

# Treatment advances for patients with myelofibrosis (MF) and value of patient- reported symptoms

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# Disclosures of Harrison

| Company name        | Research support | Employee | Consultant | Stockholder | Speakers bureau | Advisory board | Other |
|---------------------|------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| Novartis            | x                |          |            |             | x               | x              |       |
| GSK                 | x                |          |            |             | x               | x              |       |
| Incyte              | x                |          |            |             | x               | x              | SSC   |
| Keros               |                  |          | x          |             |                 | x              | DMC   |
| Takeda              |                  |          | x          |             |                 | x              |       |
| Geron               |                  |          |            |             |                 | x              |       |
| Johnson and Johnson |                  |          |            |             |                 | x              |       |
| Syntara             |                  |          | xx         |             |                 |                |       |
| SOBI                |                  |          |            |             |                 | x              |       |
| MSD                 |                  |          |            |             |                 | x              |       |
| AOP                 | x                |          | x          |             | x               | x              |       |



Patient Reported Outcomes in myelofibrosis can mean a number of things but has become synonymous with “Disease related symptoms”

As we will discuss these have enabled a healthy focus upon PRO and importance of QoL

But

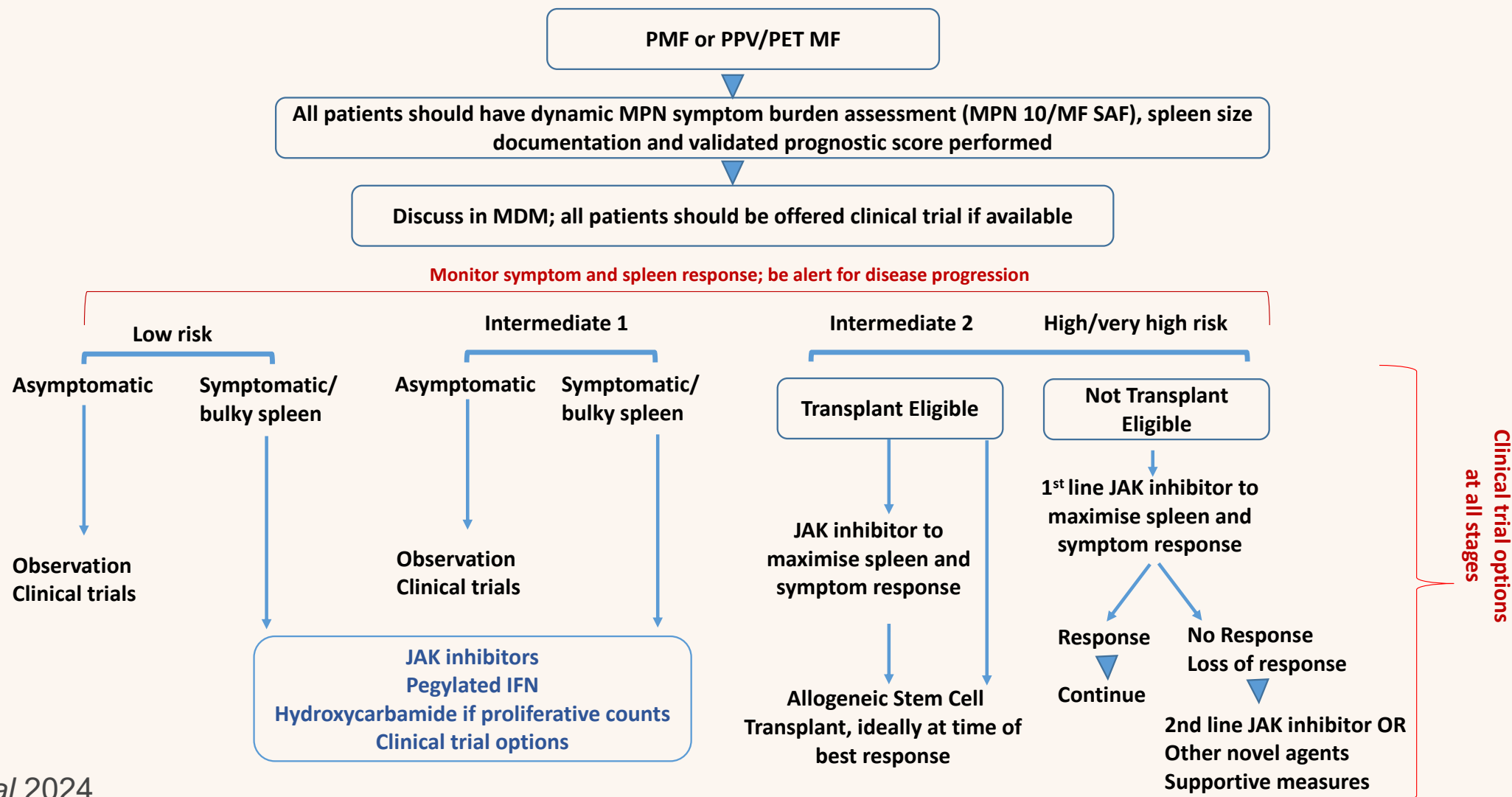
Symptoms do not EQUAL Quality of Life

And

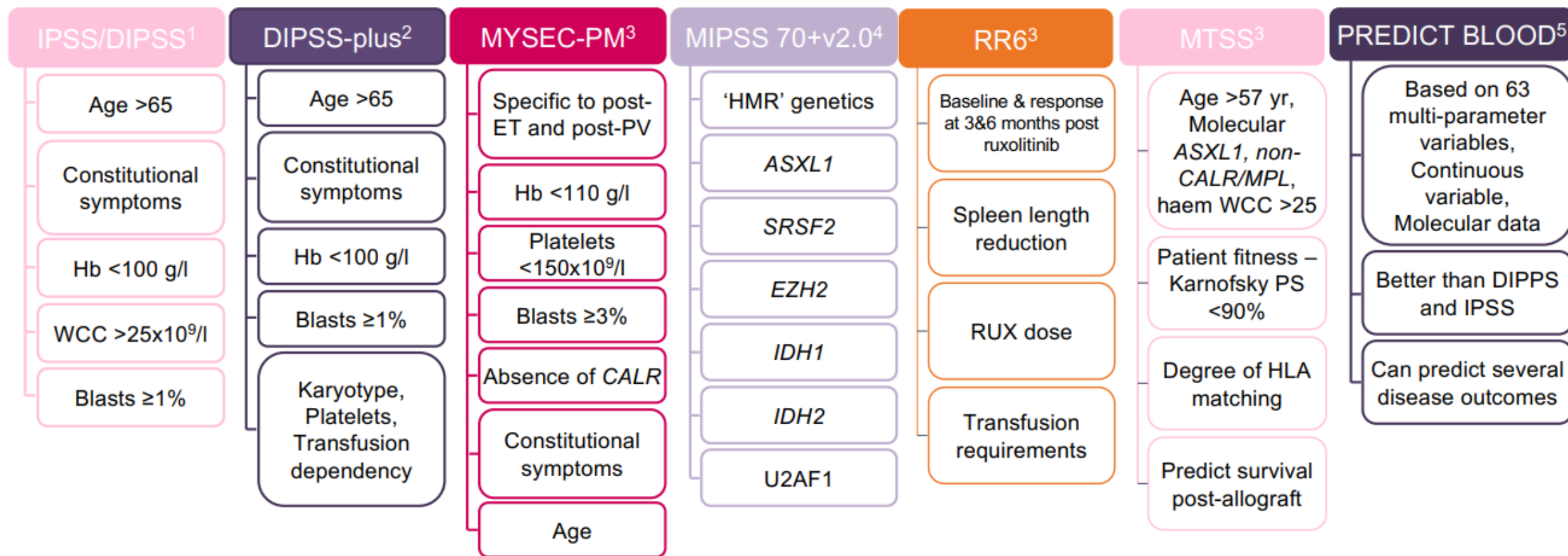
We should consider that functional cure with allo-ASCT may involve substantial perhaps temporary reduction in QoL



# Myelofibrosis Management in 2025... Same as in 2024 but changing



# Incorporation of symptoms into prognostic scores in MF

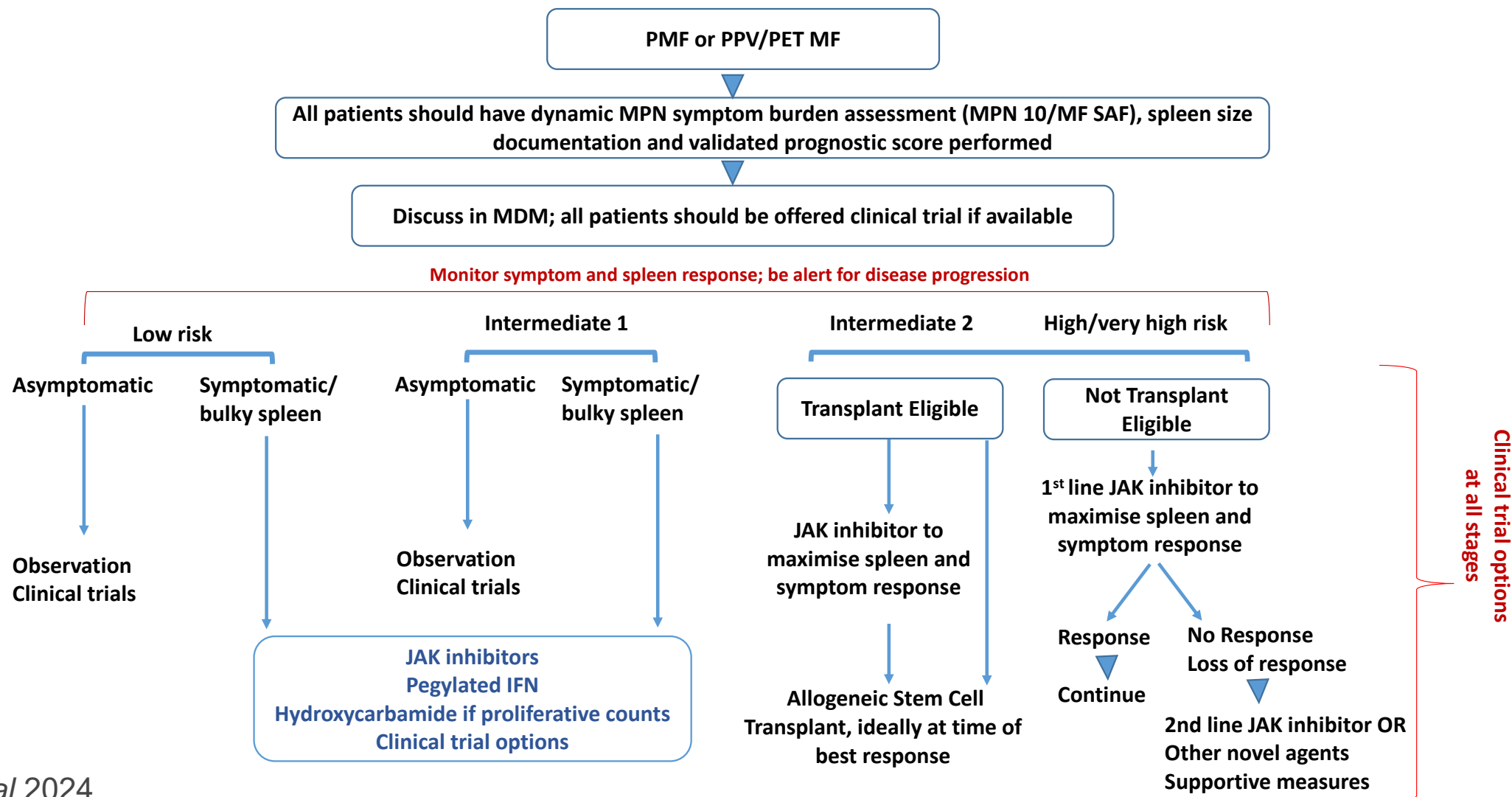


DIPSS=Dynamic International Prognostic Scoring System; Hb=haemoglobin; HLA=human leukocyte antigen; HMR=high molecular risk; IPSS=International Prognostic Scoring System; MIPSS=Mutation-Enhanced International Prognostic Scoring System; MTSS=myelofibrosis transplant scoring system; MYSEC=myelofibrosis secondary to polycythaemia and essential thrombocythemia-prognostic model; PMF=primary myelofibrosis; PS=performance status; WCC=white cell count.

1. Passamonti F, et al. *Blood*. 2010;115:1703–1708; 2. Gangat N, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2011;29:392–397; 3. Duminuco A, et al. *J Clin Med*. 2023;12:2188;

4. MIPSS70 score. Available from: <http://www.mipss70score.it> [Last accessed: May 2024]; 5. Grinfeld J, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;379:1416–1430.

# Myelofibrosis Management in 2025



# POTENTIAL POSITIONING OF JAK INHIBITORS IN MF

## First Line

### JAKi-naïve

Platelet  $<50 \times 10^9/L$



*Pacritinib*  
*Momelotinib*

Platelet  $>50 \times 10^9/L$



**Ruxolitinib**

Anaemia +/-  
spleen +/-  
symptoms



Fedratinib

*Momelotinib*

JAK-based combination therapy

## Second Line

### Ruxolitinib failure

Platelet  $<50 \times 10^9/L$



*Pacritinib*  
*Momelotinib*

Splenomegaly  
& symptoms



Fedratinib  
Pacritinib  
Momelotinib

Anaemia +/-  
spleen +/-  
symptoms



*Momelotinib*  
*Pacritinib*



JAK-based combination therapy

Pacritinib is approved by the FDA but are not currently approved in UK  
Fedratinib is only available second line

# Clinical Variables Predictive of Survival Benefit / Outcome in Patients Receiving JAK Inhibitor Therapy?

Treatment goal.....



Spleen size reduction (for ruxolitinib, pacritinib, momelotinib, and fedratinib)



Transfusion independence (for momelotinib)

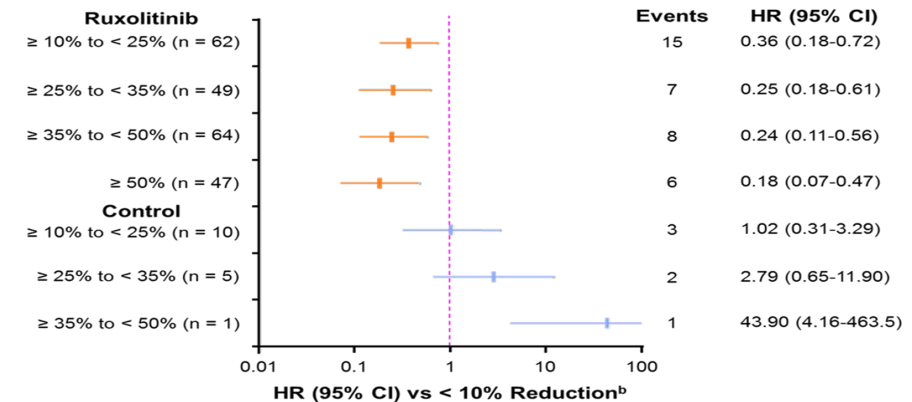
On treatment events, complications dose etc



Requirement for transfusion and dose of ruxolitinib <20mg BID (for patients who have been on RUX for ≥6 months) – in line with the RR6 prognostic score

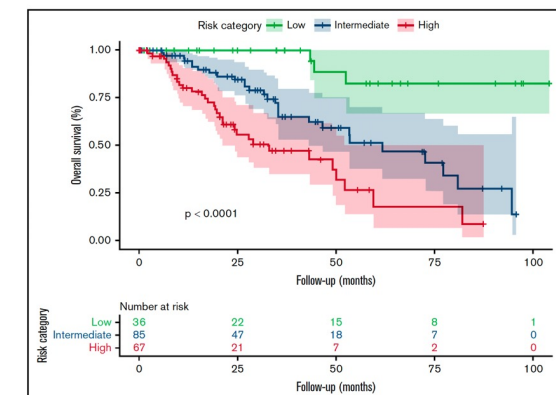


Emergence of clonal progression (following discontinuation of ruxolitinib) and specifically, clones such as RAS and TP53



<sup>a</sup> Includes patients known to be alive at week 24.

<sup>b</sup> Category includes patients with a < 10% reduction from baseline in spleen volume at week 24 or no assessment (ruxolitinib, n = 64; control, n = 189); among these patients, there were 26 deaths (events) in the pooled ruxolitinib group and 63 deaths in the control group.



# **Can we do better than JAKi monotherapy in MF?**

**What will the outcome of mCALR and more specific JAKi therapies be?**

**Is combination upfront better or is it better to “rescue” with a combination?**

**Soon we should expect results from studies with Imetelstat, Navetamadlin, Selinexor.... And others..**

**Utility of other JAK inhibitors as combo partners ?**

**How do we define sufficient benefit for success and then adoption?**

## Comparison of two completed phase 3 upfront combination trials

| P                                              | Transform 1 (BCL <sub>2</sub> ) | Manifest 2 (BETi)                               |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                                                | RUX +/- Navitoclax<br>N = 252   | RUX +/- Pelabresib<br>N= 431                    |
| Risk Int 1/ Int 2/ High (%)                    | 5%/ 85%/ 10%                    | 59% / 35%/ 6%                                   |
| Discontinuations                               | 30% / 35% (control)             | 27.1% / 25% (control)                           |
| Mean RUX dose                                  | 20mg / 30mg est*                | 29.3mg /31.3 mg                                 |
| SVR35%                                         | 63.2% vs 31.5% (p<0.0001)       | 65.9% vs 35.2% (p<0.001)                        |
| TSS50                                          | 39.2% / 41.7%                   | 52.3% vs 42.3 (p=0.216)                         |
| Mean absolute change in TSS                    | +1.4 (p NS)                     | -1.94 (p=0.0545)                                |
| * Anaemia response** / Fibrosis improvement*** | Not stated                      | 9.3% vs 5.6%<br>38.5 vs 24.2 (OR 2 [1.14-3.93]) |

## Comparison of two completed phase 3 upfront combination trials

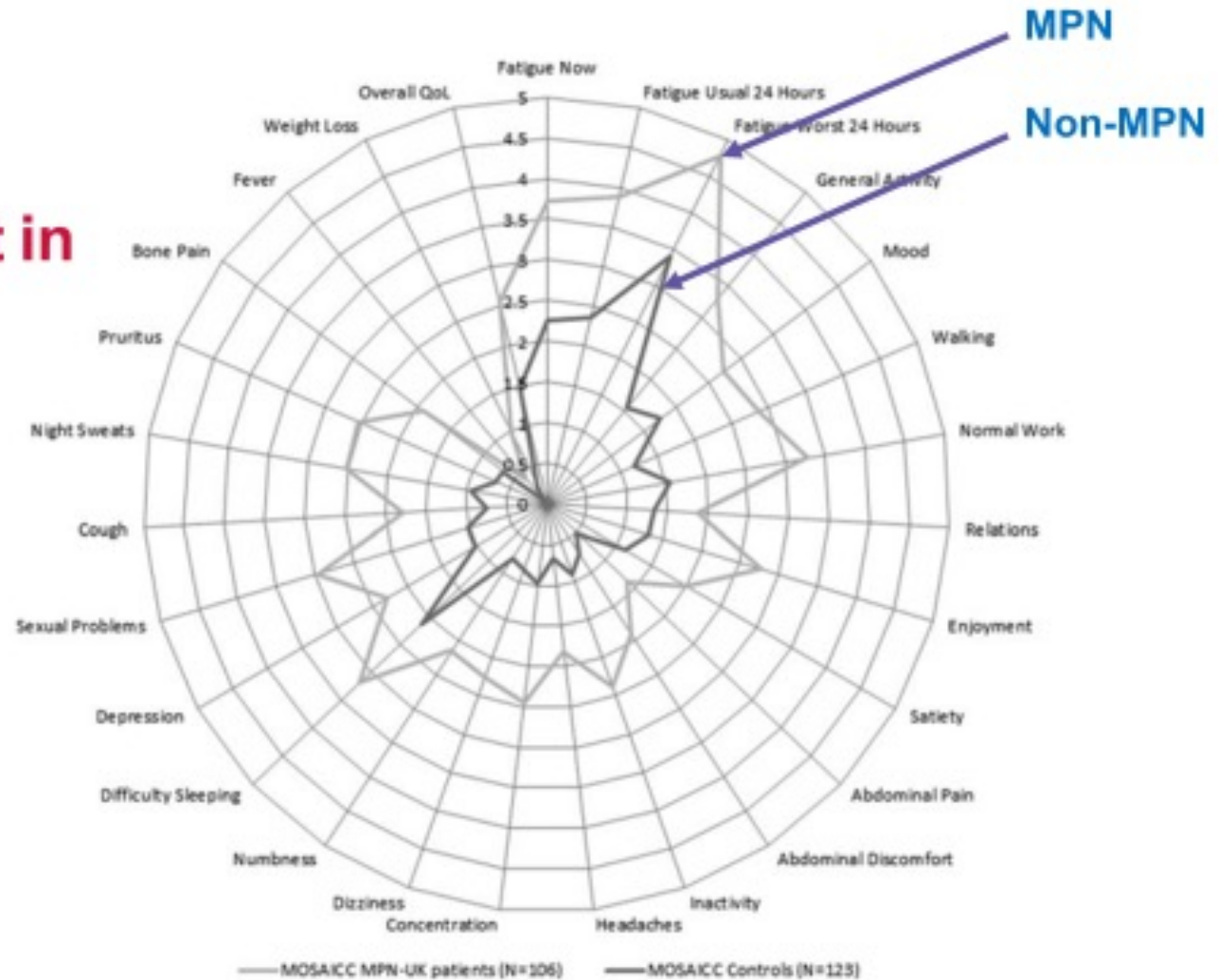
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## What is the reliability of symptoms as an endpoint in MPN?

- Symptoms are not MPN specific
- Fatigue is a dominant symptom but not MPN specific



Comparison of MOSAICC MPN-UK patient and control reported symptom scores.

Anderson AJH 2015



## myMPNvoice App work of Patrick Harrington

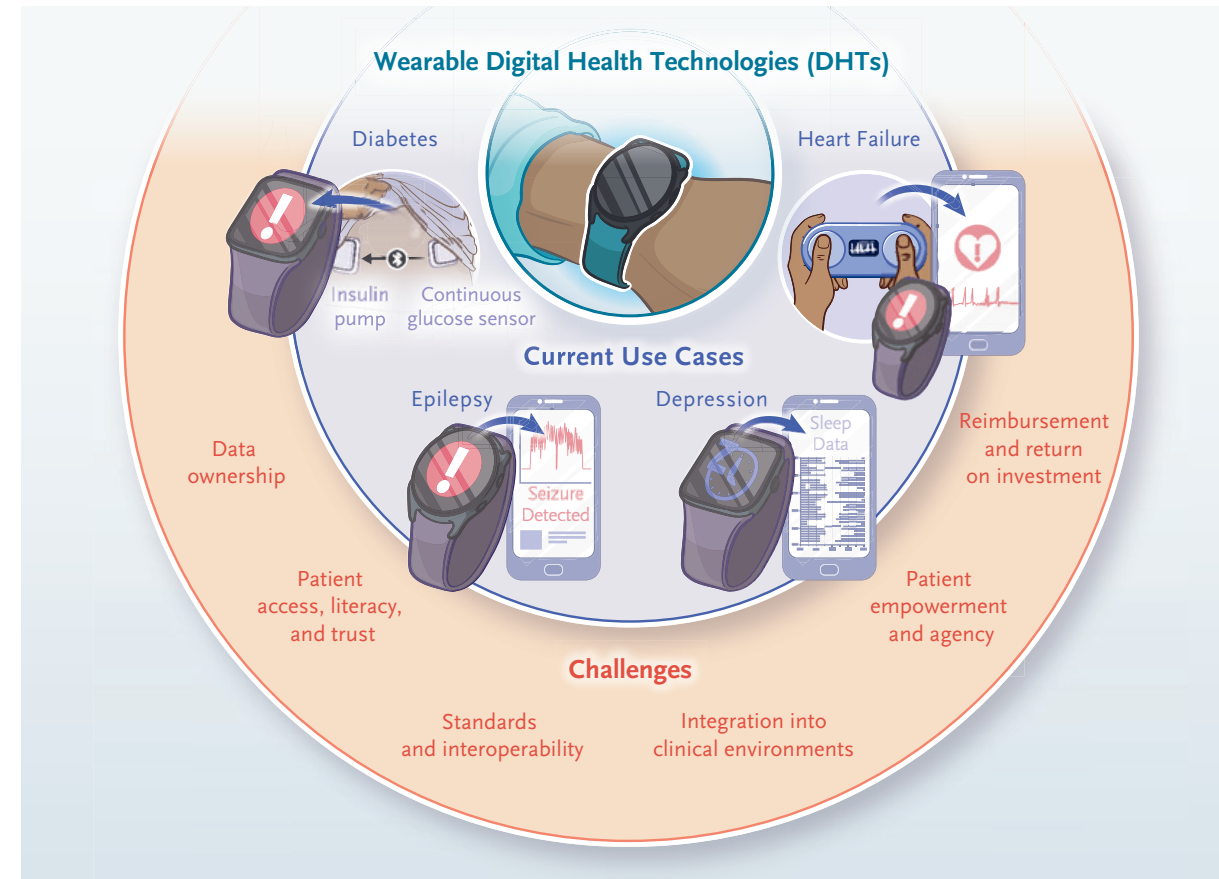
Aim:

To better understand lived  
experience of patients with  
MPN:

Through:

- Patient-reported outcomes
- Biometrics linked to wearable device
- Electronic health record data extraction

## Potential Applications of Wearable Devices in Healthcare



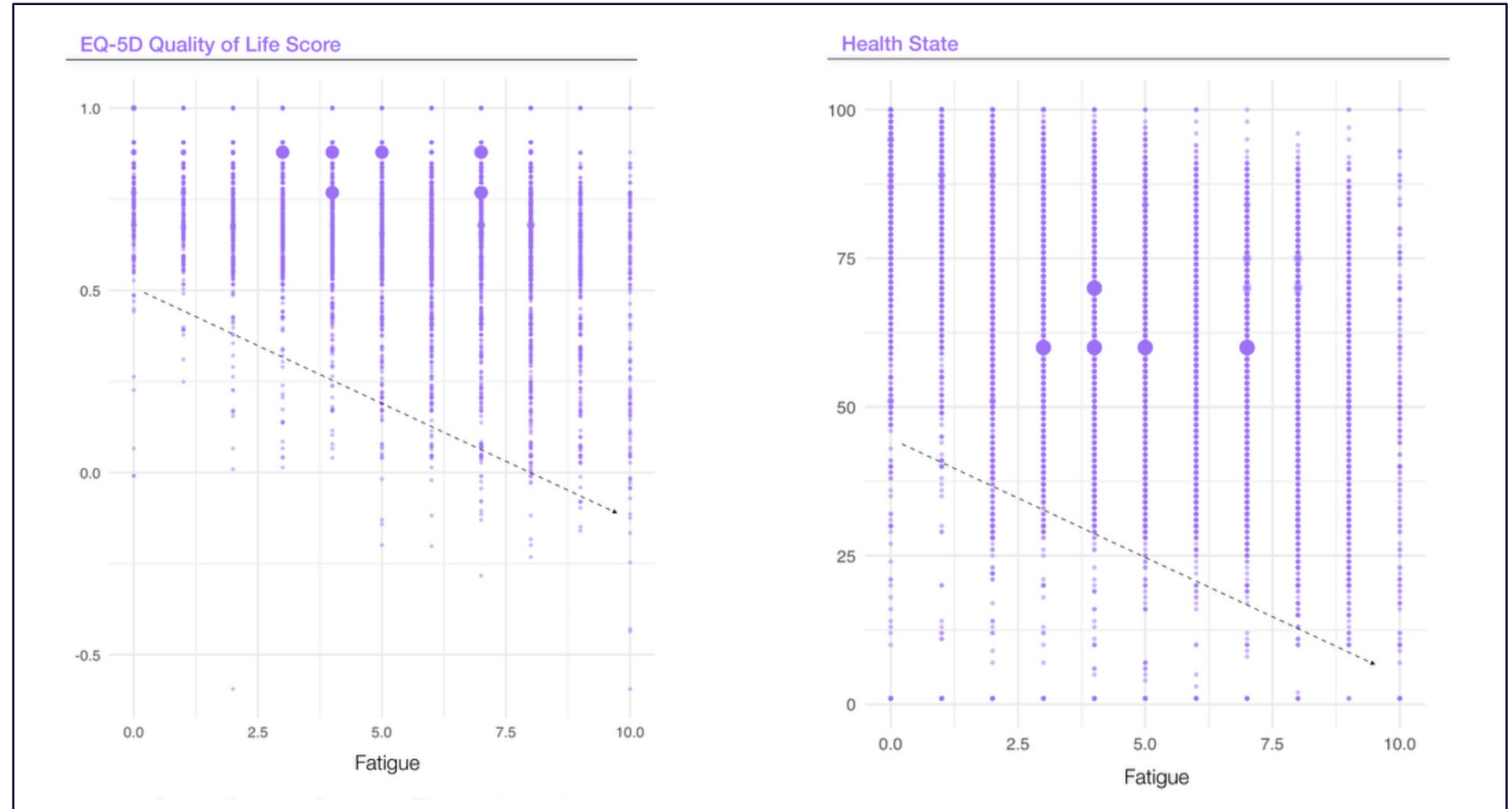
# Biometric Data

Remote monitoring data  
is pulled from the  
Withings ScanWatch2  
and App into the MyMPN  
Voice App



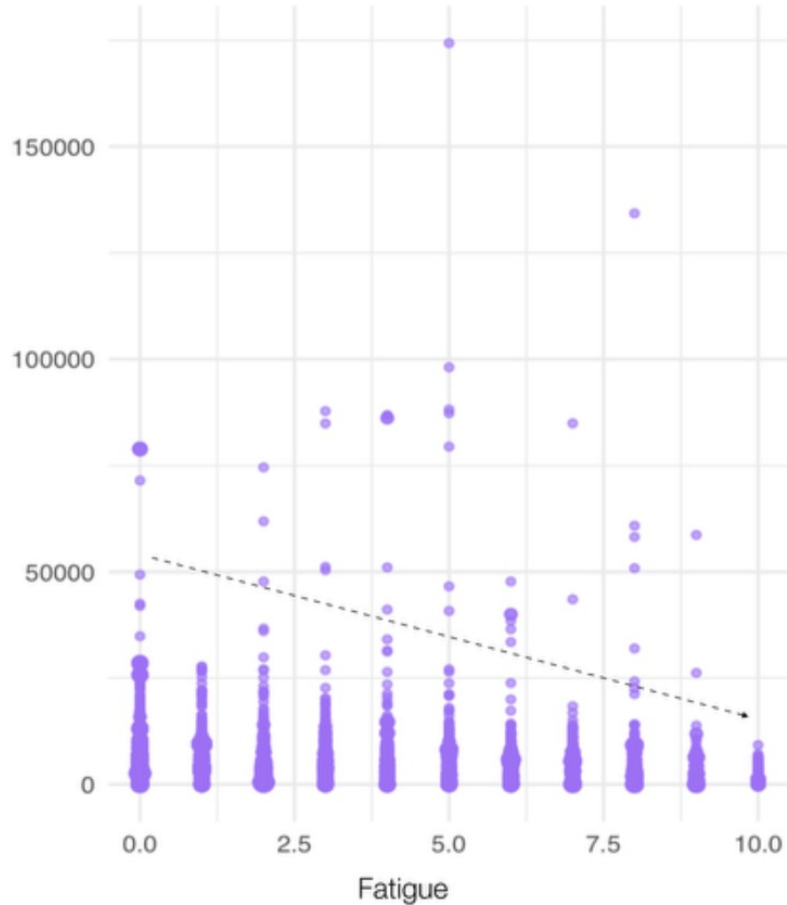
# Fatigue and Correlation with other Patient Reported Outcome Data

- Persistent, subjective sense of tiredness related to cancer or cancer therapy that interferes with usual functioning
- Most common symptom occurring in 81-95% percent of MPN patients

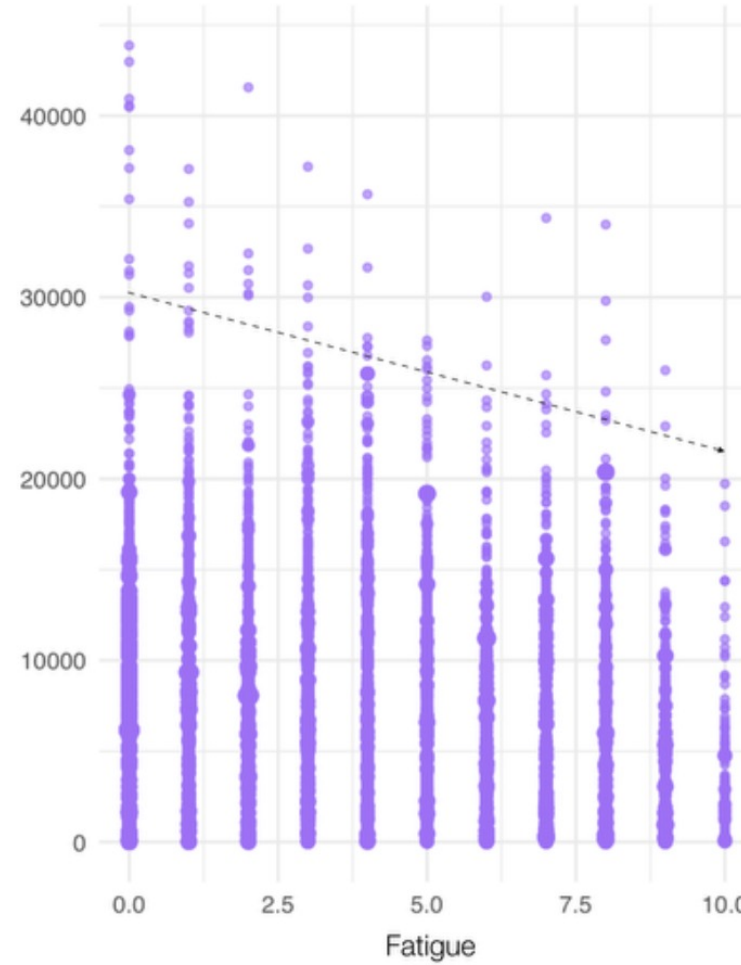


# Fatigue a major area of unmet need in MPN correlates with Biometric Data

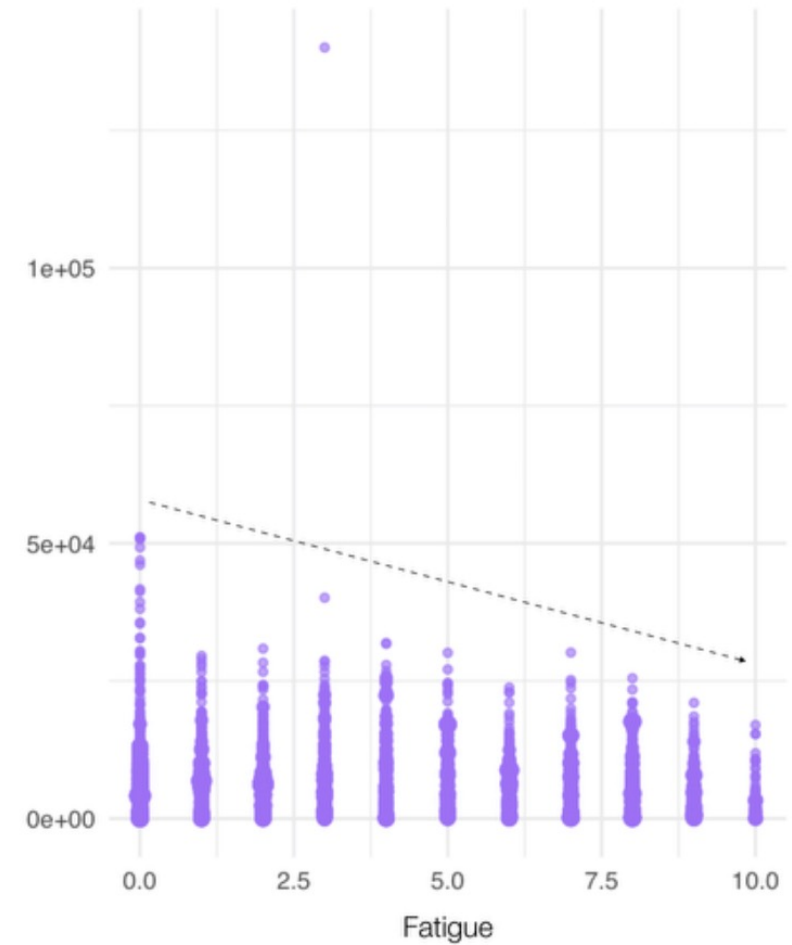
Active Duration



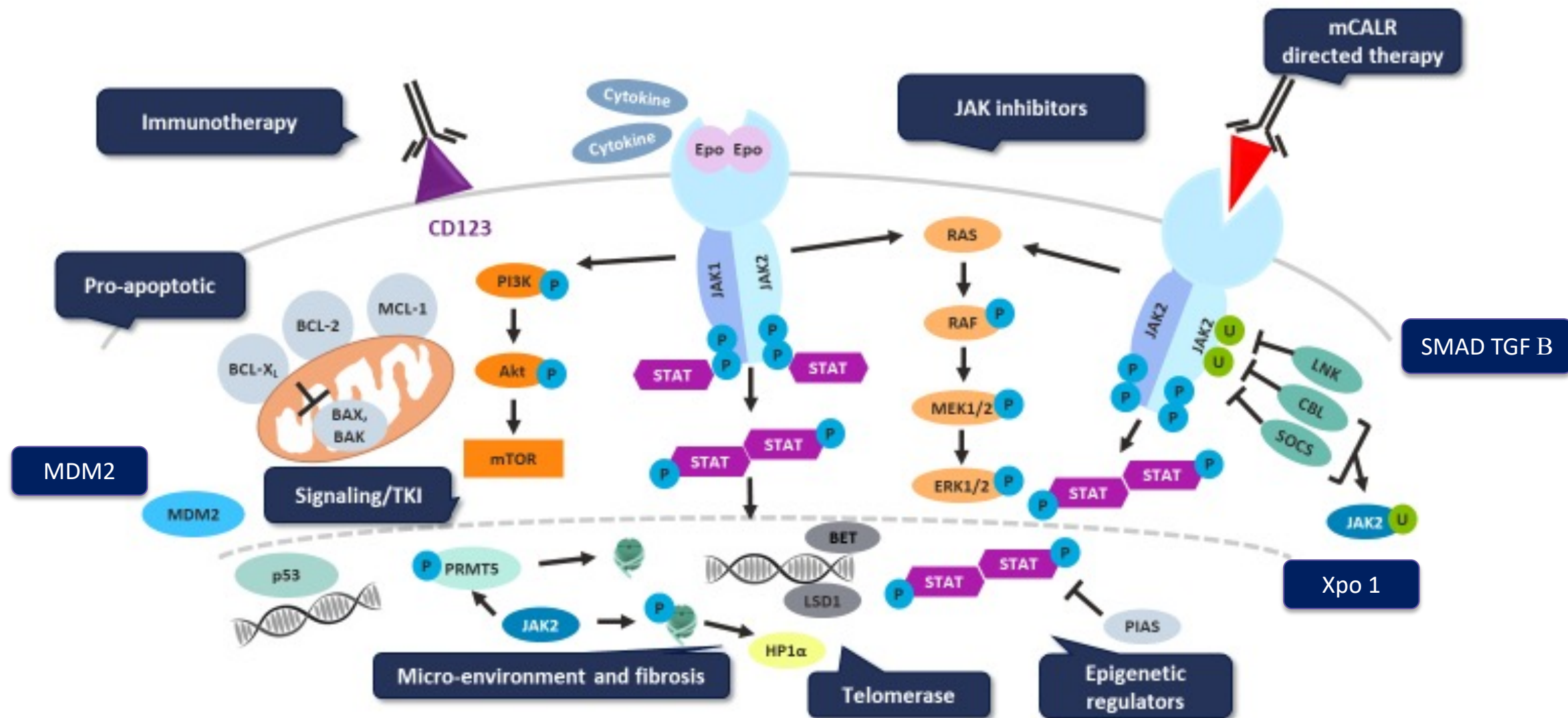
Steps Count



Distance Travelled



# Future therapies for the treatment of MF..



TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

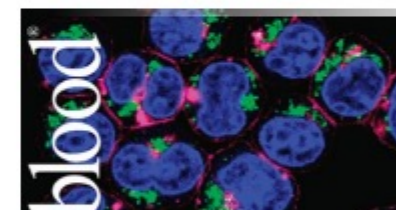
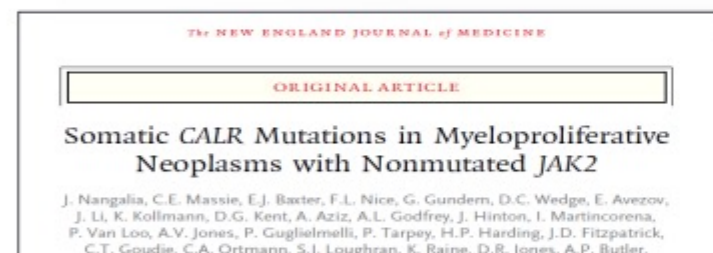
Adapted from: Dayer N & Assi R. *Oncol Hematol Rev* 2016; **12**:71–74; McLarnan DP & Harrison CN. *Br J Haematol* 2020; **191**:21–36; Schieber M, et al. *Blood Cancer J* 2019; **9**:74; Tremblay D & Mascarenhas J. *Cells* 2021; **10**:1034.

# CALR Mutation Discovery to Phase 1 Clinical Trial in <10 yrs

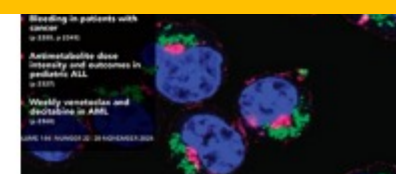
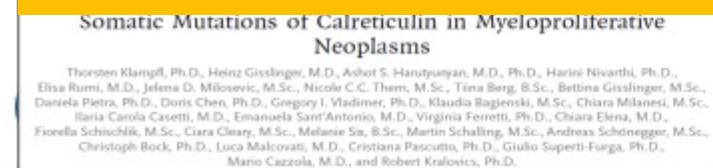


1<sup>st</sup>

- First mutCALR oncogene-targeted therapy
- Developed for patients with MPNs

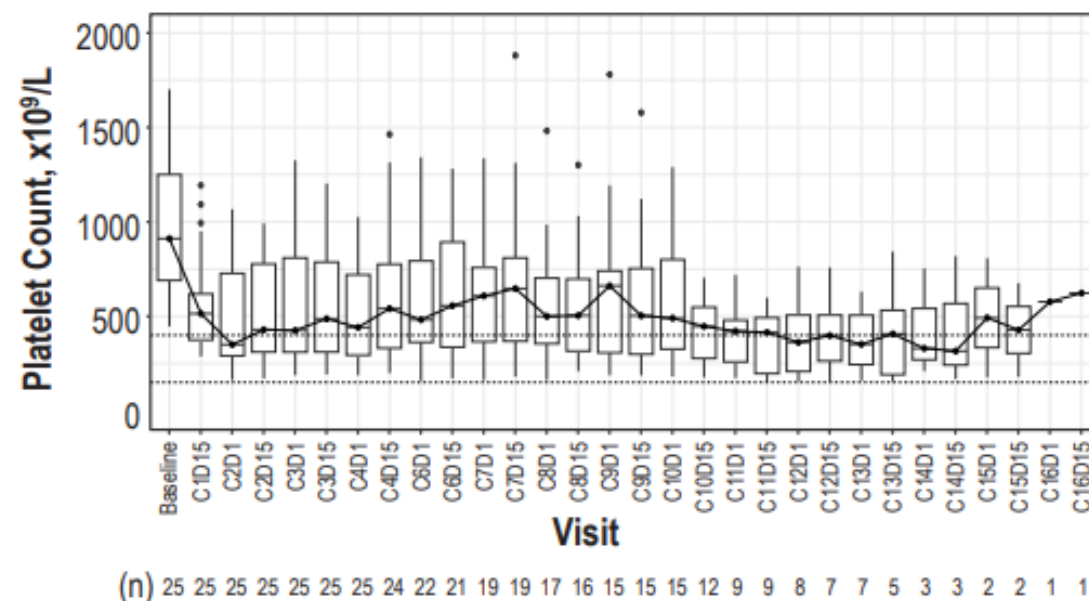


## Currently data only available for ET....

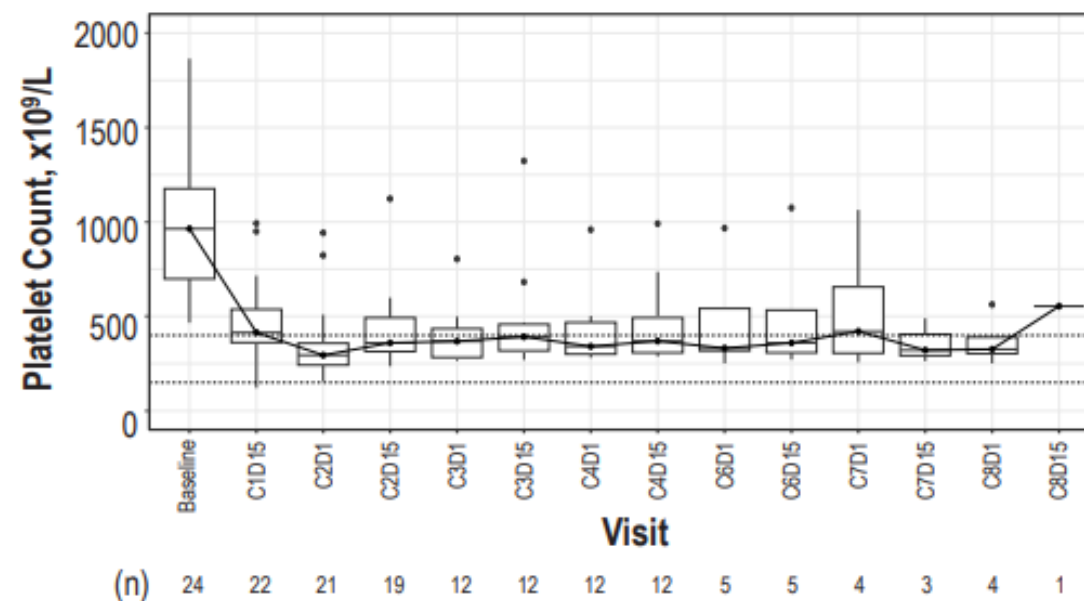


# Rapid and Durable Normalization of Platelet Counts Observed in Most Patients

Doses 24-250 mg\*



Doses 400-2500 mg†



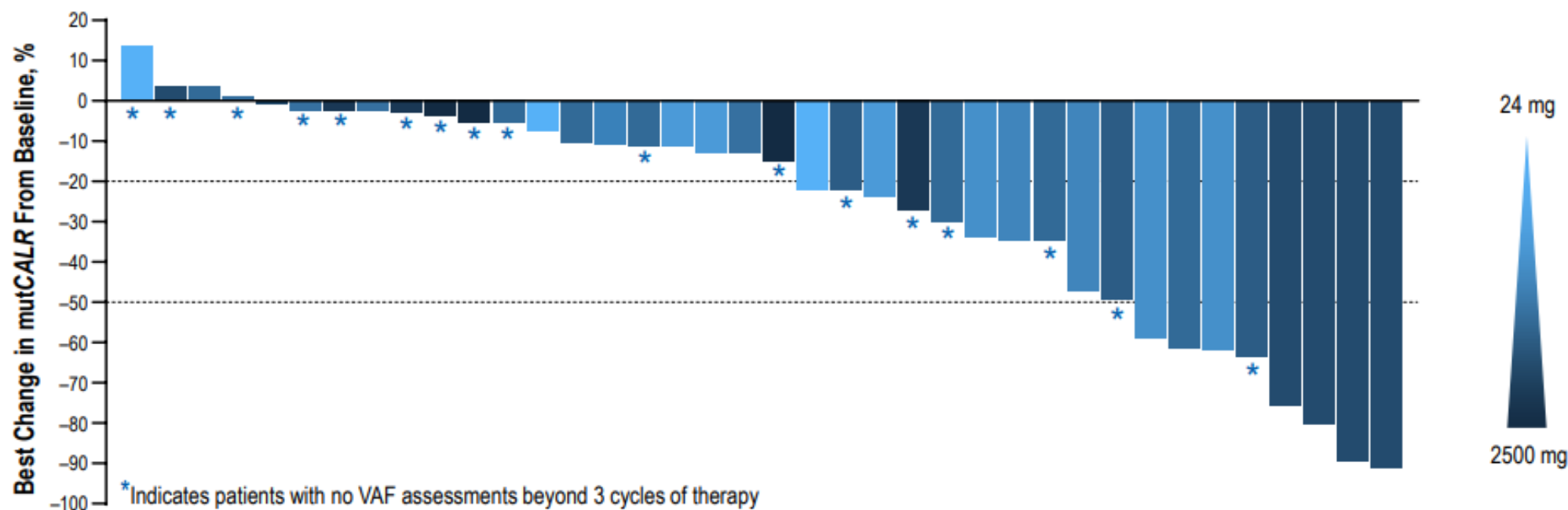
- Of the 31 patients that enrolled with concomitant cytoreductive therapy (hydroxyurea or anagrelide), 20 (65%) discontinued it and remained on study
- Thrombocytopenia was not observed in any patient
- Doses of  $\geq 400$  mg produced higher frequency of platelet count normalization

Dotted lines indicate upper and lower limit of normal. Boxes denote the first and third quartiles, lines represent the median. Number of patients with available data at each visit is noted below the x axis.

\*24 mg (n=3), 50 mg (n=3), 70 mg (n=3), 100 mg (n=3), 200 mg (n=5), 250 mg (n=8). †400 mg (n=5), 750 mg (n=9), 1500 mg (n=6), 2500 mg (n=4). C, cycle; D, day.

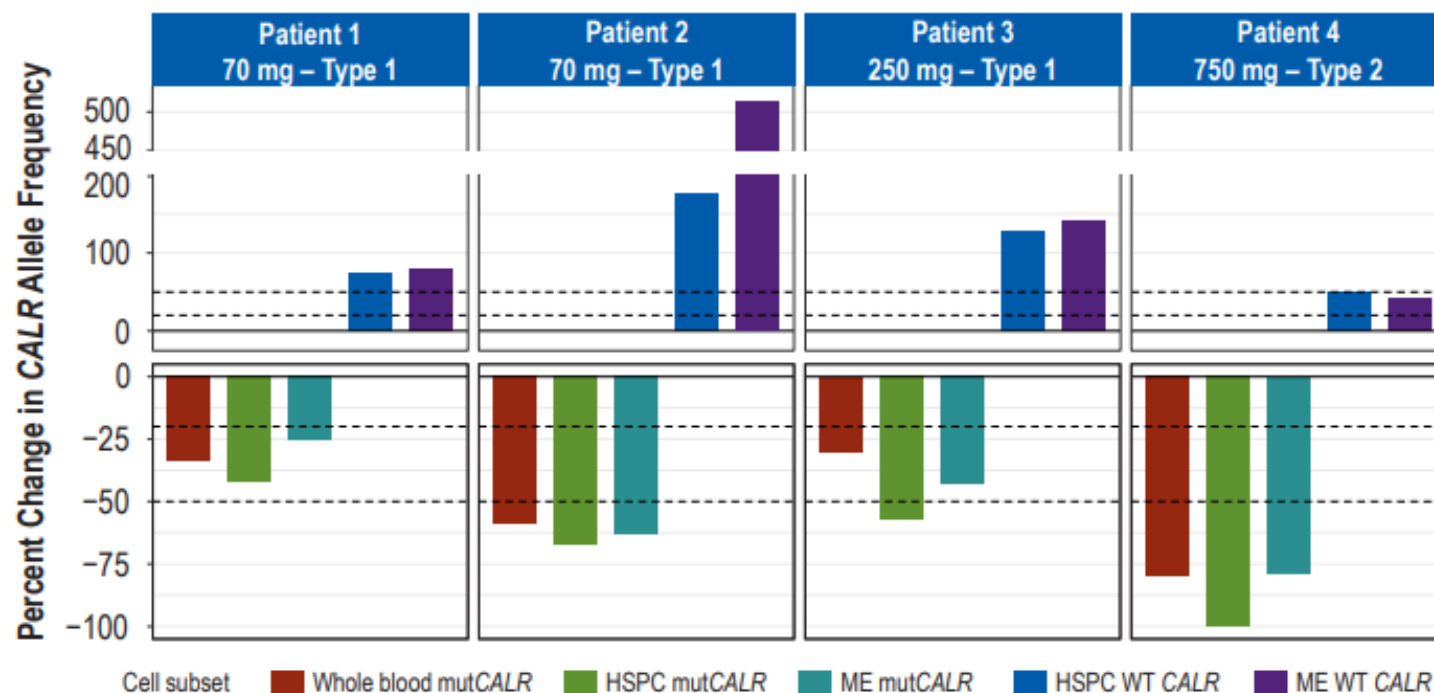
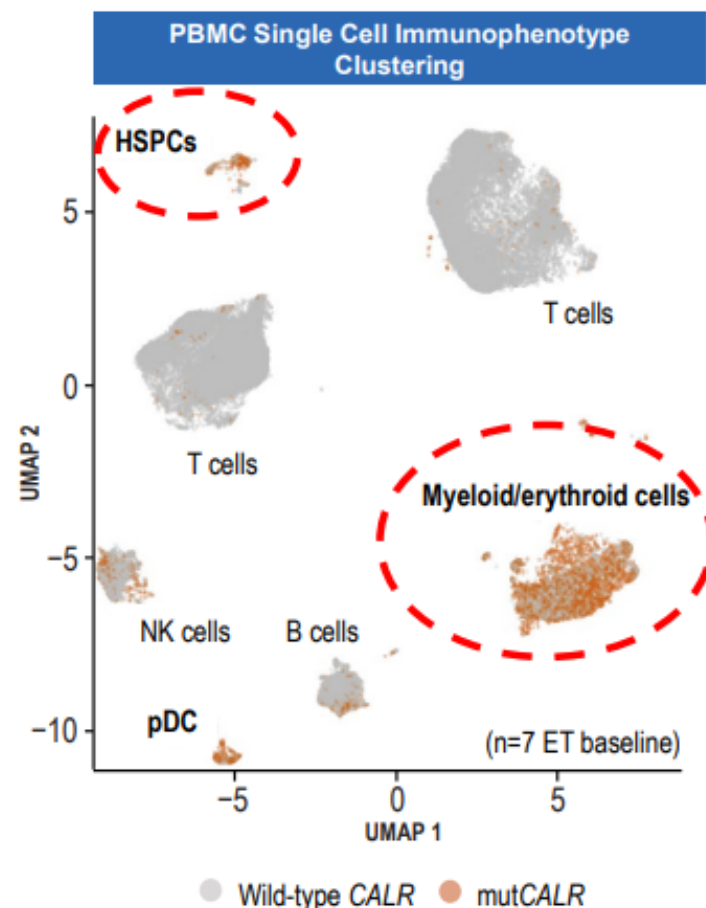
# Molecular Responses Are Rapid and Frequent

- A reduction in mutCALR VAF from baseline occurred in 34/38 (89%) evaluable patients
  - 18/38 (47%) achieved >20% best reduction in VAF
  - 8/38 (21%) achieved >50% best reduction in VAF
- A reduction of  $\geq 20\%$  VAF occurred within 6 cycles of therapy for all 18 responders
- All 18 molecular responders achieved a hematological response of CR or PR



Dotted lines represent 20% and 50% VAF thresholds. 1 cycle = 28 days or 2 doses. CR, complete response; mutCALR, mutations in calreticulin; PR, partial response; VAF, variant allele frequency.

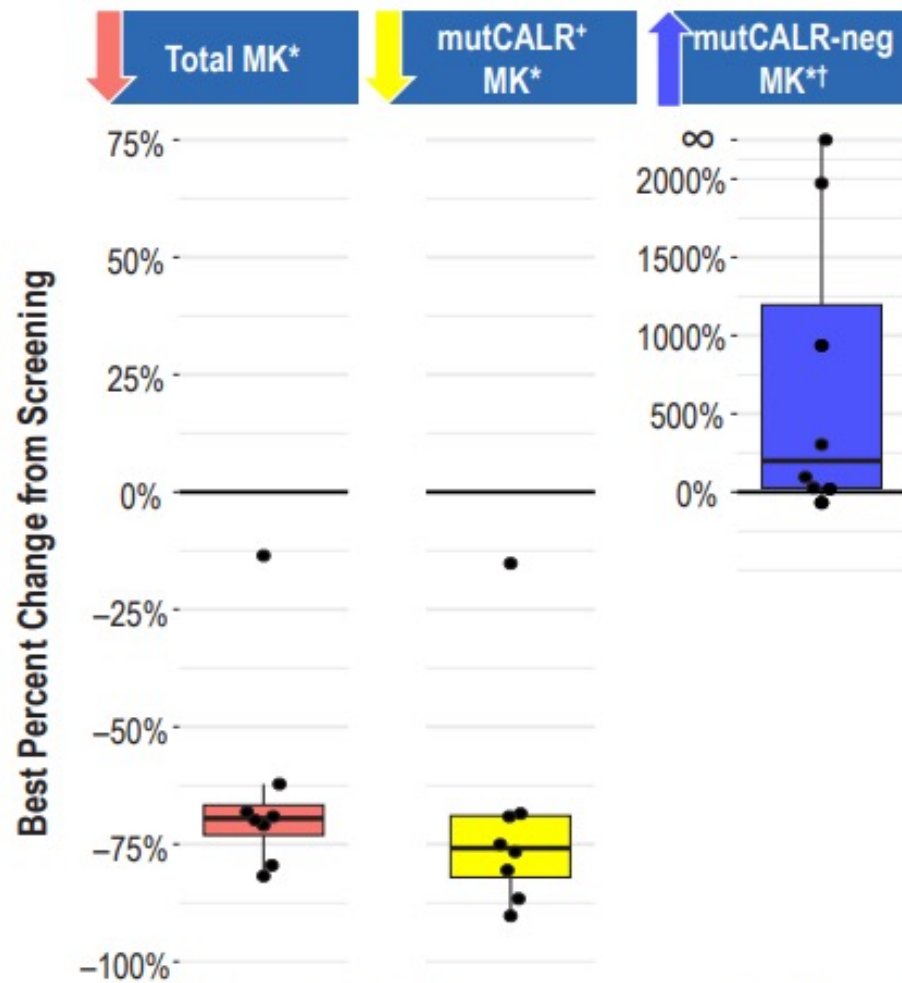
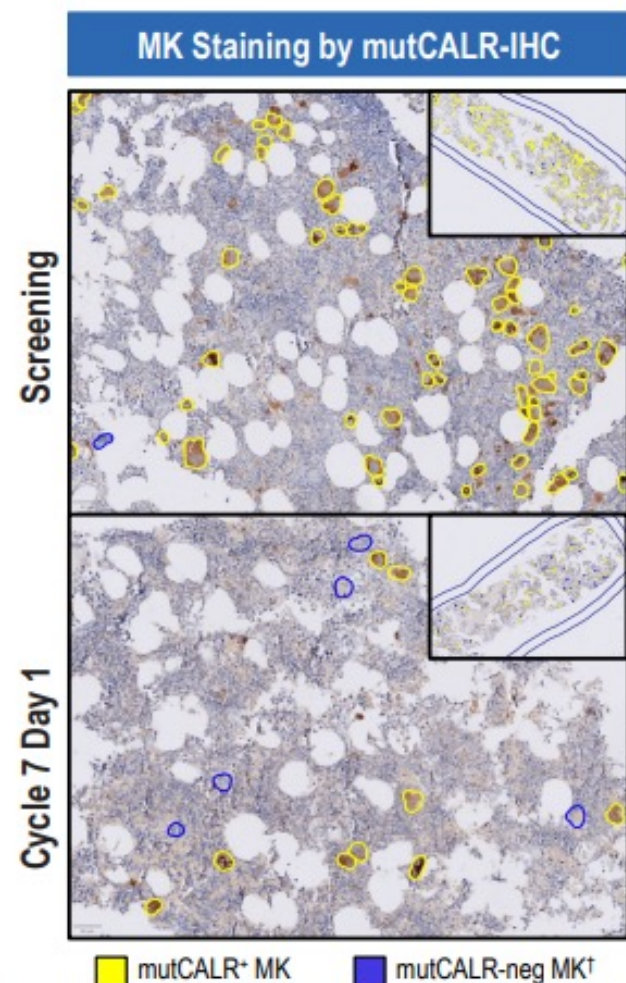
# Reduction of mutCALR<sup>+</sup> HSPCs and Myeloid/Erythroid Cells in Clinical Responders



- Reduction of mutCALR VAF in HSPCs is deeper than in whole blood VAF
- Reduction of mutant populations (HSPC and ME) is accompanied by significant increases in CALR WT cell fractions indicating a shift to normal hematopoiesis

Single-cell sequencing (Tapestri™) conducted on PBMCs collected at C1D1 and C4D1. Cells were clustered and visualized using a UMAP based on cell surface expression of 46 proteins. CALR, calreticulin; ET, essential thrombocythemia; HSPCs, hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells; ME, myeloid/erythroid; mutCALR, mutations in calreticulin; NK, natural killer; PBMC, peripheral blood mononuclear cells; pDC, plasmacytoid dendritic cells; scDNA, single-cell deoxyribonucleic acid; UMAP, Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection; WT, wild-type; VAF, variant allele frequency.

# Reduction in mutCALR<sup>+</sup> Megakaryocytes in the Bone Marrow of Clinical Responders



In 8 patients with hematologic response after 6 cycles of treatment:

- Total number of megakaryocytes (MK) decreased
- Fraction of mutCALR<sup>+</sup> MKs decreased
- Fraction of mutCALR negative MKs increased

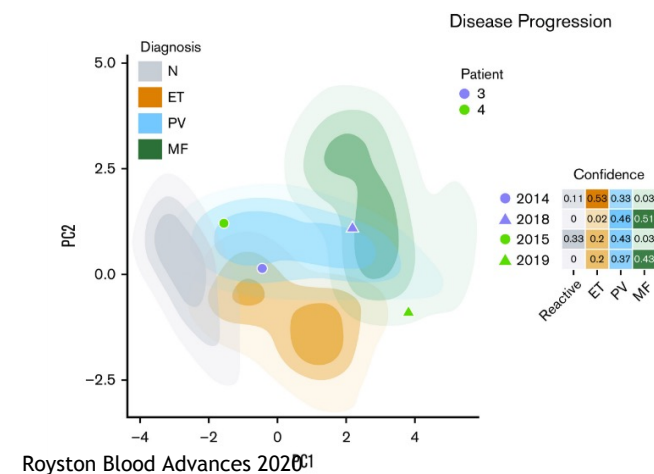
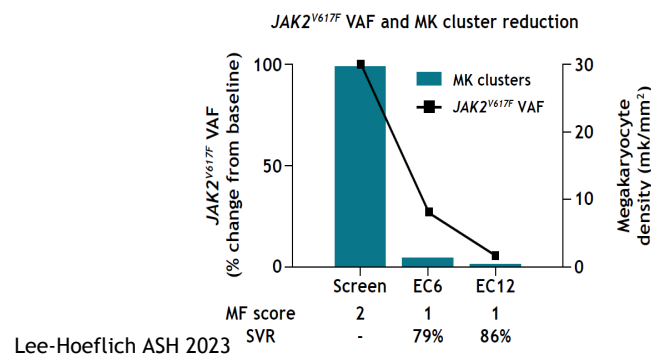
\*Best % change in total, mutCALR<sup>+</sup>, or mutCALR-neg MKs in hematologic responders with available data (n=8), dose range 24 mg-250 mg. <sup>†</sup>Undetectable mutCALR protein by IHC. Bone marrow biopsies stained for mutCALR using mutant-specific IHC. MKs quantified by semi-automated pathology scoring. CALR, calreticulin; IHC, immunohistochemistry; MK, megakaryocytes; mutCALR, mutations in

# What are potential candidates for defining improved response in MF..... ?

- Better or more durable spleen response
- Change in driver mutation (or indeed non-driver mutation)
- Change in BM fibrosis / megakaryocytes etc

AI algorithms may be beneficial

- Uncertain if we should beat TSS with JAKi



**THANK  
YOU**



## International colleagues:

Ruben Mesa  
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Francesco Passamonti  
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John Mascarenhas  
Naveen Pemmaraju  
Jan Cools



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