

# **Imatinib versus a 2nd generation TKI for the first line of therapy: how we can tip the balance between efficacy and quality of life**

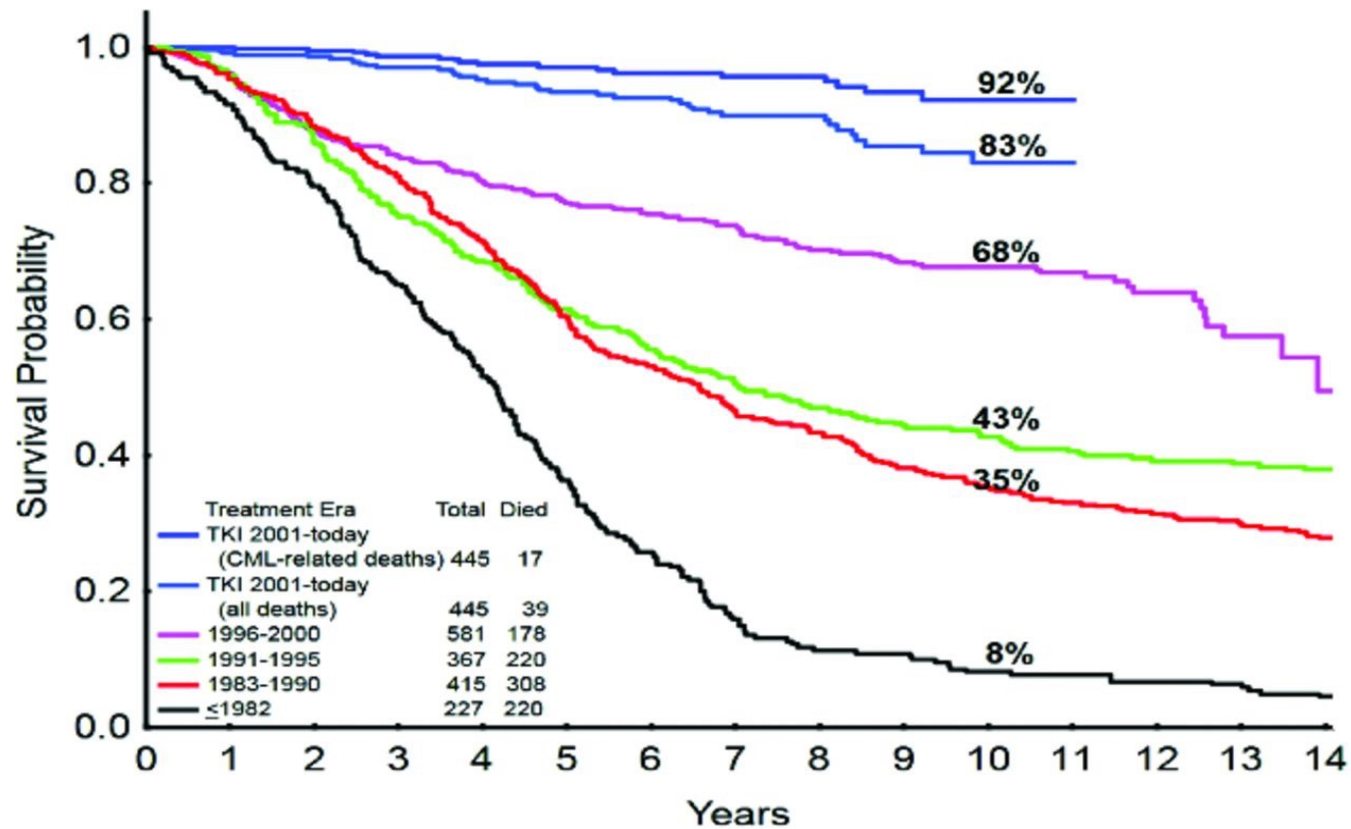
**Mario Tiribelli**

**Clinica Ematologica - Udine**

# CML: treatment goals in 2022

- **Overall survival**
- **Progression free survival**
- **Quality of life**
- **Good tolerability**
- **Lack of long term toxicity**
- **Chance to achieve treatment free remission**
- **Costs ?**

# Survival with CML over time



Mughal T. et al. Haematologica 2016

# Evolution of scoring systems

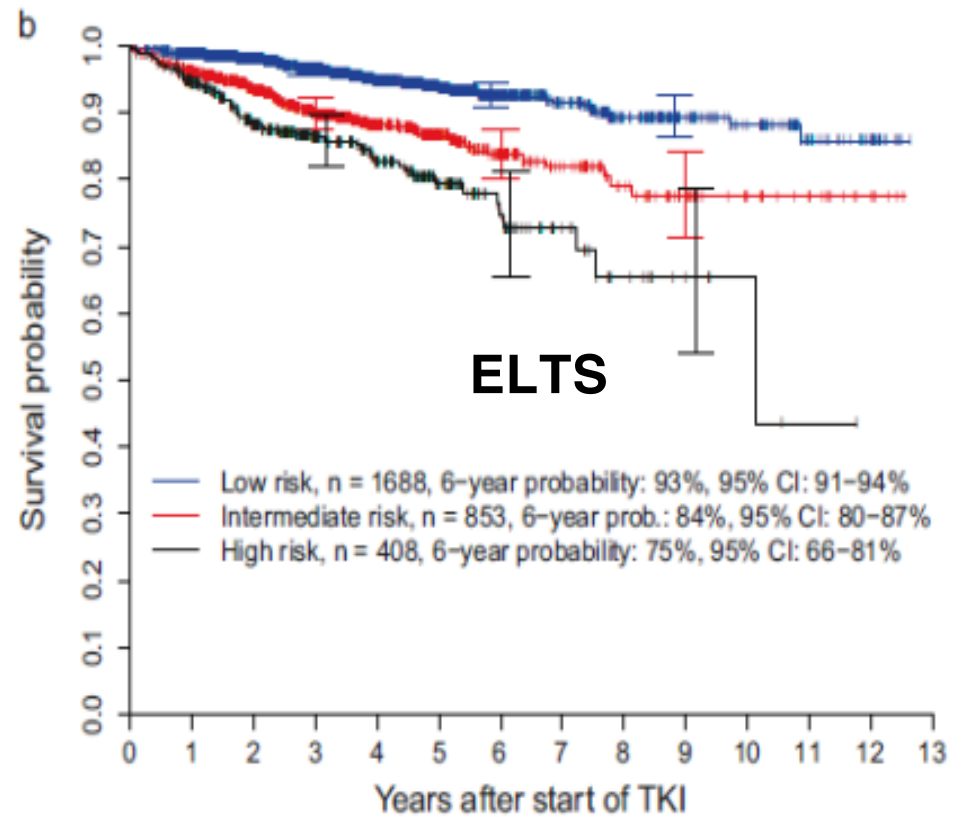
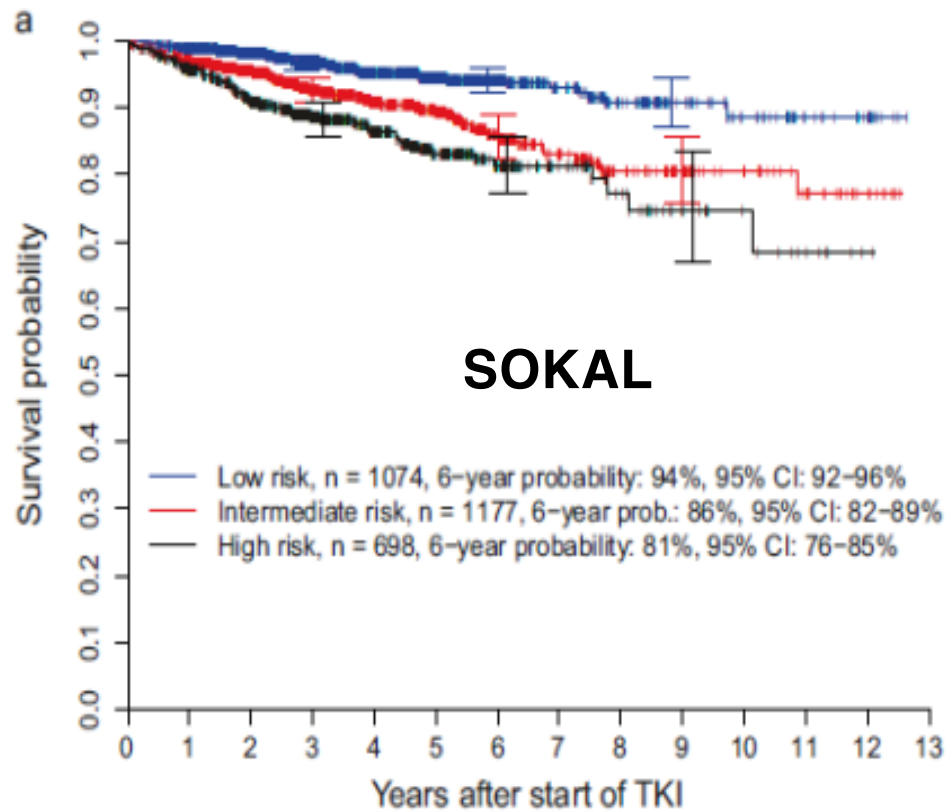
	<b>Sokal</b> <b>1984</b>	<b>EURO</b> <b>„Hasford“</b> <b>1998</b>	<b>EUTOS</b> <b>2011</b>	<b>European Long</b> <b>Term Survival</b> <b>2016*</b>
<b>Parameter</b>	Age Spleen Blasts Platelets	Age Spleen Blasts Platelets Eosinophils Basophils	Spleen    Basophils	Age Spleen Blasts Platelets
<b>Therapy</b> <b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Chemotherapy</b> <b>Survival</b>	<b>IFN</b> <b>Survival</b>	<b>Imatinib</b> <b>CCyR</b>	<b>Imatinib</b> <b>Survival</b> <b>(CML-rel. deaths)</b>

\*Pfirrmann et al, Leukemia 2016

# Outcome according to risk scores

## (b) Risk strata proportions and outcome

	Low risk		Intermediate risk		High risk	
<i>n</i> = 5154	Sokal	ELTS	Sokal	ELTS	Sokal	ELTS
%	38	55	38	28	23	13
10-year OS	89%	88%	81%	79%	75%	68%
6-year LRD	3%	2%	4%	5%	8%	12%



## The ELTS score should be preferred

	Optimal	Warning	Failure
Baseline	NA	High-risk ACA, <b>high-risk ELTS score</b>	NA
3 months	$\leq 10\%$	$> 10\%$	$> 10\%$ if confirmed within 1–3 months
6 months	$\leq 1\%$	$> 1-10\%$	$> 10\%$
12 months	$\leq 0.1\%$	$> 0.1-1\%$	$> 1\%$
Any time	$\leq 0.1\%$	$> 0.1-1\%$ , loss of $\leq 0.1\%$ (MMR) <sup>a</sup>	$> 1\%$ , resistance mutations, high-risk ACA

# Choice of front-line therapy



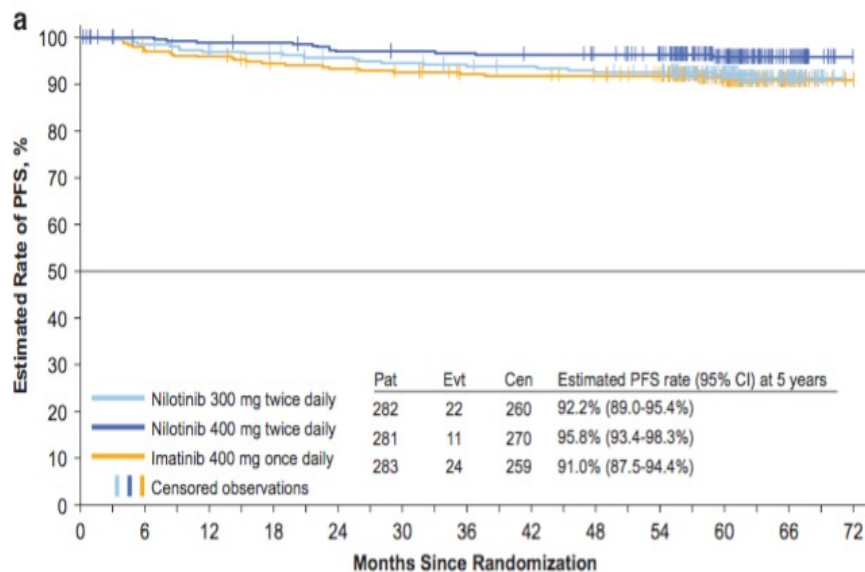
## European LeukemiaNet 2020 recommendations for treating chronic myeloid leukemia

A. Hochhaus<sup>1</sup> · M. Baccarani<sup>2</sup> · R. T. Silver<sup>3</sup> · C. Schiffer<sup>4</sup> · J. F. Apperley<sup>5</sup> · F. Cervantes<sup>6</sup> · R. E. Clark<sup>7</sup> · J. E. Cortes<sup>8</sup> · M. W. Deininger<sup>9</sup> · F. Guilhot<sup>10</sup> · H. Hjorth-Hansen<sup>11</sup> · T. P. Hughes<sup>12</sup> · J. J. W. M. Janssen<sup>13</sup> · H. M. Kantarjian<sup>14</sup> · D. W. Kim<sup>15</sup> · R. A. Larson<sup>16</sup> · J. H. Lipton<sup>17</sup> · F. X. Mahon<sup>18</sup> · J. Mayer<sup>19</sup> · F. Nicolini<sup>20</sup> · D. Niederwieser<sup>21</sup> · F. Pane<sup>22</sup> · J. P. Radich<sup>23</sup> · D. Rea<sup>24</sup> · J. Richter<sup>25</sup> · G. Rosti<sup>2</sup> · P. Rousselot<sup>26</sup> · G. Saglio<sup>27</sup> · S. Saußebe<sup>28</sup> · S. Soverini<sup>2</sup> · J. L. Steegmann<sup>29</sup> · A. Turkina<sup>30</sup> · A. Zaritsky<sup>31</sup> · R. Hehlmann<sup>28,32</sup>

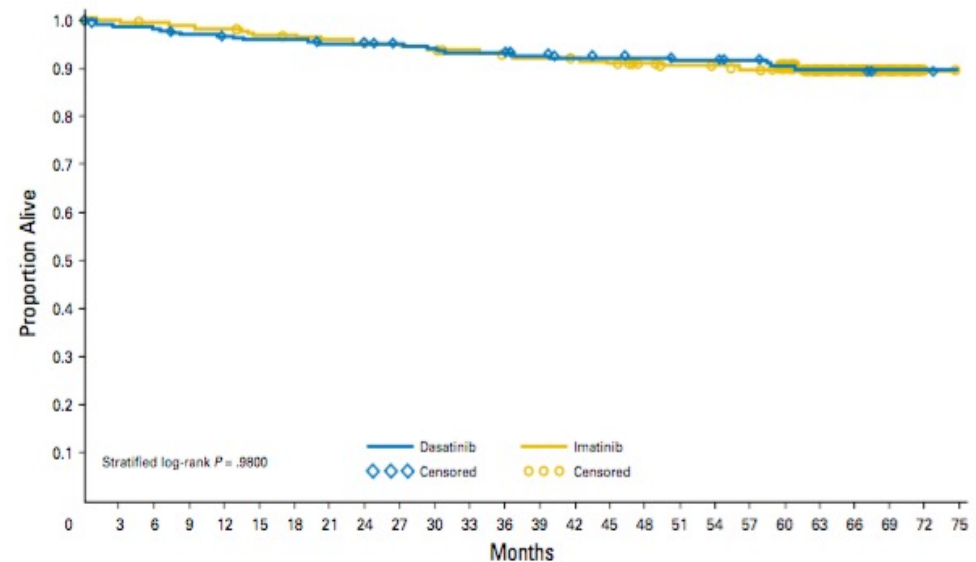
- With the exception of pregnancy, **first-line treatment is a TKI**
- Currently, 4 TKIs have been approved for first-line treatment by the FDA and EMA: **imatinib, dasatinib, nilotinib** and **bosutinib** (**radotinib** approved in South Korea only)
- Second generation TKIs have been tested against imatinib in company-sponsored trials
- They have never been tested against each other
- **Comparisons among these trials, and of these trials with academic studies, are difficult**

# RCT of Imatinib vs 2G-TKIs: OS is similar

## ENESTnd\*: Nilotinib vs Imatinib



## DASISION\*\*: Dasatinib vs Imatinib



\*Hochhaus A. et al. Leukemia 2016

\*\* Cortes J. et al. J Clin Oncol 2016

## RCT of Imatinib vs 2G-TKIs: risk of progression to AP/BC

5-year risk (ITT)

n

**Dasatinib vs Imatinib**

**12 vs 19**

**Nilotinib vs Imatinib**

**10 vs 21**

**(rare in low Sokal risk)**

Hochhaus A. et al. Leukemia 2016

Cortes J. et al. J Clin Oncol 2016

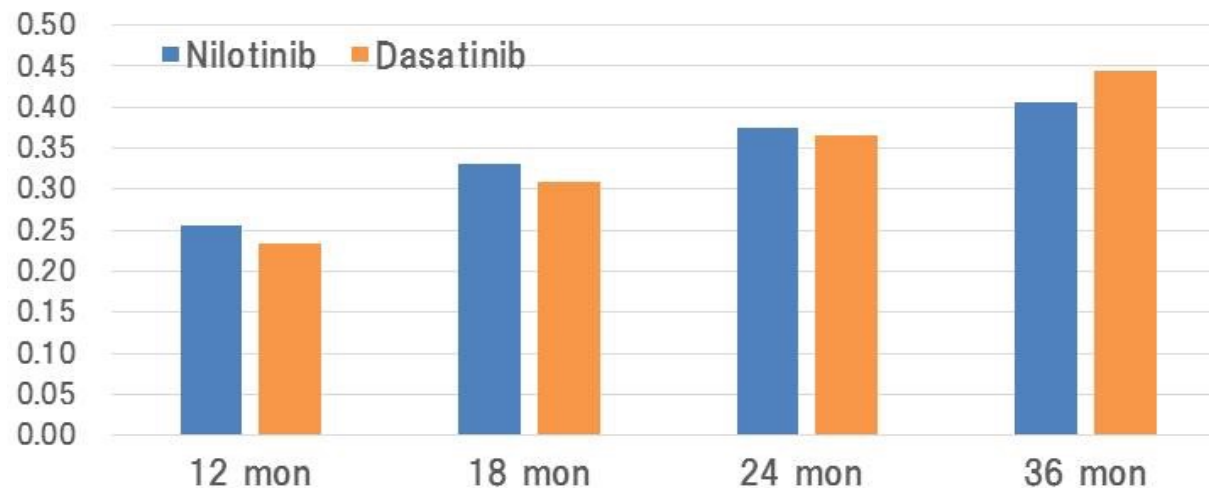
## RCT of Imatinib vs 2G-TKIs: molecular responses

	MMR by 5 years	MR <sup>4.5</sup>	≤10% at 3 months (EMR)
<b>DAS vs IM</b>	<b>76%</b> 64%	<b>42%</b> 33%	<b>84%</b> 64%
<b>NIL vs IM</b>	<b>77%</b> 60%	<b>54%</b> 31%	<b>91%</b> 67%

Hochhaus A. et al. Leukemia 2016  
 Cortes J. et al. J Clin Oncol 2016

## Nilotinib vs. Dasatinib for newly diagnosed CML: prospective randomized phase III study JALSG CML212

Cumulative Achievement of MR4.5



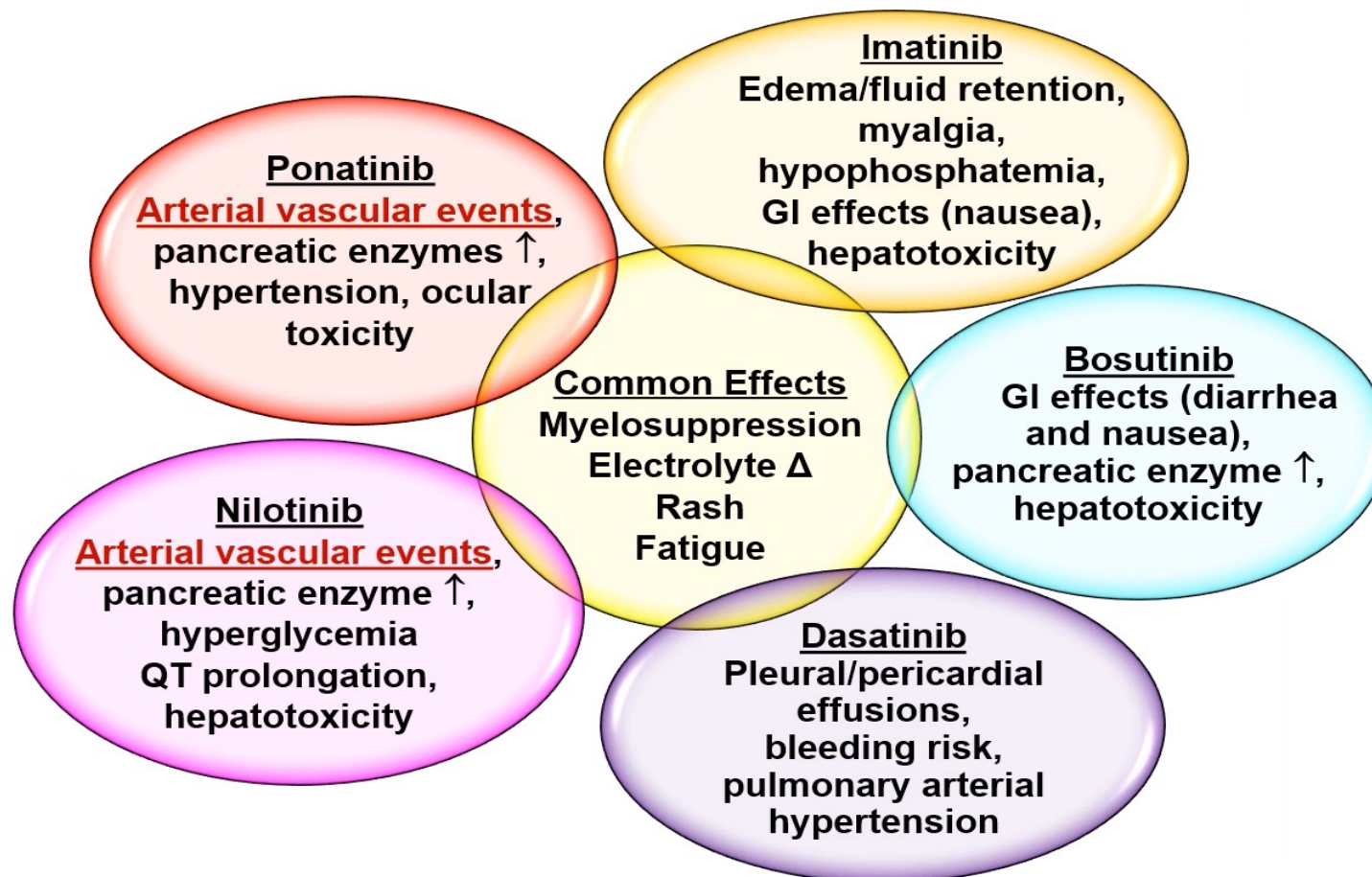
**“Based on these results, we consider that nilotinib and dasatinib are equally effective for *de novo* CML-CP patients in achieving MR<sup>4.5</sup> as well as in achieving CCyR and MMR in terms of both frequencies and times to achievement with similar continuity.”**

Matsumura I. et al. ASH 2020

# First-line Imatinib vs 2G/3G-TKIs: metanalysis

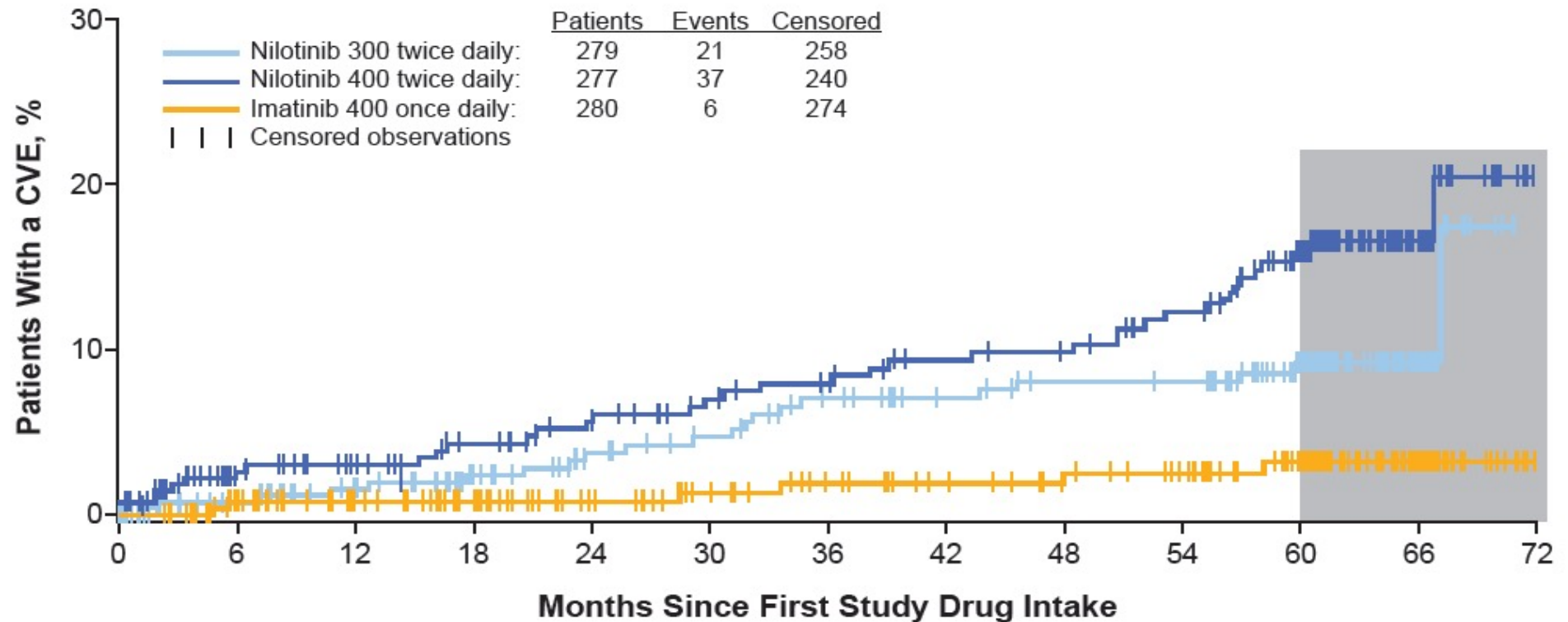
<b>Outcome efficacy*</b>	<b>No. of RCTs</b>	<b>No. of pts</b>	<b>RR†</b>	<b>95% CI†</b>
EMR at 3 mo	6	2182	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.27-1.41</b>
MMR at 12 mo	6	2208	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.32-1.75</b>
MR4 at any time	7	2331	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.32-2.11</b>
CCyR at 12 mo	5	1553	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.04-1.22</b>
CCyR by 12 mo	5	2204	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.09-1.22</b>
MMR at 3 mo	5	1823	<b>4.50</b>	<b>2.23-9.09</b>
MR4.5 at any time	6	1930	<b>2.65</b>	<b>1.44-4.88</b>
AP/BP during study treatment	6	2411	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.25-0.73</b>
Discontinued any time	7	2715	1.00	0.81-1.24

# Common and unique toxicities of TKIs in CML



# RCT of Imatinib vs 2G-TKIs: toxicities

## ENESTnd (Nilotinib vs Imatinib): CV events

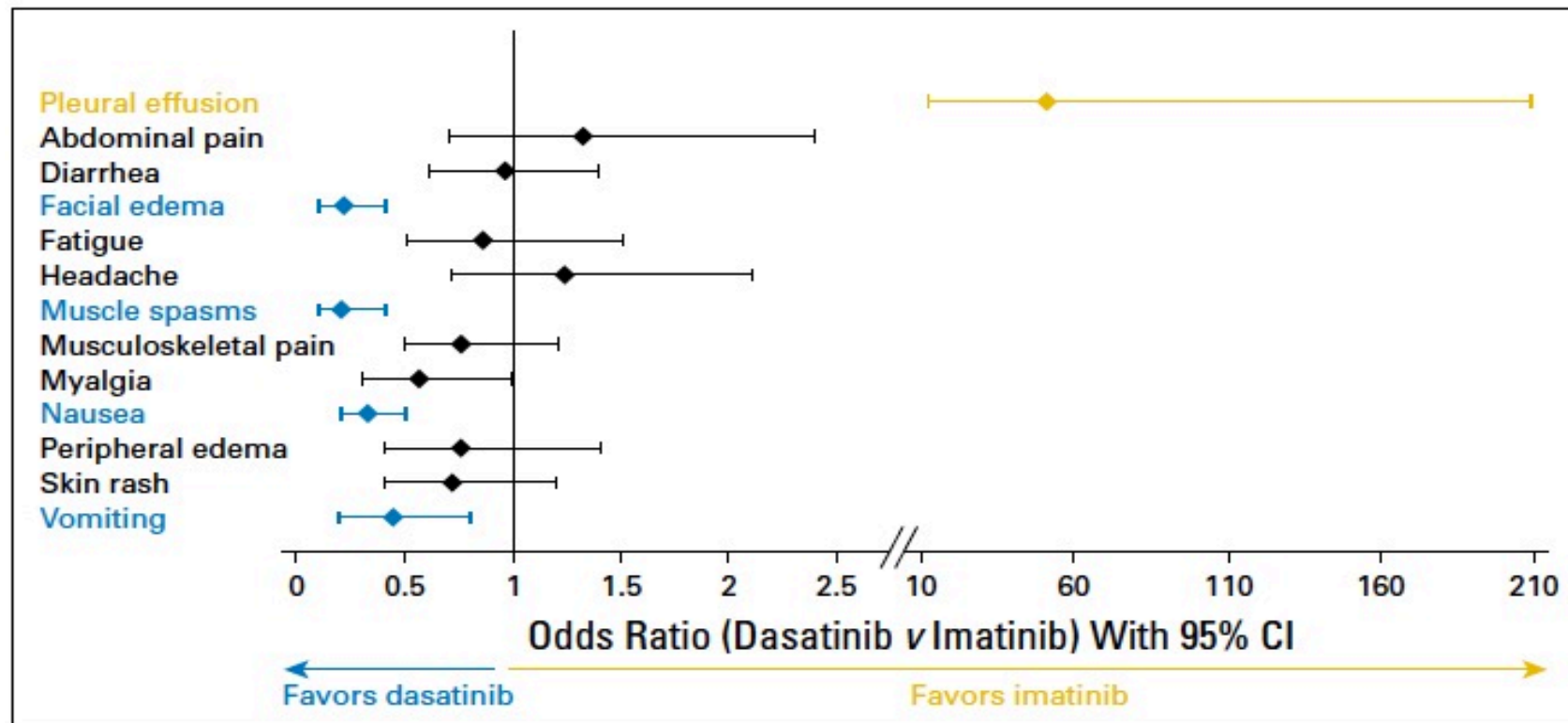


Hochhaus A. et al. Leukemia 2016



# RCT of Imatinib vs 2G-TKIs: toxicities

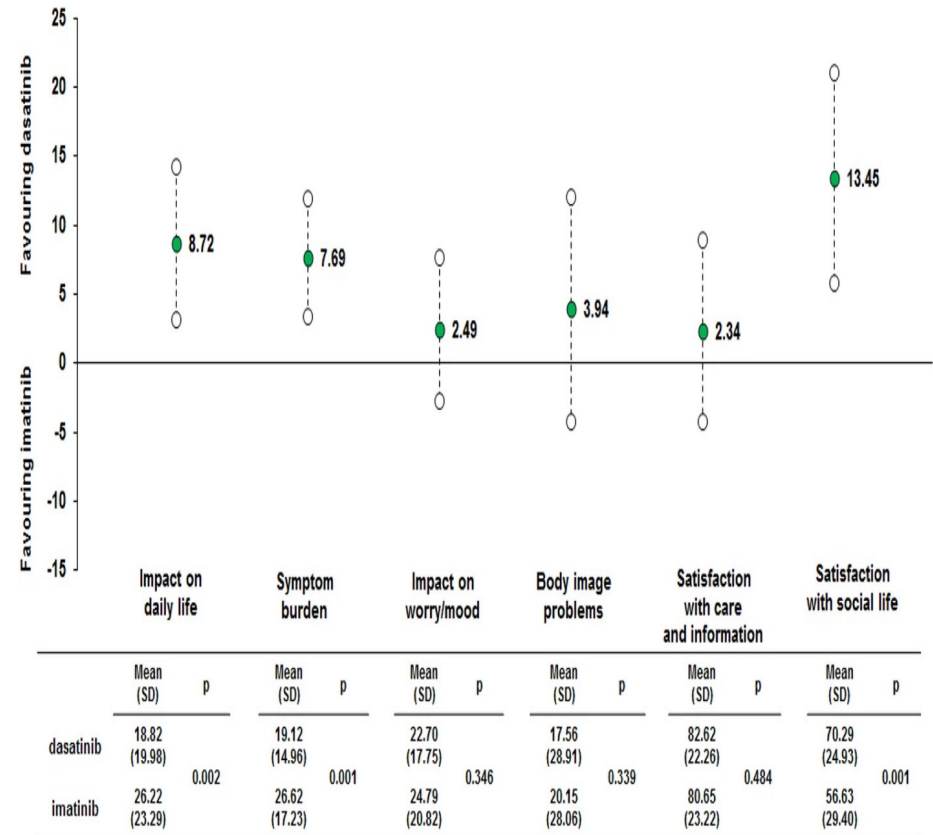
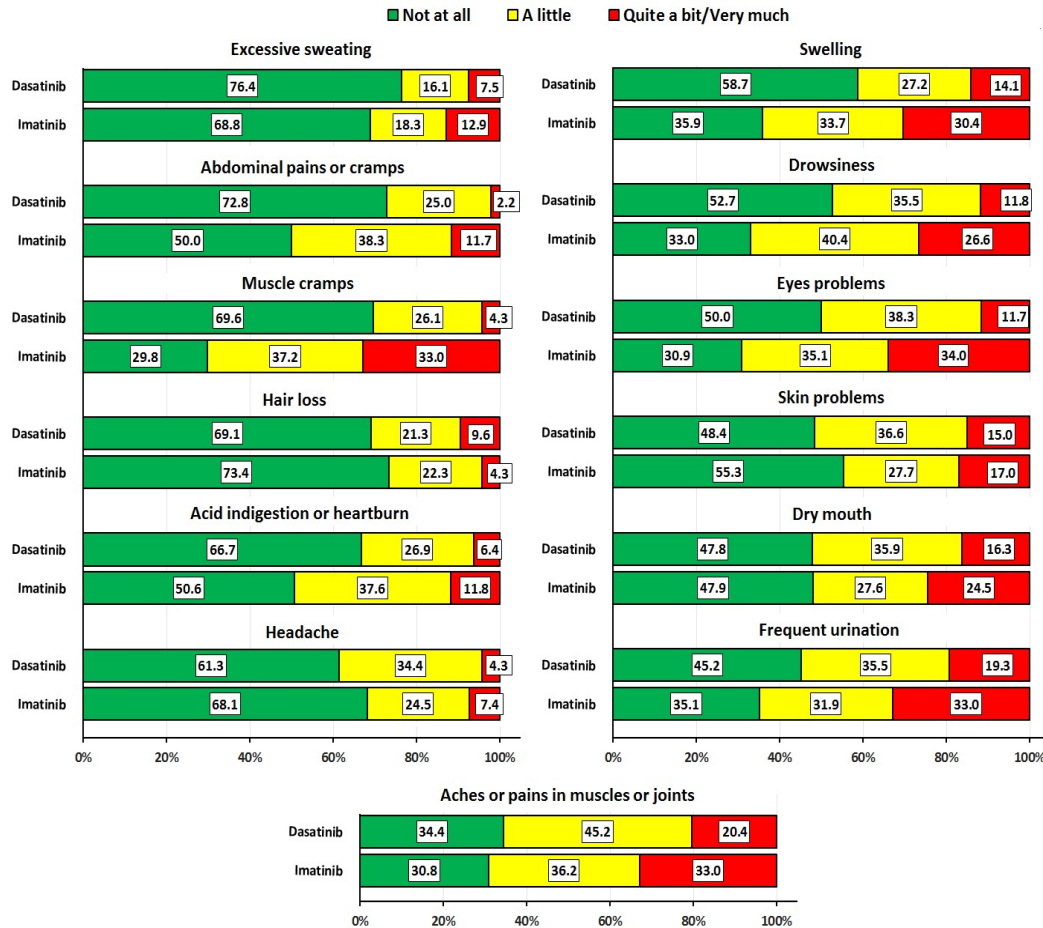
## DASISION (Dasatinib vs Imatinib)



# First-line Imatinib vs 2G/3G-TKIs: metanalysis

Outcome toxicity: grade 3-4*,†	No. of RCTs	No. of pts	RR‡	95% CI‡
Anemia	7	2704	1.17	0.80-1.72
Neutropenia	7	2704	0.69	0.46-1.02
Thrombocytopenia	7	2704	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.17-2.05</b>
Cardiovascular events	7	2704	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.32-3.87</b>
Cutaneous effects	7	2704	0.73	0.21-2.47
GI effects	7	2704	1.80	0.67-4.84
Fluid retention§	7	2704	<b>3.21</b>	<b>1.09-9.48</b>
Infectious events	7	2704	1.11	0.54-2.28
Pancreatic effects	5	2413	<b>2.24</b>	<b>1.29-3.87</b>
Hepatic effects	6	2459	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.21-7.51</b>
Musculoskeletal disorders	6	2658	0.76	0.36-1.62
QT prolongation	5	2352	0.82	0.39-1.73

# ...but QoL seems superior with 2GTKIs (at least in youngs)



Efficace F. et al. Leukemia 2020

## TKI selection based on comorbidities

Comorbidity	Preferred	Less preferred
Diabetes	Imatinib, Dasatinib, Bosutinib	Nilotinib, Ponatinib
Pulmonary disease	Imatinib, Nilotinib, Ponatinib	Dasatinib, (Bosutinib?)
Gastrointestinal issues	Nilotinib, Dasatinib, Ponatinib	Bosutinib, (Imatinib?)
Cardio-vascular disease	Imatinib, Bosutinib	Nilotinib, Ponatinib, (Dasatinib?)
Peripheral arterial disease	Imatinib, Bosutinib, Dasatinib	Nilotinib, Ponatinib
Liver disease	Dasatinib, (Nilotinib?)	Bosutinib, Ponatinib, (Imatinib?)
Renal disease	Nilotinib, Dasatinib, Ponatinib	Bosutinib, Imatinib

## MANAGING CML FOR TREATMENT-FREE REMISSION

Project aim

Delphi-like

**A consensus**

- the asse

- the defi

treatme

- **the choice of the TKI for first-line treatment**

TFR.

on Centers.

of first-line



Baccarani M. et al. Blood Adv 2019

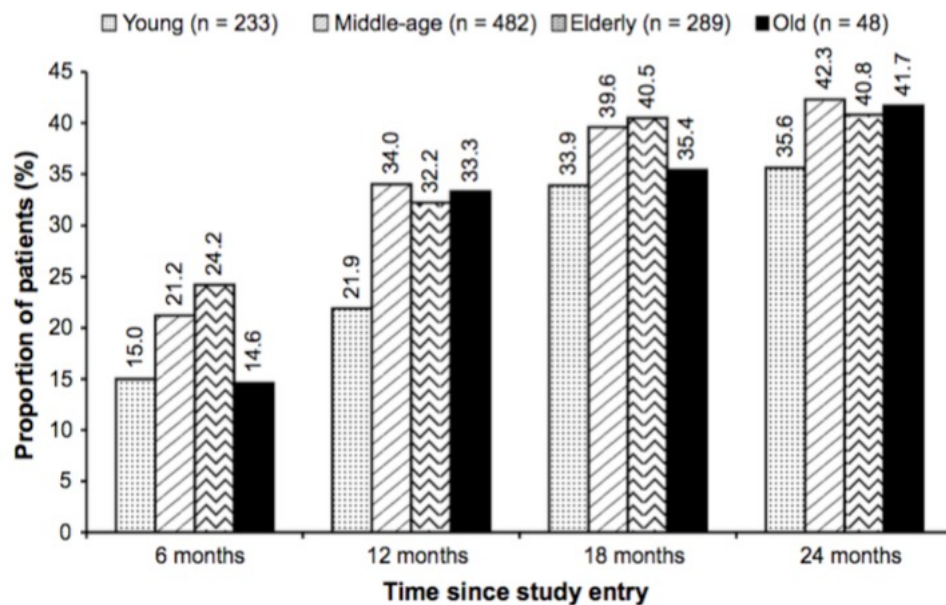
## The choice of first-line treatment

	18-40 yrs	41-65 yrs	66-80 yrs	> 80 yrs
Low risk	2GTKIs	IM – 2GTKIs	IM	IM
Intermediate risk	2GTKIs	2GTKIs	IM – 2GTKIs	IM
High risk	2GTKIs	2GTKIs	IM – 2GTKIs	IM

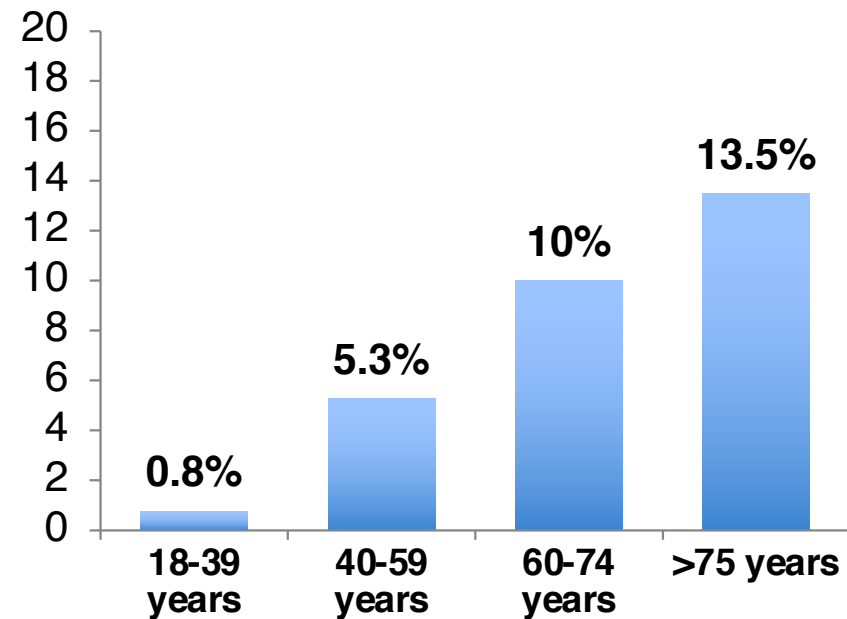
# Age or Comorbidities?

# Efficacy and toxicity of frontline nilotinib across age groups

## Rates of MR<sup>4</sup>



## CV events





# Determinants of Choice of Front-Line Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor for Chronic Phase CML: a Study from the “Registro Italiano LMC” & “Campus CML”

**Mario Tiribelli<sup>1</sup>, Roberto Latagliata<sup>2</sup>, Massimo Breccia<sup>3</sup>, Isabella Capodanno<sup>4</sup>, Maria Cristina Miggianno<sup>5</sup>, Francesco Cavazzini<sup>6</sup>, Sabrina Leonetti Crescenzi<sup>7</sup>, Sabina Russo<sup>8</sup>, Mario Annunziata<sup>9</sup>, Federica Sorà<sup>10</sup>, Massimiliano Bonifacio<sup>11</sup>, Giovanni Caocci<sup>12</sup>, Giuseppina Loglisci<sup>13</sup>, Alessandro Maggi<sup>14</sup>, Gianni Binotto<sup>15</sup>, Elena Crisà<sup>16</sup>, Alessandra Iurlo<sup>17</sup>, Anna Rita Scortechini<sup>18</sup>, Anna Paola Leporace<sup>19</sup>, Rosaria Sancetta<sup>20</sup>, Pamela Murgano<sup>21</sup>, Concettina Ruggiero<sup>22</sup>, Giuseppe Saglio<sup>23</sup> and Giorgina Specchia<sup>24</sup>**

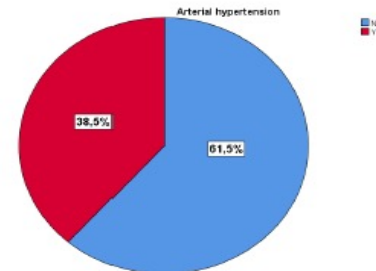
1. Division of Hematology and BMT, Department of Medical Area, University of Udine, Italy; 2. Hematology Unit, Ospedale Belcolle, Viterbo Italy; 3. Department of Cellular Biotechnologies and Hematology, “La Sapienza” University, Rome, Italy; 4. Hematology Unit, Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale-IRCCS, Reggio Emilia, Italy; 5. Hematology Department, San Bortolo Hospital, Vicenza, Italy; 6. Hematology Unit, University of Ferrara, Italy; 7. Hematology, San Giovanni Hospital, Rome, Italy; 8. Hematology, University of Messina Italy; 9. Hematology Unit, Cardarelli Hospital, Naples, Italy; 10. Institute of Hematology, Policlinico Universitario A. Gemelli, “Cattolica” University, Rome, Italy; 11. Department of Medicine, Section of Hematology, University of Verona, Italy; 12. Department of Medical Sciences and Public Health, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy; 13. Hematology, Vito Fazzi Hospital, Lecce, Italy; 14. Hematology, Ospedale S. G. Moscati, Taranto, Italy; 15. Department of Medicine, Hematology and Clinical Immunology, University of Padua, Italy; 16. Hematology, Ospedale Maggiore, Novara, Italy; 17. Division of Hematology, Foundation IRCCS Ca' Granda-Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Milan, Italy.; 18. Hematology Unit, Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Ospedali Riuniti, Ancona, Italy; 19. Hematology Unit Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Sant'Andrea, Roma, Italy; 20. Hematology Unit, Dell'Angelo Hospital, Venezia-Mestre, Italy; 21. Division of Hematology, Sant'Elia Hospital, Caltanissetta, Italy; 22. Division of Hematology, S. Eugenio Hospital, Rome, Italy; 23. Department of Clinical and Biological Sciences, University of Turin, Orbassano-Torino, Italy; 24. Department of Emergency and Organ Transplantation, Hematology Section, University of Bari, Bari, Italy.

**Presented at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ASH Annual Meeting and Exposition – abstract #3077**

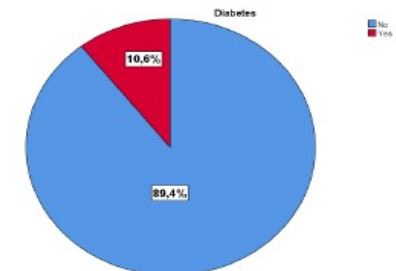


## MAIN CONCOMITANT DISEASES

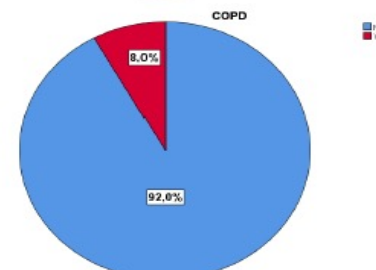
**Arterial hypertension** 547/1419 (38.5%)



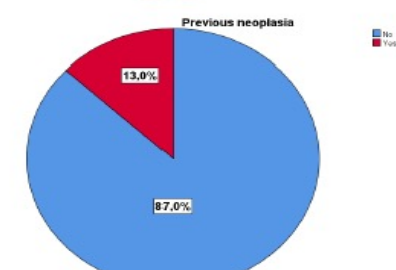
**Diabetes** 150/1421 (10.6%)



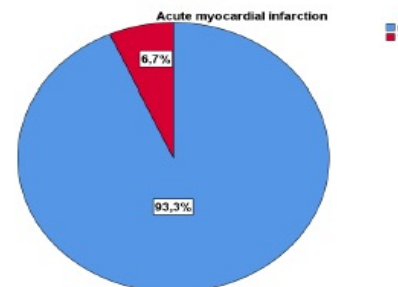
**COPD** 114/1420 (8.0%)



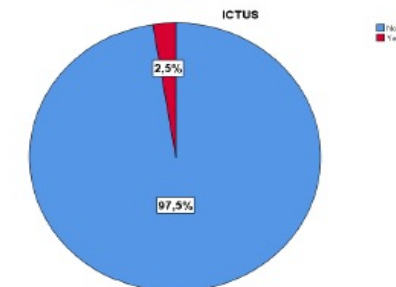
**Previous neoplasia** 185/1420 (13.0%)



**Acute myocardial infarction** 95/1421 (6.7%)

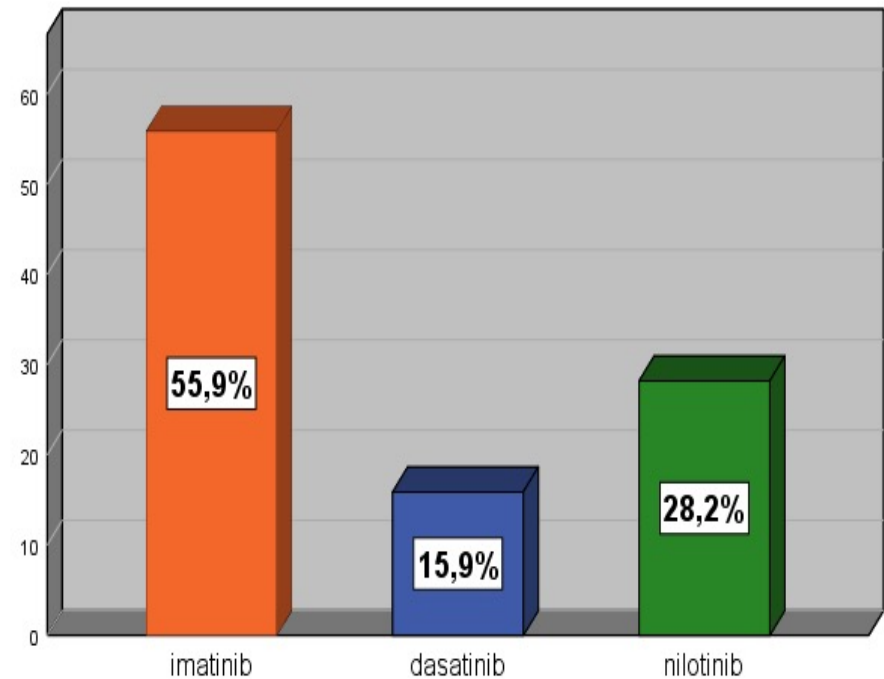


**Stroke** 36/1421 (2.5%)

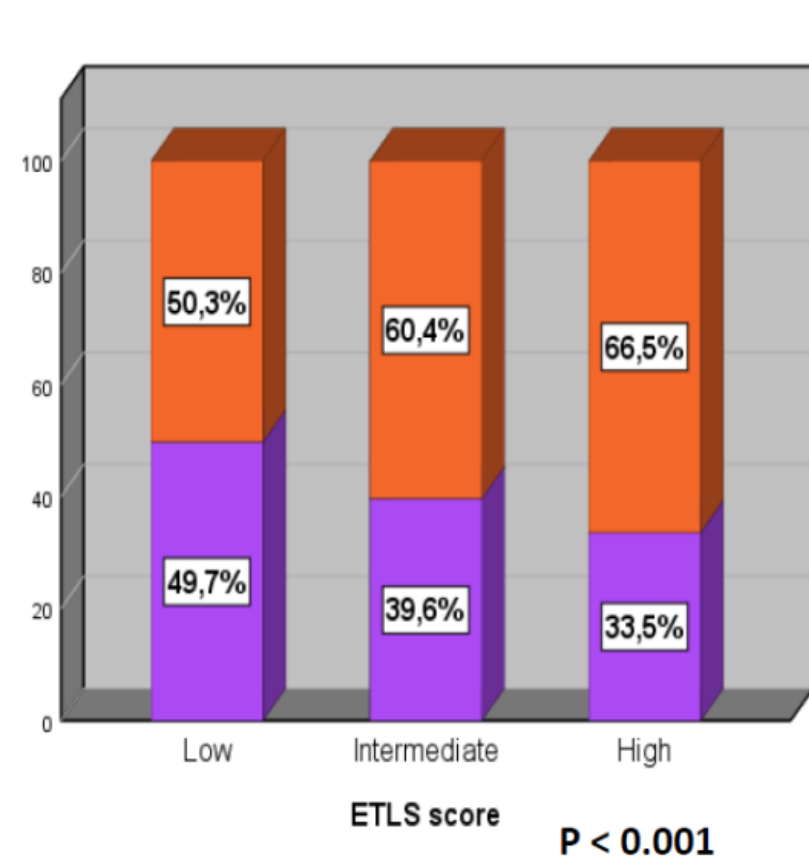
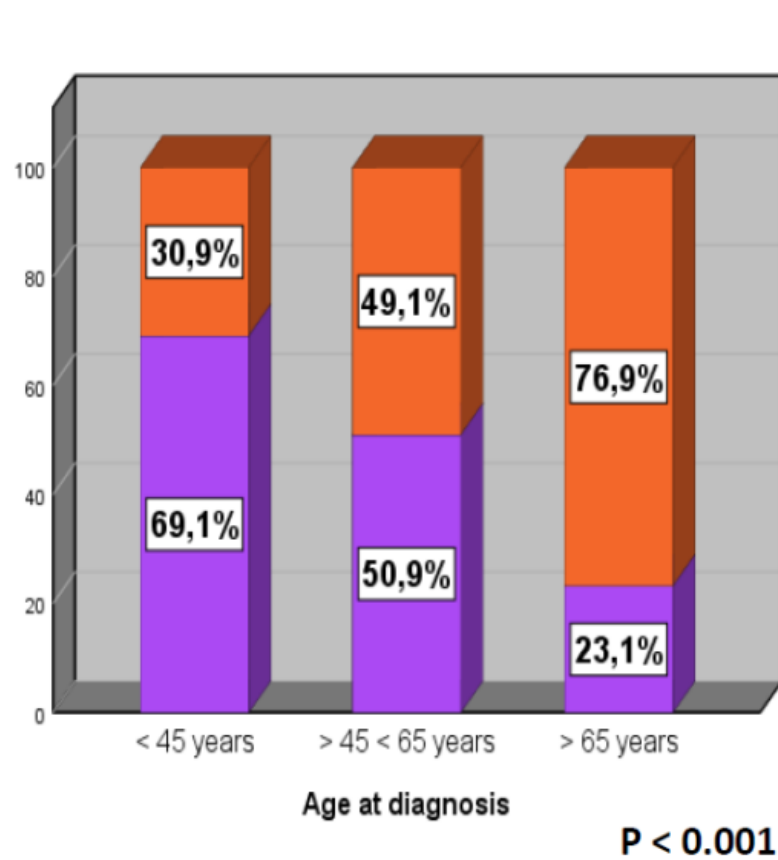


## FRONTLINE TREATMENT

<b>Imatinib</b>	<b>794 (55.9)</b>	
<b>Dasatinib</b>	<b>226 (15.9)</b>	} <b>2G-TKI</b> <b>628 (44.2)</b>
<b>Nilotinib</b>	<b>402 (28.2)</b>	

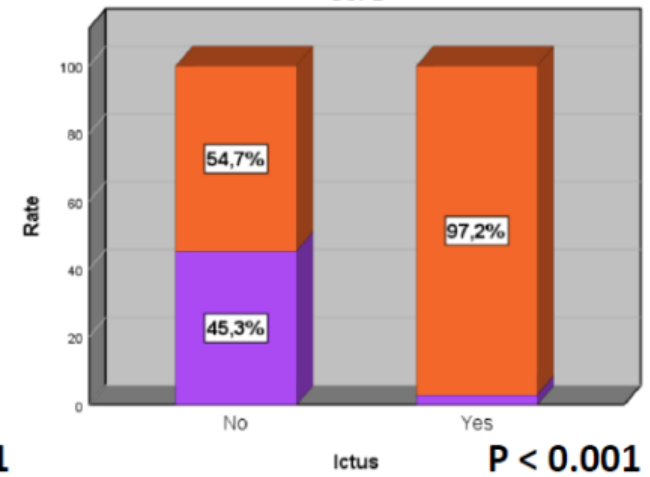
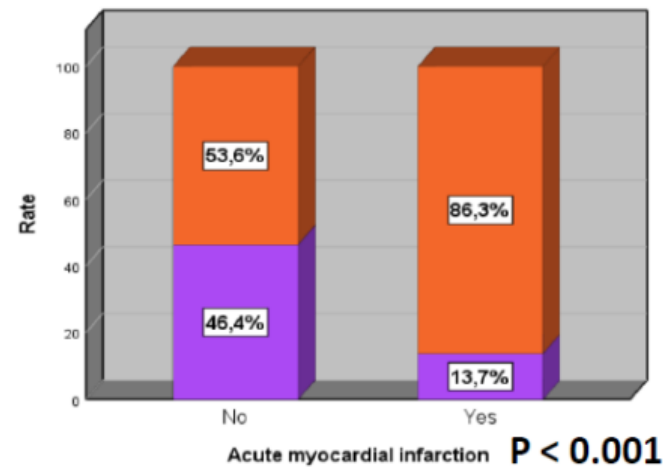
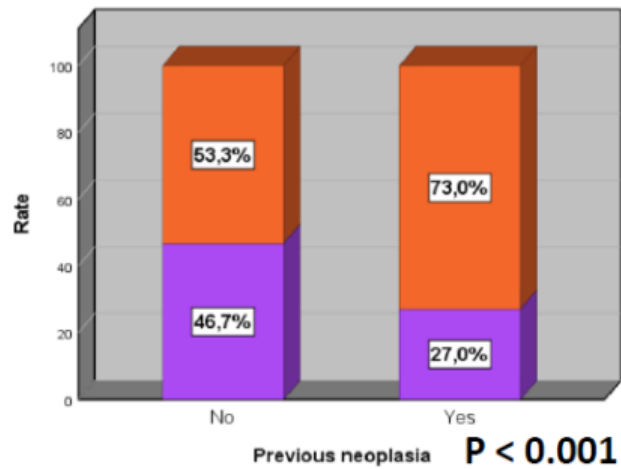
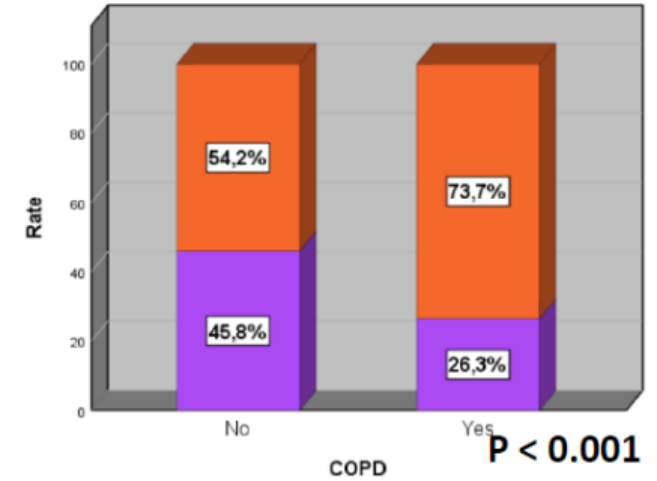
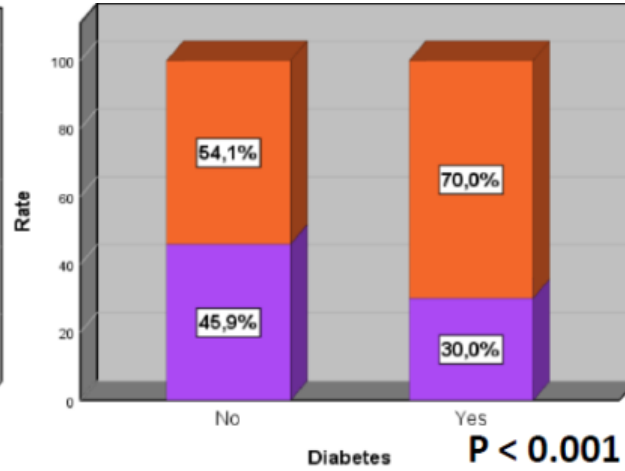
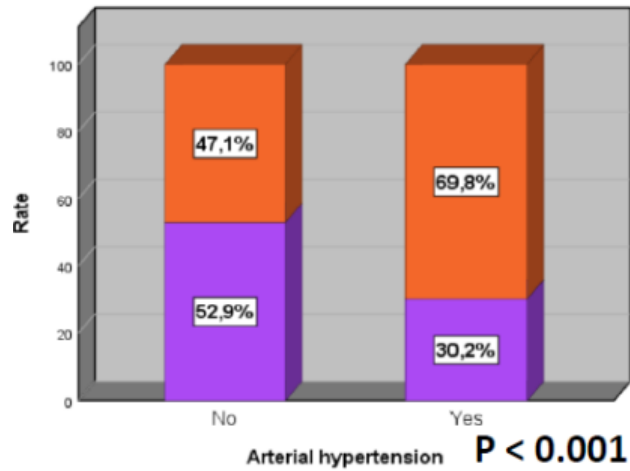


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# LEUKEMIA2022 May 5-6, 2022

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Coordinators: A.M. Carella, S. Amadori



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# In the end, selection of first-line TKI is a not so easy task...

## Patient

Risk  
Comorbidities  
Age  
Compliance

## Drugs

Efficacy  
Time to response  
Side Effects & long-term safety  
Costs?

## Physician

Personal Experience

## ENDPOINTS

Overall survival

Treatment-free remission

Quality of life

**Avoid side effects**

**Control the disease**



**Life expectancy**

# LEUKEMIA2022 May 5-6, 2022

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