

**Thank you for joining us.
The program will begin momentarily.**

Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

A Meet The Professor Series

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

Commercial Support

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

Dr Love — Disclosures

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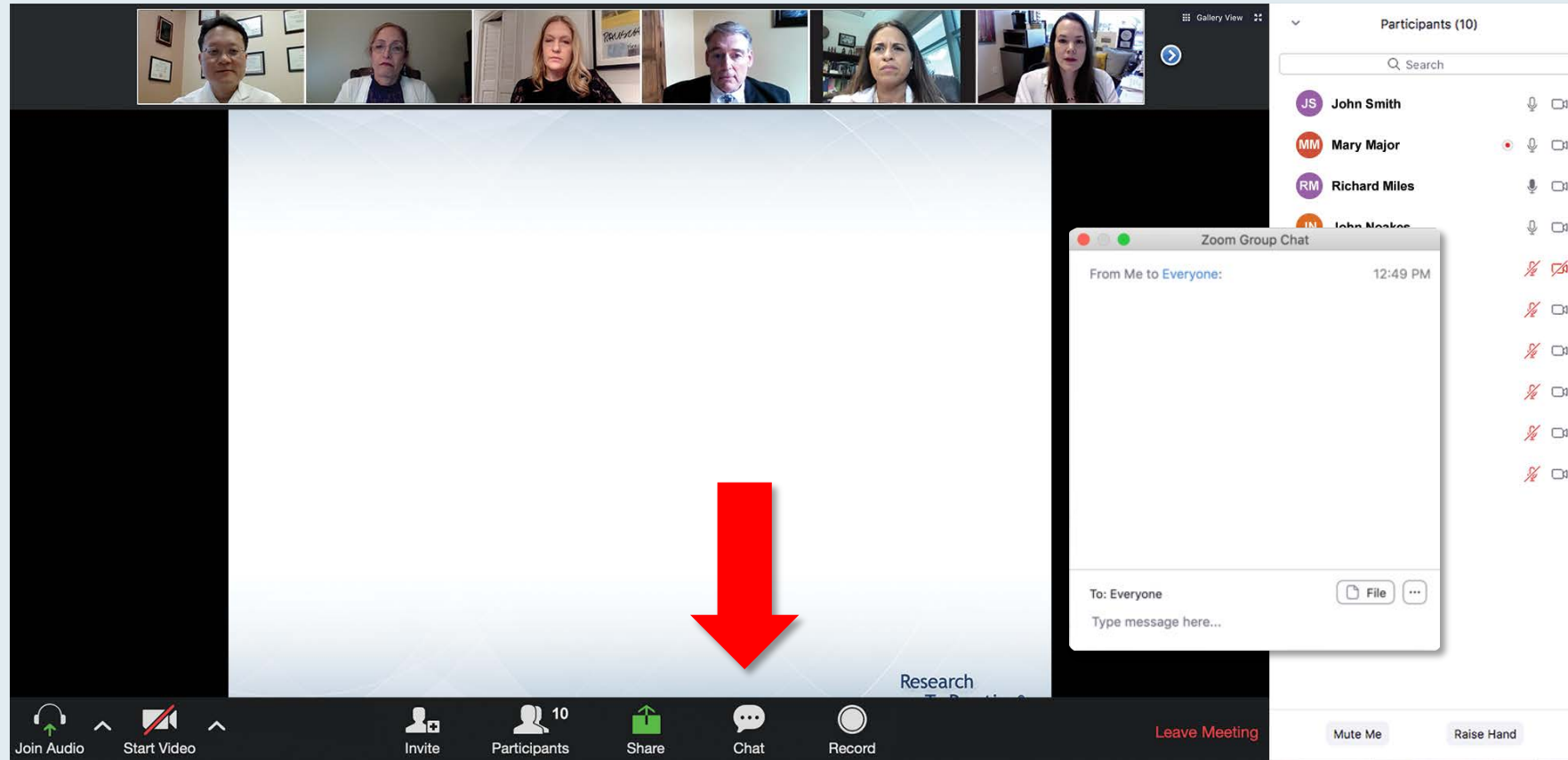
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Dr Davids — Disclosures

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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

The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, a gallery view shows six participants. The main screen displays a poll question: "What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has experienced an asymptomatic relapse followed by ASCT within 2 years who then experiences a clinical relapse?". Below the question is a list of 10 treatment options, with the first six partially visible: 1. Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone, 2. Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone, 3. Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone, 4. Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone, 5. Elotuzumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone, 6. Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone, 7. Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone, 8. Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone, 9. Ixazomib + Rd, 10. Other. A "Quick Poll" window is open over the list, showing the same options with radio buttons for selection. The bottom of the screen shows the Zoom toolbar with icons for Join Audio, Start Video, Invite, Participants (10), Share, Chat, Record, and Leave Meeting. On the right side, a "Participants (10)" list is visible, showing names and status icons.

What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has experienced an asymptomatic relapse followed by ASCT within 2 years who then experiences a clinical relapse?

Quick Poll

- ☐ Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Ixazomib + Rd
- ☐ Other

Submit

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Join Audio Start Video Invite Participants 10 Share Chat Record Leave Meeting Mute Me Raise Hand

Participants (10)

Search

- JS John Smith
- MM Mary Major
- RM Richard Miles
- JN John Noakes
- AS Alice Suarez
- JP Jane Perez
- RS Robert Stiles
- JF Juan Fernandez
- AK Ashok Kumar
- JS Jeremy Smith

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, September 21, 2020
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET**

**Clinical Investigator
Perspectives on the Current
and Future Management of
Multiple Myeloma**

Faculty

Ola Landgren, MD, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

**Tuesday, September 22, 2020
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET**

**Current Questions and
Controversies in the
Management of Lung Cancer**

Faculty

David R Spigel, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

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**Wednesday, September 23, 2020
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET**

**Optimizing the Selection and
Sequencing of Therapy for
Patients with Chronic
Lymphocytic Leukemia**

Faculty

Jeff Sharman, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

**Thursday, September 24, 2020
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET**

**Exploring the Role of Immune
Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy
and Other Novel Strategies in
Gynecologic Cancers**

Faculty

David M O'Malley, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

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

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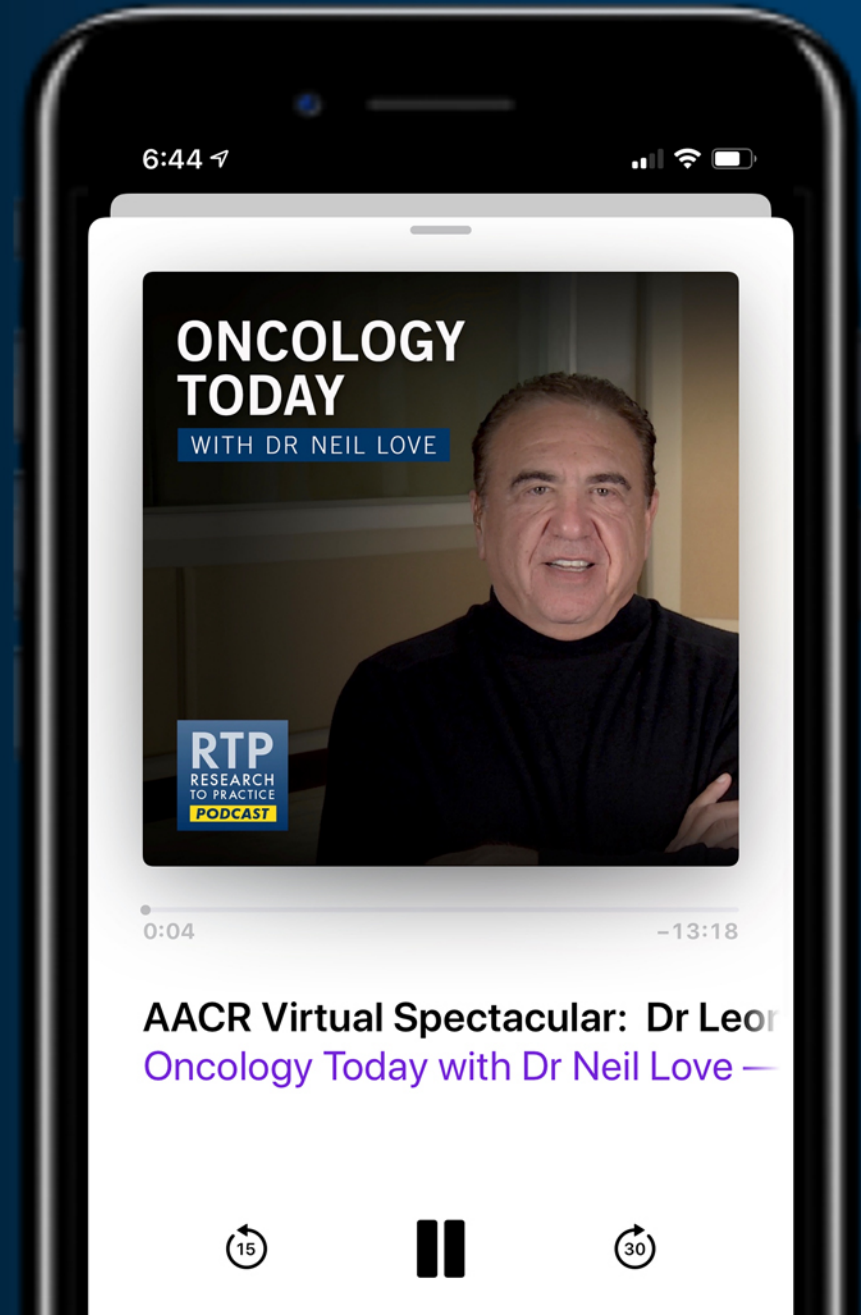
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Matthew S Davids, MD, MMSc

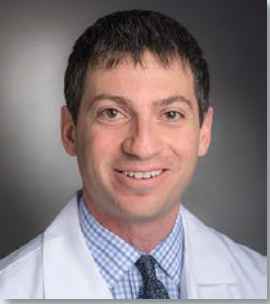
Associate Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School

Director of Clinical Research, Division of Lymphoma

Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

Boston, Massachusetts

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Matthew S Davids, MD, MMSc
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Harvard Medical School
Director of Clinical Research
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Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
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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

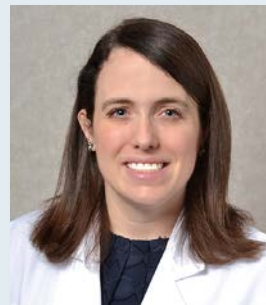


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Professor of Medicine
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Research Center
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US Oncology
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Associate Center Director for Clinical
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The University of Texas
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Houston, Texas



Project Chair

Neil Love, MD

Research To Practice
Miami, Florida

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions

The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, a gallery view shows six participants. The main screen displays a presentation slide with the text: "You may submit questions using the Zoom Chat option below". A large red arrow points downwards from this text. On the right side, a "Participants (10)" list is visible, showing names like John Smith, Mary Major, Richard Miles, John Noakes, and Alice Suarez. Below the participants list, a "Zoom Group Chat" window is open, showing a message from "Me to Everyone" at 12:49 PM. The bottom toolbar includes icons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants", "Share", "Chat", and "Record". A "Leave Meeting" button is also present.

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Quick Poll

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- ☐ Ixazomib + Rd
- ☐ Other

Participants (10)

Name	Status
JS John Smith	Microphone On, Video On
MM Mary Major	Microphone On, Video On
RM Richard Miles	Microphone On, Video On
JN John Noakes	Microphone On, Video On
AS Alice Suarez	Microphone Off, Video Off
JP Jane Perez	Microphone Off, Video Off
RS Robert Stiles	Microphone Off, Video Off
JF Juan Fernandez	Microphone Off, Video Off
AK Ashok Kumar	Microphone Off, Video Off
JS Jeremy Smith	Microphone Off, Video Off

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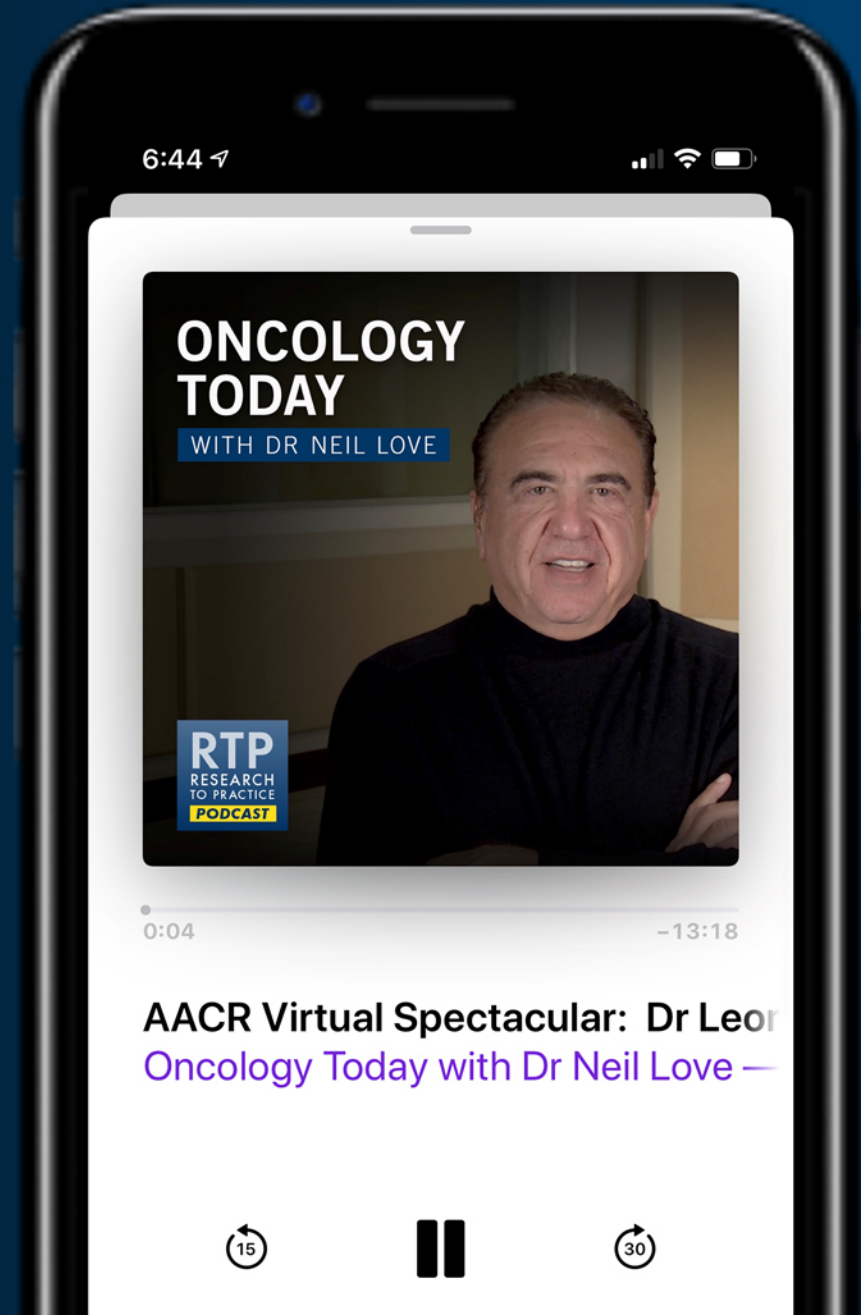
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Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

Boston, Massachusetts



Warren S Brenner, MD
Lynn Cancer Institute
Boca Raton, Florida

COVID-19
AND **CLL**

MAY 21, 2020

**Understanding the Impact of COVID-19 on the Care of Patients
with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia – A Live CME Webinar**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Faculty

Matthew S Davids, MD, MMSc

Anthony R Mato, MD, MSCE

Jeff Sharman, MD

CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

Outcomes of COVID-19 in patients with CLL: a multicenter international experience

Anthony R. Mato,^{1,*} Lindsey E. Roeker,^{1,*} Nicole Lamanna,² John N. Allan,³ Lori Leslie,⁴ John M. Pagel,⁵ Krish Patel,⁵ Anders Osterborg,⁶ Daniel Wojenski,⁷ Manali Kamdar,⁸ Scott F. Huntington,⁹ Matthew S. Davids,¹⁰ Jennifer R. Brown,¹⁰ Darko Antic,¹¹ Ryan Jacobs,¹² Inhye E. Ahn,¹³ Jeffrey Pu,¹⁴ Krista M. Isaac,¹⁵ Paul M. Barr,¹⁶ Chaitra S. Ujjani,¹⁷ Mark B. Geyer,¹ Ellin Berman,¹ Andrew D. Zelenetz,¹ Nikita Malakhov,³ Richard R. Furman,³ Michael Koropsak,⁴ Neil Bailey,⁵ Lotta Hanson,⁶ Guilherme F. Perini,¹⁸ Shuo Ma,⁷ Christine E. Ryan,¹⁰ Adrian Wiestner,¹³ Craig A. Portell,¹⁵ Mazyar Shadman,¹⁷ Elise A. Chong,¹⁹ Danielle M. Brander,²⁰ Suchitra Sundaram,²¹ Amanda N. Seddon,²² Erlene Seymour,²³ Meera Patel,²³ Nicolas Martinez-Calle,²⁴ Talha Munir,²⁵ Renata Walewska,²⁶ Angus Broom,²⁷ Harriet Walter,²⁸ Dima El-Sharkawi,²⁹ Helen Parry,³⁰ Matthew R. Wilson,³¹ Piers E. M. Patten,³² José-Ángel Hernández-Rivas,³³ Fatima Miras,³⁴ Noemi Fernández Escalada,³⁵ Paola Ghione,¹ Chadi Nabhan,³⁶ Sonia Lebowitz,¹ Erica Bhavsar,³ Javier López-Jiménez,³⁷ Daniel Naya,³⁸ Jose Antonio Garcia-Marco,³⁹ Sigrid S. Skånland,⁴⁰ Raul Cordoba,^{41,†} and Toby A. Eyre^{42,†}

Management of CLL patients early in the COVID-19 pandemic: An international survey of CLL experts

Am J Hematol 2020 Aug;95(8):E199-E203.

BTK Inhibitors in Cancer Patients with COVID-19: “The Winner Will be the One Who Controls That Chaos” (Napoleon Bonaparte)

Elise A. Chong¹, Lindsey E. Roeker², Mazyar Shadman³, Matthew S. Davids⁴, Stephen J. Schuster¹, and Anthony R. Mato²

Clin Cancer Res 2020 Jul 15;26(14):3514-6.

Meet The Professor with Dr Davids

MODULE 1: Cases from the Community – Dr Brenner

- A 77-year-old woman with Stage I CLL – Del(13q), IGHV mutation
- A 77-year-old man with Stage I CLL – Del(13q), IGHV rearrangement
- An 84-year-old woman with relapsed CLL
- A 76-year-old woman with relapsed CLL – Del(17p)

MODULE 2: Journal Club

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

Case Presentation – Dr Brenner: A 77-year-old woman with Stage I CLL – Del(13q), IGHV mutation

- June 2018: Stage I CLL with del13q, IGHV mutation
- Observation
- 2020: Rapidly rising WBC, progressive anemia



Dr Warren S Brenner

Questions

- Does the COVID-19 pandemic impact decision making regarding use of oral agents or whether to consider regimens such as venetoclax/obinutuzumab?
- In patients who receive a BTK inhibitor, should a CD20 monoclonal antibody be added? Do these improve efficacy? MRD rate?
- What drives you to go with a BTK inhibitor versus venetoclax?

Case Presentation – Dr Brenner: A 77-year-old man with Stage I CLL – Del(13q), IGHV rearrangement



Dr Warren S Brenner

- 2000: SLL in pelvic lymph node dissection during surgery for prostate cancer
- Observation
- Stage I CLL del13q, IGHV rearrangement
- June 4 2020: Initiation of obinutuzumab with venetoclax dose ramp-up June 25, 2020

Questions

- In a patient who receives obinutuzumab and venetoclax in the front-line setting, after they complete their therapy, should we be doing MRD testing? Do you ever use MRD testing to make a decision about whether or not to continue venetoclax-based therapy? Or is it safe to discontinue venetoclax at that point?

Case Presentation – Dr Brenner: An 84-year-old woman with relapsed CLL

- Diagnosed with CLL >30 years ago (Disease and treatment course unknown)
- CVP, tolerated poorly
- 2010: Bendamustine/rituximab
- 2016: Rituximab monotherapy
- Feb – April 2016: Ibrutinib, poorly tolerated and discontinued
- 2016: Resumed rituximab
- March 2019: Re-initiation of ibrutinib, but discontinued after one month
 - Massive skin purpura over the entire right side of her face
- May 2019: Re-initiation of ibrutinib, dose reduced to 280 mg daily
- Currently, progressive disease – patient declines IV treatment due to COVID-19



Dr Warren S Brenner

Questions

- Has the faculty ever observed the skin side effects she experienced with a BTK inhibitor?
- What is the role of BTK resistance testing? Should this be done in the community?
- In a patient who developed such a significant bleeding event on ibrutinib, is there a role to re-challenge with acalabrutinib? When would they use PI3K inhibitors?

Case Presentation – Dr Brenner: A 76-year-old woman with relapsed CLL – Del(17p)



Dr Warren S Brenner

- 1990s: Initially diagnosed with CLL → Observation
- 2005: Fludarabine/rituximab x 4 → PD in 2009: BR x 4, with good response
- 6/2014: Ibrutinib
 - 8/2015: Atrial fibrillation requiring cardioversion, anticoagulant → recurrent afib → cardioversion
- 2017: Progressive elevation of WBC → BR x 6
- 11/2017: Genetic profiling: del17p, biallelic del13q, 3 missense mutations in p53
- 2/2018: Progressive disease
- 1/2019: Venetoclax → discontinued in June due to progressive diarrhea, numerous other side effects
- 6/2020: Progressive disease

Questions

- In a patient who develops atrial fibrillation on ibrutinib, particularly those on anticoagulants, do you ever rechallenge with ibrutinib? Would you use acalabrutinib instead?
- In a patient who developed toxicity from a BTK inhibitor and did not tolerate venetoclax-based therapy, would you use PI3K inhibitors? Do you prefer one versus the others? Any pearls regarding management of side effects?

Meet The Professor with Dr Davids

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MODULE 2: Journal Club

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

Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia and institutional prophylaxis practices in CLL patients treated with BTK inhibitors

Christine E. Ryan,^{1,2} Matthew P. Cheng,^{2,3} Nicolas C. Issa,^{2,3} Jennifer R. Brown,^{1,2} and Matthew S. Davids^{1,2}

¹Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA; ²Department of Medical Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA; and ³Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA

14 APRIL 2020 | VOLUME 4, NUMBER 7

TO THE EDITOR:

Multiple *BCL2* mutations cooccurring with Gly101Val emerge in chronic lymphocytic leukemia progression on venetoclax

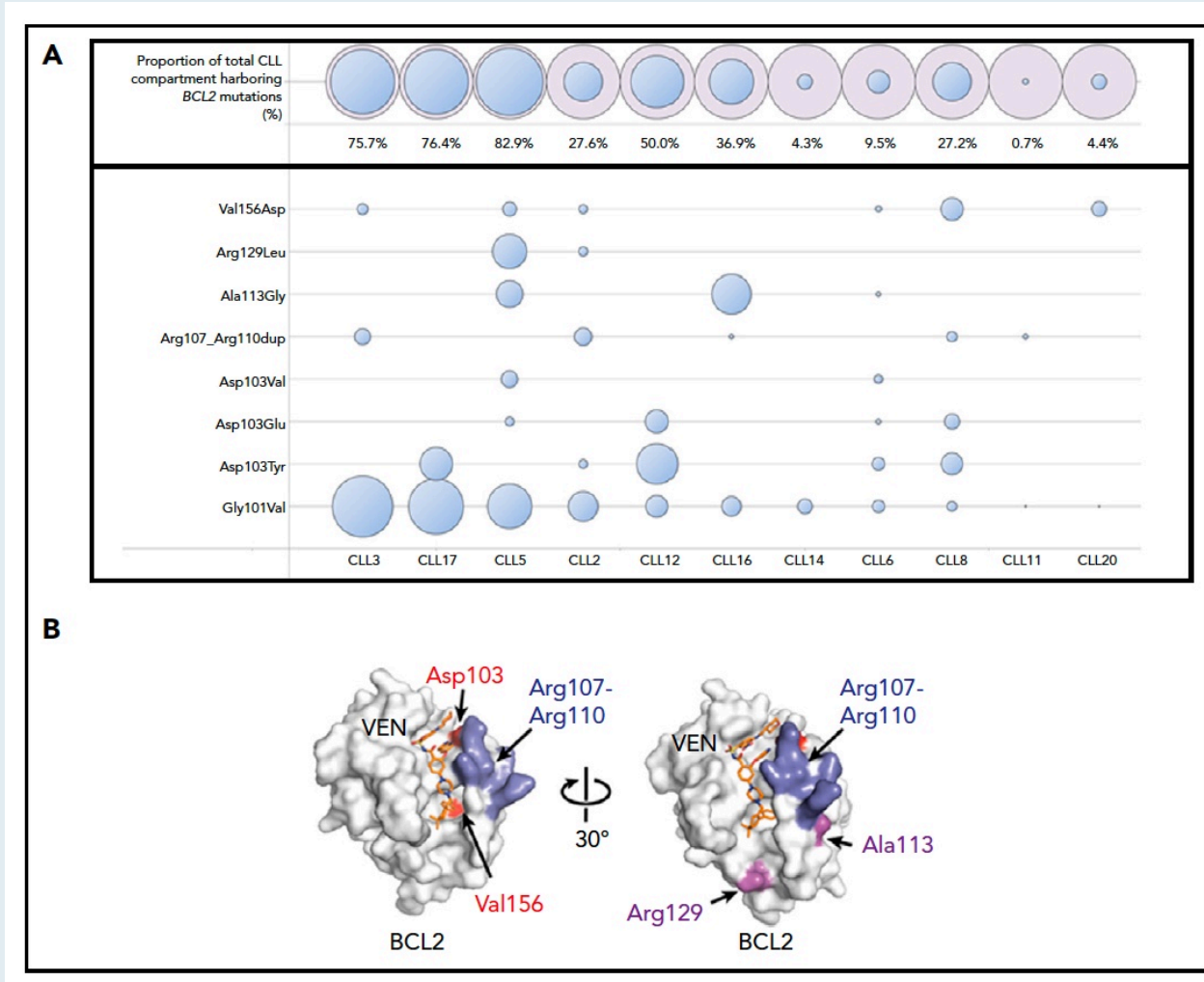
Piers Blombery,¹⁻³ Ella R. Thompson,^{1,3} Tamia Nguyen,¹ Richard W. Birkinshaw,^{3,4} Jia-nan Gong,^{3,4} Xiangting Chen,¹ Michelle McBean,¹ Rachel Thijssen,^{3,4} Thomas Conway,¹ Mary Ann Anderson,²⁻⁴ John F. Seymour,^{2,3} David A. Westerman,¹⁻³ Peter E. Czabotar,^{3,4} David C. S. Huang,^{3,4} and Andrew W. Roberts²⁻⁴

¹Department of Pathology, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; ²Clinical Haematology, The Royal Melbourne Hospital and Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Parkville, VIC, Australia; ³University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; and ⁴The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Melbourne, VIC, Australia



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BCL2 Mutations in Patients with Progressive CLL on Venetoclax



(A) BCL2 mutations in a cohort of patients with CLL progression on venetoclax. Patients are ordered in descending Gly101Val cancer cell fraction (CCF). CCF was determined as (VAF/disease burden determined by flow cytometry) x 2 (assuming heterozygosity). Area of blue circles is proportional to CCF mutated. The top row shows the total CCF harboring BCL2 mutations (the sum of individual CCF and assumes occurrence in mutually exclusive cells).

(B) Structure of BCL2 protein with venetoclax bound (PDB ID 6O0K) illustrating the positions of the mutated residues Asp103, Val156, Arg107 to Arg110, Ala113, and Arg129.

Comment on Blombery et al, page 773

Breaking through BCL-2 inhibition in CLL

Stephen J. F. Chong and Matthew S. Davids | Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

In this issue of *Blood*, Blombery and colleagues have identified multiple novel somatic mutations in *BCL-2* occurring concurrently with the recently reported Gly101Val *BCL-2* resistance mutation in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) receiving venetoclax.¹ Their study demonstrates that, in addition to functional resistance mechanisms such as aberrant expression of other antiapoptotic proteins, multiple acquired resistance mutations in *BCL-2* can occur in different CLL cells in a single patient.

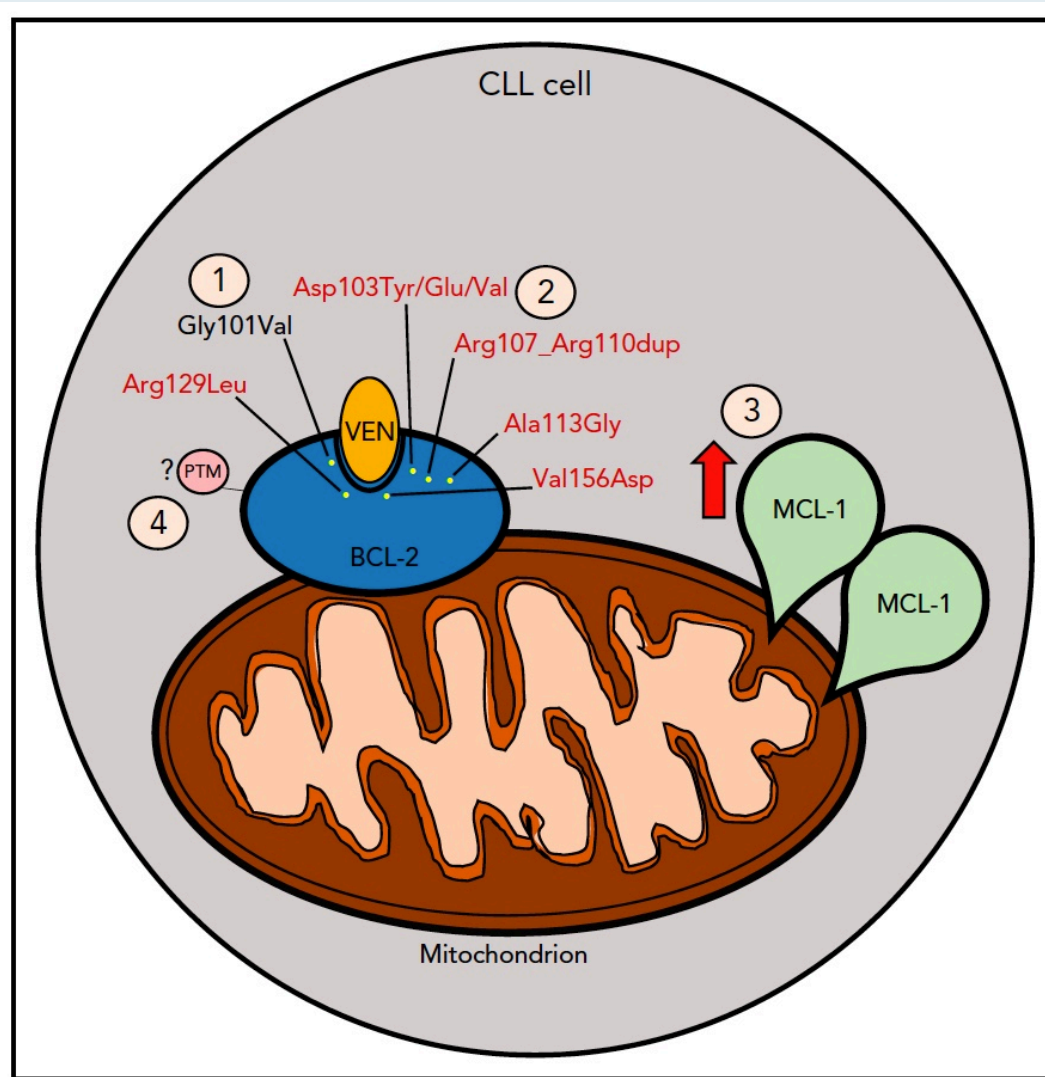


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Mechanisms Contributing to Venetoclax (VEN) Resistance

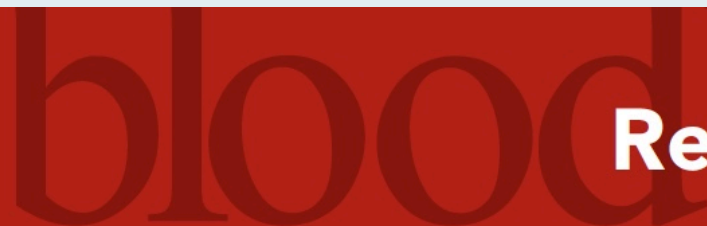
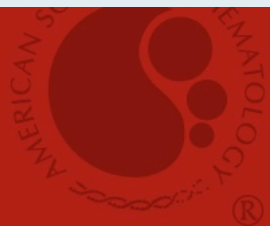
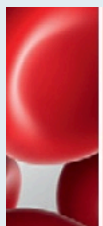


(1) Gly101Val mutation (in black) acquired following venetoclax treatment as previously described.

(2) New mutations (in red) identified concomitantly with Gly101Val, as described by Blombery and colleagues.

(3) MCL-1 overexpression following VEN treatment.

(4) Potential post-translational modification (PTM) that may contribute to VEN resistance (eg, phosphorylation events).



Regular Article

CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

Venetoclax plus R- or G-CHOP in non-Hodgkin lymphoma: results from the CAVALLI phase 1b trial

Andrew D. Zelenetz,¹ Gilles Salles,^{2,3} Kylie D. Mason,⁴ Carla Casulo,⁵ Steven Le Gouill,⁶ Laurie H. Sehn,⁷ Herve Tilly,⁸ Guillaume Cartron,⁹ Martine E. D. Chamuleau,¹⁰ Andre Goy,¹¹ Constantine S. Tam,^{12,13} Pieterella J. Lugtenburg,¹⁴ Adam M. Petrich,¹⁵ Arijit Sinha,¹⁶ Divya Samineni,¹⁷ Sylvia Herter,¹⁸ Ellen Ingalla,¹⁷ Edith Szafer-Glusman,¹⁷ Christian Klein,¹⁸ Deepak Sampath,¹⁷ Martin Kornacker,¹⁹ Mehrdad Mobasher,¹⁷ and Franck Morschhauser²⁰

1964



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2 MAY 2019 | VOLUME 133, NUMBER 18

Comment on Zelenetz et al, page 1964

Venetoclax: R-CHOP rocket booster?

Charles Herbaux and Matthew S. Davids | Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

In this issue of *Blood*, Zelenetz et al¹ report the results of the phase 1b portion of the CAVALLI study, one of the first trials to explore a novel strategy of chemosensitization, by adding the B-cell leukemia/lymphoma-2 (BCL2) inhibitor venetoclax to chemoimmunotherapy for patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL).

Neutropenia Analysis of Venetoclax Monotherapy in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Pooled Data from VENICE-I and -II Phase IIIb Trials

Anderson MN, Davids MS et al.
ASCO 2020;Abstract e20011.

Preliminary Safety and Efficacy Results from a Phase 2 Study of Acalabrutinib, Venetoclax and Obinutuzumab in Patients with Previously Untreated Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

Lampson BL, Davids MS et al.
ASH 2019;Abstract 32.

An Innovative Telemedicine Platform to Provide Expert Access to Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

Koffman B, Davids MS et al.
ASH 2019;Abstract 4716.

How to select a treatment for an individual patient?

Menu

- Immunochemotherapy
 - FCR
 - BR
 - Chlorambucil/Obinutuzumab
- Novel Agents
 - Ibrutinib \pm obinutuzumab
 - Acalabrutinib \pm obinutuzumab
 - Venetoclax + Obinutuzumab

Considerations

- If deletion 17p or p53 mutation
 - Chemo not very effective, better off with novel agents
- If IgHV unmutated
 - Chemo less effective than novel agents
- If IgHV mutated
 - Chemo and novel agents are similarly effective

Courtesy of Brad Kahl, MD

Scenario #1

- 52 yo man with CLL requiring treatment.
 - No p53 mutation or 17p deletion.
 - IgHV unmutated.
- Best options include
 1. Venetoclax plus obinutuzumab
 2. BTKi plus obinutuzumab
- Pro's and Con's to each

Courtesy of Brad Kahl, MD

Scenario #2

- 52 yo man with CLL requiring treatment.
 - No p53 mutation by sequencing
 - No 17p deletion or 11q deletion by FISH.
 - IgHV mutated.
- Best options include
 1. FCR
 2. Venetoclax plus obinutuzumab
 3. BTKi plus obinutuzumab
- Pro's and Con's to each

Courtesy of Brad Kahl, MD

Scenario #3

- 72 yo man with CLL requiring treatment.
 - No p53 mutation.
 - No 17p deletion or 11q deletion.
 - IgHV unmutated.
- Best options include
 1. Venetoclax plus obinutuzumab
 2. BTKi
- Pro's and Con's to each.

Courtesy of Brad Kahl, MD

Scenario #4

- 72 yo man with CLL requiring treatment.
 - No p53 mutation or 17p deletion.
 - IgHV mutated.
- Best options include
 1. Venetoclax plus obinutuzumab
 2. BR
 3. BTKi
- Pro's and Con's to each.

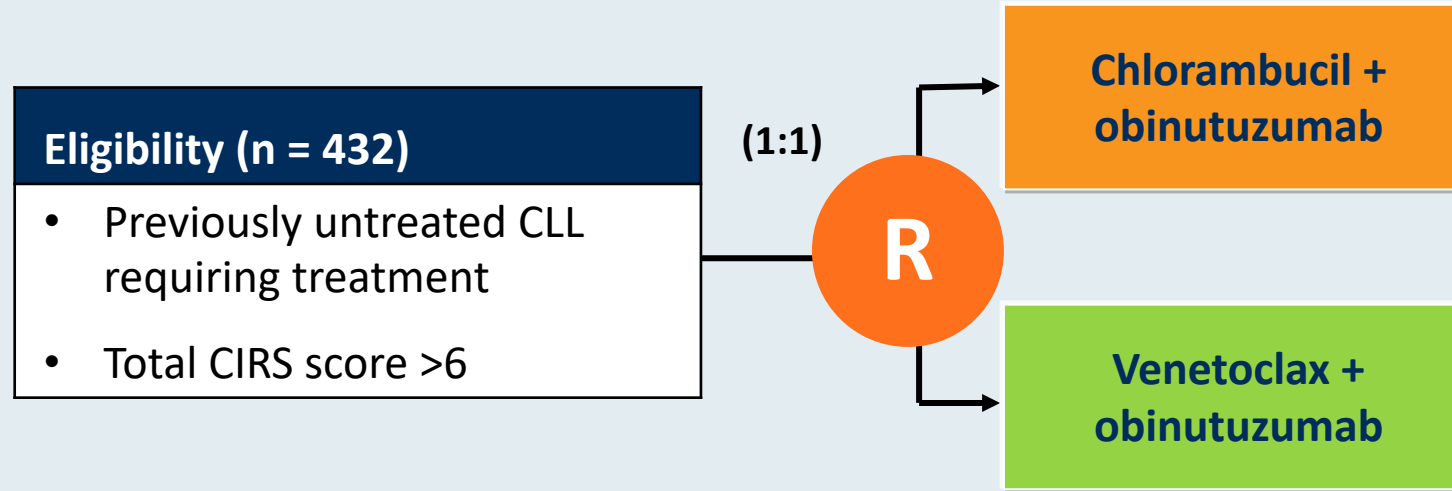
Courtesy of Brad Kahl, MD

Scenario #5

- 72 yo man with CLL requiring treatment.
- 17p deletion by FISH
- BTKi plus obinutuzumab
- This is the one scenario where I favor indefinite therapy over time limited therapy

Courtesy of Brad Kahl, MD

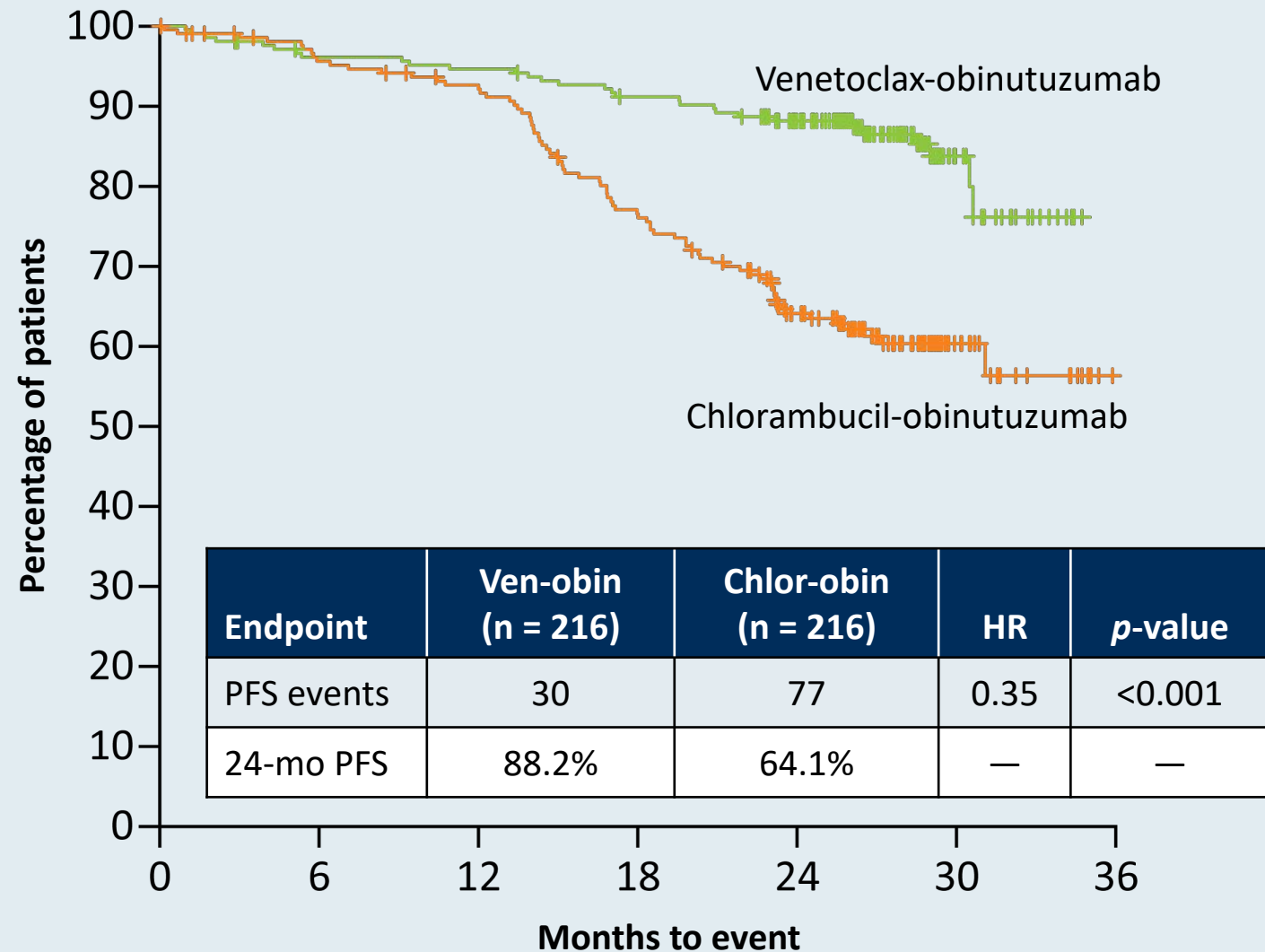
CLL14 Phase III Study Schema



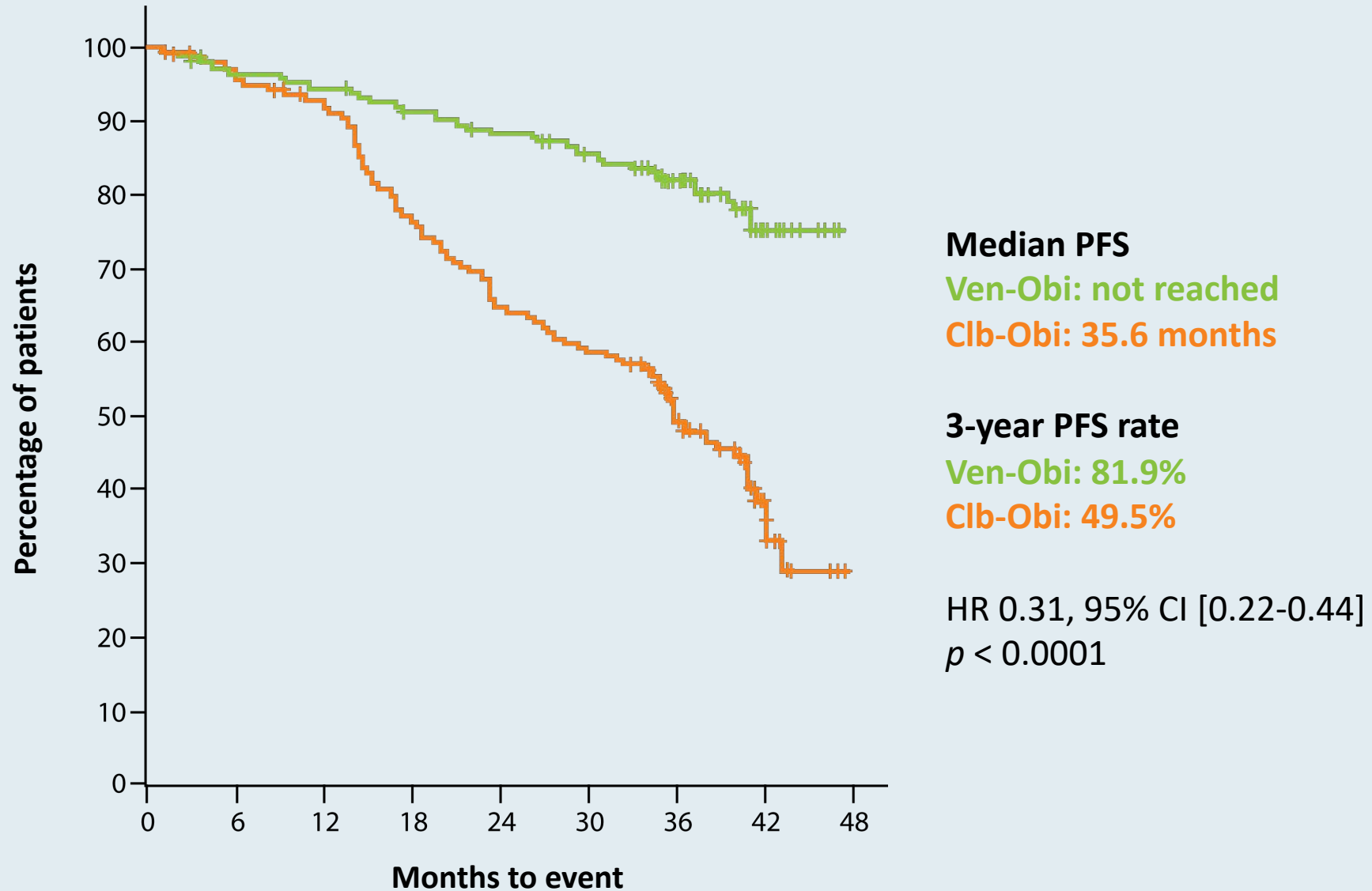
Primary endpoint: Progression-free survival

- 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

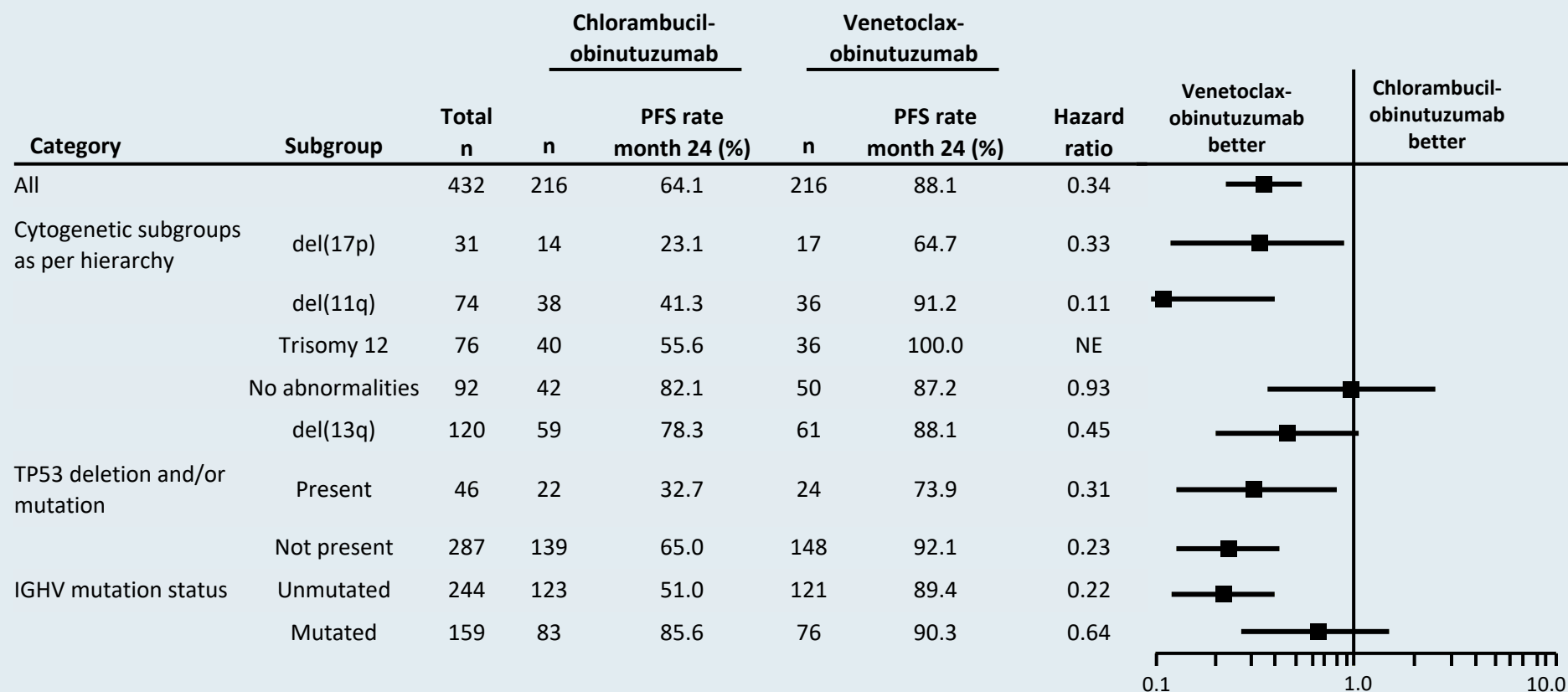
CLL14: Investigator-Assessed Progression-Free Survival



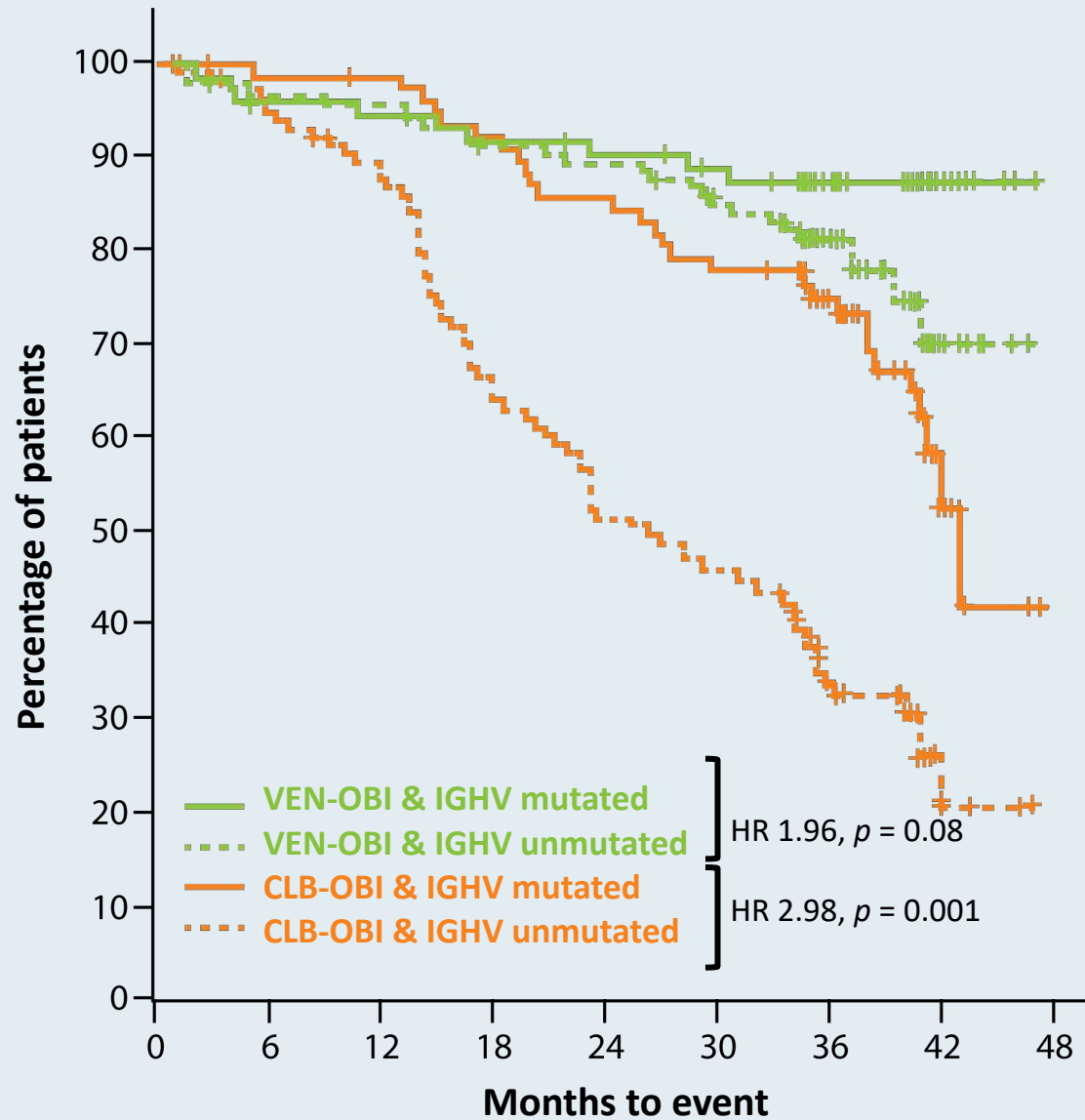
CLL14: Updated 3-Year PFS



CLL14: Investigator-Assessed Progression-Free Survival by Prognostic Subgroup



CLL14: PFS by IGHV Mutation and TP53 Status



Median PFS

Ven-Obi & IGHVmut: not reached

Ven-Obi & IGHVunmut: not reached

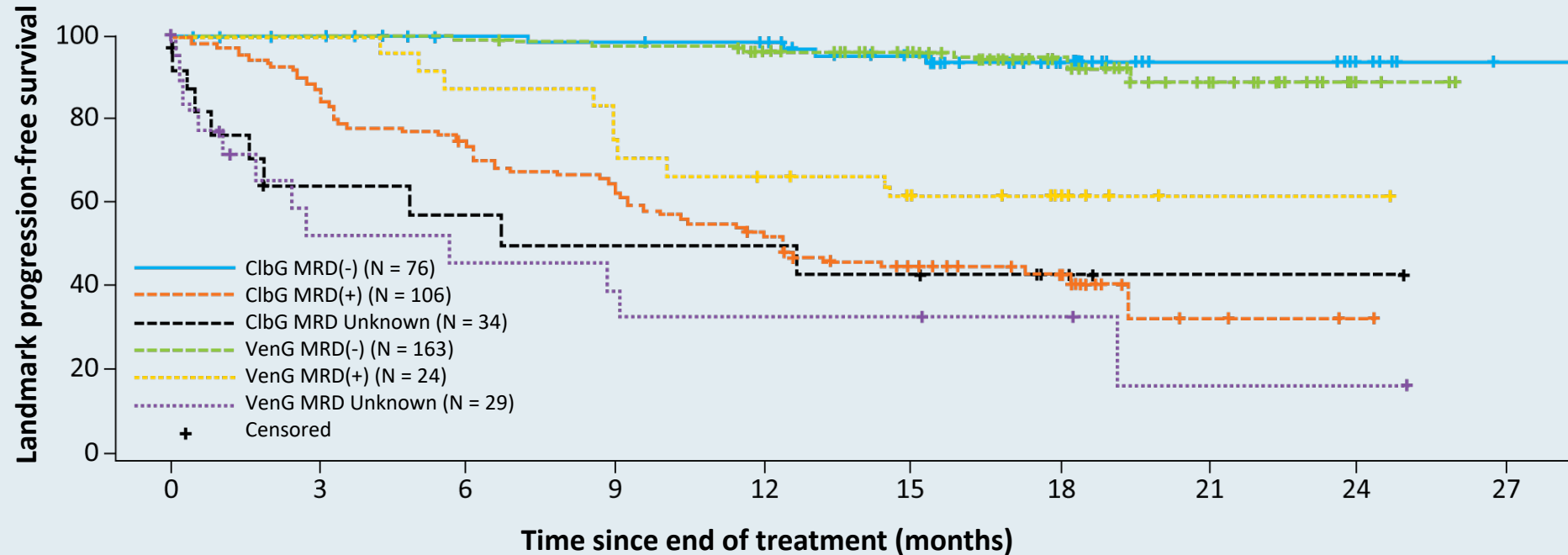
CLb-Obi & IGHVmut: 42.9 months

CLb-Obi & IGHVunmut: 26.3 months

CLL14: Minimal Residual Disease 3 Months After Treatment

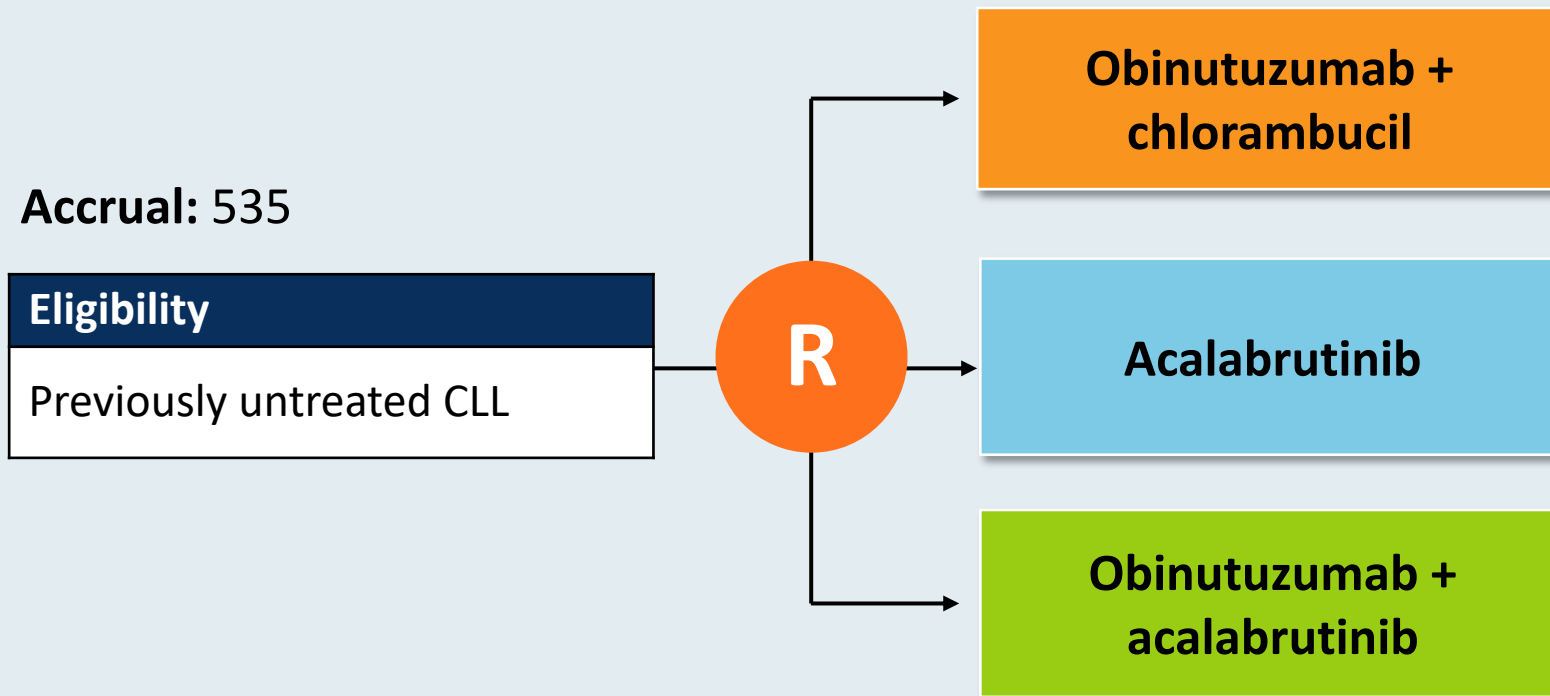
MRD 3 months after treatment	MRD-negative		MRD responders	
	Veneto/obin (N = 216)	Chloram/obin (N = 216)	Veneto/obin (N = 216)	Chloram/obin (N = 216)
MRD in bone marrow	56.9%	17.1%	33.8%	10.6%
Odds ratio, <i>p</i> -value	OR: 6.4, <i>p</i> < 0.0001		OR: 4.3, <i>p</i> < 0.0001	
MRD in peripheral blood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

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



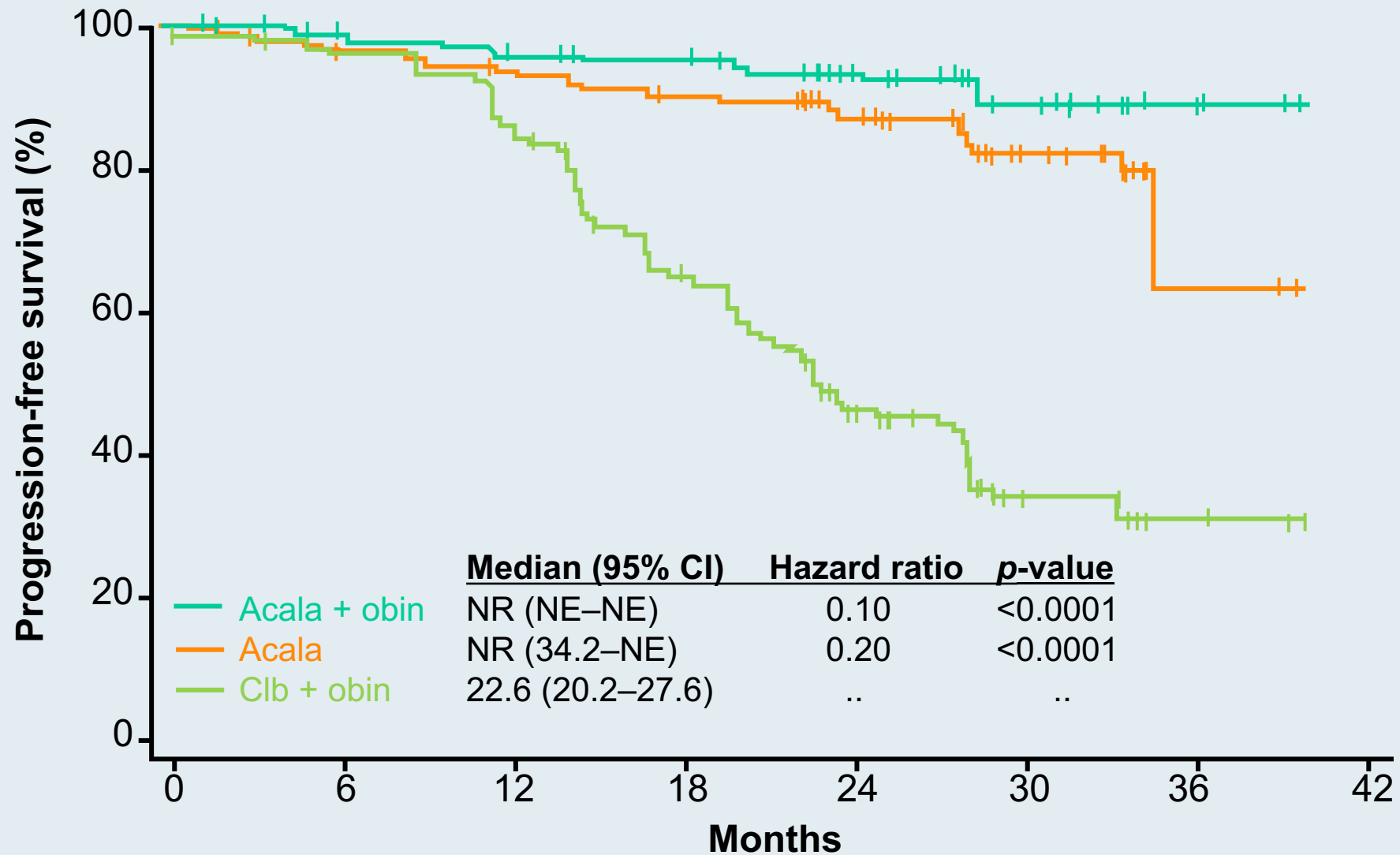
Further landmark analysis of PFS by MRD status showed that undetectable MRD translated into improved PFS regardless of the clinical response status at end of therapy.

ELEVATE-TN Phase III Trial Schema



Primary endpoint: Progression-free survival

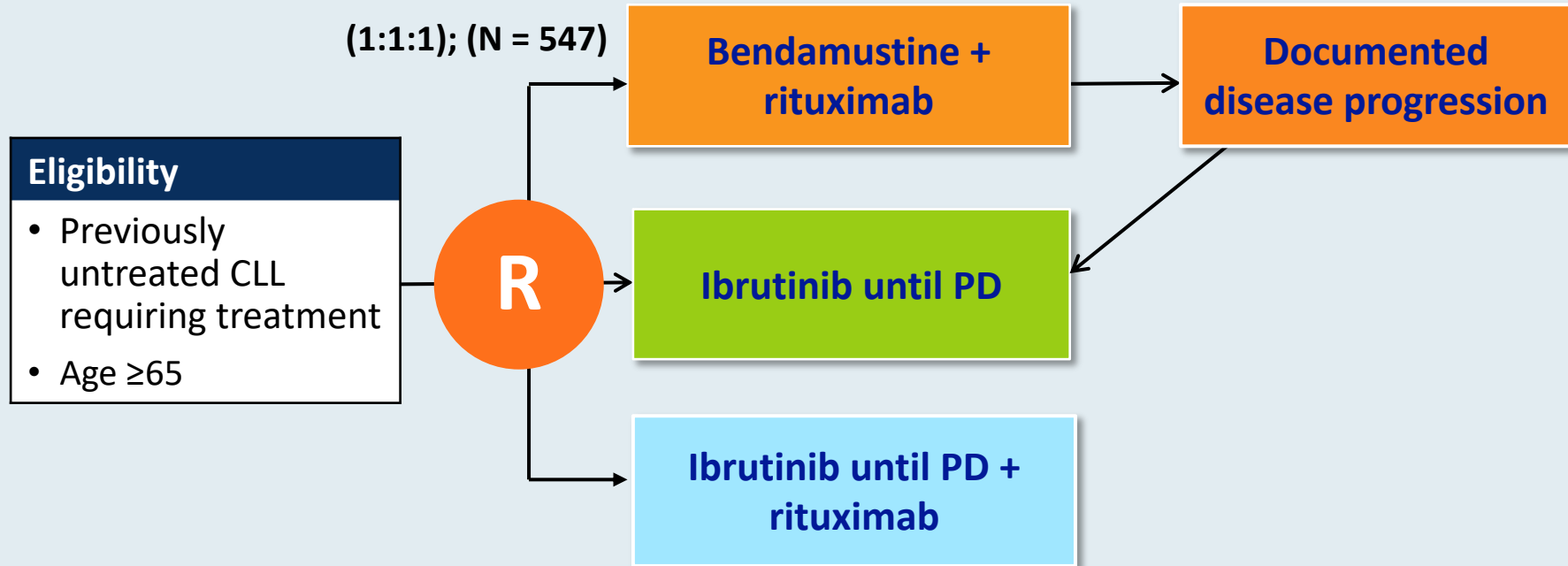
ELEVATE-TN: PFS (IRC)



ELEVATE-TN: Select Safety Parameters

	Acalabrutinib/obinutuzumab (n = 178)		Acalabrutinib (n = 179)		Obinutuzumab/chlorambucil (n = 169)	
	Grade 1-2	Grade ≥3	Grade 1-2	Grade ≥3	Grade 1-2	Grade ≥3
Any AE	26%	70%	45%	50%	29%	70%
Serious AE	6%	33%	2%	30%	2%	20%
AE leading to drug discontinuation	11%		9%		14%	
Neutropenia	2%	30%	1%	10%	4%	41%
Grade ≥3 infections						
Infusion-related reactions	11%	2%	0	0	34%	5%

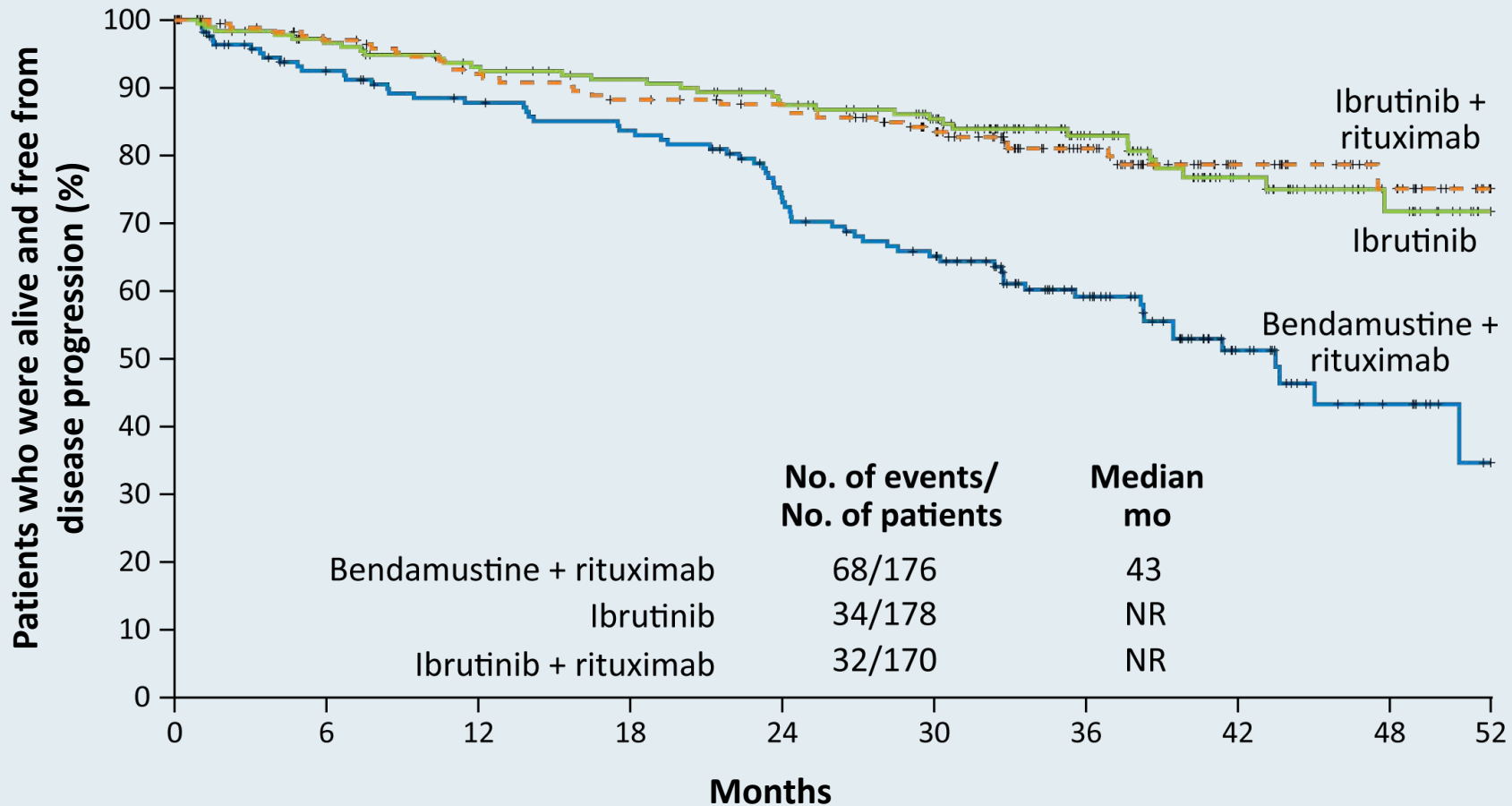
Phase III Alliance A041202 Study Design



Primary endpoint: Progression-free survival (PFS)

Secondary endpoints: OS, ORR, Impact of MRD on PFS and OS, Duration of response, Toxicity and Tolerability

Alliance A041202: Efficacy with Ibrutinib Alone or in Combination with Rituximab Compared to Bendamustine/Rituximab



Alliance A041202: Grade 3 to 5 Adverse Events of Special Interest

Adverse event	Bendamustine + rituximab (N = 176)	Ibrutinib (N = 180)	Ibrutinib + rituximab (N = 181)	p-value
Hematologic – Any Grade 3-4	61%	41%	39%	<0.001
Anemia	12%	12%	6%	0.09
Decreased neutrophil count	40%	15%	21%	<0.001
Decreased platelet count	15%	7%	5%	0.008
Nonhematologic – Any Grade 3-5	63%	74%	74%	0.04
Bleeding	0	2%	3%	0.46
Infections	15%	20%	21%	0.62
Febrile neutropenia	7%	2%	1%	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation	3%	9%	6%	0.05
Hypertension	15%	29%	34%	<0.001

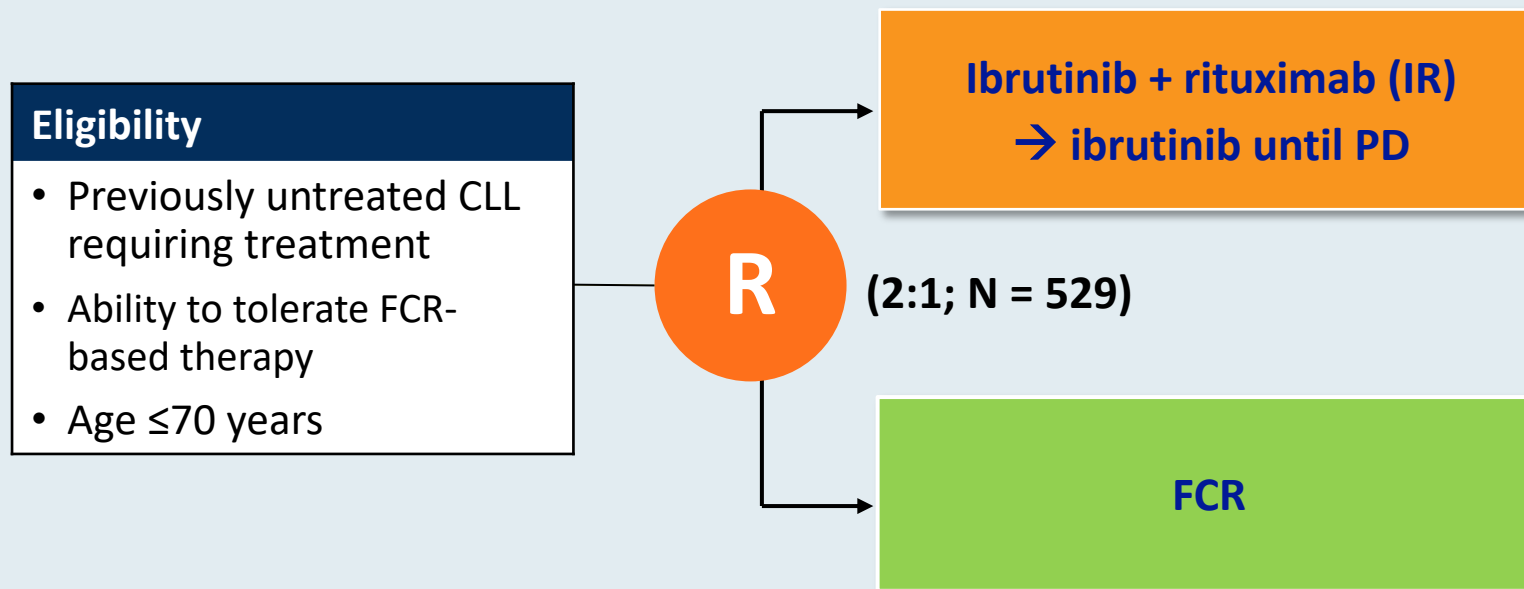
FDA Approval of Ibrutinib with Rituximab for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia or Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma

Press Release – April 21, 2020

“The Food and Drug Administration expanded the indication of ibrutinib to include its combination with rituximab for the initial treatment of adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).

Approval was based on the E1912 trial (NCT02048813), a 2:1 randomized, multicenter, open-label, actively controlled trial of ibrutinib with rituximab compared to fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, and rituximab (FCR) in 529 adult patients 70 years or younger with previously untreated CLL or SLL requiring systemic therapy. Patients with 17p deletion were excluded. Ibrutinib was administered at 420 mg daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.”

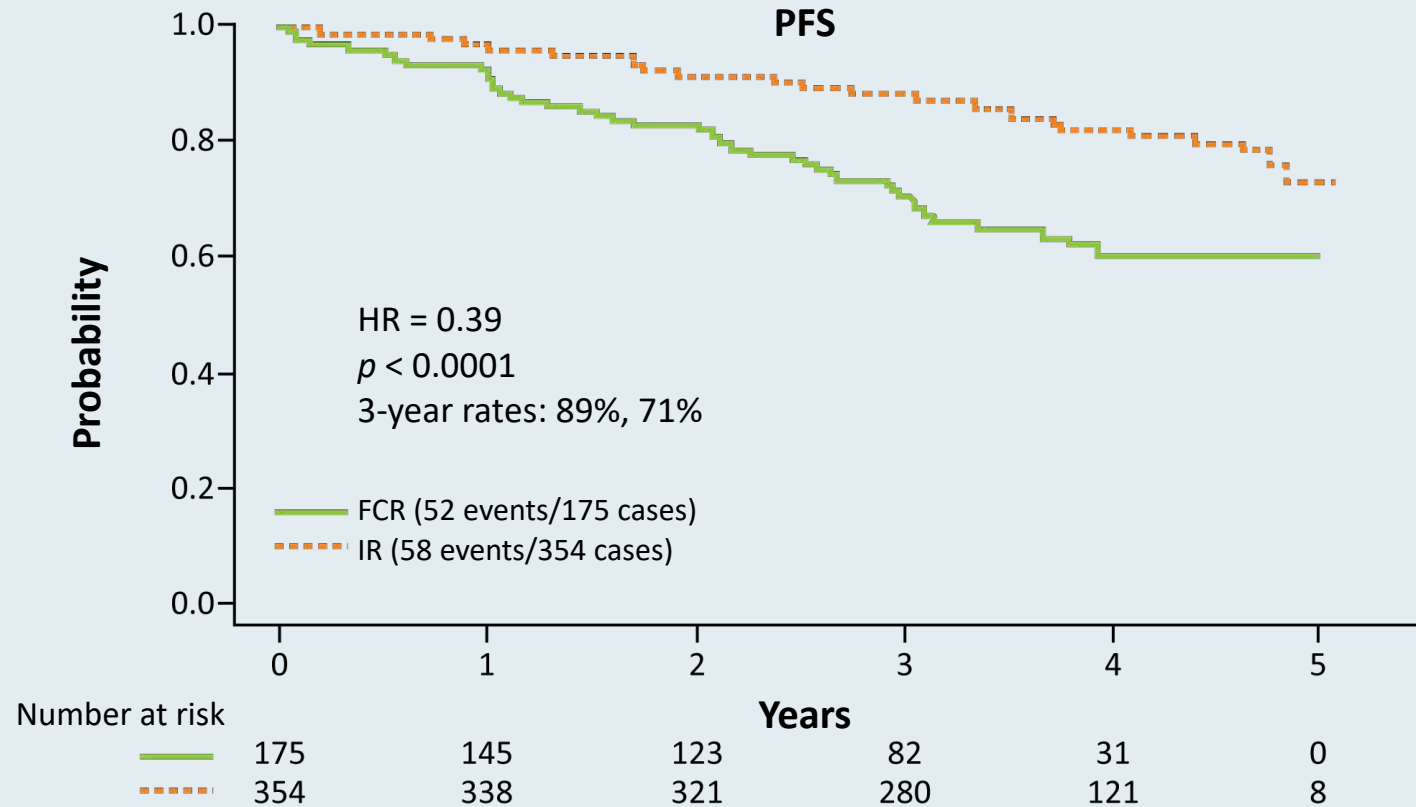
Phase III ECOG-ACRIN E1912 Study Design



Primary endpoint: PFS

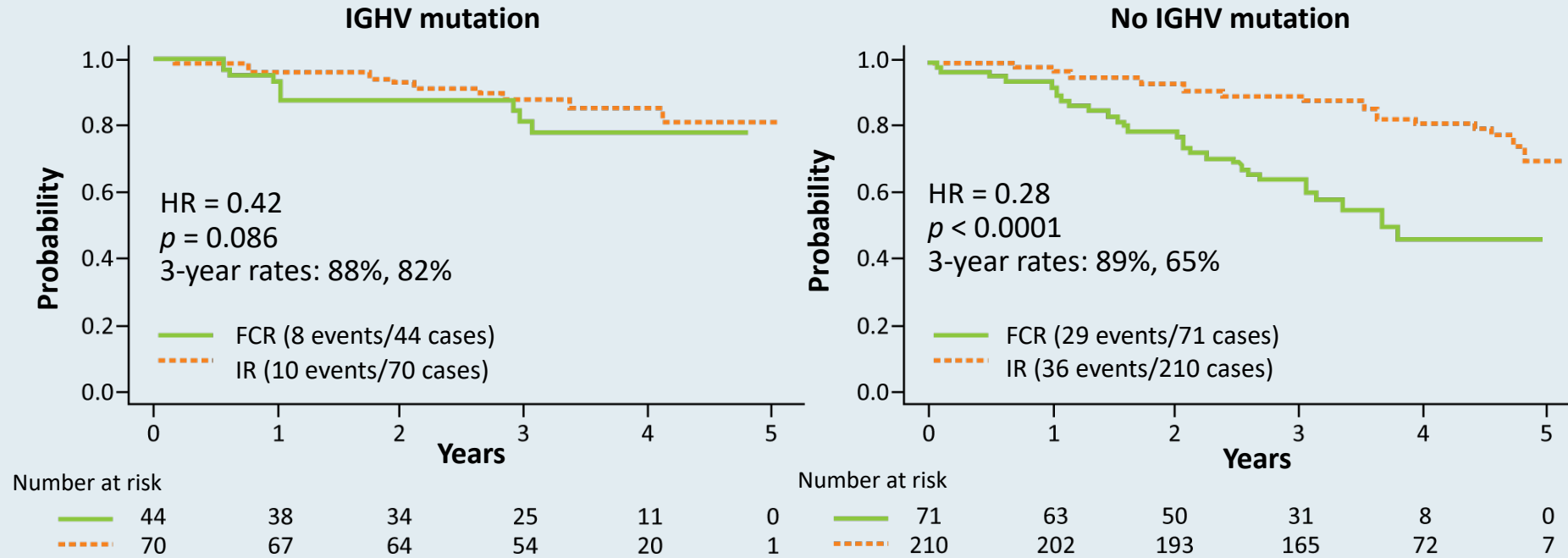
Secondary endpoints: OS, ORR, Toxicity and Tolerability

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



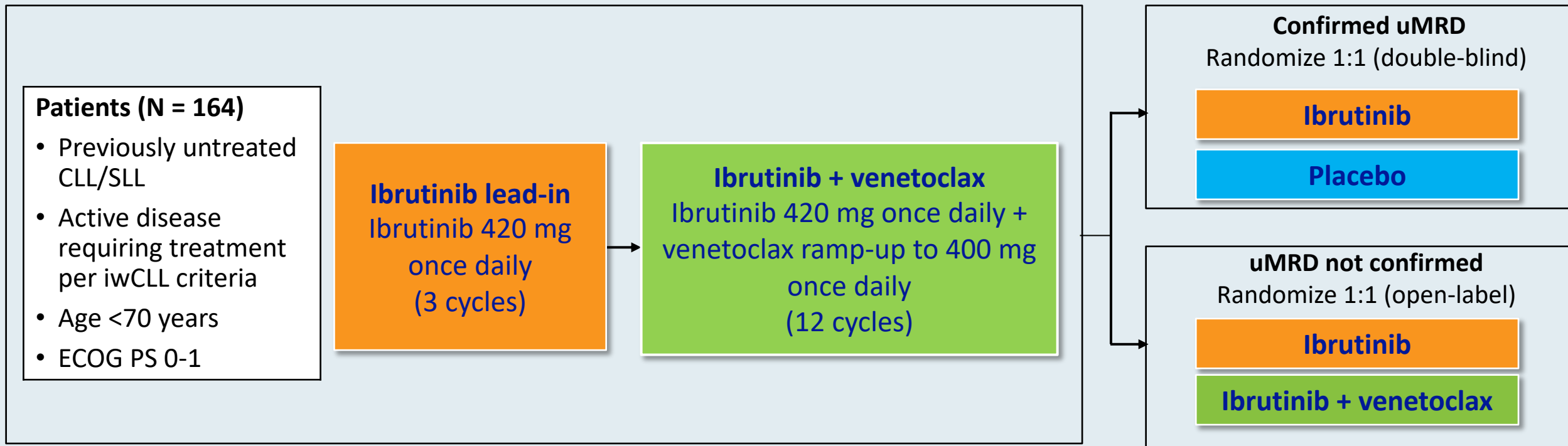
- Grade ≥ 3 treatment-related AEs were reported in 70% of patients receiving IR and 80% of patients receiving FCR (odds ratio = 0.56; $p = 0.013$).
- Among the 95 patients who discontinued ibrutinib, the most common cause was AE or complication.

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; $p = 0.086$).

CAPTIVATE MRD Cohort: Study Design

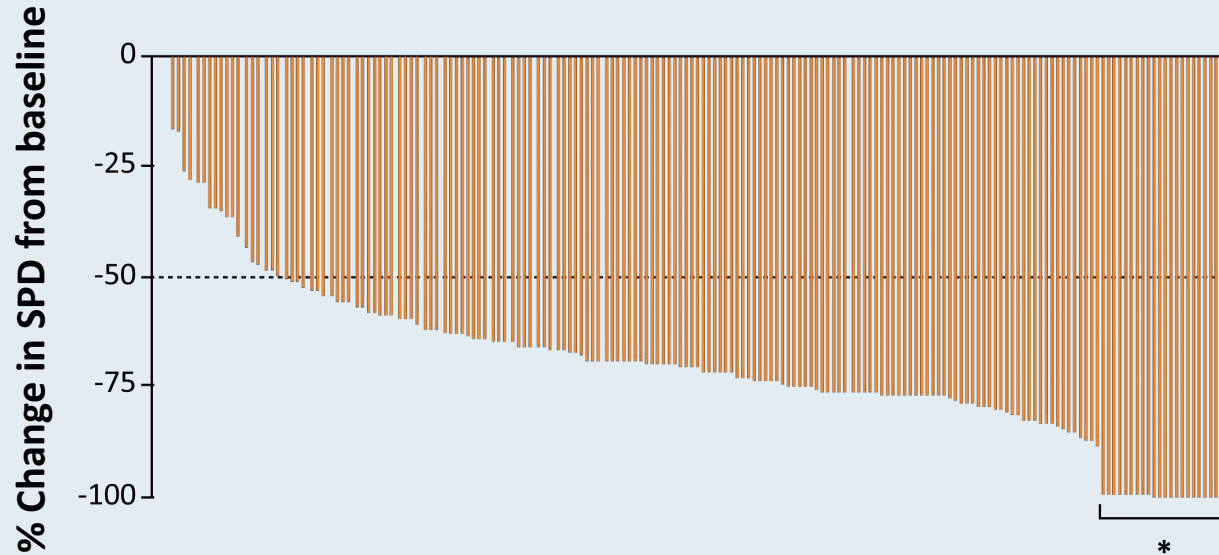


uMRD = undetectable minimal residual disease

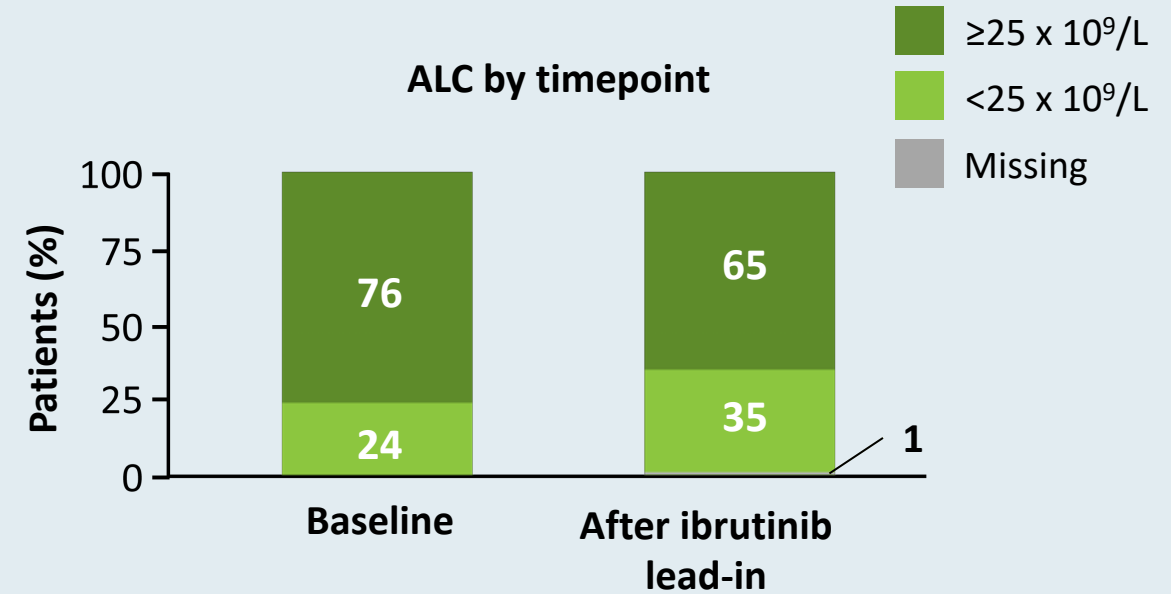
Results presented for prerandomization phase of the MRD cohort (n = 164) with 12 cycles of ibrutinib + venetoclax prior to MRD-guided randomization

CAPTIVATE MRD Cohort: 3 Cycles of Ibrutinib Lead-In

Reductions in lymph node burden after lead-in



ALC by timepoint



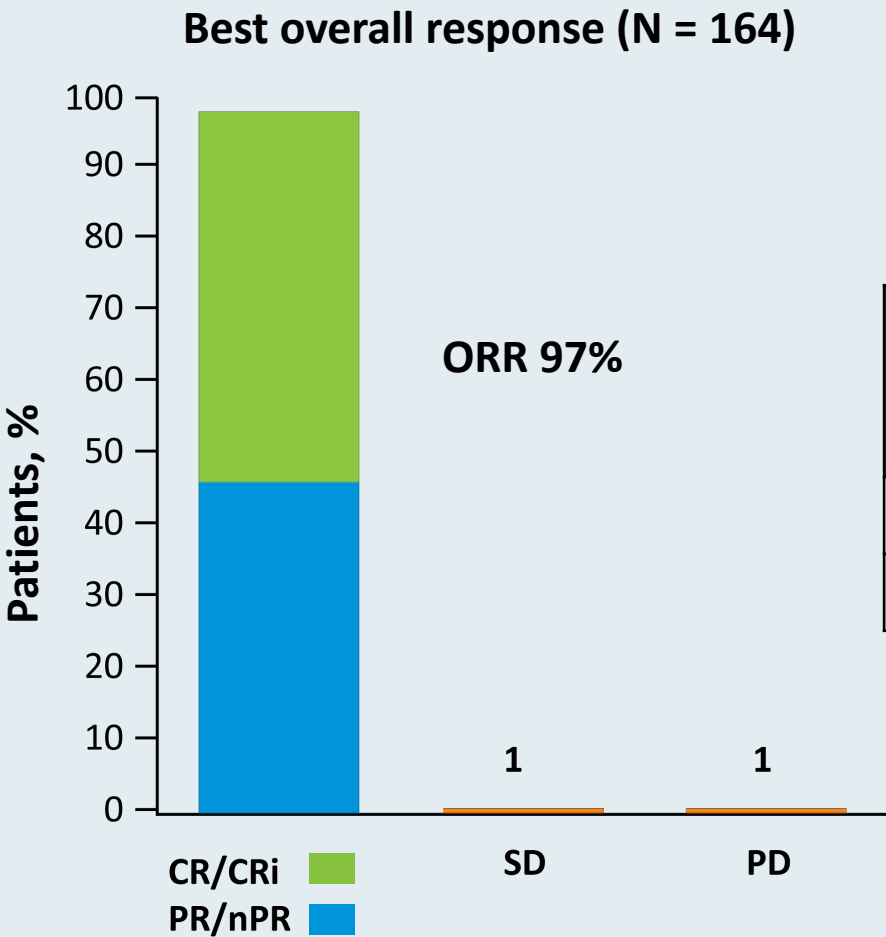
Three cycles of ibrutinib lead-in reduces TLS risk and indication for hospitalization

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 (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)

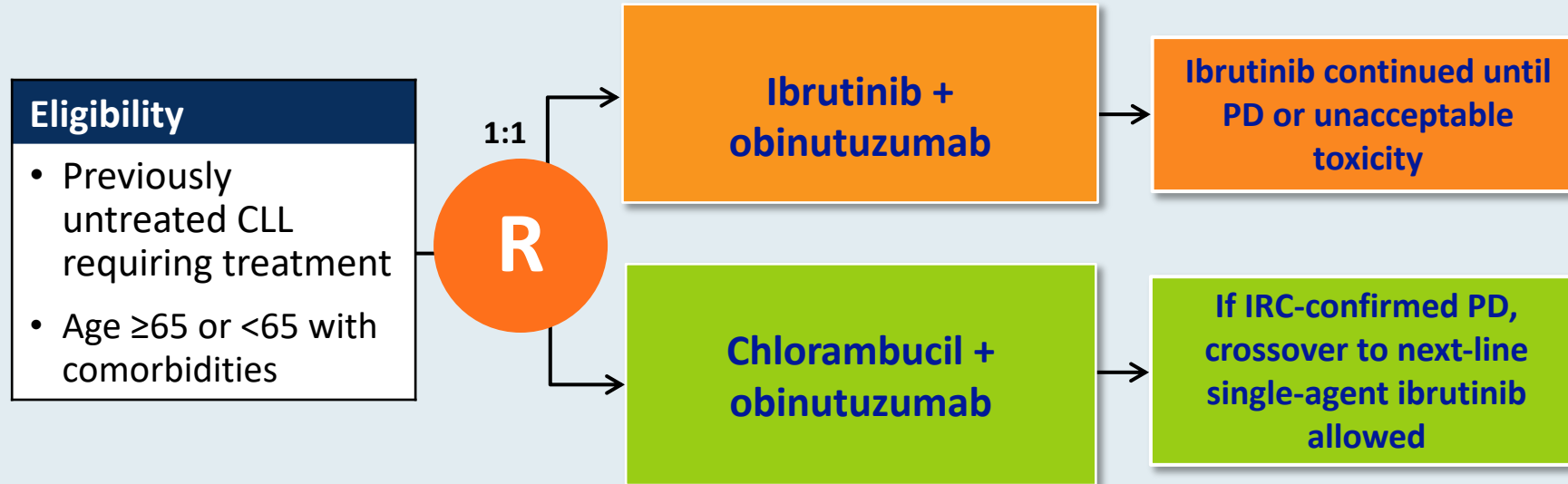
At 15 months, 98% of patients were progression free with no deaths

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

AEs, n (%)	Ibrutinib lead-in (3 cycles) N = 164		Ibrutinib + venetoclax combination (12 cycles) N = 159		Overall (15 cycles) N = 164
	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

Phase III iLLUMINATE Study Design



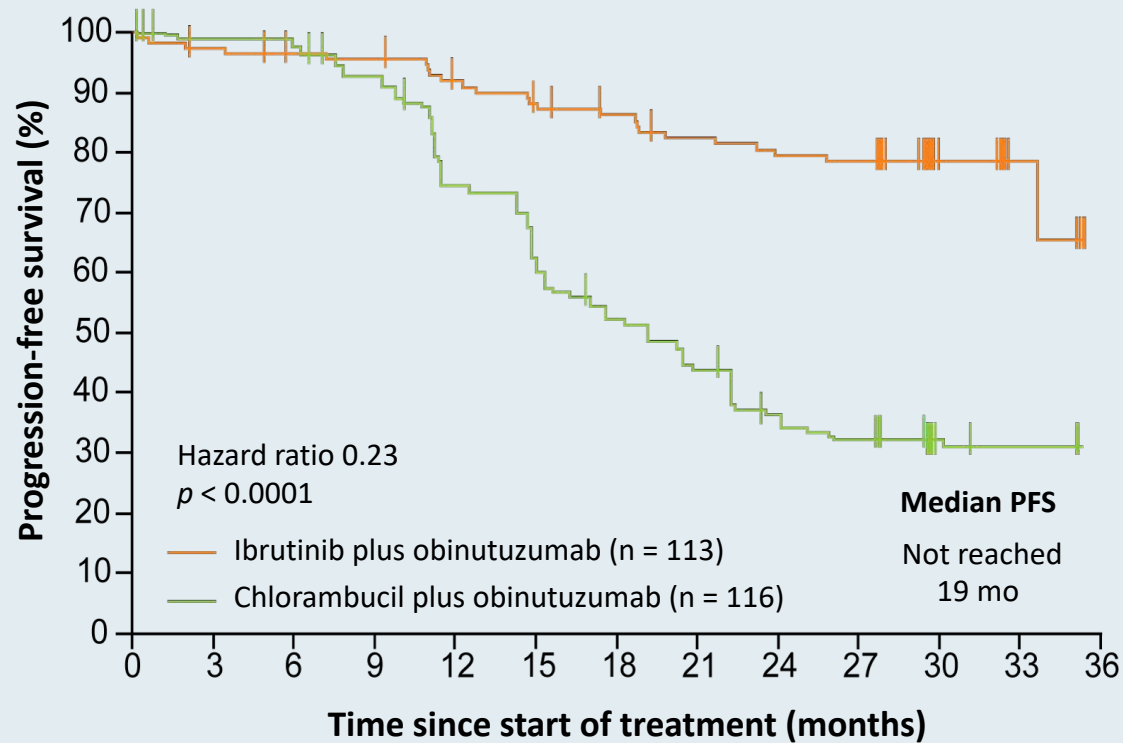
Stratification

- ECOG PS (0-1 vs 2)
- Del(17p)/del(11q) (+/+ vs +/- vs -/+ vs -/-)

Primary endpoint: PFS by IRC in ITT

Secondary endpoints: PFS for patients at high risk (positive for del(17p) or TP53 mutation, del(11q), or no IGHV mutation), MRD, ORR, OS, IRRs, safety

iLLUMINATE: A Phase III Trial of Ibrutinib and Obinutuzumab as First-Line Therapy for CLL



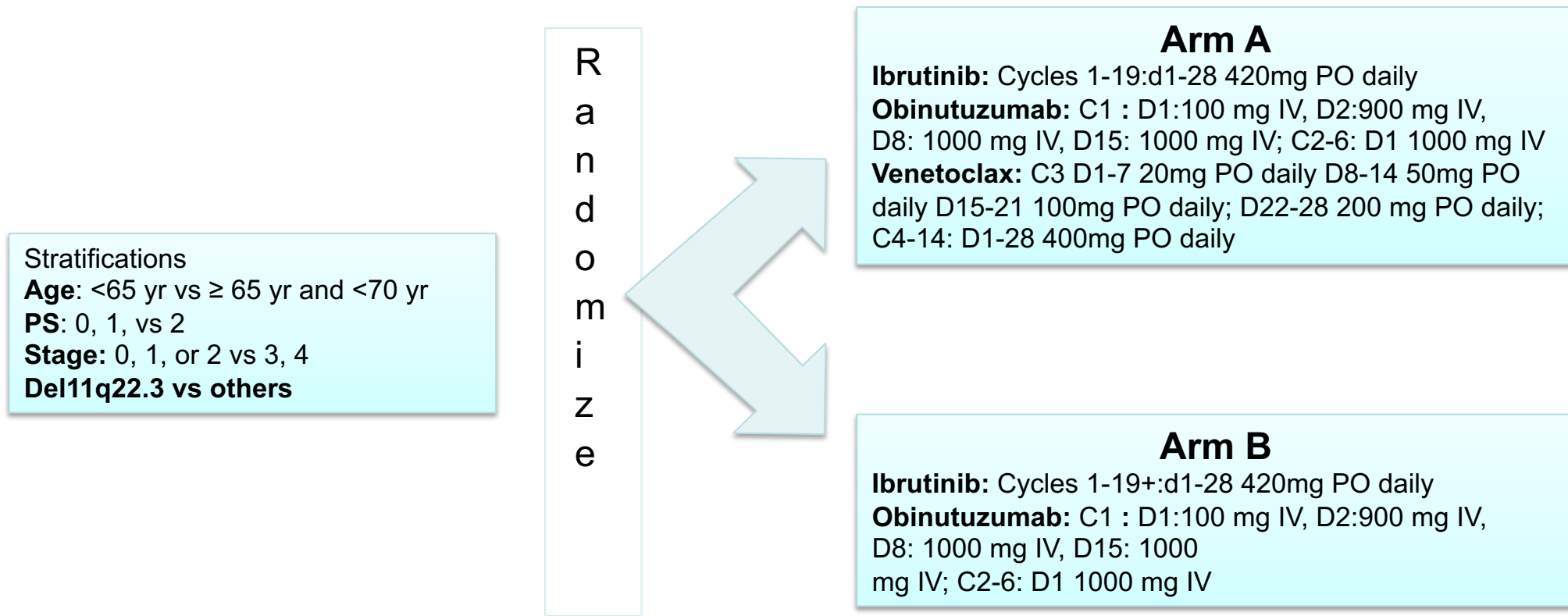
Most common Grade 3 or 4 AEs

- Neutropenia
- Thrombocytopenia

Serious AEs

- Ibrutinib/obinutuzumab: 58%
- Chlorambucil/obinutuzumab: 35%

Ongoing Phase III EA9161 Trial Schema

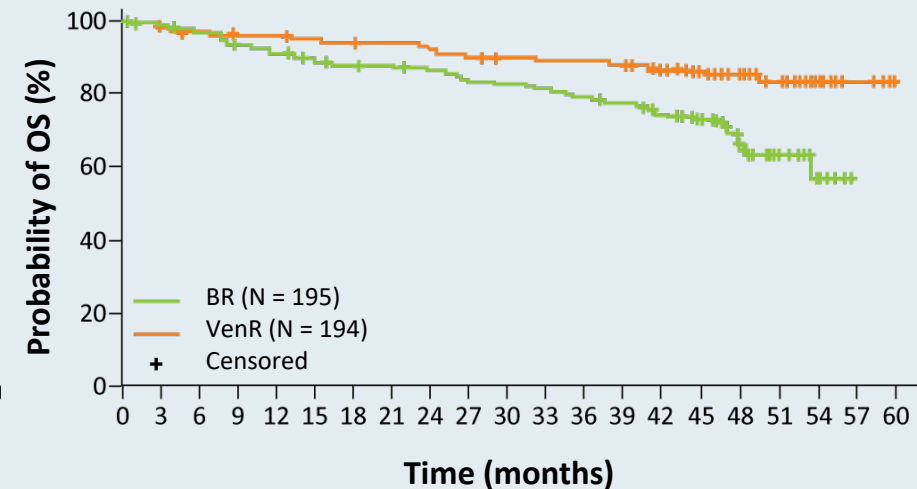
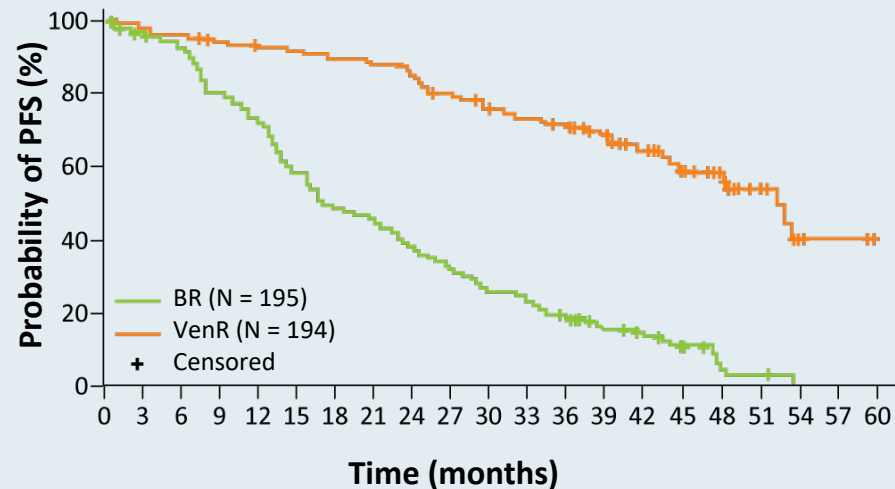


Courtesy of Brad Kahl, MD

Relapsed/Refractory Disease

MURANO Trial: Survival Analyses with Venetoclax/ Rituximab for R/R CLL (48-Month Median Follow-Up)

	VenR (n = 194)	BR (n = 195)	Hazard ratio	<i>p</i> -value
Four-year PFS	57.3%	4.6%	0.19	<0.0001
Four-year OS	85.3%	66.8%	0.41	<0.0001



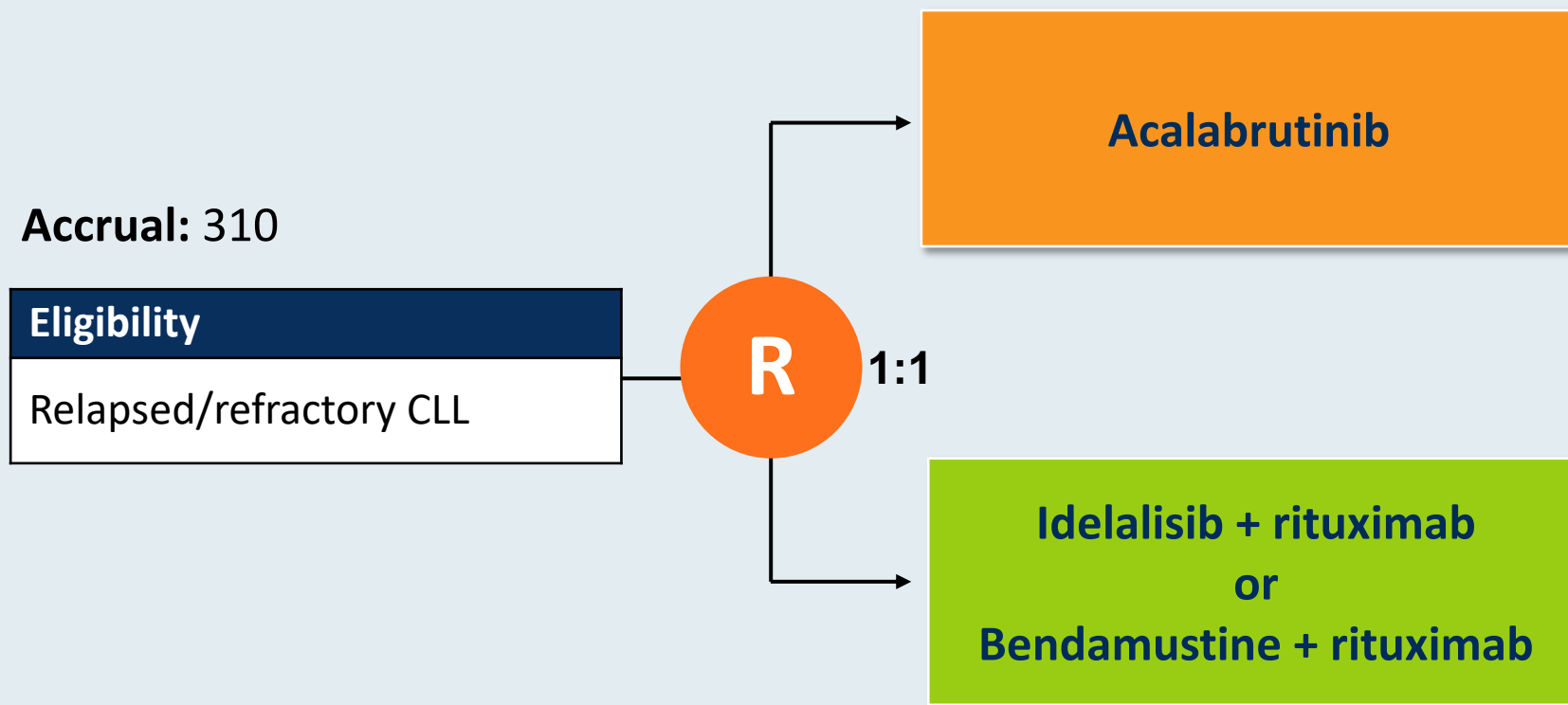
FDA Approval of Acalabrutinib for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia or Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma

Press Release – November 21, 2019

“The Food and Drug Administration approved acalabrutinib for adults with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL). This review was conducted under Project Orbis, an initiative of the FDA Oncology Center of Excellence. Project Orbis provides a framework for concurrent submission and review of oncology drugs among international partners.

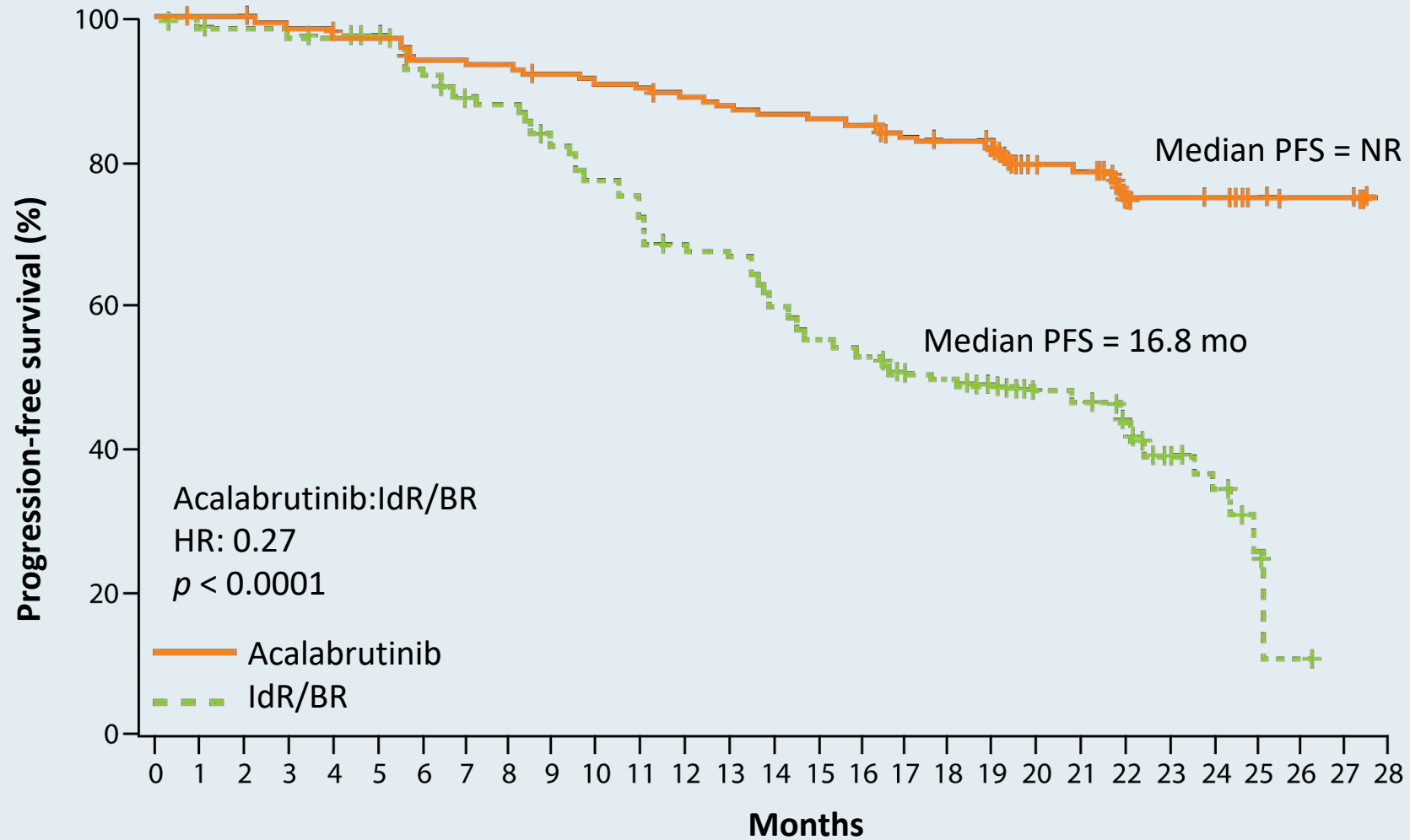
Approval was based on two randomized, actively controlled trials in patients with CLL: ELEVATE-TN (NCT02475681) and ASCEND (NCT02970318). Efficacy in both trials was based on progression-free survival (PFS) as assessed by independent review. The recommended dose is 100 mg orally every 12 hours.”

ASCEND Phase III Trial Schema



Primary endpoint: Progression-free survival by IRC

ASCEND: Final Analysis of Investigator-Assessed PFS



After a median of 22 months, acalabrutinib prolonged PFS vs investigator's choice of therapy (estimated 18-mo PFS: 82% and 48%, respectively)

ASCEND: Adverse Events of Clinical Interest

Adverse event	Acalabrutinib (n = 154)		IdR (n = 118)	
	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3
Atrial fibrillation	6%	1%	3%	1%
Hemorrhage	29%	3%	8%	3%
Major hemorrhage	3%	3%	3%	3%
Hypertension	5%	3%	4%	1%
Infections	63%	20%	65%	25%
Second primary cancer, excluding nonmelanoma skin carcinomas	5%	4%	2%	1%
Tumor lysis syndrome	1%	1%	1%	1%

IdR = rituximab/idelalisib

Meet The Professor with Dr Davids

MODULE 1: Cases from the Community – Dr Brenner

- A 77-year-old woman with Stage I CLL – Del(13q), IGHV mutation
- A 77-year-old man with Stage I CLL – Del(13q), IGHV rearrangement
- An 84-year-old woman with relapsed CLL
- A 76-year-old woman with relapsed CLL – Del(17p)






MODULE 2: Journal Club

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

What is your usual preferred initial regimen for a 60-year-old patient with CLL with unmutated IGHV 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

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

 <div>MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 <div>KERRY A ROGERS, MD</div>	Acalabrutinib or venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 <div>IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 <div>JEFF SHARMAN, MD</div>	Acalabrutinib
 <div>BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 <div>MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 <div>BRAD S KAHL, MD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 <div>WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 <div>ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 <div>JENNIFER WOYACH, MD</div>	Ibrutinib
 <div>JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib		

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?

 MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 KERRY A ROGERS, MD	Acalabrutinib or venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD	Acalabrutinib	 JEFF SHARMAN, MD	Acalabrutinib
 BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD	Ibrutinib
 BRAD S KAHL, MD	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD	Acalabrutinib
 ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE	Acalabrutinib	 JENNIFER WOYACH, MD	Ibrutinib
 JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD	Acalabrutinib		


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 has bulky disease?

 <div>MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 <div>KERRY A ROGERS, MD</div>	Acalabrutinib
 <div>IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib	 <div>JEFF SHARMAN, MD</div>	Acalabrutinib
 <div>BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 <div>MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 <div>BRAD S KAHL, MD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 <div>WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib
 <div>ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE</div>	Acalabrutinib + obinutuzumab	 <div>JENNIFER WOYACH, MD</div>	Ibrutinib
 <div>JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib		

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

 MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 KERRY A ROGERS, MD	Ibrutinib or FCR
 IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 JEFF SHARMAN, MD	FCR
 BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab or BR	 MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD	FCR
 BRAD S KAHL, MD	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD	FCR
 ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE	FCR	 JENNIFER WOYACH, MD	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD	Acalabrutinib		

BR = bendamustine/rituximab; FCR = fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab (FCR)

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

 MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 KERRY A ROGERS, MD	Acalabrutinib or venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD	Acalabrutinib	 JEFF SHARMAN, MD	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD	Obinutuzumab	 MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD	Ibrutinib
 BRAD S KAHL, MD	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE	Acalabrutinib	 JENNIFER WOYACH, MD	Ibrutinib
 JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD	Acalabrutinib		

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

 <div>MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC</div>	Ibrutinib	 <div>KERRY A ROGERS, MD</div>	Ibrutinib
 <div>IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib	 <div>JEFF SHARMAN, MD</div>	Acalabrutinib
 <div>BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib	 <div>MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 <div>BRAD S KAHL, MD</div>	Acalabrutinib + obinutuzumab	 <div>WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib
 <div>ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE</div>	Acalabrutinib	 <div>JENNIFER WOYACH, MD</div>	Ibrutinib
 <div>JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib		

Based on current clinical trial data and your personal experience, how would you compare the global efficacy of acalabrutinib to that of ibrutinib for CLL?

 <div>MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC</div>	About the same	 <div>KERRY A ROGERS, MD</div>	About the same
 <div>IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD</div>	About the same	 <div>JEFF SHARMAN, MD</div>	Not enough data are currently available
 <div>BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD</div>	About the same	 <div>MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD</div>	About the same
 <div>BRAD S KAHL, MD</div>	About the same	 <div>WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD</div>	About the same
 <div>ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE</div>	About the same	 <div>JENNIFER WOYACH, MD</div>	About the same
 <div>JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD</div>	About the same		

Based on current clinical trial data and your personal experience, how would you compare the global efficacy of a single-agent Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor to that of venetoclax/obinutuzumab for CLL?

 <div>MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC</div>	Not enough data are currently available	 <div>KERRY A ROGERS, MD</div>	Not enough data are currently available
 <div>IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD</div>	About the same	 <div>JEFF SHARMAN, MD</div>	A single-agent BTK inhibitor is more efficacious
 <div>BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD</div>	A single-agent BTK inhibitor is more efficacious	 <div>MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD</div>	Not enough data are currently available
 <div>BRAD S KAHL, MD</div>	About the same	 <div>WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD</div>	I don't know
 <div>ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE</div>	About the same	 <div>JENNIFER WOYACH, MD</div>	Not enough data are currently available
 <div>JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax/obinutuzumab is more efficacious		

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

 MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC	Discontinue treatment	 KERRY A ROGERS, MD	Discontinue treatment
 IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD	Discontinue treatment	 JEFF SHARMAN, MD	Discontinue treatment
 BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD	Discontinue treatment	 MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD	Discontinue treatment
 BRAD S KAHL, MD	Discontinue treatment	 WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD	Continue treatment
 ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE	Continue treatment	 JENNIFER WOYACH, MD	Discontinue treatment
 JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD	Continue 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 undetectable MRD status after 1 year of treatment?

 <div>MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC</div>	Discontinue treatment	 <div>KERRY A ROGERS, MD</div>	Discontinue treatment
 <div>IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD</div>	Discontinue treatment	 <div>JEFF SHARMAN, MD</div>	Discontinue treatment
 <div>BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD</div>	Discontinue treatment	 <div>MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD</div>	Discontinue treatment
 <div>BRAD S KAHL, MD</div>	Discontinue treatment	 <div>WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD</div>	Discontinue treatment
 <div>ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE</div>	Discontinue treatment	 <div>JENNIFER WOYACH, MD</div>	Discontinue treatment
 <div>JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD</div>	Discontinue 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 ibrutinib 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 ibrutinib and then experiences disease progression 3 years later?

 <div>MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC</div>	Venetoclax + rituximab	 <div>KERRY A ROGERS, MD</div>	Venetoclax + rituximab
 <div>IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 <div>JEFF SHARMAN, MD</div>	Venetoclax + rituximab
 <div>BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + rituximab	 <div>MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab
 <div>BRAD S KAHL, MD</div>	Venetoclax + rituximab	 <div>WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + rituximab
 <div>ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE</div>	Venetoclax + rituximab	 <div>JENNIFER WOYACH, MD</div>	Venetoclax + rituximab
 <div>JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax		

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 venetoclax/obinutuzumab 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?

 <div>MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC</div>	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 <div>KERRY A ROGERS, MD</div>	Ibrutinib
 <div>IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib	 <div>JEFF SHARMAN, MD</div>	Acalabrutinib
 <div>BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib	 <div>MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD</div>	Ibrutinib
 <div>BRAD S KAHL, MD</div>	Acalabrutinib	 <div>WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax + rituximab
 <div>ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE</div>	Venetoclax + rituximab	 <div>JENNIFER WOYACH, MD</div>	Ibrutinib
 <div>JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD</div>	Acalabrutinib		

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



MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD,
MMSC

**Encourage oral hydration
and allopurinol**



IAN W FLINN, MD, PhD

IV hydration and allopurinol



BRIAN T HILL, MD, PhD

**Encourage oral hydration
and allopurinol**



BRAD S KAHL, MD

**Encourage oral hydration
and allopurinol**



ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE

IV hydration and allopurinol



JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PhD

**Encourage oral hydration
and allopurinol**



KERRY A ROGERS, MD

**Encourage oral hydration
and allopurinol**



JEFF SHARMAN, MD

**Give the obinutuzumab first to debulk,
then after 1 month can start as outpatient
with hydration and allopurinol**



MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PhD

**Encourage oral hydration
and allopurinol**



WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PhD

**Encourage oral hydration
and allopurinol**



JENNIFER WOYACH, MD

**Encourage oral hydration
and allopurinol**

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

 <div>MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC</div>	Admit to hospital	 <div>KERRY A ROGERS, MD</div>	Admit to hospital
 <div>IAN W FLINN, MD, PhD</div>	Debulk with obinutuzumab	 <div>JEFF SHARMAN, MD</div>	Obinutuzumab for 1 month to lower patient risk, then outpatient hydration and allopurinol
 <div>BRIAN T HILL, MD, PhD</div>	Admit to hospital	 <div>MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PhD</div>	Admit to hospital
 <div>BRAD S KAHL, MD</div>	Admit to hospital	 <div>WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PhD</div>	Admit to hospital
 <div>ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE</div>	Admit to hospital	 <div>JENNIFER WOYACH, MD</div>	IV hydration and allopurinol
 <div>JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PhD</div>	Admit to hospital		

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

 MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC	8 days	 KERRY A ROGERS, MD	2 nights for each dose escalation
 IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD	2 days	 JEFF SHARMAN, MD	2 days
 BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD	2 days (<48 hours)	 MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD	1- 2 days
 BRAD S KAHL, MD	2 days	 WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD	2 days
 ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE	2-3 days	 JENNIFER WOYACH, MD	2 days or rapid escalation to full dose over 5 days
 JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD	1 day		

Based on current clinical trial data and your personal experience, how would you compare the tolerability/toxicity of acalabrutinib to that of ibrutinib for CLL?



MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD,
MMSC

Acalabrutinib has less toxicity



IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD

Acalabrutinib has less toxicity



BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD

Acalabrutinib has less toxicity



BRAD S KAHL, MD

Acalabrutinib has less toxicity



ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE

Acalabrutinib has less toxicity



JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD

Acalabrutinib has less toxicity



KERRY A ROGERS, MD

Acalabrutinib has less toxicity



JEFF SHARMAN, MD

Acalabrutinib has less toxicity



MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD

Acalabrutinib has less toxicity



WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD












Acalabrutinib has less toxicity



JENNIFER WOYACH, MD

Acalabrutinib has less toxicity

Based on current clinical trial data and your personal experience, how would you compare the tolerability/toxicity of a single-agent BTK inhibitor to that of venetoclax/obinutuzumab for CLL?

 <div>MATTHEW S DAVIDS, MD, MMSC</div>	Venetoclax/obinutuzumab has less toxicity	 <div>KERRY A ROGERS, MD</div>	Venetoclax/obinutuzumab has less toxicity
 <div>IAN W FLINN, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax/obinutuzumab has less toxicity	 <div>JEFF SHARMAN, MD</div>	Venetoclax/obinutuzumab has less toxicity
 <div>BRIAN T HILL, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax/obinutuzumab has less toxicity	 <div>MITCHELL R SMITH, MD, PHD</div>	A single-agent BTK inhibitor has less toxicity
 <div>BRAD S KAHL, MD</div>	Venetoclax/obinutuzumab has less toxicity	 <div>WILLIAM G WIERDA, MD, PHD</div>	Venetoclax/obinutuzumab has less toxicity
 <div>ANTHONY R MATO, MD, MSCE</div>	Venetoclax/obinutuzumab has less toxicity	 <div>JENNIFER WOYACH, MD</div>	About the same
 <div>JOHN M PAGEL, MD, PHD</div>	About the same		

Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Current and Future Management of Multiple Myeloma

A Meet The Professor Series

Monday, September 21, 2020
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET

Faculty

Ola Landgren, MD, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

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