

EVOLVING THERAPEUTIC STRATEGIES IN R/R CLL

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ASST Sette Laghi

Varese

COACHES

Current
Opinions,
Advances,
Controversies in
Hematology in
Salerno

Updates in **Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia** and **Lymphomas**



Salerno | 14 aprile 2025 | Grand Hotel Salerno



DISCLOSURES: Marta Coscia

Company	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
Abbvie	X					X	
AstraZeneca					X	X	
Beigene						X	
GSK	X					X	
J&J	X					X	

Relevant factors to choose **relapse therapy**

Genetic evolution

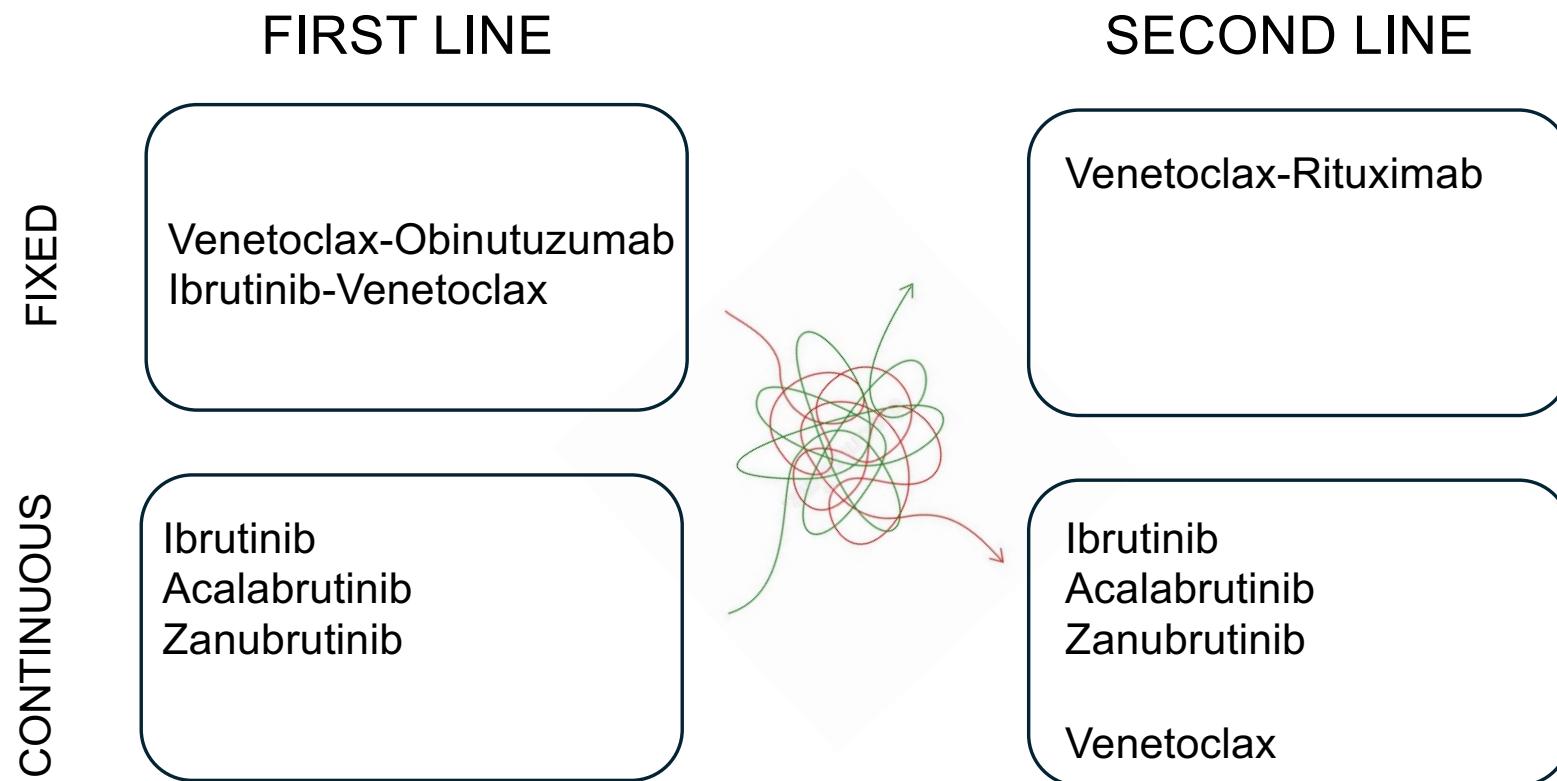
Prior treatment:
Response
Tolerability

Local availability

Comorbidity
and
Comedication

Optimal
sequence of
therapy

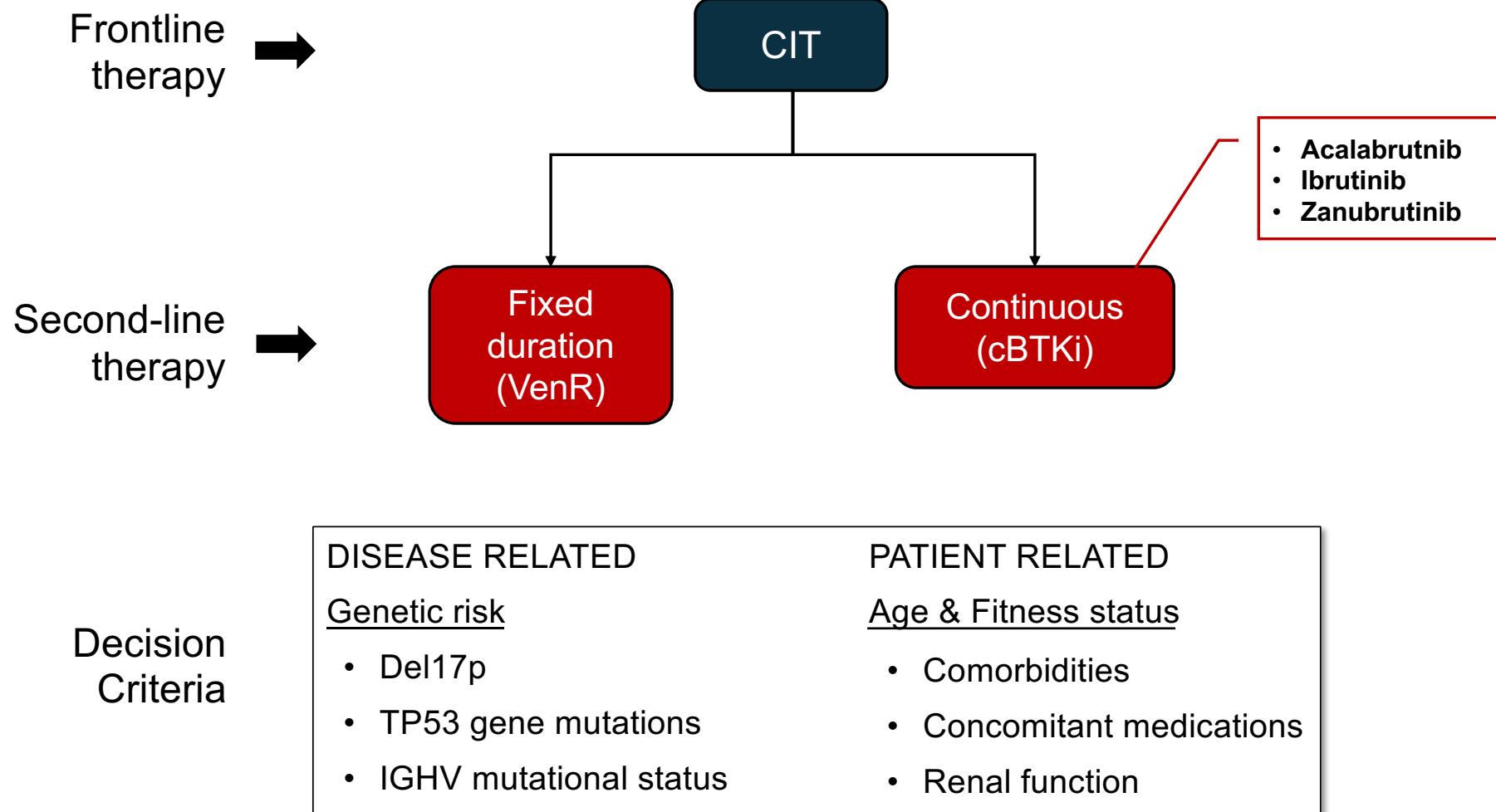
Fixed vs Continuous: a wide range of possible sequencing combinations



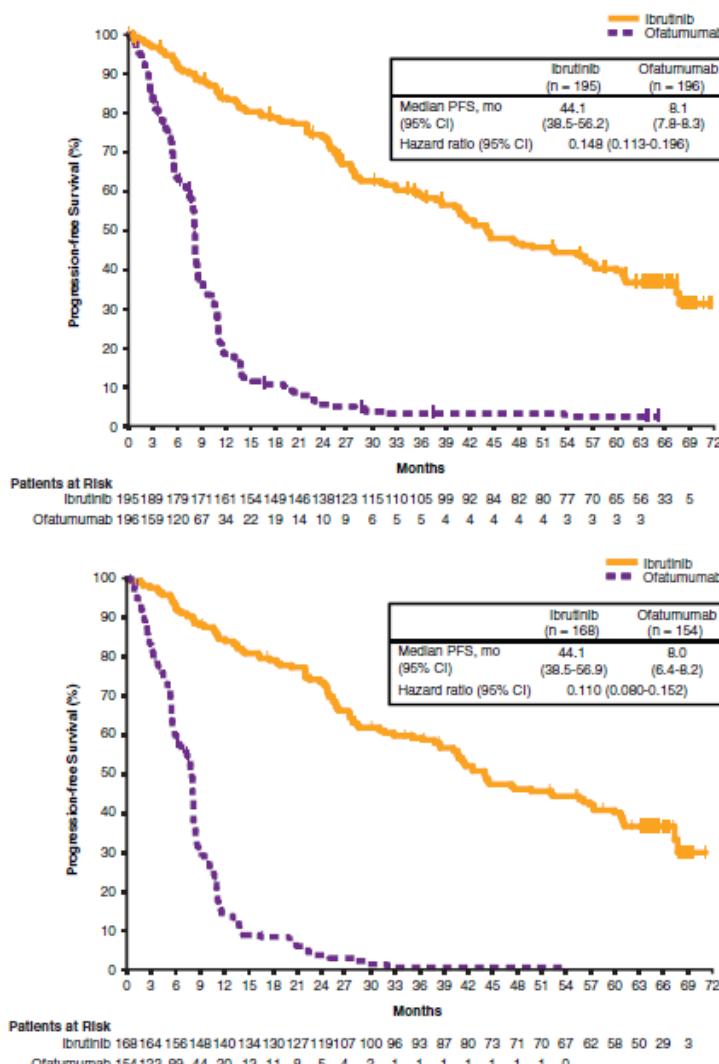
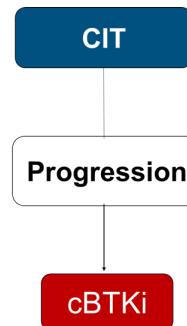
Both cBTKi and BCL2i +/- anti-CD20 mAb are highly effective therapies for R/R CLL

These therapies may be used sequentially in either order (independent mechanisms of action and resistance)

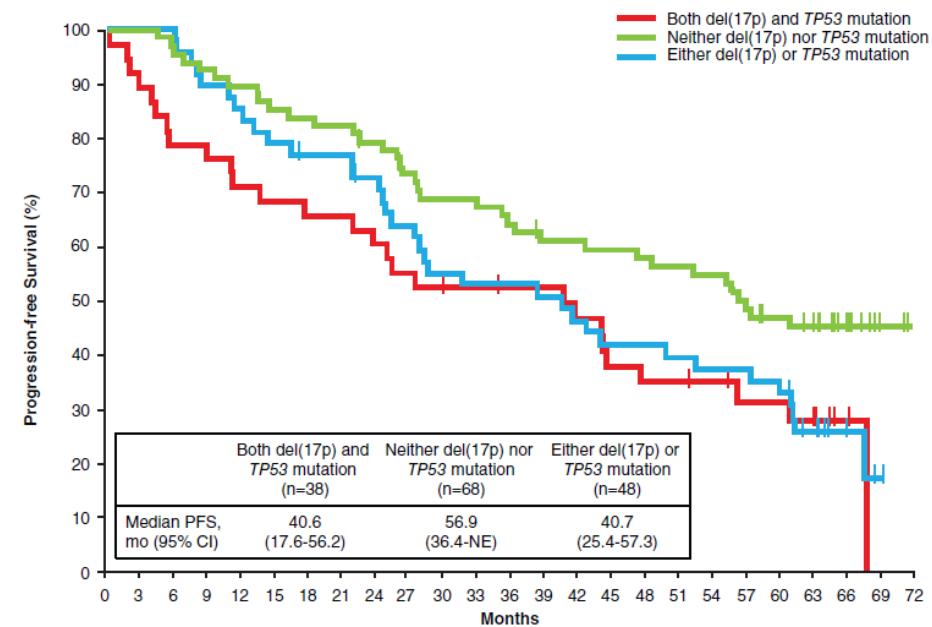
SECOND-LINE THERAPY IN CLL



Ibrutinib in R/R CLL patients – final analysis of RESONATE



Median follow up 65 months



Acalabrutinib in R/R CLL patients – ELEVATE-RR

CIT

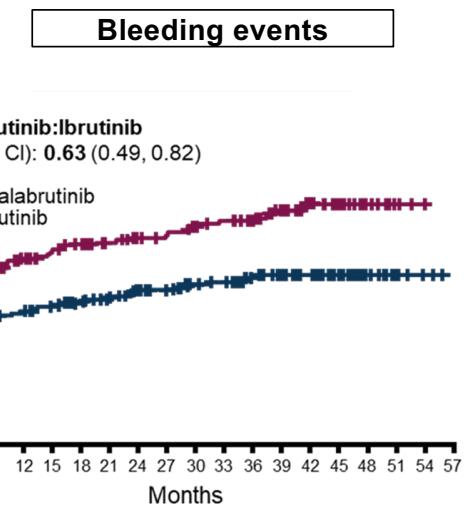
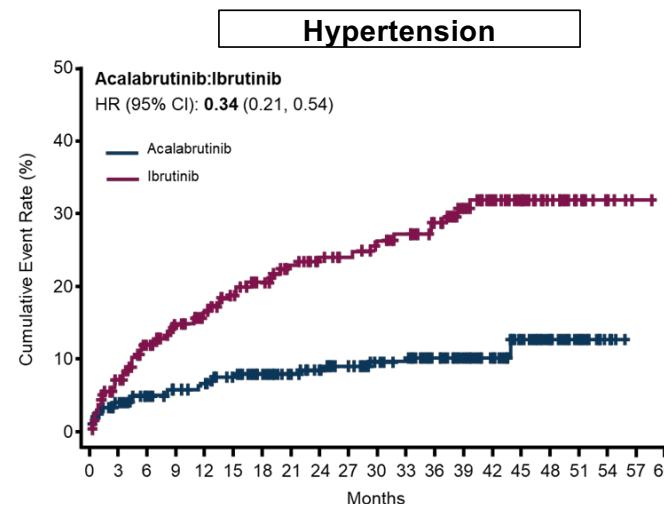
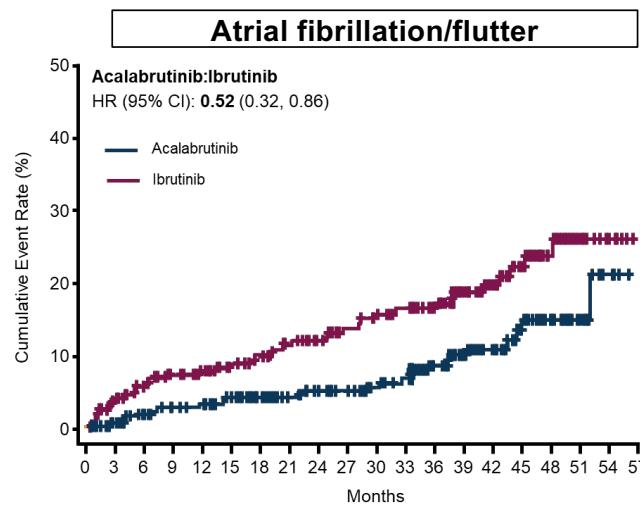
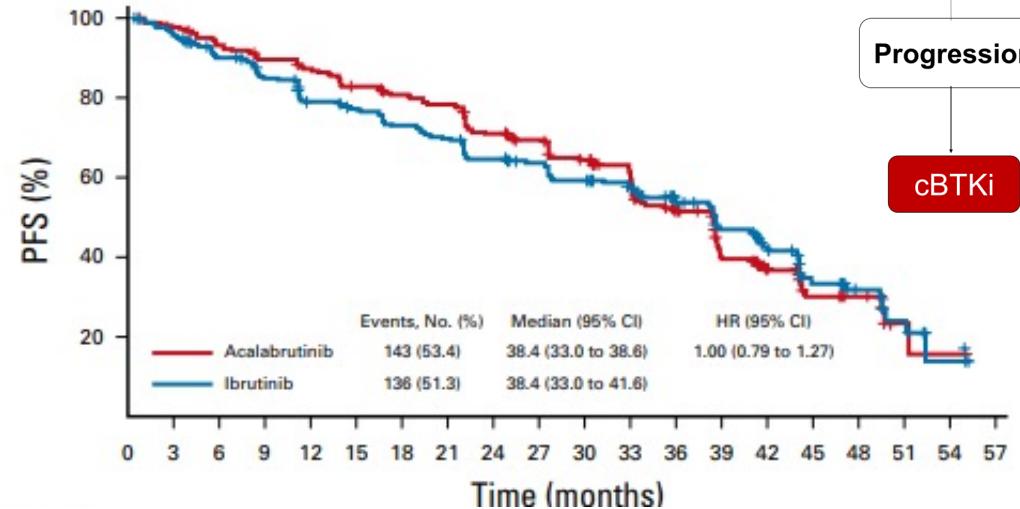
Progression

cBTKi

ELEVATE-RR (ACE-CL-006)

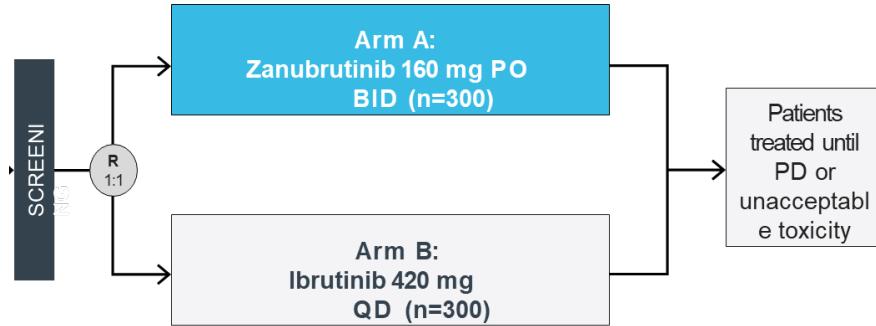


- Randomized, open-Label, non-inferiority, phase 3 study in previously treated CLL with del(17p) or del(11q)
- 45.2% del(17p) and 64.2% del(11q)

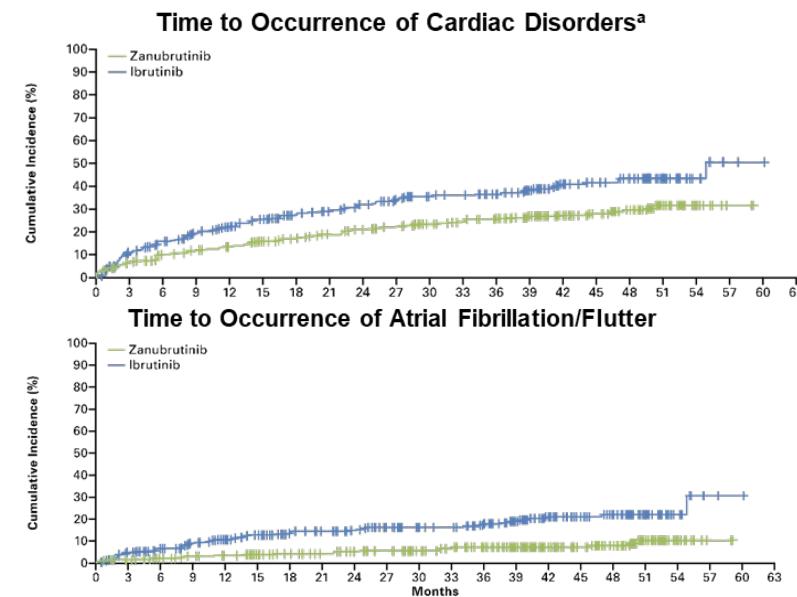
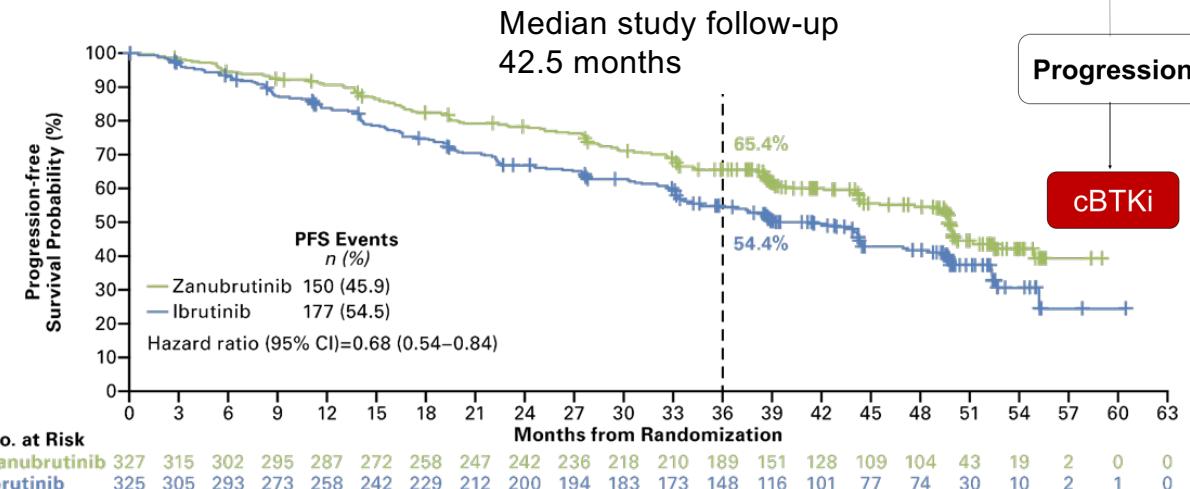
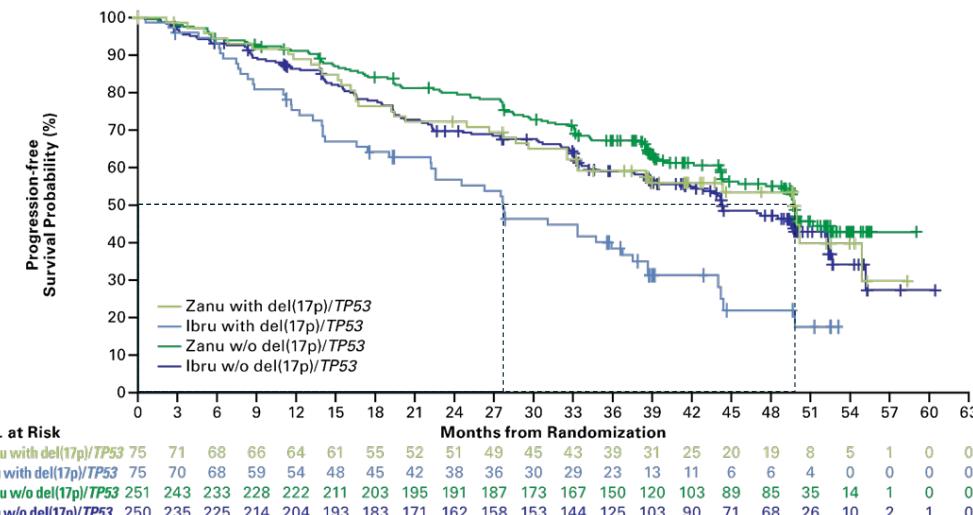


1. Hillmen P, et al. Oral S145. EHA2021 Congress. June 9-17, 2021; 2. Byrd JC, et al. J Clin Oncol . 2021

Zanubrutinib in R/R CLL patients – ALPINE

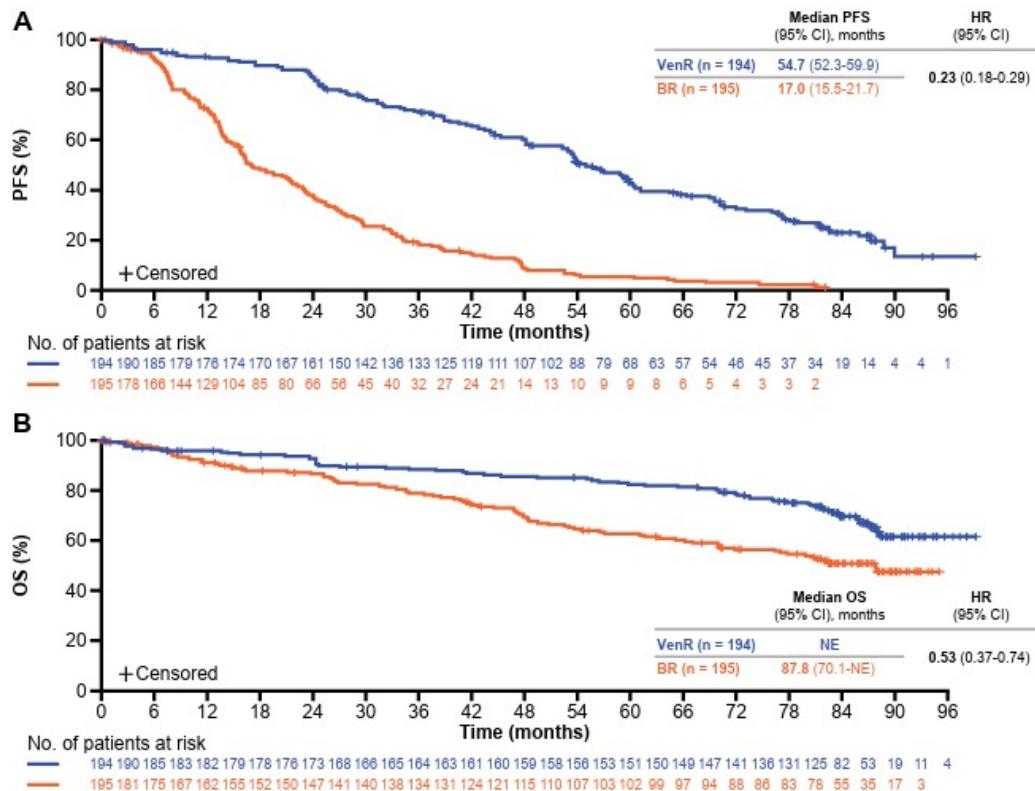
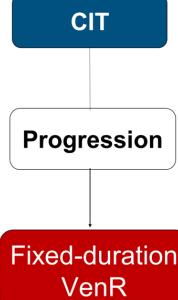


Randomized, open-Label, phase 3 study
in previously treated CLL

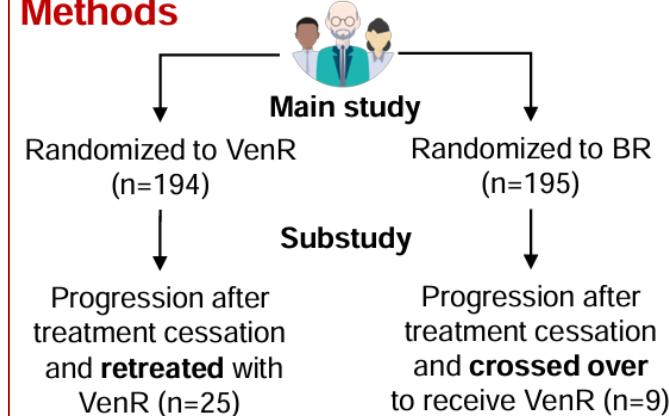


VenR fixed duration therapy in R/R CLL – MURANO

7-year follow up



Methods

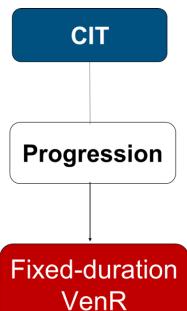


VenR-treated patients who achieved **undetectable minimal residual disease** (MRD) (n=83):



VenR fixed duration therapy in R/R CLL – MURANO

7-year follow up



Substudy Results

VenR retreatment (n=25)

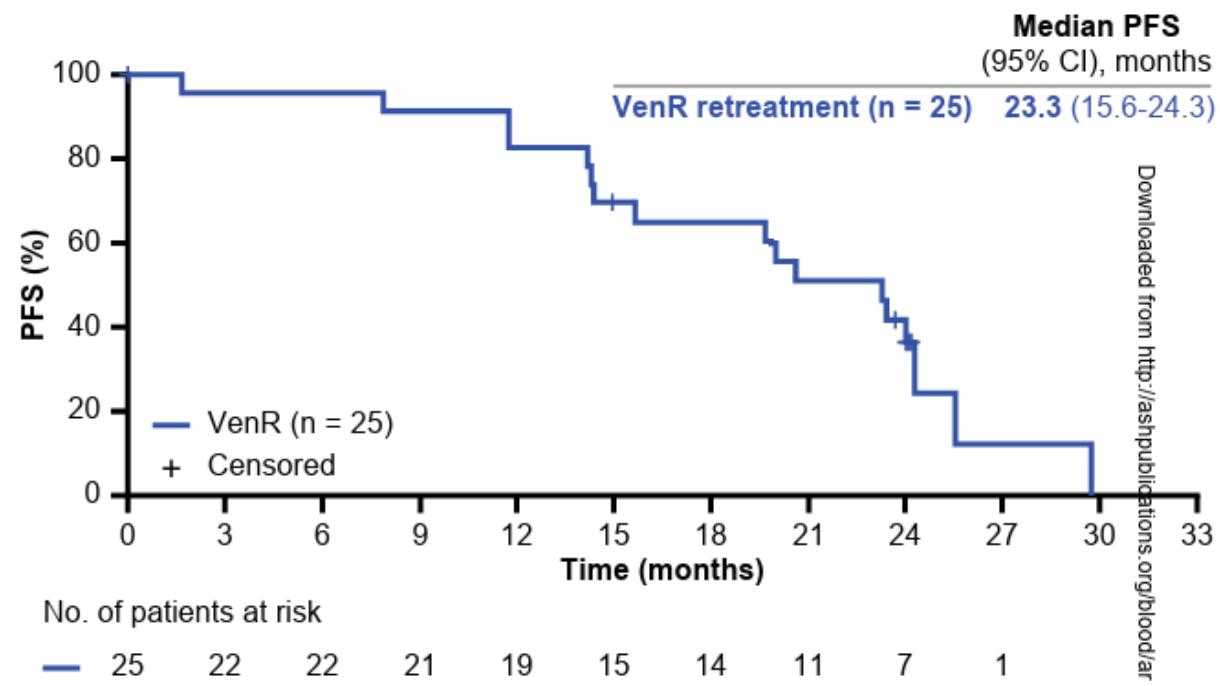
Median PFS: 23.3 months

Best overall response rate: 72.0%

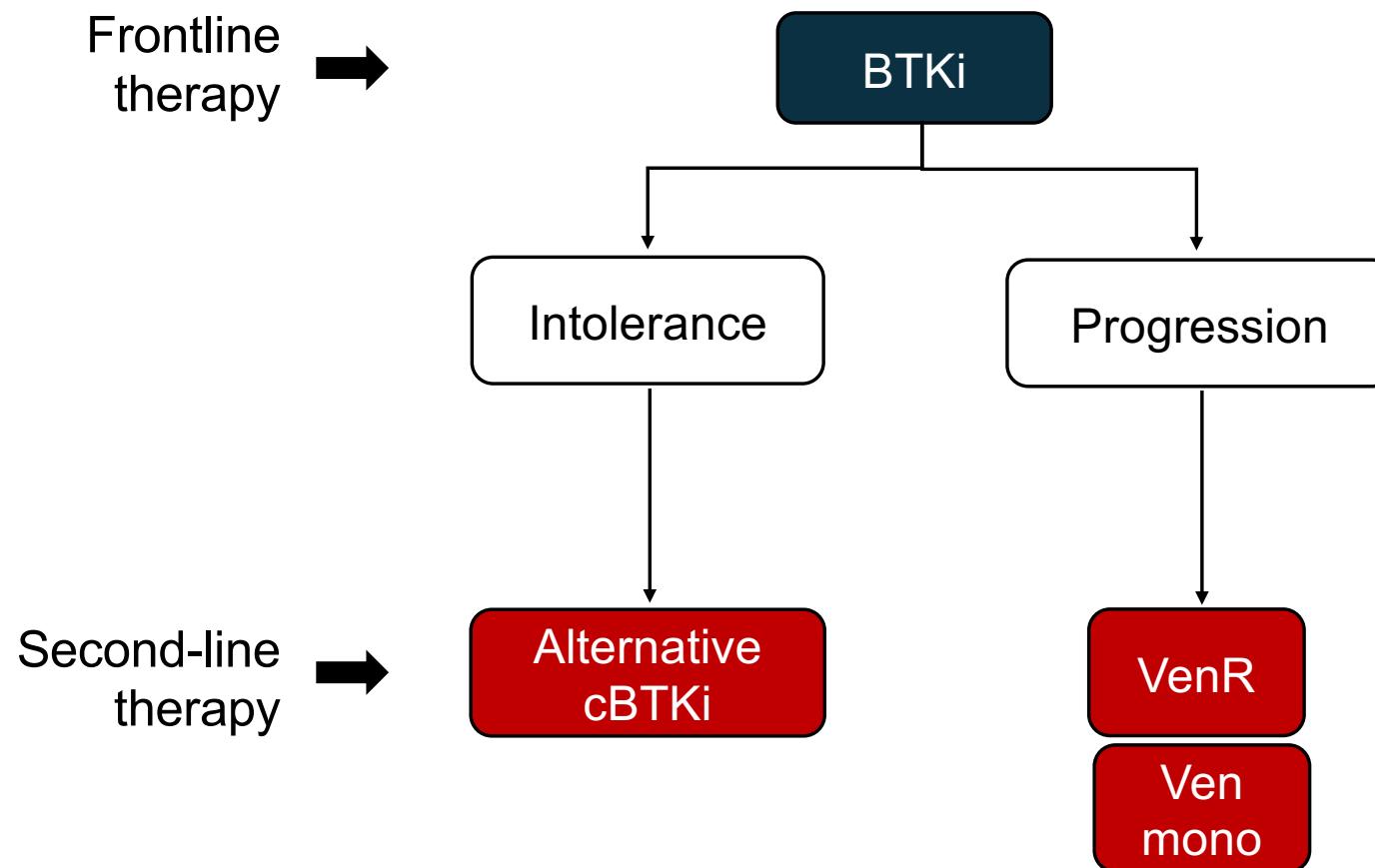
VenR crossover (n=9)

Median PFS: 26.7 months

Best overall response rate: 88.9%



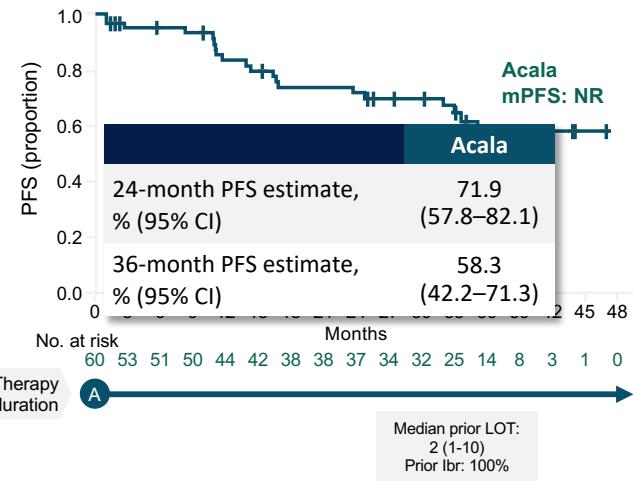
SECOND-LINE THERAPY IN CLL



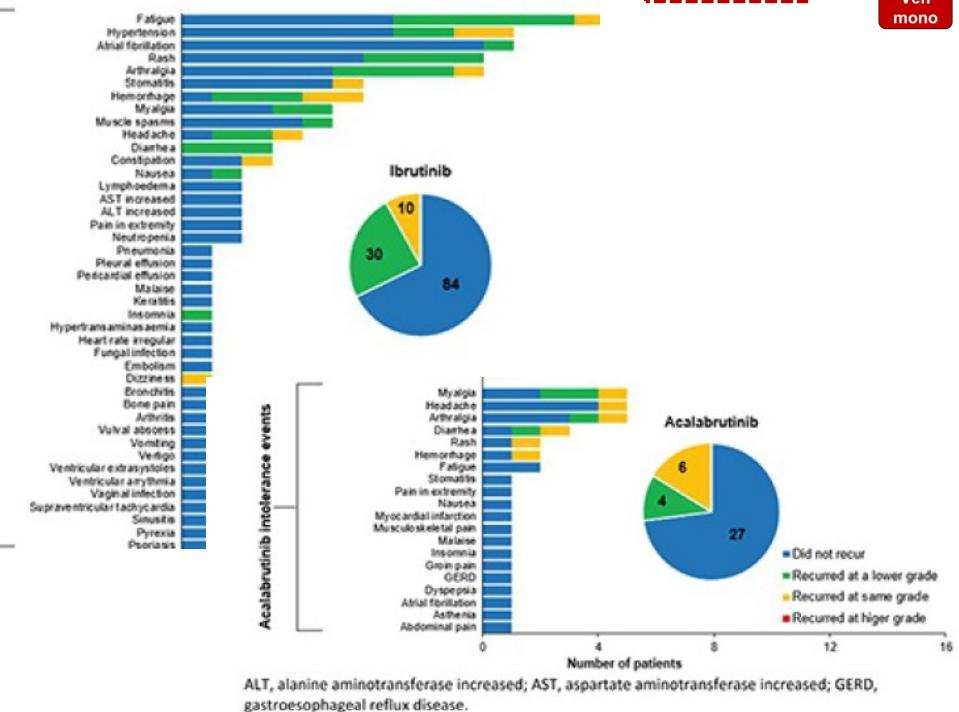
cBTKi shifting in patients intolerant to a previous cBTKi

Ibru → Acala (ACE-CL-208)

Events Resulting in Ibrutinib Intolerance*	No. of Patients	Acalabrutinib Experience for Same Patient, n			
		Overall	Lower Grade	Same Grade	Higher Grade
Atrial fibrillation	16†	2	2	0	0
Diarrhea	7	5	3	2	0
Rash	7	3	3	0	0
Bleeding‡¶	6	5	3	2	0
Arthralgia	7§	2	1	1	0



Ibru/Acala → Zanu (BGB-3111-215)

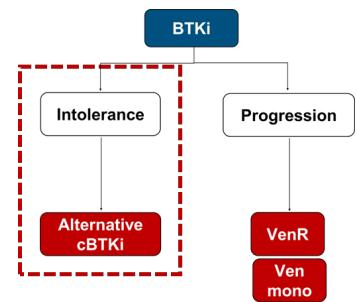


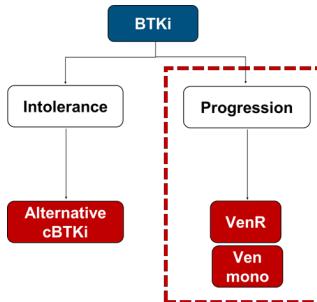
ALT, alanine aminotransferase increased; AST, aspartate aminotransferase increased; GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease.

In efficacy evaluable pts, disease was controlled (SD/PR/CR) in 96% pts previously intolerant of only ibrutinib and 95% pts previously intolerant of acalabrutinib

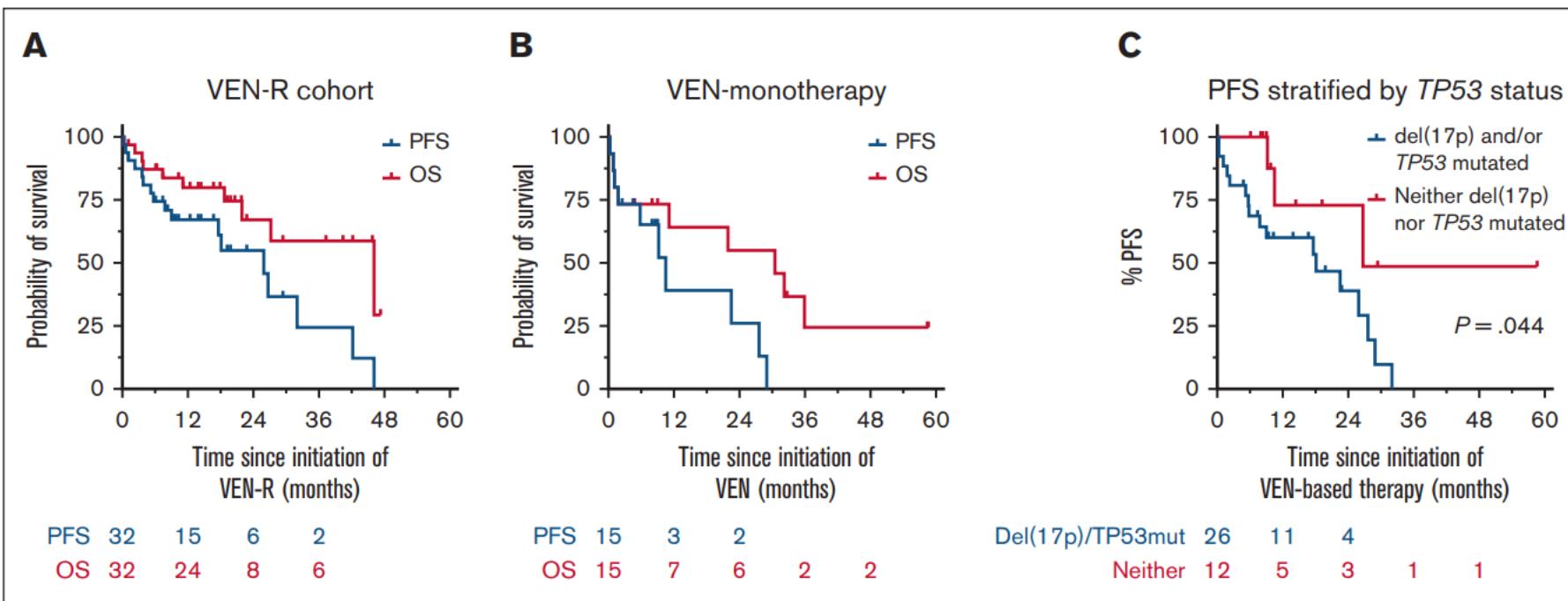
BTKi cycling is effective

Rogers KA, et al. *Haematologica* 2021
 Shadman M, et al. *Lancet Haematol.* 2023
 Shadman M, et al. *EHA*. 2023



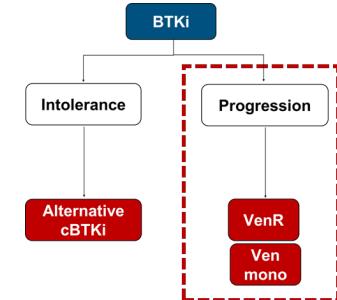


Ven-R in BTKi-exposed CLL



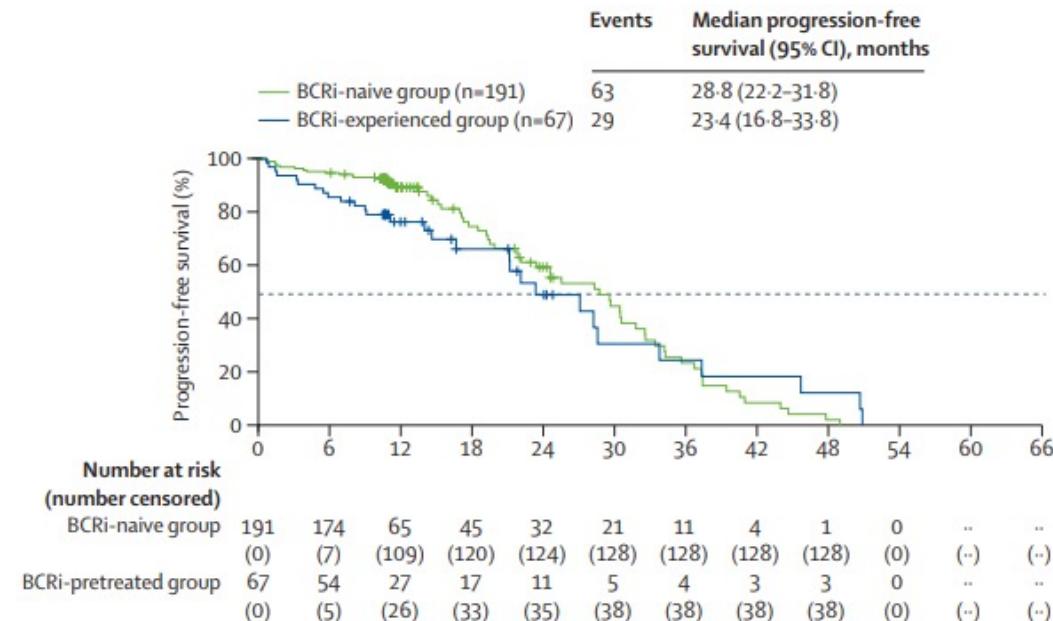
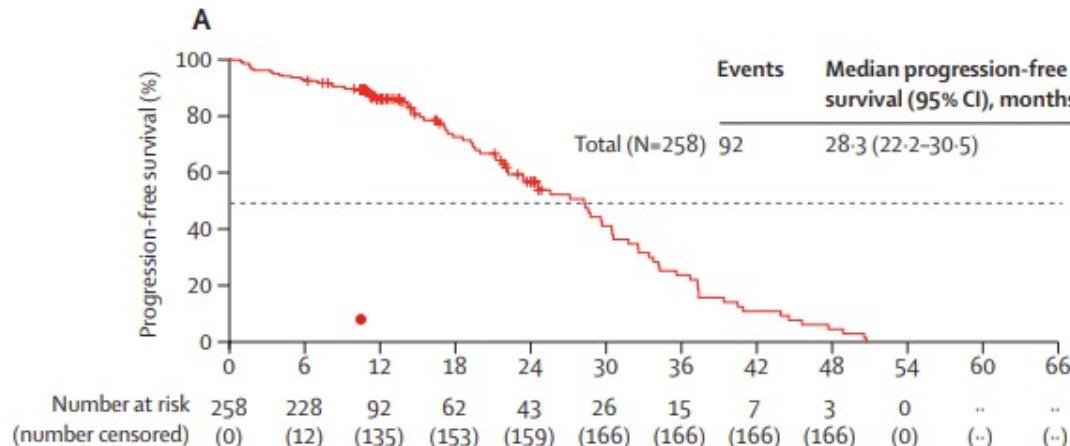
- The median PFS after VEN-R initiation was 25.9 months and the median OS was 46.1 months
- The median PFS for patients receiving continuous VEN monotherapy was 10.5 months and the median OS was 30.5 months

BTKi

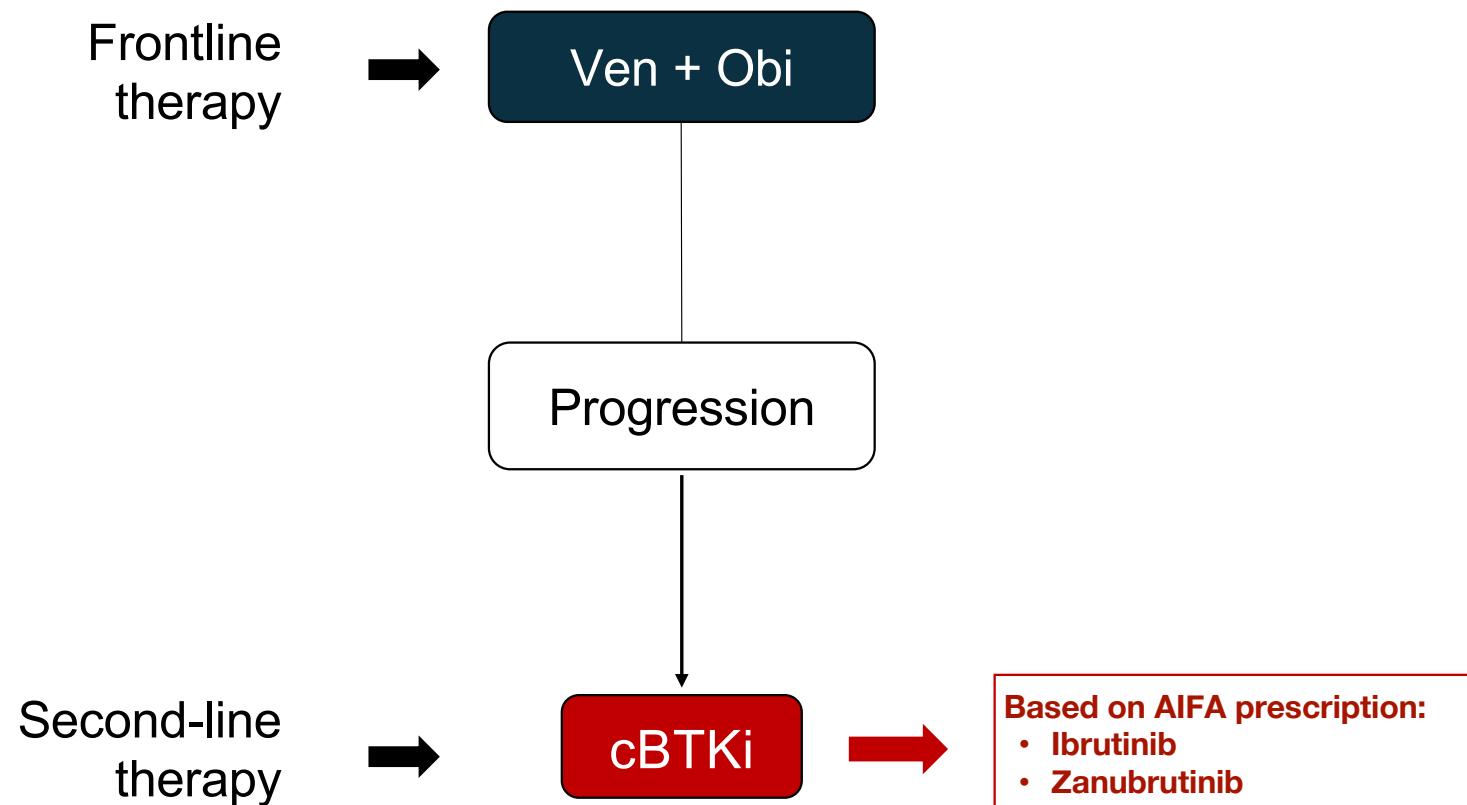


Ven monotherapy (continuous) in BTKi-exposed CLL

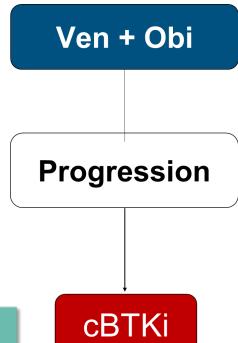
Single-arm, phase 3b trial (VENICE-1) in R/R CLL stratified by previous exposure to a BCRI



SECOND-LINE THERAPY IN CLL



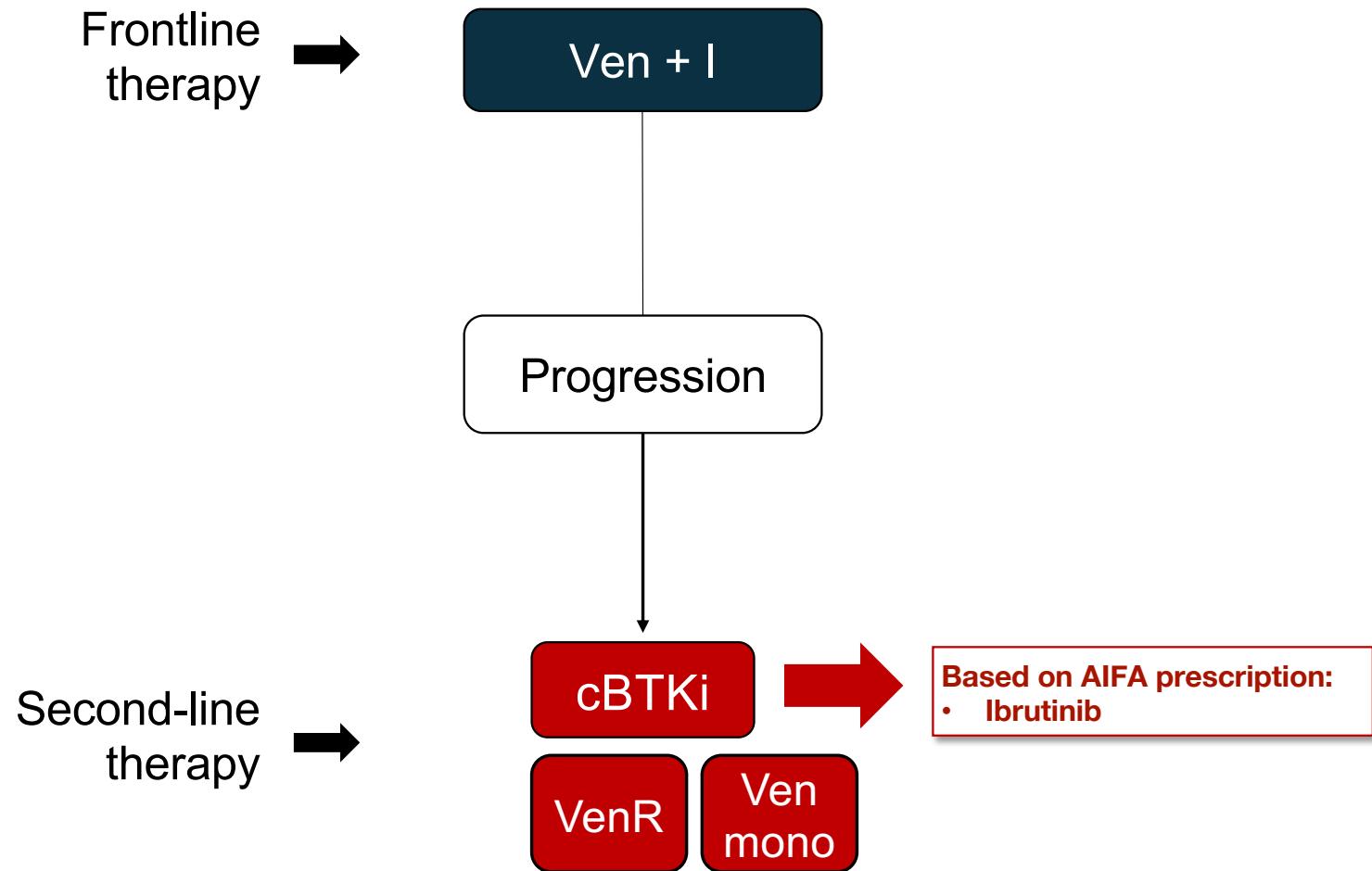
BTKi post venetoclax therapy is an effective sequence in the CLL14 trial



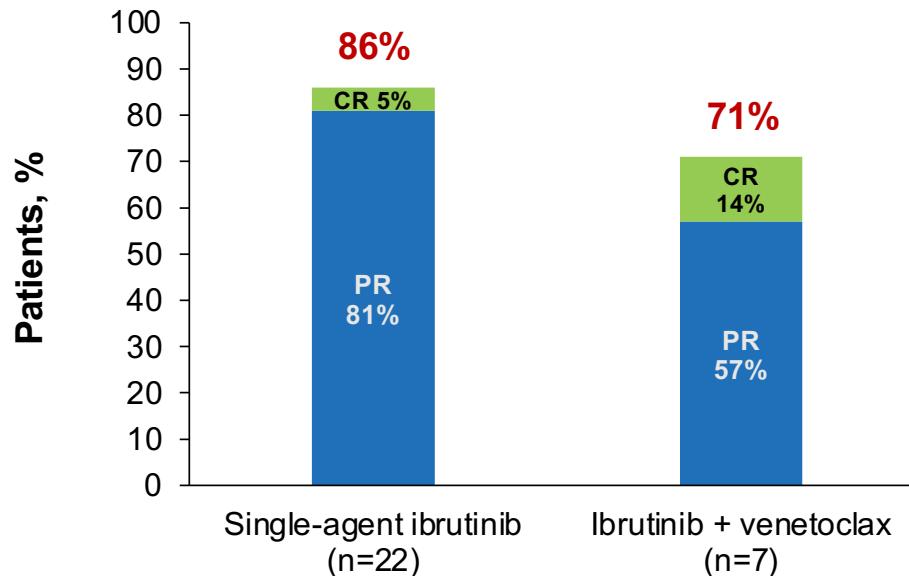
2 nd -line therapy, n	VenO					OClb				
	All	OR	SD	PD	Unknown n	All	OR	SD	PD	Unknown n
Total	14	7		1	6	63	27	12	2	22
BTKi	8	3		1	4	35	15	4	2	14
Venetoclax	2	1			1	8	4			4
CIT	3	3				15	5	7		3
PI3Ki						1		1		
Rituximab monotherapy						1				1
Others	1				1	3	3			

- Median observation time: 52 months
- All patients off treatment for ≥3 years

SECOND-LINE THERAPY IN CLL



Ibrutinib post I+V is an effective and safe sequence in the CAPTIVATE trial



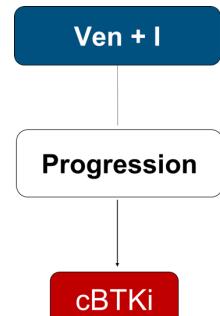
Median time on retreatment:

21.9 months (range, 0.0–50.4) for ibrutinib

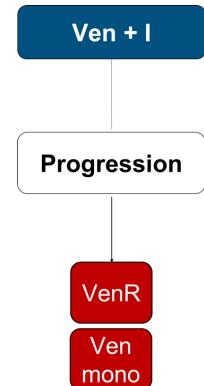
13.8 months (range, 3.7–15.1) for ibrutinib + venetoclax

AEs during retreatment were consistent with known safety profiles for single-agent ibrutinib and ibrutinib + venetoclax

AEs, n (%)	Single-agent ibrutinib (n=25)	Ibrutinib + venetoclax (n=7)
Any AE	18 (72)	7 (100)
Most frequent AEs^b		
COVID-19 ^c	5 (20)	2 (29)
Diarrhea	5 (20)	3 (43)
Hypertension	4 (16)	4 (57)
Pyrexia	3 (12)	0
Upper respiratory tract infection	3 (12)	0
Nausea	1 (4)	2 (29)
Grade 3/4 AEs	6 (24)	2 (29)
Serious AEs	5 (20)	0
AEs leading to discontinuation	1 (4)	0
AEs leading to dose reduction	0	0



Continuous Ven or fixed duration Ven-R post I+V are feasible options



AGENZIA ITALIANA DEL FARMACO

DETERMINA 26 febbraio 2024

Modifica delle condizioni e modalita' di monitoraggio nell'ambito dei registri AIFA del medicinale per uso umano «Venlyxto». (Determina n. 2/2024). (24A01189)

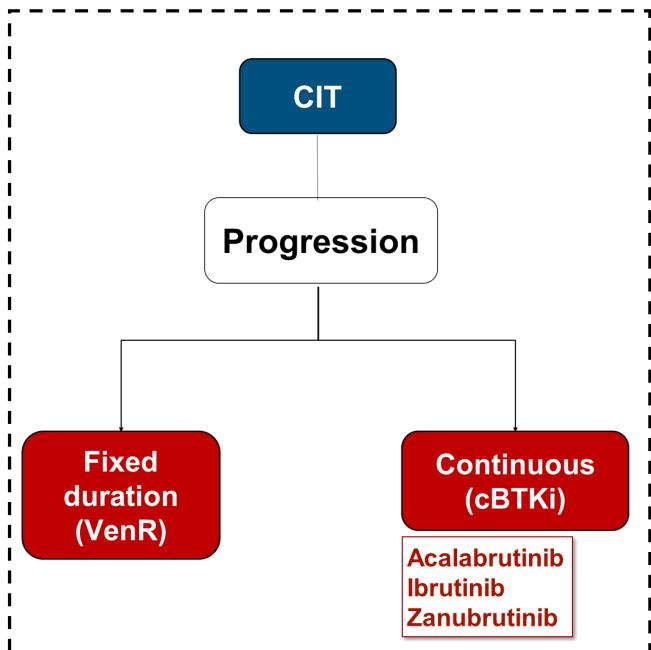
(GU n.55 del 6-3-2024)

Il paziente ha manifestato tossicità inaccettabile oppure è risultato refrattario al trattamento (recidiva o progressione di malattia nell'arco dei 6 mesi successivi al termine della terapia)?

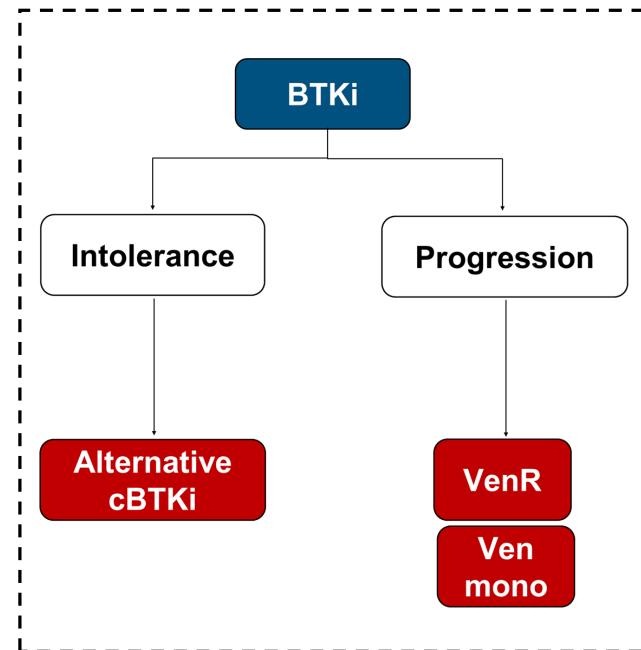
E	Campo obbligatorio ai fini dell'eleggibilità	VENCLYXTO (venetoclax)
O	Campo obbligatorio	Leucemia Linfatica Cronica (LLC)
1. VENCLYXTO in monoterapia è indicato per il trattamento della Leucemia Linfatica Cronica (LLC) in presenza della delezione 17p o della mutazione TP53 in pazienti adulti non idonei o che hanno fallito la terapia con un inibitore della via del recettore delle cellule B.		
2. VENCLYXTO in monoterapia è indicato per il trattamento di pazienti adulti con LLC in assenza della delezione 17p o mutazione TP53 che hanno fallito la chemioimmunoterapia e la terapia con un inibitore della via del recettore delle cellule B.		
3. Venclyxto in combinazione con rituximab è indicato per il trattamento di pazienti adulti con leucemia linfatica cronica (LLC) che hanno ricevuto almeno una terapia precedente.		
4. Venclyxto in combinazione con obinutuzumab è indicato per il trattamento di pazienti adulti con leucemia linfatica cronica (LLC) non trattati in precedenza. <u>Indicazione ammessa alla rimborsabilità:</u> Venclyxto in combinazione con obinutuzumab è indicato per il trattamento di pazienti adulti con leucemia linfatica cronica (LLC) non trattati in precedenza e non candidabili ad immunochemioterapia di prima linea tipo FCR		

Second line treatment choice

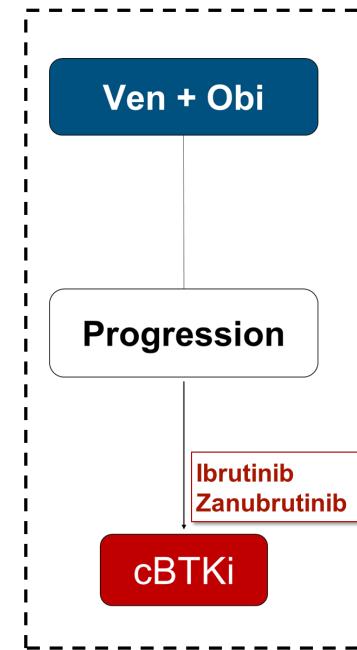
A



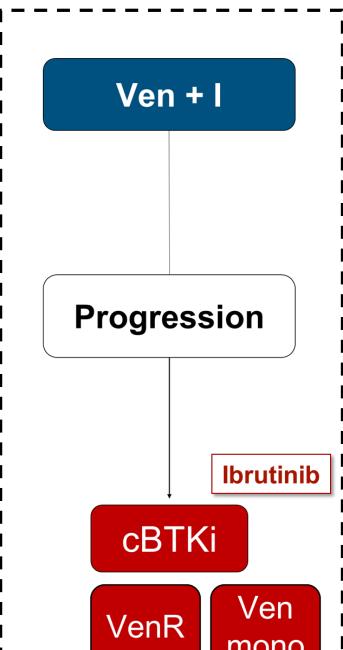
B



C



D



DOUBLE REFRACTORY PATIENTS ARE AN UNMET CLINICAL NEED

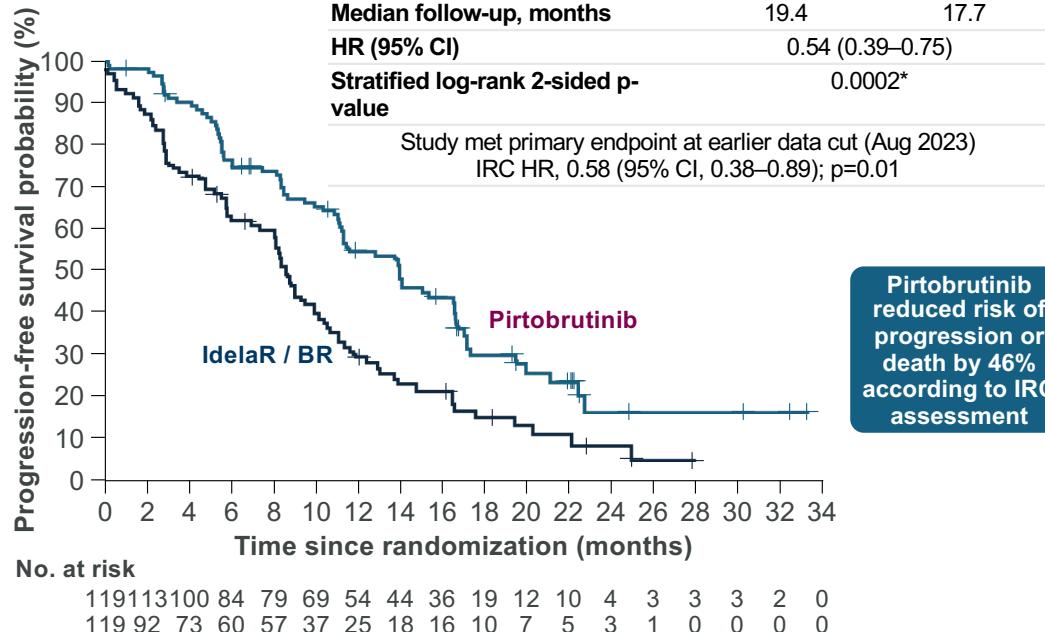
Pirtobrutinib in BTKi pretreated CLL/SLL

Phase 3 BRUIN
CLL-321

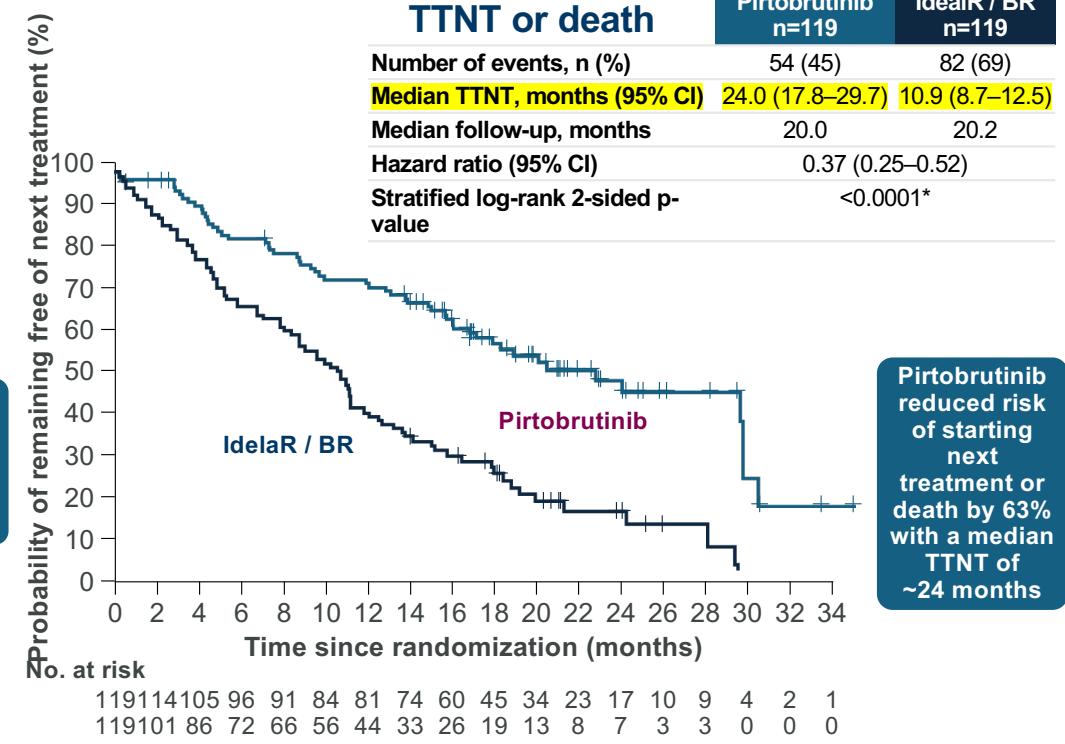
Study drug: Pirtobrutinib

Population: R/R CLL /
SLL

Clinical trial #: NCT04666038



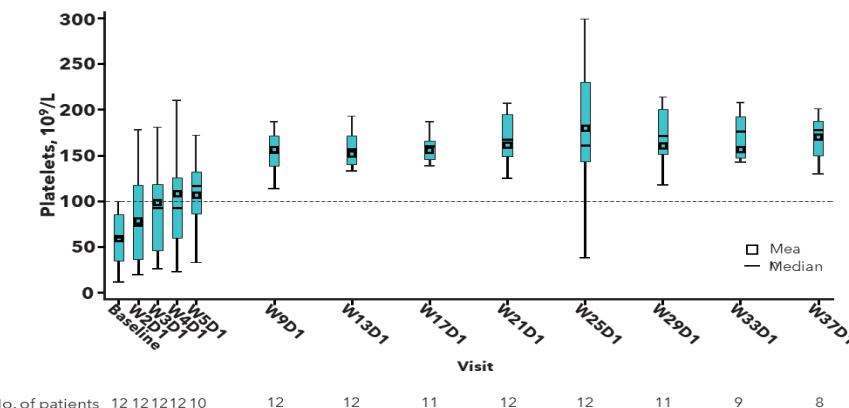
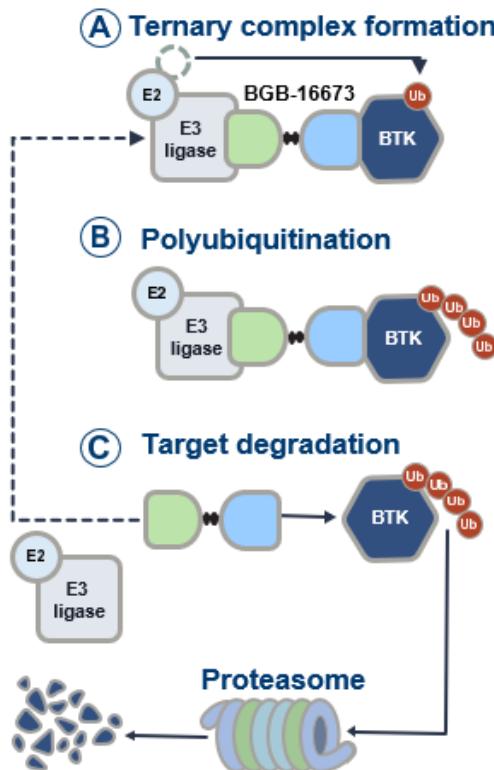
Pirtobrutinib reduced risk of progression or death by 46% according to IRC assessment



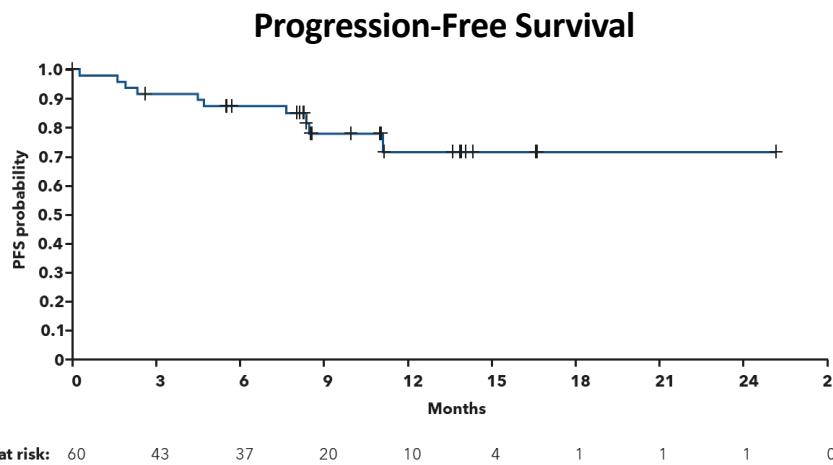
- PFS benefit also in patients with high-risk features** compared with IdelaR / BR
- Good tolerability with **very low rate of treatment discontinuation** (5.2% in pirtobrutinib arm vs 21.1% in IdelaR / BR arm)

The BTK Degrader BGB-16673 in patients with R/R CLL

BGB-16673: Phase 1 CaDAnCe-101 Study



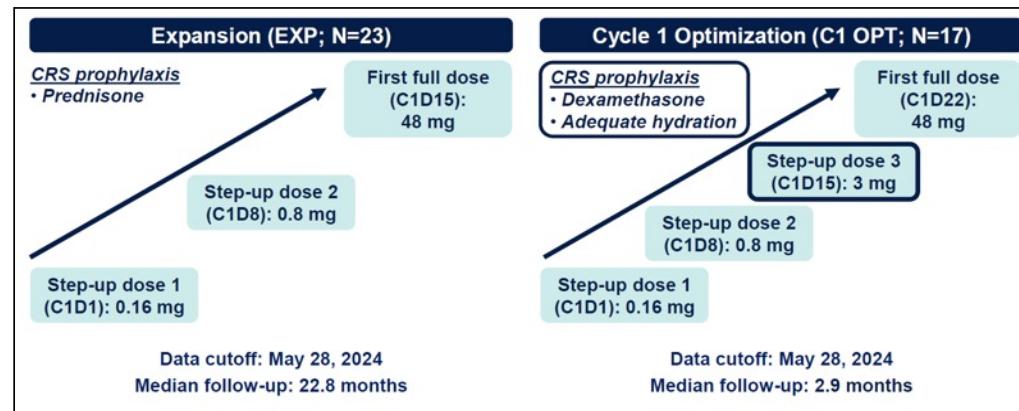
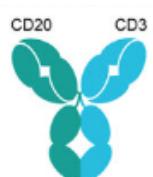
Rapid and significant cytopenia improvement in patients with treatment response



Thompson MC et al ASH 2024

Epcoritamab monotherapy in pts with R/R CLL

EP CORE CLL-1



Expansion Cohort: 23 pts

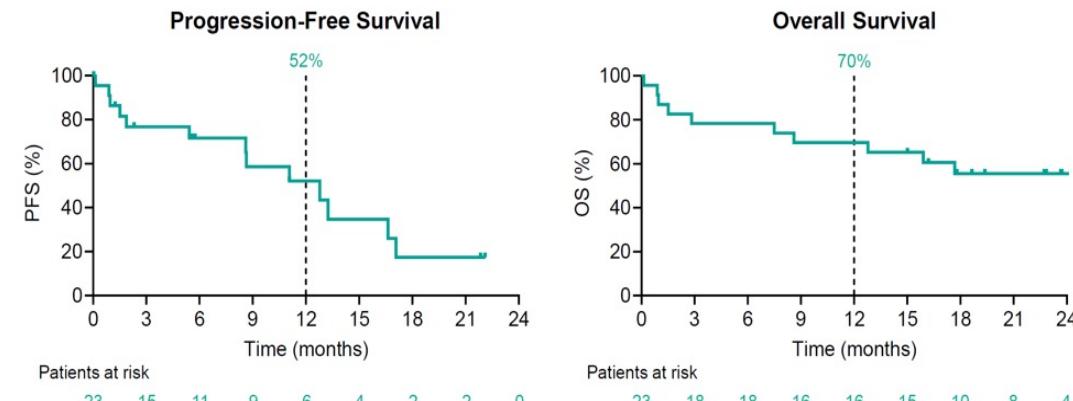
Median Age: 67 y

TP53^m and or del17p: 65%

Median prior lines tx: 4 (≥ 4 : 61%) - CIT 71%,

- cBTKi plus anti BCL2: 81.7%

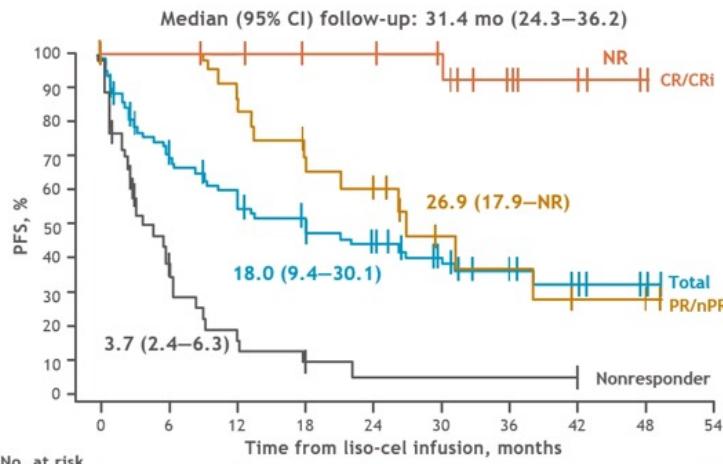
Response, n (%)	EXP mFU: 22.8 months				
	Full Analysis Set N=23	Response Evaluable n=21	TP53 Aberration n=15	IGHV Unmutated n=16	Double Exposed ^a n=19
Overall response ^b	14 (61)	14 (67)	10 (67)	10 (63)	10 (53)
Complete response	9 (39)	9 (43)	5 (33)	7 (44)	7 (37)
Partial response	5 (22)	5 (24)	5 (33)	3 (19)	3 (16)
Stable disease	4 (17)	4 (19)	2 (13)	3 (19)	4 (21)
Progressive disease	1 (4)	1 (5)	1 (7)	0	1 (5)



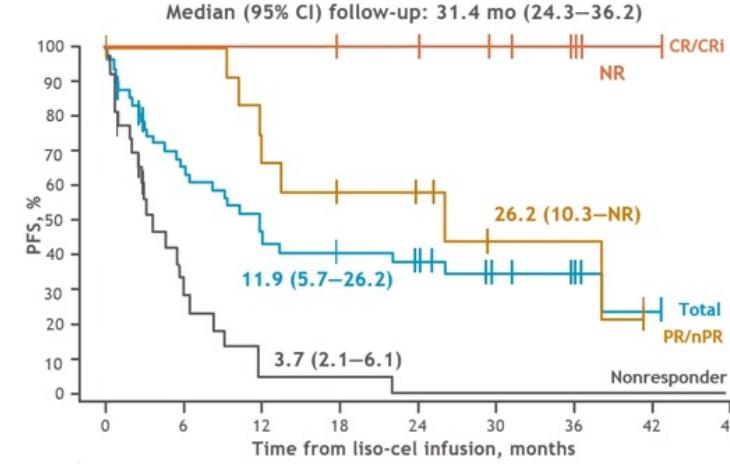
Lisocel in R/R CLL/SLL – TRANSCEND CLL004

	Full study population at DL2 (n = 88)	BTKi progression/venetoclax failure subset at DL2 (n = 50)	Prior BTKi exposure and venetoclax-naïve subset at DL2 (n = 18)
Primary endpoint: IRC-assessed CR/CRI rate per iwCLL 2018, n (%) [95% CI]	18 (20) [13–30]	10 (20) [10–34]	4 (22) [6–48]
Key secondary endpoints			
IRC-assessed ORR, n (%) [95% CI]	42 (48) [37–59]	22 (44) [30–59]	11 (61) [36–83]
uMRD4 rate in blood, n (%) [95% CI]	58 (66) [55–76]	32 (64) [49–77]	12 (67) [41–87]
Exploratory endpoint: uMRD4 rate in marrow, n (%) [95% CI]	53 (60) [49–70.5]	30 (60) [45–74]	12 (67) [41–87]

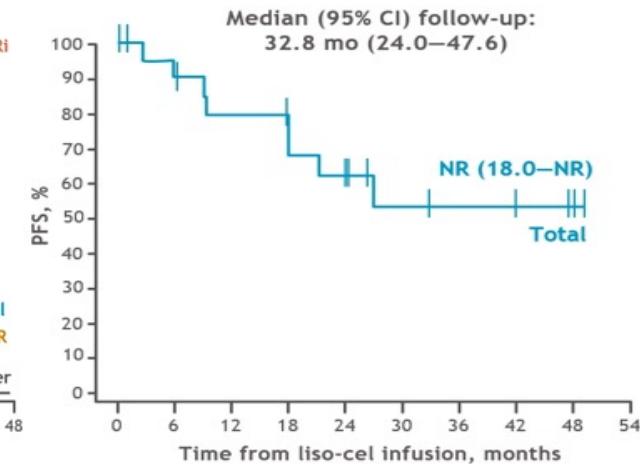
PFS full population at DL2



PFS BTK progression Ven failure DL2



PFS BTK progression Ven naive



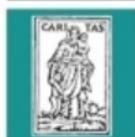
Siddiqui et al, ASH 2024

Grazie per la vostra attenzione!



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