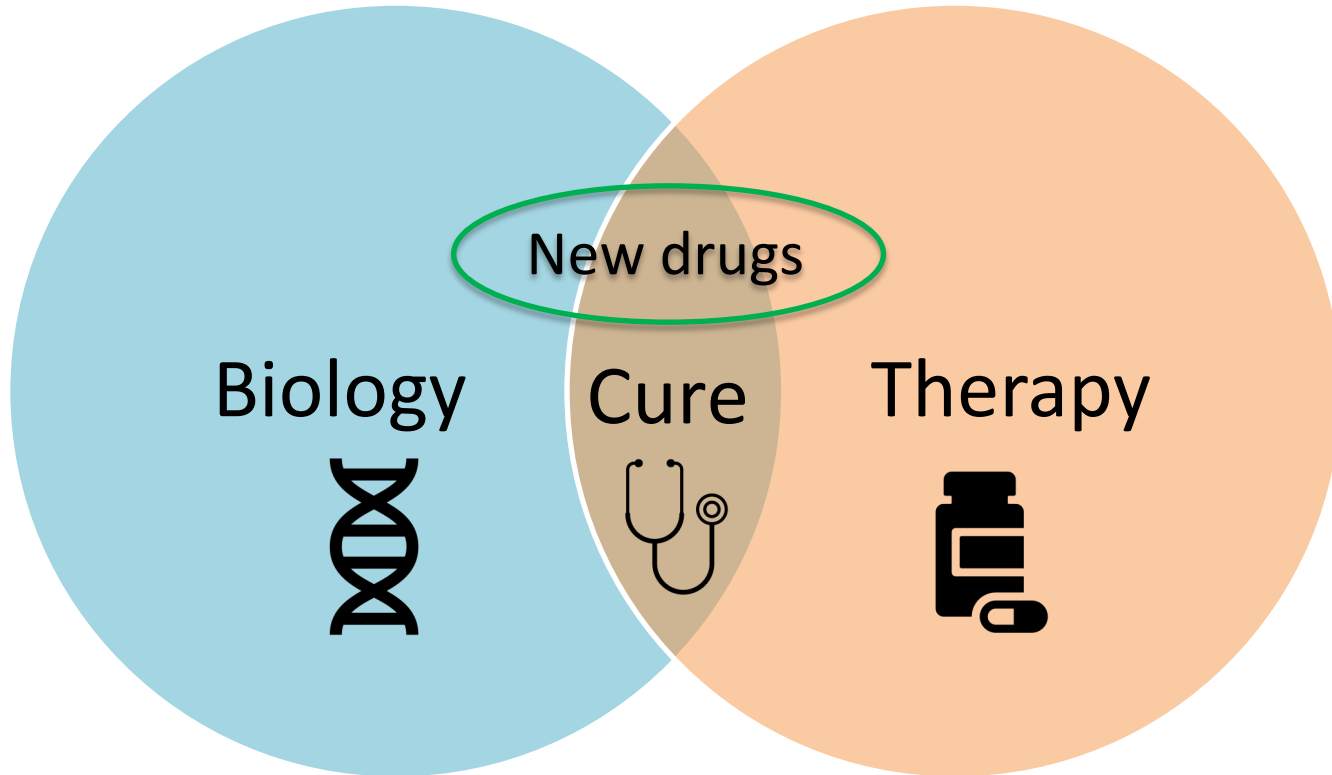
	After 1 course
CR	42% (10/24)
PR	37.5% (9/24)
SD	8% (2/24)
RD/PD	12.5% (3/24)
Early death	1 patient

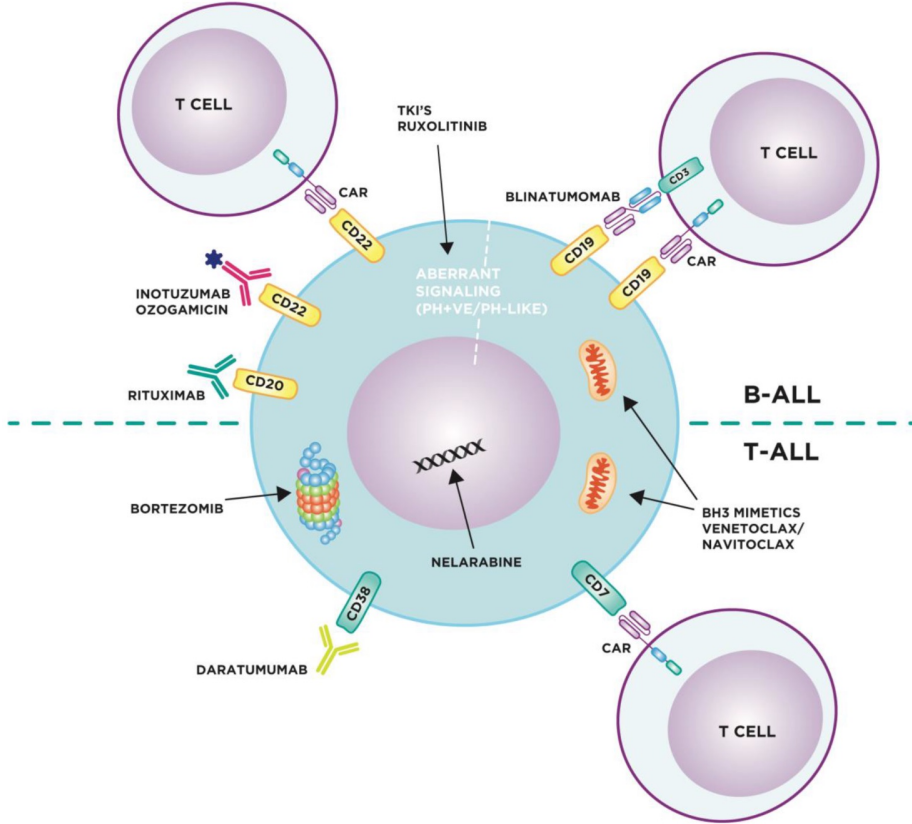


Number at risk 31 27 22 19 13 10 5 4 3 3 2 1 1 1 1 0 0



ALL: a translational approach to drive patient's cure

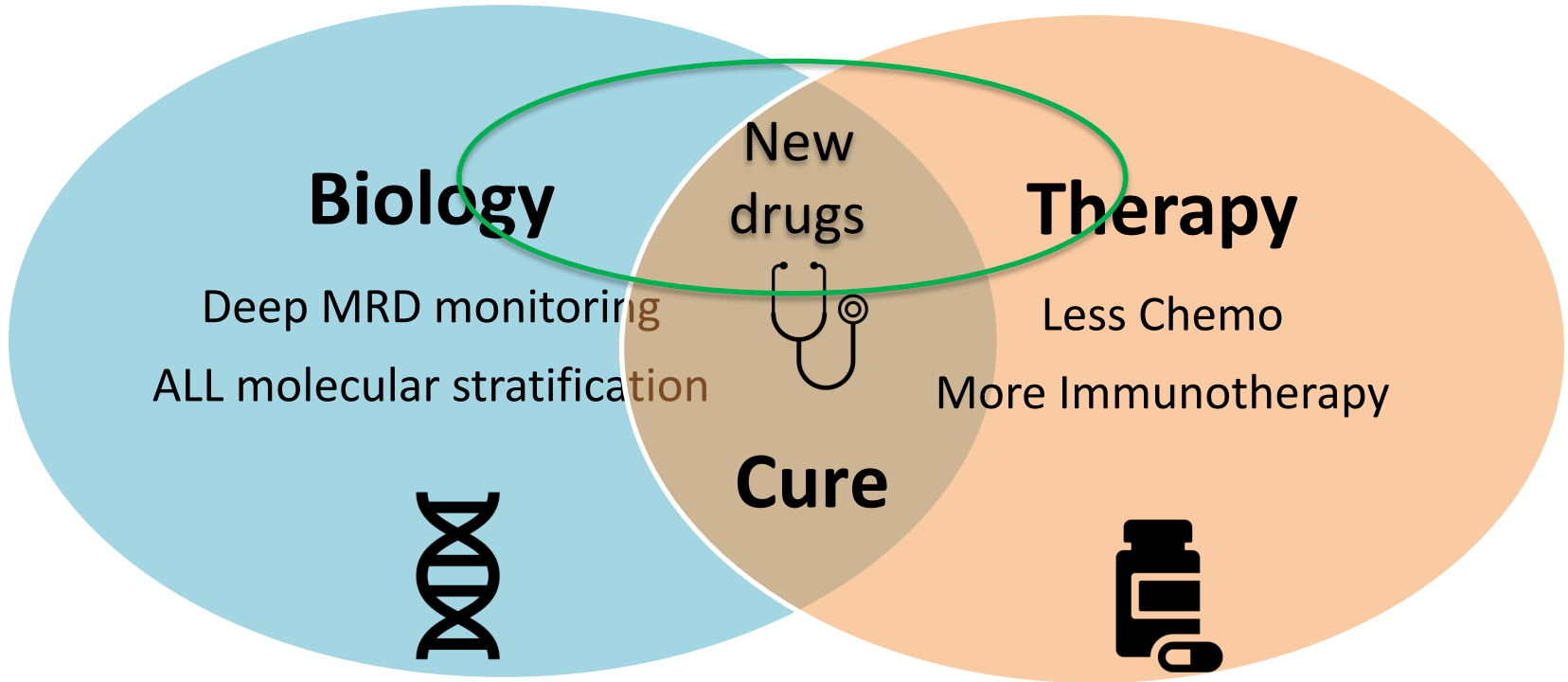




- Blinatumomab + AMG-404 (Papayannidis C et al, ASCO 2022)
- PHA 739358
- MK0457 (Seymour JF Blood Cancer J 2014)
- s.c. Blinatumomab
- Menin inhibitors
- Olverembatinib
- PF-03084014 (Papayannidis et al, Blood Cancer J 2015)
- Nelarabine (Candoni A et al, Am J Hematol 2020)
- Navitoclax+Venetoclax (Malfona F et al, Haematologica 2024)



Present (and future) in ALL





Thank you!

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