Meet The Professor Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

William G Wierda, MD, PhD

DB Lane Cancer Research Distinguished Professor
Department of Leukemia
Division of Cancer Medicine
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Houston, Texas



Commercial Support

These activities are supported by educational grants from AbbVie Inc and AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP.



Dr Love — Disclosures

Dr Love is president and CEO of Research To Practice. Research To Practice receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME activities from the following commercial interests: AbbVie Inc, Acerta Pharma — A member of the AstraZeneca Group, Adaptive Biotechnologies Corporation, Agendia Inc, Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc, Amgen Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Biodesix Inc, bioTheranostics Inc, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Dendreon Pharmaceuticals Inc, Eisai Inc, EMD Serono Inc, Exelixis Inc, Foundation Medicine, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Genmab, Genomic Health Inc, Gilead Sciences Inc, GlaxoSmithKline, Grail Inc, Guardant Health, Halozyme Inc, Helsinn Healthcare SA, ImmunoGen Inc, Incyte Corporation, Infinity Pharmaceuticals Inc, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, administered by Janssen Scientific Affairs LLC, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Kite, A Gilead Company, Lexicon Pharmaceuticals Inc, Lilly, Loxo Oncology Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company, Merck, Merrimack Pharmaceuticals Inc, Myriad Genetic Laboratories Inc, Natera Inc, Novartis, Oncopeptides, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Prometheus Laboratories Inc, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sandoz Inc, a Novartis Division, Sanofi Genzyme, Seattle Genetics, Sirtex Medical Ltd, Spectrum Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Oncology, Tesaro, A GSK Company, Teva Oncology, Tokai Pharmaceuticals Inc and Verastem Inc.



Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers

Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

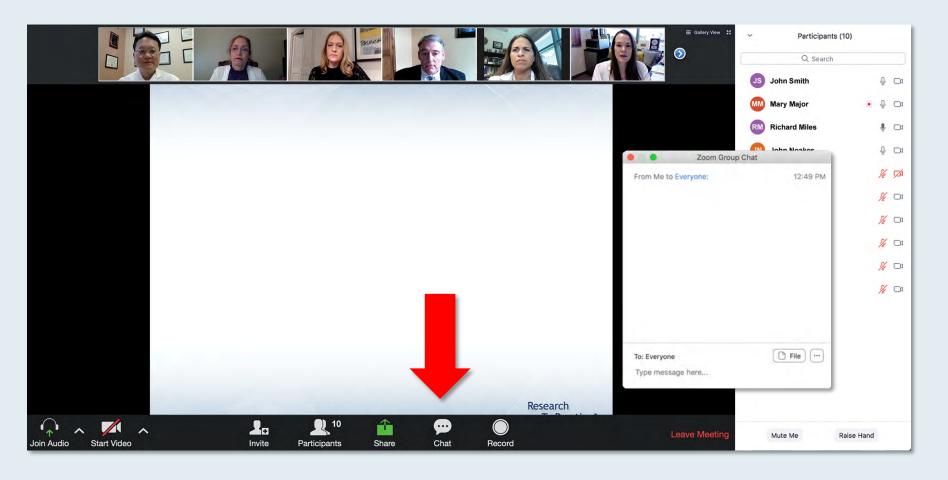


Dr Wierda — **Disclosures**

No financial interests or affiliations to disclose



We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.



Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface How to answer poll questions

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					S John Smith	₽ 🖂
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	and maintenance	Carfilzonib »/- dexamethasone	years who then	R	M Richard Miles	. □
	experiences an as	Pomalidomide »/- decamethasone Carffizonio » pomalidomide »/- decamethasone	ical relapse?	J	N John Noakes	₽ 🗅
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	2. Pomalidomide	Eloturumab + pomalidomide +/- desamethasone			P Jane Perez	¾ □1
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	4. Elotuzumab + I	Daratumumab + bortezomib +j- dexamarhasone	nethasone		Juan Fernandez	% □1
	5. Elotuzumab + p	trazomib + Ad	ımethasone	(A	K Ashok Kumar	¾ □1
	6. Daratumumab	-Sibini*	camethasone	J	S Jeremy Smith	¾ □1
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	8. Daratumumab +	bortezomib +/- dex	kamethasone			
	9. Ixazomib + Rd					
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When a poll question pops up, click your answer choice from the available options.

Results will be shown after everyone has answered.



Upcoming Live Webinars

Monday, October 5, 2020 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET

Meet The Professor: Management of Lung Cancer

Faculty

Professor Tony SK Mok, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Wednesday, October 7, 2020 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET

Meet The Professor: Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Faculty

Mitchell R Smith, MD, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Upcoming Live Webinars

Thursday, October 8, 2020 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET

Meet The Professor: Immunotherapy and Novel Agents in Gynecologic Cancers

Faculty
Brian M Slomovitz, MD

Thank you for joining us!

CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 days.

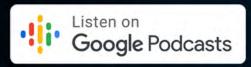


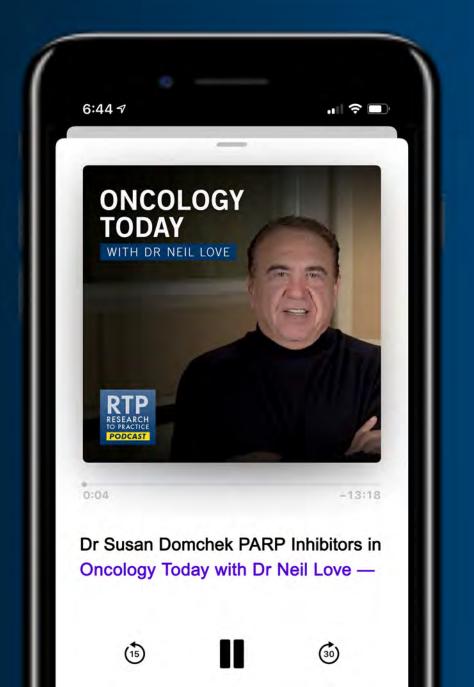
ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE









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The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Houston, Texas



Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Matthew S Davids, MD, MMSc Associate Professor of Medicine Harvard Medical School Director of Clinical Research Division of Lymphoma Dana-Farber Cancer Institute Boston, Massachusetts



Brian T Hill, MD, PhDDirector, Lymphoid Malignancy Program
Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute
Cleveland, Ohio



Ian W Flinn, MD, PhD
Director of Lymphoma Research Program
Sarah Cannon Research Institute
Tennessee Oncology
Nashville, Tennessee



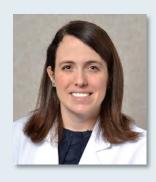
Brad S Kahl, MD
Professor of Medicine
Washington University School of Medicine
Director, Lymphoma Program
Siteman Cancer Center
St Louis, Missouri



Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Anthony R Mato, MD, MSCE
Associate Attending
Director, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
Program
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
New York, New York



Kerry Rogers, MD
Assistant Professor in the Division of Hematology
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio



John M Pagel, MD, PhD
Chief of Hematologic Malignancies
Center for Blood Disorders and Stem
Cell Transplantation
Swedish Cancer Institute
Seattle, Washington



Jeff Sharman, MD
Willamette Valley Cancer Institute and
Research Center
Medical Director of Hematology Research
US Oncology
Eugene, Oregon



Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Mitchell R Smith, MD, PhD
Professor of Medicine
Associate Center Director for Clinical
Investigations
Director, Division of Hematology and Oncology
GW Cancer Center
Washington, DC



Jennifer Woyach, MD
Professor
Division of Hematology
Department of Internal Medicine
The Ohio State University
Comprehensive Cancer Center
Columbus, Ohio



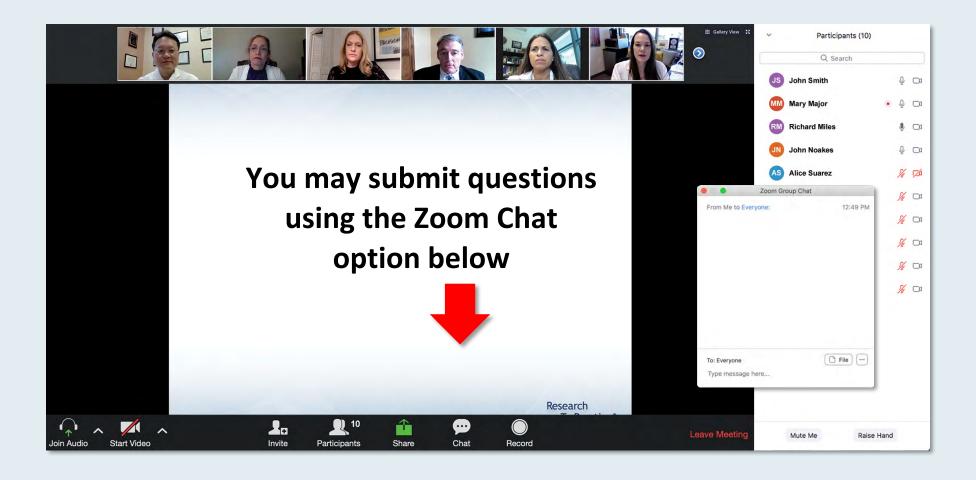
William G Wierda, MD, PhD
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The University of Texas
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Project Chair Neil Love, MDResearch To Practice
Miami, Florida



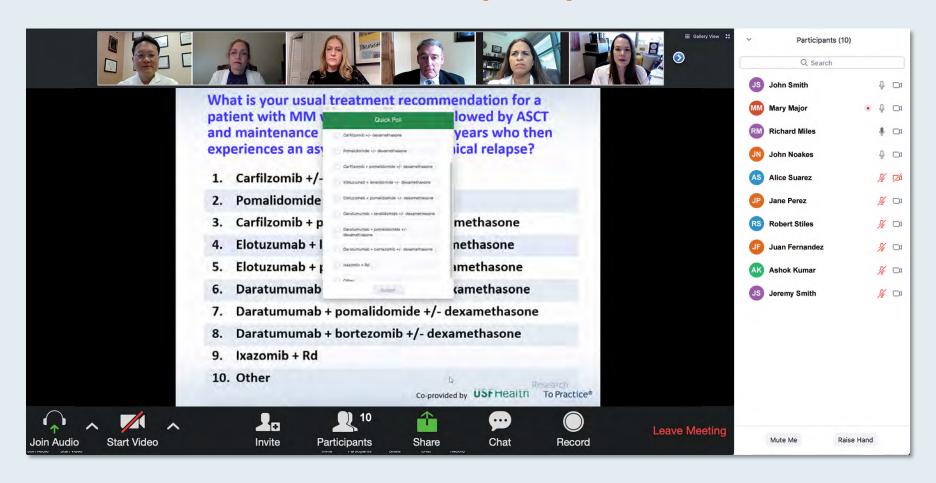
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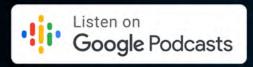


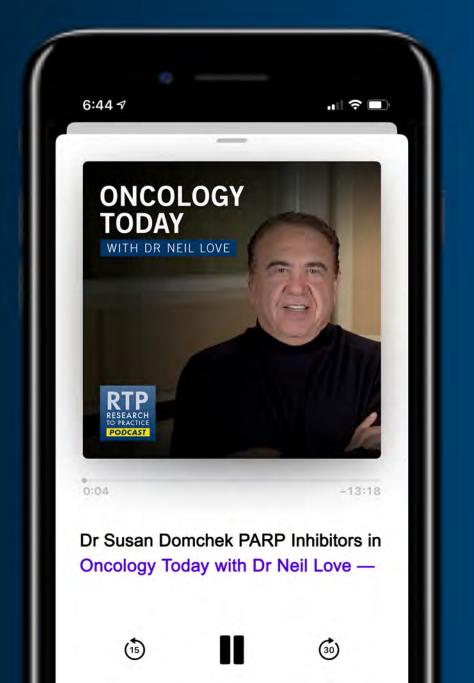
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Zanetta S Lamar, MD
Florida Cancer Specialists and Research Institute
Naples, Florida



Neil Morganstein, MD
Hematology Oncology
Atlantic Health System
Summit, New Jersey



Erik J Rupard, MD
Chief, Section of Hematology-Oncology
McGlinn Cancer Institute
Reading Hospital and Medical Center
West Reading, Pennsylvania





How I manage CLL with venetoclax-based treatments

William G. Wierda¹ and Francesco Paolo Tambaro²

¹Department of Leukemia, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; and ²Unità Operativa di Trapianto di Midollo Osseo e Servizio Trasfusionale, Azienda Ospedaliera di Rilievo Nazionale Santobono-Pausilipon, Napoli, Italy

Blood 2020;135(17):1421-27



Selecting First-Line CLL Treatment

TP53 status (del(17p)/TP53 mutation)	Age/ fitness	IGHV MS	First-line treatment (in order of authors' preference)
TP53 deleted and/ or mutated	All	Either	(1) BTKi 6 OBIN (continuous), (2) VEN 1 OBIN (fixed duration), no CIT
TP53 intact	Younger/ fit	Mutated	(1) FCR (fixed duration), (2) VEN 1 OBIN (fixed duration), (3) BTKi 6 OBIN (continuous)
		Unmutated	(1) VEN 1 OBIN (fixed-duration), (2) BTKi 6 OBIN (continuous)
	Older/ unfit	Mutated	(1) VEN 1 OBIN (fixed duration), (2) BTKi 6 OBIN (continuous)
		Unmutated	(1) BTKi 6 OBIN (continuous), (2) VEN 1 OBIN (fixed-duration)

Selecting Treatment for Relapsed/Refractory CLL

Prior treatment		nt	Recommendation	Allo-SCT	
CIT	BCL2i	ВТКі	for nexttreatment	planning	
Yes	No	No	VEN 1 RIT (fixed duration) or BTKi (continuous)		
		Yes (intolerant) Alternative BTKi (continuous) or PI3 CD20 mAb (continuous)		No	
		Yes (refractory)	VEN 1 RIT	Short-term	
	Yes	No	BTKi (continuous)		
		Yes (intolerant)	Alternative BTKi (continuous) or PI3Ki 6 CD20 mAb (continuous)	Yes	
		Yes (refractory)	Clinical trial CIT if no TP53 abnormality to debulk	Immediate	
No	No	Yes (intolerant)	Alternative BTKi (continuous) or PI3Ki 6 CD20 mAb (continuous)	No	
		Yes (refractory)	VEN 1 RIT (fixed duration)	Yes	
	Yes	No	BTKi (continuous)	No	
		Yes (intolerant)	Alternative BTKi (continuous) or PI3Ki 6 CD20 mAb (continuous)	No	
		Yes (refractory)	Clinical trial CIT if no TP53 abnormality to debulk	Immediate	



Viewpoint

Tumour lysis syndrome in patients with chronic lymphocytic (1) leukaemia treated with BCL-2 inhibitors: risk factors, prophylaxis, and treatment recommendations



Francesco Paolo Tambaro, William G Wierda

Lancet Haematol 2020;7(2):e168-76



Meet The Professor with Dr Wierda

MODULE 1: Cases from the Community (Drs Lamar, Morganstein and Rupard)

- Dr Lamar: An asymptomatic 81-year-old man with newly diagnosed CLL
- Questions and Comments: First-line treatment of CLL
- Questions and Comments: Relevance of TP53 mutation testing in CLL prognostication
- Questions and Comments: First-line therapy for older patients with comorbidities
- Questions and Comments: Current role of up-front chemotherapy
- Dr Rupard: A 94-year-old man with CLL and Merkel cell carcinoma

MODULE 2: CLL Journal Club with Dr Wierda

MODULE 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

MODULE 4: Key Recent Data Sets



Case Presentation – Dr Lamar: An asymptomatic 81-year-old man with newly diagnosed CLL

- December 2019: Presents with elevated white blood cell count found on routine blood work
- Flow cytometry: CD5+, CD23+, CD38-, ZAP70-, IGHV mutated
- FISH: del17p negative
- CT scan shows splenomegaly, 17 cm
- Observation recommended; atient obtained second opinion at academic center that recommended treatment with obinutuzumab/venetoclax

Questions

- Do you routinely use asymptomatic splenomegaly or nodal enlargement alone as treatment indications? If so, do you have any data? Could you expound on why this was changed in the most recent guidelines update?
- Do you incorporate MRD testing in your management of patients with CLL?



Dr Zanetta Lamar





iwCLL guidelines for diagnosis, indications for treatment, response assessment, and supportive management of CLL

Michael Hallek,^{1,2} Bruce D. Cheson,³ Daniel Catovsky,⁴ Federico Caligaris-Cappio,⁵ Guillermo Dighiero,⁶ Hartmut Döhner,⁷ Peter Hillmen,⁸ Michael Keating,⁹ Emili Montserrat,¹⁰ Nicholas Chiorazzi,¹¹ Stephan Stilgenbauer,⁷ Kanti R. Rai,¹¹ John C. Byrd,¹² Barbara Eichhorst,¹ Susan O'Brien,¹³ Tadeusz Robak,¹⁴ John F. Seymour,¹⁵ and Thomas J. Kipps¹⁶

Blood 2019;131(25):2745-60



Questions and Comments: First-line treatment of CLL



Dr Zanetta Lamar



Questions and Comments: Relevance of TP53 mutation testing in CLL prognostication



Dr Neil Morganstein



Questions and Comments: First-line therapy for older patients with comorbidities



Dr Neil Morganstein



Questions and Comments: Current role of up-front chemotherapy



Dr Neil Morganstein



Case Presentation – Dr Rupard: A 94-year-old man with CLL and Merkel cell carcinoma

- Active farmer presents in emergency department with a "scalp lesion"
- White blood cell count: 84,000
 - 90% lymphocytes
 - No anemia or thrombocytopenia
- Lymph node positive
- Biopsy of scalp lesion: Merkel cell carcinoma
- Did not require treatment for CLL

Questions

 How often do you see Merkel cell carcinoma in patients with CLL? How often do you see other skin tumors in patients with CLL?



Dr Eric Rupard



Meet The Professor with Dr Wierda

MODULE 1: Cases from the Community (Drs Lamar, Morganstein and Rupard)

MODULE 2: CLL Journal Club with Dr Wierda

- Management of leukemia in the era of COVID-19
- Adverse events associated with novel therapies for hematologic cancers
- Mature results from a Phase II study of acalabrutinib for treatment-naïve CLL
- Fungal infections in patients with CLL receiving ibrutinib
- Richter's transformation in patients with CLL during interruption of ibrutinib treatment
- Clinical significance and predictive factors associated with achieving complete remission with ibrutinib
- Mechanistic model of minimal residual disease (MRD) kinetics with venetoclax
- CAPTIVATE trial: Ibrutinib with venetoclax as first-line therapy for CLL in MRD cohort
- Ibrutinib with venetoclax in high-risk CLL
- CAR T-cell therapy for CD19-positive lymphoid tumors

MODULE 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

MODULE 4: Key Recent Data Sets



Review



Acta Haematol DOI: 10.1159/000508199 Received: April 24, 2020 Accepted: April 26, 2020 Published online: May 11, 2020

Treating Leukemia in the Time of COVID-19

Shilpa Paul^a Caitlin R. Rausch^a Nitin Jain^b Tapan Kadia^b Farhad Ravandi^b Courtney D. DiNardo^b Mary Alma Welch^b Bouthaina S. Dabaja^c Naval Daver^b Guillermo Garcia-Manero^b William Wierda^b Naveen Pemmaraju^b Guillermo Montalban Bravo^b Philip Thompson^b Srdan Verstovsek^b Marina Konopleva^b Hagop Kantarjian^b Elias Jabbour^b

Acta Haematol 2020;11:1-13



GENERAL MEDICINE/REVIEW ARTICLE

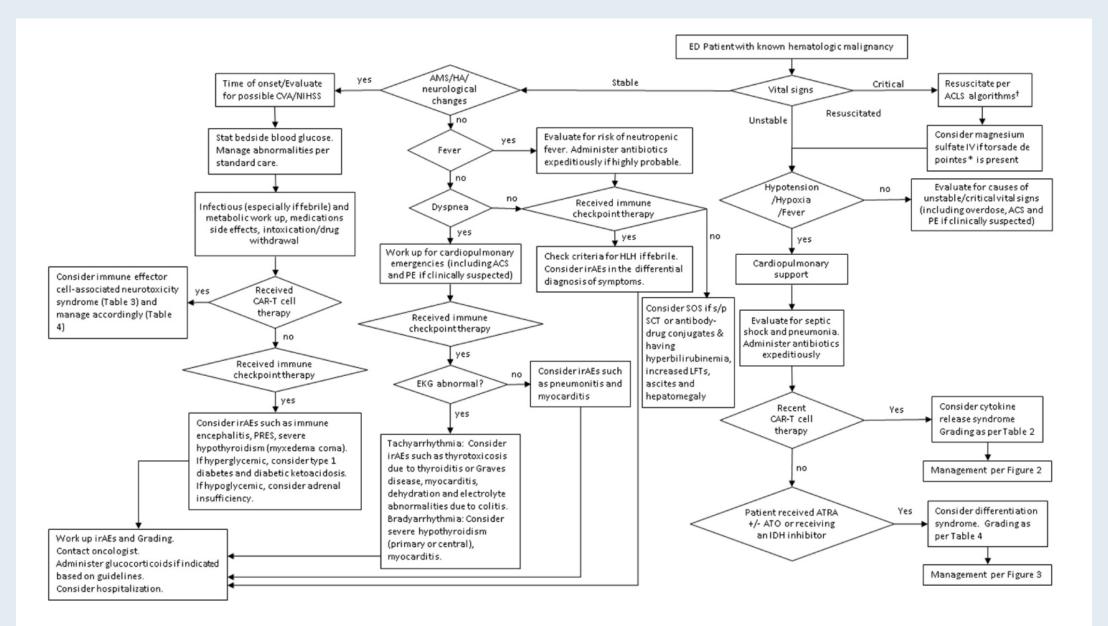
Adverse Events of Novel Therapies for Hematologic Malignancies: What Emergency Physicians Should Know



Mohsin Shah, MD; Eva Rajha, MD; Courtney DiNardo, MD, MSCE; Erin Muckey, MD, MBA; William G. Wierda, MD, PhD; Sai-Ching J. Yeung, MD, PhD*

Ann Emerg Med 2020;75(2):264-86





Shah Ann Emerg Med 2020



Acalabrutinib in Treatment-Naïve Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Mature Results from Phase II Study Demonstrating Durable Remissions and Long-Term Tolerability

Byrd JC et al.

ASCO 2020; Abstract 8024.



Leukemia & Lymphoma

ISSN: 1042-8194 (Print) 1029-2403 (Online) Journal homepage: https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/ilal20

Incidence and characterization of fungal infections in chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients receiving ibrutinib

Michael Frei, Samuel L. Aitken, Nitin Jain, Philip Thompson, William Wierda, Dimitrios P. Kontoyiannis & Adam J. DiPippo

Leuk Lymphoma 2020;61(10):2488-91



STIMULUS REPORT



Incidental Richter transformation in chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients during temporary interruption of ibrutinib

Paul J. Hampel,^{1,*} Hua-Jay J. Cherng,^{2,*} Timothy G. Call,¹ Wei Ding,¹ Mahsa Khanlari,³ Ellen D. McPhail,⁴ Roberto N. Miranda,³ Pei Lin,³ Hussein A. Tawbi,⁵ Alessandra Ferrajoli,² William G. Wierda,² Nitin Jain,² and Sameer A. Parikh¹

Blood Adv 2020;4(18):4508-11





TO THE EDITOR:

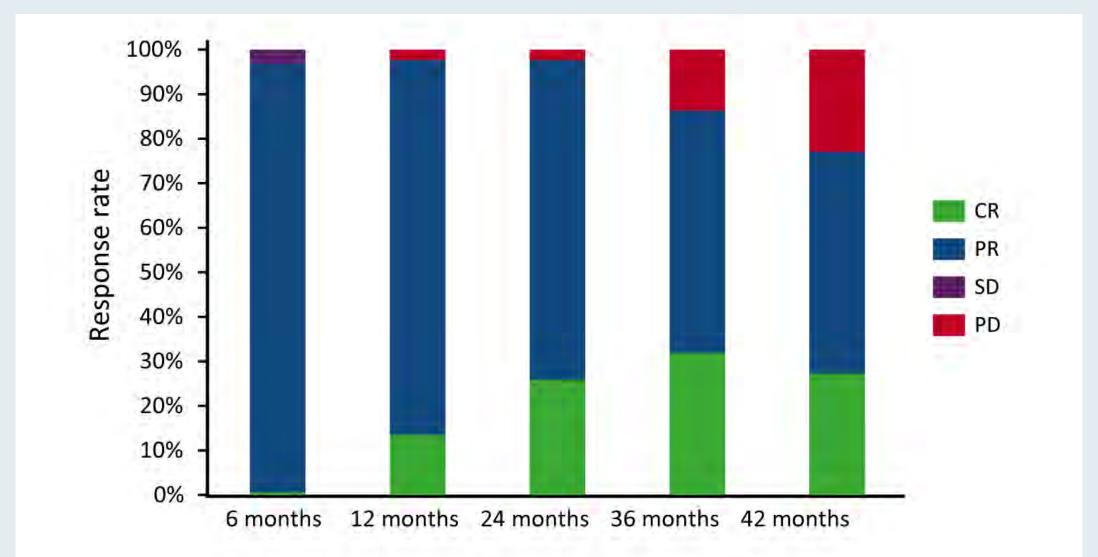
Achieving complete remission in CLL patients treated with ibrutinib: clinical significance and predictive factors

Paolo Strati,¹ Ellen J. Schlette,² Luisa M. Solis Soto,³ Daniela E. Duenas,³ Mariela Sivina,⁴ Ekaterina Kim,⁴ Michael J. Keating,⁴ William G. Wierda,⁴ Alessandra Ferrajoli,⁴ Hagop Kantarjian,⁴ Zeev Estrov,⁴ Nitin Jain,⁴ Philip A. Thompson,⁴ Ignacio I. Wistuba,³ and Jan A. Burger⁴

Blood 2020;135(7):510-13



Response Rate Over Time with Ibrutinib





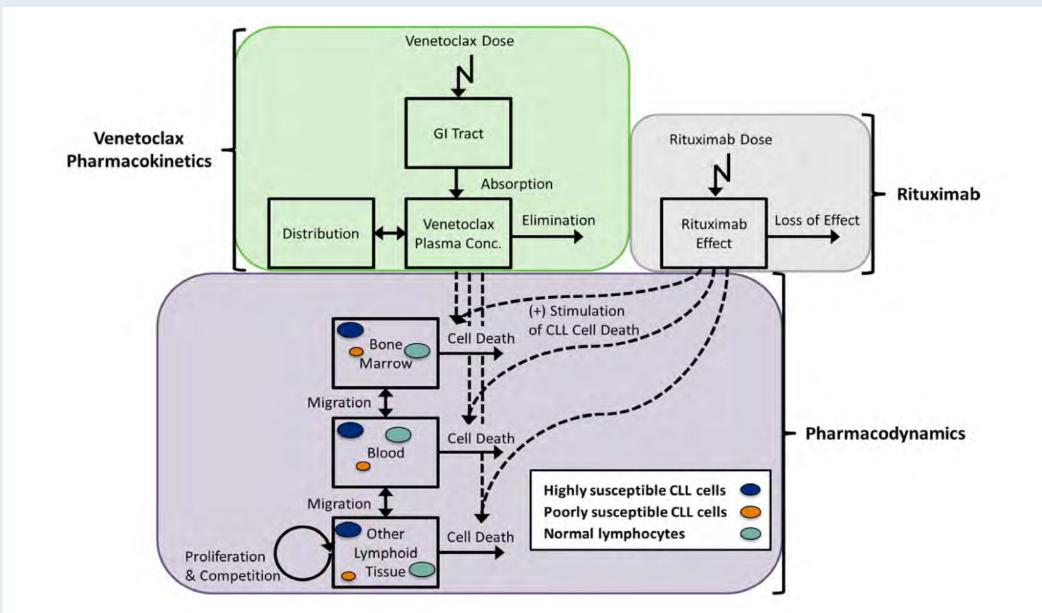
Integrated Mechanistic Model of Minimal Residual Disease Kinetics With Venetoclax Therapy in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Sathej Gopalakrishnan^{1,*}, William Wierda², Brenda Chyla³, Rajeev Menon¹, Dale Miles⁴, Rod Humerickhouse⁵, Walid Awni¹, Ahmed Hamed Salem^{1,6}, Sven Mensing¹ and Kevin J. Freise¹

Clin Pharmacol Ther 2020; [Online ahead of print]



Integrated Mechanistic MRD Model





Study Highlights

WHAT IS THE CURRENT KNOWLEDGE ON THE TOPIC?

☑ Venetoclax administered in combination with the CD20-targeting monoclonal antibody rituximab in relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) results in a large proportion of patients achieving negative minimal residual disease (MRD) status ($< 10^{-4}$) in the bone marrow (BM).

WHAT QUESTION DID THIS STUDY ADDRESS?

☑ The objective of this research was to develop an integrated mechanistic model of the kinetics of MRD response to treatment in CLL in order to evaluate the impact of venetoclax and rituximab combination therapy duration on MRD.

WHAT DOES THIS STUDY ADD TO OUR KNOW-LEDGE?

✓ The integrated mechanistic model was validated with internal and external data and simulations indicated an MRD-negative ($< 10^{-4}$) rate of 63% (59–67%) in the BM in 2 years.

HOW MIGHT THIS CHANGE CLINICAL PHARMA-COLOGY OR TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCE?

The work provides an example of how modeling and simulation can be effectively used to evaluate different treatment durations in oncology.

Gopalakrishnan Clin Pharmacol Ther 2020



Ibrutinib (Ibr) plus Venetoclax (Ven) for First-Line Treatment of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (SLL): Results from the MRD Cohort of the Phase 2 CAPTIVATE Study

Tam CS et al.

ASH 2019; Abstract 35.



Venetoclax Added to Ibrutinib in High-Risk CLL Achieves a High Rate of Undetectable Minimal Residual Disease

Thompson PA et al.

ASH 2019; Abstract 358.



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Use of CAR-Transduced Natural Killer Cells in CD19-Positive Lymphoid Tumors

Enli Liu, M.D., David Marin, M.D., Pinaki Banerjee, Ph.D.,
Homer A. Macapinlac, M.D., Philip Thompson, M.B., B.S., Rafet Basar, M.D.,
Lucila Nassif Kerbauy, M.D., Bethany Overman, B.S.N., Peter Thall, Ph.D.,
Mecit Kaplan, M.S., Vandana Nandivada, M.S., Indresh Kaur, Ph.D.,
Ana Nunez Cortes, M.D., Kai Cao, M.D., May Daher, M.D., Chitra Hosing, M.D.,
Evan N. Cohen, Ph.D., Partow Kebriaei, M.D., Rohtesh Mehta, M.D.,
Sattva Neelapu, M.D., Yago Nieto, M.D., Ph.D., Michael Wang, M.D.,
William Wierda, M.D., Ph.D., Michael Keating, M.D., Richard Champlin, M.D.,
Elizabeth J. Shpall, M.D., and Katayoun Rezvani, M.D., Ph.D.

N Engl J Med 2020;382(6):545-53



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MODULE 1: Cases from the Community (Drs Lamar, Morganstein and Rupard)

MODULE 2: CLL Journal Club with Dr Wierda

MODULE 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

MODULE 4: Key Recent Data Sets

- PFS and rate and duration of MRD negativity with venetoclax/obinutuzumab (CLL14 trial)
- Acalabrutinib for previously untreated CLL (ELEVATE-TN trial)
- Extended follow-up results with ibrutinib/rituximab in younger patients (ECOG-E1912 trial)
- CAPTIVATE MRD cohort: Efficacy and safety results with ibrutinib lead-in and ibrutinib/venetoclax combination

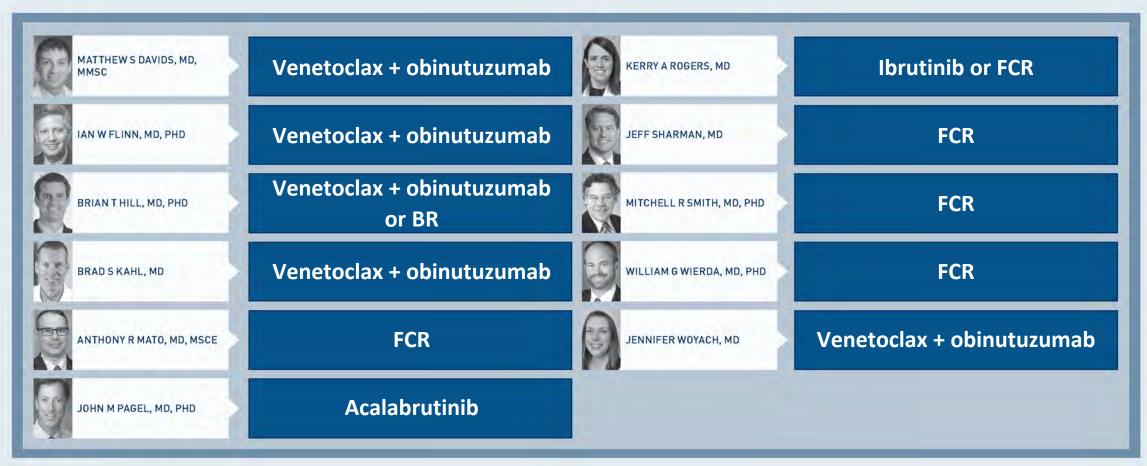


What is your usual preferred initial regimen for a <u>60-year-old</u> patient with <u>CLL</u> with <u>IGHV mutation</u> but no del(17p) or TP53 mutation who requires treatment?

- 1. FCR
- 2. Ibrutinib
- 3. Ibrutinib + rituximab
- 4. Ibrutinib + obinutuzumab
- 5. Acalabrutinib
- 6. Acalabrutinib + obinutuzumab
- 7. Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
- 8. Other



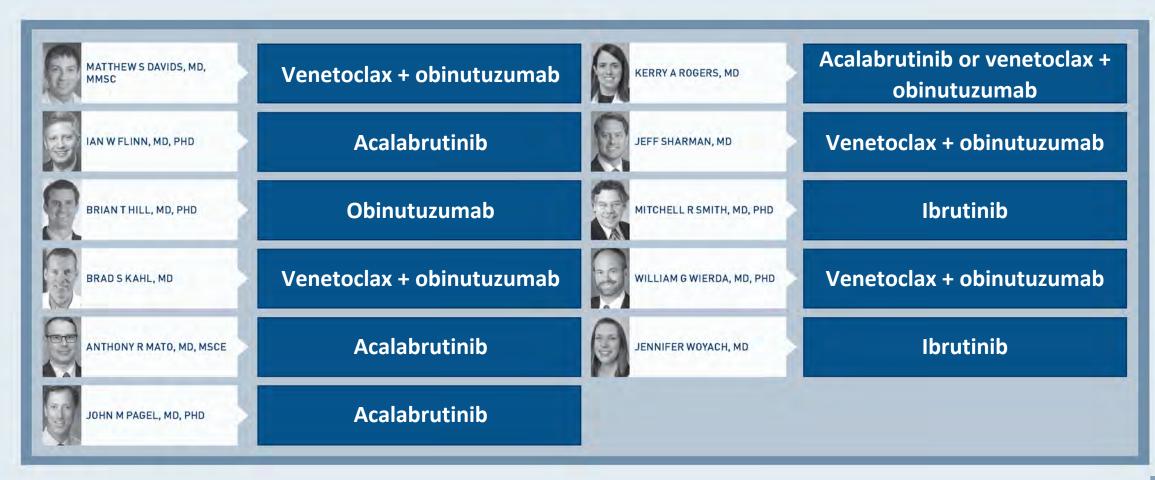
What is your usual preferred initial regimen for a <u>60-year-old</u> patient with <u>CLL</u> with <u>IGHV mutation</u> but no del(17p) or TP53 mutation who requires treatment?







What is your usual preferred initial regimen for a <u>75-year-old</u> patient with <u>CLL</u> with <u>IGHV mutation</u> but no del(17p) or TP53 mutation who requires treatment?





What is your usual preferred initial regimen for a <u>60-year-old</u> patient with <u>CLL</u> with <u>unmutated IGHV</u> and no del(17p) or TP53 mutation who requires treatment?

- 1. FCR
- 2. Ibrutinib
- 3. Ibrutinib + rituximab
- 4. Ibrutinib + obinutuzumab
- 5. Acalabrutinib
- 6. Acalabrutinib + obinutuzumab
- 7. Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
- 8. Other

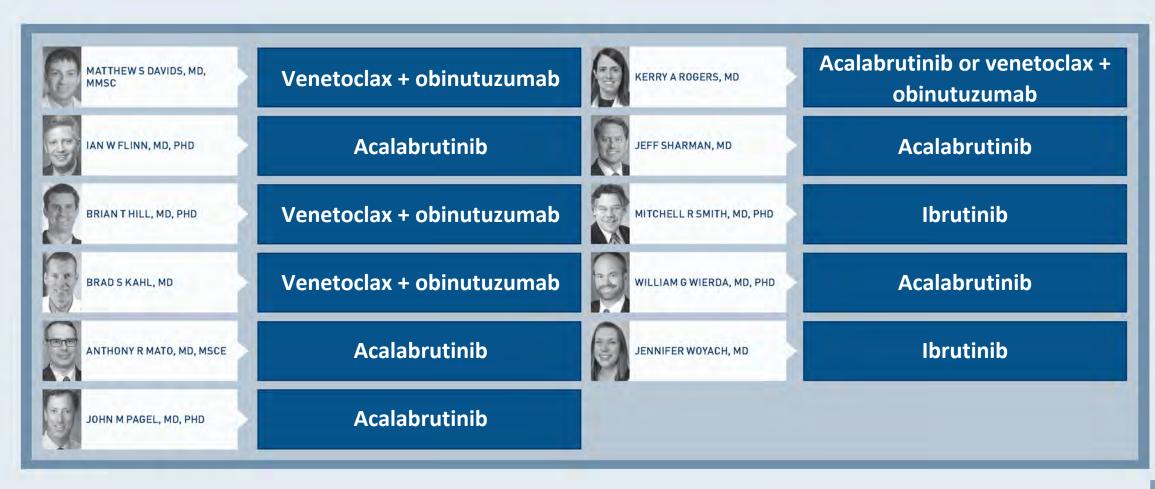


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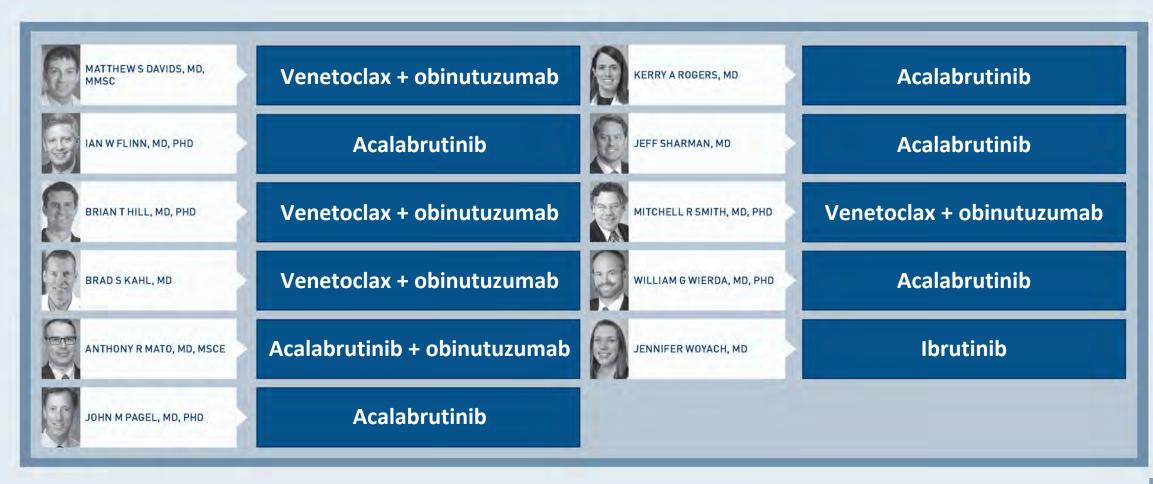


What is your usual preferred initial regimen for a <u>75-year-old</u> patient with <u>CLL</u> with <u>unmutated IGHV</u> and no del(17p) or TP53 mutation who requires treatment?



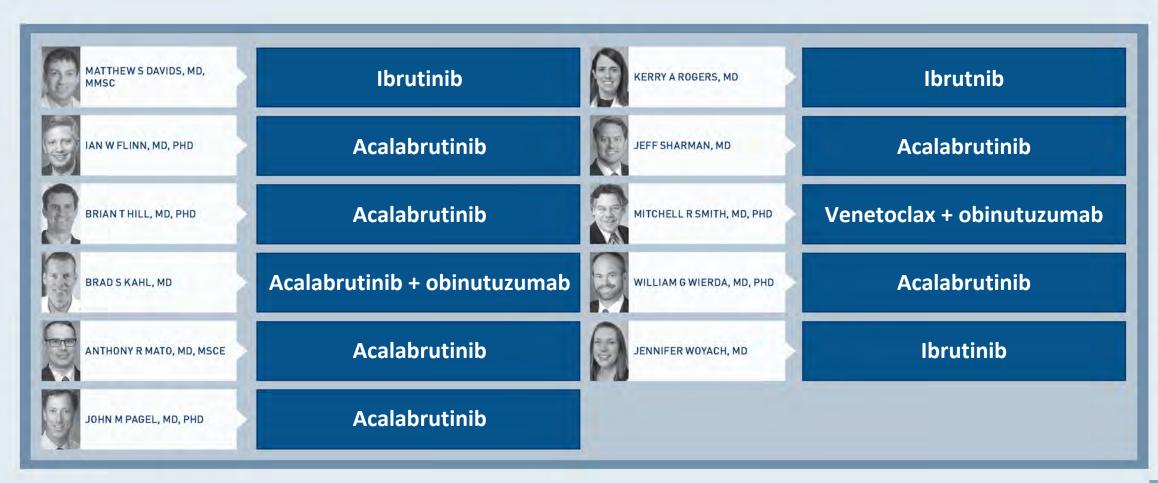


What is your usual preferred initial regimen for a 75-year-old patient with CLL with unmutated IGHV and no del(17p) or TP53 mutation who requires treatment and https://example.com/has-bulky-disease?





What is your usual preferred initial regimen for a <u>60-year-old</u> patient with <u>del(17p)</u> CLL who requires treatment?





What would be your most likely approach for a patient with newly diagnosed CLL to whom you administer up-front venetoclax/obinutuzumab who has <u>detectable</u> MRD after 1 year of treatment?

- 1. Continue treatment
- 2. Discontinue treatment



What would be your most likely approach for a patient with newly diagnosed CLL to whom you administer up-front venetoclax/obinutuzumab who has <u>detectable</u> minimal residual disease (MRD) after 1 year of treatment?





What would be your most likely approach for a patient with newly diagnosed CLL to whom you administer up-front venetoclax/obinutuzumab who has achieved <u>undetectable MRD status</u> after 1 year of treatment?



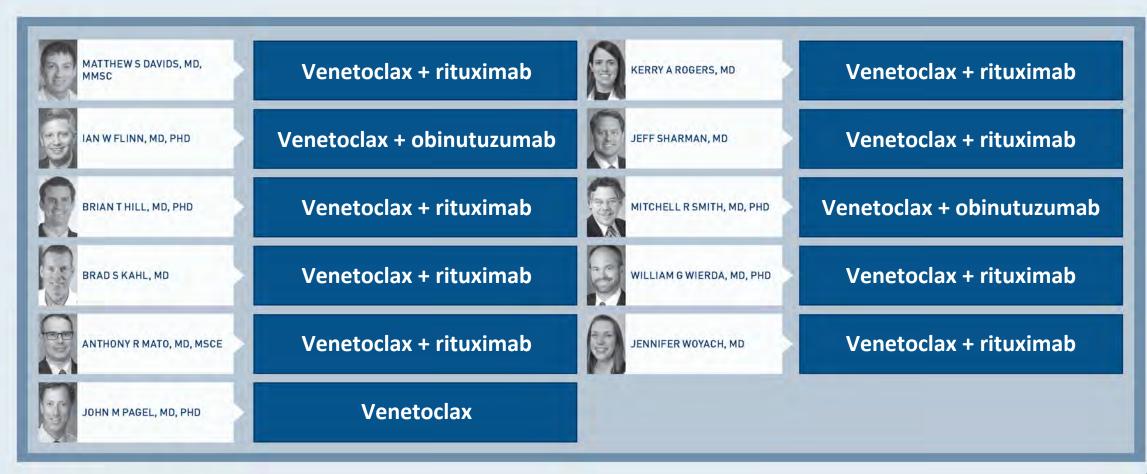


Which second-line systemic therapy would you recommend for a 60-year-old patient with CLL with no IGHV mutation and no del(17p) or TP53 mutation who responds to <u>ibrutinib</u> and then experiences disease progression 3 years later?

- 1. Acalabrutinib
- 2. Acalabrutinib + obinutuzumab
- 3. Venetoclax
- 4. Venetoclax + rituximab
- 5. Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
- 6. Idelalisib
- 7. Duvelisib
- 8. Other



Which second-line systemic therapy would you recommend for a 60-year-old patient with CLL with unmutated IGHV and no del(17p) or TP53 mutation who responds to <u>ibrutinib</u> and then experiences disease progression 3 years later?





Which second-line systemic therapy would you recommend for a 60-year-old patient with CLL with no IGHV mutation and no del(17p) or TP53 mutation who responds to <u>venetoclax/obinutuzumab</u> and then experiences disease progression 3 years later?

- 1. Ibrutinib
- 2. Ibrutinib + rituximab
- 3. Ibrutinib + obinutuzumab
- 4. Acalabrutinib
- 5. Acalabrutinib + obinutuzumab
- 6. Idelalisib
- 7. Duvelisib
- 8. Other

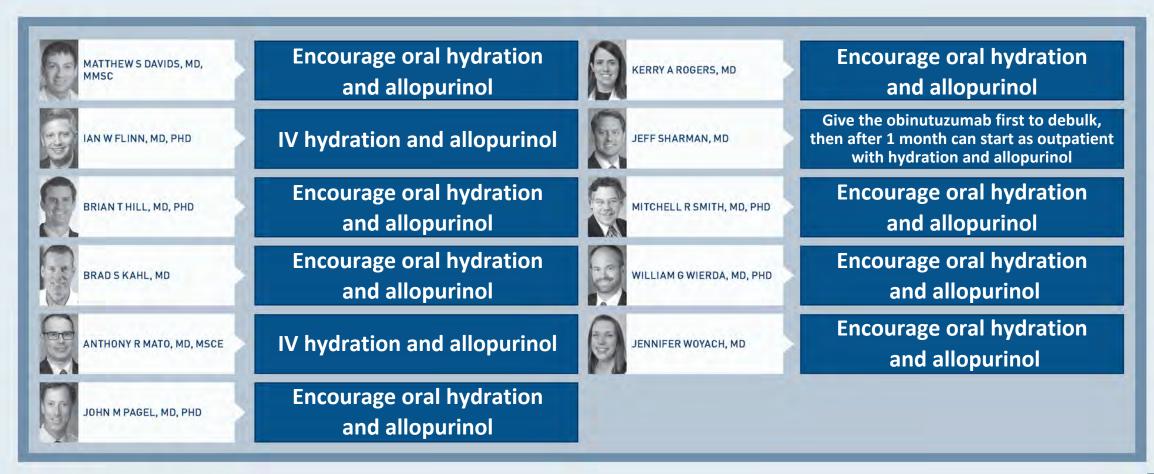


Which second-line systemic therapy would you recommend for a 60-year-old patient with CLL with unmutated IGHV and no del(17p) or TP53 mutation who responds to venetoclax/obinutuzumab and then experiences disease progression 3 years later?





A <u>60-year-old</u> patient with CLL, an <u>absolute lymphocyte count of 20,000</u> and several involved <u>lymph nodes that are smaller than 2 centimeters</u> is about to receive venetoclax. What preemptive measures, if any, would you take to address tumor lysis syndrome prior to the initiation of therapy?





A <u>60-year-old</u> patient with CLL, an absolute lymphocyte count of <u>80,000</u> and several involved lymph nodes that are <u>larger than 5 centimeters</u> is about to receive venetoclax. What preemptive measures, if any, would you take to address tumor lysis syndrome prior to the initiation of therapy?





For your patients with CLL whom you admit to the hospital to receive venetoclax, for how long do you typically admit them?





Meet The Professor with Dr Wierda

MODULE 1: Cases from the Community (Drs Lamar, Morganstein, and Rupard)

MODULE 2: CLL Journal Club with Dr Wierda

MODULE 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

MODULE 4: Key Recent Data Sets

- CAPTIVATE MRD cohort: Efficacy and safety results with ibrutinib lead-in and ibrutinib/venetoclax combination
- PFS and rate and duration of MRD negativity with venetoclax/obinutuzumab (CLL14 trial)
- Acalabrutinib for previously untreated CLL (ELEVATE-TN trial)
- Extended follow-up results with ibrutinib/rituximab in younger patients (ECOG-E1912 trial)



CAPTIVATE MRD Cohort: Study Design

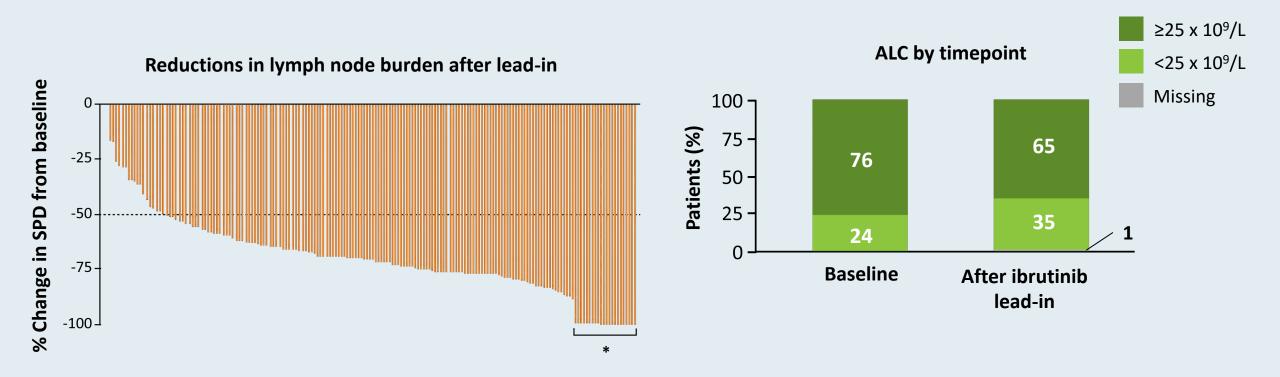
MRD-guided randomization Confirmed uMRD Randomize 1:1 (double-blind) Patients (N = 164)**Ibrutinib** Previously untreated Placebo Ibrutinib + venetoclax CLL/SLL Ibrutinib lead-in Ibrutinib 420 mg once daily + Active disease Ibrutinib 420 mg requiring treatment venetoclax ramp-up to 400 mg uMRD not confirmed once daily per iwCLL criteria once daily Randomize 1:1 (open-label) (3 cycles) Age <70 years (12 cycles) **Ibrutinib** • ECOG PS 0-1 Ibrutinib + venetoclax

uMRD = undetectable minimal residual disease

Results presented for prerandomization phase of the MRD cohort (n = 164) with 12 cycles of ibrutinib + venetoclax prior to MRD-guided randomization



CAPTIVATE MRD Cohort: 3 Cycles of Ibrutinib Lead-In



Three cycles of ibrutinib lead-in reduces TLS risk and indication for hospitalization



CAPTIVATE MRD Cohort: Undetectable MRD Rate

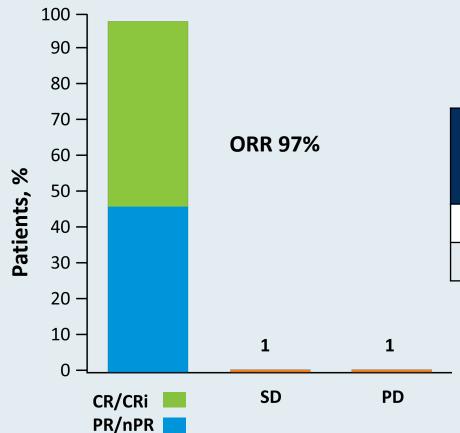
	Peripheral blood n = 163	Bone marrow n = 155
Best response of undetectable MRD in evaluable patients (95% CI)	75% (68-82)	72% (64-79)

- Rates of undetectable MRD in peripheral blood and bone marrow were highly concordant at Cycle 16 (91%)
- In the all-treated population (N = 164), undetectable MRD was achieved in 75% of patients in peripheral blood and in 68% of patients in bone marrow with up to 12 cycles of combination ibrutinib/venetoclax



CAPTIVATE MRD Cohort: Undetectable MRD in Patients with CR/PR

Best overall response (N = 164)



Best overall response (up to Cycle 16)	CR n = 84	PR n = 75	ORR (CR + PR) n = 159
Undetectable MRD in PB, n (%)	71 (85)	52 (69)	123 (77)
Undetectable MRD in BM, n (%)	67 (80)	44 (59)	111 (70)

At 15 months, 98% of patients were progression free with no deaths



CAPTIVATE MRD Cohort: Summary of Grade 3 and 4 AEs of Interest

	Ibrutinib lead-in (3 cycles) N = 164		Ibrutinib + venetoclax combination (12 cycles) N = 159		Overall (15 cycles) N = 164
AEs, n (%)	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 3-4
Atrial fibrillation	2 (1)	0	1 (1)	0	3 (2)
Major hemorrhage	0	0	1 (1)	0	1 (1)
Infections	4 (2)	0	10 (6)	0	14 (9)
Neutropenia	4 (2)	7 (4)	27 (17)	26 (16)	58 (35)
Febrile neutropenia	1 (1)	0	2 (1)	0	3 (2)
Laboratory TLS	0	0	2 (1)	0	2 (1)

- Low rates of Grade 3 atrial fibrillation, major hemorrhage, infections, febrile neutropenia and laboratory TLS (no Grade 4 event)
- No patients developed clinical TLS
 - Laboratory TLS reported as AE in 3 patients (only 1 met Howard criteria)
- No fatal AEs



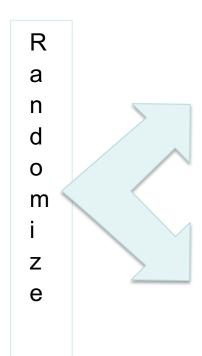
Ongoing Phase III EA9161 Trial Schema

Stratifications

Age: <65 yr vs ≥ 65 yr and <70 yr

PS: 0, 1, vs 2

Stage: 0, 1, or 2 vs 3, 4 Del11q22.3 vs others



Arm A

Ibrutinib: Cycles 1-19:d1-28 420mg PO daily

Obinutuzumab: C1: D1:100 mg IV, D2:900 mg IV, D8: 1000 mg IV, D15: 1000 mg IV; C2-6: D1 1000 mg IV Venetoclax: C3 D1-7 20mg PO daily D8-14 50mg PO

daily D15-21 100mg PO daily; D22-28 200 mg PO daily; C4-14: D1-28 400mg PO daily

Arm B

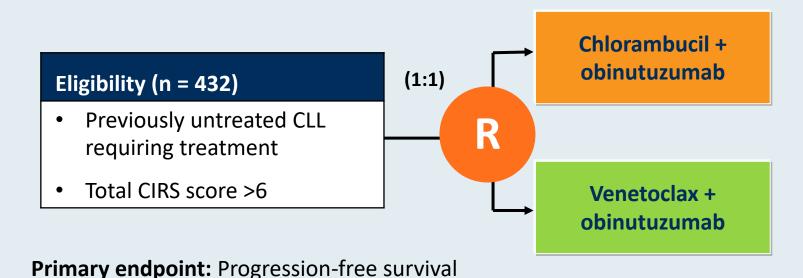
Ibrutinib: Cycles 1-19+:d1-28 420mg PO daily

Obinutuzumab: C1: D1:100 mg IV, D2:900 mg IV,

D8: 1000 mg IV, D15: 1000 mg IV; C2-6: D1 1000 mg IV

Courtesy of Brad Kahl, MD

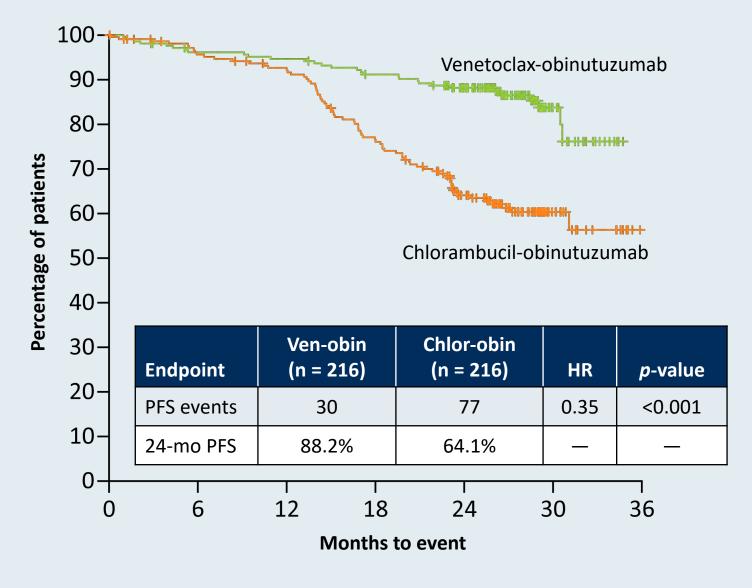
CLL14 Phase III Study Schema



- Treatment duration in both groups: 12 cycles, 28 days each
- No crossover was allowed
- Daily oral venetoclax regimen:
 - Initiated on day 22 of cycle 1, starting with a 5-week dose ramp-up (1 week each of 20, 50, 100 and 200 mg, then 400 mg daily for 1 week)
 - Thereafter continuing at 400 mg daily until completion of cycle 12

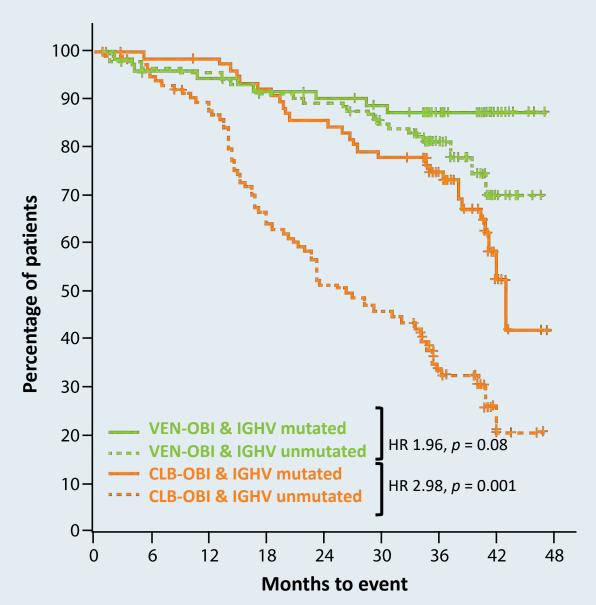


CLL14: Investigator-Assessed Progression-Free Survival





CLL14: PFS by IGHV Mutation Status



Median PFS

Ven-Obi & IGHVmut: not reached Ven-Obi & IGHVunmut: not reached

Clb-Obi & IGHVmut: 42.9 months Clb-Obi & IGHVunmut: 26.3 months

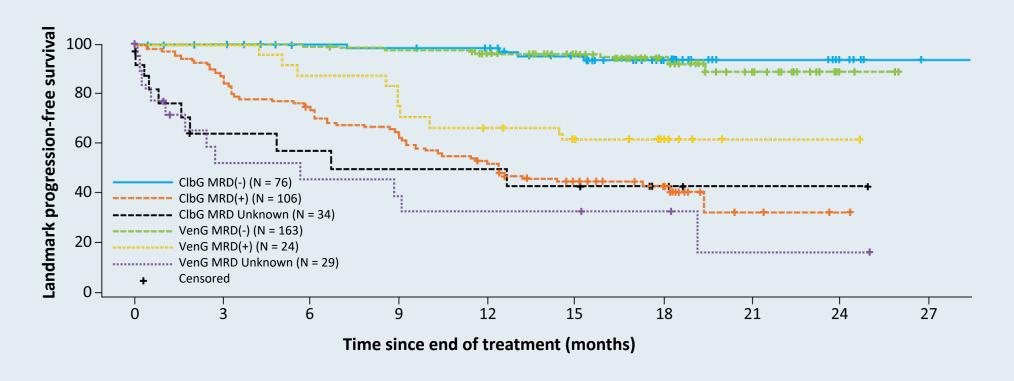


CLL14: Minimal Residual Disease 3 Months After Treatment

	MRD-negative		MRD responders		
MRD 3 months after treatment	Veneto/obin (N = 216)	Chloram/obin (N = 216)	Veneto/obin (N = 216)	Chloram/obin (N = 216)	
MRD in bone marrow	56.9%	17.1%	33.8%	10.6%	
Odds ratio, <i>p</i> -value	OR 6.4, p <	< 0.0001	OR 4.3, p < 0.0001		
MRD in peripheral blood	75.7%	35.2%	42.1%	14.4%	
Odds ratio, <i>p</i> -value	OR 5.7, p <	< 0.0001	OR 4.3, <i>p</i> < 0.0001		



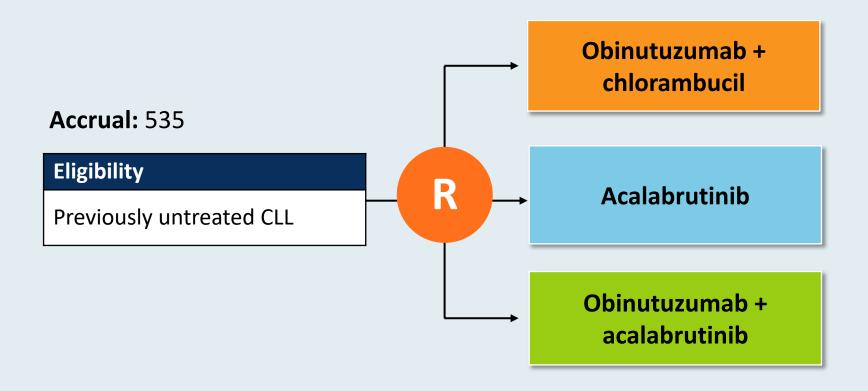
CLL14: Landmark Analysis from End of Therapy PFS by MRD Group



Further landmark analysis of PFS by MRD status showed that undetectable MRD translated into improved PFS regardless of the clinical response status at end of therapy.



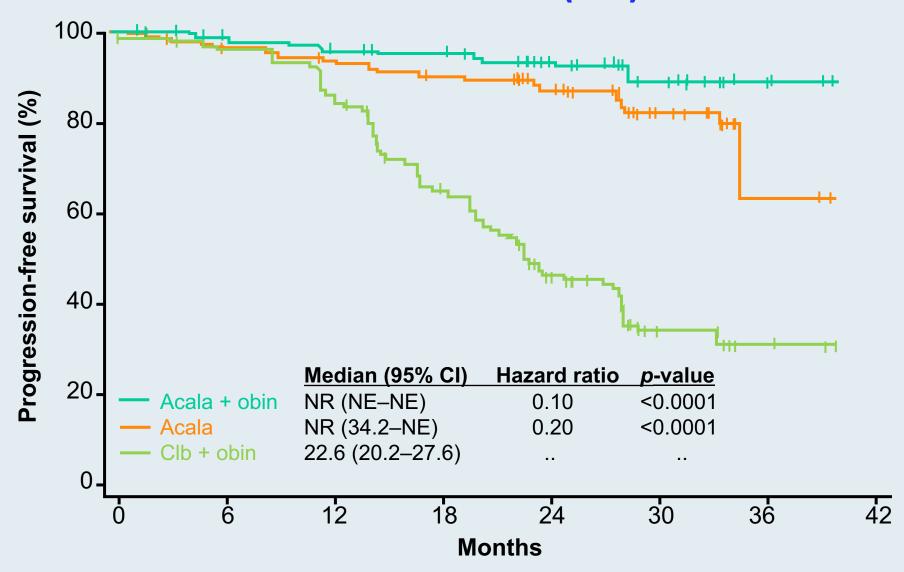
ELEVATE-TN Phase III Trial Schema



Primary endpoint: Progression-free survival

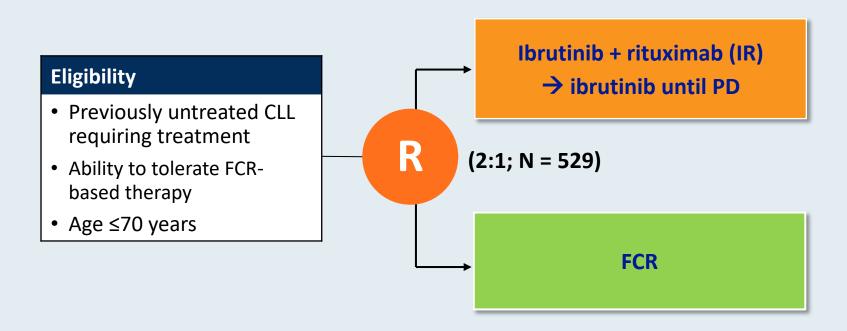


ELEVATE-TN: PFS (IRC)





Phase III ECOG-ACRIN E1912 Study Design

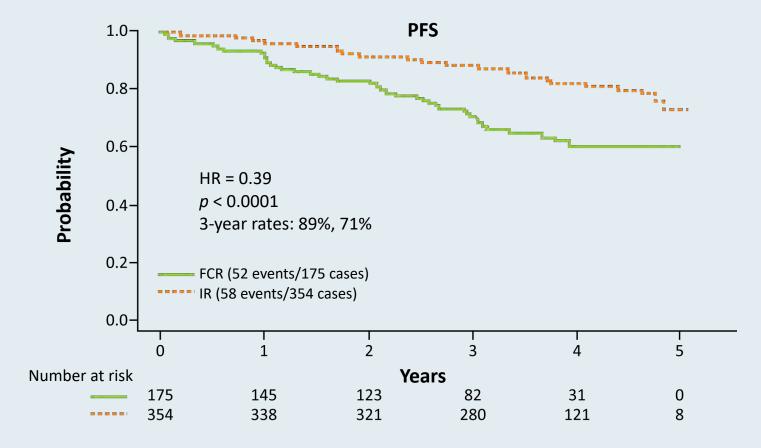


Primary endpoint: PFS

Secondary endpoints: OS, ORR, Toxicity and Tolerability



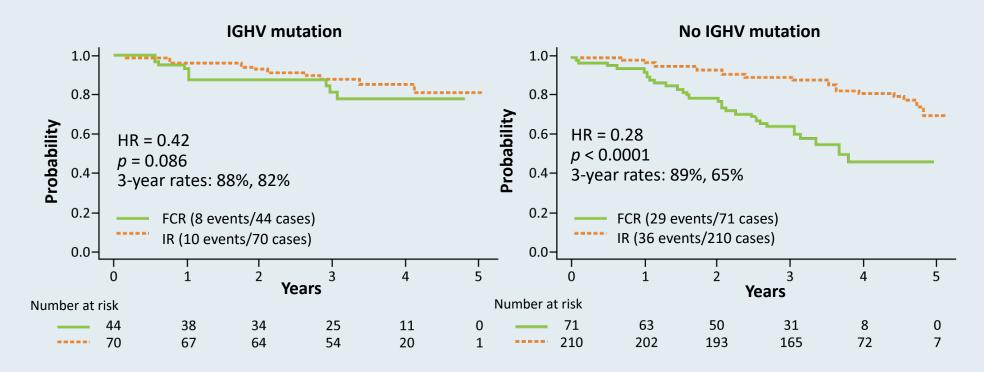
ECOG-ACRIN E1912 Extended Follow-Up: Up-Front IR Compared to FCR for Younger Patients with CLL



- Grade \geq 3 treatment-related AEs were reported in 70% of patients receiving IR and 80% of patients receiving FCR (odds ratio = 0.56; p = 0.013).
- Among the 95 patients who discontinued ibrutinib, the most common cause was AE or complication.



ECOG-ACRIN E1912 Extended Follow-Up: PFS by IGHV Mutation Status



- On subgroup analysis by IGHV mutation status, IR was superior to FCR for CLL with no IGHV mutation (HR = 0.28; p < 0.0001).
- With current follow-up the difference between IR and FCR is not significant for CLL with IGHV mutation (HR = 0.42; p = 0.086).



Meet The ProfessorManagement of Lung Cancer

Monday, October 5, 2020 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM ET

Faculty

Professor Tony SK Mok, MD

Moderator Neil Love, MD



Thank you for joining us!

CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 days.

