

***Meet The Professor***  
**Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia**

**Steven Coutre, MD**

Professor of Medicine (Hematology)  
Stanford University School of Medicine  
Stanford, California

## Commercial Support

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

## Dr Love — Disclosures

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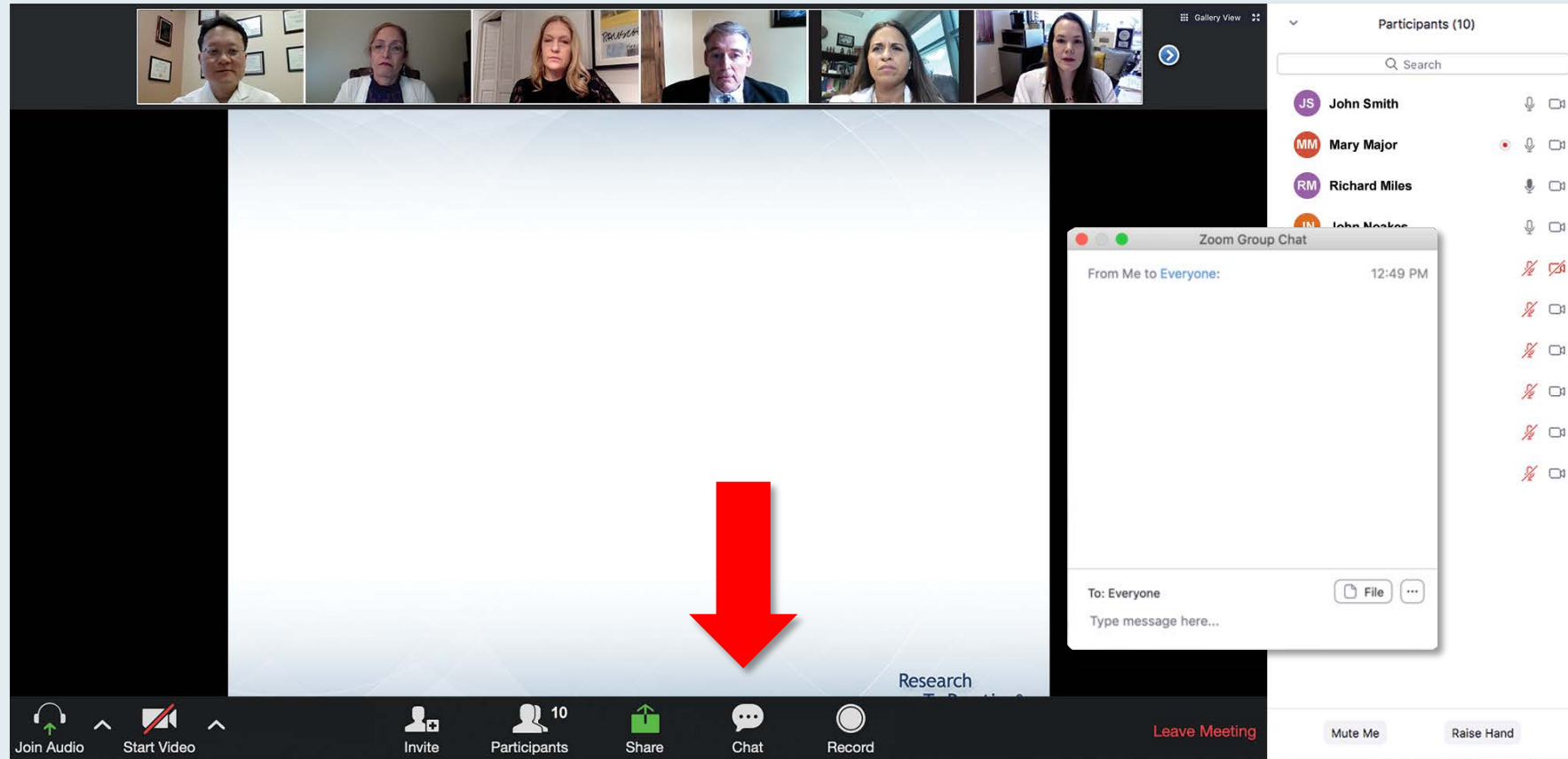
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Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

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# Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

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Participants (10)

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- 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

What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM followed by ASCT and maintenance experiences an asymptomatic 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

When a poll question pops up, click your answer choice from the available options.  
Results will be shown after everyone has answered.

***Thank you for joining us!***

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



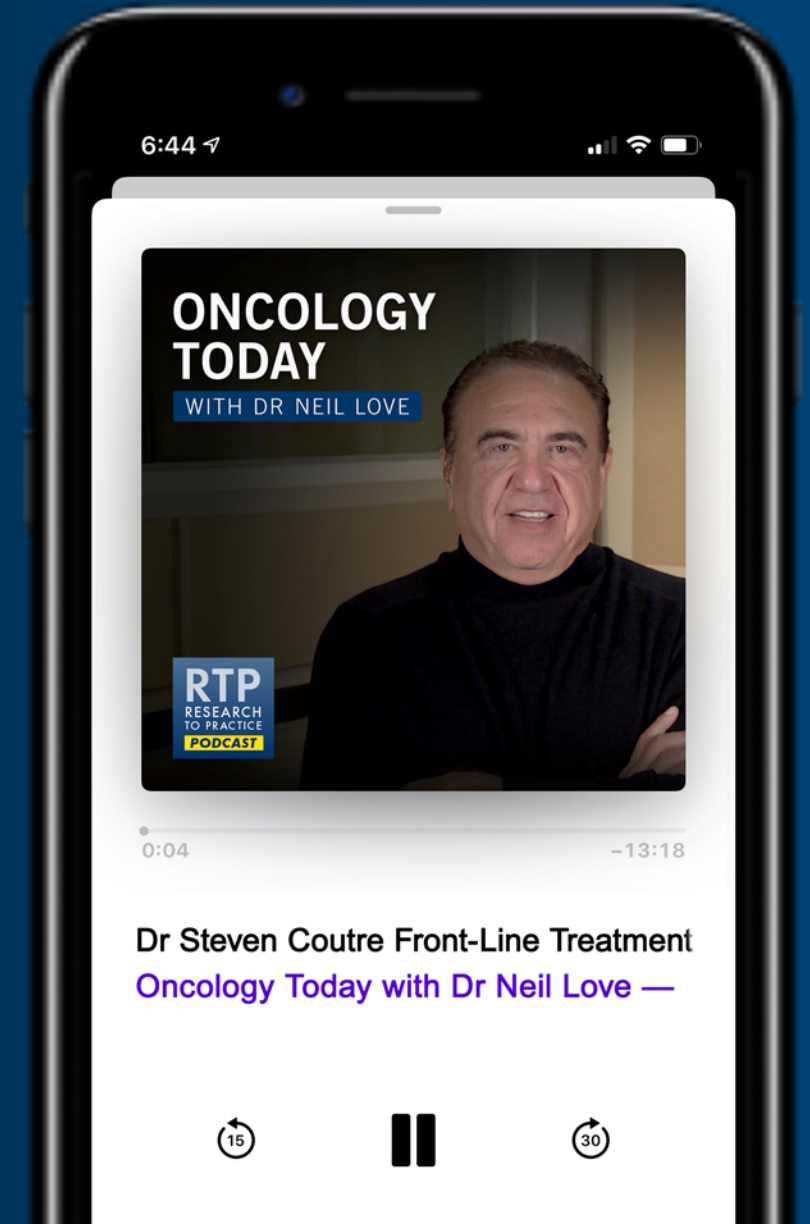
# ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

## Front-Line Treatment of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia



DR STEVEN COUTRE  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE



# **Dissecting the Decision: Clinical and Nursing Investigators Provide Practical Perspectives on Key Issues in Cancer Care**

## **Part 1 — Acute Myeloid Leukemia**

**Tuesday, March 16, 2021**

**5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

### **Faculty**

**Rhonda Hewitt, MSN, ANP, AOCNP**

**Mark Levis, MD, PhD**

### **Moderator**

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Richard T Penson, MD, MRCP  
Shannon N Westin, MD, MPH**

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# Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



**John N Allan, MD**  
Assistant Professor of Medicine  
Weill Cornell Medicine  
New York, New York



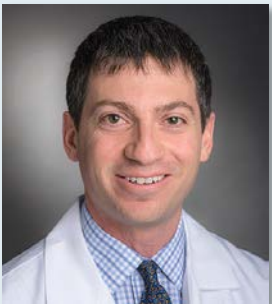
**Ian W Flinn, MD, PhD**  
Director of Lymphoma Research Program  
Sarah Cannon Research Institute  
Tennessee Oncology  
Nashville, Tennessee



**Steven Coutre, MD**  
Professor of Medicine (Hematology)  
Stanford University School of Medicine  
Stanford, California



**Prof John G Gribben, MD, DSc, FMedSci**  
Chair of Medical Oncology  
Barts Cancer Institute  
Queen Mary University of London  
Charterhouse Square  
London, United Kingdom



**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, PhD**  
Director, Lymphoid Malignancy Program  
Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute  
Cleveland, Ohio

# Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



**Nitin Jain, MD**

Associate Professor of Medicine  
Department of Leukemia  
The University of Texas  
MD Anderson Cancer Center  
Houston, Texas



**John M Pagel, MD, PhD**

Chief of Hematologic Malignancies  
Center for Blood Disorders and Stem  
Cell Transplantation  
Swedish Cancer Institute  
Seattle, Washington



**Brad S Kahl, MD**

Professor of Medicine  
Washington University School of Medicine  
Director, Lymphoma Program  
Siteman Cancer Center  
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**Kerry Rogers, MD**

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



**Anthony R Mato, MD, MSCE**

Associate Attending  
Director, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia  
Program  
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center  
New York, New York



**Jeff Sharman, MD**

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

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**Tanya Siddiqi, MD**  
Associate Professor  
Director, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Program  
Department of Hematology and Hematopoietic Cell  
Transplantation  
City of Hope National Medical Center  
Duarte, California



**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



**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

# We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there is a gallery view of six participants. The main area is a white 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, there is a "Participants (10)" list with names and initials: John Smith (JS), Mary Major (MM), Richard Miles (RM), John Noakes (JN), and Alice Suarez (AS). Below the participants list is a "Zoom Group Chat" window showing a message from "Me to Everyone" at 12:49 PM. The bottom toolbar includes icons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants (10)", "Share", "Chat", "Record", "Leave Meeting", "Mute Me", and "Raise Hand".

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The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are six video thumbnails of participants. Below them is a large slide with a poll question: "What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT for 1-5 years who then experiences an asymptomatic relapse?". The slide lists ten treatment options, each with a radio button. A "Quick Poll" dialog box is overlaid on the slide, showing the same list of options with radio buttons. The Zoom control bar at the bottom includes icons for Join Audio, Start Video, Invite, Participants (10), Share, Chat, Record, and Leave Meeting. On the right side, there is a "Participants (10)" list with names and icons for audio and video status.

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AK Ashok Kumar

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1. Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone

2. Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone

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7. Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone

8. Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone

9. Ixazomib + Rd

10. Other

Quick Poll

Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone

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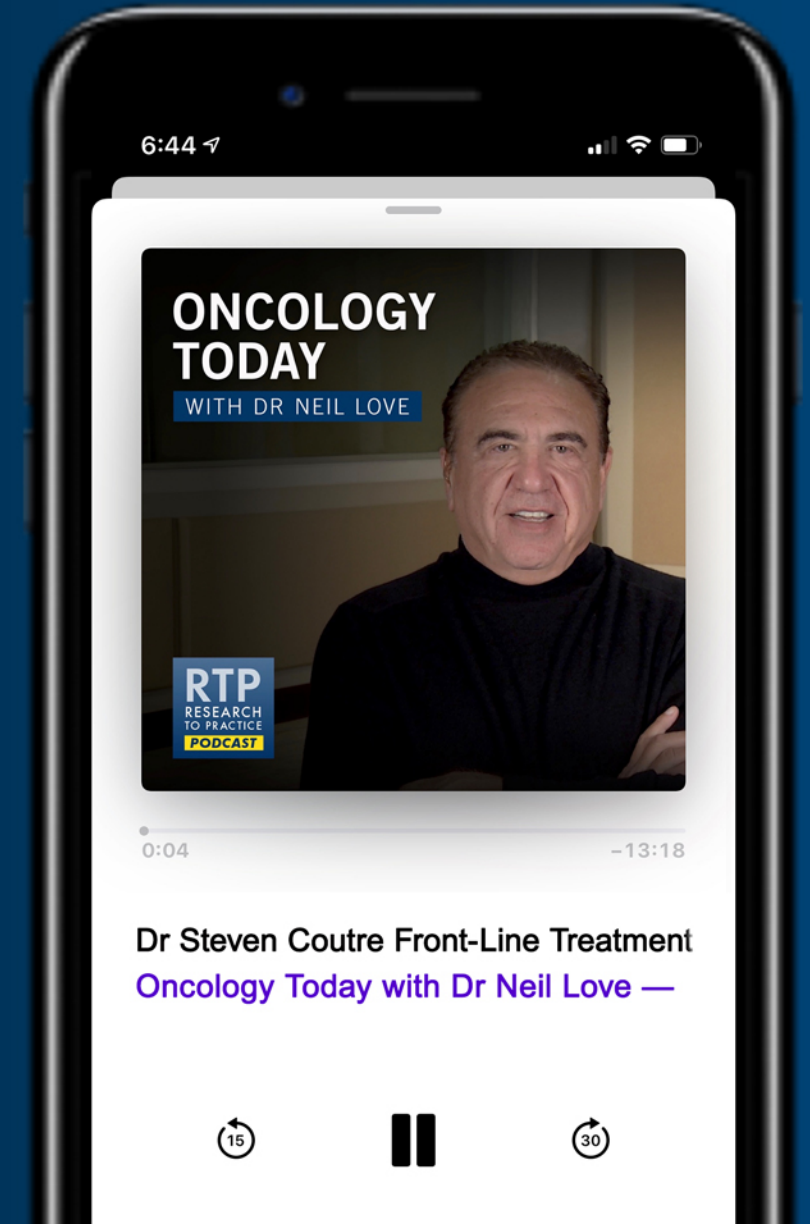
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**Spencer Henick Bachow, MD**  
Hematologist/Oncologist at Lynn  
Cancer Institute  
Affiliate Assistant Professor of Medicine  
at FAU Schmidt College of Medicine  
Boca Raton, Florida



**Maria Regina Flores, MD**  
Physician Partner for Florida Cancer  
Specialists and Research Institute  
Orlando, Florida



**Mamta Choksi, MD**  
Florida Cancer Specialists and  
Research Institute  
New Port Richey, Florida



**Ranju Gupta, MD**  
Attending Physician  
Co-Director, Cardio-Oncology Program  
LVPG Hematology Oncology Associates  
Lehigh Valley Health Network  
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania



**Justin Peter Favaro, MD, PhD**  
Oncology Specialists of Charlotte  
Charlotte, North Carolina



**Shachar Peles, MD**  
Florida Cancer Specialists and  
Research Institute  
Atlantis, Florida



**Lyle Feinstein, MD**  
Attending Physician, Malignant Hematology  
and Bone Marrow Transplant  
Miami Cancer Institute  
Miami, Florida

# Meet The Professor with Dr Coutre

## **MODULE 1: Cases from Drs Favaro, Flores and Feinstein**

- Dr Favaro: A 69-year-old physician with CLL who received rituximab/venetoclax
- Dr Flores: A very active 75-year-old man with asymptomatic CLL and a WBC count of 188k
- Dr Feinstein: A 75-year-old man with CLL who experiences ibrutinib-related arthralgias

## **MODULE 2: Beyond the Guidelines – Part 1**

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## **MODULE 4: Beyond the Guidelines – Part 2**

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- Dr Choksi: An 87-year-old man with CLL who receives obinutuzumab/venetoclax
- Dr Bachow: A 55-year-old woman with relapsed CLL and a BRAF V600E mutation

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## MODULE 6: Key Recent Data Sets



# Case Presentation – Dr Favaro: A 69-year-old physician with CLL who received rituximab/venetoclax



**Dr Justin Favaro**

- Presents with extensive LAD and del(13) CLL
- Rituximab/cyclophosphamide/vincristine
- Develops acquired von Willebrand's disease
  - Treated with IVIG monthly to keep factor VIII levels in normal range
- Two years later: Small bowel obstruction secondary to mesenteric adenopathy
- Rituximab/venetoclax, with complete resolution of LAD
  - After 2 years, flow cytometry: 0.02% abnormal B-cell population consistent with residual CLL
  - Continues venetoclax 200 mg daily, IVIG monthly

## Questions

- After 2 years on venetoclax, with the flow cytometry still being positive, would you continue venetoclax therapy? What is the best way to measure minimal residual disease in patients with CLL?
- In our patients with CLL does rituximab influence the efficacy of any vaccine, including the COVID-19 vaccine?

# Case Presentation – Dr Flores: A very active 75-year-old man with asymptomatic CLL and a WBC count of 188k



**Dr Maria Flores**

- PMH: HTN, hyperlipidemia but plays tennis daily
- 6/2017: Diagnosed with Stage I CLL
  - WBC 14k, Hgb 15, PLT 212k
- 8/2020: WBC rising to 108.6k; Diagnosed with B12 deficiency anemia, Hgb 13.9, PLT 168
  - B12 injections
- Currently, WBC 188k, Hgb 13, PLT 158 and continues to feel well
- IGHV borderline mutated, Deletion 13q14, Deletion 11q
- Patient feels great (asymptomatic) and is concerned about cost of care and insurance coverage

## Questions

- Patient questions whether he needs treatment now?
- Is there an absolute WBC that will trigger you to treat? If you did decide to treat, what would you recommend?

# Case Presentation – Dr Feinstein: A 75-year-old man with CLL who experiences ibrutinib-related arthralgias



**Dr Lyle Feinstein**

- Referred by PCP for leukocytosis, anemia, fatigue; No B symptoms
  - WBC: 32.5k; ALC: 29.9k, Hgb: 9.7, PLT: 101k, LDH: 210
  - Peripheral flow cytometry: CLL, IGHV mutated
  - BMB: CLL, 80% cellularity, FISH: 13q-
  - CT/PET: Enlarged lymph nodes (none > 3 m) above and below diaphragm, Spleen: 16.4 cm
- Patient desires oral monotherapy
- Ibrutinib ongoing, tolerating remarkably well
  - Initial rise in lymphocytes, decrease in WBCs, CBC normalized
  - Arthralgias managed with NSAIDs

## Questions

- How do you manage ibrutinib-associated arthralgias?
- How do you choose between ongoing therapy with either ibrutinib or acalabrutinib versus fixed-duration therapy with venetoclax/obinutuzumab?

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# 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 (fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab)
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?

 Dr Davids	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 Dr Mato	FCR
 Dr Flinn	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 Dr Pagel	Acalabrutinib
 Dr Hill	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab OR BR	 Dr Rogers	Ibrutinib or FCR
 Dr Jain	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab	 Dr Siddiqi	Venetoclax + obinutuzumab

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

# 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?



Dr Davids

Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab



Dr Mato

Acalabrutinib



Dr Flinn

Acalabrutinib



Dr Pagel

Acalabrutinib



Dr Hill

Obinutuzumab



Dr Rogers

Acalabrutinib or  
venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab



Dr Jain

Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab



Dr Siddiqi

Acalabrutinib +  
obinutuzumab

# 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?

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# 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?



**Dr Davids**

**Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab**



**Dr Mato**

**Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab**



**Dr Flinn**

**Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab**



**Dr Pagel**

**Acalabrutinib**



**Dr Hill**

**Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab**



**Dr Rogers**

**Acalabrutinib or  
venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab**



**Dr Jain**

**Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab**



**Dr Siddiqi**

**Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab**

**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?**

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?



**Dr Davids**

**Discontinue treatment**



**Dr Mato**

**Continue treatment**



**Dr Flinn**

**Discontinue treatment**



**Dr Pagel**

**Continue treatment**



**Dr Hill**

**Discontinue treatment**



**Dr Rogers**

**Discontinue treatment**



**Dr Jain**









**Continue treatment**



**Dr Siddiqi**

**Continue treatment**

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

 Dr Davids	Ibrutinib	 Dr Mato	Acalabrutinib
 Dr Flinn	Acalabrutinib	 Dr Pagel	Acalabrutinib
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- Dr Choksi: An 87-year-old man with CLL who receives obinutuzumab/venetoclax
- Dr Bachow: A 55-year-old woman with relapsed CLL and a BRAF V600E mutation

## MODULE 6: Key Recent Data Sets

# Case Presentation – Dr Gupta: An 80-year-old man who is receiving apixaban for DVT/PE and develops CLL that requires treatment



**Dr Ranju Gupta**

- PMH: HTN, DVT/PE on apixaban since 2019
- 2018: Diagnosed with CLL, asymptomatic, 13q14 deletion
- Observation → Anemia, fatigue, mild adenopathy

## Questions

- What is the optimal first-line treatment for an elderly patient with a good performance status on anticoagulation? Would you recommend a BTK inhibitor, and if so, which one – ibrutinib or acalabrutinib?
- Should we be using venetoclax and obinutuzumab in all of these patients?
- Is there any role for rituximab with bendamustine for 4 to 6 cycles in first-line treatment?

# Case Presentation – Dr Peles: A 79-year-old woman with CLL who experiences venetoclax-related cytopenias



**Dr Shachar Peles**

- PMH: Heart disease s/p CABG 2-3 months prior to CLL diagnosis
- 1/2020: Diagnosed with CLL, trisomy 12, IGHV mutated
- Obinutuzumab/venetoclax
  - Dose delays and reductions of venetoclax to 200 mg due to persistent neutropenia and thrombocytopenia
  - Repeat bone marrow due to concerns she may not be responding
  - 7/2020 FLOW: CD5 positive/CD3 23+ B cells <0.1% of cells – Consistent with MRD

## Questions

- What's your experience with cytopenias with obinutuzumab/venetoclax, and how do you usually manage them? Do you use growth factors? Do you dose reduce? Do you discontinue one or the other agent? Do you feel one or the other agent is a more important part of this regimen?
- How do I incorporate MRD testing into my day-to-day clinical practice in CLL?

# Meet The Professor with Dr Coutre

## **MODULE 1: Cases from Drs Favaro, Flores and Feinstein**

- Dr Favaro: A 69-year-old physician with CLL who received rituximab/venetoclax
- Dr Flores: A very active 75-year-old man with asymptomatic CLL and a WBC count of 188k
- Dr Feinstein: A 75-year-old man with CLL who experiences ibrutinib-related arthralgias

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**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?



Dr Davids

Venetoclax + rituximab



Dr Mato

Venetoclax + rituximab



Dr Flinn

Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab



Dr Pagel

Venetoclax



Dr Hill

Venetoclax + rituximab



Dr Rogers

Venetoclax + rituximab



Dr Jain

Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab



Dr Siddiqi

Ibrutinib + obinutuzumab  
OR venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab

**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

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Dr Davids

Venetoclax +  
obinutuzumab



Dr Mato

Venetoclax + rituximab



Dr Flinn

Acalabrutinib



Dr Pagel

Acalabrutinib



Dr Hill

Acalabrutinib



Dr Rogers

Ibrutinib



Dr Jain

Acalabrutinib



Dr Siddiqi

Acalabrutinib +  
obinutuzumab

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?



**Dr Davids**

**Admit to hospital**



**Dr Mato**

**Admit to hospital**



**Dr Flinn**

**Debulk with  
obinutuzumab**



**Dr Pagel**

**Admit to hospital**



**Dr Hill**

**Admit to hospital**



**Dr Rogers**

**Admit to hospital**



**Dr Jain**

**Admit to hospital**



**Dr Siddiqi**

**Admit to hospital**

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## **MODULE 6: Key Recent Data Sets**

# Case Presentation – Dr Choksi: An 87-year-old man with CLL who receives obinutuzumab/venetoclax



**Dr Mamta Choksi**

- PMH: HTN, diabetes, CAD, shingles
- 8/2020: Evaluated for lymphocytosis and thrombocytopenia
  - PLT: 90,000, Absolute lymphocytes: 6,000
- Workup: CD38-negative CLL, trisomy 12, IGHV-unmutated; Mild LAD in neck, chest, abdomen and pelvis with more extensive LAD in mediastinum and bilateral axillary region
- 9/2020: Initiates obinutuzumab/venetoclax regimen
  - Allopurinol → Obinutuzumab 100 mg C1D1, 900 mg C1D2
    - Thrombocytopenia with PLT: 14,000 → Platelet transfusion → PLT 40,000
    - Holding treatment for another week to re-evaluate

## Question

- What are your experiences with obinutuzumab/venetoclax in older patients with CLL?

# Case Presentation – Dr Bachow: A 55-year-old woman with relapsed CLL and a BRAF V600E mutation



**Dr Spencer Bachow**

- 9/2012: Diagnosed with CLL → Surveillance
- 7/2013: Presents to MD Anderson, with CLL Del (13q), IGHV-unmutated → Continues surveillance
- 7/2015: Increasing fatigue, anemia, RBC → patient declines chemotherapy
- 7/2016: FCR x 3, Complete hematologic remission but declined further FCR due to toxicity → Surveillance
  - WBC increased from 6.6k to 27.7k in 4 months
  - Molecular testing: BRAF V600E and KRAS mutations
- 10/2016: Ibrutiinib, with arthralgias and weight gain → Switched to 2 tablets daily
  - 2/2019: Ibrutinib discontinued due to severe arthralgias, fatigue → Surveillance
- 10/2020: WBC increased to 157.0k, with more prominent axillary, cervical and supraclavicular LAD, fatigue
- Acalabrutinib

## Question

- Have you ever seen BRAF V600E mutations in CLL? Could she have more of a hairy cell leukemia-like B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder? Have you ever used BRAF-targeted therapy in CLL off protocol?



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## **MODULE 6: Key Recent Data Sets**

# Optimal Integration of BTK Inhibitors and Venetoclax into First-Line Treatment

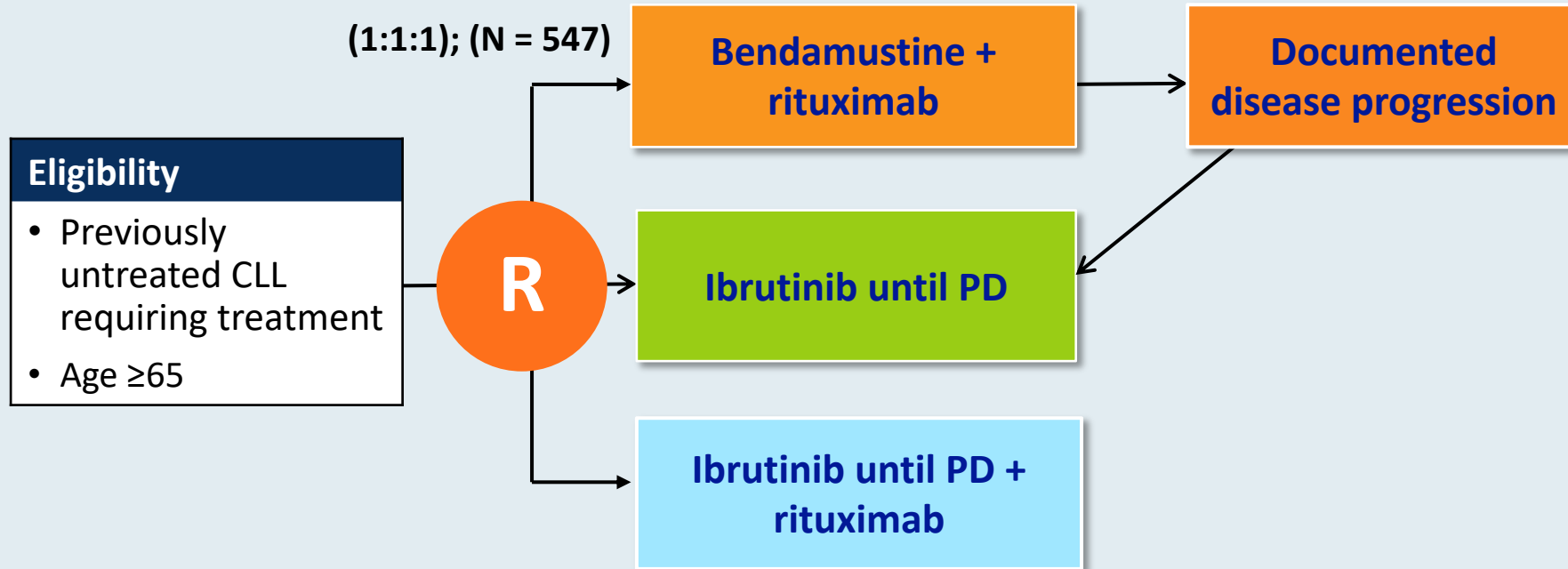
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Ibrutinib Regimens versus Chemoimmunotherapy in Older Patients with Untreated CLL

J.A. Woyach, A.S. Ruppert, N.A. Heerema, W. Zhao, A.M. Booth, W. Ding, N.L. Bartlett, D.M. Brander, P.M. Barr, K.A. Rogers, S.A. Parikh, S. Coutre, A. Hurria,\* J.R. Brown, G. Lozanski, J.S. Blachly, H.G. Ozer, B. Major-Elechi, B. Fruth, S. Nattam, R.A. Larson, H. Erba, M. Litzow, C. Owen, C. Kuzma, J.S. Abramson, R.F. Little, S.E. Smith, R.M. Stone, S.J. Mandrekar, and J.C. Byrd

*N Engl J Med* 2018;379(26):2517-28.

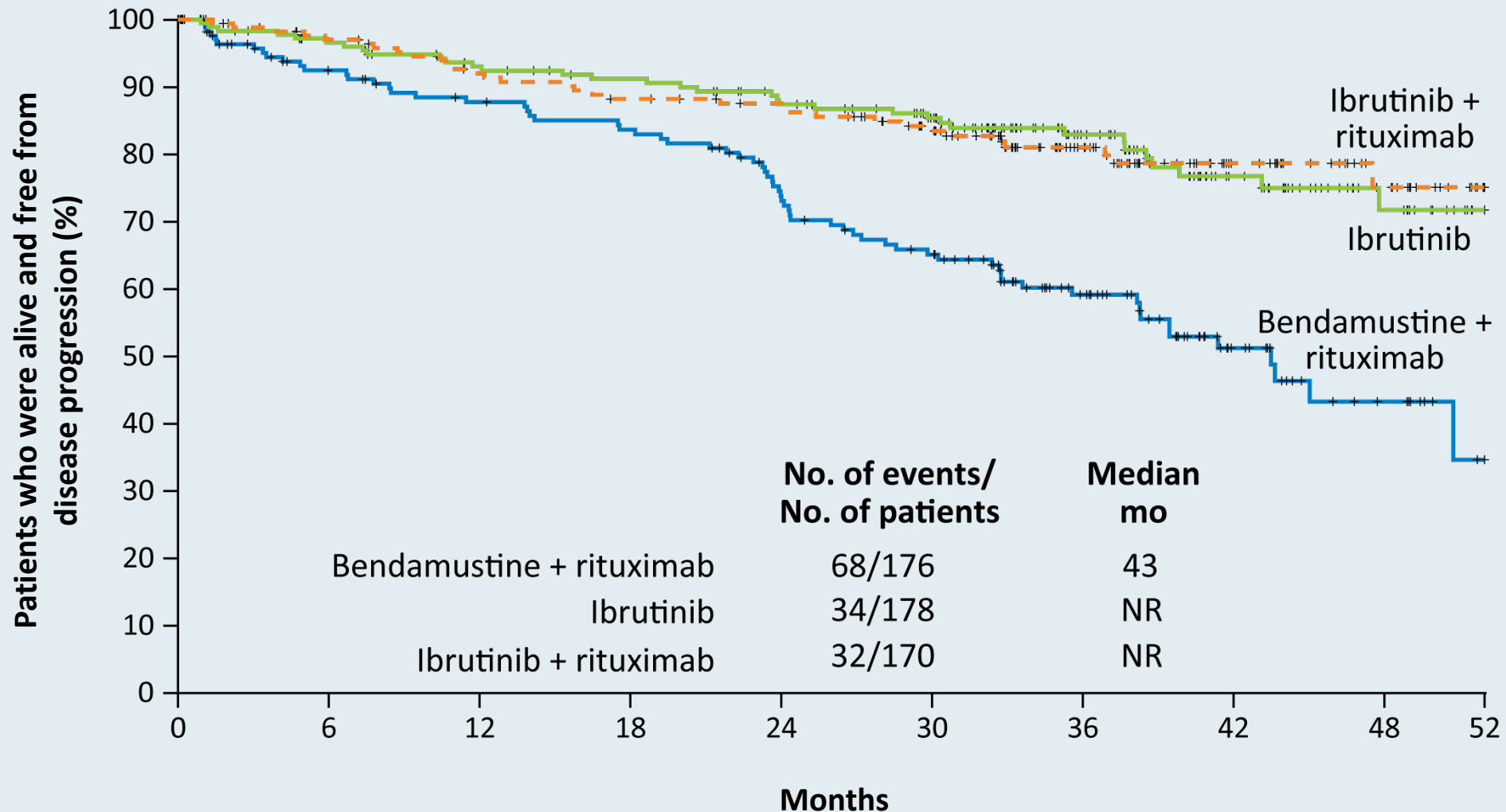
# Phase III Alliance A041202 Study Design



**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

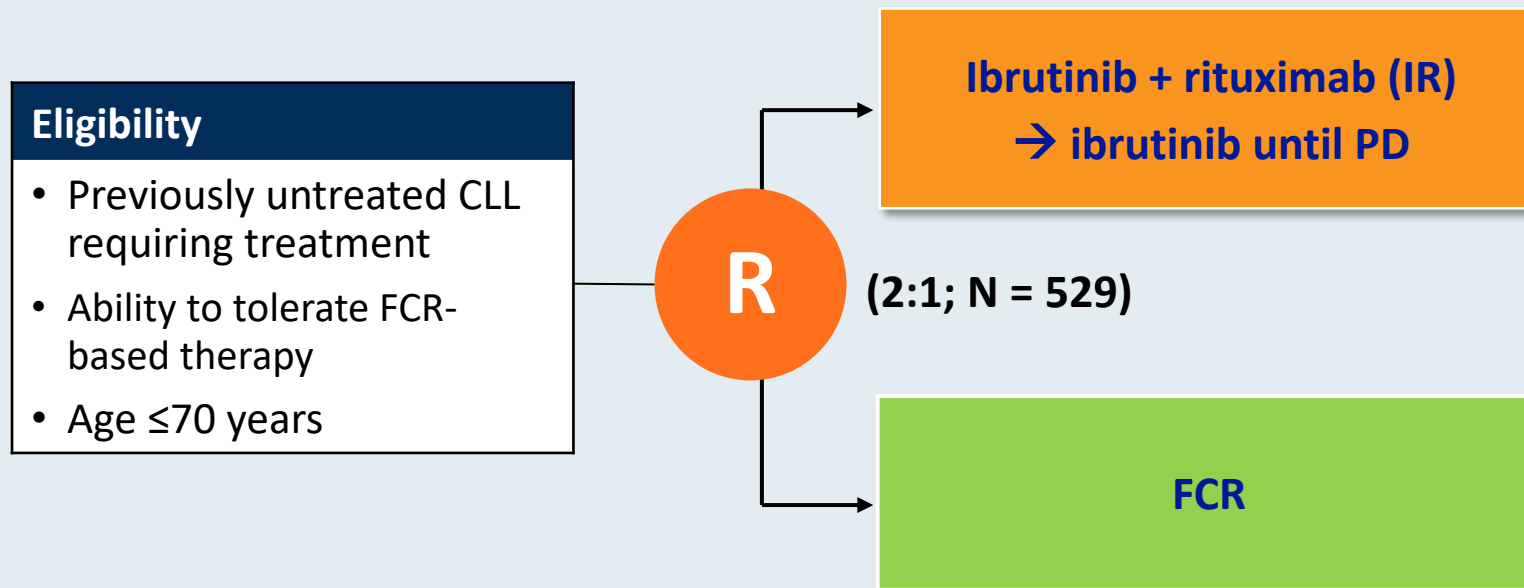
Adverse event	Bendamustine + rituximab (N = 176)	Ibrutinib (N = 180)	Ibrutinib + rituximab (N = 181)	p-value
<b>Hematologic – Any Grade 3-4</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Anemia	12%	12%	6%	0.09
Decreased neutrophil count	40%	15%	21%	<0.001
Decreased platelet count	15%	7%	5%	0.008
<b>Nonhematologic – Any Grade 3-5</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>0.04</b>
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

# Ibrutinib and Rituximab Provides Superior Clinical Outcome Compared to FCR in Younger Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL): Extended Follow-Up from the E1912 Trial

Shanafelt TD et al.

ASH 2019;Abstract 33.

# Phase III ECOG-ACRIN E1912 Study Design

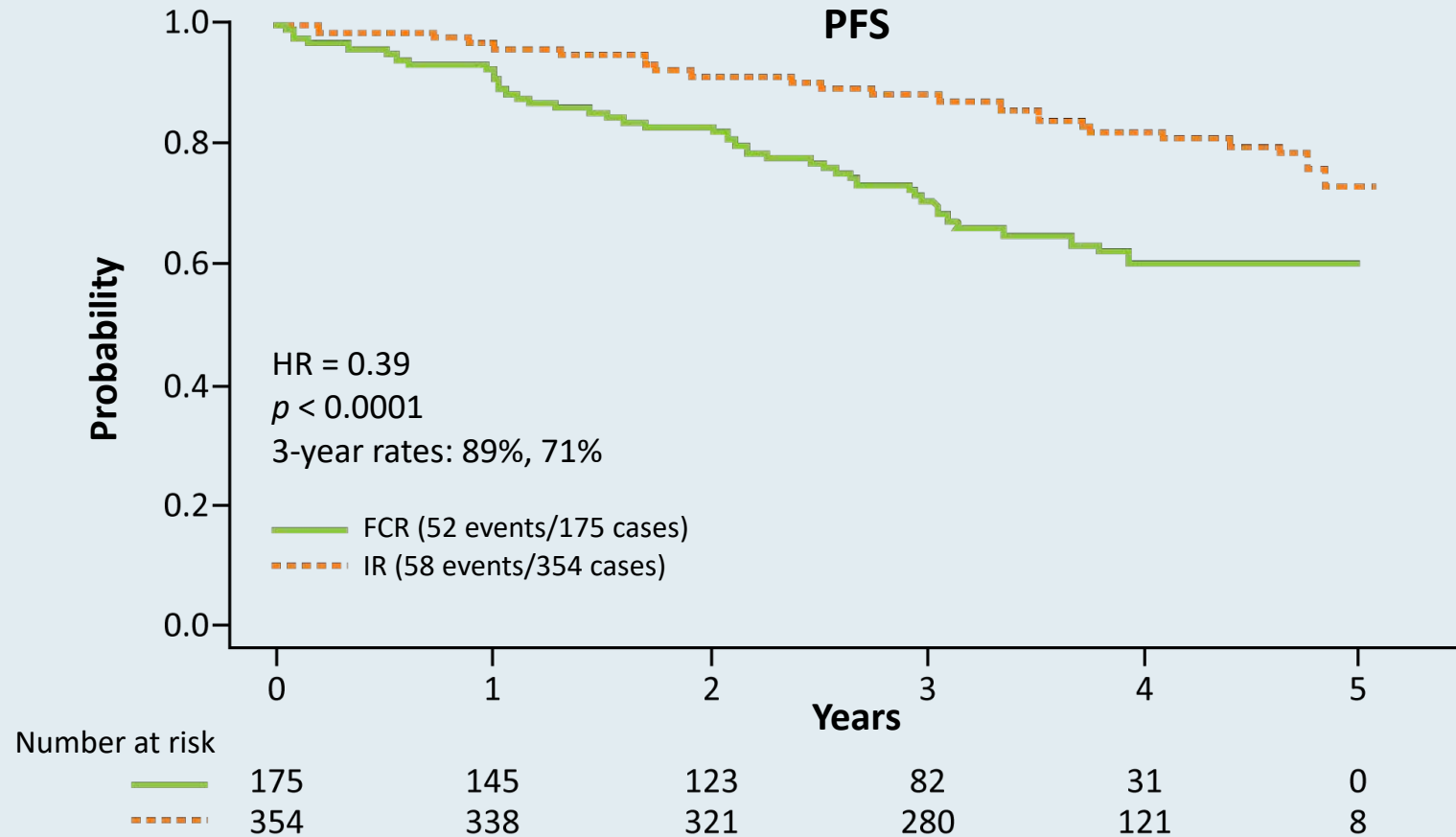


**Primary endpoint:** PFS

**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.

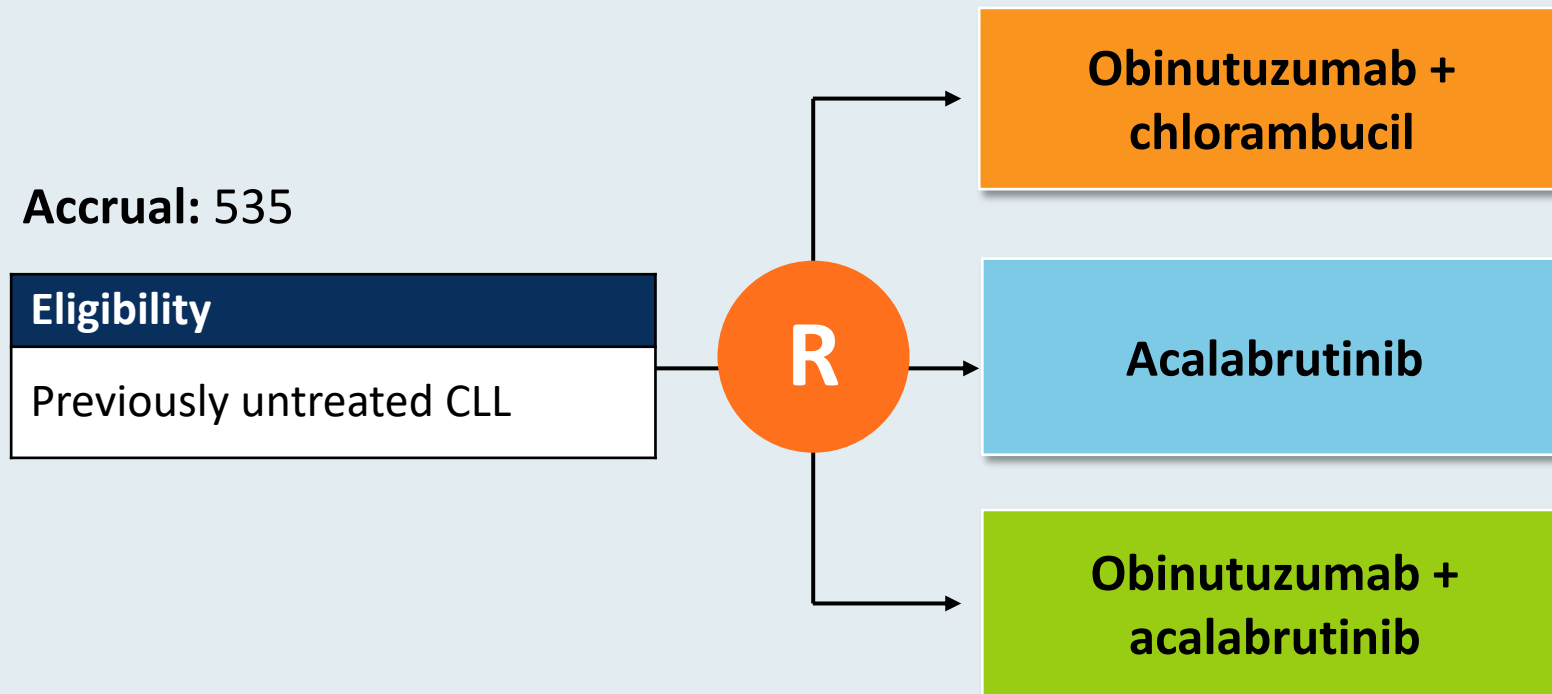


## **Acalabrutinib with or without obinutuzumab versus chlorambucil and obinutuzumab for treatment-naive chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (ELEVATE-TN): a randomised, controlled, phase 3 trial**

*Jeff P Sharman, Miklos Egyed, Wojciech Jurczak, Alan Skarbnik, John M Pagel, Ian W Flinn, Manali Kamdar, Talha Munir, Renata Walewska, Gillian Corbett, Laura Maria Fogliatto, Yair Herishanu, Versha Banerji, Steven Coutre, George Follows, Patricia Walker, Karin Karlsson, Paolo Ghia, Ann Janssens, Florence Cymbalista, Jennifer A Woyach, Gilles Salles, William G Wierda, Raquel Izumi, Veerendra Munuglavadla, Priti Patel, Min Hui Wang, Sofia Wong, John C Byrd*

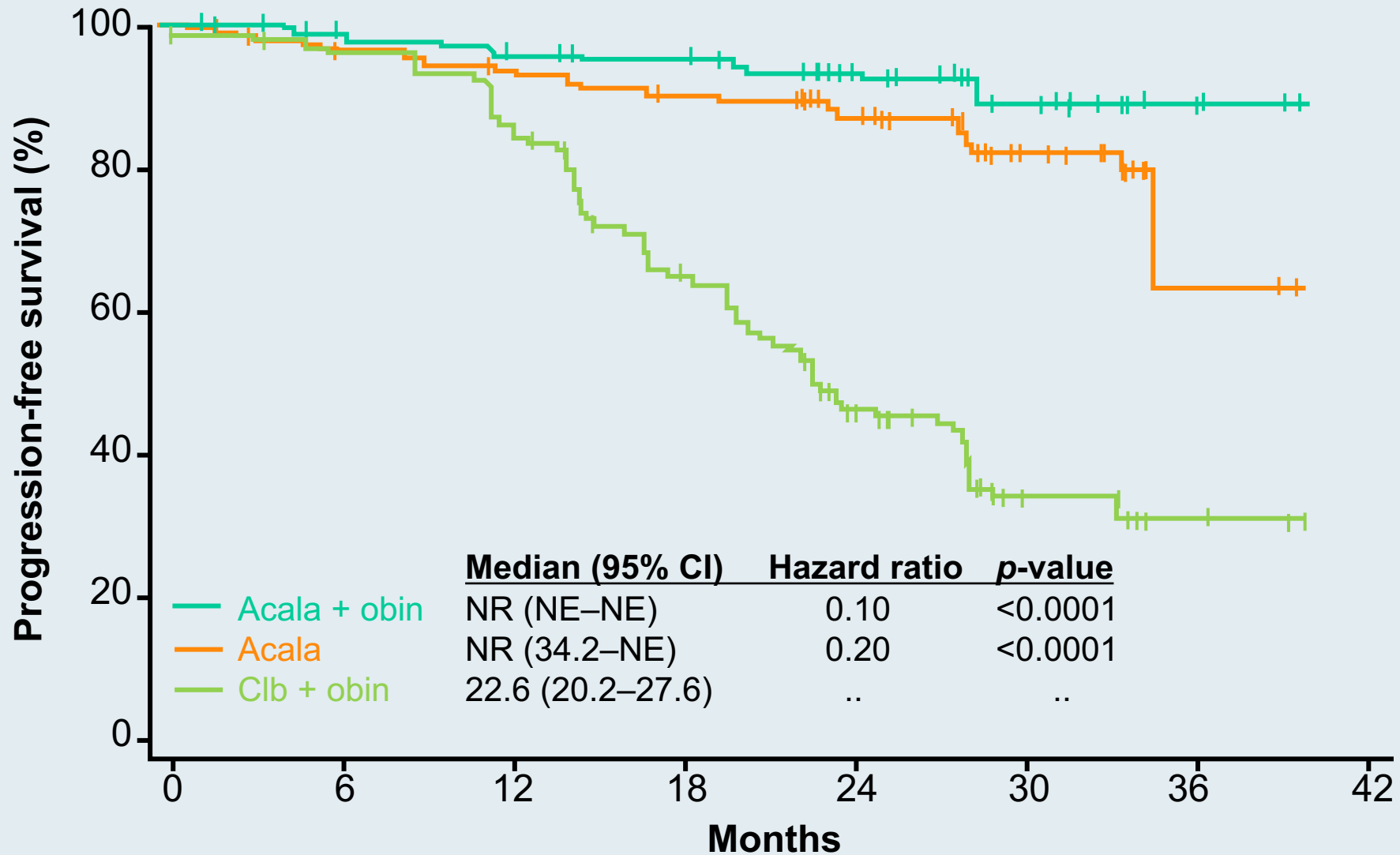
*Lancet* 2020;395(10232):1278-91.

# 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%

# Acalabrutinib Met Primary Efficacy Endpoint in Head-to-Head Trial Against Ibrutinib for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Press Release — January 25, 2021

“Positive high-level results from the ELEVATE-RR Phase III trial showed acalabrutinib met the primary endpoint demonstrating non-inferior progression-free survival (PFS) for adults with previously treated, high-risk chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) compared to ibrutinib.

The trial also met a key secondary endpoint for safety, showing patients treated with acalabrutinib had statistically significantly lower incidence of atrial fibrillation compared to patients treated with ibrutinib. Atrial fibrillation is an irregular heart rate that can increase the risk of stroke, heart failure and other heart-related complications. Further hierarchical testing revealed no difference for Grade 3 or higher infections or Richter’s transformation. There was a descriptive trend for numerically favorable overall survival. Overall, the safety and tolerability of acalabrutinib were consistent with the profile seen in the broader acalabrutinib clinical development program.

ELEVATE-RR is the first Phase III trial to compare two Bruton’s tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitors in patients with CLL, the most common type of leukemia in adults.”

<https://www.astrazeneca.com/media-centre/press-releases/2021/calquence-met-primary-endpoint-against-ibrutinib.html>

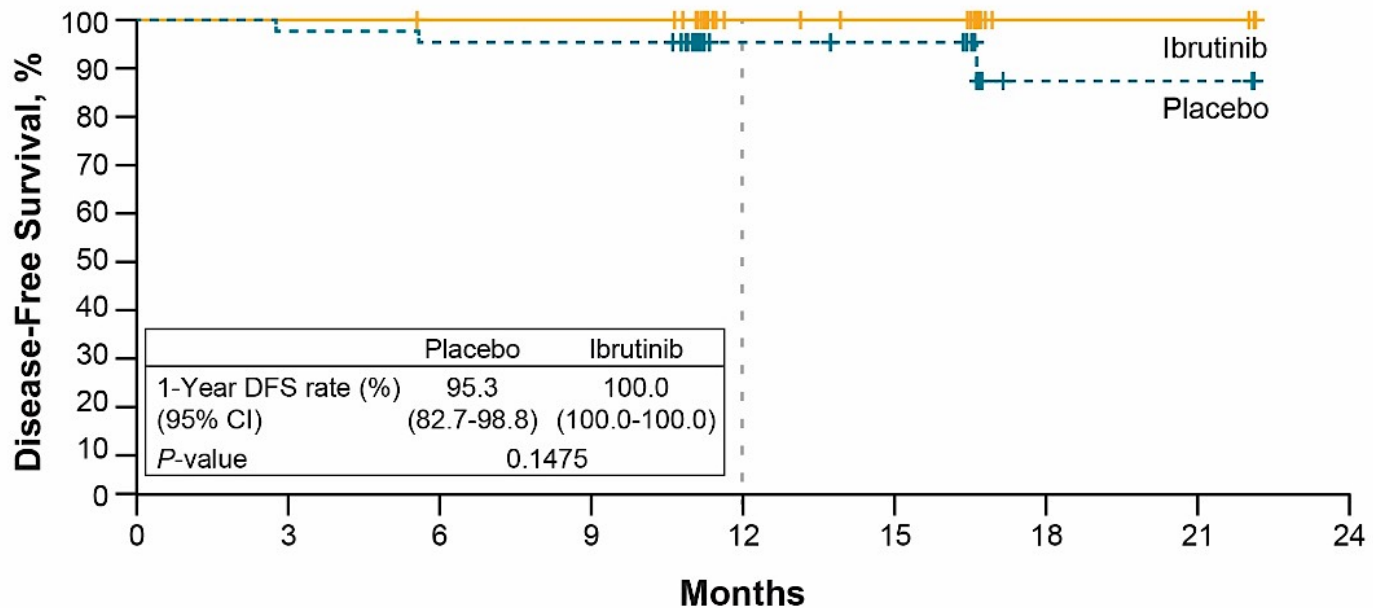
# Ibrutinib (Ibr) plus Venetoclax (Ven) for First-Line Treatment of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (SLL): 1-Year Disease-Free Survival (DFS) Results from the MRD Cohort of the Phase 2 CAPTIVATE Study Trial

Wierda WG et al.

ASH 2020;Abstract 123.

# CAPTIVATE Phase II Trial of First-Line Ibrutinib with Venetoclax for CLL: 1-Year DFS Results from the MRD Cohort

Figure. DFS by Randomized Treatment Arm in Confirmed uMRD Group<sup>a</sup>



**Patients at Risk**

Placebo	43	42	41	41	22	21	3	3	0
Ibrutinib	43	43	42	42	25	23	5	5	0

<sup>a</sup>The 3 DFS events in placebo arm were disease progression in 2 patients and MRD relapse in 1 patient.

**30 month PFS Rate:**

Confirmed uMRD:

- 95.3% placebo
- 100% ibrutinib

Without confirmed uMRD:

- 95.2% ibrutinib
- 96.7% ibr/ven

**AEs were primarily Grade 1/2 and mostly occurred in early cycles of Ibr + Ven, with modest differences by randomized treatment arm.**



# Phase III EA9161 Schema

## Stratifications

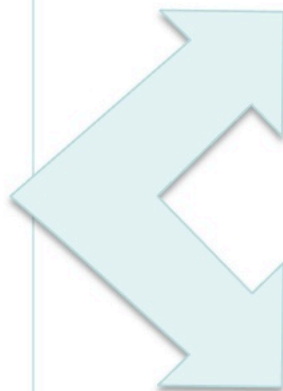
**Age:** <65 yr vs ≥ 65 yr and <70 yr

**PS:** 0, 1, vs 2

**Stage:** 0, 1, or 2 vs 3, 4

**Del11q22.3 vs others**

R  
a  
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e



## 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

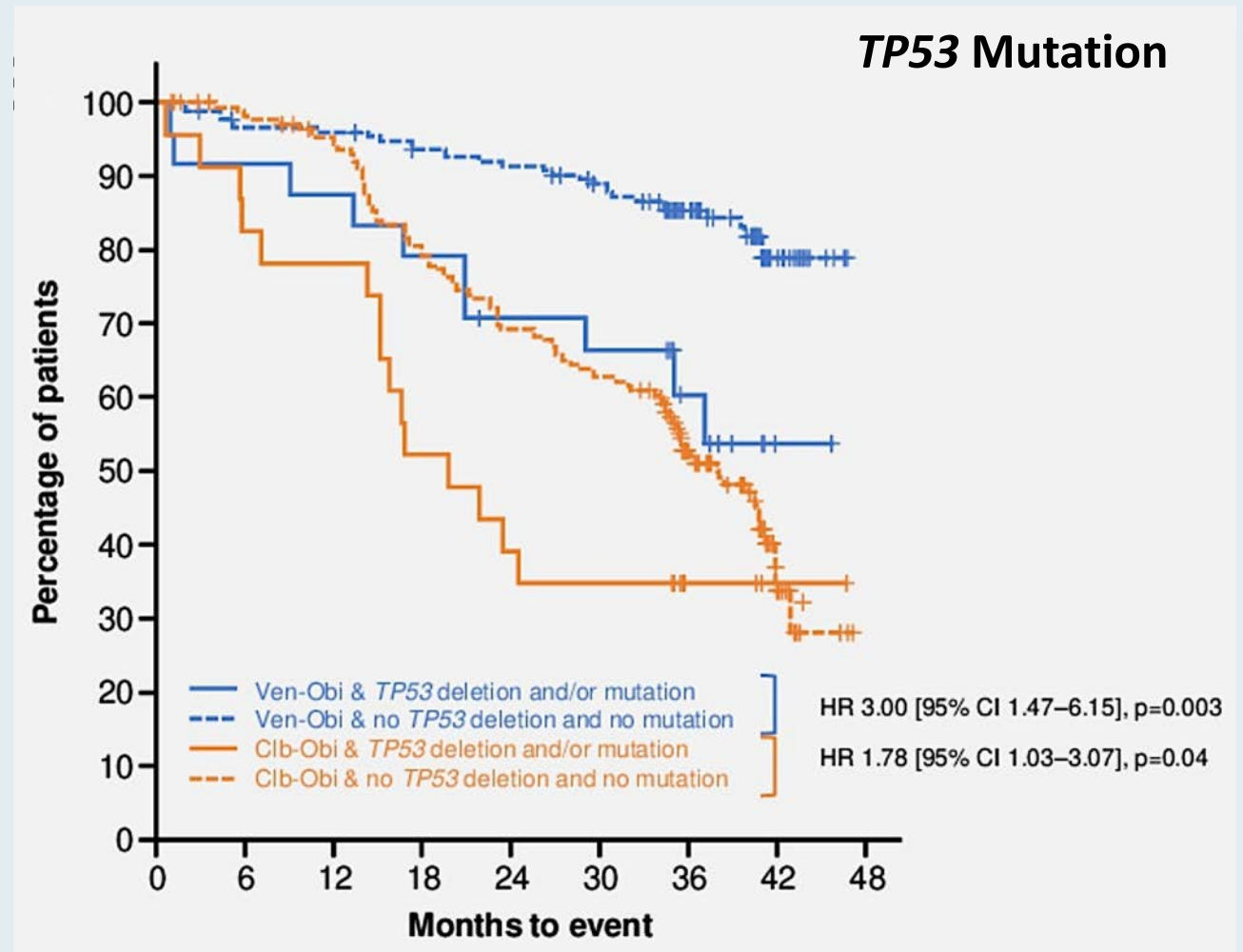
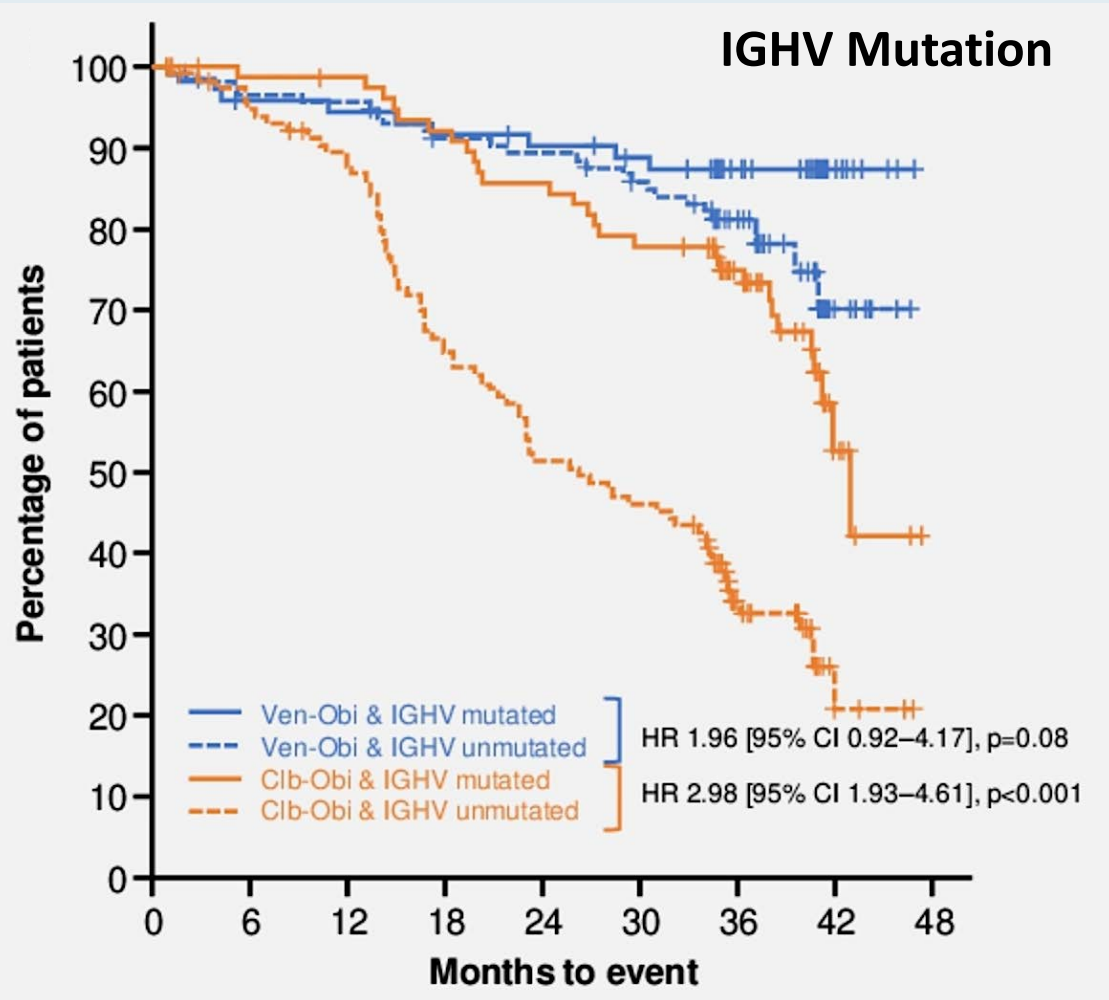


## Venetoclax plus obinutuzumab versus chlorambucil plus obinutuzumab for previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL14): follow-up results from a multicentre, open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial

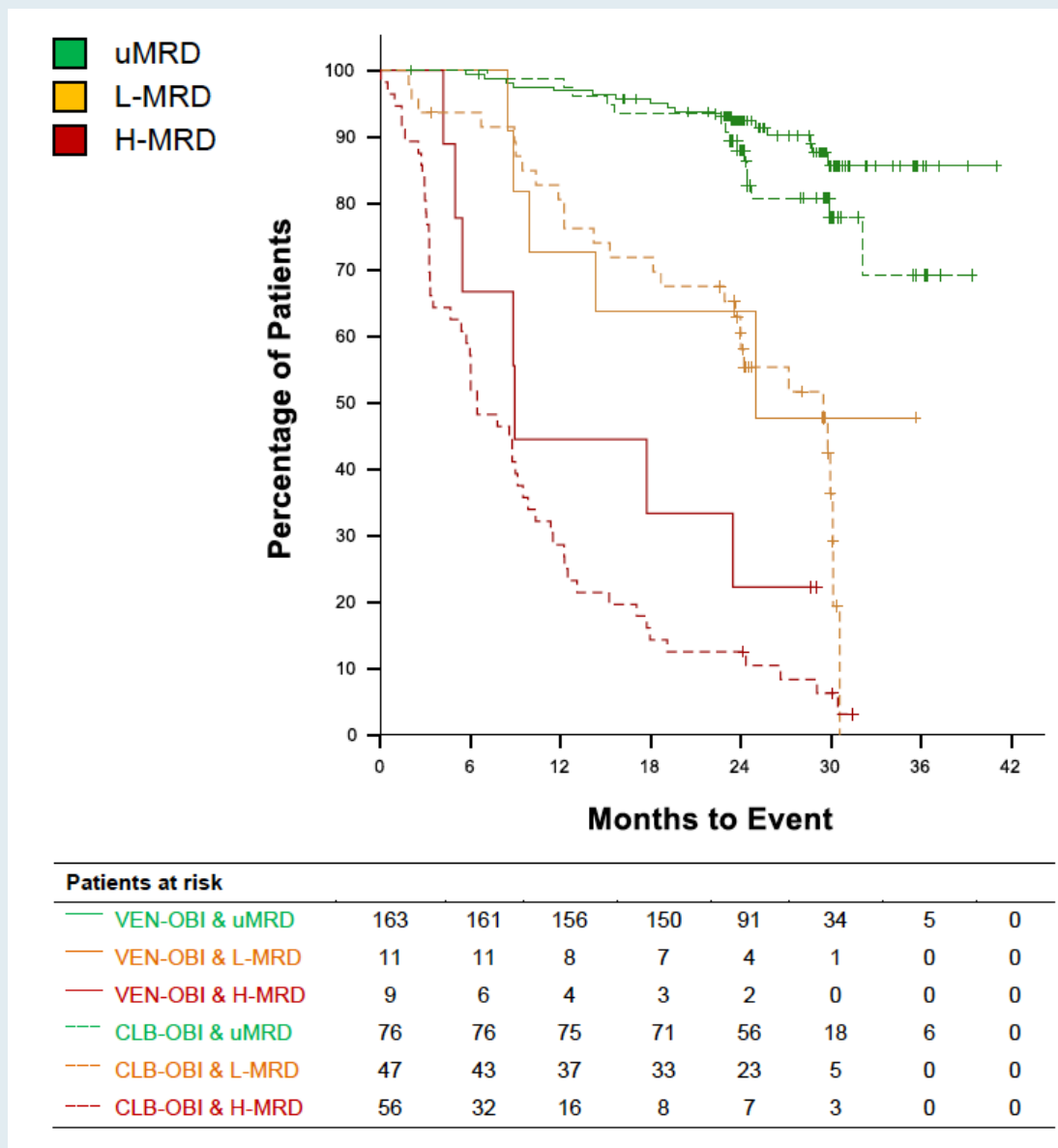
*Othman Al-Sawaf, Can Zhang, Maneesh Tandon, Arijit Sinha, Anna-Maria Fink, Sandra Robrecht, Olga Samoylova, Anna M Liberati, Javier Pinilla-Ibarz, Stephen Opat, Liliya Sivcheva, Katell Le Dû, Laura M Fogliatto, Carsten U Niemann, Robert Weinkove, Sue Robinson, Thomas J Kipps, Eugen Tausch, William Schary, Matthias Ritgen, Clemens-Martin Wendtner, Karl-Anton Kreuzer, Barbara Eichhorst, Stephan Stilgenbauer, Michael Hallek\*, Kirsten Fischer\**

*Lancet Oncol 2020;21(9):1188-200.*

# CLL14: PFS by IGHV and TP53 Mutation Status



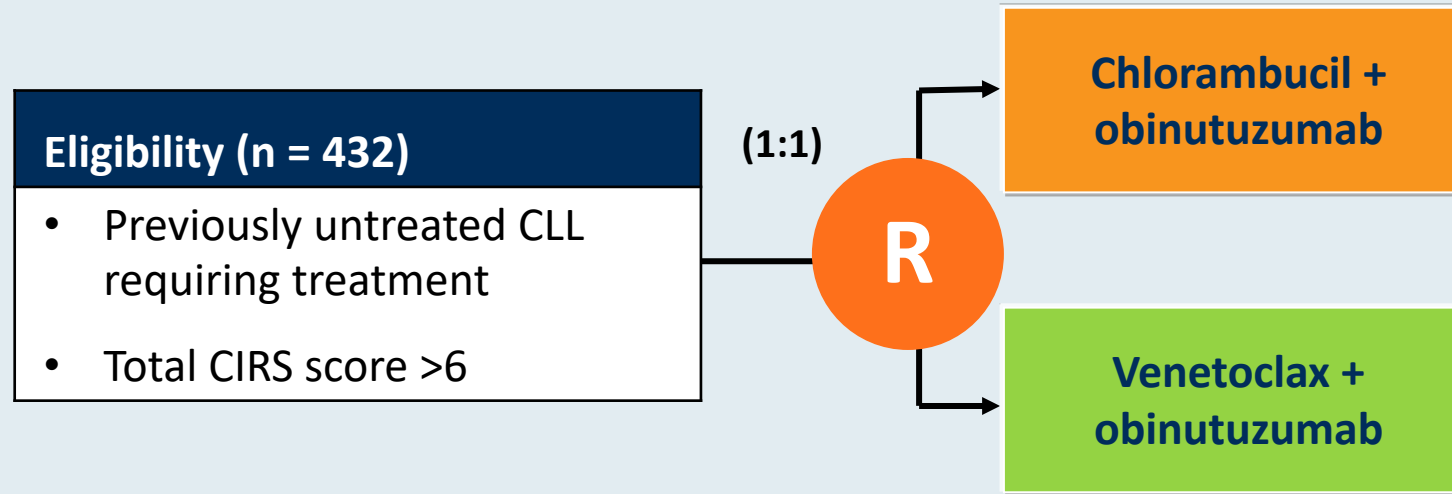
# CLL14: Landmark Analysis from End of Therapy PFS by MRD Group



# Clonal Dynamics After Venetoclax-Obinutuzumab Therapy: Novel Insights from the Randomized, Phase 3 CLL14 Trial

Al-Sawaf O et al.  
ASH 2020;Abstract 127.

# CLL14 Phase III Study Schema



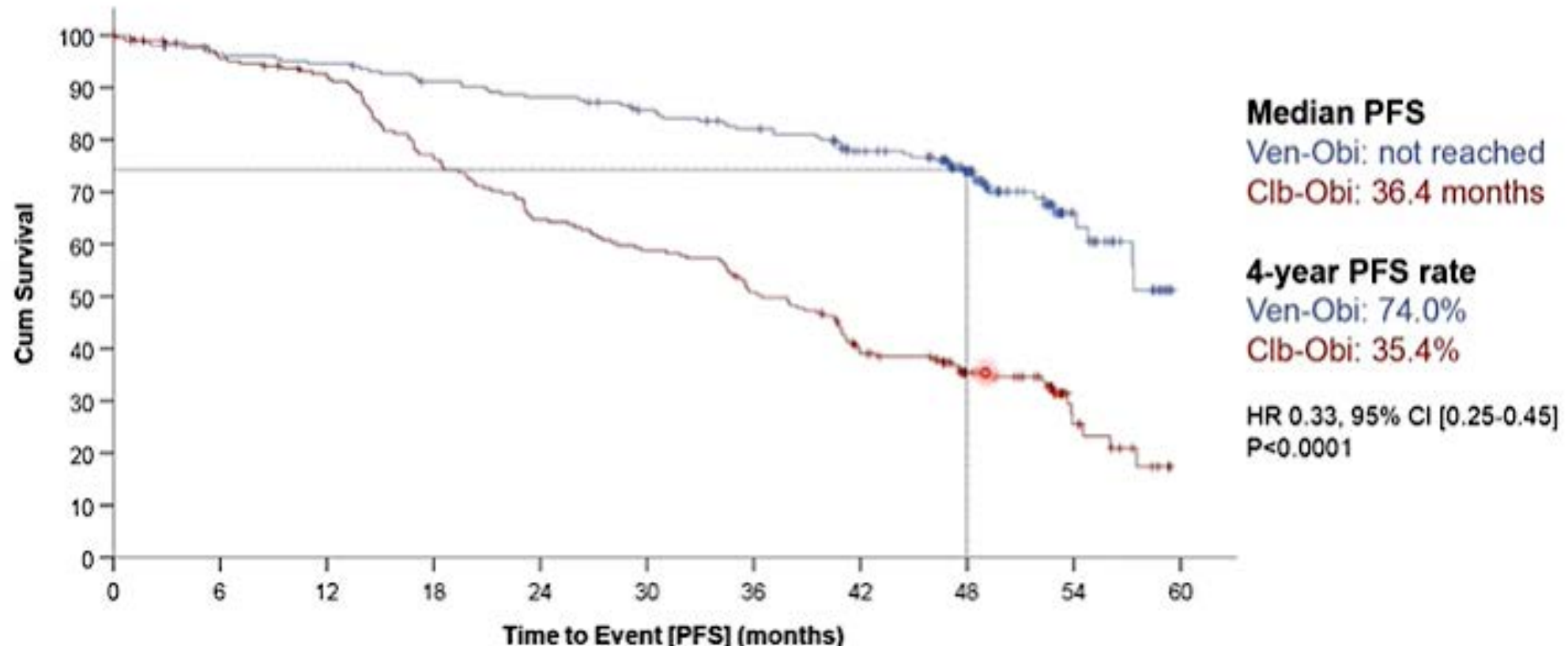
**Primary endpoint:** Progression-free survival

- 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: Updated 4-Year PFS

## 4-YEAR FOLLOW-UP: PROGRESSION-FREE SURVIVAL

Median observation time 52.4 months



# Management of Relapsed/Refractory CLL



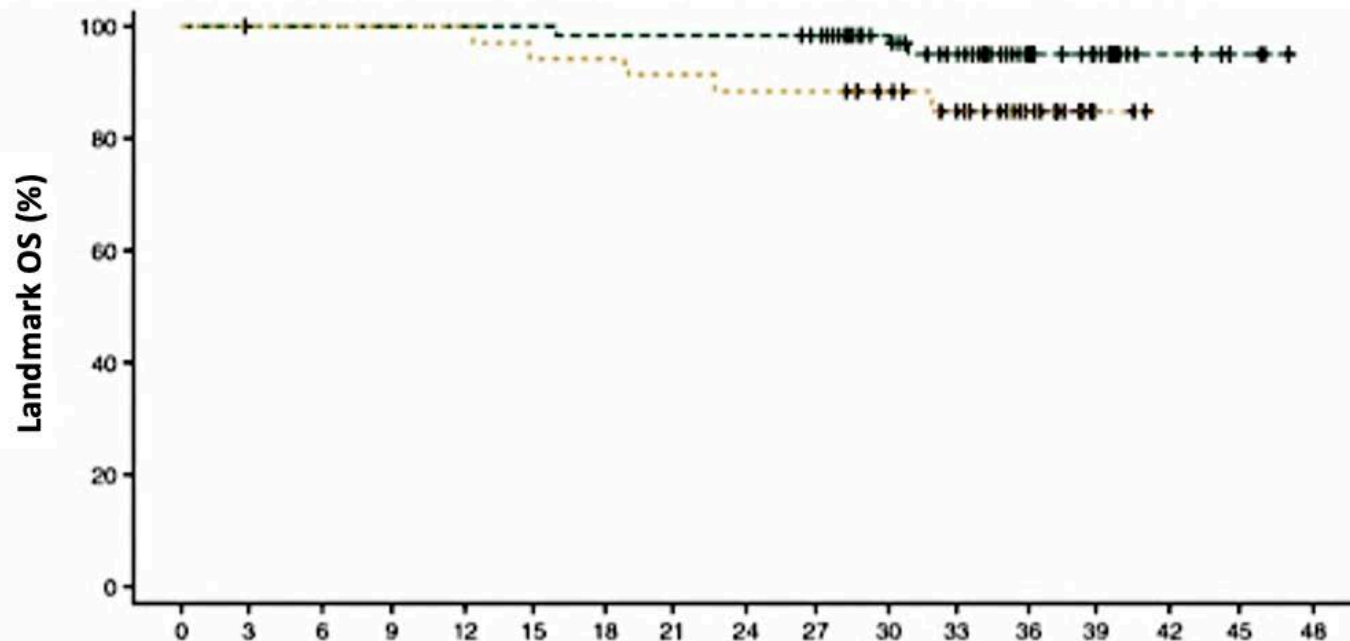
**Five-Year Analysis of Murano Study Demonstrates Enduring Undetectable Minimal Residual Disease (uMRD) in a Subset of Relapsed/Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (R/R CLL) Patients (Pts) Following Fixed-Duration Venetoclax-Rituximab (VenR) Therapy (Tx)**

Kater AP et al.

ASH 2020;Abstract 125.

# MURANO: 5-Year Follow-Up of Venetoclax/Rituximab (Ven/R) in R/R CLL

Landmark OS by PB MRD status in pts that completed Ven Tx without PD.



- Median PFS for VenR: 53.6 mo
- 5 year OS rate: 82%
- Of 83 patients with uMRD at end of therapy, 38.5% remained uMRD
- 25 months was the average time from MRD conversion to requirement for therapy

No. of patients at risk

	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
--- VenR uMRD	83	81	81	81	81	81	80	80	78	76	59	45	26	18	6	3	
... VenR MRD	35	35	35	35	35	33	33	32	31	31	28	21	12	2			

+ Censored

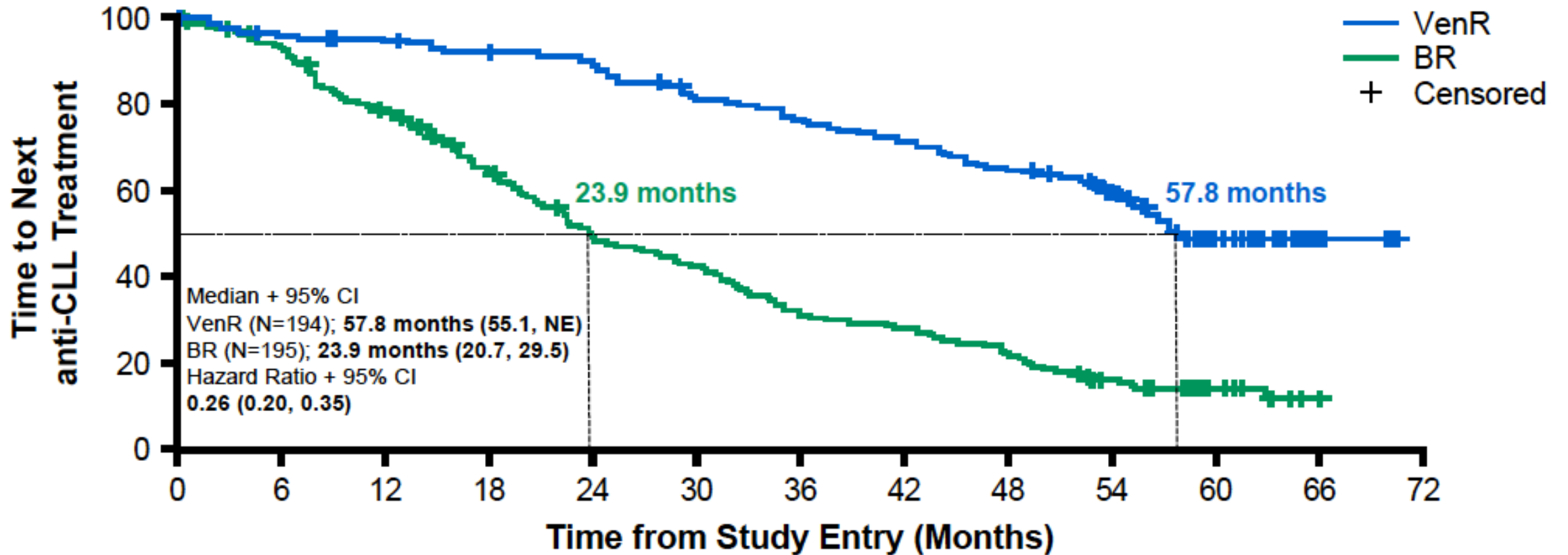
EOT, end of treatment; MRD, minimal residual disease; OS, overall survival; PB, peripheral blood; PD, progressive disease; pts, patients; Tx, therapy; uMRD, undetectable minimal residual disease; Ven, venetoclax.

# **Efficacy of Subsequent Novel Targeted Therapies, Including Repeated Venetoclax-Rituximab (VenR), in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (R/R CLL) Previously Treated with Fixed-Duration VenR in the MURANO Study**

Harrup R et al.

ASH 2020;Abstract 3139.

# MURANO: TTNT with VenR versus BR



# Efficacy of Subsequent Novel Targeted Therapies in Patients Treated on the MURANO Trial: Conclusions



5-year follow-up data from the MURANO study demonstrated TTNT benefit with VenR versus BR.



Initial VenR treatment was associated with improved time to second PFS event, indicating that early use of Ven over BR does not compromise efficacy of subsequent therapy.



Response rates to subsequent BTKi therapy, re-treatment with Ven-based regimens or crossover to Ven-based regimens were high.



Fixed-duration VenR is an effective approach in patients with R/R CLL and does not compromise response to subsequent therapy or OS.<sup>1,2</sup>

# Venetoclax Re-Treatment of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Patients after a Previous Venetoclax-based Regimen

Meghan C. Thompson, MD<sup>1</sup>, John N. Allan, MD<sup>2</sup>, Kavita Sail, PhD<sup>3</sup>, Beenish S. Manzoor, PhD, MPH<sup>4</sup>, Jeffrey J. Pu, MD, PhD<sup>5</sup>, Paul M. Barr, MD<sup>6</sup>, Callie C. Coombs, MD<sup>7</sup>, Stephen J. Schuster, MD<sup>8</sup>, Alan Skarbnik, MD<sup>9</sup>, Joanna M Rhodes, MD<sup>10</sup>, Jacqueline C. Barrientos, MD<sup>10</sup>, Lindsey E Roeker, MD<sup>1</sup>, Lori A. Leslie, MD<sup>11</sup>, Manali Kamdar, MD<sup>12</sup>, Michael Y. Choi, MD<sup>13</sup>, Martin Simkovic, MD, PhD<sup>14</sup>, Frederick Lansigan, MD<sup>15</sup>, Brittany Jane Hale, MD<sup>15</sup>, Andrew D Zelenetz, MD, PhD<sup>16</sup>, Alison J. Moskowitz, MD<sup>1</sup>, Kurt S. Bantilan, MPH<sup>1</sup>, Celina J. Komari, BS<sup>1</sup>, Andre H. Goy, MD<sup>1</sup>, Tatyana A. Feldman, MD<sup>11</sup>, Richard R. Furman, MD<sup>2</sup> and Anthony R. Mato, MD<sup>1</sup>

# Study Design and Endpoints

- Multicenter, retrospective study
- 13 centers and the CLL Collaborative Study of Real-World Evidence (CORE) database
- Eligibility:
  - CLL patients treated with Ven-based regimen (any line of therapy, Ven1)
  - Then re-treated with second Ven-based regimen (Ven2) in a later line of therapy
- Data collected by investigators at individual sites
  - Demographics, prognostic disease characteristics, tumor lysis syndrome risk and incidence, clinical response and reasons for treatment discontinuation

- Primary endpoint:
  - Investigator-assessed ORR
  - CR: complete response, PR: partial response, SD: stable disease, PD: progression of disease, iwCLL 2018
- PFS estimated by Kaplan-Maier method
- All other analyses descriptive



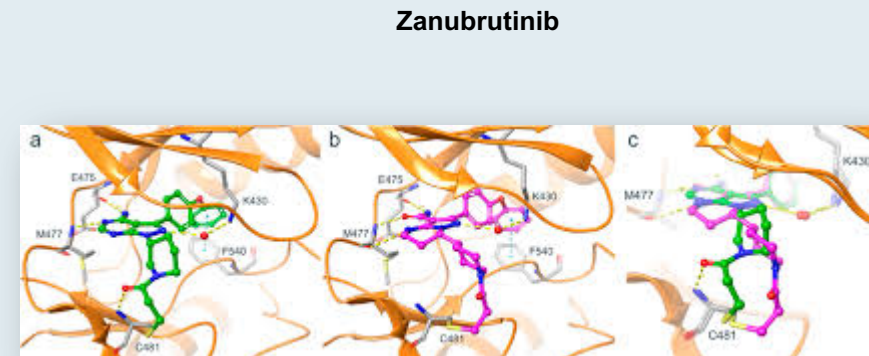
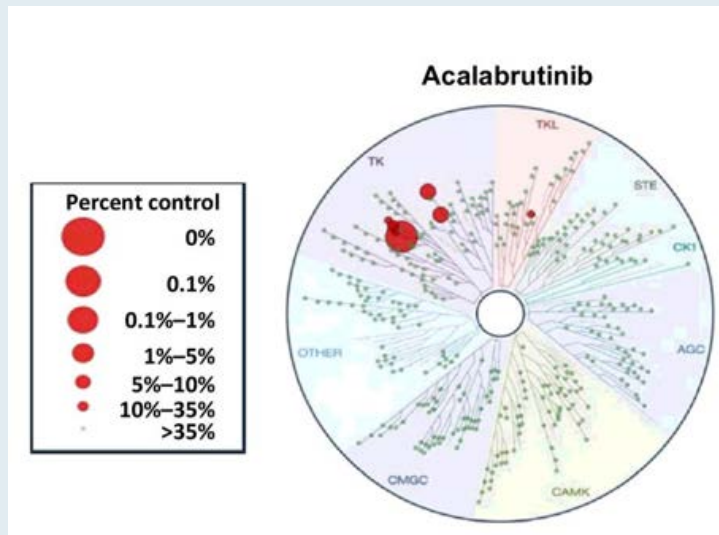
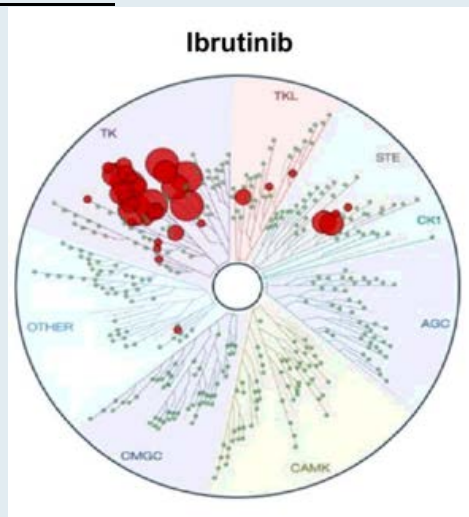
# Conclusions

- **ORR:** High ORR of 72.2% for Ven re-treatment
- **Heavily pretreated population:** Cohort studied had median 2 prior therapies, majority R/R (88%), BTKi exposed (60%)
- **Safety:** TLS rare event and majority were able to tolerate 400 mg daily
- **Improved outcomes with time:** Patients with CR to Ven re-treatment had a longer median follow-up than PR or SD patients
  - Potential for better responses with longer time on therapy?
- **Next steps:** Longer follow-up and prospective validation of Ven re-treatment → potential role of Ven re-treatment in sequencing algorithms

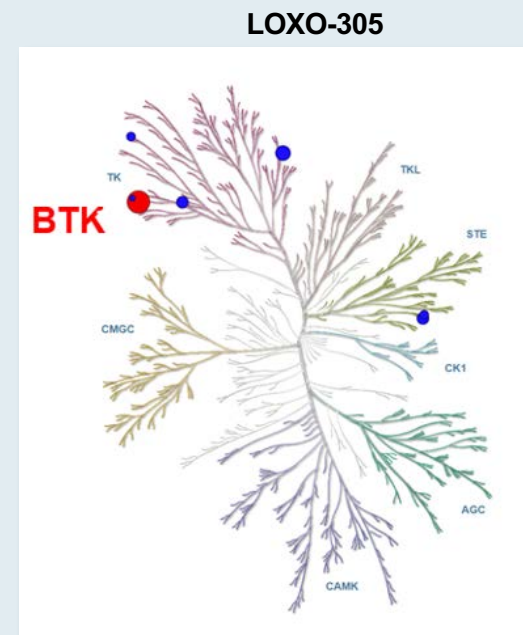
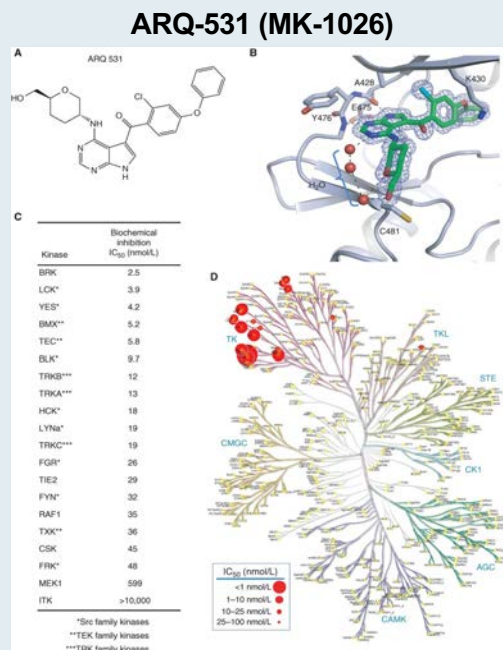


# Overview of BTK Inhibitors in CLL

## Irreversible



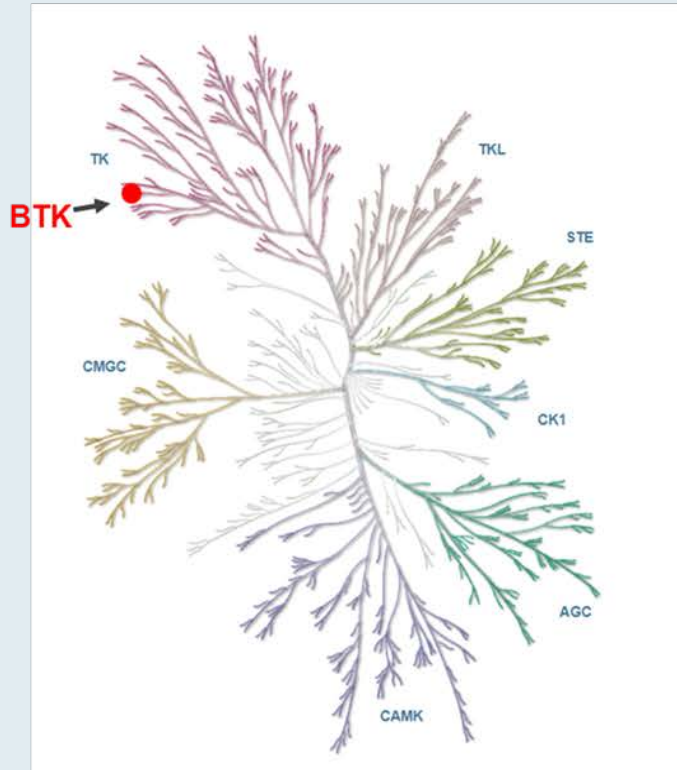
## Reversible



# LOXO-305 is a Highly Potent and Selective Non-Covalent BTK Inhibitor

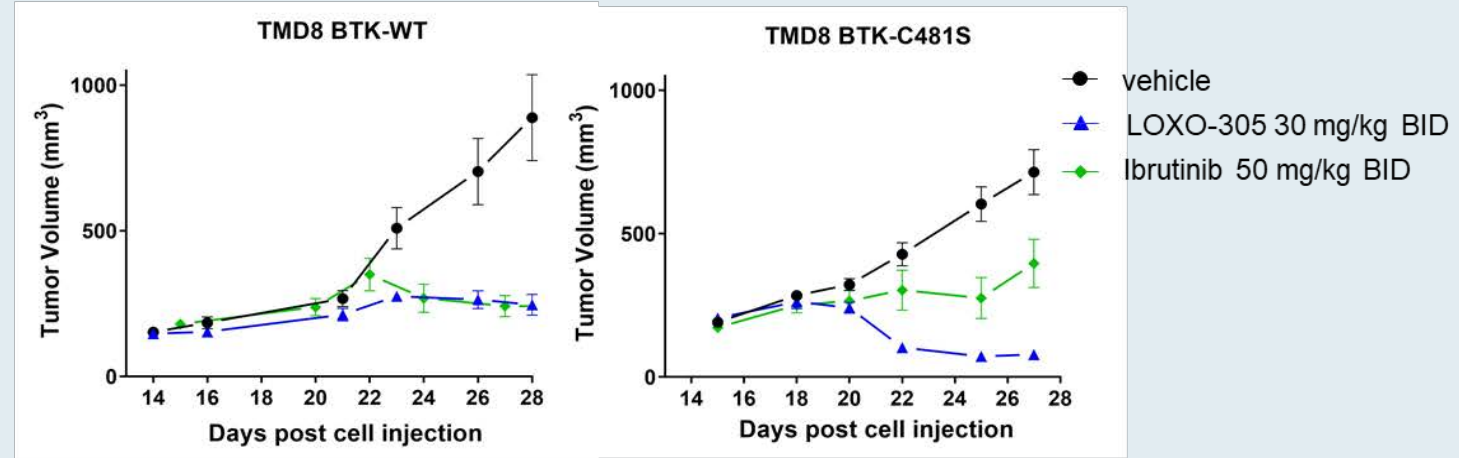
## Kinome selectivity

Highly selective for BTK



## Xenograft models

*In vivo* activity similarly efficacious as ibrutinib in WT; superior in C481S



- Nanomolar potency against WT & C481-mutant BTK in cell and enzyme assays<sup>1,2</sup>
- >300-fold selectivity for BTK vs 370 other kinases<sup>1</sup>
- Due to reversible binding mode, BTK inhibition not impacted by intrinsic rate of BTK turnover<sup>1</sup>
- Favorable pharmacologic properties allow sustained BTK inhibition throughout dosing interval<sup>1</sup>

BID, twice-daily; BTK, Bruton tyrosine kinase. Illustration reproduced courtesy of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. (www.cellsignal.com). <sup>1</sup>Brandhuber et al. *Clin. Lymphoma Myeloma Leuk.* 2018;18:S216. <sup>2</sup>Mato et al. *Blood.* 2019;134 (Suppl 1):501.

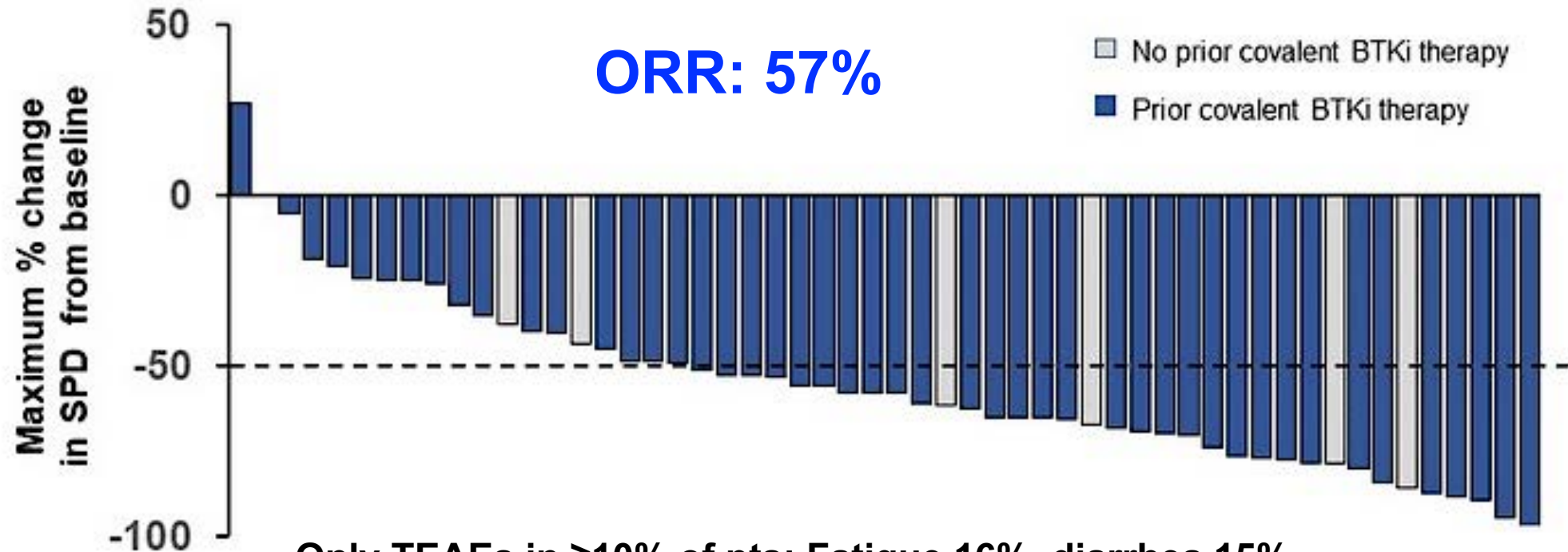
Mato AR et al. ASH 2020;Abstract 542.

# **LOXO-305, a Next Generation, Highly Selective, Non-Covalent BTK Inhibitor in Previously Treated CLL/SLL: Results from the Phase 1/2 BRUIN Study**

Mato AR et al.

ASH 2020;Abstract 542.

# BRUIN: LOXO-305 for Previously Treated CLL/SLL (Median prior therapies: 4)



\* 11 efficacy-evaluable pts are not included in the waterfall plot, including 1 pt who discontinued prior to first response assessment, and 10 pts (4 pts with PR/PR-L and 6 pts with SD) with incomplete tumor lesion measurement data at the time of data cut

# BRUIN: Safety

Adverse Events, at All Doses and Patients (N=323), n (%)		Treatment-Emergent AEs, (≥10%) <sup>a</sup>				Treatment-Related AEs	
		Any Grade	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Any Grade	Grade 3/4
Fatigue		65 (20)	40 (12)	22 (7)	3 (1)	27 (8)	2 (<1)
Diarrhea		55 (17)	45 (14)	10 (3)	-	28 (9)	-
Contusion		42 (13)	37 (12)	5 (2)	-	29 (9)	-
AEs of special interest, <sup>b,c</sup>	Bruising	53 (16)	48 (15)	5 (2)	-	37 (12)	-
	Rash	35 (11)	30 (9)	5 (2)	-	18 (6)	-
	Arthralgia	16 (5)	13 (4)	3 (1)	-	5 (2)	-
	Hemorrhage	15 (5)	10 (3)	4 (1)	1 (<1) <sup>d</sup>	5 (2)	-
	Hypertension	15 (5)	2 (<1)	9 (3)	4 (1)	4 (1)	-
	AFib/Flutter	2 (<1)	-	2 (<1) <sup>e</sup>	-	-	-

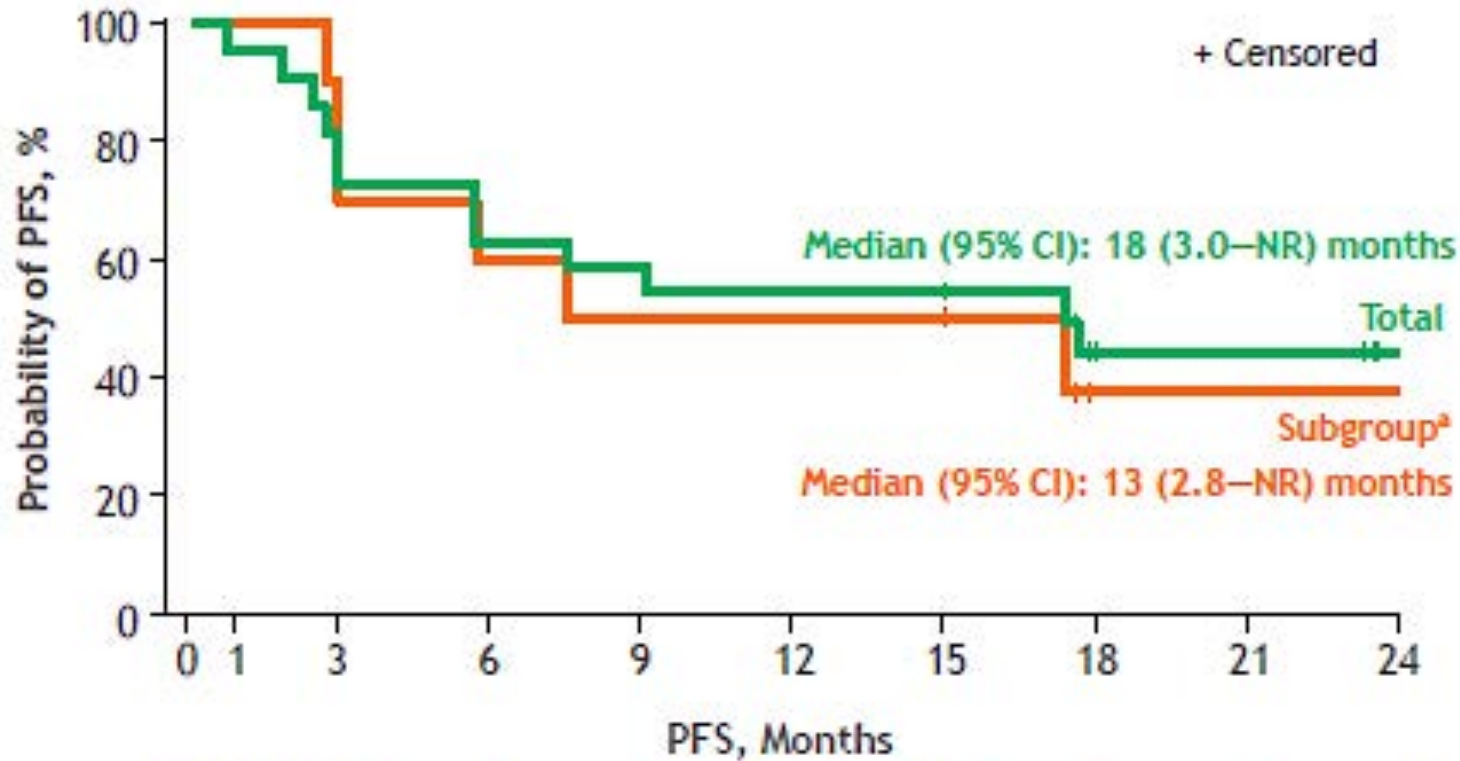
- No DLTs reported and MTD not reached
- 5 (1.5%) discontinued due to treatment-related AEs
- 200 mg QD selected as recommended phase 2 dose

# Updated Follow-Up of Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma Treated with Lisocabtagene Maraleucel in the Phase 1 Monotherapy Cohort of Transcend CLL 004, Including High-Risk and Ibrutinib-Treated Patients

Siddiqi T et al.

ASH 2020;Abstract 546.

# TRANSCEND CLL 04: Liso-cel Monotherapy Cohort



22	21	18	14	13	12	12	8	6	4
10	10	9	6	5	5	5	2	1	1

- ORR/CR = 82%/68%
- Median PFS 13 mo and DOR 50% at 12 mo
- Gr 3 CRS= 9% and NE 22% (No Grade 4/5)
- 4 of 6 progressions due to RT

# **Dissecting the Decision: Clinical and Nursing Investigators Provide Practical Perspectives on Key Issues in Cancer Care**

## **Part 1 — Acute Myeloid Leukemia**

**Tuesday, March 16, 2021**

**5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

### **Faculty**

**Rhonda Hewitt, MSN, ANP, AOCNP**

**Mark Levis, MD, PhD**

### **Moderator**

**Neil Love, MD**



***Thank you for joining us!***

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