## Challenging Cases from Junior Investigators — The Application of Available and Emerging Clinical Research in the Care of Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

A CE/NCPD-Accredited Virtual Event in Partnership with the 2022 Pan Pacific Lymphoma Conference

> Wednesday, October 12, 2022 5:00 PM – 6:30 PM ET

### Faculty

Danielle Brander, MD Matthew S Davids, MD, MMSc Anthony R Mato, MD, MSCE William G Wierda, MD, PhD



### Faculty



Danielle Brander, MD

Assistant Professor of Medicine Director, CLL and Lymphoma Clinical Research Program Duke University Medical Center Durham, North Carolina



#### William G Wierda, MD, PhD

Jane and John Justin Distinguished Chair in Leukemia Research in Honor of Dr Elihu Estey Section Chief, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Center Medical Director

Department of Leukemia, Division of Cancer Medicine Executive Medical Director, Inpatient Medical Services The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center Houston, Texas



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



MODERATOR Neil Love, MD Research To Practice



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



### **Commercial Support**

This activity is supported by an educational grant from Genentech, a member of the Roche Group.



### **Dr Love — Disclosures**

**Dr Love** is president and CEO of Research To Practice. Research To Practice receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME activities from the following companies: AbbVie Inc, Adaptive Biotechnologies Corporation, ADC Therapeutics, Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Amgen Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, BeiGene Ltd, BeyondSpring Pharmaceuticals Inc, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, Coherus BioSciences, CTI BioPharma Corp, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Elevation Oncology Inc, EMD Serono Inc, Epizyme Inc, Exact Sciences Corporation, Exelixis Inc, Five Prime Therapeutics Inc, Foundation Medicine, G1 Therapeutics Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Genmab, Gilead Sciences Inc, GlaxoSmithKline, Grail Inc, Halozyme Inc, Helsinn Healthcare SA, ImmunoGen Inc, Incyte Corporation, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, administered by Janssen Scientific Affairs LLC, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Kite, A Gilead Company, Kronos Bio Inc, Lilly, Loxo Oncology Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company, MEI Pharma Inc, Merck, Mersana Therapeutics Inc, Mirati Therapeutics Inc, Natera Inc, Novartis, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation on behalf of Advanced Accelerator Applications, Novocure Inc, Oncopeptides, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sanofi, Seagen Inc, Servier Pharmaceuticals LLC, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Pharmaceuticals USA Inc, TerSera Therapeutics LLC, Tesaro, A GSK Company, TG Therapeutics Inc, Turning Point Therapeutics Inc, Verastem Inc and Zymeworks Inc.

### The University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) and Research To Practice (RTP) Planners, Staff and Reviewers

The below planning committee members have nothing to disclose: Neil Love, MD — RTP President and Planner, Atif Hussein, MD — RTP Reviewer, Renee Paulin, MSN, RN, CWOCN — UNMC Planner and Reviewer, Brenda Ram, CMP, CHCP — UNMC Planner, Michele Williams, DNP, AGPCNP-BC — RTP Reviewer, and Kathryn Ault Ziel, PhD — RTP Staff and Planner.



### **Accreditation Information**



In support of improving patient care, this activity has been planned and implemented by University of Nebraska Medical Center and Research To Practice. University of Nebraska Medical Center is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.

#### **Physicians**

The University of Nebraska Medical Center designates this live activity for a maximum of 2.0 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit<sup>TM</sup>. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

#### <u>Nurses</u>

The University of Nebraska Medical Center designates this activity for 2.0 ANCC contact hours. Nurses should only claim credit for the actual time spent participating in the activity.

#### **Support Statement**

This activity is supported by an educational grant from Genentech, a member of the Roche Group.



### **Dr Brander — Disclosures**

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Consulting Agreements	AbbVie Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company
Contracted Research	AbbVie Inc, Acerta Pharma — A member of the AstraZeneca Group, ArQule Inc, Ascentage Pharma, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, BeiGene Ltd, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Catapult Therapeutics, CATO SMS, Celgene Corporation, DTRM Biopharma Co Ltd, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Juno Therapeutics, a Celgene Company, MEI Pharma Inc, Newave Pharmaceutical Inc, Novartis, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, TG Therapeutics Inc
Nonrelevant Financial Relationship	CLL Society (expert medical council), NCCN (panel member)



### **Dr Davids — Disclosures**

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Honoraria	Aptitude Health, Curio Science
Nonrelevant Financial Relationship	Bio Ascend



### **Dr Mato — Disclosures**

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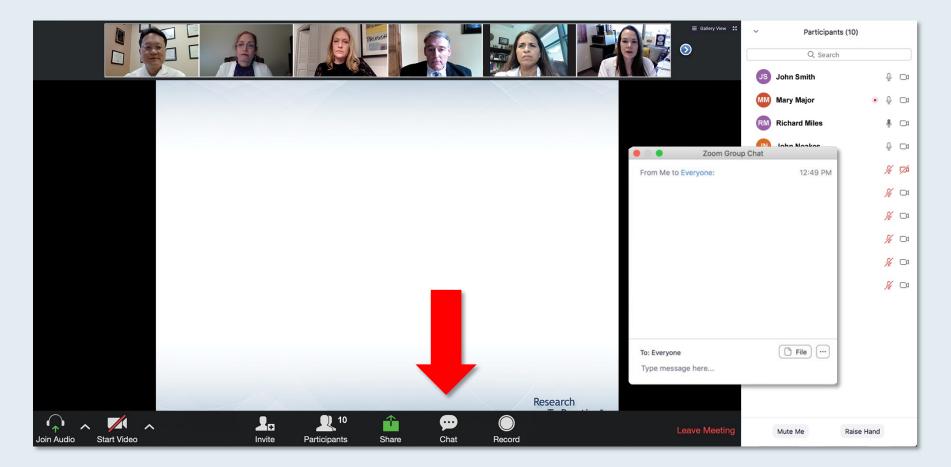


### Dr Wierda — Disclosures

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Nonrelevant Financial Relationship	National Comprehensive Cancer Network (Chair, CLL)



### We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions

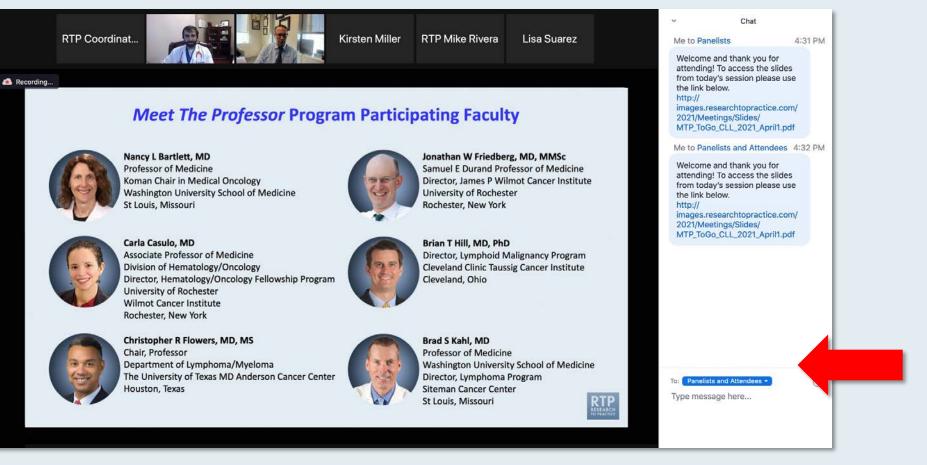


Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.



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Drag the white line above the submission box up to create more space for your message.



### **Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface**

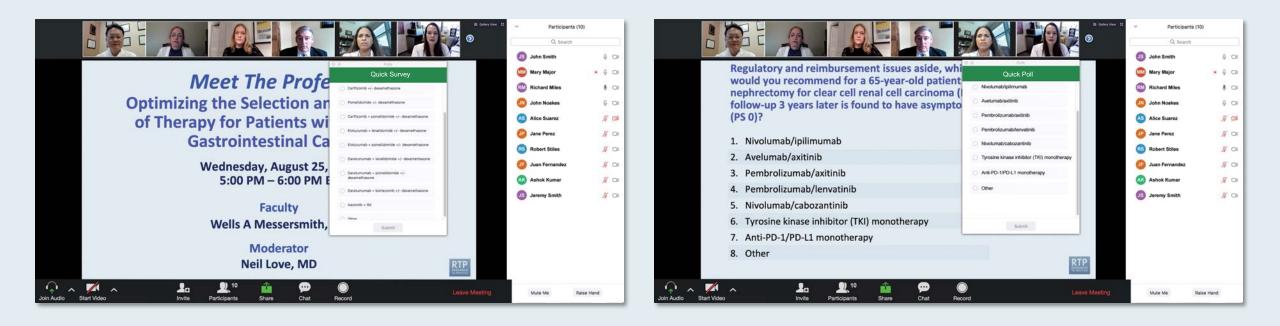
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## Clinicians in the Audience, Please Complete the Pre- and Postmeeting Surveys





# **ONCOLOGY TODAY** WITH DR NEIL LOVE

# Recent Advances in the Treatment of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia



# DR PETER HILLMEN









Dr Peter Hillmen – Recent Advances in Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love —

(15) (30)

The Clinical Implications of Key Recent Data Sets in Oncology: **A Daylong Multitumor Educational Symposium in Partnership** with Florida Cancer Specialists Saturday, October 22, 2022 7:30 AM – 5:30 PM ET JW Marriott Orlando | Orlando, Florida Faculty Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA Alicia K Morgans, MD, MPH **David M O'Malley, MD** Matthew P Goetz, MD Ian E Krop, MD, PhD **Thomas Powles, MBBS, MRCP, MD** Ann S LaCasce, MD, MMSc Mitchell R Smith, MD, PhD **Corey J Langer, MD** John Strickler, MD Prof Georgina Long, AO, BSc, PhD, MBBS Saad Zafar Usmani, MD, MBA **Christine M Lovly, MD, PhD** Shannon N Westin, MD, MPH Wells A Messersmith, MD Evan Y Yu, MD



Lung Cancer 7:30 AM – 8:30 AM ET

### Faculty

Corey J Langer, MD Christine M Lovly, MD, PhD CLL and Lymphomas 8:30 AM – 9:30 AM ET

### Faculty

Ann S LaCasce, MD, MMSc Mitchell R Smith, MD, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD



Prostate and Bladder Cancers 10:00 AM – 11:00 AM ET Faculty

Alicia K Morgans, MD, MPH Evan Y Yu, MD Renal Cell Carcinoma 11:00 AM – 11:20 AM ET Faculty Thomas Powles, MBBS, MRCP, MD



CAR-T and Bispecific Therapy for Multiple Myeloma 11:20 AM – 11:40 AM ET

Faculty Saad Zafar Usmani, MD, MBA Hepatobiliary Cancers 11:40 AM – 12:00 PM ET Faculty Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA



Breast Cancer 2:00 PM – 3:00 PM ET Faculty Matthew P Goetz, MD Ian E Krop, MD, PhD

Endometrial Cancer 3:00 PM – 3:20 PM ET Faculty Shannon N Westin, MD, MPH



Ovarian Cancer and PARP Inhibitors 3:50 PM – 4:10 PM ET

Faculty David M O'Malley, MD Gastrointestinal Cancers 4:10 PM – 5:10 PM ET Faculty

Wells A Messersmith, MD John Strickler, MD



> Melanoma 5:10 PM – 5:30 PM ET Faculty Prof Georgina Long, AO, BSc, PhD, MBBS



**Meet The Professor** Optimizing the Use of Hormonal Therapy in the Management of Prostate Cancer

> Tuesday, October 25, 2022 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty Matthew R Smith, MD, PhD



## Thank you for joining us!

## CME and NCPD credit information will be emailed to each participant within 3 business days.



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### Faculty



**Danielle Brander, MD** Assistant Professor of Medicine

Director, CLL and Lymphoma Clinical Research Program Duke University Medical Center Durham, North Carolina



#### William G Wierda, MD, PhD

Jane and John Justin Distinguished Chair in Leukemia Research in Honor of Dr Elihu Estey Section Chief, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Center Medical Director Department of Leukemia, Division of Cancer Medicine

**Executive Medical Director, Inpatient Medical Services** 

The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center

H H H H H H

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



MODERATOR Neil Love, MD Research To Practice

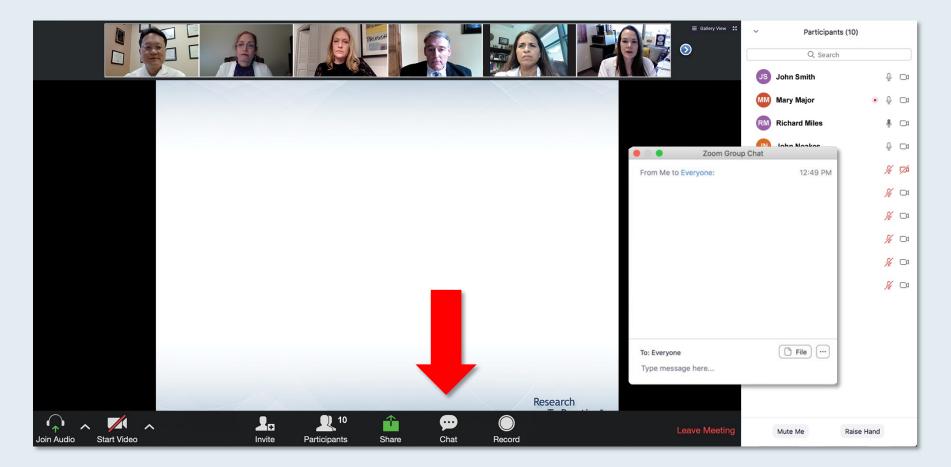
Houston, Texas



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



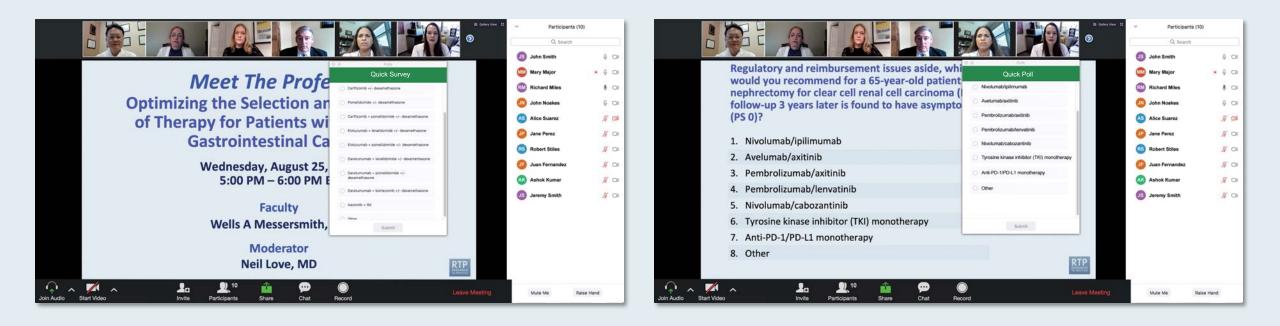
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# Recent Advances in the Treatment of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia



# DR PETER HILLMEN









Dr Peter Hillmen – Recent Advances in Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love —

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## **Dr Brander — Disclosures**

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Nonrelevant Financial Relationship	CLL Society (expert medical council), NCCN (panel member)	



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Honoraria	Aptitude Health, Curio Science
Nonrelevant Financial Relationship	Bio Ascend



## **Dr Mato — Disclosures**

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## Dr Wierda — Disclosures

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Nonrelevant Financial Relationship	National Comprehensive Cancer Network (Chair, CLL)





### Adam S Kittai, MD Assistant Professor Division of Hematology The Ohio State University The OSUCCC – James Columbus, Ohio



Christine E Ryan, MD Clinical Fellow in Hematology/Oncology Department of Medical Oncology Dana-Farber Cancer Institute Boston, Massachusetts



### Agenda: CLL Update A Meeting within a Meeting

**MODULE 1:** Front-Line CLL – Standard-Risk Patients — Dr Mato

**MODULE 2:** Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia in 2022: Front-Line Therapy in Patients with High-Risk Disease — Dr Brander

**MODULE 3:** Fixed-Duration Targeted Therapy for CLL — Dr Wierda

**MODULE 4:** Novel Investigational Agents and Strategies in CLL — Dr Davids

**MODULE 5: CLL 2030?** 



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**MODULE 5: CLL 2030?** 



### **Cases and Questions: Autoimmune Cytopenias**



### Adam Kittai, MD

**Christine Ryan, MD** 



### **Cases and Questions: Discussing "Watch and Wait"**



### Adam Kittai, MD

**Christine Ryan, MD** 



### Cases and Questions: First-Line Treatment for Younger Patients; MAJIC Study



### Christine Ryan, MD



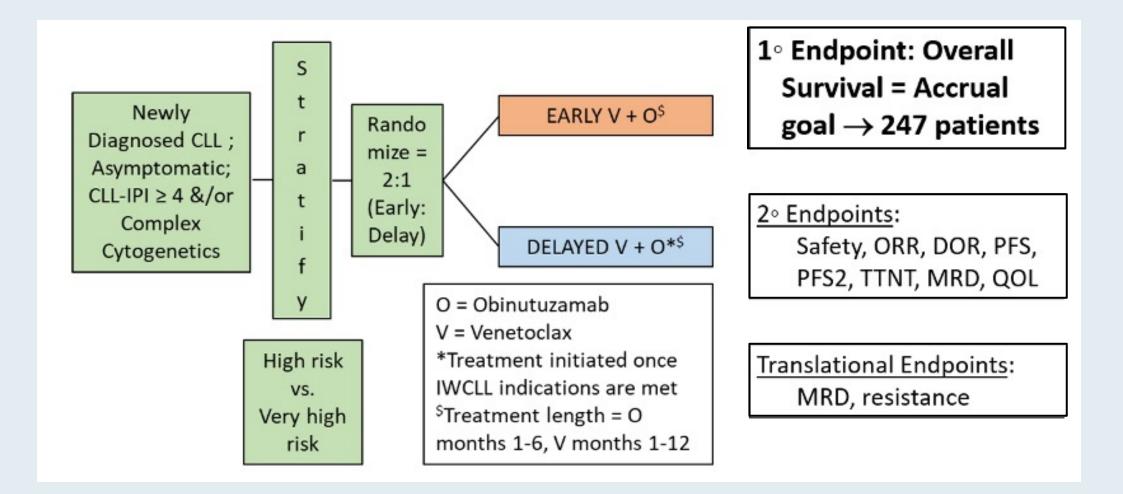
### Cases and Questions: First-Line Treatment for High-Risk Disease; EVOLVE CLL/SLL Study



Adam Kittai, MD

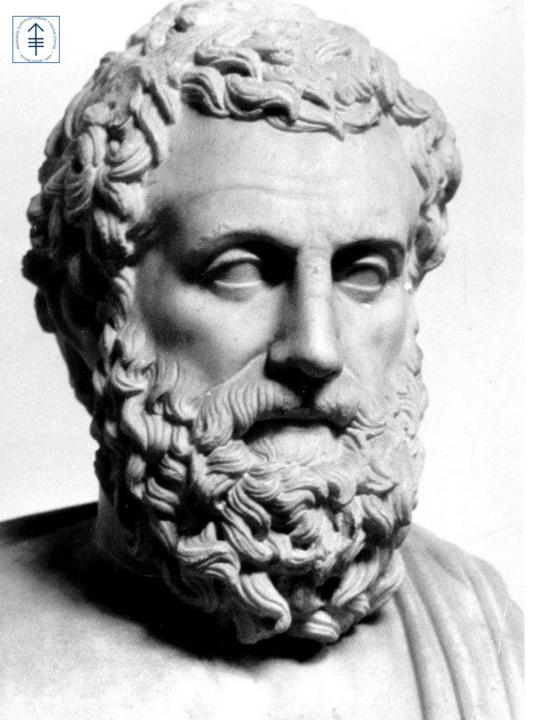


## SWOG-S1925 (EVOLVE CLL/SLL): Ongoing Phase III Study Design





Stephens DM et al. ASCO 2021; Abstract TPS7567.



Front Line CLL – Standard Risk Patients

"Is the whole greater than the sum of its parts?" (Aristotle, 360 BC)

Anthony Mato, MD MSCE Director, CLL Program Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center RTP 2022 Pan Pacific Summary



The gold standards for future comparison of new agents and current standard of care should be either be BTK-based or Ven-G based therapy.

# Major Phase 3 Trials Support the Use of Continuous BTKi Therapy in TN CLL: *BTKi are standard of care*



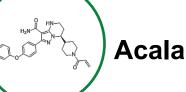
lbrutinib<sup>1-5</sup>

✓ **iLLUMINATE:** superior PFS vs GClb

✓ **ALLIANCE:** superior PFS vs BR in older patients

✓ FLAIR: superior PFS for IR vs FCR

✓ ECOG 1912: superior PFS and OS with IR vs FCR in younger patients



Acalabrutinib<sup>6</sup>

ELEVATE-TN: superior PFS and showed a trend for better OS with acalabrutinib regimens vs GClb

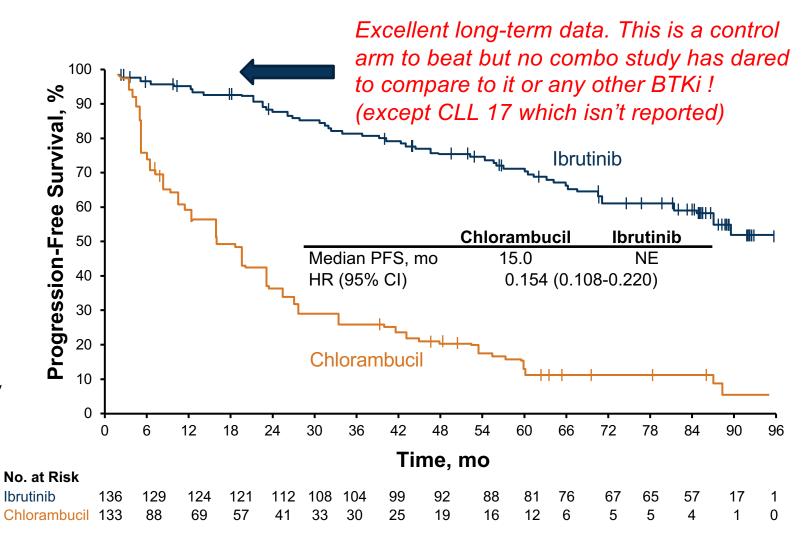
Zanubrutinib<sup>7</sup>

✓ **SEQUOIA:** superior PFS vs BR

1. Shanafelt TD et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2019;381:432-443. 2. Woyach JA et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2018;379:2517-2528. 3. Moreno C et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2019;20:43-56. 4. Burger JA et al. *Leukemia.* 2020;34:787-798. 5. Hillmen P et al. ASH 2021. Abstract 642. 6. Sharman JP et al. *Lancet.* 2020;395:1278-1291. 7. Tam C et al. ASH 2021. Abstract 396.

# 8-Year Follow-Up From RESONATE-2 Continues to Show Clinical Benefit of Ibrutinib Monotherapy in CLL

- Longest follow-up to date with a single-agent BTK inhibitor from a phase 3 study<sup>1</sup>
- Sustained PFS benefit with ibrutinib versus chlorambucil
- Benefit was similar for mutated and unmutated IGHV



# Summary of Significant Studies With AEs Occurring in Patients Treated With BTKi

BTK Clinical Trial, AE %	Arthralgia	A-fib	Hematologic <sup>a</sup>	Bleeding/ Hemorrhage	Hypertension	Infection
<b>RESONATE-2</b> <sup>1</sup> Ibrutinib (n = 136)	- [	6	-	4	14	-
<b>iLLUMINATE²</b> Ibrutinib + G vs GClb (n = 113)	22	12	17-44	NR	17	14 <sup>c</sup>
ALLIANCE A041202 <sup>3</sup> Ibrutinib (n = 180) Ibrutinib + rituximab (n = 181); vs BR	1 <sup>d</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>	17 <sup>b</sup> 14 <sup>b</sup>	41 <sup>d</sup> 39 <sup>d</sup>	2 <sup>d</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>	29 <sup>d</sup> 34 <sup>d</sup>	20 <sup>d</sup> 20 <sup>d</sup>
ECOG-1912 <sup>4</sup> Ibrutinib + rituximab (n = 352); vs FCR	4.8 <sup>d</sup>	6.5 <sup>d</sup>	34.7 <sup>d</sup>	1.1 <sup>d</sup>	18.8 <sup>d</sup>	10.5 <sup>d</sup>
FLAIR <sup>5</sup>	<b>SAEs by organ class for FCR vs IR:</b> infections in 33.6% of patients vs 27.1%; blood and lymphatic in 19.8% vs 10.7%; and cardiac in 1.1% vs 8.3%					

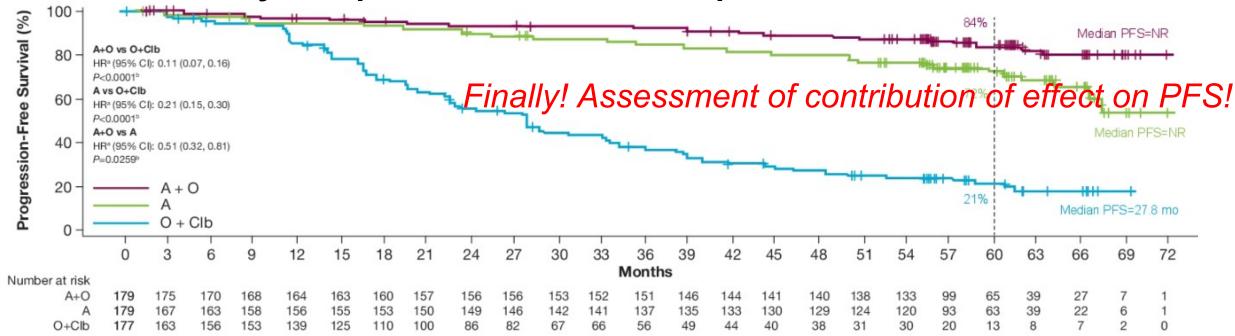
<sup>a</sup> Includes anemia, neutropenia, and thrombocytopenia. <sup>b</sup> Any grade, most commonly petechiae, including ecchymosis. <sup>c</sup> Upper respiratory tract. <sup>d</sup> Grade 3 or higher.

1. Burger JA et al. Leukemia. 2020;34:787-798. 2. Moreno C et al. iwCLL 2019. Abstract 2069. 3. Woyach J et al. N Engl J Med. 2018;379:2517-2528.

4. Shanafelt TD et al. N Engl J Med. 2019;381:432-443. 5. Hillmen P et al. ASH 2021. Abstract 642.

# Longer Follow-Up From ELEVATE-TN Shows Sustained PFS Benefit With Acalabrutinib ± Obinutuzumab<sup>1</sup>

5-year update, median follow-up of 58.2 months



	HR (95% CI)	Р
A + G vs GClb	0.11 (0.07-0.16)	< .0001
A vs GClb	0.21 (0.15-0.30)	< .000
A + G vs A	0.51 (0.32-0.81)	.0295

Data from 4-year follow-up showed PFS in unmutated IGHV CLL was 86%/77% for A + G/A vs 4% for GClb<sup>2</sup>

1. Sharman JP et al. ASCO 2022. Abstract 7539. 2. Sharman JP et al. ASCO 2021. Abstract 7509.

# Summary of Significant Studies With AEs Occurring in Patients Treated With Next Gen BTKi

BTK Clinical Trial, AE %	Arthralgia	A-fib	Hematologic <sup>a</sup>	Bleeding/ Hemorrhage	Hypertension	Infection
<b>ELEVATE-TN</b> <sup>1</sup> Acalabrutinib (n = 179) Acalabrutinib + G (n = 179); vs GClb	15.6 <sup>ь</sup> (0.6) 21.9 <sup>ь</sup> (1.1)	4.0 <sup>b</sup> 3.4 <sup>b</sup>	9.5 <sup>d</sup> 29.8 <sup>d</sup>	15.1 <sup>b</sup> (2) 23.6 <sup>b</sup> (2)	2 <sup>d</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup>	14 <sup>d</sup> 21 <sup>d</sup>
<b>BGB-3111-206/</b> <b>BGB-311-AU-003</b> <sup>2</sup> Zanubrutinib (n = 118)	14	2	25 <sup>d</sup>	11	14	<b>11</b> <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Includes anemia, neutropenia, and thrombocytopenia. <sup>b</sup> Any grade, most commonly petechiae, including ecchymoses.

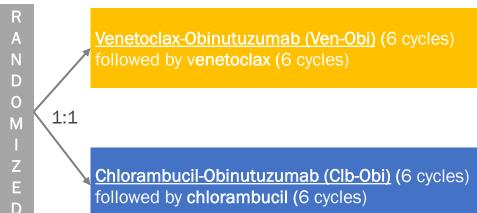
<sup>c</sup> Anemia and neutropenia, grade 3 or higher. <sup>d</sup> Grade 3 or higher.

1. Sharman JP et al. Lancet. 2020;395:1278-1291. 2. Tam CS et al. ASH 2019. Abstract 500.

# 5-Year Results From the CLL14 Phase 3 Study of Obinutuzumab + Venetoclax in Patients With TN CLL: Study Design and Patients

#### Key Eligibility Criteria

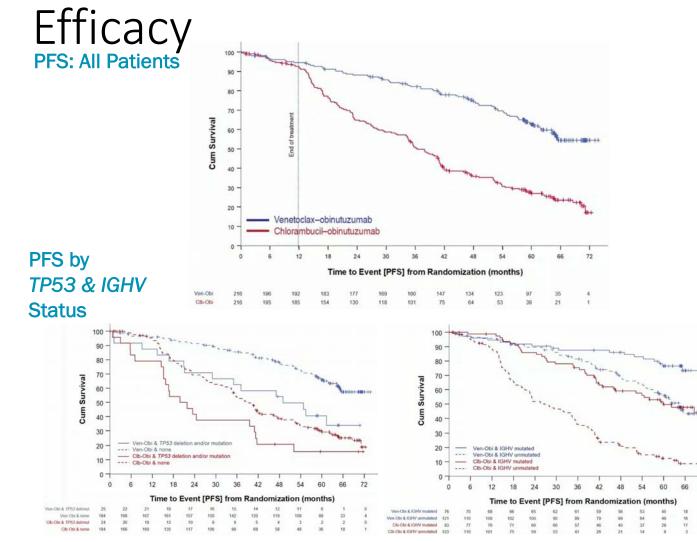
- Patients with TN CLL and coexisting medical conditions
- CIRS >6 and/or CrCl <70 mL/min</li>



Primary endpoint: PFS Secondary endpoints: response, MRD, OS

Patient Characteristics		Ven-Obi (n=216)	Clb-Obi (n=216)
Median age, years		72	71
	А	21	20
Binet stage, %	В	35	37
	С	44	43
Median total Cl	RS score (range)	9 (0-23)	8 (1-28)
Median estimat	ted CrCl, mL/min	65.2	67.4
	Low	14	12
TLS risk category, %	Intermediate	64	68
	High	22	20
IGHV mutated, %		38	40
TP53 deleted a	nd/or mutated, %	12	12
	del(17p)	8	7
<b>.</b>	del(11q)	17	18
Cytogenic subgroups, %	Trisomy 12	17	19
	No abnormalities	24	20
	del(13q) alone	34	36

# 5-Year Results From the CLL14 Phase 3 Study of Obinutuzumab + Venetoclax in Patients With TN CLL:



PFS by Տւ	ıbgroup	Ven-Obi (n=216)	Clb-Obi (n=216)
	Median, months	NR	36.4
All patients	5-year rate, %	62.6	27.0
patients	HR (95% CI); 0.35 (0.26-0.46);		
	P value	<0.0	0001
Median,	months		
TP53	No	NR (n=184)	38.9 (n=184)
del/mut	Yes	49.0 (n=25)	19.8 (n=24)
IGHV	Mut	NR (n=76)	59.9 (n=83)
status	Unmut	64.2 (n=121)	26.9 (n=123)

 For Ven-Obi, pretreatment disease burden (max. LN size >5 cm and ANC >25 G/I) and del(17p) were independent prognostic factors for PFS

Median observation time: 65.4 months. Al-Sawaf O, et al. EHA 2022. Abstract S148. The conundrum remains: to use all our best agents at once or save ammunition for the future.

FIRST LINE: IBRUTINIB MONO = MEDIAN PFS ESTIMATED TO CONSERVATIVELY TO BE ... 100 months (likely longer)

SECOND LINE:

- VENETOCLAX MONOTHERAY ESTIMATED TO BE ... 24+ months (Jones et al, Lancet Oncology 2017).
- VR even longer ~ hard to estimate ~ 40 months (after BTKi)

Third line: Pirtobrutinib ~ 18-20 months

I+V MEDIAN PFS MUST BE BETTER THAN .... 130-140 months

- Almost no data on retreatment or mechanisms of resistance

And without LONG TERM data we should not dangle the word **CURE** with any novel agent combination based on **high rate of undetecable MRD** data alone

### Agenda: CLL Update A Meeting within a Meeting

**MODULE 1:** Front-Line CLL – Standard-Risk Patients – Dr Mato

MODULE 2: Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia in 2022: Front-Line Therapy in Patients with High-Risk Disease — Dr Brander

**MODULE 3:** Fixed-Duration Targeted Therapy for CLL — Dr Wierda

**MODULE 4:** Novel Investigational Agents and Strategies in CLL — Dr Davids

**MODULE 5: CLL 2030?** 



### **Cases and Questions: Management of High-Risk CLL**



Adam S Kittai, MD

Christine E Ryan, MD



### **Cases and Questions: Richter's Syndrome**



Adam Kittai, MD



# Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) in 2022: frontline therapy in patients with high risk disease

Danielle M. Brander, MD

**Duke Cancer Institute** 

danielle.brander@duke.edu



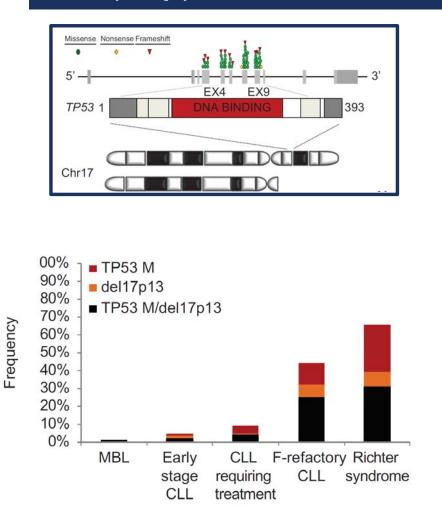
Research To Practice – Application in the Care of Complex Patients with CLL

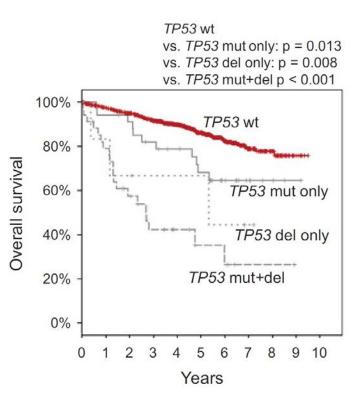
2022 Pan Pacific Lymphoma Conference

**12 October 2022** 

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## HISTORICAL IN ERA OF CHEMOIMMUNOTHERAPY (CIT): del(17p) / TP53 mutation





# TP53 aberrations & <u>CIT:</u>

responses for treatment naive BR: mPFS of 7.9mo FCR: 3 yr PFS of 18%

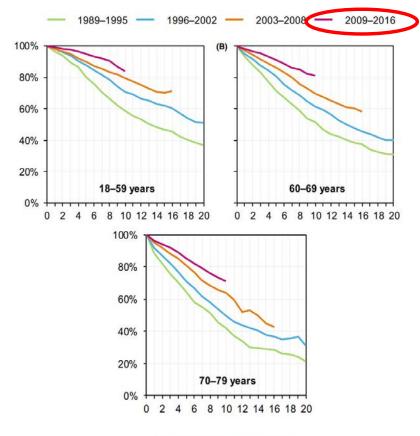
> *survival* ~ 32 months mOS

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Dohner et al. N Engl J Med 2000;343:1910; Stengel et al. Leukemia (2017) 31, 705; Rossi et al. Leukemia & Lymphoma. 2017; 58: 1548

### **Dh** correspondence

Survival continues to increase in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia: a population-based analysis among 20 468 patients diagnosed in the Netherlands between 1989 and 2016

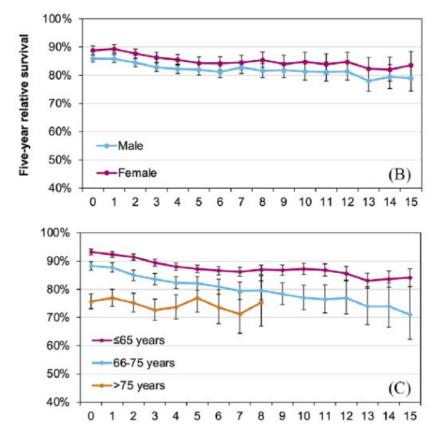


Years from diagnosis

Conditional relative survival among patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia: A population-based study in the Netherlands

eJHaem

Lina van der Straten<sup>1,2,3</sup> | Mark-David Levin<sup>2</sup> | Otto Visser<sup>4</sup> | Eduardus F.M. Posthuma<sup>5,6</sup> | Jeanette K. Doorduijn<sup>7</sup> | Arnon P. Kater<sup>8</sup> | Avinash G. Dinmohamed<sup>1,8,9,10</sup>

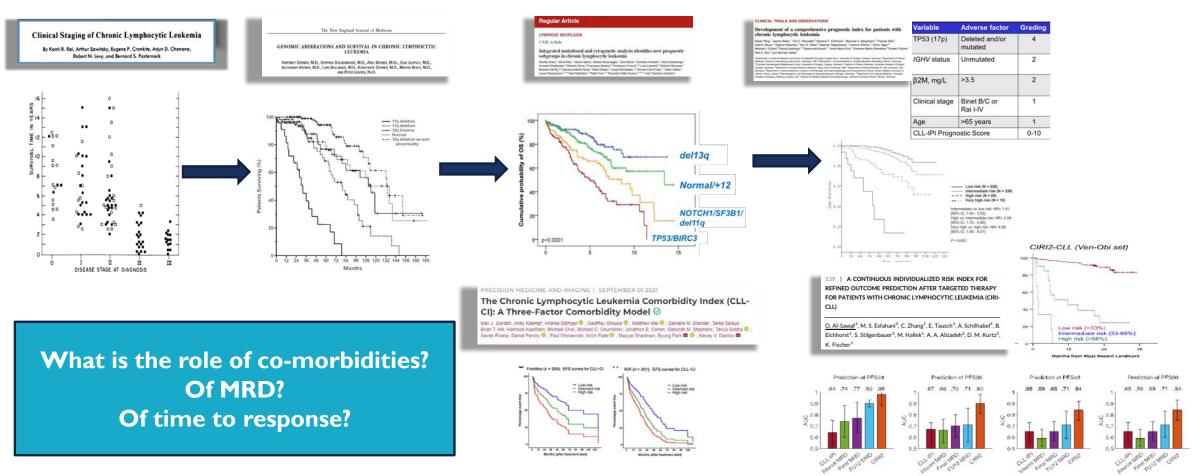


Years from diagnosis

Van der Straten et al. BJH. 2020;189: 574 Van der Straten et al. eJHaem. 2022;3:180

Relative survival

# STAGING, MARKERS, PROGNOSTICS – HOW BEST TO ASSESS AND INCORPORATE ?



Rai et al. Blood. 1975; 46:219. Rossi et al. Blood. 2013;121:1403. Dohner et al. N Engl J Med 2000;343:1910. Pflug et al. Blood. 2014; 124:49-64. Gordon et al. Clin Cancer Res 2021;27:4814. Al-Sawak et al. iwCLL oral presentation and Hematological Oncology Supplement Abstracts 139. 2021.

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## CLL/SLL TARGETED/NOVEL THERAPY

APPROVED & IN DEVELOPMENT (PARTIAL) IN VARIOUS TREATMENT SETTINGS

	ВТКі	BCL2i BH3 mimetics	PI3Ki	anti-CD20 Ab	Others
Drugs	ibrutinib +/- anti-CD20 acalabrutinib +/- anti-CD20 zanubrutinib (BGB-3111) <sup>a</sup> tirabrutinib (ONO-4059/GS-4059) DTRMWXHS-12 vecabrutinib (SNS-062) <sup>b</sup> pirtobrutinib (LOXO-305) <sup>b</sup> nemtabrutinib (MK-1026/ARQ-531) <sup>b</sup> LP-168 <sup>c</sup>	venetoclax S55746 lisaftoclax (APG-2575) BGB-11417 LOXO-338 LP-118 Dual navitoclax (ABT-263) AZD0466 MCL1***	idelalisib* duvelisib umbralisib (TGR-1202)d zandelisib (MEI-401) <sup>e</sup>	rituximab obinutuzumab ofatumumab ublituximab	CAR-T (liso-cel +/- novel) CVAY736 (anti-BAFF Ab) CAP-100 (anti-CC7 Ab) cirmtuzumab (RORI Ab)
Notes	<ul><li>a. cat I NCCN for CLL</li><li>b. Noncovalent BTK inhibitor</li><li>c. Dual WT covalent/C481S noncovalent</li></ul>	** phase I studies across heme malignancies	d.Approved in FL, MZL e.Trial in FL		

### CLL/SLL TARGETED/NOVEL THERAPY

National

Cancer

Network<sup>®</sup>

NCCN

Comprehensive NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2023 Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma

#### SUGGESTED TREATMENT REGIMENS<sup>a,b,c,d</sup> CLL/SLL with del(17p)/TP53 mutation (alphabetical by category)

CIT is not recommended since del(17p)/TP53 mutation is associated with low response rates.

#### **FIRST-LINE THERAPY<sup>e</sup>** Preferred regimens Other recommended regimens Acalabrutinib<sup>f</sup> ± obinutuzumab Alemtuzumab<sup>r</sup> ± rituximab Venetoclax<sup>f,g</sup> + obinutuzumab HDMP + rituximab Ibrutinib<sup>f,h</sup> Zanubrutinib<sup>f</sup> Obinutuzumab Ibrutinib + venetoclax<sup>f,g</sup> (category 2B)

SECOND-LINE AND SUBSEQUENT THERAPY <sup>e</sup>		
Preferred regimens	Other recommended regimens	
<ul> <li>Acalabrutinib<sup>f,q</sup> (category 1)</li> <li>Venetoclax<sup>f,g</sup> + rituximab (category 1)</li> <li>Venetoclax<sup>f,g</sup></li> <li>Zanubrutinib<sup>f,q</sup></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ibrutinib<sup>f,h</sup> (category 1) Alemtuzumab<sup>r</sup> ± rituximab</li> <li>Duvelisib<sup>f</sup></li> <li>HDMP + rituximab</li> <li>Idelalisib<sup>f</sup> ± rituximab<sup>s</sup></li> <li>Lenalidomide<sup>t</sup> ± rituximab</li> </ul>	

## LOW FREQUENCY OF FISH/IGHV TESTING

### bih research paper

Real-world clinical experience in the Connect<sup>®</sup> chronic lymphocytic leukaemia registry: a prospective cohort study of 1494 patients across 199 US centres

### Connect CLL US Database (2010 – 2014)

First line (n=889) Second line (n=260)

Test	% tested (first line)	% tested (2 <sup>nd</sup> line)
Metaphase cytogenetics	39%	31.2%
FISH	58%	40.4%
IGHV	7.9%	5% (not required if prior)

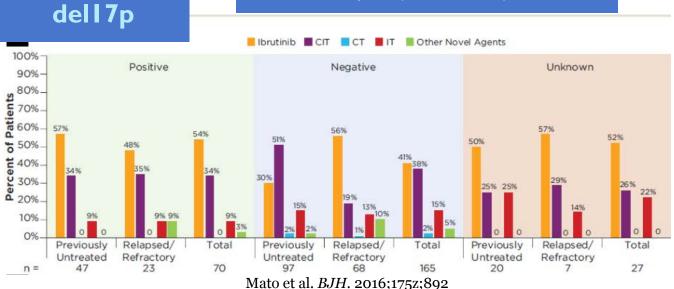
#### **Original Study**

Prognostic Testing and Treatment Patterns in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia in the Era of Novel Targeted Therapies: Results From the informCLL Registry

Check for updates

Anthony R. Mato,<sup>1</sup> Jacqueline C. Barrientos,<sup>2</sup> Nilanjan Ghosh,<sup>3</sup> John M. Pagel,<sup>4</sup> Danielle M. Brander,<sup>5</sup> Meghan Gutierrez,<sup>6</sup> Karen Kadish,<sup>7</sup> Brian Tomlinson,<sup>8</sup> Reethi Iyengar,<sup>9</sup> David Ipe,<sup>9</sup> Sandhya Upasani,<sup>9</sup> Carlos I. Amaya-Chanaga,<sup>9</sup> Murali Sundaram,<sup>10</sup> Jennifer Han,<sup>10</sup> Nick Giafis,<sup>9</sup> Jeff P. Sharman<sup>11</sup>

### informCLL Registry (2015-) interim analysis (n=840) Untreated (n=459, 55%) Previously tx (n=381, 45%)



Mato et al. Clinical Leukemia Lymphoma Myeloma. 2020; 20:174

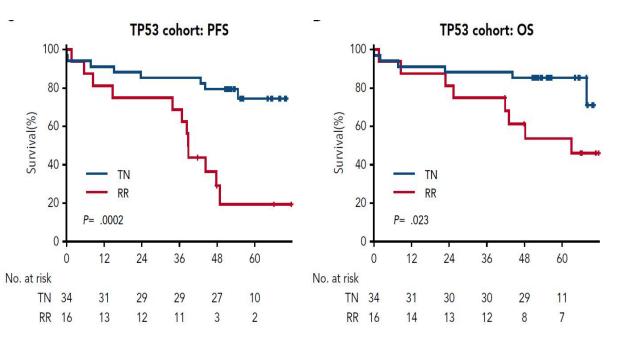
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# **IBRUTINIB FRONTLINE**

## **TP53** aberrations

Ahn et al 2018 TP53 aberration cohort (n=51;34TN)

> In TN TP53: 5 year PFS was 74% 5 year OS was 85% In R/R TP53: 19% 5 year PFS



Ahn et al. Blood. 2018;131:2357. O'Brien et al. Blood. 2018;131:1910. Barr et al. Haematologica. 2018;103:1502. Burger et al. Leukemia. 2020; 34:787. Please do not copy or distribute without written permission RESONATE-2 (no del l 7p): I 2 pts with TP53 mutations in ibrutinib arm

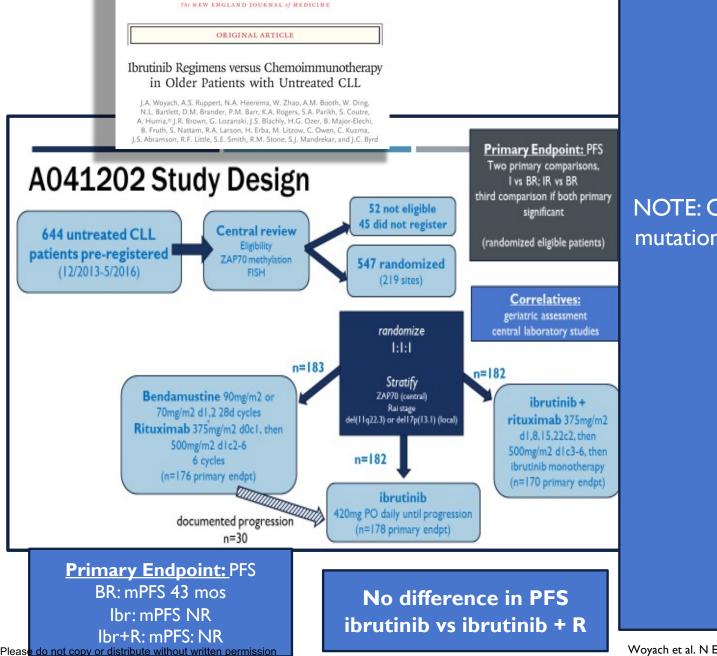
### Ibrutinib mPFS in TP53 mutation vs TP53 WT: mPFS not reached

5 yrs PFS est: 56% TP53mut vs 73% in WT

### Only 3 pts with TP53 in chlorambucil arm

	Favor Ibrutinib	Favor Chlorambucil	NH	lazard Ra	itio 95% CI			
All patients	10H	I	269	0.155	(0.105, 0.228)			
Age								
<pre>&lt;70 <pre>&lt;70 <pre>&lt;70 <pre>&lt;70 <pre>&lt;70 <pre>&lt;70 <pre><pre>&lt;70 </pre> </pre> </pre> </pre> </pre> Gender Male Female <pre>Stage 0-II </pre> <pre>S</pre></pre></pre></pre>	I I I I I I I I I I		189         0.175           169         0.171           100         0.114           137         0.198           132         0.122           112         0.162           157         0.151           170         0.146		6 (0.026, 0.219) 5 (0.114, 0.268) 1 (0.108, 0.269) 4 (0.054, 0.242) 8 (0.118, 0.334) 2 (0.069, 0.217) 2 (0.091, 0.289) 1 (0.089, 0.254)			
				0.171				
				0.114				
				0.198				
				0.122				
						0.162		
				0.151				
						(0.086, 0.247		
				0.112		2 (0.059, 0.212) 7 (0.081, 0.232) 5 (0.098, 0.311)		
					145			
					124			
				High prognostic risk (TP53 mut/del(11q)/unmut IGH	V)			
			Yes	in-f		143	0.083	(0.047, 0.145)
			No			126	0.253	(0.144, 0.443)
Del(11q)								
Yes	H		54	0.034	(0.010, 0.108)			
No	H-		197	0.205	(0.132, 0.318)			
IGHV								
Mutated	H		82	0.153	(0.067, 0.349)			
Unmutated	l H=+H		118	0.105	(0.058, 0.190)			

#### FRONTLINE: IBRUTINIB VS. CHEMOIMMUNOTHERAPY



NOTE: Other randomized studies did not include del17p/TP53 mutations especially after SOC changed  $\rightarrow$  keep in mind when reviewing study long term follow up

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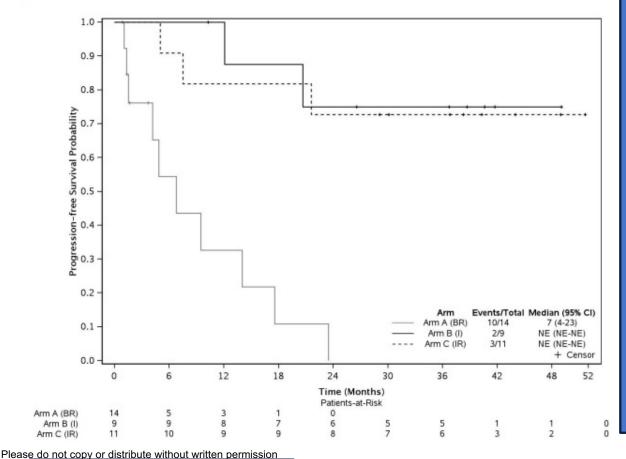
Woyach et al. N Engl J Med. A041202 2018;379:2517. Shanafelt et al. N Engl J Med 2019;381:432

#### FRONTLINE: IBRUTINIB VS. CHEMOIMMUNOTHERAPY

ORIGINAL ARTICLE	
legimens versus Chemoimmu der Patients with Untreated	
for Datiente with Untreater	1 CIL

Figure S2: Progression-Free Survival by arm and Dohner's Hierarchy. Progression-Free Survival for A) del(17p); B) del(11q); C) Patients with neither del(17p) nor del(11q)

A



NOTE: Other randomized studies did not include del I7p/TP53 mutations especially after SOC changed  $\rightarrow$  keep in mind when reviewing study long term follow up

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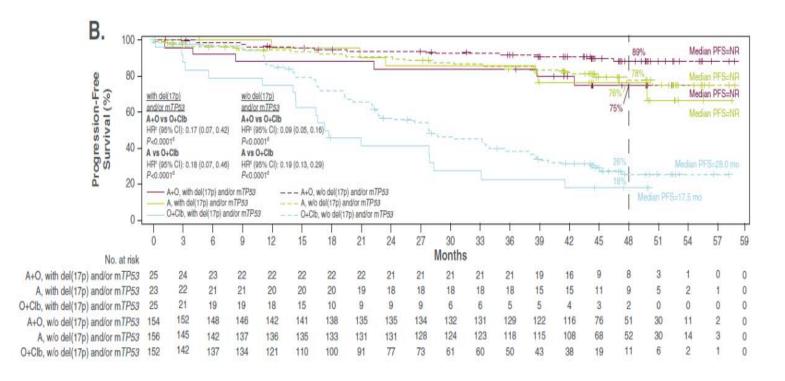
Woyach et al. N Engl J Med. A041202 2018;379:2517. Shanafelt et al. N Engl J Med 2019;381:432

## ACALABRUTINIB FOR FRONTLINE CLL: ELEVATE-TN PFS – Investigator assessed PFS by del 17p and TP53

#### mPFS in del17p and/or TP53 mut:

G-acala and acala: NR G-chlor: 17.5 mos

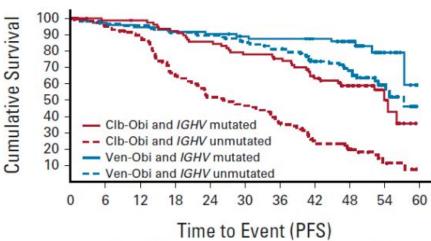
48 month PFS estimates in del17p and/or TP53 mut: G-acala: 74.8% Acala: 76.2%



# CLLI4 EXTENDED FOLLOW UP

Minimal Residual Disease Dynamics after Venetoclax-Obinutuzumab Treatment: Extended Off-Treatment Follow-up From the Randomized CLL14 Study

Othman Al-Sawaf, MD<sup>1,2,3</sup>; Can Zhang, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Tong Lu, PhD<sup>4</sup>; Michael Z. Liao, PhD<sup>4</sup>; Anesh Panchal, MSc<sup>5</sup>; Sandra Robrecht, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Travers Ching, PhD<sup>6</sup>; Maneesh Tandon, MBChB<sup>5</sup>; Anna-Maria Fink, MD<sup>1</sup>; Eugen Tausch, MD<sup>7</sup>; Christof Schneider, MD<sup>7</sup>; Matthias Ritgen, MD<sup>8</sup>; Sebastian Böttcher, MD<sup>9</sup>; Karl-Anton Kreuzer, MD<sup>1</sup>; Brenda Chyla, PhD<sup>10</sup>; Dale Miles, PhD<sup>4</sup>; Clemens-Martin Wendtner, MD<sup>11</sup>; Barbara Eichhorst, MD<sup>1</sup>; Stephan Stilgenbauer, MD<sup>7,12</sup>; Yanwen Jiang, PhD<sup>4</sup>; Michael Hallek, MD<sup>1</sup>; and Kirsten Fischer, MD<sup>1</sup>



From Random Assignment (months)

Al-Sawaf O, et al. ASH 2020. Abs 127. Al-Sawaf O, Et al. EHA 2021. Absr S146 Al-Sawaf O et al. JCO. 2021; 39:4049

(3 yrs off drug): 4 yr PFS

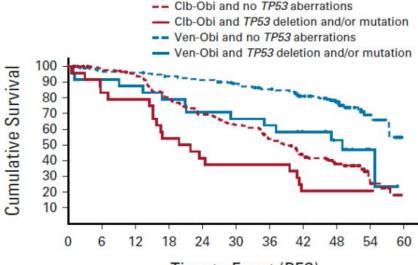
<u>4 year follow up</u>

*all* Ven-G: 74% G-chlor: 35%

*TP53* Ven-G: 53% G-chlor: 21%

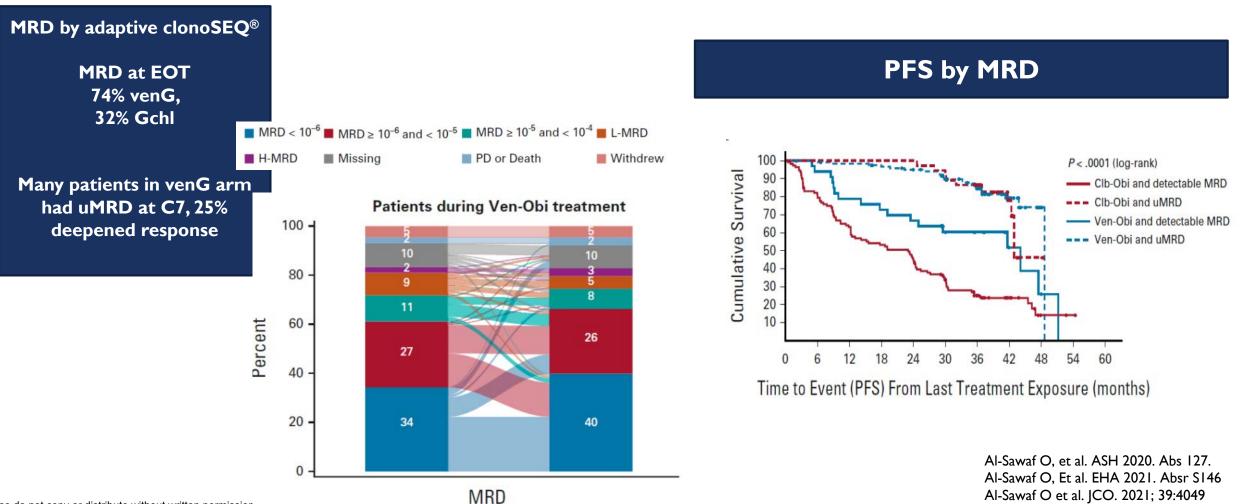
Unmutated IGHV Ven-G: 68% G-chlor: 20%

> **4 yr OS** Ven-G: 85% G-chlor: 83%



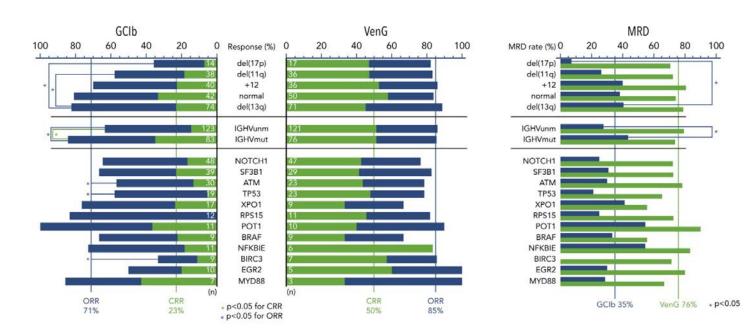
Time to Event (PFS) From Random Assignment (months)

# CLL14 EXTENDED FOLLOW UP



# CLLI4 ROLE OF MARKERS IN ORR AND MRD

Assessment of NGS including minor mutations (VAF 2-10%) \*No BCL2 G101V mutations found\*



ORR and MRD by markers - how to improve ORR and PFS in highest risk patients?

52 months follow up (markers):

**PFS (p<0.05):** Ven-G: del17p/TP53+, UM-IGHV

G-chlor: del17p/TP53+,ATM+, BIRC3+, NOTCH1+, SF3B1+, UM-IGHV

> OS (p<0.05): Ven-G: del17p/TP53+

G-chlor: del I 7p/TP53+, SF3B1+, UM-IGHV

> Al-Sawaf O, et al. ASH 2020. Abs 127. Al-Sawaf O, Et al. EHA 2021. Absr S146 Tausch et al. Blood. 2020;135: 2402.

#### IBRUTINIB + VENETOCLAX FRONTLINE - MDACC PH2

#### Treatment Naïve CLL + High Risk

(I of following): TP53 aberration (del17p and/or TP53 mut) Del11q Unmutated *IGHV* Age >65 yo

#### Treatment plan:

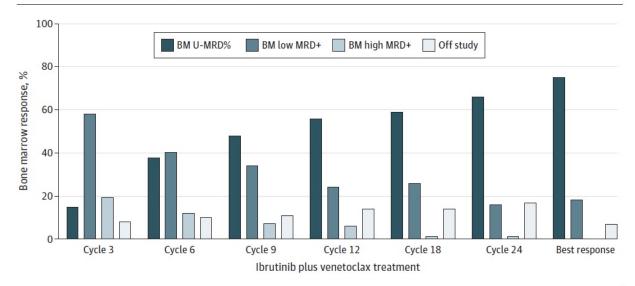
Ibr x 3cycles  $\rightarrow$  24 cycles combination V+Ibr If BM MRD+ @ 24mo  $\rightarrow$  continue Ibr AMD: 24mo BM MRD+: can cont.V+ibr

#### The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Ibrutinib and Venetoclax for First-Line Treatment of CLL Nitin Jain, M.D., Michael Kaating, M.D., Phillip Thompson, M.D., Alessandra Ferrajoli, M.D., Jan Burger, M.O., Ph.D., Gattam Bothakuv, M.D., Kolohi Takahashi, M.D., Zeev Estrov, M.D., Nathan Fowler, M.D., Tapan Kadia, M.D., Marina Konopleva, M.D., Ph.D., Yesid Alvarado, M.D., Musa Yilmaz, M.D., Courtney DiNardo, M.O., Pritibiraj Bose, M.D., Mano Ohanian, D.O., Naveen Pernmaraju, M.D., Elias Jabbour, M.D., Koji Sasaki, M.D., Rashmi Kanagal-Shamarana, M.D., Keyur Patel, M.D., Ph.D., Jefferg Jorgenson, M.D., Ph.D., Neuen Garg, M.D., Xuerniei Wang, M.S., Katrina Sondermann, B.A., Nichole Cruz, R.N., Chongjuan Wei, Ph.D., Ana Ayala, R.N., William Piunkett, Ph.D. Happo Kantajian, M.D., Varsha Gandhi, Ph.D., and William Wierda, M.D., Ph.D.

**BM uMRD:** 12C: 56% 24C: 66% Best: 75%

Figure 1. Bone Marrow (BM) Measurable Residual Disease (MRD) Response at Serial Points on an Intent-to-Treat Basis in 80 Patients



#### 3 year PFS (m38 mos follow up): 93%

(authors report ~80% 3yrs PFS in pooled ibrutinib monotherapy and 82% in CLLI4)

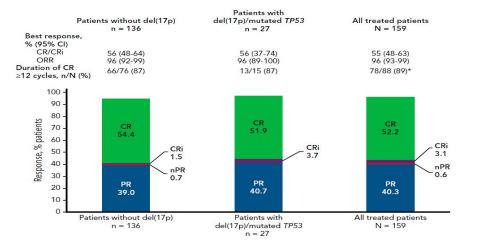
Jain et al. N Engl J Med 2019;380:2095-103. Jain et al. JAMA Oncol. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2021.1649

#### IBRUTINIB + VENETOCLAX FRONTLINE, CAPTIVATE (PCYC-1142)

**Fixed Duration Cohort** 

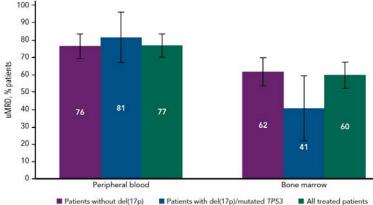
Median time on study: ~28 months Median time off treatment: ~14 months

Characteristic	All treated patients (n = 159), n (%)			
Hierarchical cytogenetics (FISH) classification*				
Del(17p)	20 (13)			
Del(11q)	28 (18)			
Trisomy 12	23 (14)			
Normal	33 (21)			
Del(13q)	54 (34)			
Unknown	1 (1)			
Mutated TP53				
Yes	16 (10)			
No	142 (89)			
Unknown	1 (1)			
Del(17p) or mutated TP53				
Yes	27 (17)			
No	129 (81)			
Unknown	3 (2)			



#### Primary endpoint: Investigator CR/CRi rate In patients without del17p: 56% (min rate of 37%)





n = 136 n = 27 n = 159 All treated patient

Ghia et al. ASCO 2021. Abr Tam et al. Blood. 2022; 139:3278.

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#### SWOG CLL Study S1925

Randomized, Phase III Study of Early Intervention with Venetoclax and Obinutuzumab versus DeLayed Therapy with VEnetoclax and Obinutuzumab in Newly Diagnosed Asymptomatic High-Risk Patients with CLL: **EVOLVE CLL Study** 

#### SWOG CLL Study Group

V = Venetoclax

High risk

VS.

Very high

risk

\*Treatment initiated once

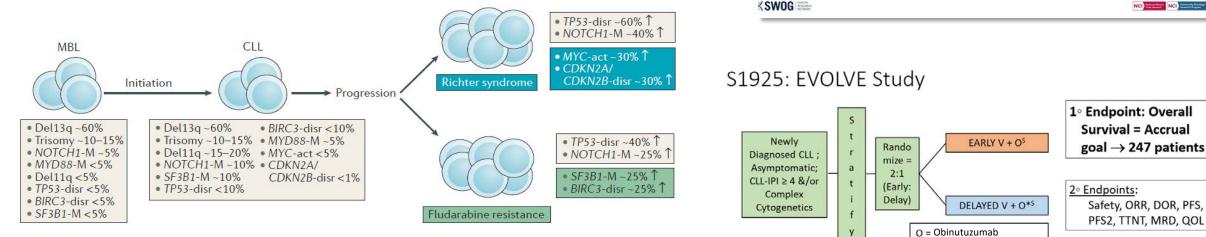
IWCLL indications are met

<sup>\$</sup>Treatment length = O months 1-6, V months 1-12

Debbie Stephens, Brian Hill, John Pagel, Alexey Danilov, Mazyar Shadman, Susan O'Brien, Steve Coutre ECOG Champion: Anthony Mato Alliance Champion: Danielle M Brander

SWOG

SWOG



**Translational Endpoints:** 

MRD, resistance

NCI MILLING NCI

#### Agenda: CLL Update A Meeting within a Meeting

**MODULE 1:** Front-Line CLL – Standard-Risk Patients — Dr Mato

**MODULE 2:** Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia in 2022: Front-Line Therapy in Patients with High-Risk Disease — Dr Brander

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**MODULE 4:** Novel Investigational Agents and Strategies in CLL — Dr Davids

**MODULE 5: CLL 2030?** 



#### Cases and Questions: TLS and Venetoclax/Obinutuzumab



Adam Kittai, MD

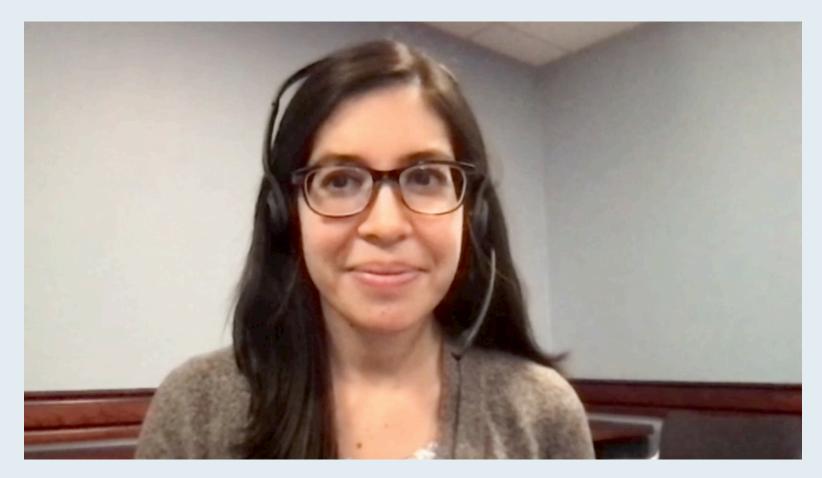


A 60-year-old patient with CLL, an absolute lymphocyte count of 80,000 and several involved lymph nodes that are larger than 5 centimeters is about to receive venetoclax. If a local tertiary center offered to start this patient on treatment and then transfer the patient back to you, would you likely use this service?

Yes No No, but I would if they helped me manage the case virtually I'm not sure



#### Cases and Questions: Management of BTK- and Venetoclax-Refractory CLL



#### Christine Ryan, MD



# Have you administered or would you administer a BTK inhibitor in combination with venetoclax as first-line treatment for CLL?

I have

I have not but would for the right patient

I have not and would not

I'm not sure



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

Continue treatment

Discontinue treatment

I'm not sure



# Fixed-duration Targeted Therapy for CLL

# 12 October 2022

WILLIAM G. WIERDA MD,PHD PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE SECTION HEAD, CLL DEPARTMENT OF LEUKEMIA U.T. M.D. ANDERSON CANCER CENTER HOUSTON, TX USA

# **BTKi-** vs. BCL-2i-based Treatment

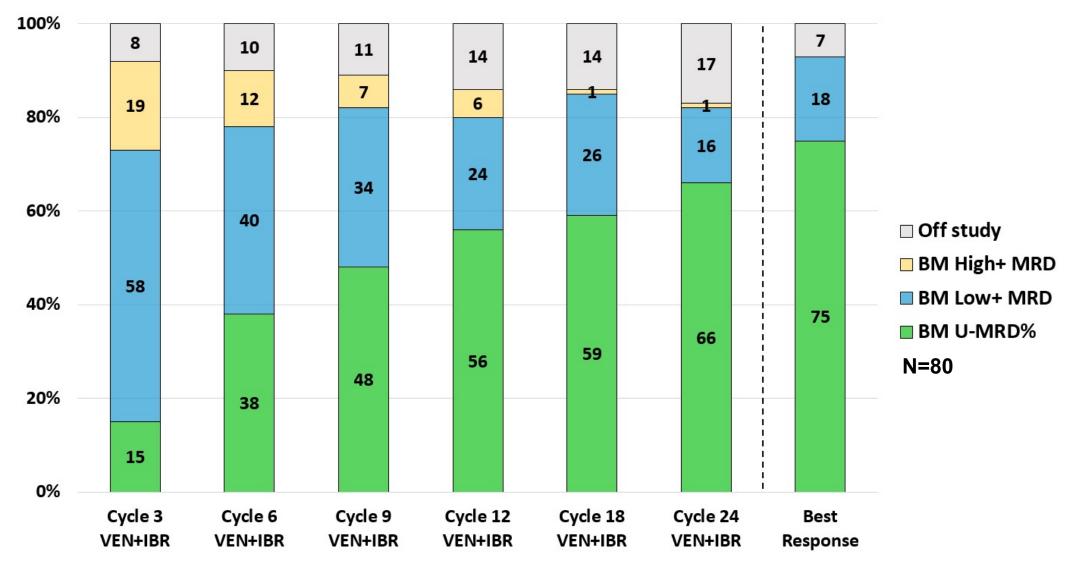
#### **BTK Inhibitor**<sup>1-4</sup>

- Easy initiation
- Continuous and indefinite therapy
- Very low TLS risk
- More cardiac risk
- Some favor in del(17p)/ mutated-*TP53*
- Activity in nodal disease

#### **BCL-2** Inhibitor<sup>4,5</sup>

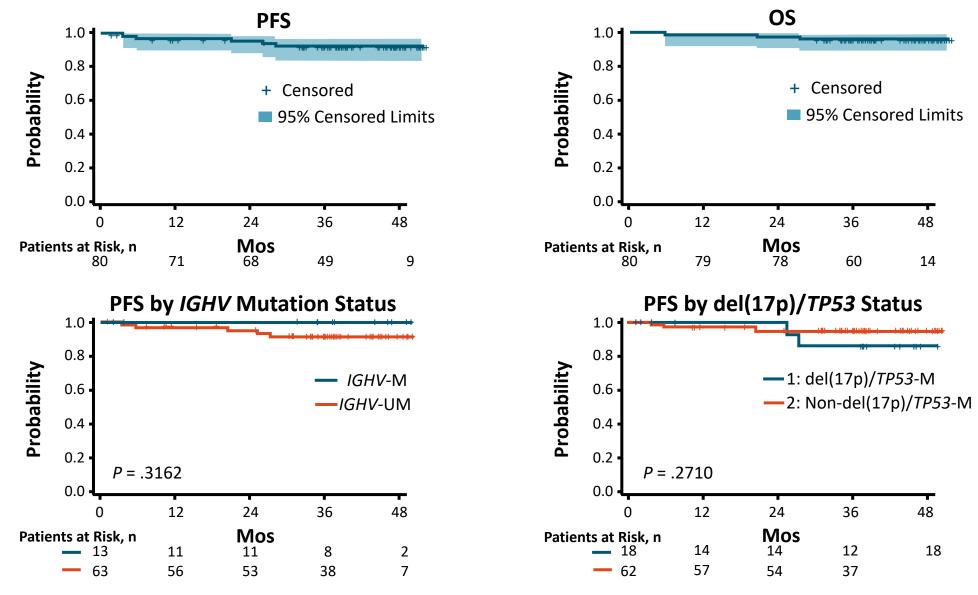
- Risk for TLS requires monitoring for initiation
- Includes CD20 mAb immunosuppression
- Fixed duration
- GFR sensitivity
- Concern for del(17p)/mutated-TP53
- Activity in BM and blood

# Firstline IBR+VEN BM MRD Responses Over Time



Jain et al., JAMA Oncology, 2021

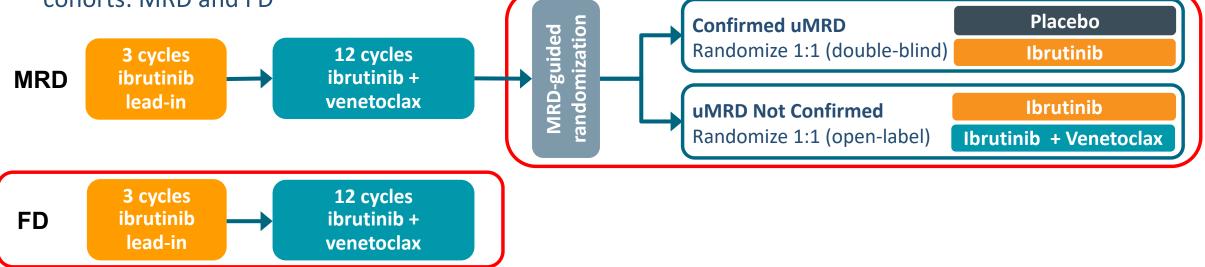
## **Frontline Ibrutinib + Venetoclax: Survival Outcomes**



Jain et al., JAMA Oncology, 2021

#### Phase 2 CAPTIVATE Study

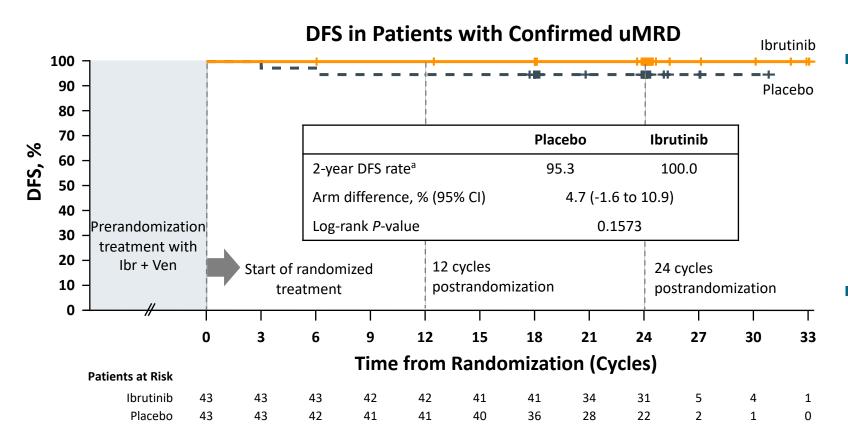
 CAPTIVATE (PCYC-1142) is an international, multicenter phase 2 study evaluating first-line treatment with 3 cycles of ibrutinib followed by 12 cycles of combined ibrutinib + venetoclax that comprises 2 cohorts: MRD and FD



- Results from the MRD cohort demonstrated uMRD in more than two-thirds of patients treated with 12 cycles of ibrutinib + venetoclax (PB, 75%; BM, 68%), and 30-month PFS rates of ≥95% irrespective of subsequent MRD-guided randomized treatment<sup>1</sup>
- Primary analysis results from the FD cohort of CAPTIVATE are presented

BM, bone marrow; MRD, minimal residual disease; FD, fixed-duration; PB, peripheral blood; PFS, progression-free survival. 1. Wierda WG et al. ASH 2020, Abstract #123.

#### MRD Cohort: No New DFS Events Occurred Since Primary Analysis



#### Median follow-up = 24 months postrandomization

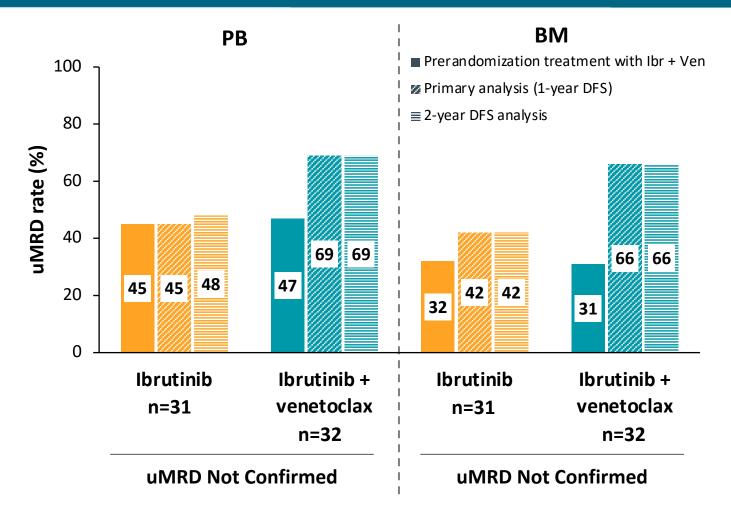
DFS, disease-free survival; PD, progressive disease. <sup>a</sup>24 cycles postrandomization. Tick marks indicate patients with censored data.

#### DFS was defined as freedom from MRD relapse (≥10<sup>-2</sup> confirmed on 2 separate occasions) and without PD or death starting from randomization after 15 cycles of treatment

In the additional year of follow-up since the 1-year DFS primary analysis, no new MRD relapses,
 PD, or deaths occurred in patients with Confirmed uMRD randomized to ibrutinib or placebo

Ghia, et al. CAPTIVATE-MRD; ASH 2021, Abstract #68

# MRD Cohort: Best uMRD Rates Improved With Further Treatment in uMRD Not Confirmed Population



- As with CR rates, greatest uMRD rate improvements occurred during the first year of randomized treatment
  - Greater improvements with ibrutinib + venetoclax than with ibrutinib
- Improvements in uMRD rates were similar between patients achieving CR or PR

PR, partial response.

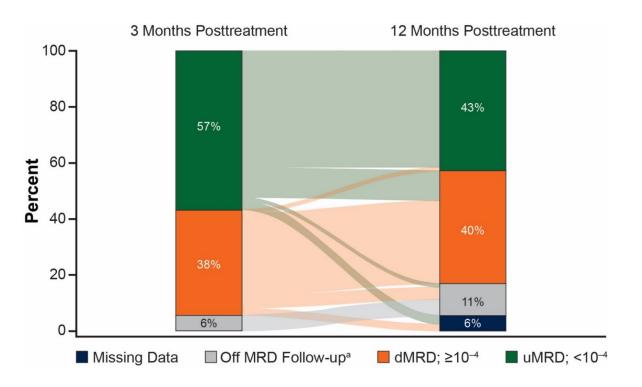
<sup>a</sup>Confirmed uMRD defined as having uMRD (<10<sup>-4</sup> by 8-color flow cytometry) serially over  $\ge 2$  assessments  $\ge 3$  months apart and in both PB and BM; the best uMRD rates in the Confirmed uMRD population were 100% in both PB and BM.

Ghia, et al. CAPTIVATE-MRD; ASH 2021, Abstract #68

# CAPTIVATE FD: With An Additional Year of Off-treatment Follow-up Since the Primary Analysis, Rates of CR and Undetectable MRD Remained High

- The CR rate in all treated patients increased from 55% (95% CI, 48–63) at primary analysis to 57% (95% CI, 50–65) with an additional year of follow-up off treatment
- 79% of patients (125/159) had a best response of uMRD in PB and/or BM

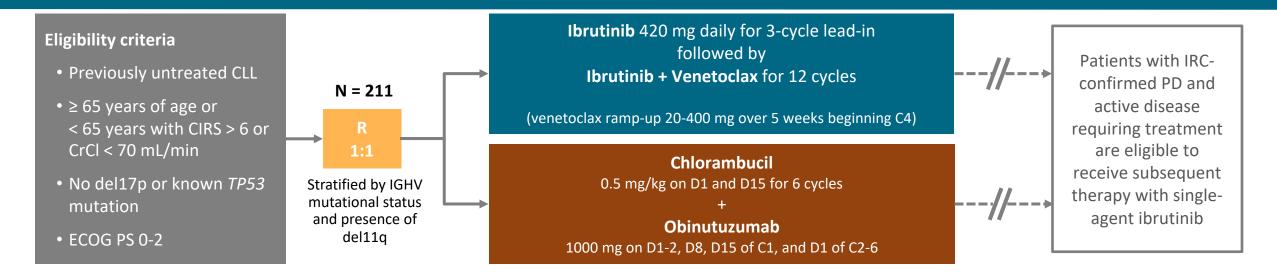
 Of patients with uMRD in PB at 3 months posttreatment, 78% (66/85) of evaluable patients maintained uMRD through 12 months posttreatment



<sup>a</sup>Off MRD Follow-up included patients who met any one of the criteria: progressive disease, initiation of subsequent therapy, death, or withdrawal from study.

BM, bone marrow; dMRD, detectable minimal residual disease; MRD, minimal residual disease; PB, peripheral blood; uMRD, undetectable minimal residual disease.

# Phase 3 GLOW Study Design (NCT03462719)

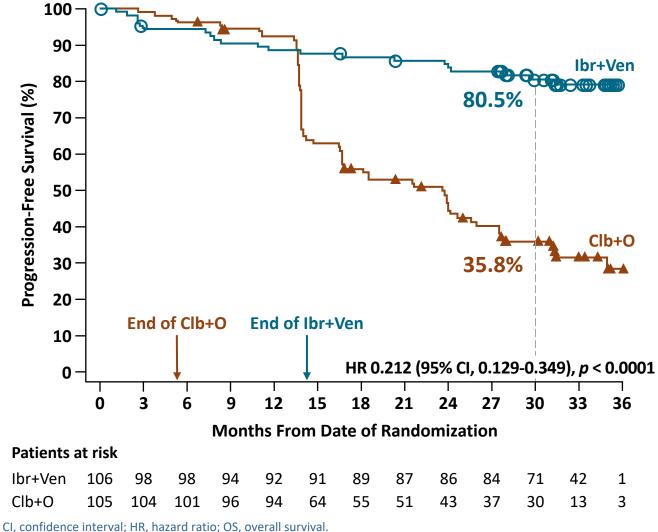


- **Study primary endpoint:** PFS as assessed by IRC
- Current MRD analysis:
  - MRD evaluated via NGS and reported with cutoffs of < 10<sup>-4</sup> and < 10<sup>-5</sup> (not all samples had sufficient cell yield to be analyzed at < 10<sup>-6</sup>). NGS analysis not yet available beyond EOT+12 time point
  - PB/BM concordance calculated for patients with uMRD in PB at EOT+3 who had a paired BM sample
  - PFS results updated with 34.1 months of follow-up

BM, bone marrow; C, cycle (28 days); CIRS, Cumulative Illness Rating Scale score; CrCl, creatinine clearance; D, day; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; EOT, end of treatment; EOT+3, 3 months after EOT; EOT+12, 12 months after EOT; IRC, independent review committee; NGS, next-generation sequencing; PB, peripheral blood; PD, progressive disease; R, randomization; uMRD, undetectable minimal residual disease.



#### GLOW: Superior Progression-Free Survival With Ibr+Ven vs Clb+O Was Maintained With Median 34.1 Months of Follow-up



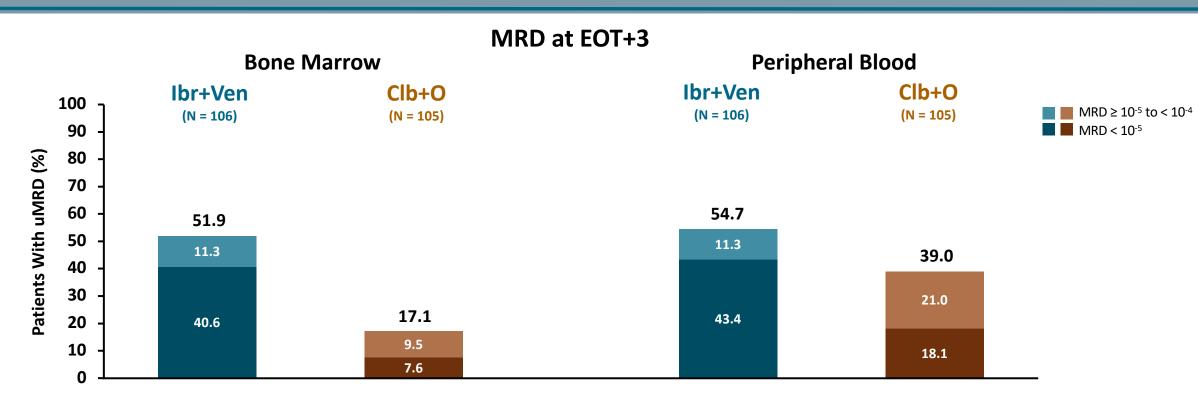
- IRC-assessed PFS for Ibr+Ven was superior to Clb+O at primary analysis (median 27.7 months of follow-up)
  - HR 0.216 (95% CI, 0.131-0.357; p < 0.0001)</p>

#### With median follow-up of 34.1 months:

- IRC-assessed PFS remained superior for lbr+Ven (HR 0.212, 95% CI, 0.129-0.349; p < 0.0001)
- 30-month PES: 80.5% for Ibr+Ven vs 35.8% for Clb+O
- Overall survival HR 0.76 (95% CI, 0.35-1.64), with 11 deaths for Ibr+Ven vs 16 for Clb+O



## GLOW: uMRD Rate < 10<sup>-5</sup> Was Higher With Ibr+Ven vs Clb+O in Both Compartments



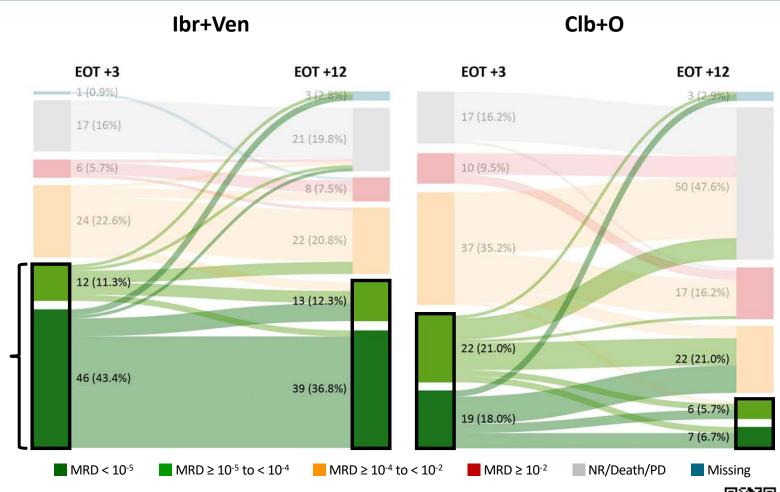
- In the Ibr+Ven arm, but not the Clb+O arm, most patients with uMRD < 10<sup>-4</sup> had deep responses of uMRD < 10<sup>-5</sup>
- uMRD concordance at < 10<sup>-5</sup> in PB/BM: **90.9%** for Ibr+Ven vs **36.8%** for Clb+O

MRD results by next-generation sequencing at EOT+3. Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding. BM, bone marrow; EOT, end of treatment; PB, peripheral blood.



## GLOW: uMRD in PB Was Better Sustained With Ibr+Ven From EOT+3 to EOT+12

- 84.5% (49/58) of patients had sustained uMRD < 10<sup>-4</sup> and 80.4% (37/46) had sustained uMRD < 10<sup>-5</sup> with Ibr+Ven<sup>a</sup>
  - 29.3% (12/41) and 26.3% (5/19) with Clb+O
- uMRD < 10<sup>-4</sup> rate decreased 6% with lbr+Ven vs 27% with Clb+O

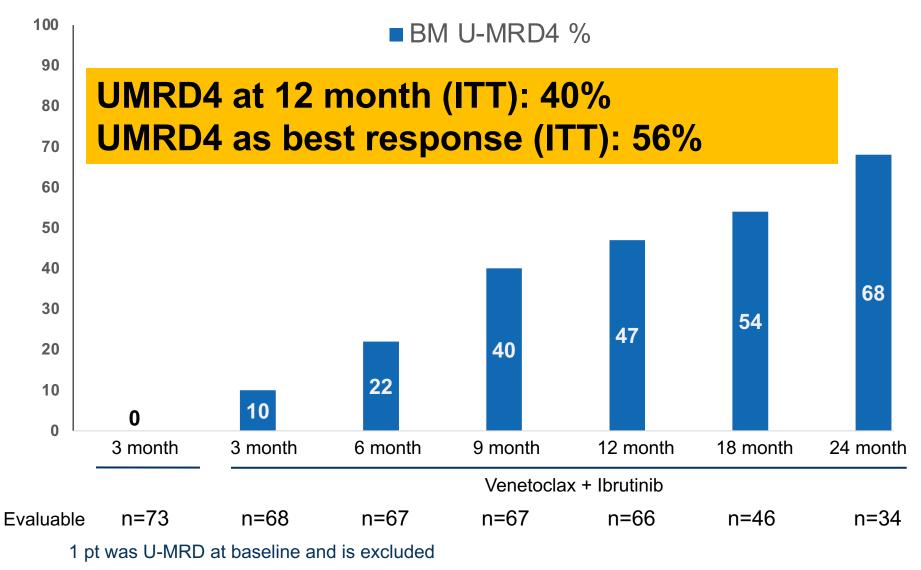


<sup>a</sup>Sustained uMRD rate is calculated on a per-patient basis, not using intent-to-treat MRD rates at EOT+3 and EOT+12. EOT, end of treatment; NR, nonresponder; PB, peripheral blood; PD, progressive disease.

# **Select Ongoing First-line Phase III Clinical Trials**

Trial	Subgroup	Ν	Status*	MRD	Treatment Arms			
GAIA/CLL13 (NCT02950051)	Fit pts	926	Enrolled	Co-Primary	lbrVenOb	VenOb	VenR	FCR/BR
EA9161 (NCT03701282)	Fit, 18-69 yo	720	Enrolled	Secondary	lbrVenOb	lbrOb		
A041702 (NCT03737981)	≥70 уо	454	Enrolled	Secondary	lbrVenOb	lbrOb		
ACE-CL-311 (NCT03836261)	All pts	780	Enrolling	Secondary	AcaVenOb	AcaVen		FCR/BR
CRISTALLO (NCT04285567)	Fit pts [no del(17p)]	165	Enrolling	Primary	VenOb			FCR/BR
CLL17 (NCT04608318)	All pts	897	Enrolling	Secondary	IbrVen	VenOb	lbr	
GCLLSG (NCT05197192)	High-risk	650	Enrolling	Secondary	AcaVenOb	VenOb		
MAJIC (NCT05057494)	All	600	Enrolling	Secondary	AcaVen	VenOb		

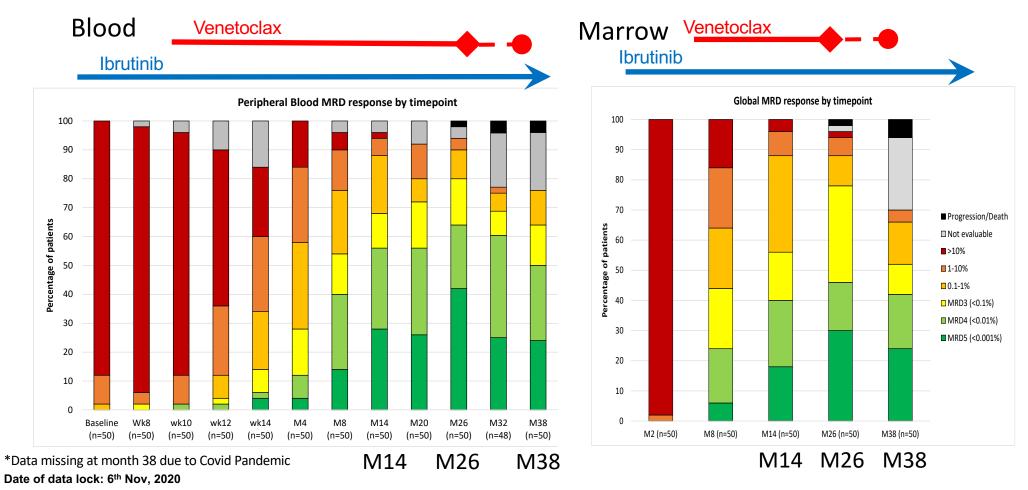
## MDACC: IBR + VEN in R/R CLL BM MRD4 Responses at Serial Time-Points



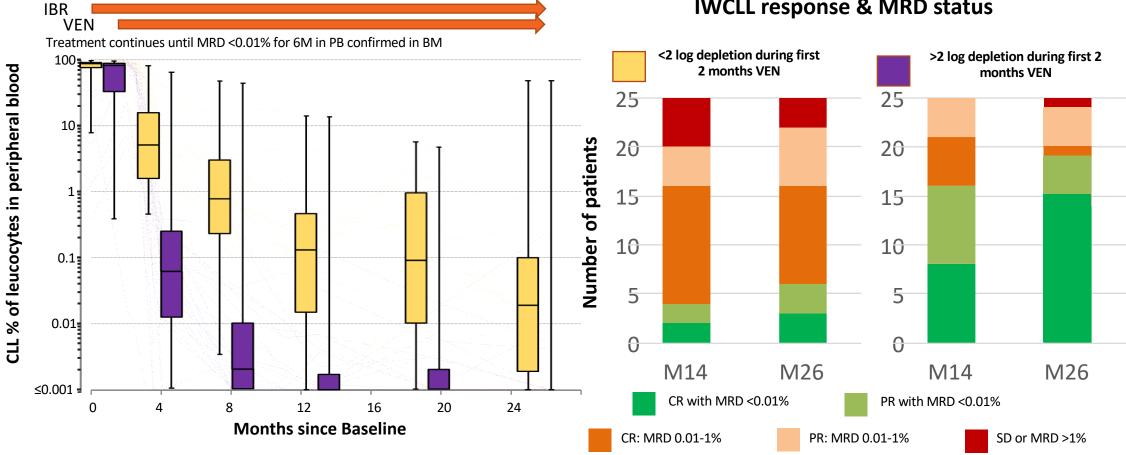
Jain, N. et al., ASH 2019, Abstract #359

#### **CLARITY: MRD level by time-point (up to Month 38)**

At month 38, MRD4 (<0.01%) negative rates were 50% and 40% in peripheral blood and bone marrow respectively in all evaluable patients\*



#### **CLARITY: Response Correlated with Initial Depletion Rate**



**IWCLL response & MRD status** 

Date of data lock:06-Nov-2020 Munir et al. ASH 2020 Abstract #124

# Conclusions

- Combined targeted therapy (ibrutinib + venetoclax) results in deep remissions (uMRD) with finite-duration treatment and is well-tolerated and safe
- Ongoing phase III clinical trials will help to clarify optimal first-line combined targeted therapy and potentially ideal patient for regimen
- MRD is critical to optimizing finite-duration targeted therapy
  - Important early endpoint given deep and durable remissions
- For clarification:
  - Ideal patient for combined targeted treatment
  - Optimal combination
  - Remission duration, long-term outcomes (exposure ≠ resistance = progression on treatment)

#### Agenda: CLL Update A Meeting within a Meeting

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MODULE 4: Novel Investigational Agents and Strategies in CLL — Dr Davids

**MODULE 5: CLL 2030?** 



#### Cases and Questions: Management of CLL with BTK Resistance Mutations; Role of Transplant



Adam Kittai, MD



#### **Cases and Questions: New Agents and Strategies**



Adam Kittai, MD



# Novel investigational agents and strategies in CLL

Matthew S. Davids, MD, MMSc

Dana-Farber Cancer Institute | Harvard Medical School

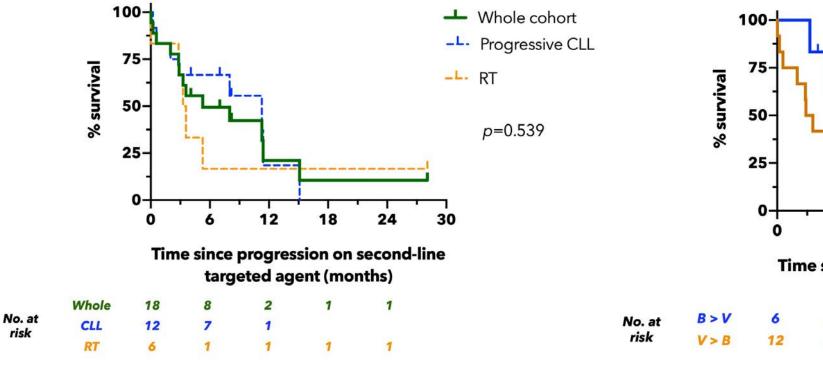
2022 UNMC Pan Pacific CLL | Research To Practice October 12, 2022



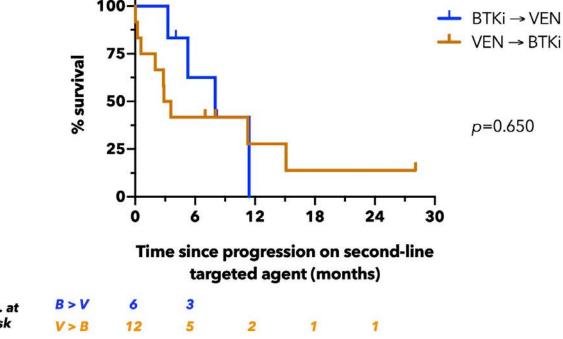


## **Outcomes for "double class resistant" CLL are poor**

#### 2011 to 2020: 165 pts treated with Ven or BTKi $\rightarrow$ 42 double exposed $\rightarrow$ 18 double refractory



- Whole cohort median OS: 5.3 months
- No difference in OS between progressive CLL (11.3 months) and RT (3.4 months)



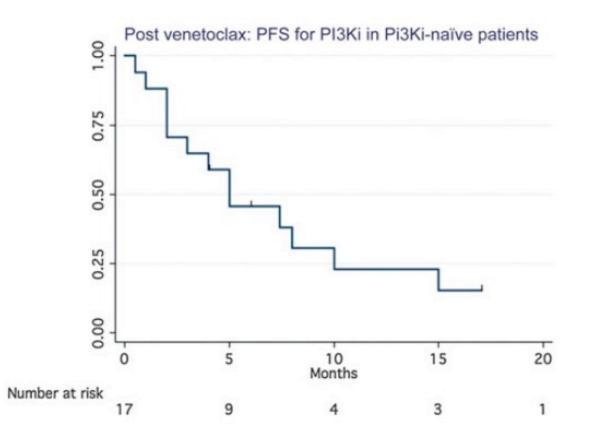
 No difference in OS between BTKi → VEN (8 months) and VEN → BTKi (3.2 months)

Lin VS iwCLL 2021; updated from Blood Advances 5:4054-8, 2021

# Real-world data suggest PI3Ki following Ven & BTKi have activity but limited durability

# 17 pts, median 4 prior tx, included BTKi intolerant & resistant

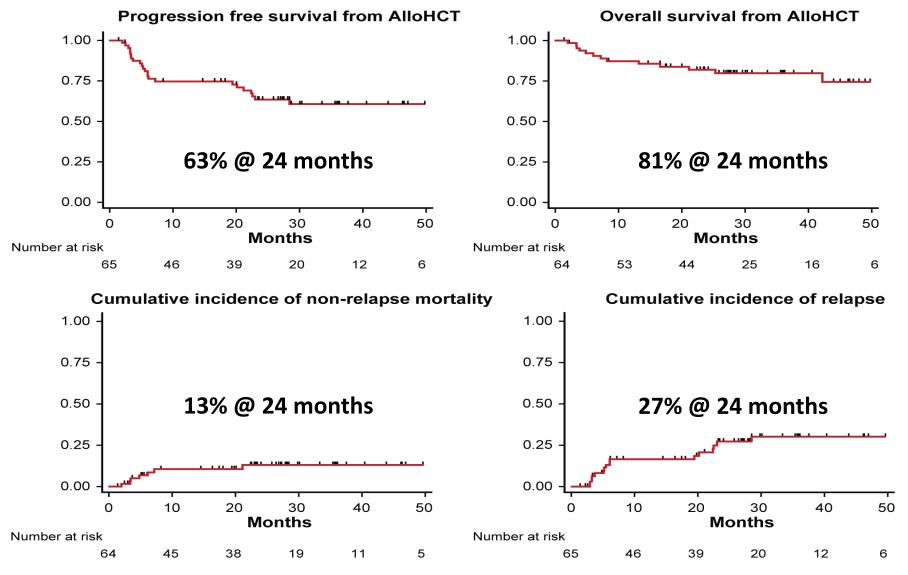
- ORR 47%
- Median PFS 5 months



Mato AR, et al. Clin Cancer Res 26:3589-96, 2020

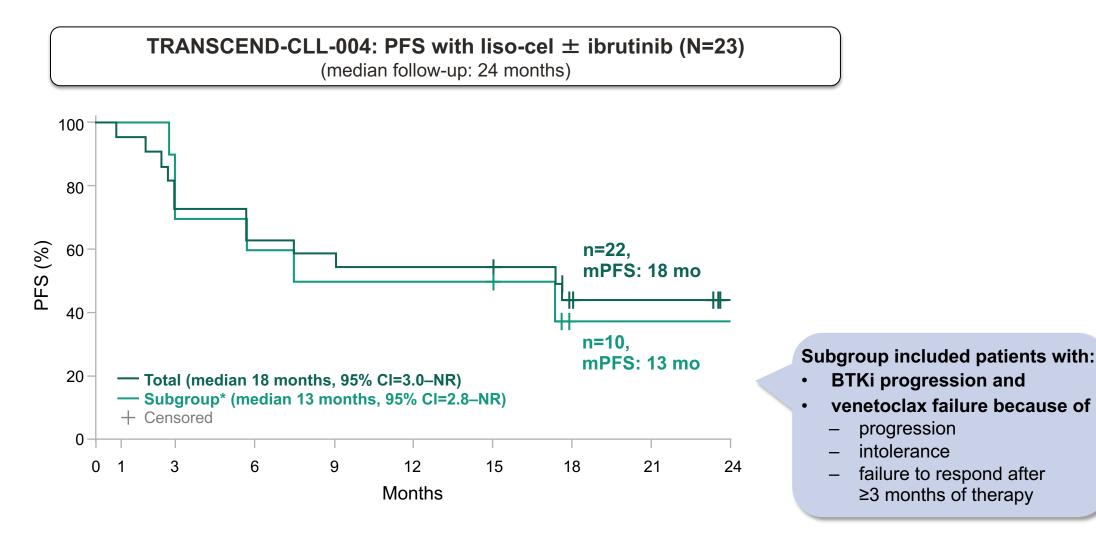
### Allogeneic transplant remains effective in double class exposed CLL

Multicenter study (n=65); 82% BTKi, 40% Ven, both 17%. Likely few pts truly double-refractory



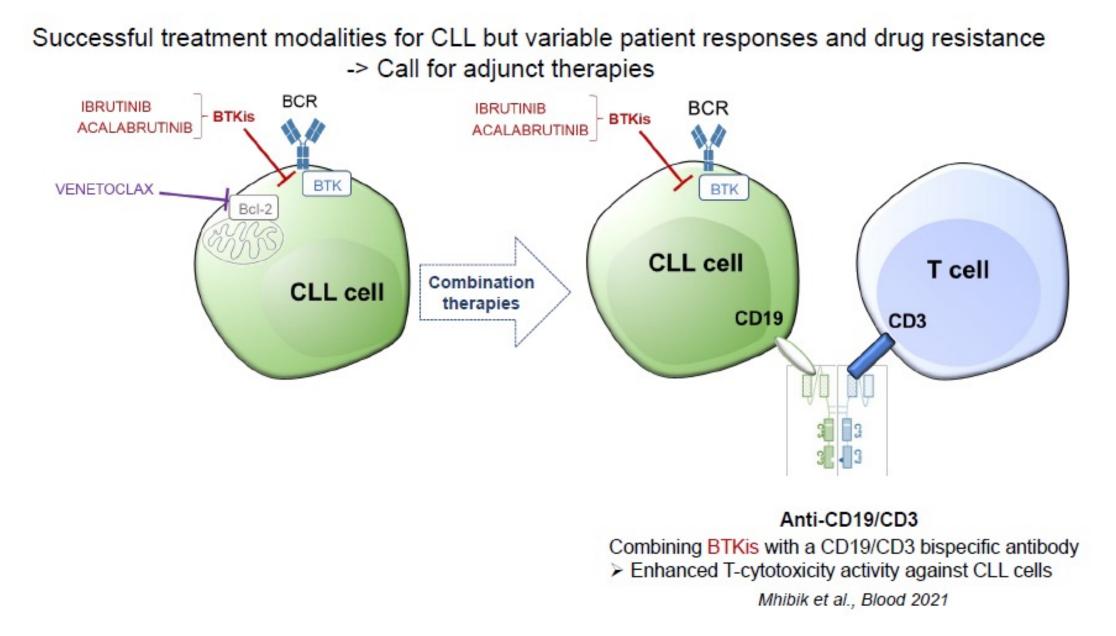
Roeker LE, et al. Blood Advances 4:3977-89, 2020.

### Is anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapy effective for patients with doublerefractory CLL?



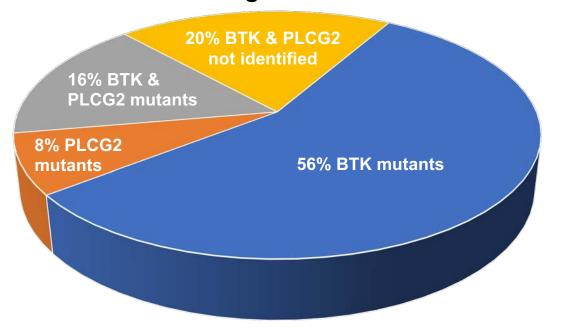
Siddiqi T, et al. Blood 2022; 139:1794–1806.

## Bi-specific antibodies may eventually play a role in CLL treatment



# BTK mutations are a common cause of resistance

#### Acquired Resistance to Ibrutinib in Patients With Progressive CLL<sup>1</sup>

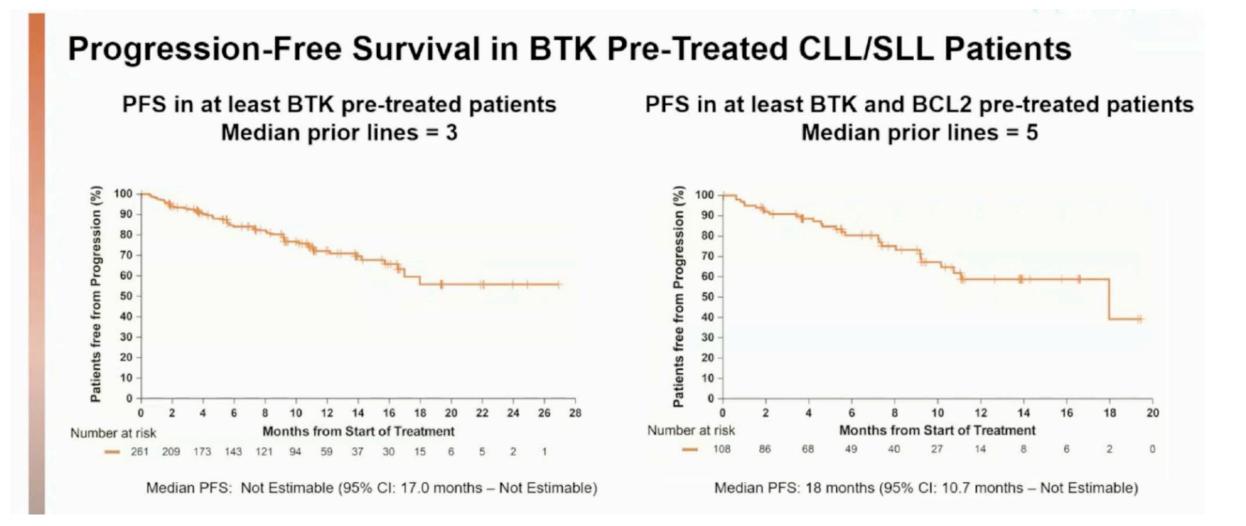


- BTK C481 mutations are the principal reason for progressive CLL after treatment with covalent BTK inhibitors<sup>2</sup>
- BTK C481 mutations impair target inhibition by covalent BTK inhibitors<sup>2</sup>

BTK, Bruton tyrosine kinase; CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; PLCG2, phospholipase C gamma 2.

1. Lampson BL. Expert Rev Hematol. 2018;11(3):185-194. 2. Mato AR. Lancet. 2021;397(10277):892-901.

# Pirtobrutinib is highly active in double class exposed CLL

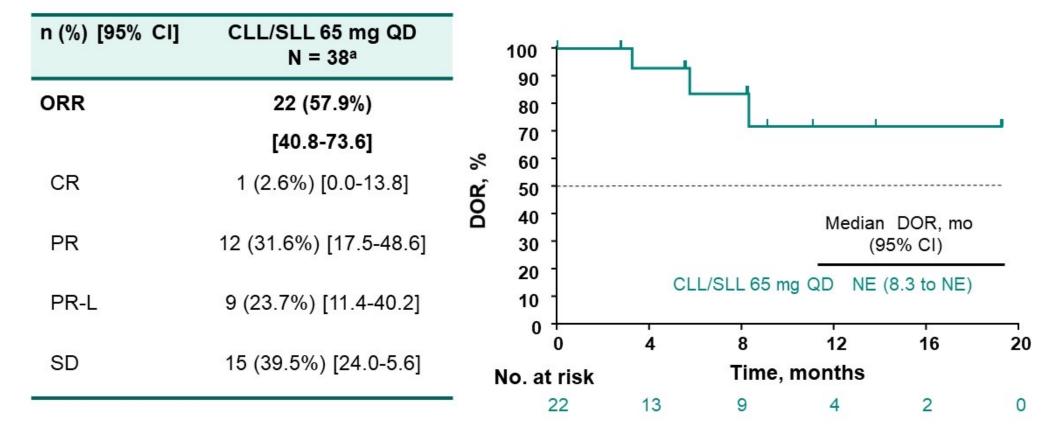


Mato AR, et al. EHA 2022 (Abstr S147)

## Nemtabrutinib is also active in R/R CLL, though f/u is short

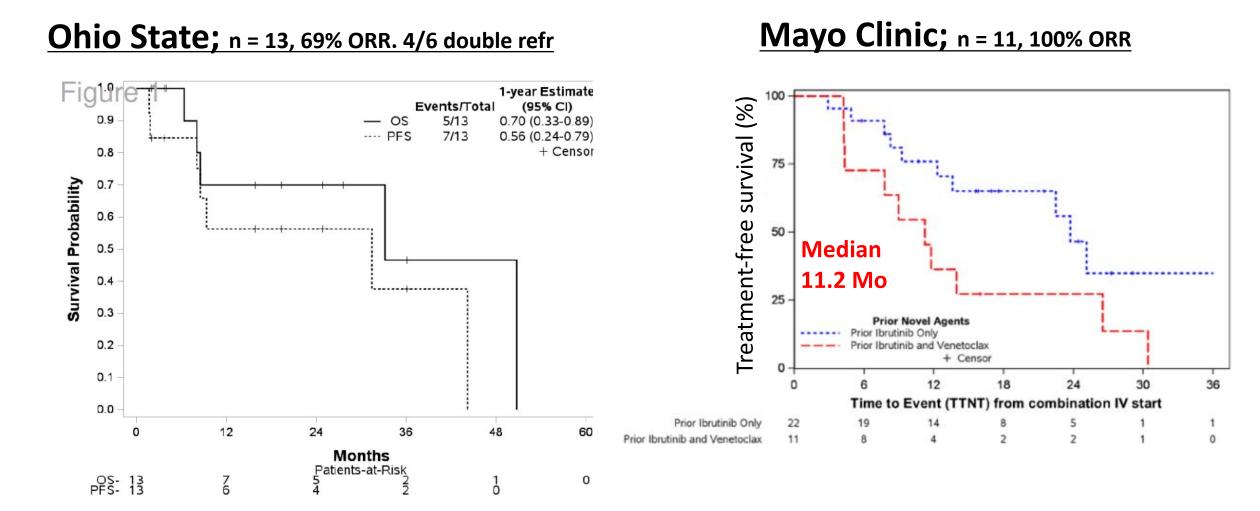
Woyach MK-1026 ASH 2021

# Summary of Response (CLL/SLL), Efficacy Evaluable Population



<sup>a</sup>Efficacy evaluable patients with CLL/SLL who received at least one cycle of MK-1026 at preliminary RP2D of 65 mg QD and had ≥1 post-baseline assessment; Response assessed per iwCLL criteria Data cut-off: April 7, 2021.

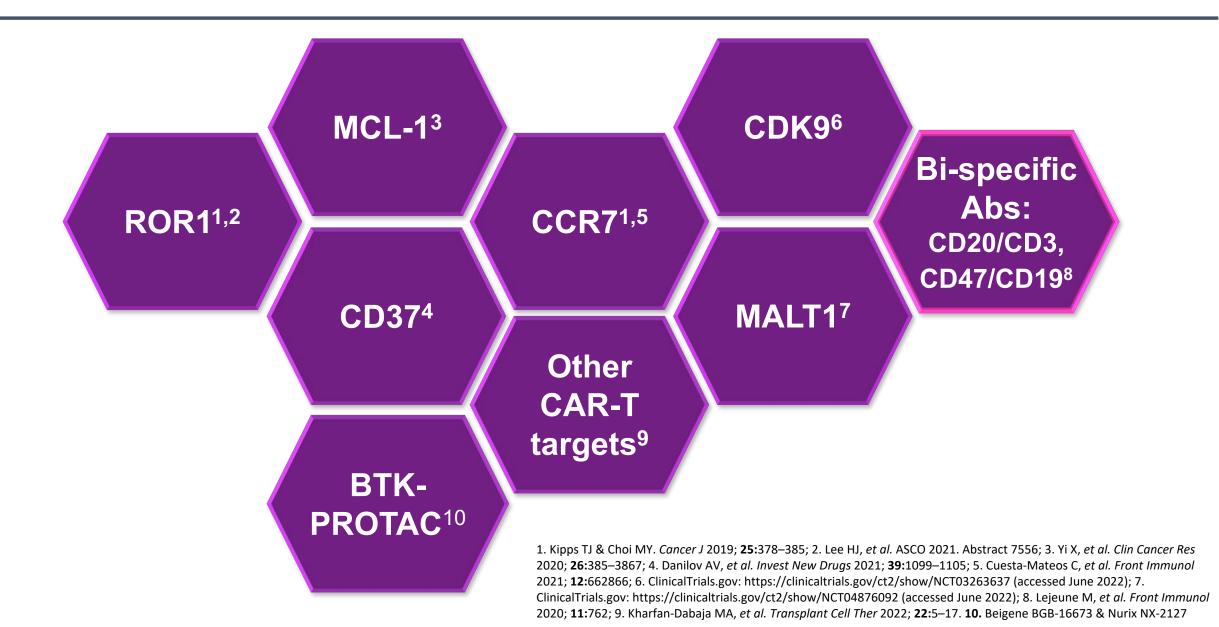
# Combination Ven/BTKi has activity after sequential single agent exposure / resistance



#### Hyak JM, et al. Blood Adv online Jul 2022

Hampel PJ et al. Br J Haematol online Jul 2022

### Future directions: Novel pathways/targets under investigation



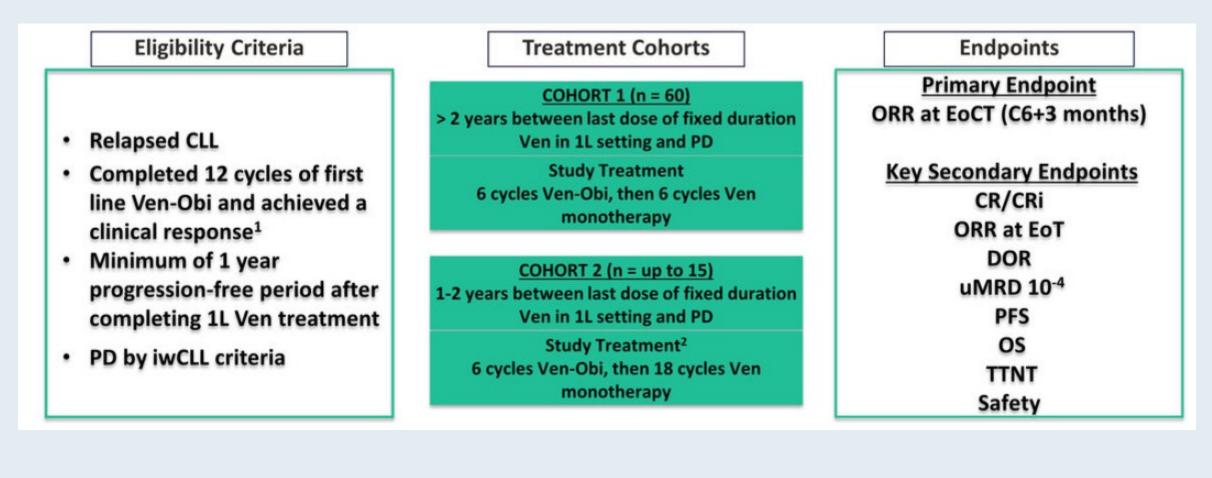
### Cases and Questions: Venetoclax Retreatment; ReVenG Study



#### **Christine Ryan, MD**



### ReVenG: An Ongoing Phase II Study of Venetoclax in Combination with Obinutuzumab Retreatment for Relapsed CLL





### **Cases and Questions: CLL and COVID-19**



#### Adam Kittai, MD

**Christine Ryan, MD** 



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### **MODULE 5: CLL 2030?**



The Clinical Implications of Key Recent Data Sets in Oncology: **A Daylong Multitumor Educational Symposium in Partnership** with Florida Cancer Specialists Saturday, October 22, 2022 7:30 AM – 5:30 PM ET JW Marriott Orlando | Orlando, Florida Faculty Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA Alicia K Morgans, MD, MPH **David M O'Malley, MD** Matthew P Goetz, MD Ian E Krop, MD, PhD **Thomas Powles, MBBS, MRCP, MD** Ann S LaCasce, MD, MMSc Mitchell R Smith, MD, PhD **Corey J Langer, MD** John Strickler, MD Prof Georgina Long, AO, BSc, PhD, MBBS Saad Zafar Usmani, MD, MBA **Christine M Lovly, MD, PhD** Shannon N Westin, MD, MPH Wells A Messersmith, MD Evan Y Yu, MD

**Moderator** Neil Love, MD



# Thank you for joining us!

# CME and NCPD credit information will be emailed to each participant within 3 business days.

