

SESSIONE 1

Il concetto della "durata fissa" dal farmacologo all'ematologo

NEL PAZIENTE IN PRIMA LINEA

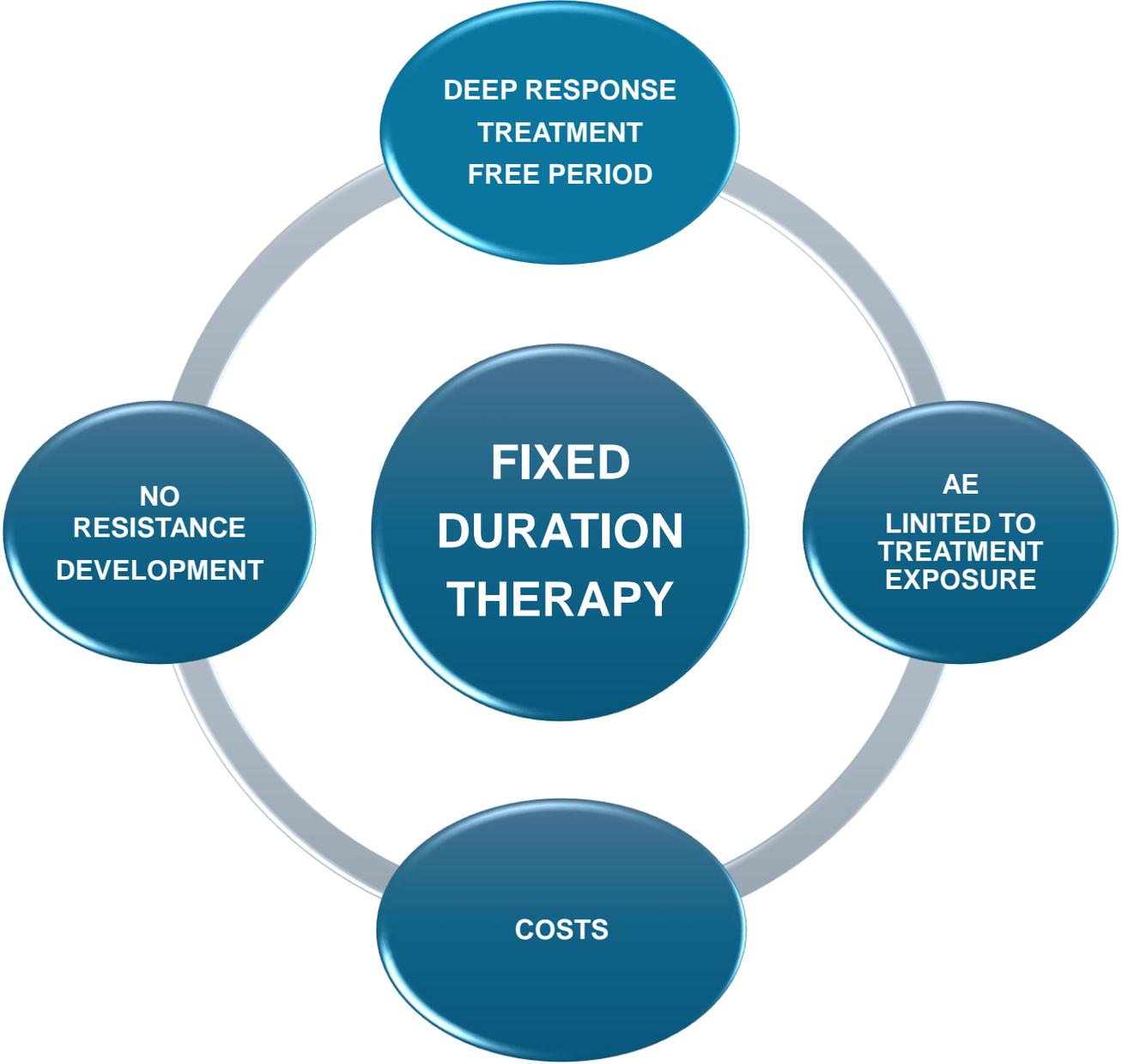
*Alessandra Tedeschi
ASST GOM Niguarda
Milano*



REVOLUTIONARY ROAD IN CLL

Innovazione rivoluzionaria nella terapia
della leucemia linfatica cronica

Milano, 10 luglio 2024
Starhotels E.c.ho.



FIRST LINE CLL: FIXED DURATION THERAPY

Fixed Duration Therapies

CLL14 ¹	OC1b	VenO	
GAIA/CLL13 ²	FCR/BR	VenR	
	VenO	IVO	
GLOW ³	OC1b	VenI	
CAPTIVATE ⁴ (FD cohort)		VenI	
AMPLIFY ⁵ (ACE-CL-311)	FCR/BR	VenA	AVO
CLL17 ⁶ (FTD Cohort)	I	VenI	VenO

1. Al Sawaf O, et al. *Nat Commun.* 2023;**14**:2147

2. Eichhorst B, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2023;**388**(19):1739-54. 3. Kater AP, et al, *NEJM Evid.* 2022;**1**(7).

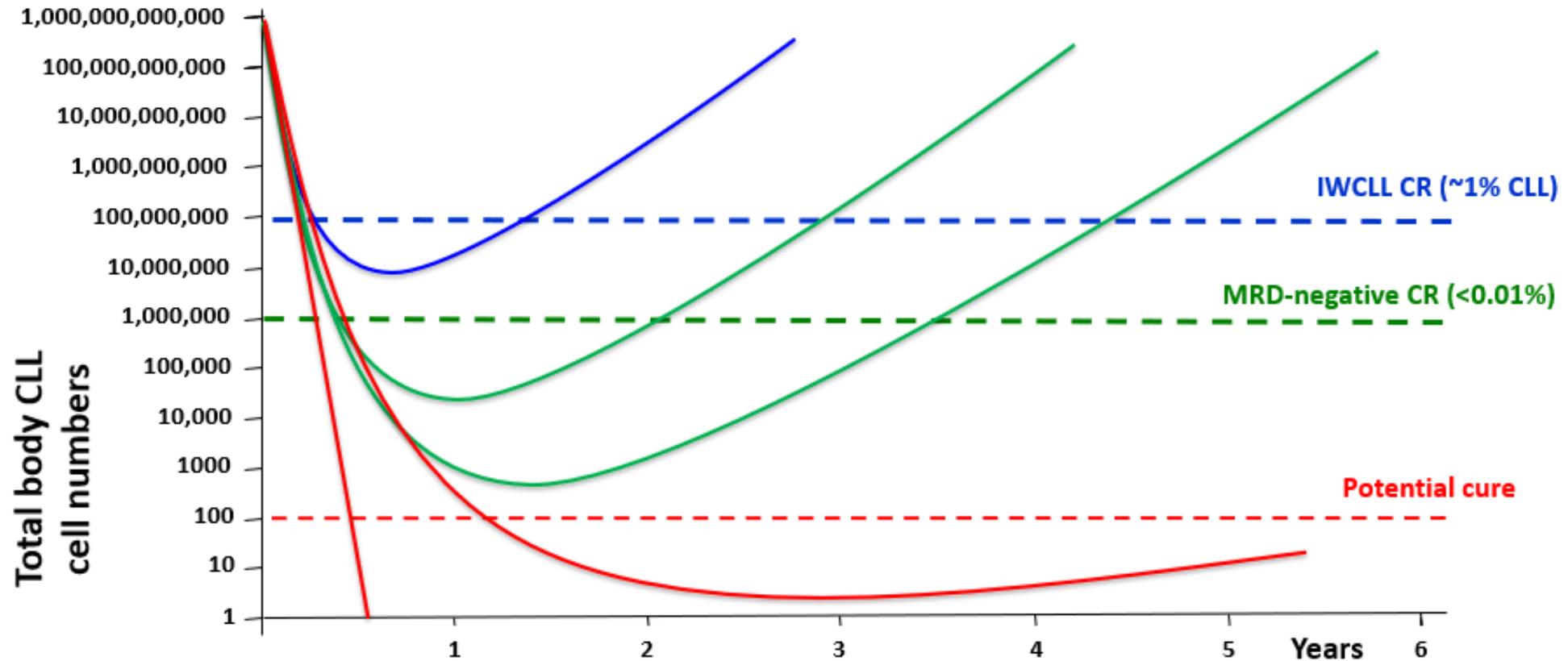
4. Tam CS, et al. *Blood.*2022;**139**(22):3278-3289.

5. Clinicaltrials.gov. NCT03836261. Accessed May 2024.

6. Clinicaltrials.gov. NCT04608318. Accessed May 2024.

DEEP
RESPONSE
TREATMENT
FREE PERIOD

Hypothetical disease outcome based on depth of response¹⁻³



DEEP
RESPONSE
TREATMENT
FREE PERIOD

FIRST LINE CLL

**VENETOCLAX
OBINUTUZUMAB**

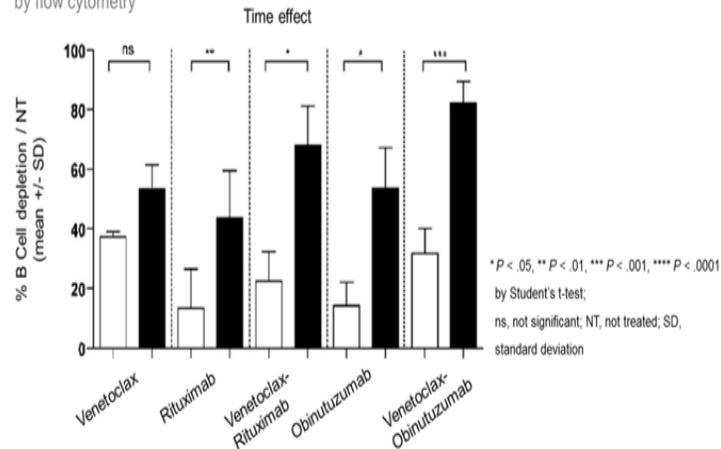
**Anti CD20
MoAb**

VENETOCLAX
-deep responses
- HIGH uMRD

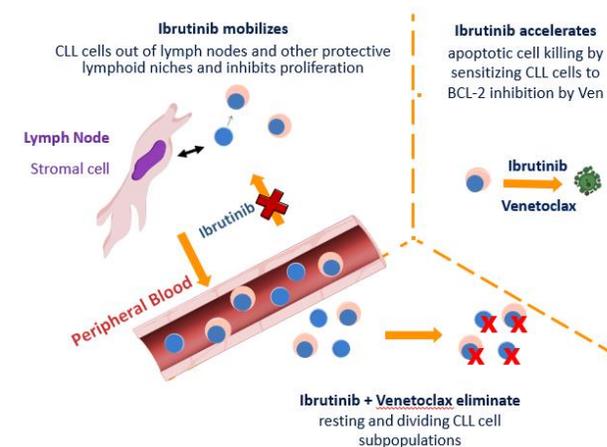
**VENETOCLAX
IBRUTINIB**

IBRUTINIB

B-cell (isolated from primary CLL patient samples) depletion relative to untreated controls assessed by flow cytometry



- Different sites of activity
- Ibrutinib enhances venetoclax activity
- Prevention of resistance mechanisms

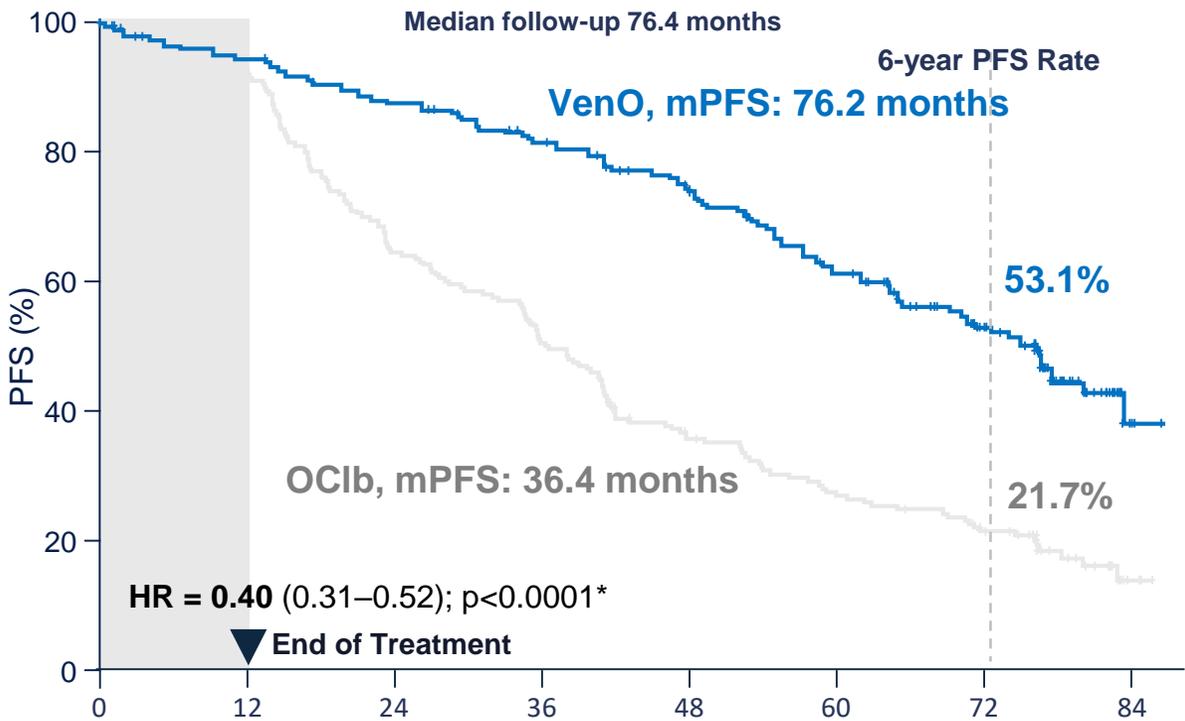


VENETOCLAX OBINUTUZUMAB: PFS

CLL14 OC1b **VenO**

Older/with Comorbidities
Median Age 72y

Progression-Free Survival¹



VenO
OC1b

Figure adapted from reference 1.

uMRD rates[†] in PB at Month 15²

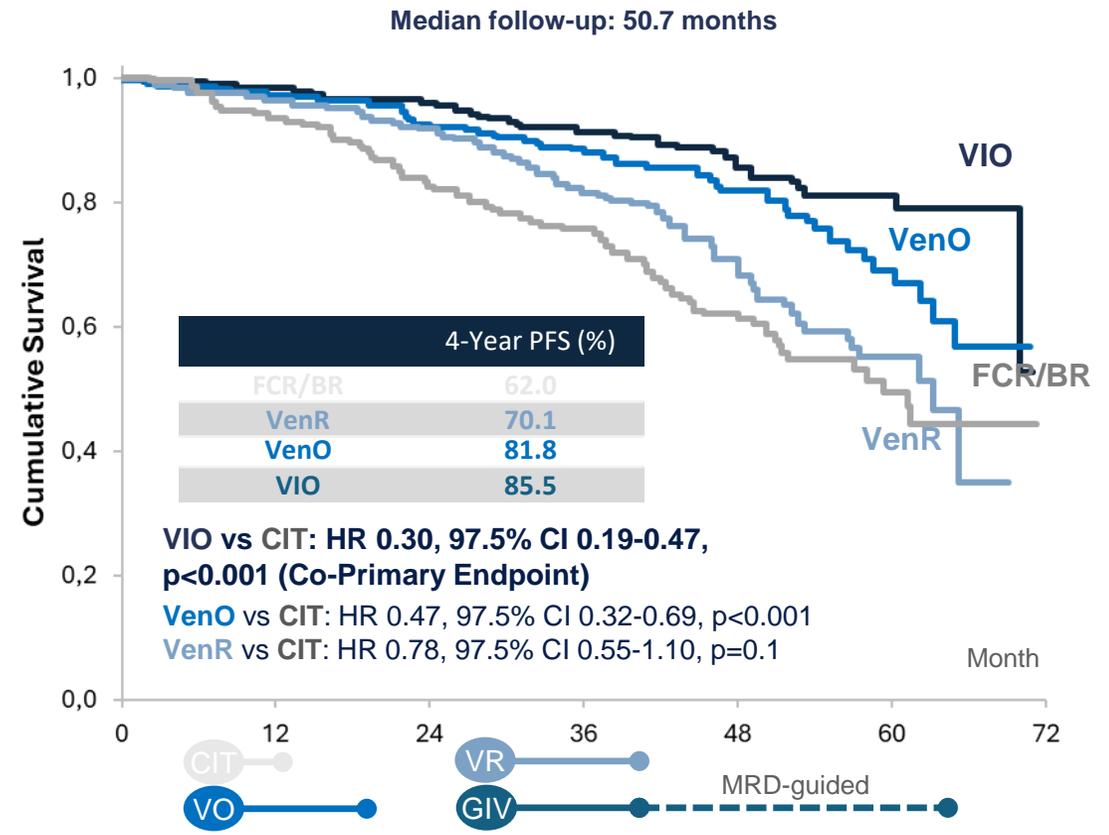
OC1b **VenO**

35% **76%**

GAIA/CLL13 FCR/BR **VenO** VenR **GIVe**

Fit No del(17p)/TP53^{mu}
Median Age 61y

Progression-Free Survival¹



uMRD rates* in PB at Month 15²

FCR/BR **VenO** VenR **VIO**

52.0%[†] **86.5%[†]** **57.0%** **92.2%**

1. Al-Sawaf O, et al. EHA 2023. Abstract S145 (Oral).

2. Al-Sawaf O, et al. J Clin Oncol 2021; 39(36):4049-4060 (incl. Appendix).

1. Fürstenau M, et al. ASH 2023. Abstract 635 (Oral).

2. Eichhorst B, et al. N Engl J Med. 2023; 388(19):1739-54

DEEP
RESPONSE
TREATMENT
FREE PERIOD

VENETOCLAX OBINUTUZUMAB: TTNT

TTNT: Durable efficacy of fixed duration VenO translates to prolonged treatment-free time for fit & unfit pts

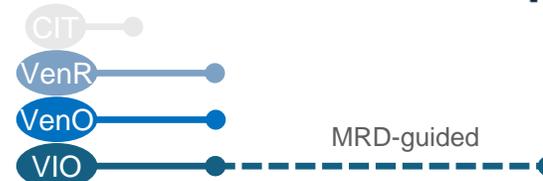
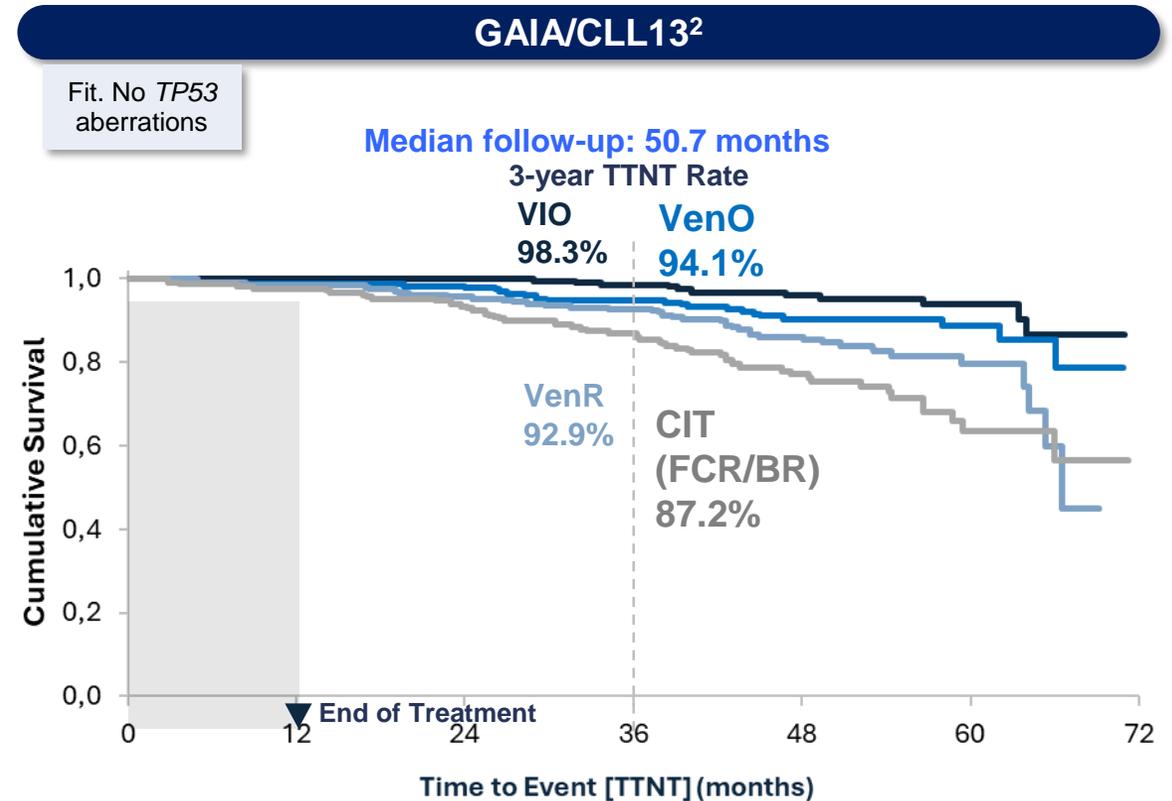
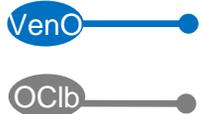
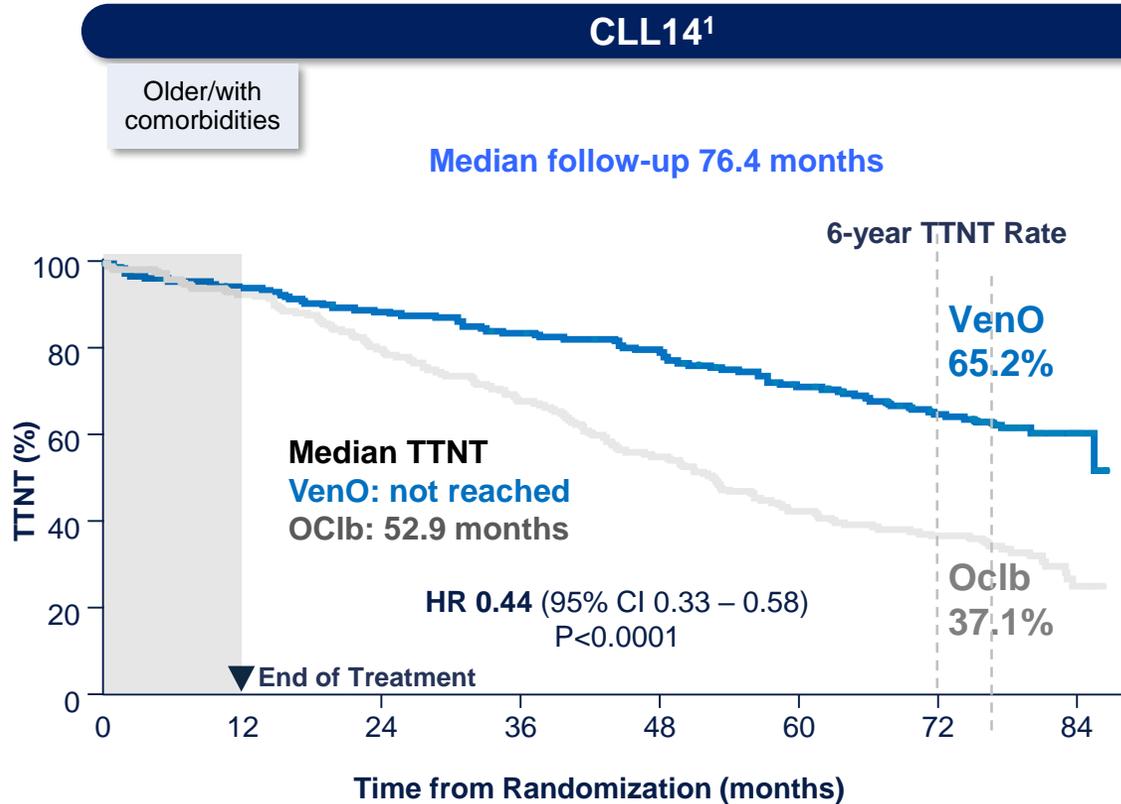


Figure adapted from reference 2 (incl. suppl.).

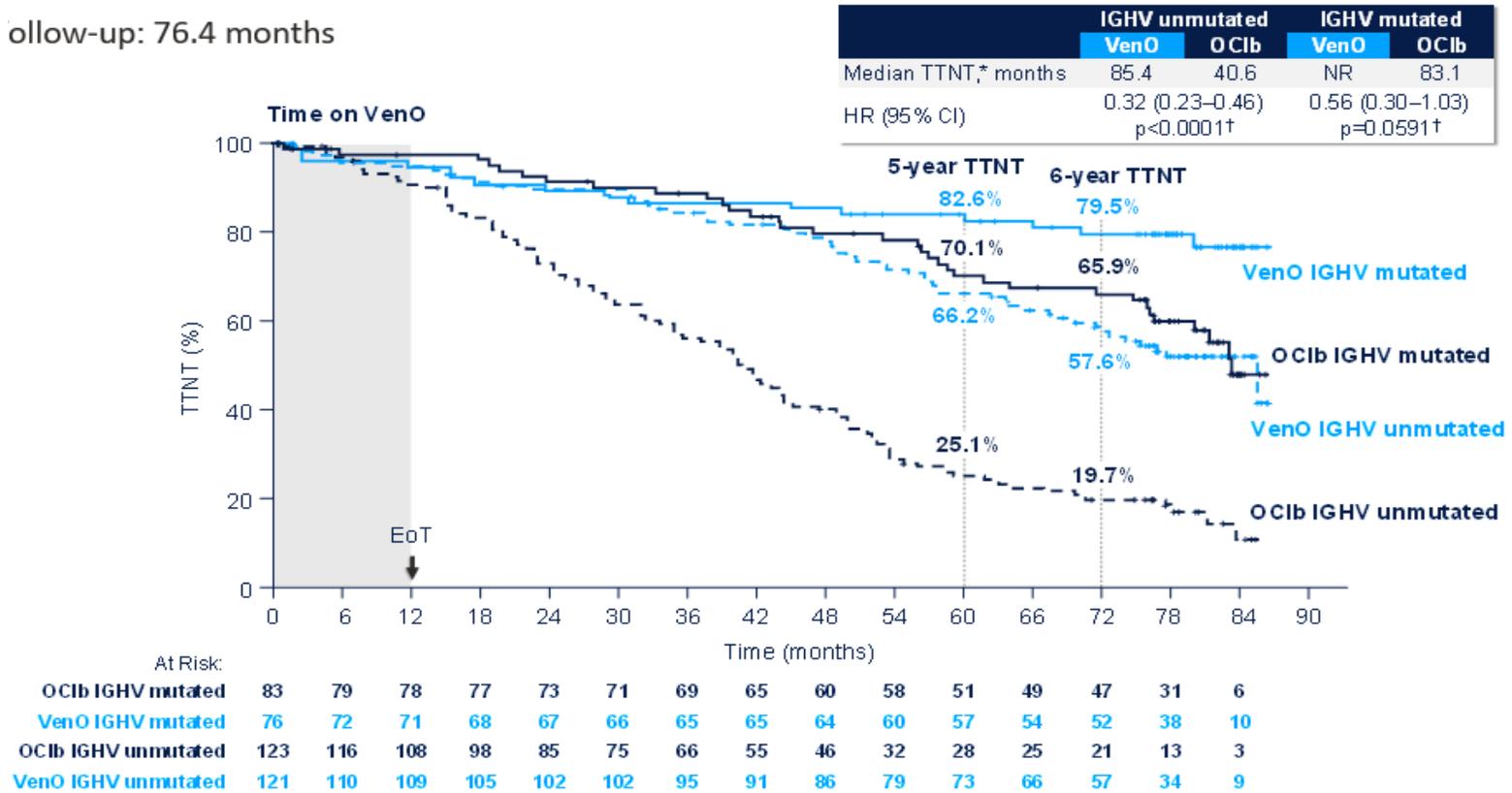
1. Al-Sawaf O, et al. EHA 2023. Abstract S145 (Oral).
2. Fürstenau M, et al. ASH 2023. Abstract 635 (Oral).

DEEP
RESPONSE
TREATMENT
FREE PERIOD

VENETOCLAX OBINUTUZUMAB: TTNT

TTNT ACCORDING TO IGHV MUTATION

Follow-up: 76.4 months





VENETOCLAX OBINUTUZUMAB: AE

CLL 14

Venetoclax Obinutuzumab versus Chlorambucil Obinutuzumab

Median follow-up 76.4 months

Dose modifications and discontinuations due to adverse events

- **Time-limited exposure to treatment-toxicities**
Most frequent ≥ grade 3 adverse events

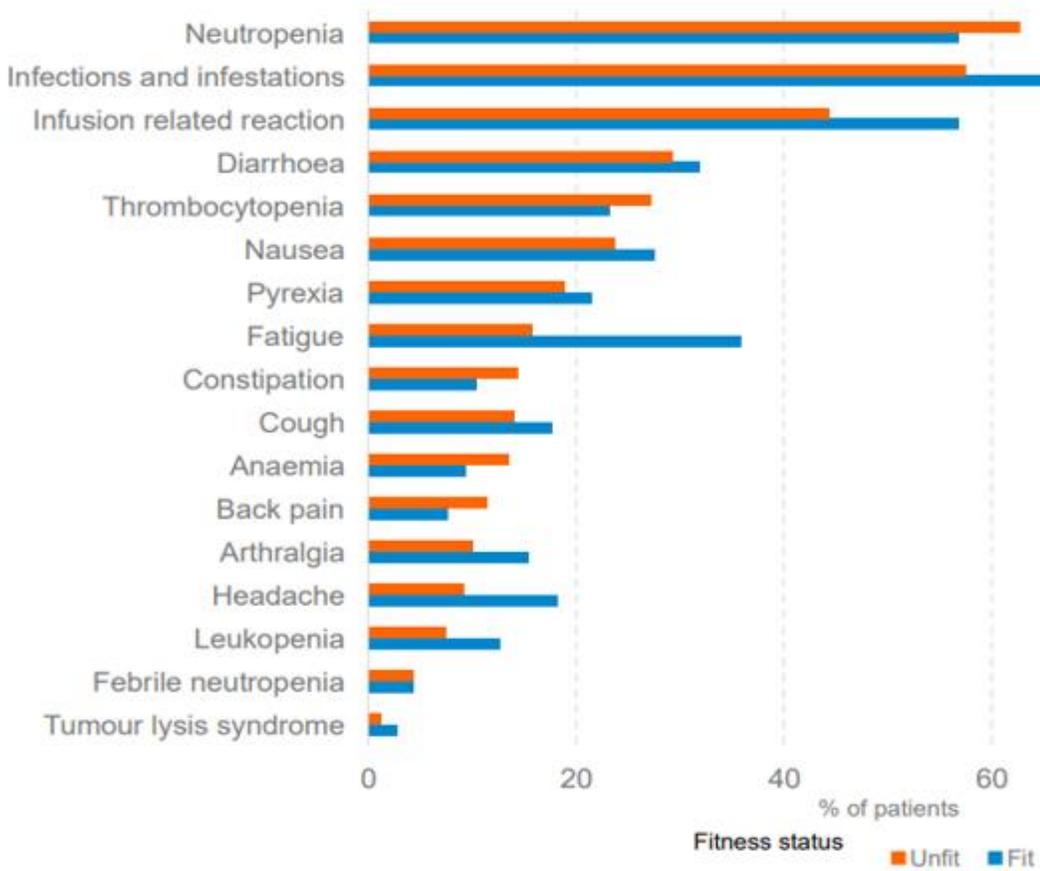
Patients	VenO arm (venetoclax) n=212	OC1b arm (chlorambucil) n=214
Dose reduction due to AE, n (%)¹	43 (20)	17 (8)
Due to neutropenia [most common cause]	28 (13)	13 (6)
Treatment-emergent (VenO or OC1b) AE leading to treatment discontinuation, n (%)¹	33 (16)	35 (16)
Treatment discontinuation due to any AE, n (%)¹	27 (13)	31 (15)
Due to neutropenia [most common cause]	5 (2)	5 (2)
Median dose intensity, % (range)^{*.2}	95.1 (21–100)	95.4 (4–111)

	Venetoclax-obinutuzumab (N=212)	
	<u>During Treatment</u>	<u>After Treatment</u>
Neutropenia	51.9%	3.8%
Thrombocytopenia	14.2%	0.5%
Anemia	7.5%	1.9%
Febrile neutropenia	4.2%	0.9%
Leukopenia	2.4%	0.0%
Pneumonia	3.8%	3.3%
Infusion-related reaction	9.0%	0.0%
<u>Tumour</u> lysis syndrome	1.4%	0.0%

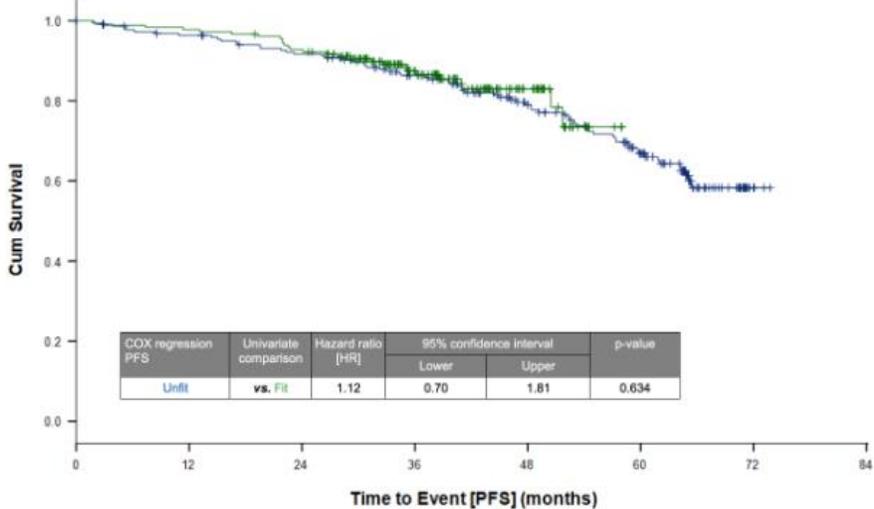
VENETOCLAX OBINUTUZUMAB: AE

CLINICAL TRIALS

CLL13 and CLL14 ¹



CLL13 and CLL14 ¹



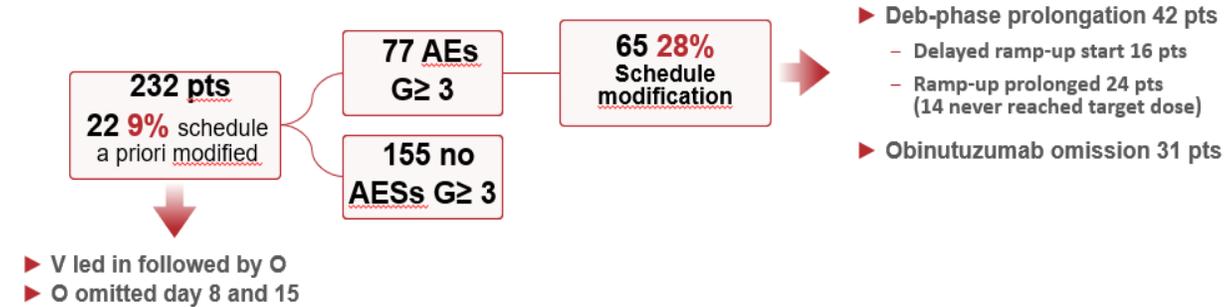
Unfit	228	210	197	167	125	89	4	0
Fit	181	177	167	99	35	0	0	0

No substantial impact of fitness on toxicity and efficacy of Ven-Obi.

VENETOCLAX OBINUTUZUMAB

ITALIAN EXPERIENCE

Definitive tx discontinuation 12 pts (5%)



Baseline factor	OR	95%CI	p
Tox-DTD			
Need of caregiver	4.2	1.2 - 13.6	0.02
Endocrine comorbidities	3.7	1.3 - 10.1	0.01
Steroid>6days	4.9	1.9 - 13.3	0.001
Global feasibility			
Age	1.04	1.01 - 1.08	0.01
IgG<700	1.78	1.0 - 3.19	0.058
Steroid>6days	2.54	1.27 - 5.1	0.008

VENETOCLAX IBRUTINIB: PFS

GLOW OC1b IVen Unfit No del(17p)/TP53^{mut} Median Age 71y

CAPTIVATE (FD cohort) IVen FIT Median Age 60 y

GLOW PFS by IRC (median follow-up 57 months)¹

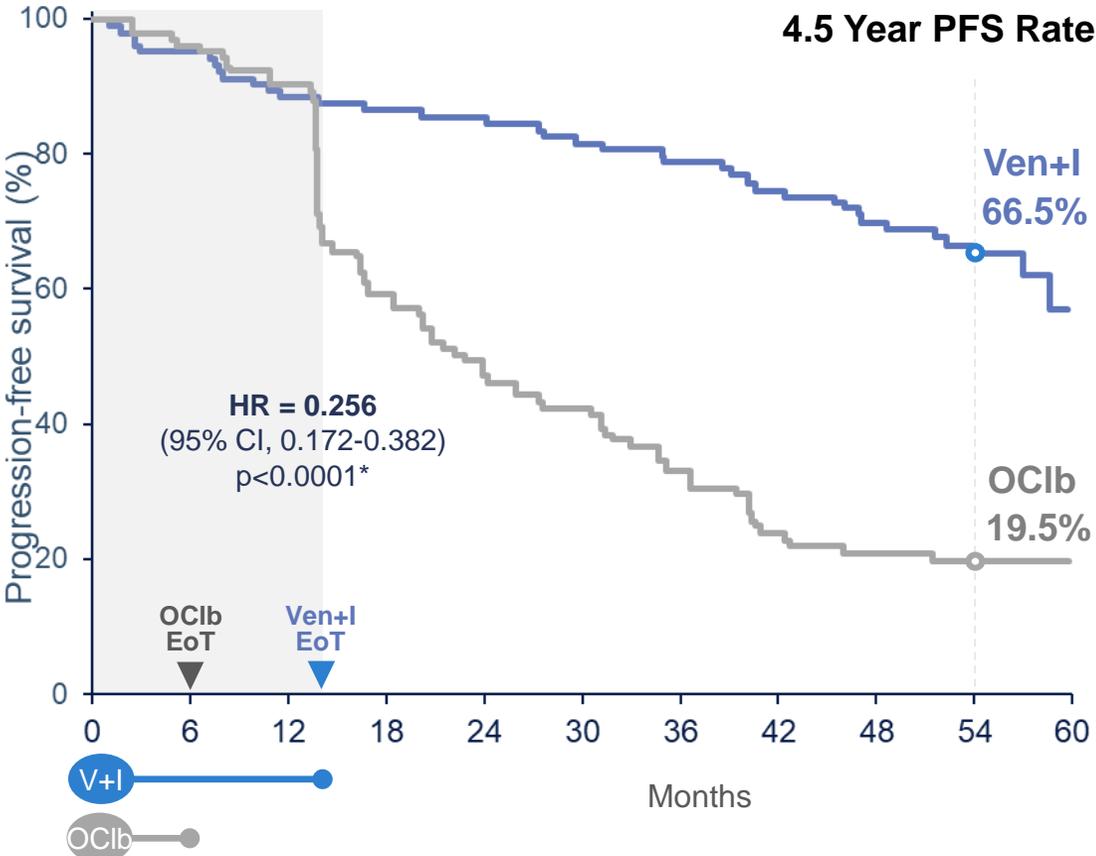


Figure adapted from reference 1.

CAPTIVATE PFS by INV (median follow-up 61.2 mo)²

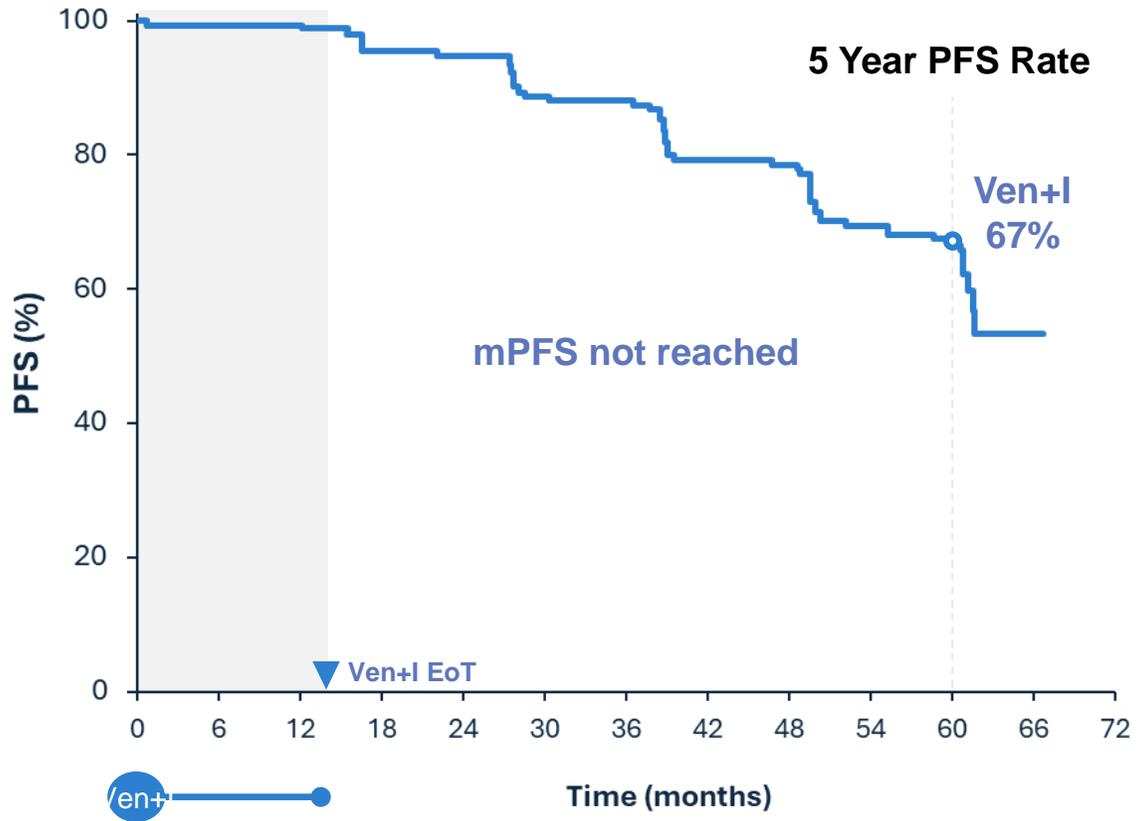


Figure adapted from reference 2.

INV, Investigator; ITT, Intention to Treat; OC1b, Obinutuzumab+Chlorambucil; Ven+I, Ibrutinib+Venetoclax.

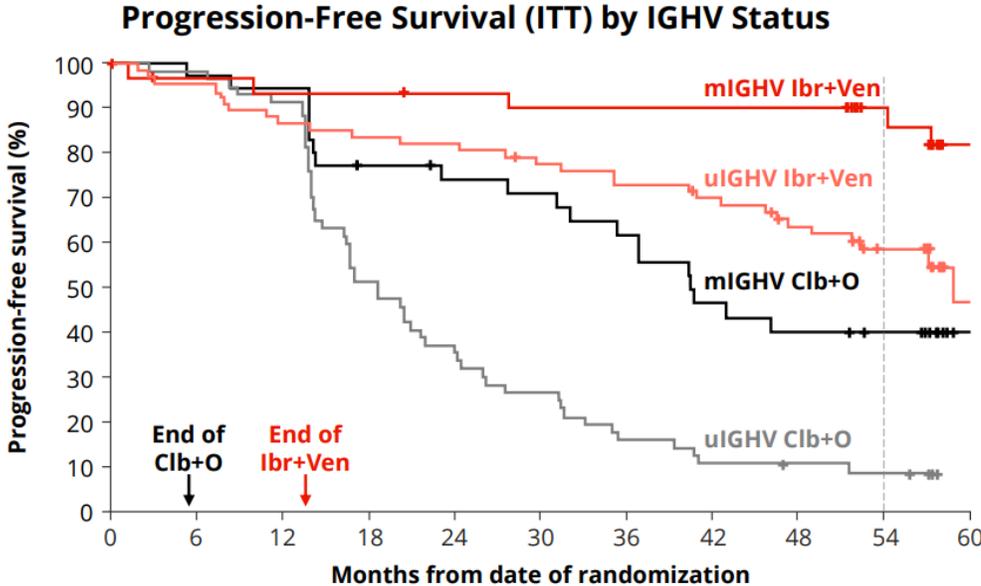
1. Moreno C, et al. ASH 2023. Abstract 634 (Oral). 2. Wierda WG, et al. ASCO 2024. Abstract 7009 (Oral).

VENETOCLAX IBRUTINIB: GLOW study

Glow

Venetoclax Ibrutinib vs Chl obinutuxumab

Median study follow-up: 57months

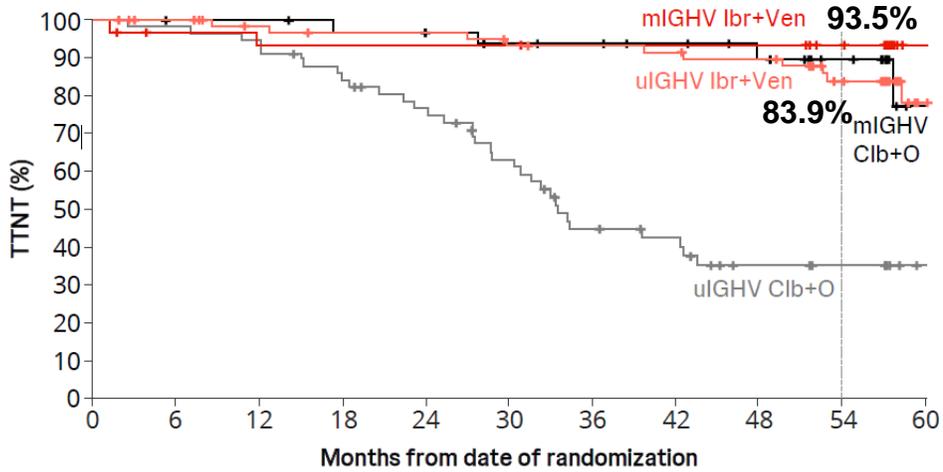


Patients at risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
mIGHV Ibr+Ven	32	29	28	28	27	26	26	26	26	22	5
uIGHV Ibr+Ven	67	64	58	56	55	51	48	45	39	30	6
mIGHV Clb+O	35	34	33	26	24	23	20	15	13	9	2
uIGHV Clb+O	57	56	52	29	21	15	9	6	5	4	0

EHA2024 poster

6 y TTNT Extrapolation Curve for GLOW Study

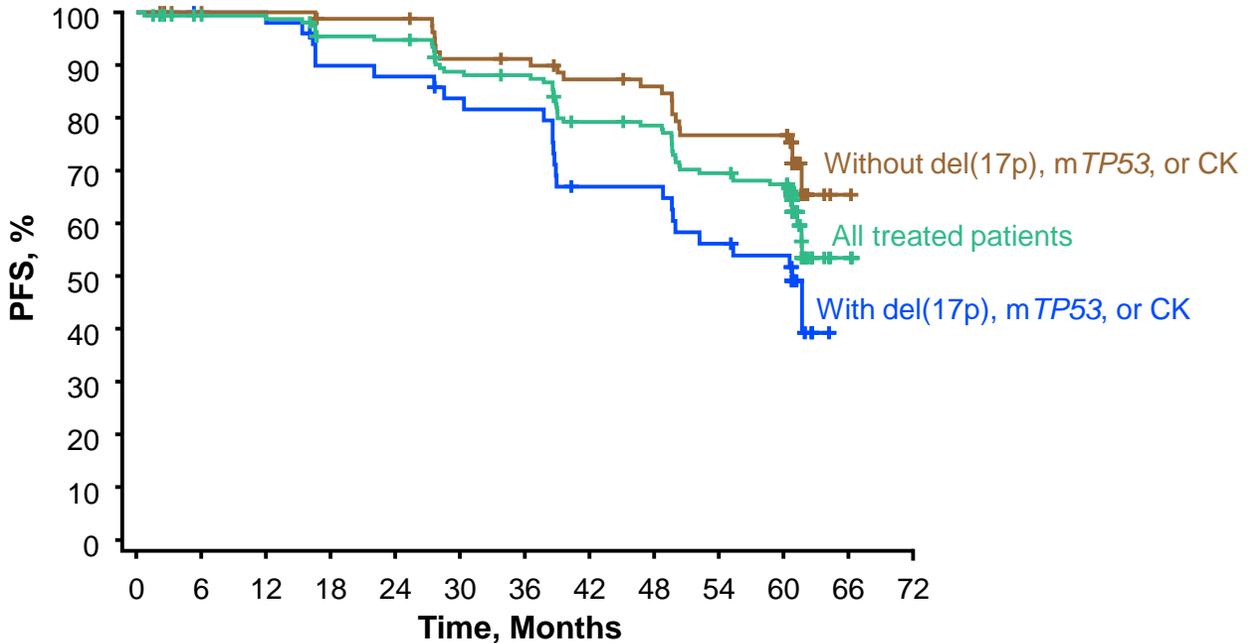
TTNT by IGHV status at 54 mos FU



Patients at risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
mIGHV Ibr+Ven	32	29	28	28	28	28	27	27	27	23	6
uIGHV Ibr+Ven	67	64	59	57	57	54	53	52	50	41	11
mIGHV Clb+O	35	34	34	32	31	29	28	25	22	16	4
uIGHV Clb+O	57	56	52	47	41	32	21	18	11	9	3

VENETOCLAX IBRUTINIB: Captivate study

PFS in All Treated Patients and by del(17p), mTP53, or CK Status
 Median time on study: 61.2 months (range, 0.8–66.3)



Patients at risk

	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
All treated patients	159	153	152	144	143	132	130	115	113	100	96	3	0
With del(17p), mTP53, or CK	50	50	44	43	40	39	31	31	26	24	0	0	0
Without del(17p), mTP53, or CK	82	81	79	79	72	71	67	65	58	58	1	0	0

PFS by IGHV Mutation Status
 (Excluding Patients With del(17p), mTP53, or CK)

	5-Year PFS Rate, % (95% CI)
uIGHV (n=40)	68 (50–80)
mIGHV (n=44)	85 (69–93)

NT: Up to 5.5 Years of Follow-Up

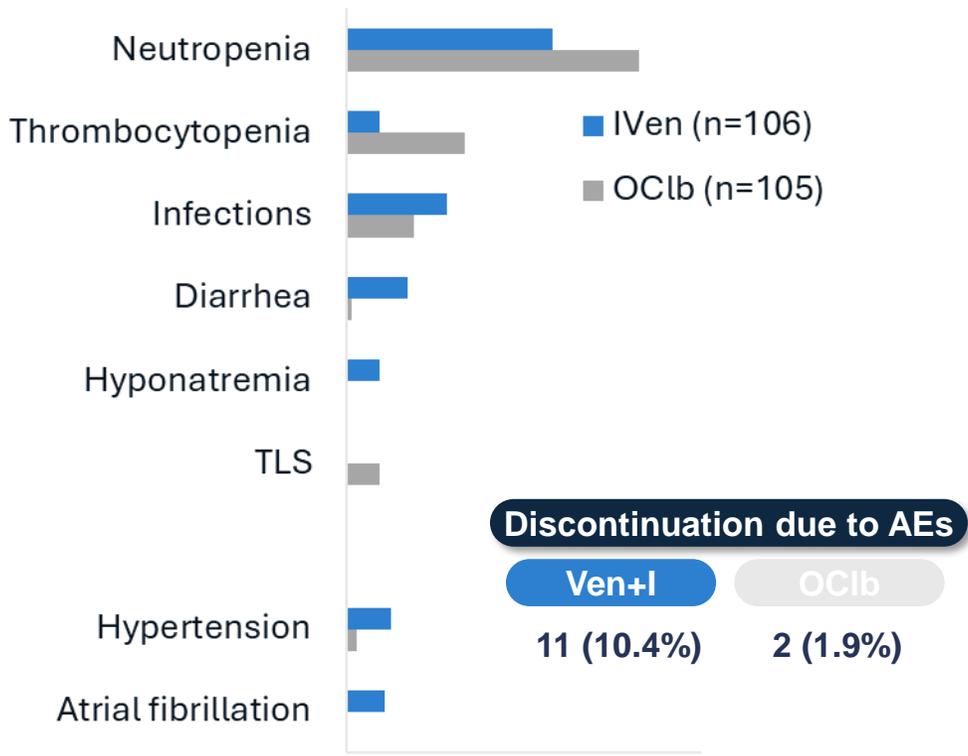
In total, 202 pts completed fixed-duration
 (FD cohort, N=159; MRD cohort placebo arm, n=43)

↓
63 pts (31%) PD to date
 PD occurred >2 y after EOT in most pts (43/63; 68%)

↓
32 pts (16%) initiated retreatment

VENETOCLAX IBRUTINIB

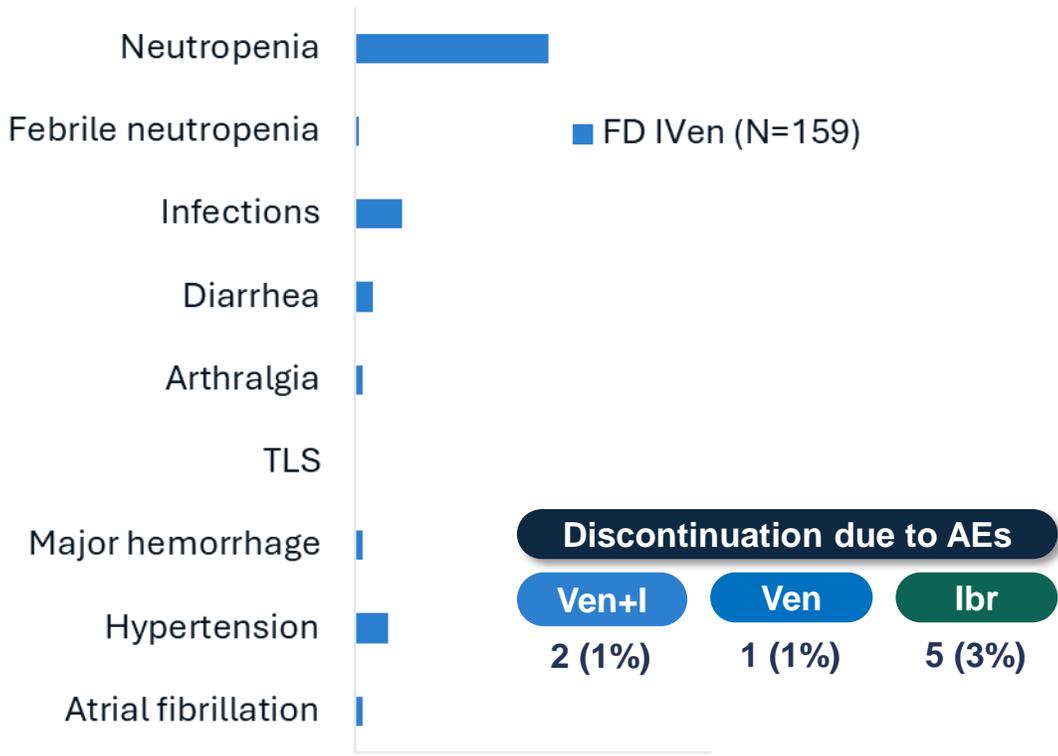
GLOW Grade ≥3 AEs¹



Deaths due to cardiac events (Ven+I arm): n=4

Figure adapted from reference 1.

CAPTIVATE Grade ≥3 AEs²



uMRD cutoff = 10⁻⁴

1. Kater et al, *NEJM Evid* 2022; 1(7). 2. Tam CS, et al. *Blood* 2022; 139:3278–3289.

FIXED DURATION TREATMENT

TREATMENT FREE PERIOD

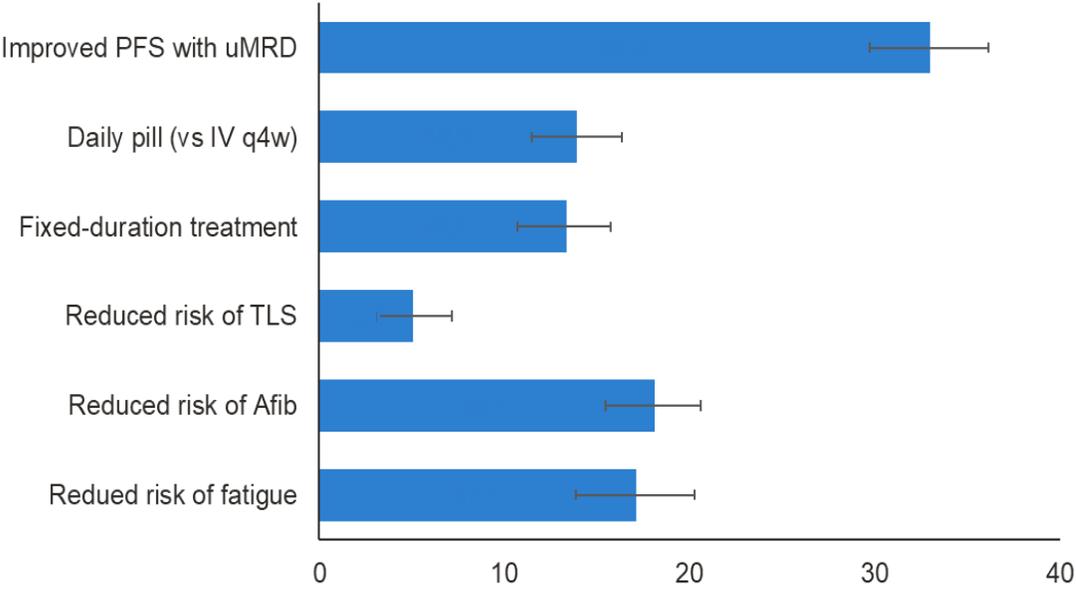
- allows immune recovery

FIXED DURATION TREATMENT

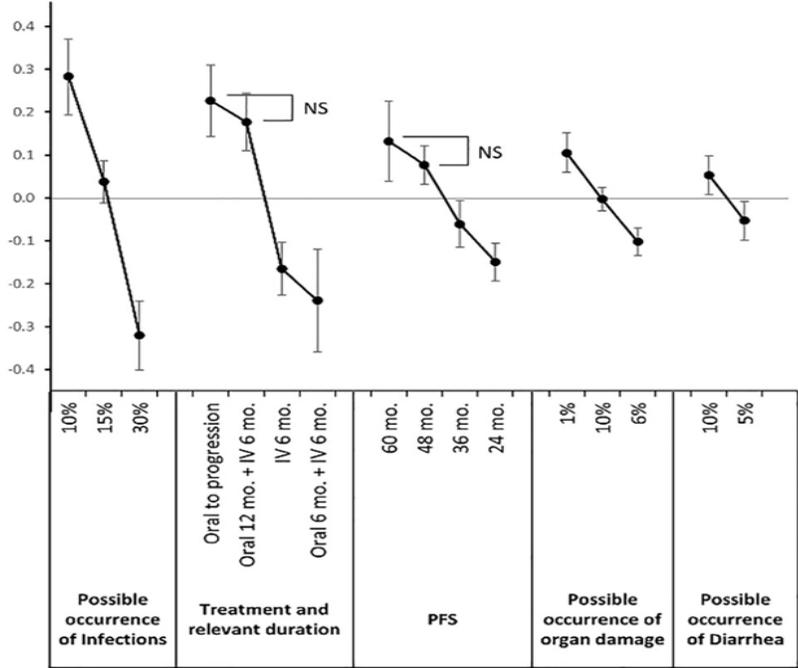
- *Patients perception*
- *Quality of Life/ Improvement in the physical and emotional health in treatment-free patients*

Current treatment options cannot fully meet all patient preferences at once

Conditional relative attribute importance for pts (N=229)

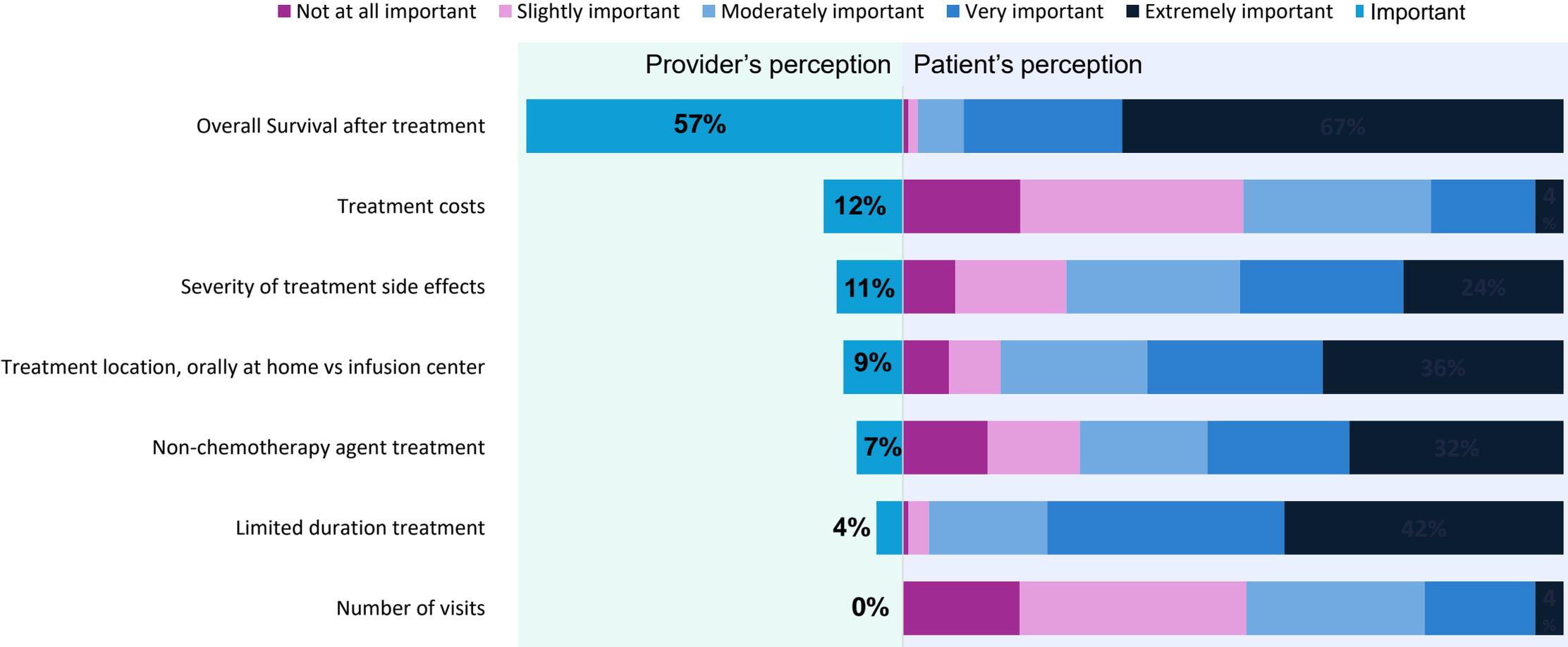


Conditional relative attribute importance for pts (N=229)



FIXED DURATION TREATMENT

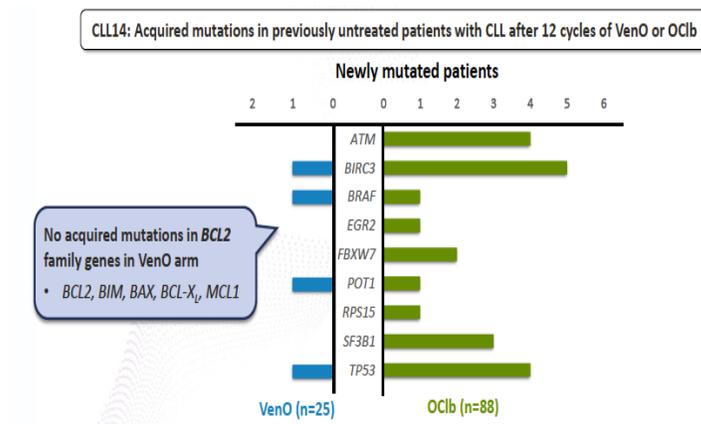
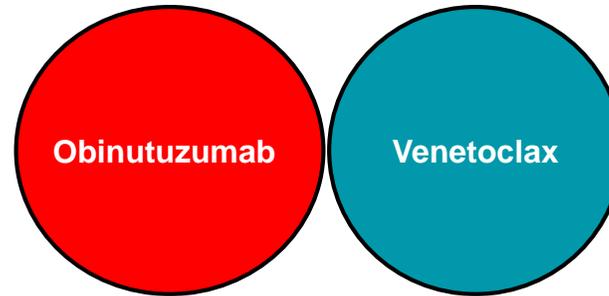
- *Patients perception*
- *Quality of Life/ Improvement in the physical and emotional health in treatment-free patients*



ACCC. Are we speaking the same language. Insights from a patient and provider survey on CLL. Dec. 2022. <https://www.accc-cancer.org/projects/cll-care/overview>.
 CLL Society: <https://cillsociety.org/2022/12/are-we-speaking-the-same-language-insights-from-a-patient-and-provider-survey-on-cll-chronic-lymphocytic-leukemia/>

FIXED DURATION IN TN PATIENTS AND RETREATMENT

✓ No Resistance Development At 1 y



ReVenG study: efficacy of fixed duration VenO retreatment in patients with CLL after prior Ven-based therapy

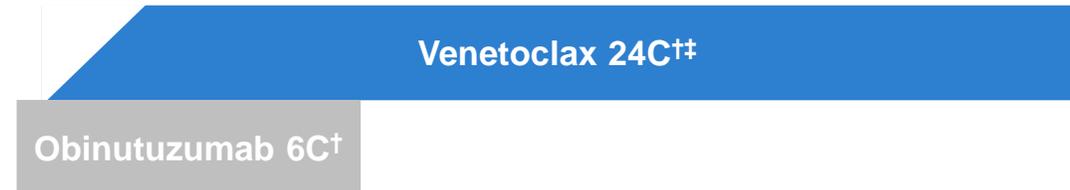


ACTIVELY RECRUITING PHASE 2

ReVenG:
VenO re-treatment in patients with relapsed CLL who received 1L Ven + anti-CD20 ± X* and achieved a clinical response (CR, CRi, PR, or nPR) without intervening treatment after 1L therapy (N=75).¹

Cohort 1
Patients who progressed >24 mo after 1L Ven + anti-CD20 ± X* completion
N~60

Cohort 2
Patients who progressed ≥12–24 mo after 1L Ven + anti-CD20 ± X* completion
N≤15

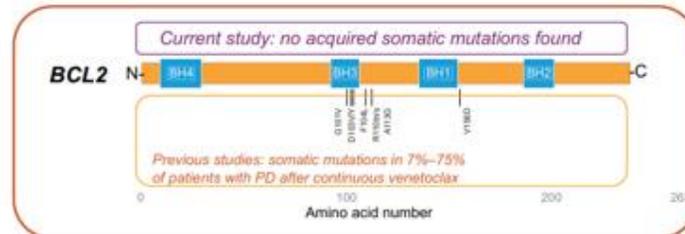
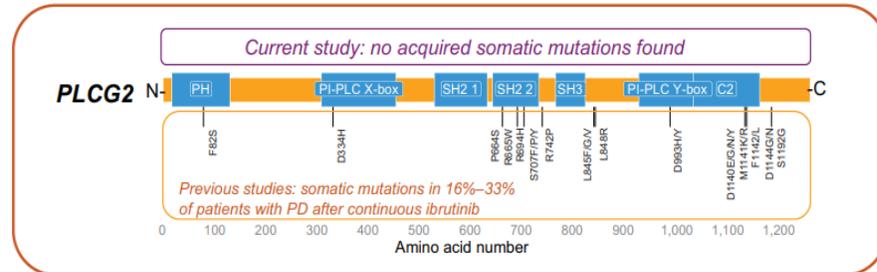
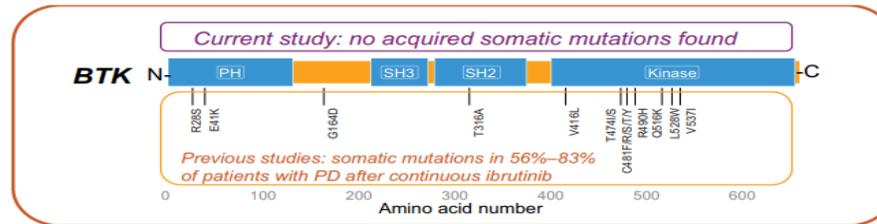
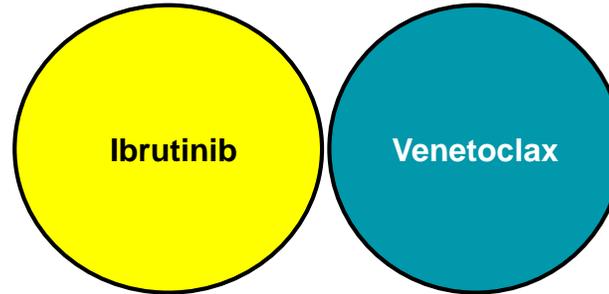


<p>Primary endpoint:</p> <p>ORR at EoCT (3 months after completing 6 cycles of VenO¹)</p>	<p>Key secondary endpoints (Cohort 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR/CRi at EoCT and EoT • ORR at EoT • uMRD at EoCT and EoT • PFS • OS • TTNT • Safety 	<p>Exploratory endpoints (Cohort 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROs • MRD kinetics ≤12 months post treatment • Correlations of IGHV, <i>TP53</i> mutation, and del(17p) at baseline with treatment outcomes
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1. ClinicalTrials.gov. NCT04895436 (accessed April 2024);
2. Davids M, et al. ASH 2021. Abstract 2634 (Poster).

FIXED DURATION IN TN PATIENTS AND RETREATMENT

✓ No Resistance Development At 1 y

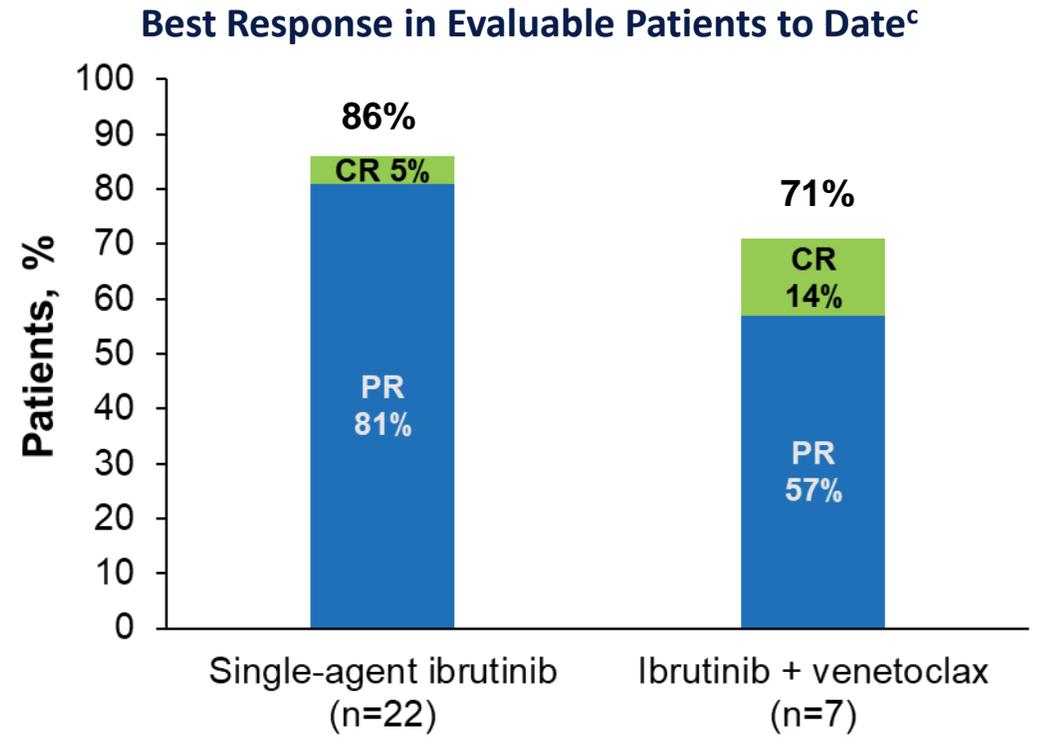


Responses Observed With Ibrutinib-Based Retreatment

- Of 61 patients with CLL PD after completion of fixed-duration ibrutinib + venetoclax, 32 (52%) initiated retreatment with single-agent ibrutinib (n=25) or ibrutinib + venetoclax (n=7)^a
- Median time on retreatment on study:
 - 21.9 months (range, 0.0–50.4) for single-agent continuous ibrutinib
 - 13.8 months (range, 3.7–15.1) for 15-month fixed-duration ibrutinib + venetoclax^{a,b}

Study Entry Baseline Characteristics: Retreated Patients

Characteristic	Single-agent ibrutinib (n=25)	Ibrutinib + venetoclax (n=7)	All Retreated Patients (n=32)
Median age (range), years	56 (39–71)	63 (49–69)	59 (39–71)
Male, n (%)	15 (60)	6 (86)	21 (66)
Rai stage III/IV, n (%)	4 (16)	2 (29)	6 (19)
High-risk genomic features, n (%)			
Unmutated IGHV	20 (80)	5 (71)	25 (78)
del(17p)/mutated <i>TP53</i>	5 (20)	5 (71)	10 (31)
del(11q) ^d	6 (24)	1 (14)	7 (22)
Complex karyotype ^e	9 (36)	2 (29)	11 (34)
Bulky LN disease ≥5 cm, n (%)	10 (40)	1 (14)	11 (34)

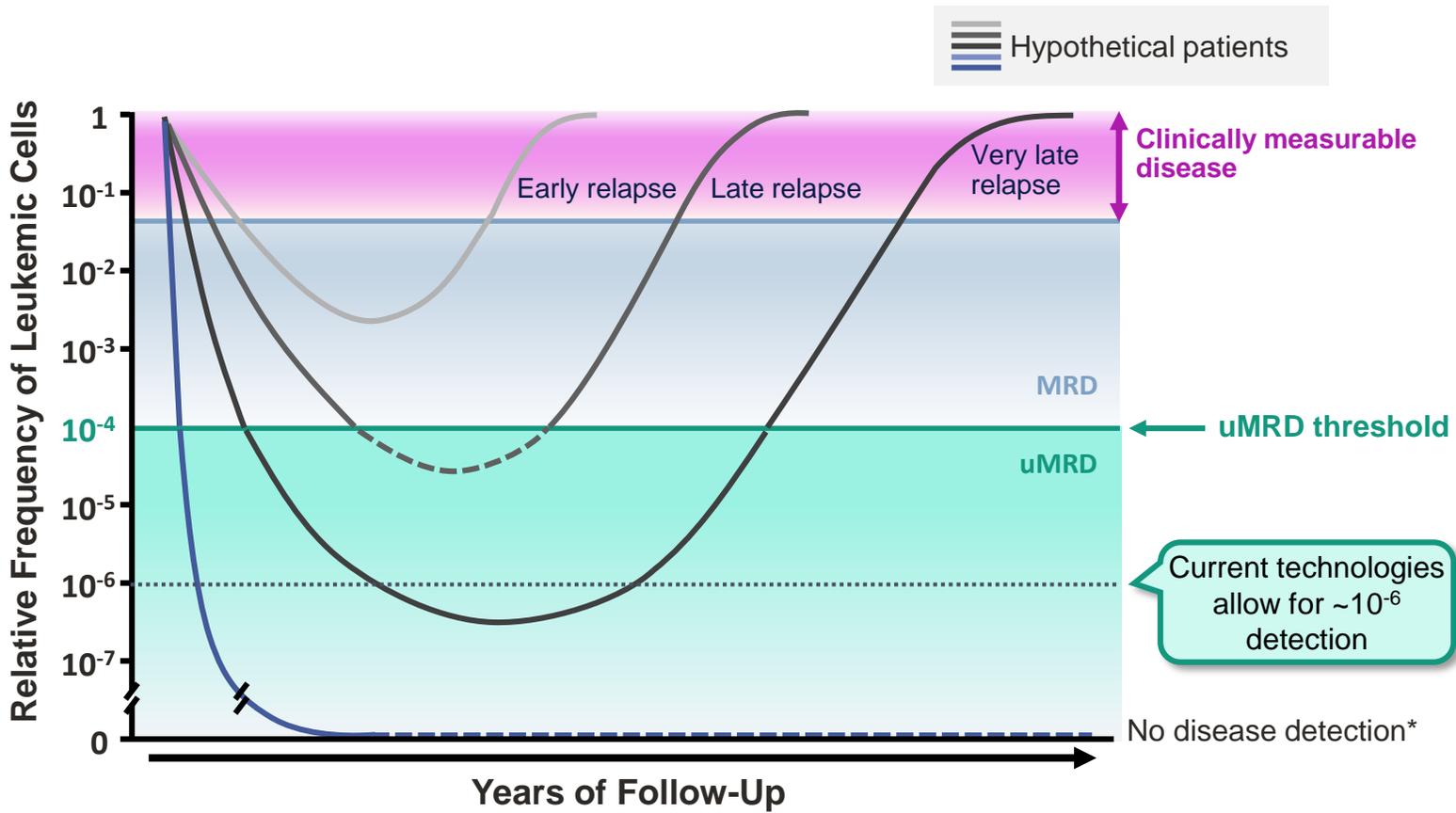


FIXED DURATION

.....HOW LONG?

Potential Solution: MRD-guided approach

Hypothetical disease outcome based on depth of response¹⁻³



Pros

- Gives options for patients who have residual disease after a fixed treatment duration; more tailored treatment
- Still allows limited-duration therapy
- Can minimize unnecessary drug exposure
- Methods have been standardized

Cons

- Not available for all HCPs
- Gives variabilities for treatments, making it more complicated
- Adds extra testing and monitoring burden
- FTD may be sufficient in most cases

Trial Examples

- CAPTIVATE MRD arm (Ven+I)⁴
- FLAIR (Ven+I vs FCR)⁵
- AVO⁶
- MAJIC (Ven+Acala vs VenO)⁷
- MIRACLE (Ven+Pirto)⁸
- BruVenG (Ven+Zanu±O)⁹

*No limit of detection has been established to be indicative of a cure.

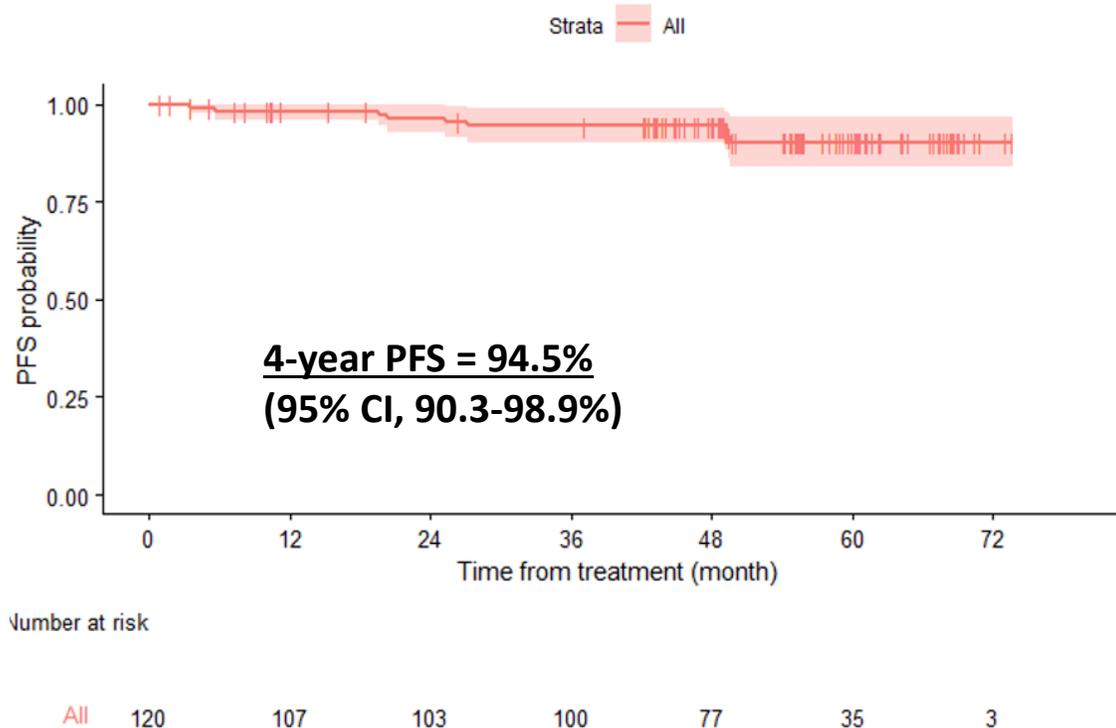
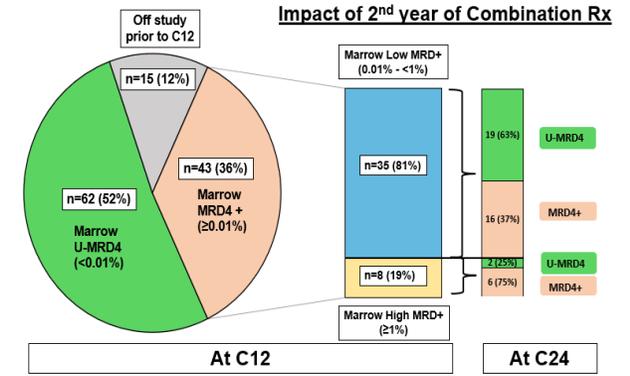
1. Szczepański T, et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2001; 2:409–417. 2. Böttcher S, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012; 30:980–988. 3. Böttcher S, et al. *Hematol Oncol Clin North Am.* 2013; 27:267–288. 4. Wierda WG, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2021; 39(34):3853. 5. Hillmen P, et al. EHA 2022. Abstract S145 (Oral). 6. Ryan CE, et al. *Blood.* 2022; 140(Suppl 1):837–838 (Oral). 7. MAJIC: NCT05057494. 8. MIRACLE: NCT05677919. 9. BruVenG: NCT05650723

I plus V: Phase 2 MD Anderson Cancer Center Trial

Duration of therapy: 24 cycles of combined IBR and VEN

Marrow MRD (flow cytometry) at end of cycle 24 of combined Rx

- Negative (<0.01%): Stop both IBR and VEN
- Positive (≥0.01%): Continue 12 additional cycles of IBR + VEN



Group	4-year PFS	Lower CI	Upper CI
ighv2=Mutated	100%	100%	100%
ighv2=Unmutated	93.44%	88.49%	98.66%

Group	4-year PFS	Lower CI	Upper CI
tp53.aber=No	95.47%	91.22%	99.91%
tp53.aber=Yes	90.91%	79.66%	100%

FLAIR: stopping rules and MRD

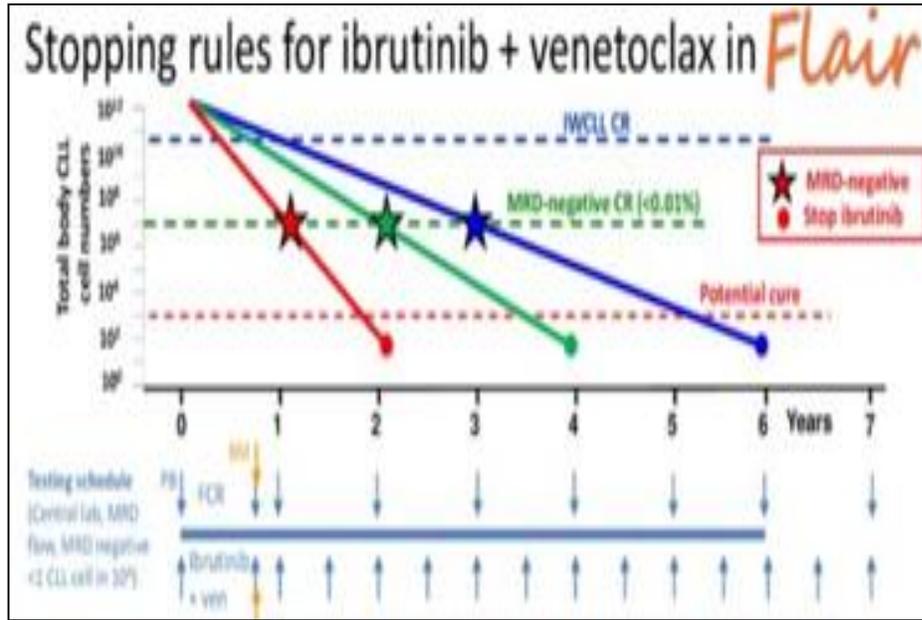
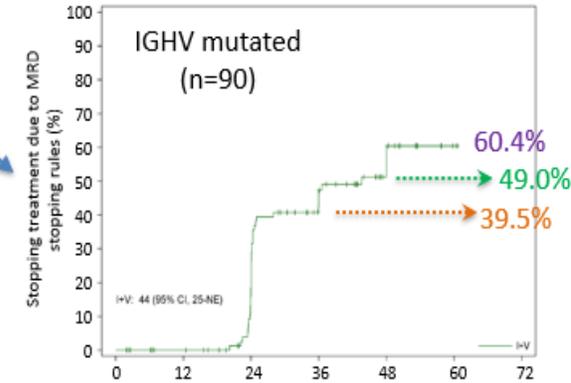
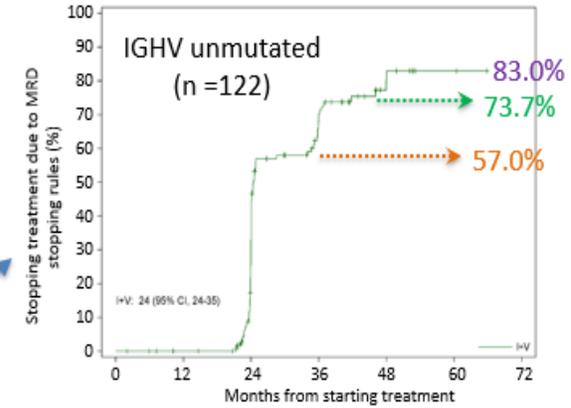
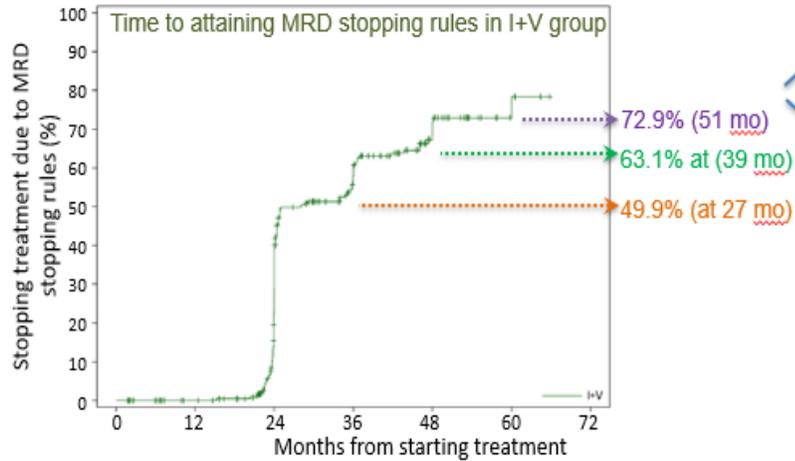
Flair iwCLL response and MRD stopping rules

iwCLL Responses

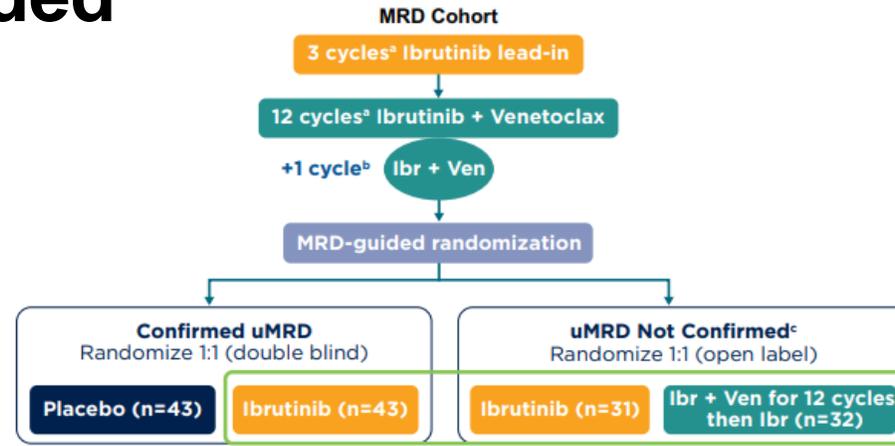
	Complete Response/CRi		Overall Response		BM uMRD
	9 months	Anytime	9 months	Anytime	Anytime
FCR	49%	71.5%	76.4%	83.7%	40.3%
I+V	59.2%	92.3%	86.5%	95.4%	61.9%

Odds ratio: 1.51
P<0.05

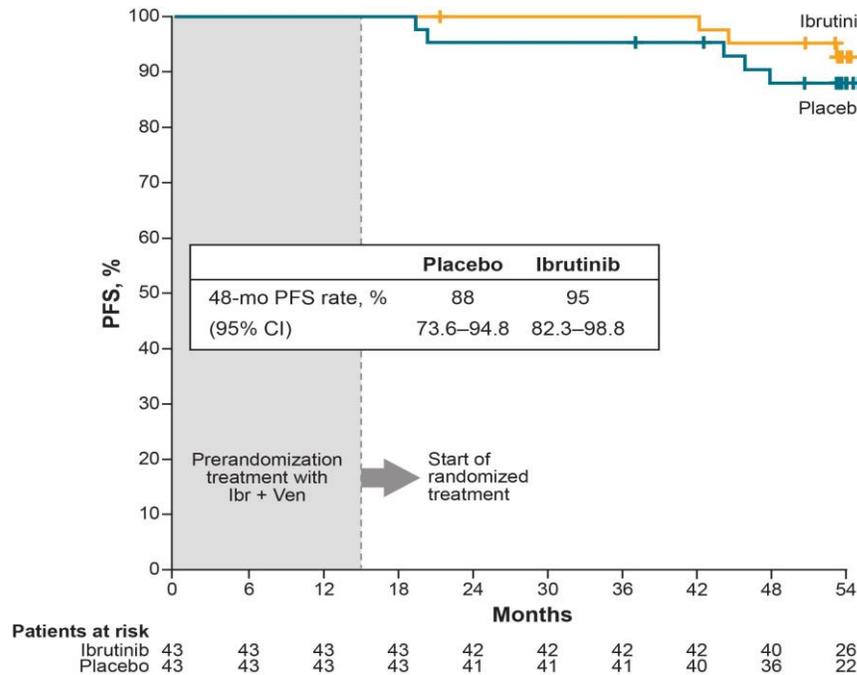
Odds ratio: 2.0
P<0.005



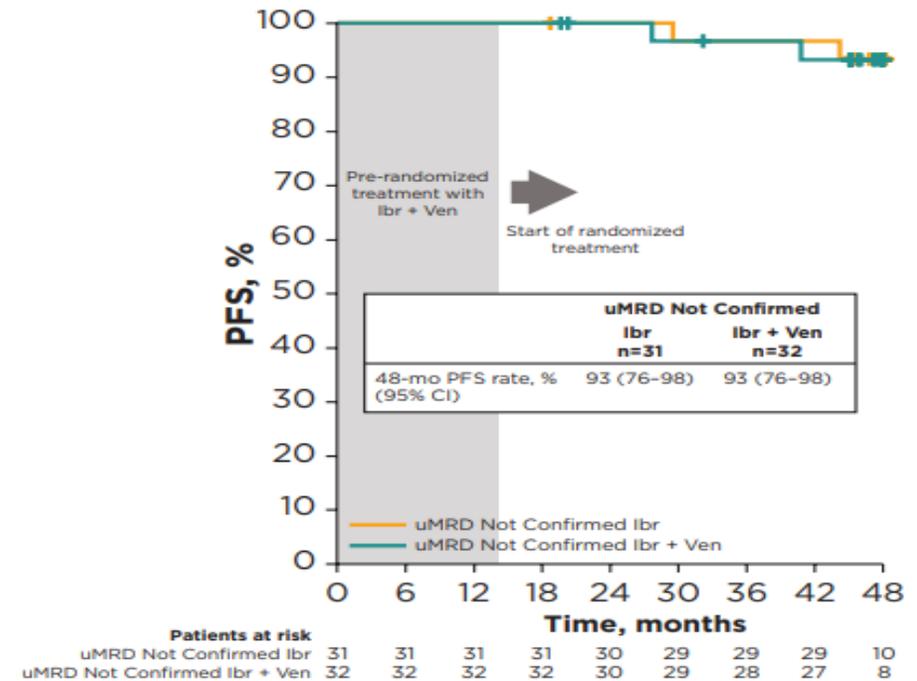
CAPTIVATE: MRD guided



CONFIRMED uMRD



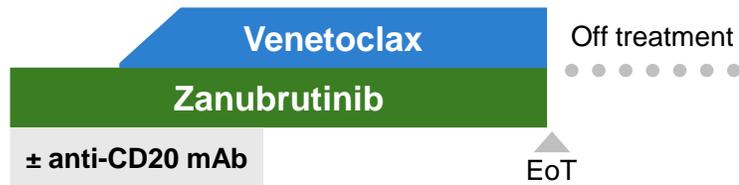
uMRD NOT CONFIRMED



Select Ongoing Venetoclax + X Trials



Ven+Acala trials	Ph	n	Patient population	Comparator arm(s)	Latest results
AVO ⁶	2	72	TN	--	No PD at 19-mo mF/U
AMPLIFY ⁷	3	780	TN, <i>TP53</i> wildtype	FCR/BR	Q4 2026
MAJIC ⁸	3	602	TN	VenO	Q3 2026



Ven+Zanu trials	Ph	n	Patient population	Arms	Latest results
BruVenG ⁹	2	50	TN	Ven+Zanu, Ven+Zanu+Obin	Q4 2027 (est.)
SEQUOIA ArmD ¹⁰	3	66	TN, with del(17p)	Ven+Zanu, Zanu, BR	Est. 36-mo PFS: 92%

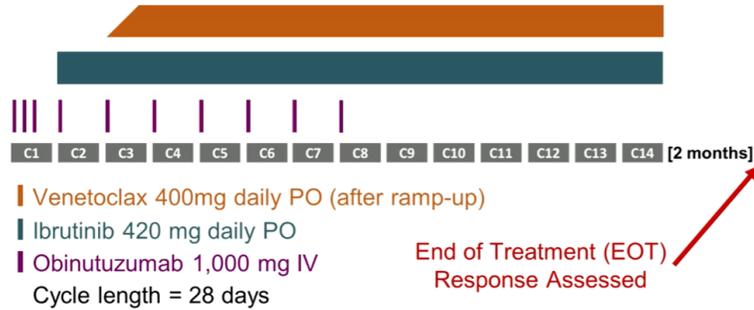


Ven+Pirto trial	Ph	n	Patient population	Arms	Latest results
CLL18 ¹¹	3	813	TN	VenO, FD VenP, MRD-guided VenP	N/A

1. Kater AP, et al. *NEJM Evid.* 2022;1(7). 2. Moreno C, et al. ASH 2023. Abstract 634 (Oral). 3. Tam CS, et al. *Blood.* 2022;139(22):3278-3289. 4. Wierda WG, et al. ASCO 2024. Abstract 7009 (Oral). 5. CLL17: NCT04608318. 6. Ryan CE, et al. *Blood.* 2022; 140(Suppl 1):837-838 (Oral). 7. AMPLYLY: NCT03836261. 8. MAJIC, NCT05057494. 9. BruVenG, NCT05650723. 10. Ghia P, et al. EHA 2024. Abstract S160 (oral). 11. Cramer P, GCSLC International Workshop 2024.

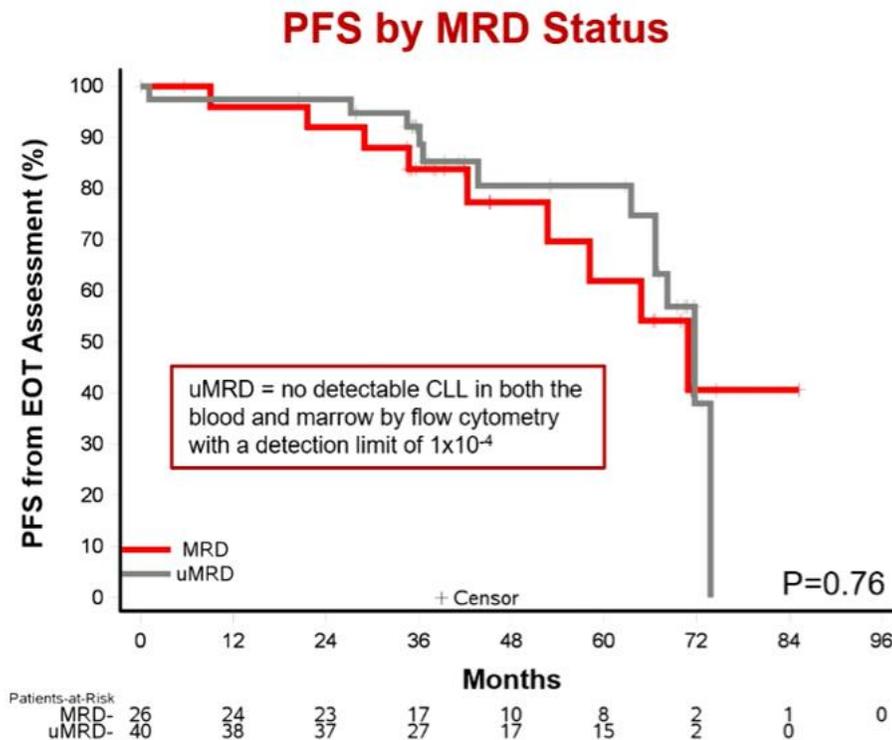
7-year Update on a Phase 2 Trial of Fixed-Duration Obinutuzumab, Ibrutinib, and Venetoclax for CLL

Study Treatment Diagram

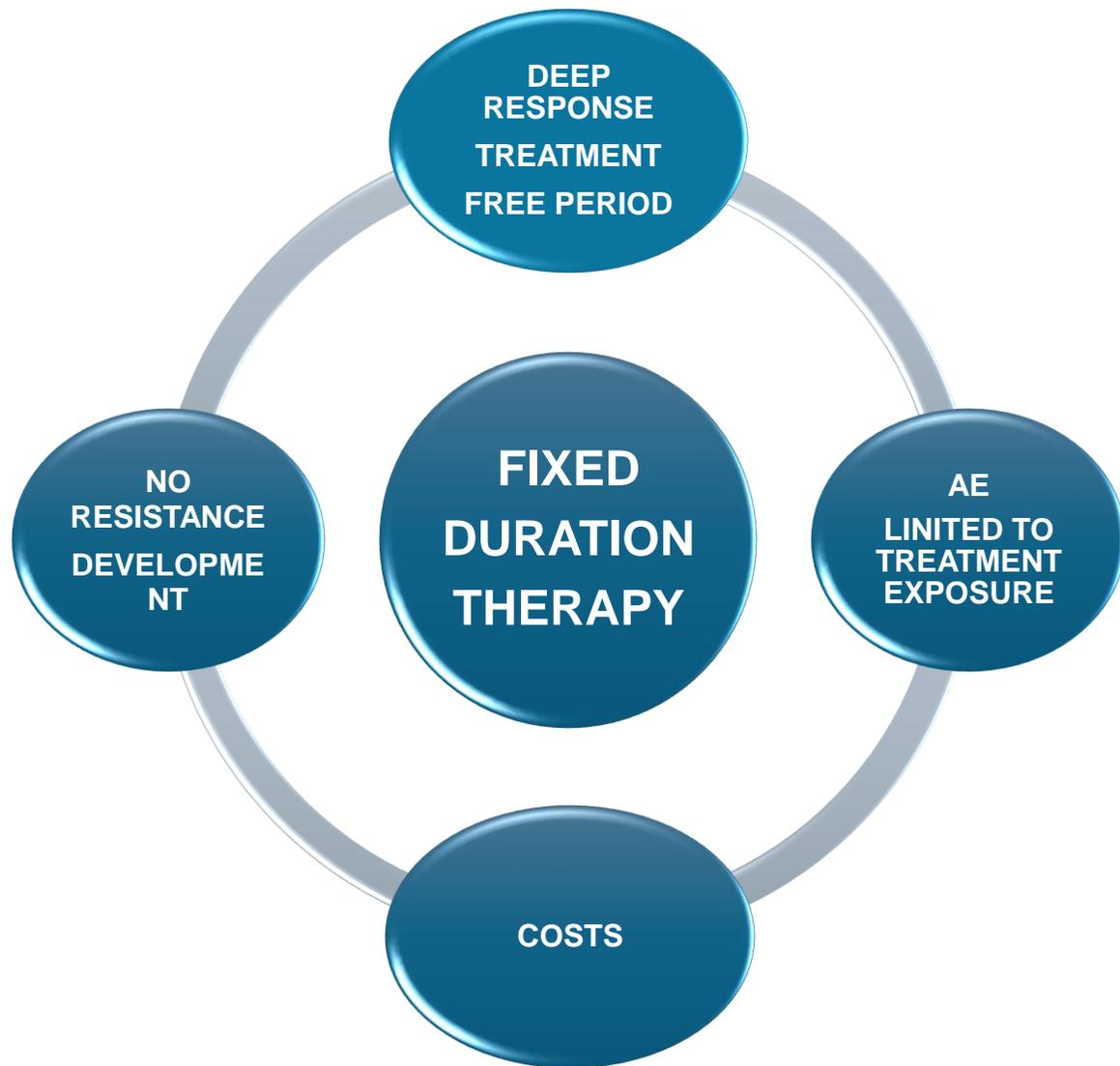


- Median PFS for **RR** was **81.8 months** (95% CI 57.3-NR)
- Median PFS for **TN1** was **88.5 months** (95% CI 80.6-NR)
- For **TN2** the median PFS was **not reached**, and the 48-month estimate was 91% (95% CI: 71.1-97.9)

Landmark Analysis of PFS by uMRD Status at EOT



- PFS was determined from EOT by MRD status
- 88% (66/75) of patients had MRD results and were included in the analysis
- There was no difference in PFS after treatment between patients with detectable vs uMRD



OPEN QUESTIONS

FIXED DURATION FOR ALL PTS?

FIXED DURATION:

- ✓ **MRD oriented?**
- ✓ **How Long is a FIIXED DURATION?**

RETREATMENT:

- ✓ **Early relpse/late relapse?**
- ✓ **Same target agent for every pt?**