

LEUKEMIA2020-2021



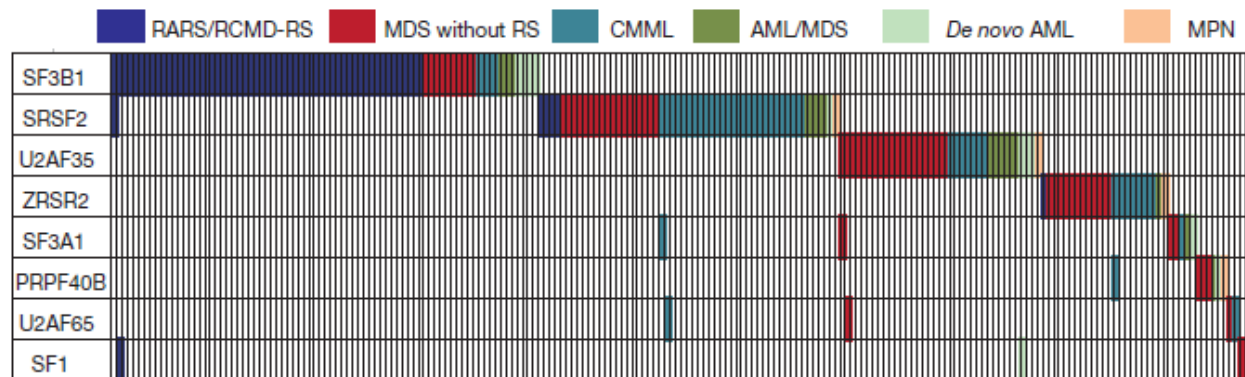
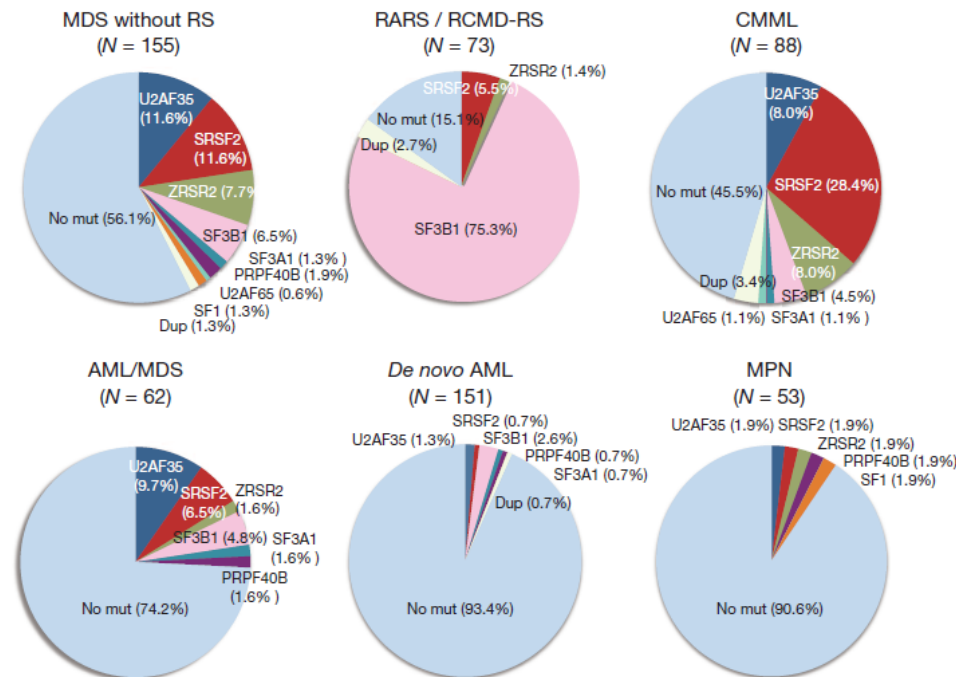
April 26-27, 2021

Coordinator: A.M. Carella
AIL President: S. Amadori

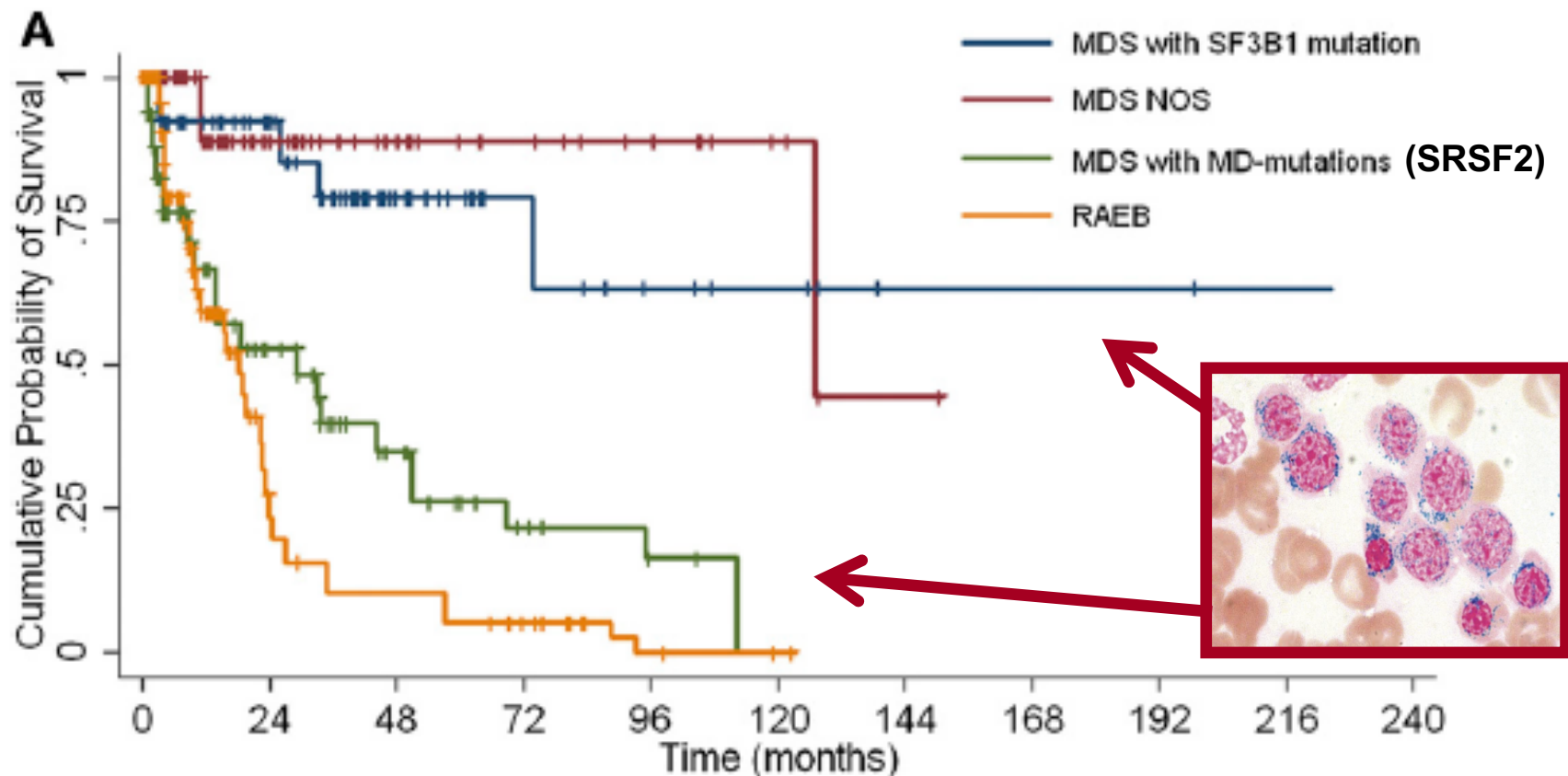
Relevance of molecular characterization in prognostic stratification and choice of therapy

Matteo G Della Porta

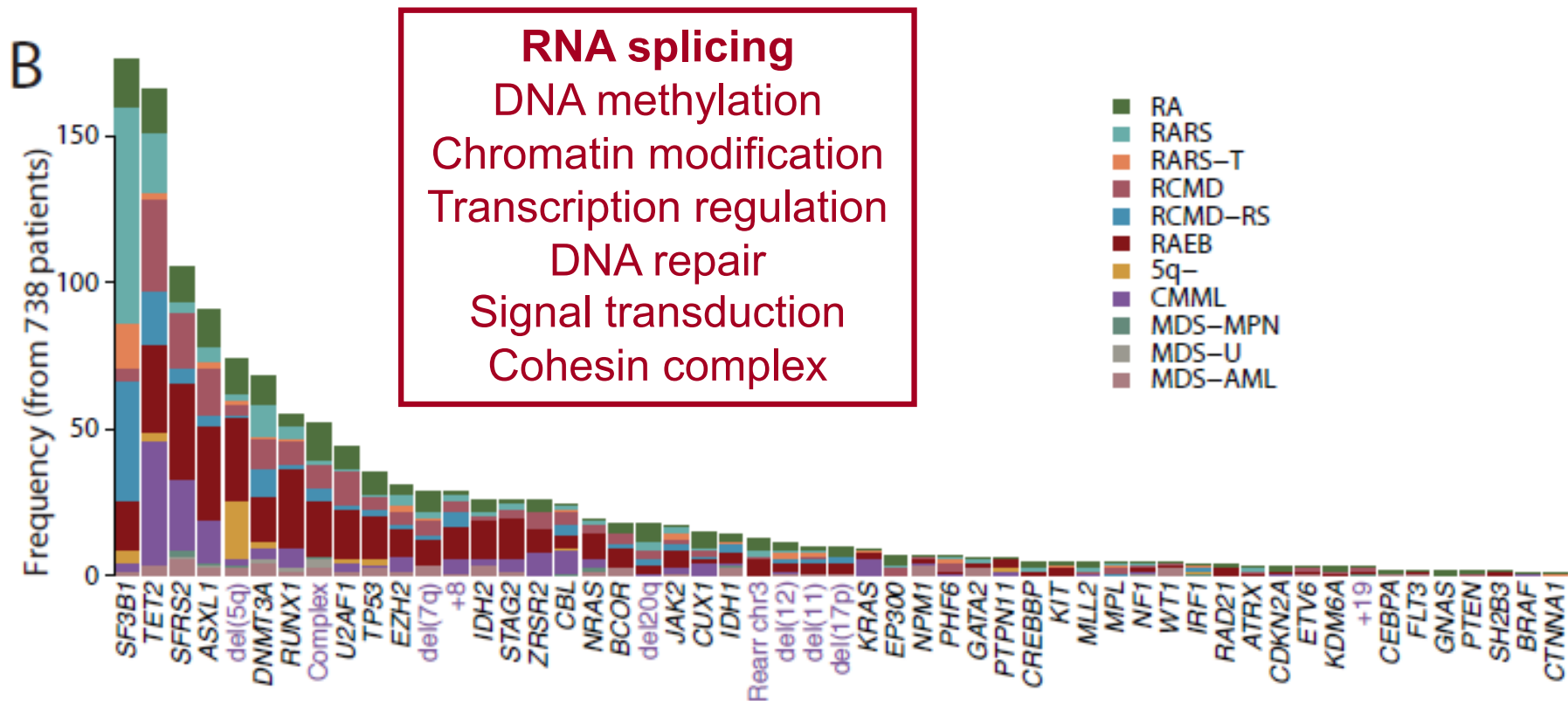
Frequent pathway mutations of splicing machinery in myelodysplasia



Driver somatic mutations identify distinct disease entities within myeloid neoplasms with myelodysplasia



Clinical Effect of Point Mutations in Myelodysplastic Syndromes



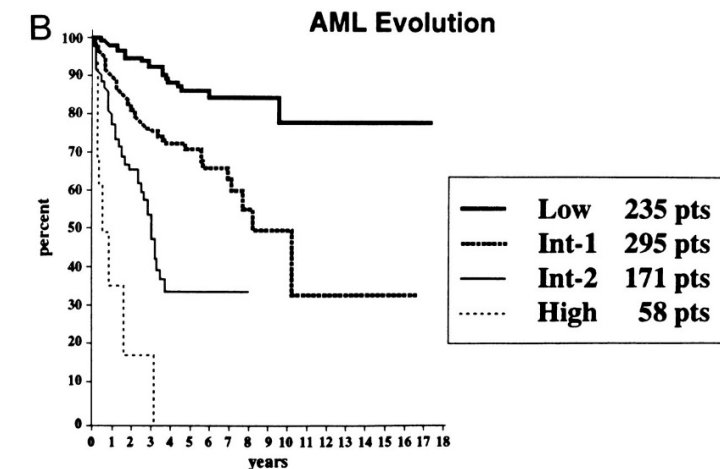
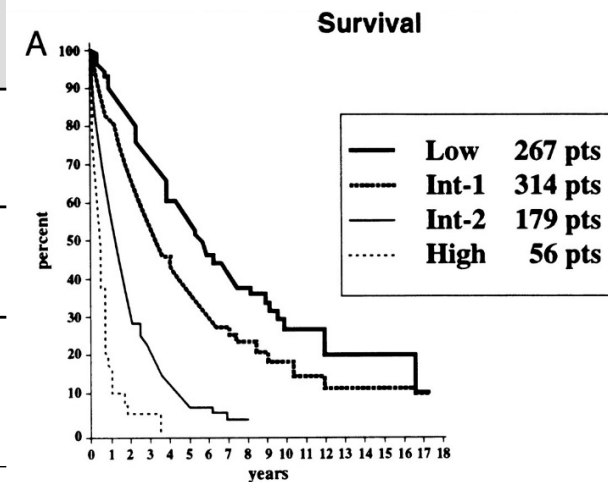
International Prognostic Scoring System for MDS

Variable	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
BM blasts %	<5	5-10	-	11-20	21-30
Karyotype*	Good	Intermediate	Poor		
Cytopenias^o	0/1	2/3			

**Good*: normal, -Y, del(5q), del(20q); *Poor*: complex, chromosome 7 anomalies; *Intermediate*: other abnormalities.

^oHemoglobin < 10 g/dL, absolute neutrophil count < 1,500/μL, platelet count < 100,000/μL.

Scores for risk groups are as follows: Low, 0; INT-1, 0.5-1.0; INT-2, 1.5-2.0; and High, 2.



ASH 2018 - Somatic Mutations in MDS Predict Prognosis Independent of the IPSS-R (Analysis by IWG-PM)

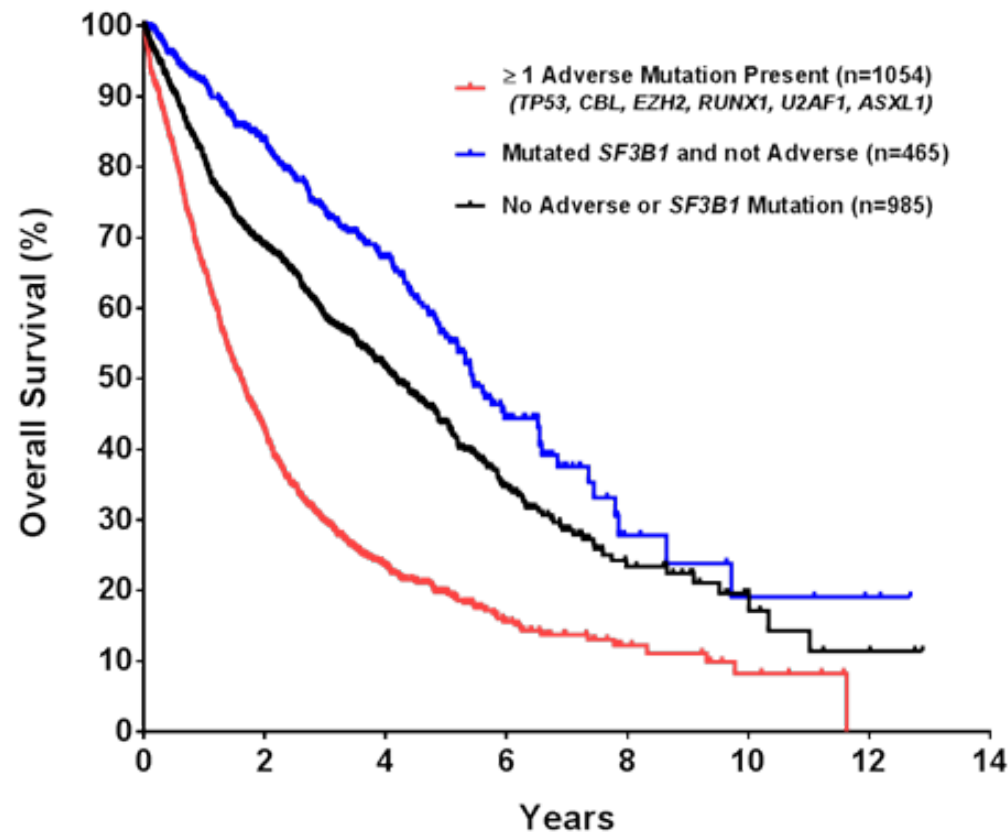
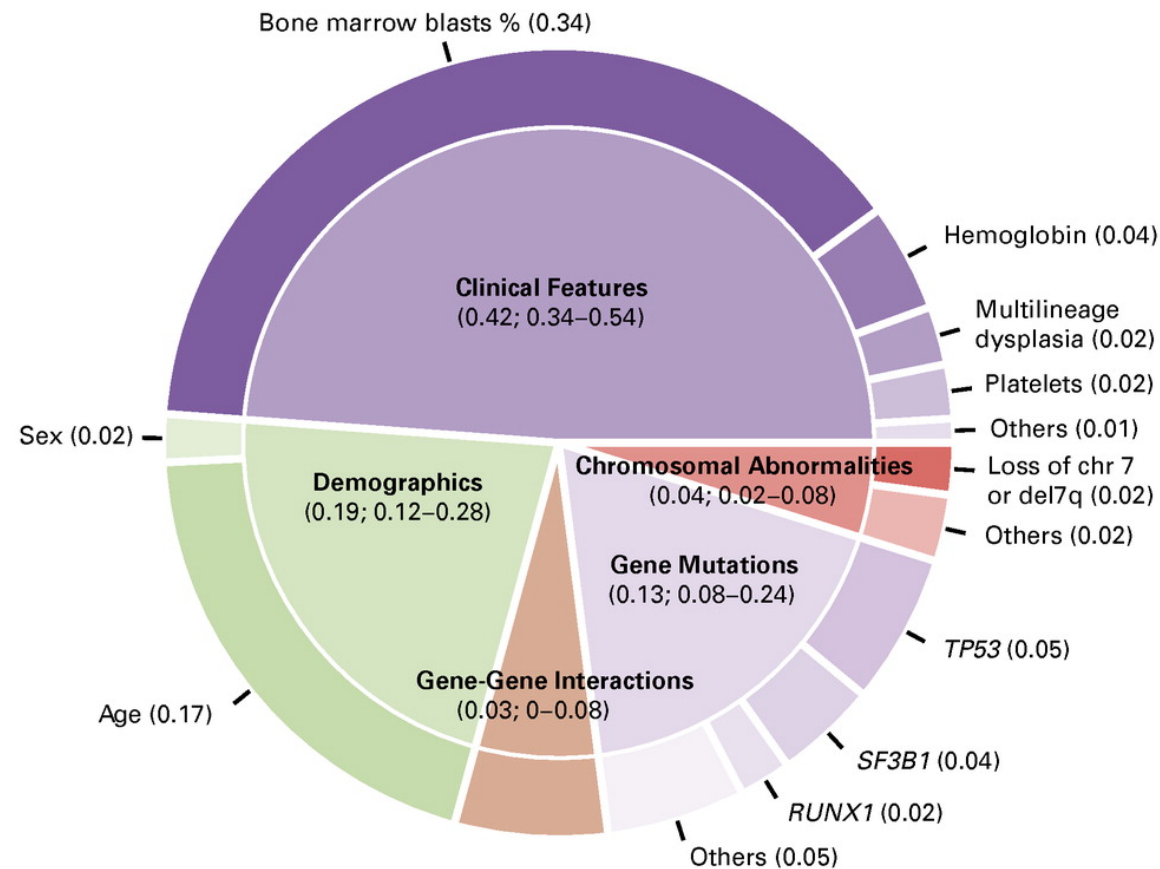


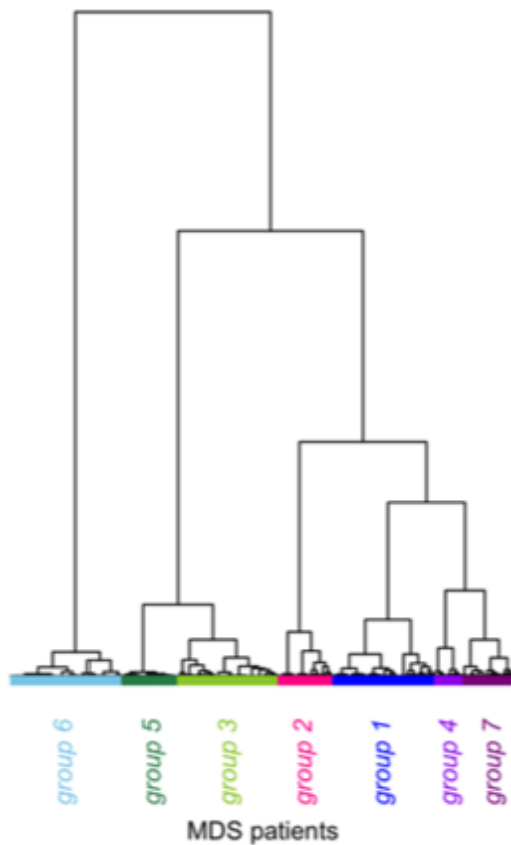
Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier curve of overall survival in years for the 2504 patients with sequence results for *SF3B1* and all six adverse genes (*TP53*, *CBL*, *EZH2*, *RUNX1*, *U2AF1*, and *ASXL1*).

Fraction of explained variation that was attributable to different prognostic factors for overall survival.

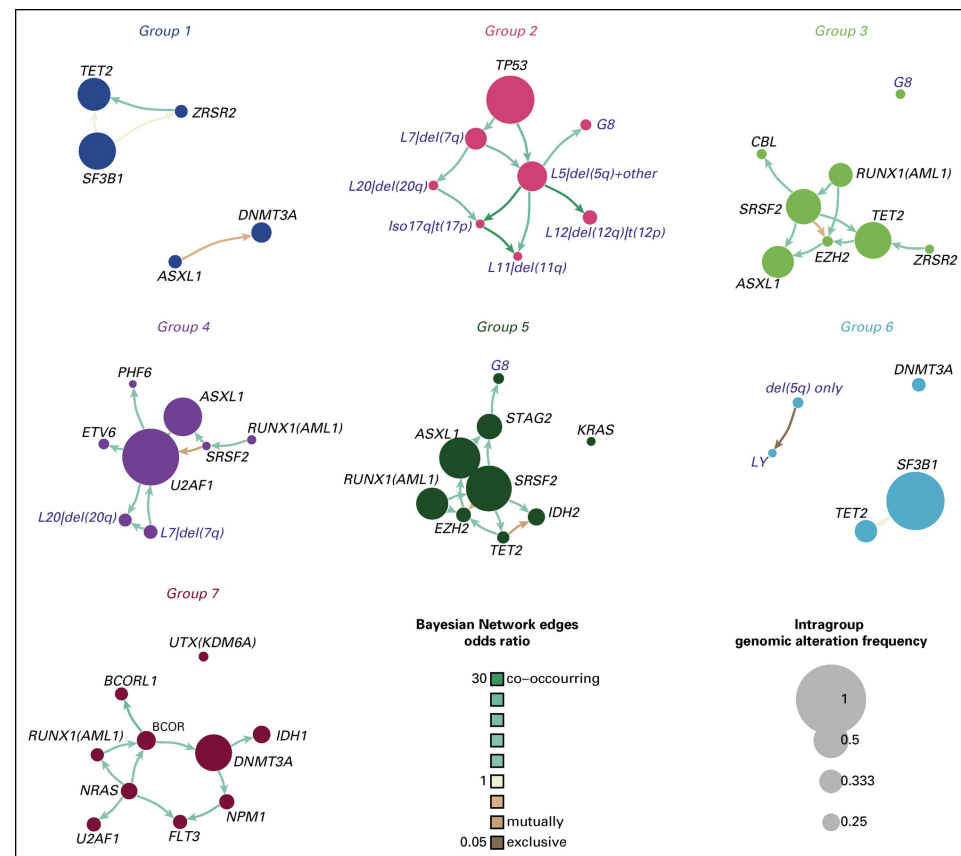


Molecular classification of MDS

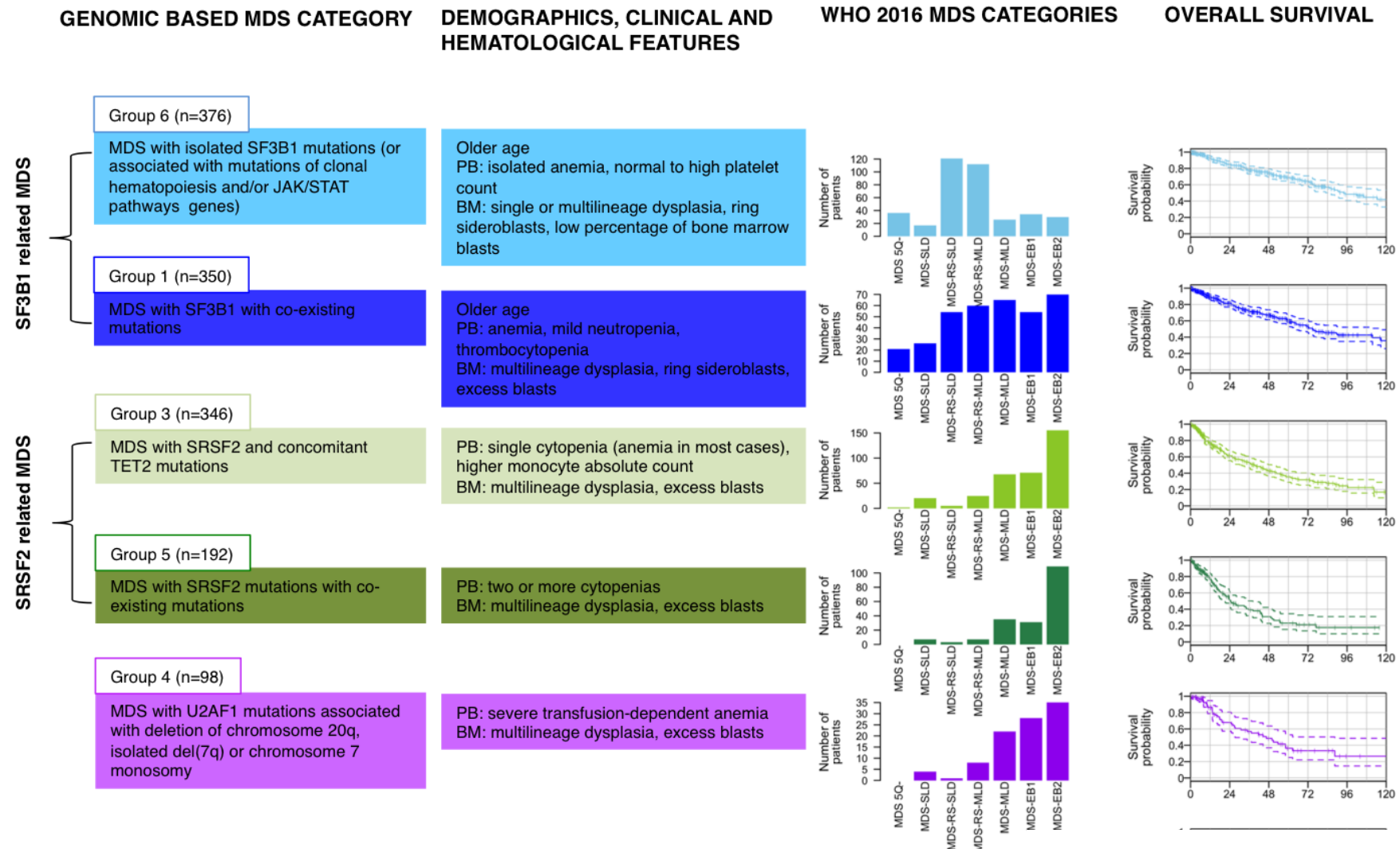
Dirichlet Processes (Clustering)



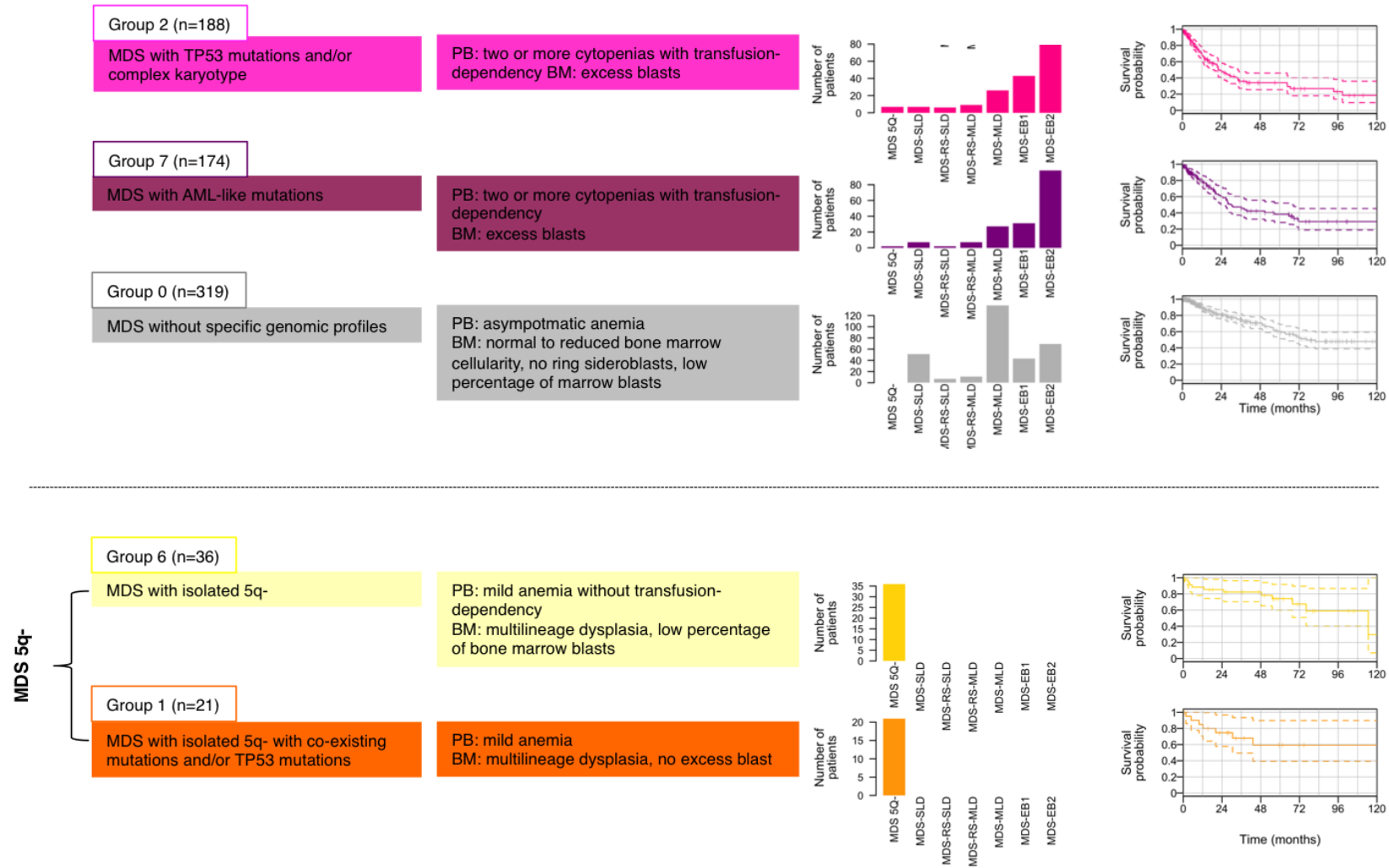
Bayesian Networks (Causality)



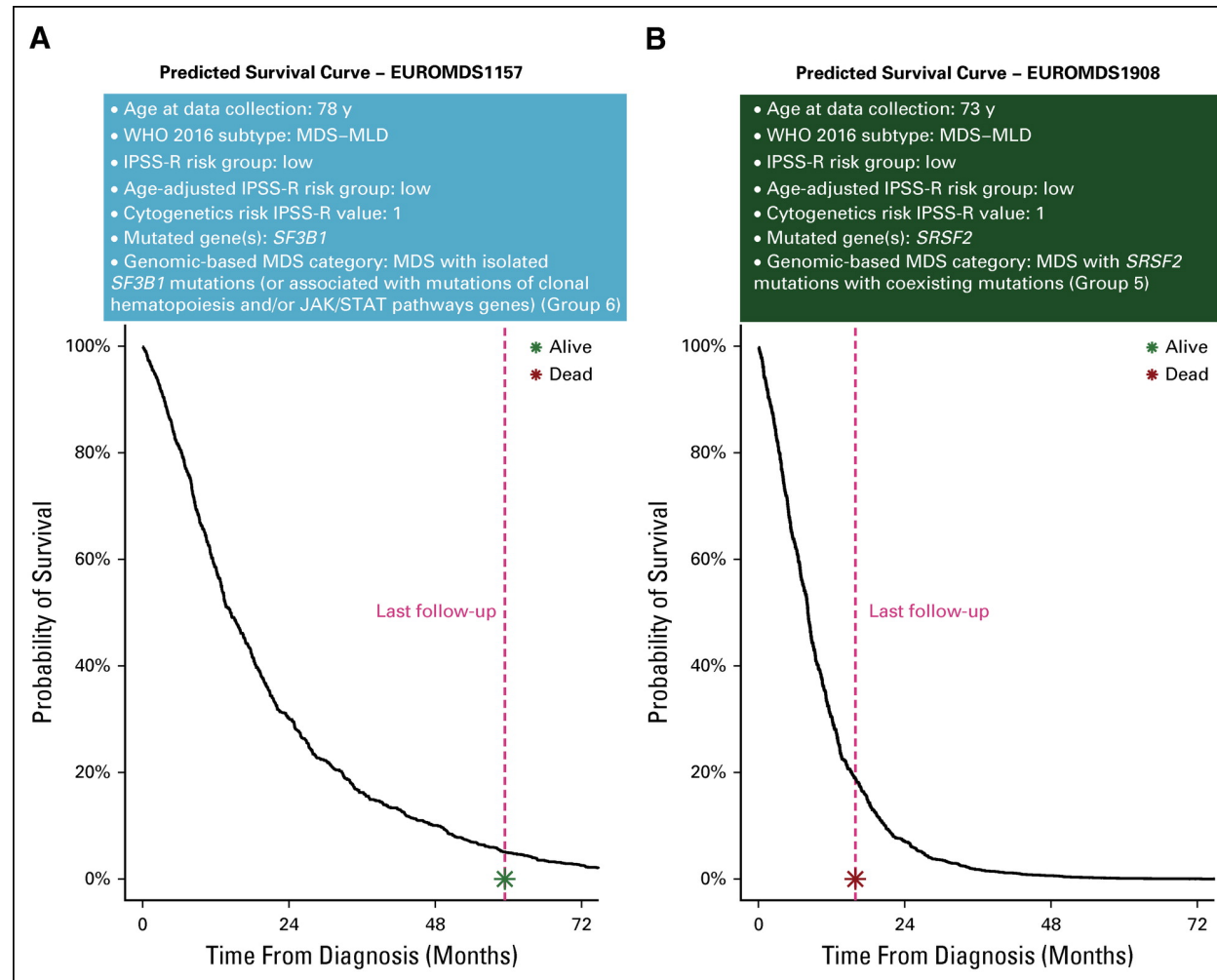
Molecular classification of MDS



Molecular classification of MDS



Personalized prediction of overall survival using a multistate prognostic model including clinical and genomic features



Personalized prediction of overall survival using a multistate prognostic model including clinical and genomic features

TABLE 1. (A) Concordance Comparison Between Random-Effects Cox Proportional Hazards Multistate Models (CoxRFX) and IPSS-R on Training-Test Approach. (B) Concordance of CoxRFX Models and Age-Adjusted IPSS-R on Training-Validation Approach

A

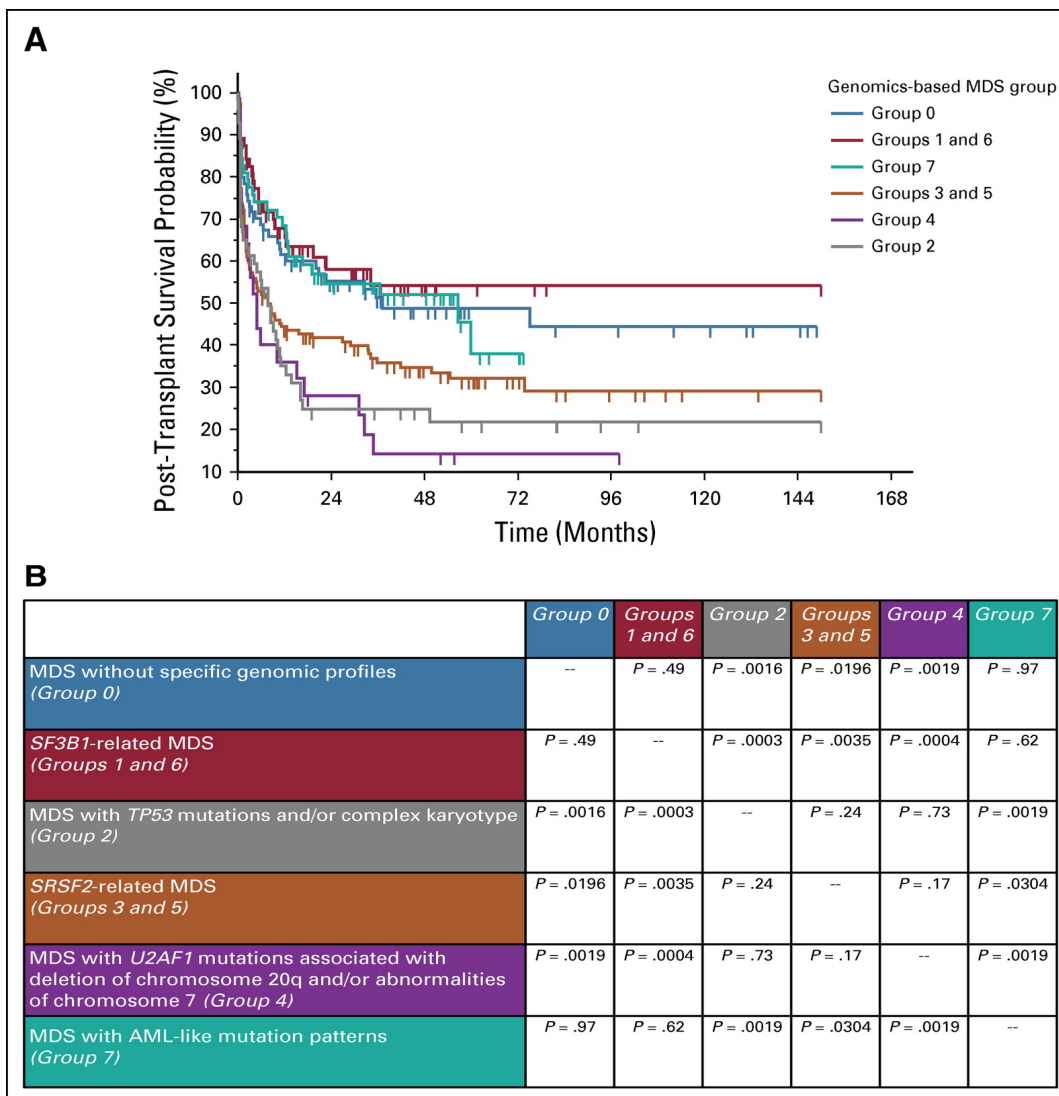
Statistical Model and Variable Selection	Training (66% of EuroMDS Patients)		Test (33% of EuroMDS Patients)	
	Concordance	SD	Concordance	SD
Cytogenetics IPSS-R risk groups	0.576	0.012	0.567	0.016
Age-adjusted IPSS-R risk groups	0.620	0.015	0.659	0.019
Dirichlet processes	0.649	0.014	0.629	0.020
CoxRFX_Clinical + demographics + Dirichlet processes	0.729	0.015	0.713	0.021
CoxRFX_Clinical + demographics + genomics	0.742	0.015	0.709	0.021

B

Statistical Model and Variable Selection	Training (EuroMDS Cohort)		Validation (Humanitas Cohort)	
	Concordance	SD	Concordance	SD
CoxRFX_Clinical + demographics + Dirichlet processes	0.715	0.012	NA	NA
CoxRFX_Clinical + demographics + genomics	0.737	0.012	0.753	0.037

NOTE. For each method, the concordance and its SD are shown for all performed analyses on both training and test sets, where applicable. Abbreviations: IPSS-R, revised version of International Prognostic Scoring System; NA, not applicable; SD, standard deviation.

Molecular classification of MDS – effect on post-transplantation outcome



Summary

- A MDS classification based on clinical and morphologic criteria complemented by genomic features better captures clinical-pathological entities with respect to current WHO system.
- Mutation screening provides relevant prognostic information at individual patient level
- Mutation screening may affect clinical decision making (definition of optimal candidate patients to receive allogeneic transplantation)