

**What I Tell My Patients:
Faculty Physicians and Nurses Discuss Patient Education
About New Treatments and Clinical Trials**

Fifteenth Annual RTP Symposium Series Held During the Annual ONS Congress

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Thursday, April 27, 2023

12:15 PM – 1:45 PM

Faculty

John N Allan, MD

Jacqueline Broadway-Duren, PhD, DNP, APRN, FNP-BC

Corinne Hoffman, MS, APRN-CNP, AOCNP

Adam S Kittai, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Faculty



John N Allan, MD

Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine
Weill Cornell Medicine
New York, New York



Adam S Kittai, MD

Assistant Professor
Division of Hematology
The Ohio State University
The OSUCCC – James
Columbus, Ohio



**Jacqueline Broadway-Duren, PhD, DNP, APRN,
FNP-BC**

Family Nurse Practitioner
Department of Leukemia
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Houston, Texas



Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Research To Practice
Miami, Florida



Corinne Hoffman, MS, APRN-CNP, AOCNP

Nurse Practitioner, Hematology
The James Comprehensive Cancer Center
The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center
Columbus, Ohio

Dr Allan — Disclosures

Consulting Agreements	AbbVie Inc, ADC Therapeutics, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, BeiGene Ltd, Epizyme Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Janssen Biotech Inc, Lilly, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, TG Therapeutics Inc
Contracted Research	BeiGene Ltd, Celgene Corporation, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Janssen Biotech Inc, TG Therapeutics Inc
Nonpromotional Disease State Awareness Speaking	AbbVie Inc, BeiGene Ltd, Janssen Biotech Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company

Dr Broadway-Duren — Disclosures

Advisory Roles	AbbVie Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company
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Ms Hoffman — Disclosures

Advisory Board	BeiGene Ltd, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company
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Dr Kittai — Disclosures

Advisory Committee	AbbVie Inc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, BeiGene Ltd, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Janssen Biotech Inc, Kite, A Gilead Company, Lilly
Consulting Agreement	AbbVie Inc
Contracted Research	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP
Speakers Bureau	BeiGene Ltd

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Research To Practice NCPD Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers

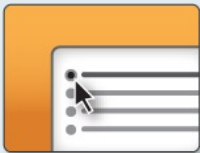
Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

Clinicians in the Meeting Room

Networked iPads are available.



Review Program Slides: Tap the Program Slides button to review speaker presentations and other program content.



Answer Survey Questions: Complete the pre- and postmeeting surveys. Survey questions will be discussed throughout the meeting.



Ask a Question: Tap Ask a Question to submit a challenging case or question for discussion. We will aim to address as many questions as possible during the program.



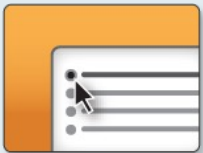
Complete Your Evaluation: Tap the NCPD Evaluation button to complete your evaluation electronically to receive credit for your participation.

For assistance, please raise your hand. Devices will be collected at the conclusion of the activity.

Clinicians Attending via Zoom



Review Program Slides: A link to the program slides will be posted in the chat room at the start of the program.



Answer Survey Questions: Complete the pre- and postmeeting surveys. Survey questions will be discussed throughout the meeting.



Ask a Question: Submit a challenging case or question for discussion using the Zoom chat room.



Get NCPD Credit: An NCPD credit link will be provided in the chat room at the conclusion of the program.

Clinicians, Please Complete the Pre- and Postmeeting Surveys

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting window. At the top, there is a video gallery with seven participants. The main content area displays a slide titled "Meet The Professionals" with the subtitle "Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Gastrointestinal Cancer". Below the title, it says "Wednesday, August 25, 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM EST" and lists the "Faculty" as "Wells A Messersmith, MD" and the "Moderator" as "Neil Love, MD". A "Quick Survey" pop-up is centered on the screen, listing various treatment combinations with radio buttons for selection. To the right of the main content, a "Participants (10)" list is visible, showing names and status icons. At the bottom, the Zoom toolbar includes buttons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants", "Share", "Chat", "Record", and "Leave Meeting".

Meet The Professionals
Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Gastrointestinal Cancer

Wednesday, August 25, 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM EST

Faculty
Wells A Messersmith, MD

Moderator
Neil Love, MD

Quick Survey

- ☐ Certizomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Certizomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Isaxomib + Rd
- ☐ Other

Participants (10)

- John Smith
- Mary Major
- Richard Miles
- John Noakes
- Alice Suarez
- Jane Perez
- Robert Stiles
- Juan Fernandez
- Ashok Kumar
- Jeremy Smith

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting window. At the top, there is a video gallery with seven participants. The main content area displays a slide titled "Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which treatment would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) if follow-up 3 years later is found to have asymptomatic (PS 0)?" Below the title, there is a list of eight treatment options. A "Quick Poll" pop-up is centered on the screen, listing the same eight treatment options with radio buttons for selection. To the right of the main content, a "Participants (10)" list is visible, showing names and status icons. At the bottom, the Zoom toolbar includes buttons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants", "Share", "Chat", "Record", and "Leave Meeting".

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which treatment would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) if follow-up 3 years later is found to have asymptomatic (PS 0)?

1. Nivolumab/ipilimumab
2. Avelumab/axitinib
3. Pembrolizumab/axitinib
4. Pembrolizumab/lenvatinib
5. Nivolumab/cabozantinib
6. Tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) monotherapy
7. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 monotherapy
8. Other

Quick Poll

- ☐ Nivolumab/ipilimumab
- ☐ Avelumab/axitinib
- ☐ Pembrolizumab/axitinib
- ☐ Pembrolizumab/lenvatinib
- ☐ Nivolumab/cabozantinib
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- ☐ Other

Participants (10)

- John Smith
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About the Enduring Program

- The live meeting is being video and audio recorded.
- The proceedings from today will be edited and developed into an enduring web-based video/PowerPoint program.
An email will be sent to all attendees when the activity is available.
- To learn more about our education programs, visit our website, www.ResearchToPractice.com



“What I Tell My Patients”

Fifteenth Annual RTP-ONS NCPD Symposium Series

ONS Congress, San Antonio, Texas — April 26 to 29, 2023

Wednesday April 26	Cervical and Endometrial Cancer 11:15 AM – 12:45 PM CT (12:15 PM – 1:45 PM ET)
	Breast Cancer 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM CT (7:00 PM – 9:00 PM ET)
Thursday April 27	Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma 6:00 AM – 7:30 AM CT (7:00 AM – 8:30 AM ET)
	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia 12:15 PM – 1:45 PM CT (1:15 PM – 2:45 PM ET)
	HER2-Targeted Antibody-Drug Conjugates 6:00 PM – 7:30 PM CT (7:00 PM – 8:30 PM ET)
Friday April 28	Hepatobiliary Cancers 6:00 AM – 7:30 AM CT (7:00 AM – 8:30 AM ET)
	Ovarian Cancer 12:15 PM – 1:45 PM CT (1:15 PM – 2:45 PM ET)
	Lung Cancer 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM CT (7:00 PM – 9:00 PM ET)
Saturday April 29	Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Myelodysplastic Syndromes and Myelofibrosis 6:00 AM – 7:30 AM CT (7:00 AM – 8:30 AM ET)
	Prostate Cancer 12:15 PM – 1:45 PM CT (1:15 PM – 2:45 PM ET)

What I Tell My Patients

2023 ONS Congress

San Antonio, Texas

Symposia Themes

- **New agents and therapies; ongoing trials related to specific clinical scenarios**
- **Patient education: Preparing to receive new therapies**
- **The bond that heals**
- **THANKS! (Great job)**

How was it different to take care of this patient versus another patient in the same oncologic setting?

What unique biopsychosocial factors (eg, attitude, comorbidities, social support) were considered in the overall management of this case?

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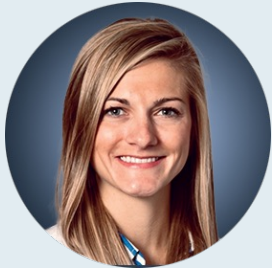
Family Nurse Practitioner
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Research To Practice
Miami, Florida



Corinne Hoffman, MS, APRN-CNP, AOCNP

Nurse Practitioner, Hematology
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Agenda

Module 1: Overview of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

Module 2: First-Line Therapy for CLL

Module 3: Use of Venetoclax in Combination with an Anti-CD20 Antibody

Module 4: Choice of BTK Inhibitor; BTK Inhibitor Toxicity

Module 5: Noncovalent BTK Inhibitors

Module 6: CAR T-Cell Therapy; Transformation

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Jacqueline Broadway-Duren, PhD, DNP, APRN, FNP-BC



70-year-old woman with CLL who received first-line therapy with obinutuzumab x 3 followed by acalabrutinib



Dr Allan

New York, New York

Clinical Research Background



Dr Kittai

Columbus, Ohio

- **Indications to treat**
- **Infections/vaccinations**
- **Autoimmune issues**

CLL Affects a Significant Number of Patients Worldwide, and Predominantly Older Patients

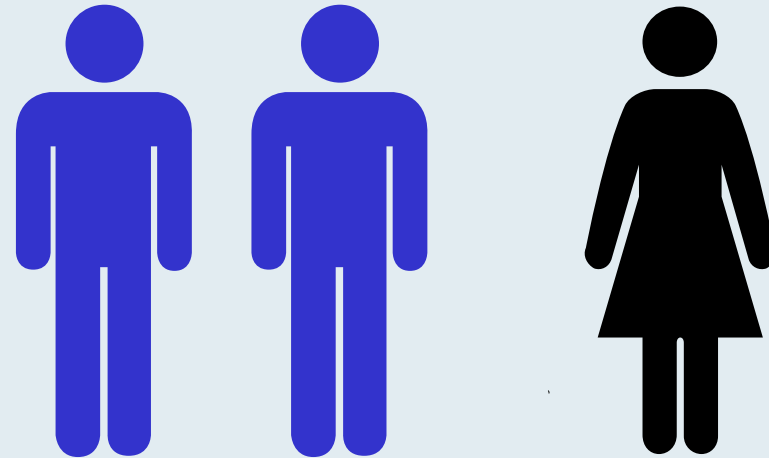
With an estimated 191,000 new cases globally, CLL represents 22% to 30% of all leukemia worldwide, being the most common leukemia in Western countries^{1,2}

Median age at diagnosis³:



~90% of patients diagnosed with CLL are >55 years old⁴

Men are ~2X more likely to develop CLL⁵



1. Union for International Cancer Control. https://www.who.int/selection_medicines/committees/expert/20/applications/CLL.pdf. Accessed November 6, 2019. 2. Combest AJ, et al. *J Hematol Oncol Pharm.* 2016;6(2):54-56. 3. Eichhorst B, et al. *Ann Oncol.* 2015;26(suppl 5):v78-v84. 4. Lymphoma Coalition. https://lymphomacoalition.org/images/subtype-reports/CLL_Europe_2017_Report.pdf. Accessed November 6, 2019. 5. Scarfò L, et al. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol.* 2016;104:169-182.

Indications for treatment:

- Disease-related symptoms
 - Fatigue can be tricky
- Progressive bulky disease
 - spleen > 6 cm below costal margin; LN > 10 cm
- Progressive bone marrow failure, manifesting as anemia or thrombocytopenia
- Autoimmune complications poorly responsive to steroids
- Progressive lymphocytosis: Lymphocyte doubling time < 6 months, or increase in $\geq 50\%$ in a two-month period

*Note: Absolute lymphocyte count alone not an indication for treatment

Courtesy of Brad S Kahl, MD

CLL special considerations

- High frequency of AI complications
 - ITP, AIHA, neutropenia
- High frequency of infections
 - Check Ig levels
 - Consider IVIg replacement therapy if recurrent infections and $\text{IgG} < 300$
- High rate of skin cancer
 - Low threshold to send to Dermatology

Courtesy of Brad S Kahl, MD

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Module 6: CAR T-Cell Therapy; Transformation

Corinne Hoffman, MS, APRN-CNP, AOCNP



70-year-old woman with del13q CLL and PMH of headaches who received first-line therapy with zanubrutinib



Dr Allan

New York, New York

Clinical Research Background



Dr Kittai

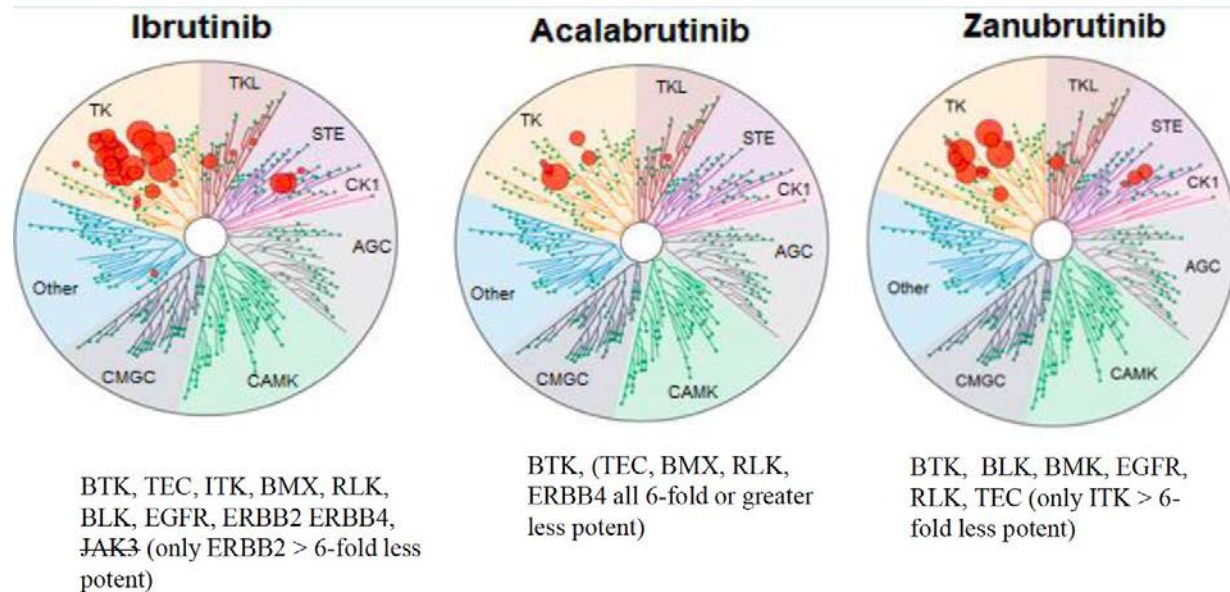
Columbus, Ohio

- **First-line therapy: BTK inhibitor versus venetoclax/obinutuzumab; BTK inhibitor with venetoclax? Use of anti-CD20 antibodies?**

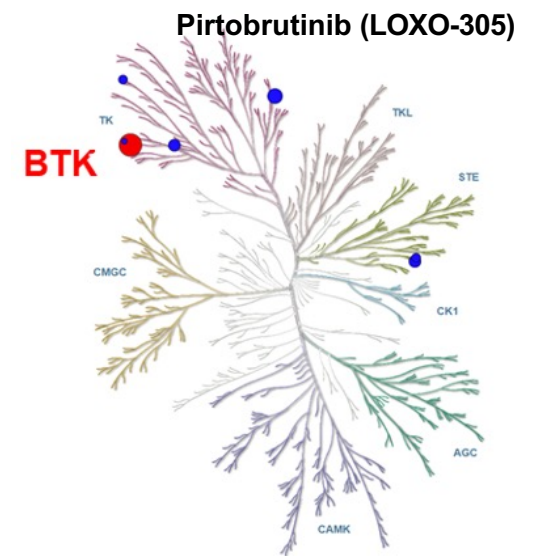
Irreversible and Reversible Bruton Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in CLL

BTKi	Binding	T1/2 (hours)	IC50 (nM)	Dosing
<i>Ibrutinib</i>	Covalent irreversible C481	4-8	0.5	420 mg
<i>Acalabrutinib</i>	Covalent irreversible C481	0.9	5.1	100 mg BID
<i>Zanubrutinib</i>	Covalent irreversible C481	2-4	0.5	160 or 320 mg BID
<i>Pirtobrutinib</i>	Noncovalent reversible	Not available	0.85	200 mg

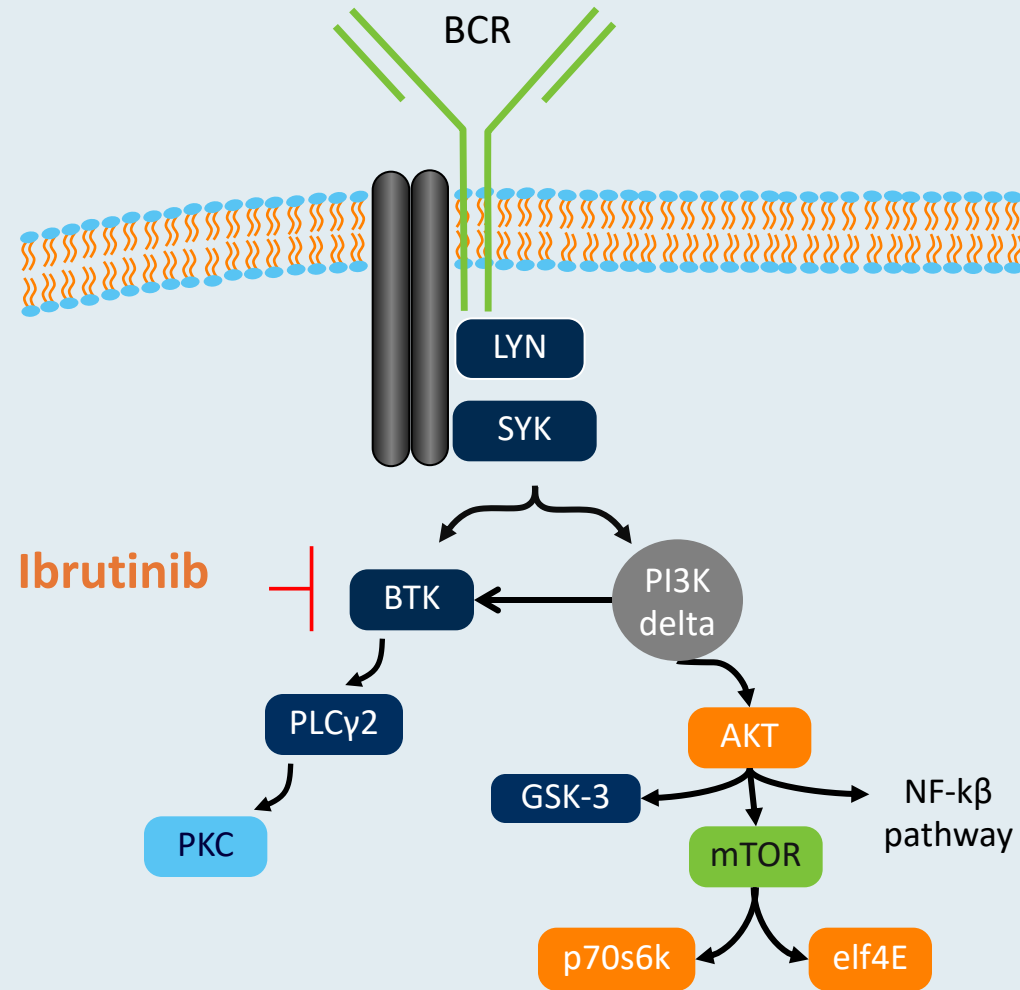
Irreversible



Reversible



Mechanism of Action of Ibrutinib



Ibrutinib

Mechanism of action

- BTK inhibitor

Indication

- For patients with CLL or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL)

Recommended dose

- 420 mg po QD swallowed whole with water

Key issues

- Dose reduction guidelines

Acalabrutinib

Mechanism of action

- BTK inhibitor

Indication

- For patients with CLL or SLL

Recommended dose

- 100 mg po approximately every 12 hours swallowed whole with water and with or without food

Key issues

- Dose reduction guidelines

Zanubrutinib

Mechanism of action

- BTK inhibitor

Indication

- For patients with CLL or SLL

Recommended dose

- 160 mg po twice daily or 320 mg po once daily, swallowed whole with water and with or without food

Key issues

- Dose reduction guidelines

FDA Approves Zanubrutinib for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia or Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma

Press Release: January 19, 2023

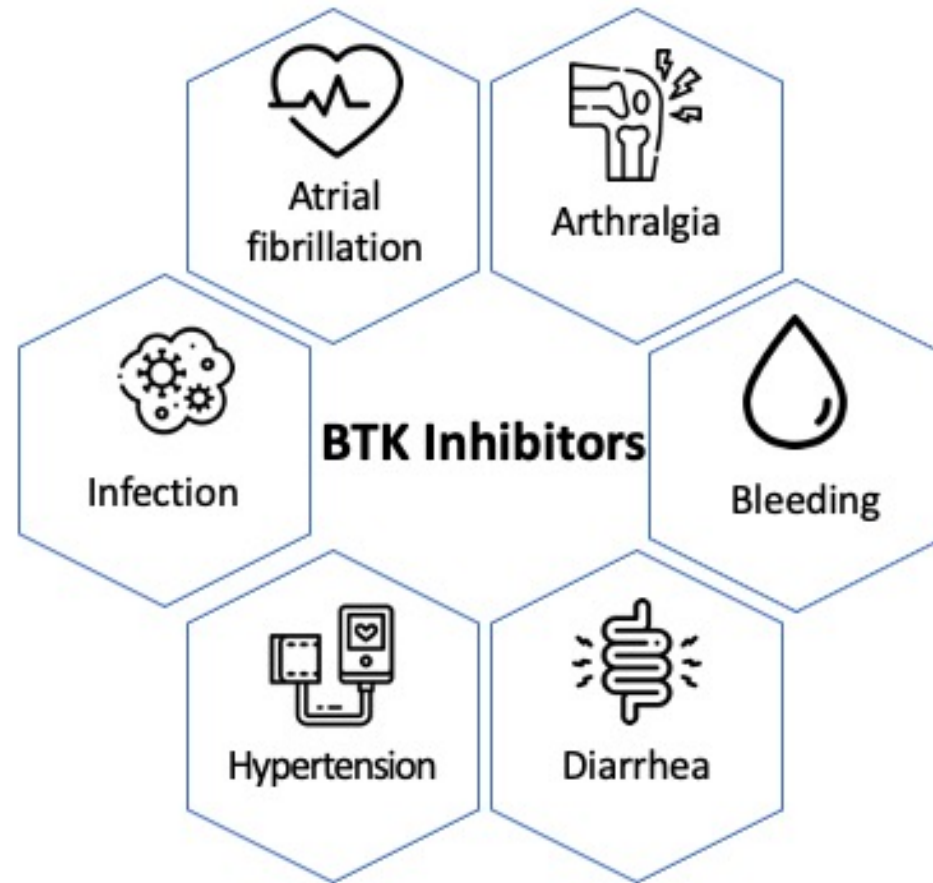
“On January 19, 2023, the Food and Drug Administration approved zanubrutinib for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).

Efficacy in patients with treatment-naïve CLL/SLL was evaluated in SEQUOIA (NCT03336333). In the randomized cohort including patients without 17p deletion, a total of 479 patients were randomized 1:1 to receive either zanubrutinib until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity or bendamustine plus rituximab (BR) for 6 cycles.

Efficacy in patients with relapsed or refractory CLL/SLL was evaluated in ALPINE (NCT03734016). A total of 652 patients were randomized 1:1 to receive either zanubrutinib or ibrutinib.

The recommended zanubrutinib dosage is 160 mg taken orally twice daily or 320 mg taken orally once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.”

Summary of Adverse Events with BTK Inhibitors



Additional important AEs: dermatologic changes, fatigue, cytopenias, and ventricular arrhythmias

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Jacqueline Broadway-Duren, PhD, DNP, APRN, FNP-BC



**65-year-old woman with CLL who received first-line therapy
with obinutuzumab/venetoclax**



Dr Allan

New York, New York

Clinical Research Background

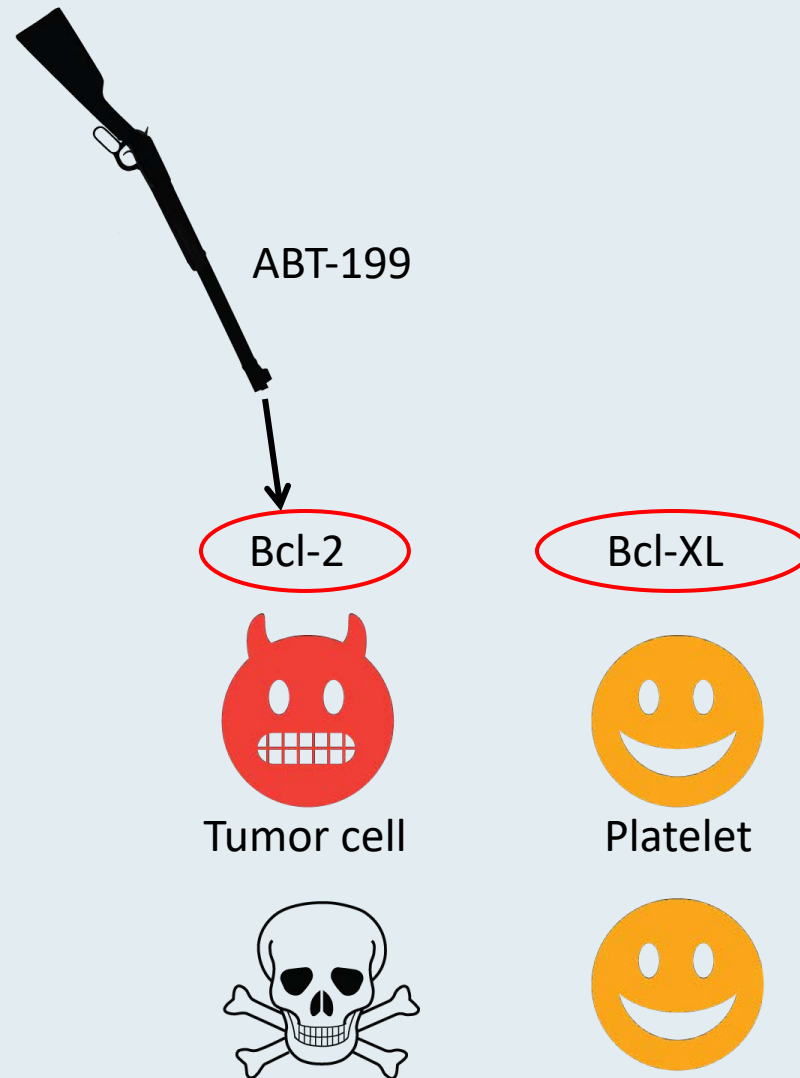


Dr Kittai

Columbus, Ohio

- **Venetoclax with an anti-CD20 antibody**
- **First line versus second line**
- **Obinutuzumab debulking**
- **Obinutuzumab toxicity, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS)**

Mechanism of Action of Venetoclax (ABT-199)



- Bcl-2 functions to prevent cell death by apoptosis
- Venetoclax is specific for Bcl-2 and inhibits its function, thereby removing the block on apoptosis

Venetoclax

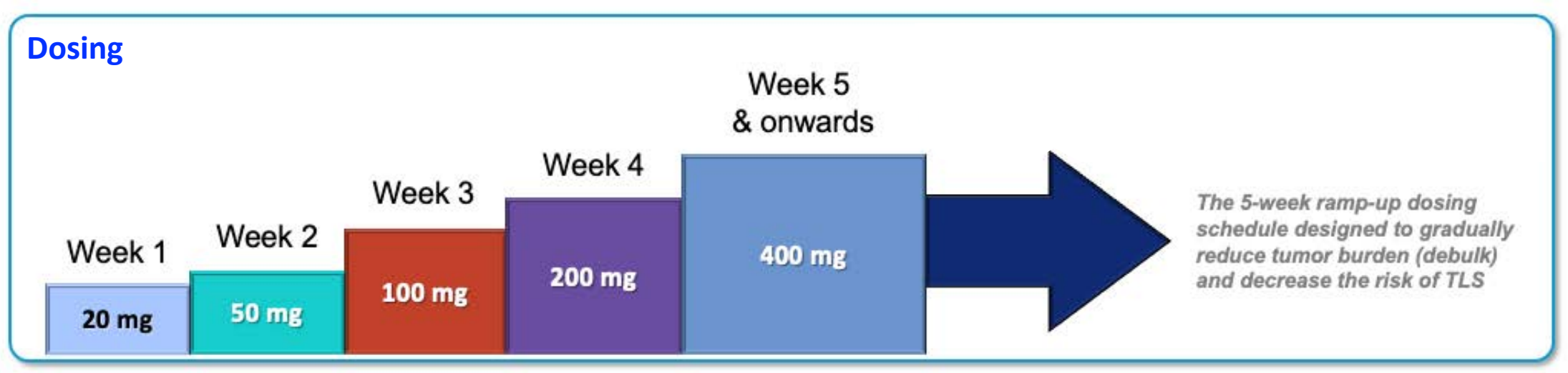
Mechanism of action

- Bcl-2 inhibitor

Indication

- For patients with CLL or SLL

Dosing



- In combination with obinutuzumab: After ramp-up, continue venetoclax 400 mg once daily until the last day of cycle 12
- In combination with rituximab: After ramp-up, continue venetoclax 400 mg once daily for 24 months
- As monotherapy: After ramp-up, continue venetoclax 400 mg once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity

Patient Education: Venetoclax

- **Pharmacy consultation re potential drug interactions**
 - **CYP3A4 interactions – Avoid strong inhibitors and inducers**
 - **Azole antifungals, mycin antibiotics, protease inhibitors, etc**
 - **Moderate – consider dose adjustment**
 - **Avoid grapefruit/juice, Seville oranges, and starfruit**
- **Take with food and water, same time each day**

Patient Education: Venetoclax (continued)

Potential for tumor lysis syndrome

- 5 week ramp up to goal dose
- Hospitalization for weekly ramp up (bulky)
- TLS lab monitoring q8h x 24 hours
- Allopurinol
- Hydration

Nausea

- prn antiemetic

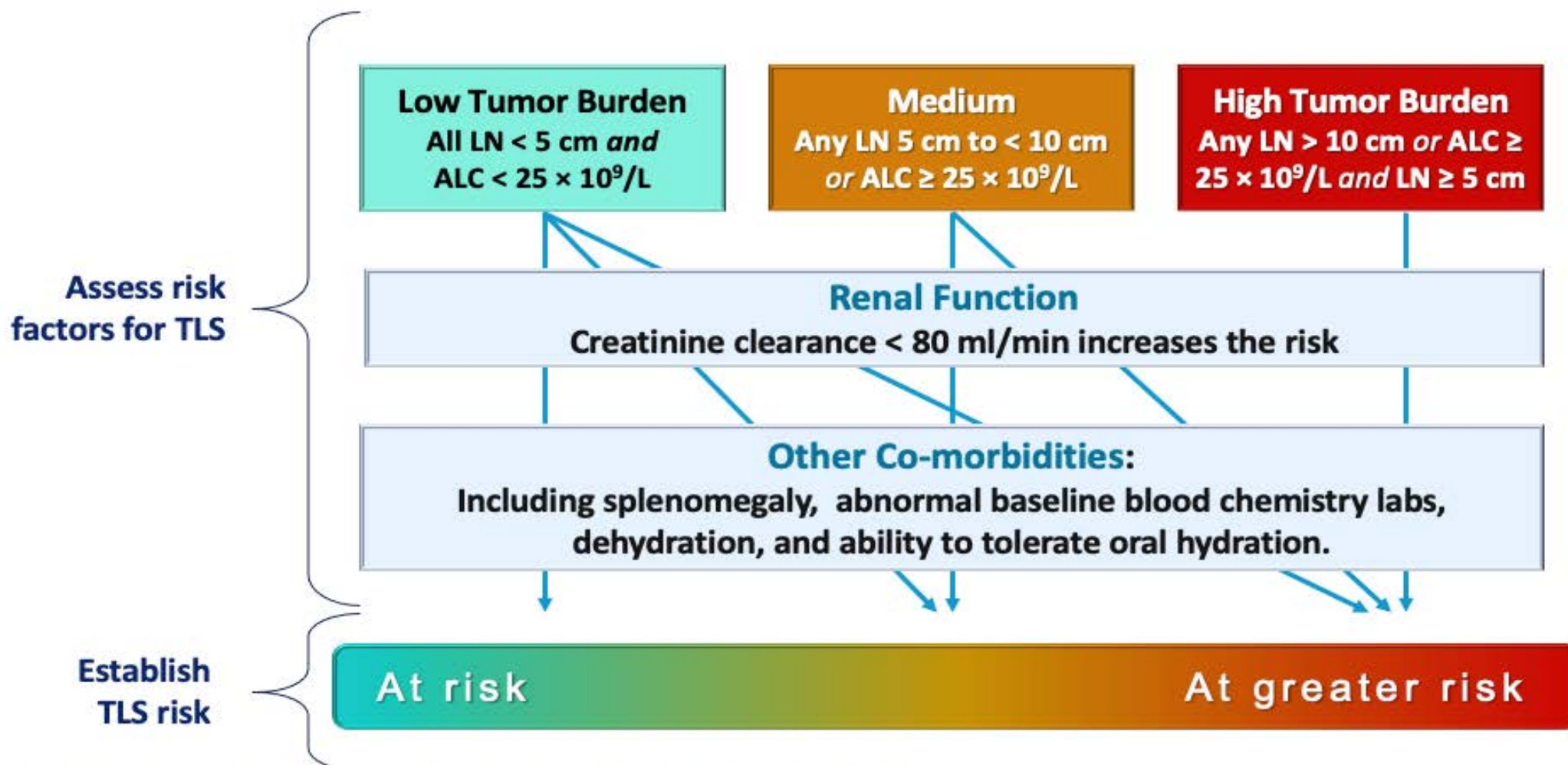
Diarrhea

- Loperamide prn
- Record # stools per day at baseline

Cytopenias

- Neutropenia
 - Increased infection risk
- Thrombocytopenia
 - Bleeding risk
- Anemia
 - Typically not transfusion requiring

TLS Risk with Venetoclax Is a Continuum Based on Multiple Factors



ALC, absolute lymphocyte count; CrCl, creatinine clearance; LN, lymph node; TLS, tumor lysis syndrome

1. Venetoclax SmPC: <https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/2267/smpc> (accessed October 2019); 2. Stilgenbauer S, et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2016;17:768–778.

Venetoclax: TLS Prophylaxis and Monitoring



HYDRATION

Oral (1.5 – 2 L); start 2 days prior to treatment start.

IV if needed due to higher TLS risk



ANTI-HYPER-URICAEMIC AGENTS

Patients with high uric acid or TLS risk should be administered with anti-hyperuricaemic agents **2 to 3 days prior** to treatment start

b,c



LABORATORY MONITORING

- **Pre-dose, 6–8, 24 hours**
(at 1st dose of 20 mg and 50 mg, and for patients who continue to be at risk)
- Pre-dose at subsequent ramp-up doses

Evaluate blood chemistries and review in real time



HOSPITALIZATION

Based on physician assessment, some patients consider hospitalisation on first dose of venetoclax for more intensive prophylaxis and monitoring during the first 24 hours.

^aAdminister intravenous hydration for any patient who cannot tolerate oral hydration; ^bEvaluate blood chemistries (potassium, uric acid, phosphorus, calcium, and creatinine); review in real time; ^cFor patients at risk of TLS, monitor blood chemistries at 6–8 hours and at 24 hours at each subsequent ramp-up dose. Changes in blood chemistries consistent with TLS that require prompt management can occur as early as 6-8 hours following the first dose of venetoclax, and at each dose increase. **LN**, lymph node; **ALC**, absolute lymphocyte count; **TLS**, tumour lysis syndrome; **VEN**, venetoclax

1. Venetoclax SPC <https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/2267/smpc> (accessed October 2019); 2. Stilgenbauer S, et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2016; 17:768–778

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Module 5: Noncovalent BTK Inhibitors

Module 6: CAR T-Cell Therapy; Transformation

Corinne Hoffman, MS, APRN-CNP, AOCNP



65-year-old woman with CLL who received ibrutinib and developed atrial fibrillation



Dr Allan

New York, New York

Clinical Research Background



Dr Kittai

Columbus, Ohio

- **Choice of BTK inhibitor; BTK inhibitor toxicity**

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Corinne Hoffman, MS, APRN-CNP, AOCNP



68-year-old man with relapsed CLL who received obinutuzumab/venetoclax and developed neutropenia and thrombocytopenia



Dr Allan

New York, New York

Clinical Research Background



Dr Kittai

Columbus, Ohio

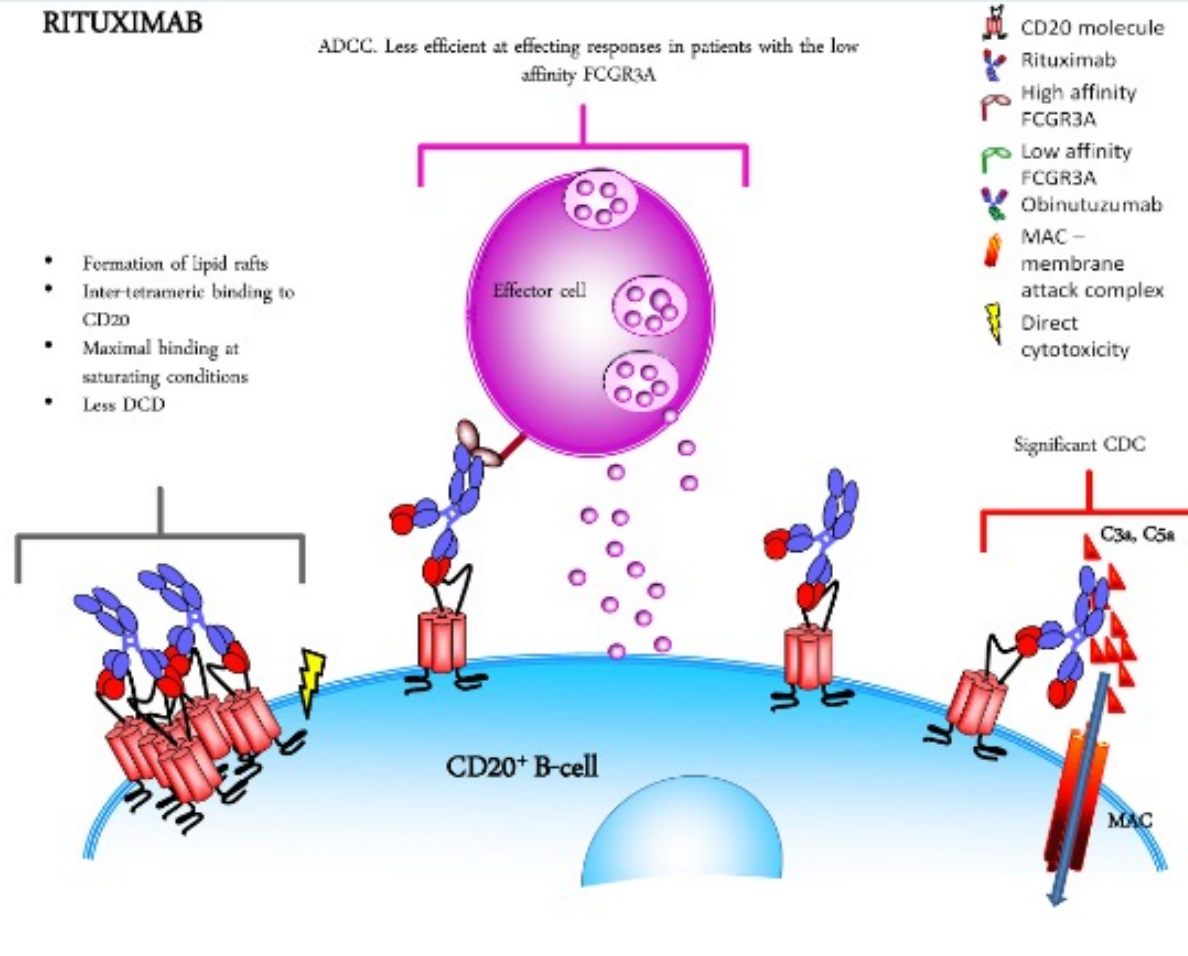
- **Obinutuzumab versus rituximab**
- **Pirtobrutinib**

Mechanisms of Action of Rituximab and Obinutuzumab

RITUXIMAB

ADCC. Less efficient at effecting responses in patients with the low affinity FCGR3A

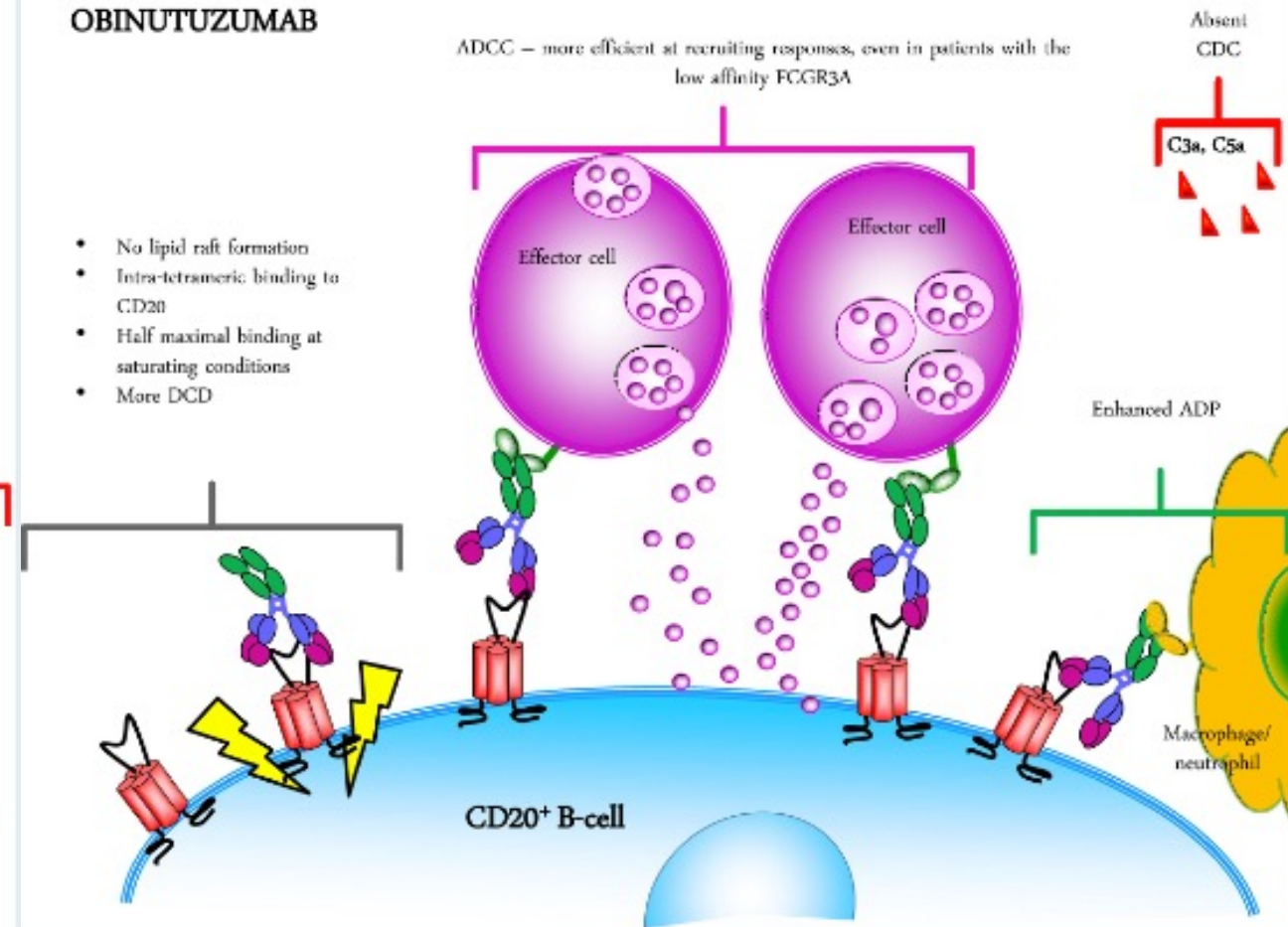
- Formation of lipid rafts
- Inter-tetrameric binding to CD20
- Maximal binding at saturating conditions
- Less DCD



OBINUTUZUMAB

ADCC – more efficient at recruiting responses, even in patients with the low affinity FCGR3A

- No lipid raft formation
- Intra-tetrameric binding to CD20
- Half maximal binding at saturating conditions
- More DCD



FDA Grants Accelerated Approval to Pirtobrutinib for Relapsed or Refractory Mantle Cell Lymphoma

Press Release: January 27, 2023

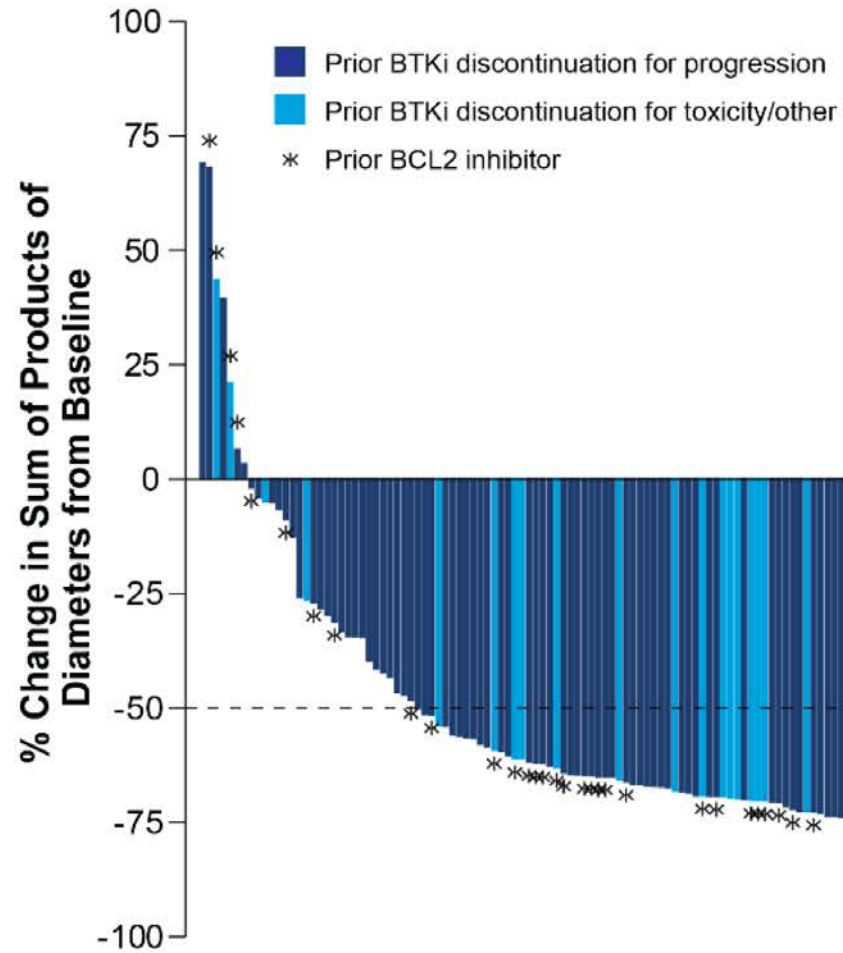
“On January 27, 2023, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted accelerated approval to pirtobrutinib for relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) after at least two lines of systemic therapy, including a BTK inhibitor.

Efficacy was evaluated in BRUIN (NCT03740529), an open-label, multicenter, single-arm trial of pirtobrutinib monotherapy that included 120 patients with MCL previously treated with a BTK inhibitor.

The main efficacy measures were overall response rate (ORR) and duration of response (DOR), as assessed by an independent review committee using Lugano criteria. The ORR was 50% (95% CI: 41, 59) with a complete response rate of 13%. The estimated median DOR was 8.3 months (95% CI: 5.7, NE), and the estimated DOR rate at 6 months was 65.3% (95% CI: 49.8, 77.1).

The recommended pirtobrutinib dosage is 200 mg orally once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.”

BRUIN: Pirtobrutinib Efficacy in Patients with CLL/SLL Who Received Prior BTKi Treatment



	Prior BTKi n=247	Prior BTKi+BCL2i n=100
Overall Response Rate, % (95% CI)^a	82.2 (76.8-86.7)	79.0 (69.7-86.5)
Best Response		
CR, n (%)	4 (1.6)	0 (0.0)
PR, n (%)	177 (71.7)	70 (70.0)
PR-L, n (%)	22 (8.9)	9 (9.0)
SD, n (%)	26 (10.5)	11 (11.0)

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Jacqueline Broadway-Duren, PhD, DNP, APRN, FNP-BC



59-year-old man with CLL and a NOTCH1 mutation who received pirtobrutinib/obinutuzumab/venetoclax



Dr Allan

New York, New York

Clinical Research Background



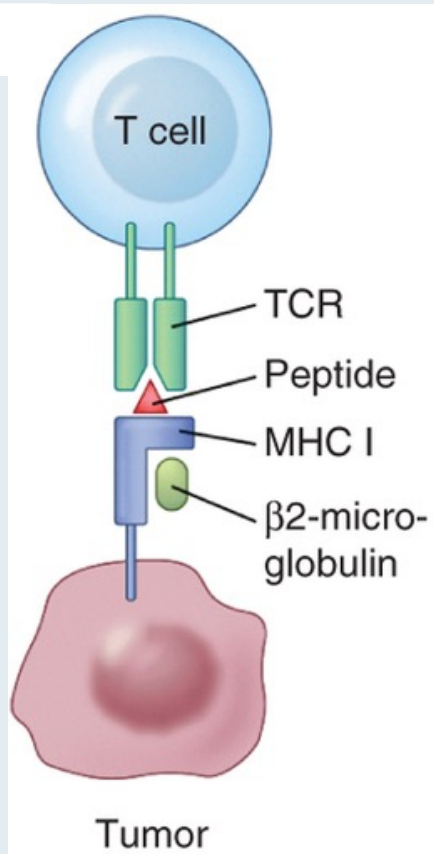
Dr Kittai

Columbus, Ohio

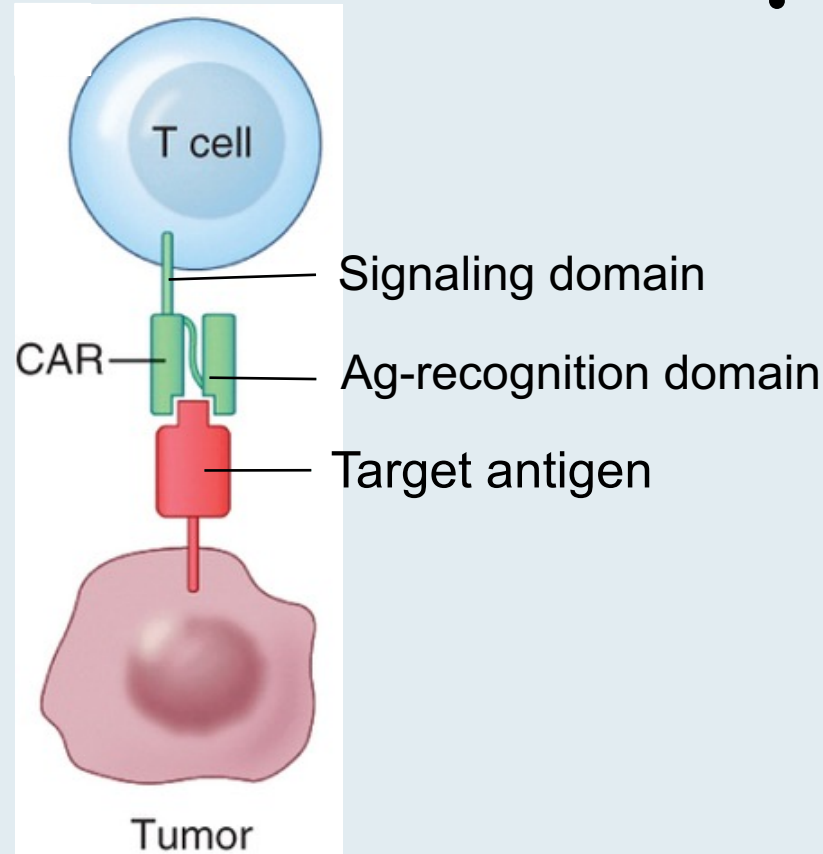
- **CAR T-cell therapy**
- **Transformation**

Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) Modified T Cells

Normal T cell

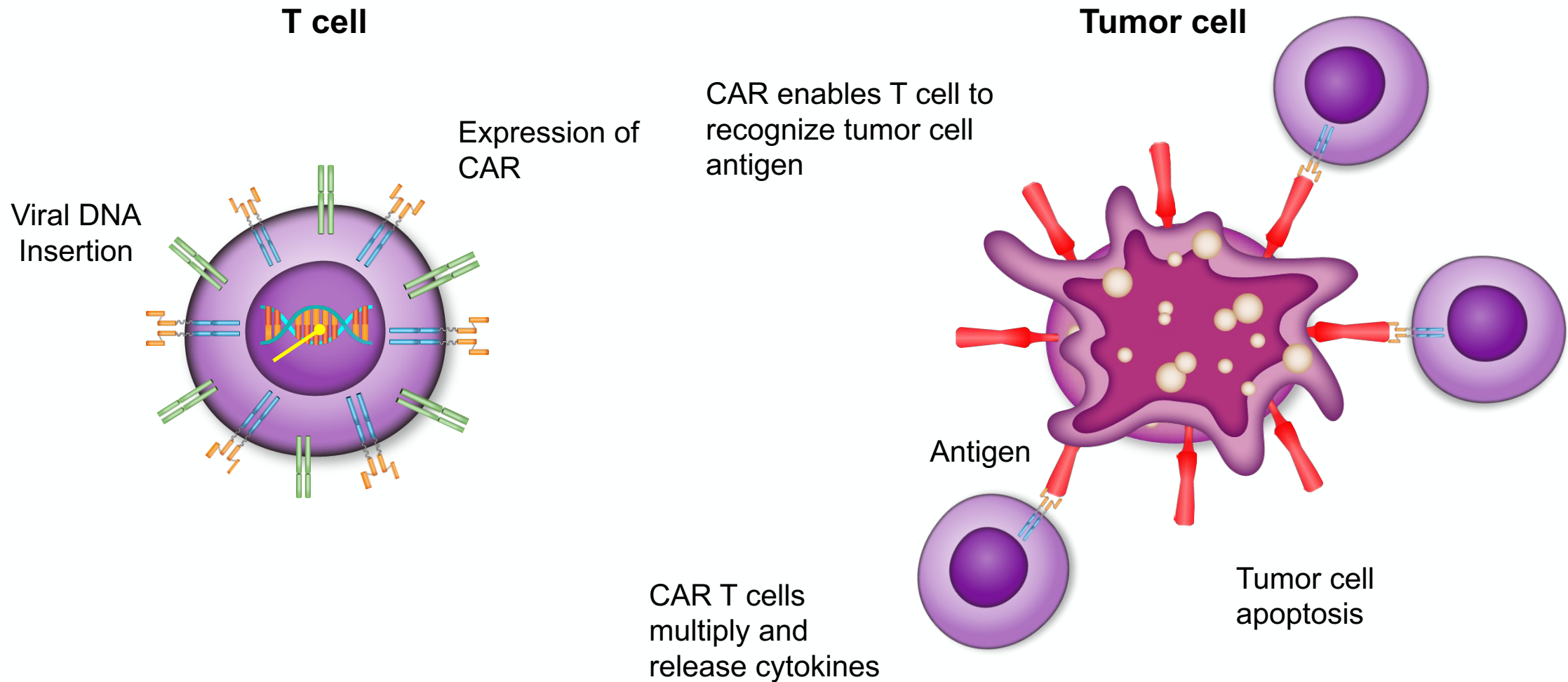


CAR T cell

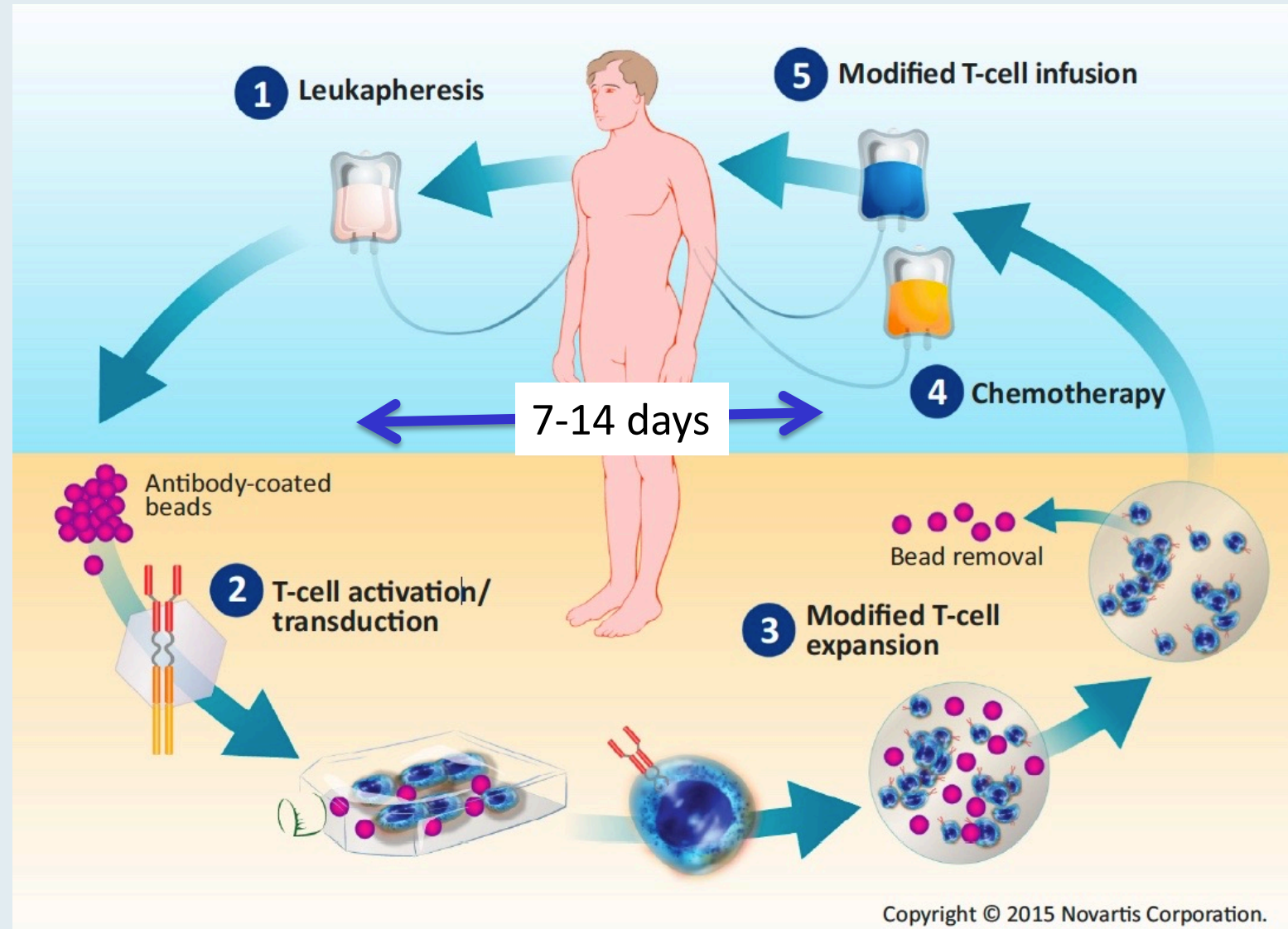


- Genetically engineered T cells altered to express an artificial receptor, CAR

CAR T Cells: Mechanism of Action



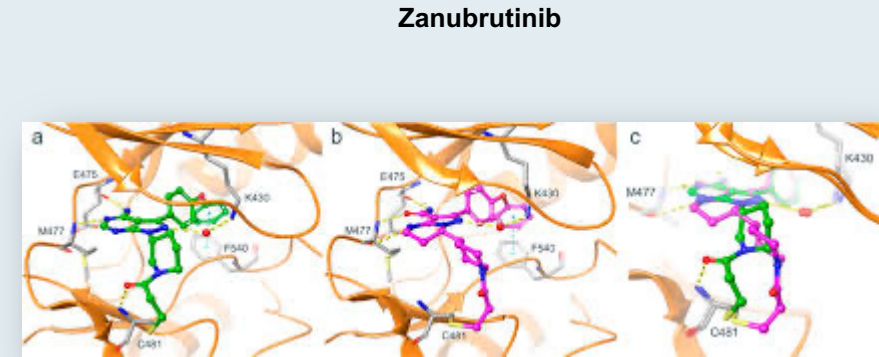
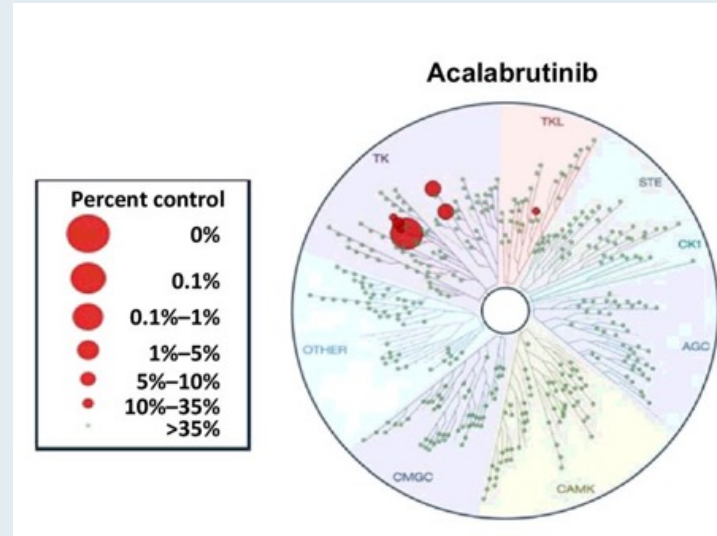
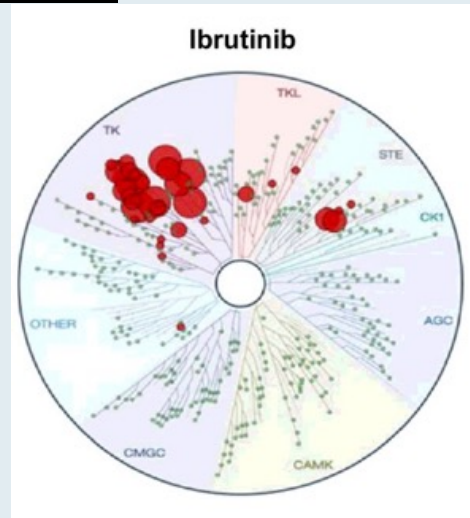
Overview of CAR T-Cell Therapy



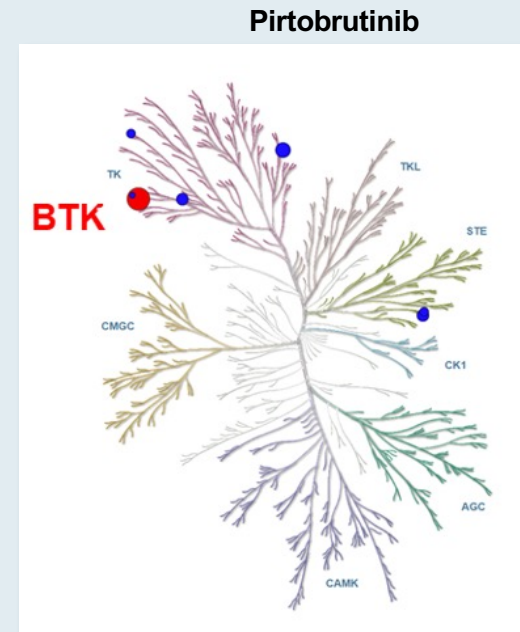
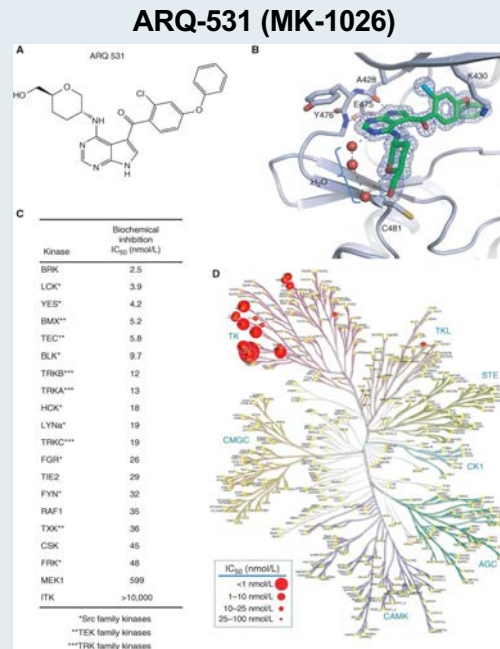
APPENDIX

Overview of BTK Inhibitors for CLL

Irreversible



Reversible



ELEVATE-TN: First-Line Acalabrutinib +/- Obinutuzumab versus Obinutuzumab/Chlorambucil

Acalabrutinib \pm Obinutuzumab versus Obinutuzumab + Chlorambucil in Treatment-Naïve Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Five-Year Follow-Up of ELEVATE-TN

Sharman JP et al.

ASCO 2022;Abstract 7539.

ELEVATE-TN Study Design

TN CLL (N=535)

Stratification

- del(17p), y vs n
- ECOG PS 0-1 vs 2
- Geographic region (N America, W Europe, or other)

R
A
N
D
O
M
I
Z
E

1:1:1

Acalabrutinib^a + Obinutuzumab^b (A+O)

Acalabrutinib^a monotherapy (A)

Obinutuzumab^b + Chlorambucil^b (O+Clb)

Primary endpoint

- PFS (IRC-assessed): A+O vs O+Clb

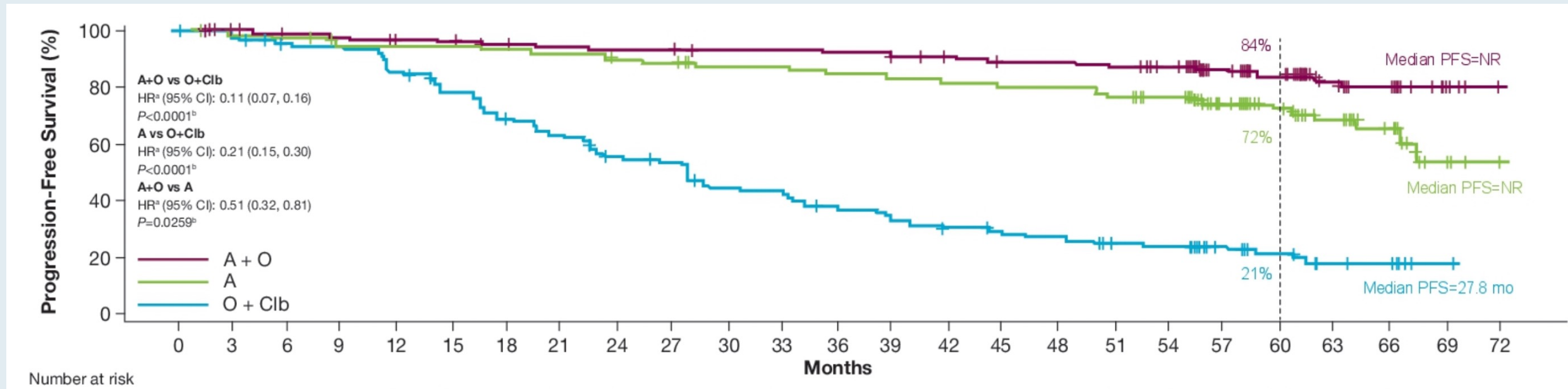
Secondary/other endpoints

- PFS (IRC-assessed): A vs O+Clb
- PFS (INV-assessed)
- ORR (IRC- and INV-assessed)
- Time to next treatment
- OS
- uMRD
- Safety

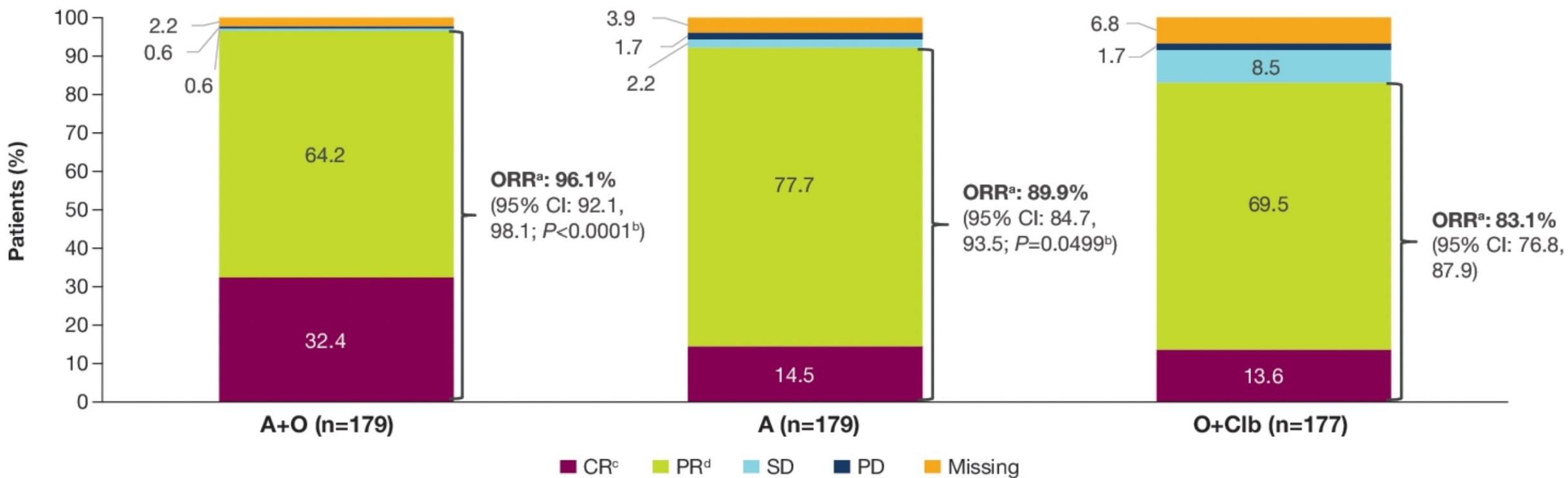
Crossover from O+Clb to A was allowed after IRC-confirmed progression

Note: After interim analysis,⁷ PFS assessments were by investigator only

ELEVATE-TN: Investigator-Assessed PFS



ELEVATE-TN: Investigator-Assessed ORR



ELEVATE-TN: Adverse Events of Clinical Interest

	A+O (n=178)		A (n=179)		O+CIb (n=169)	
	Any Grade	Grade ≥3	Any Grade	Grade ≥3	Any Grade	Grade ≥3
Cardiac events	43 (24.2)	17 (9.6)	39 (21.8)	18 (10.1)	13 (7.7)	3 (1.8)
Atrial fibrillation	11 (6.2)	2 (1.1)	13 (7.3)	2 (1.1)	1 (0.6)	0
Bleeding	88 (49.4)	8 (4.5)	78 (43.6)	6 (3.4)	20 (11.8)	0
Major bleeding ^a	12 (6.7)	8 (4.5)	8 (4.5)	6 (3.4)	2 (1.2)	0
Hypertension	17 (9.6)	8 (4.5)	16 (8.9)	7 (3.9)	6 (3.6)	5 (3.0)
Infections	140 (78.7)	50 (28.1)	135 (75.4)	35 (19.6)	75 (44.4)	14 (8.3)
SPMs	31 (17.4)	14 (7.9)	27 (15.1)	7 (3.9)	7 (4.1)	3 (1.8)
SPMs excluding non-melanoma skin	17 (9.6)	12 (6.7)	13 (7.3)	5 (2.8)	3 (1.8)	2 (1.2)

CLL14: First-Line Venetoclax/Obinutuzumab

Abstract S148

Venetoclax-Obinutuzumab for previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia: 5-year results of the randomized CLL14 study

Othman Al-Sawaf, Can Zhang, Sandra Robrecht, Alex Kotak, Naomi Chang, Anna Maria Fink, Eugen Tausch,
Christof Schneider, Matthias Ritgen, Karl-Anton Kreuzer, Brenda Chyla, Barbara Eichhorst, Yanwen Jiang,
Stephan Stilgenbauer, Michael Hallek, Kirsten Fischer

June 12th, 2022
Clinical CLL Session

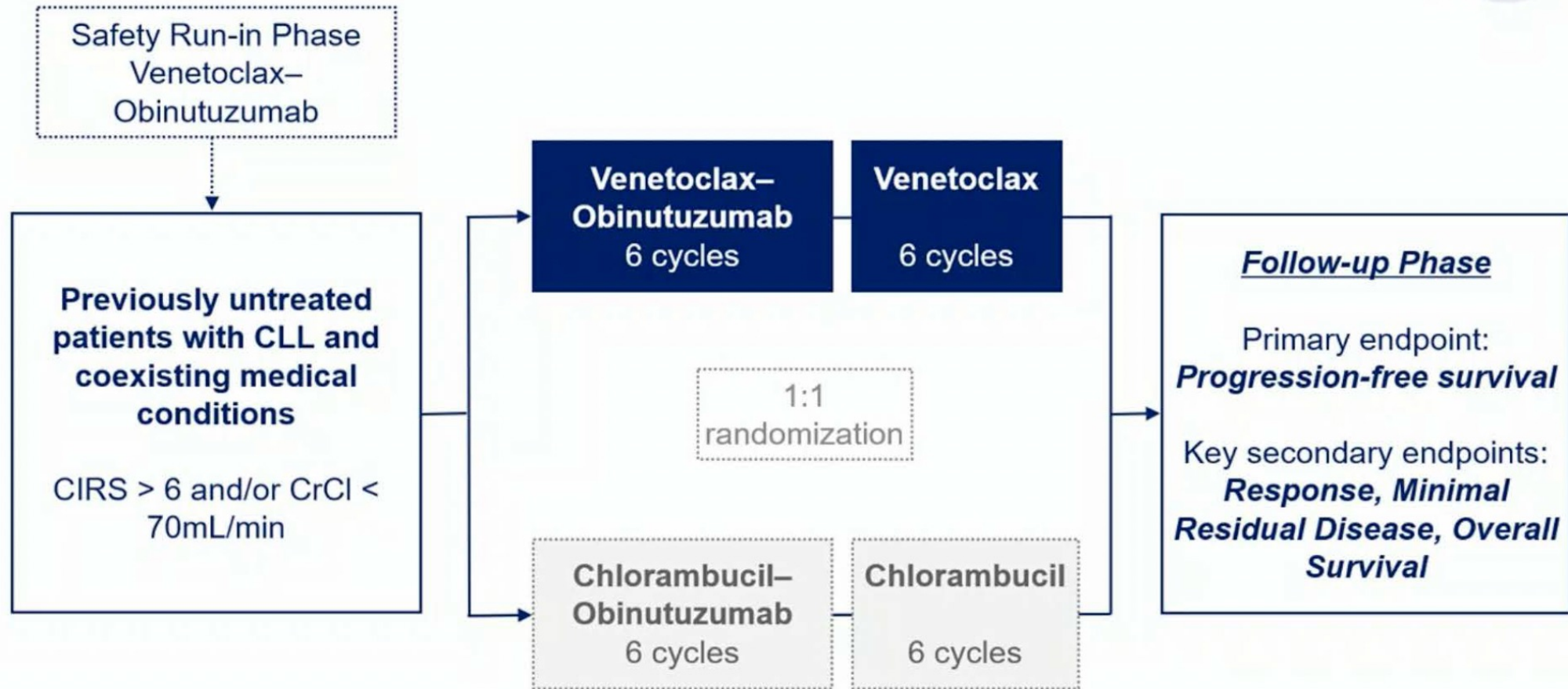


Othman Al-Sawaf

CLL14 Trial Design

TRIAL DESIGN

CLL-14

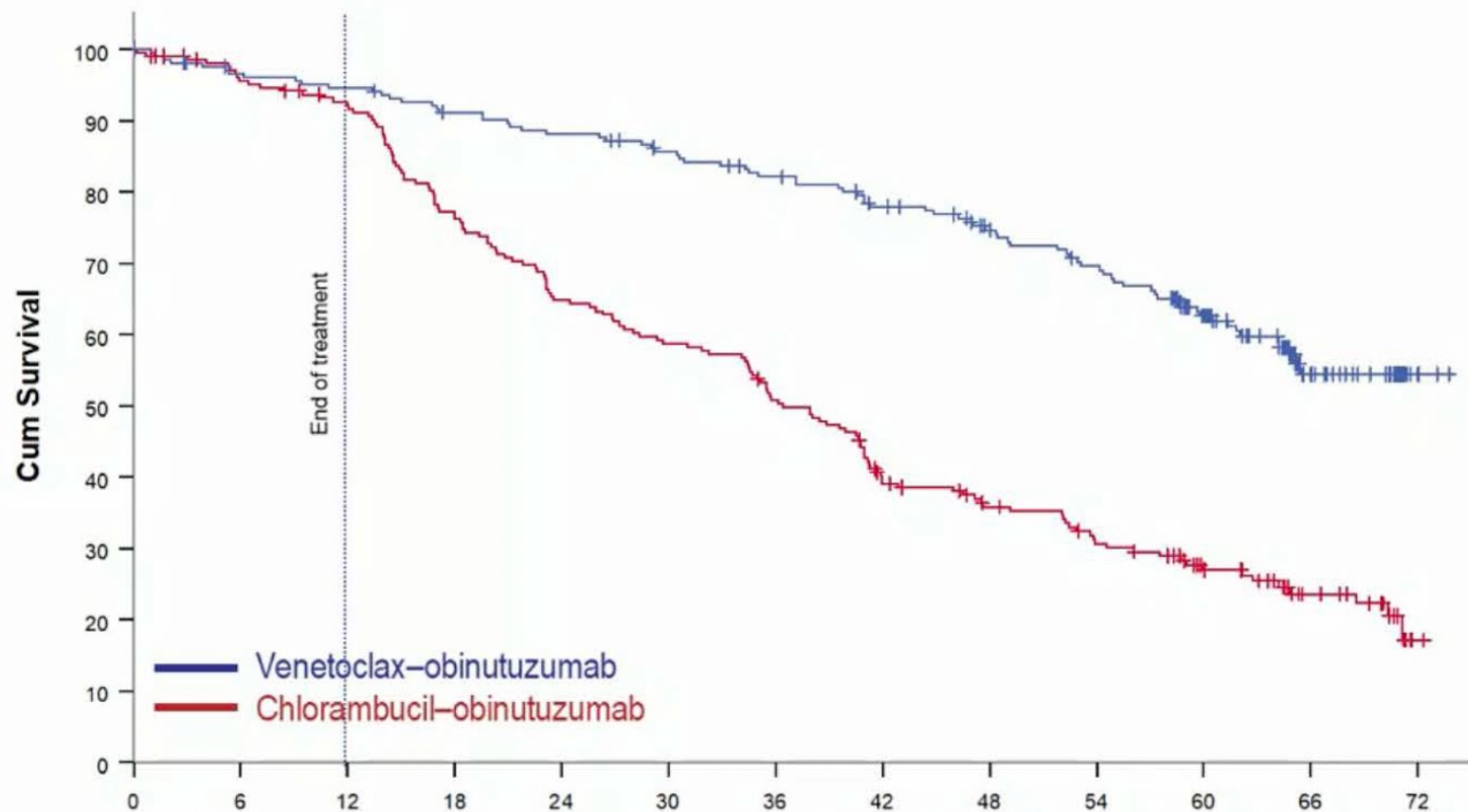


CLL14: Most Frequent Grade ≥III Adverse Events

	Venetoclax-obinutuzumab (N=212)		Chlorambucil-obinutuzumab (N=214)	
	During Treatment	After Treatment	During Treatment	After Treatment
Neutropenia	51.9%	4.0%	47.2%	1.9%
Thrombocytopenia	14.2%	0.5%	15.0%	0.0%
Anemia	7.5%	2.0%	6.1%	0.5%
Febrile neutropenia	4.2%	1.0%	3.3%	0.5%
Leukopenia	2.4%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%
Pneumonia	3.8%	3.0%	3.3%	1.4%
Infusion-related reaction	9.0%	0.0%	9.8%	0.5%
Tumour lysis syndrome	1.4%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%

CLL14: Progression-Free Survival

Median observation time 65.4 months



Median PFS

Ven-Obi: not reached

Clb-Obi: 36.4 months

5-year PFS rate

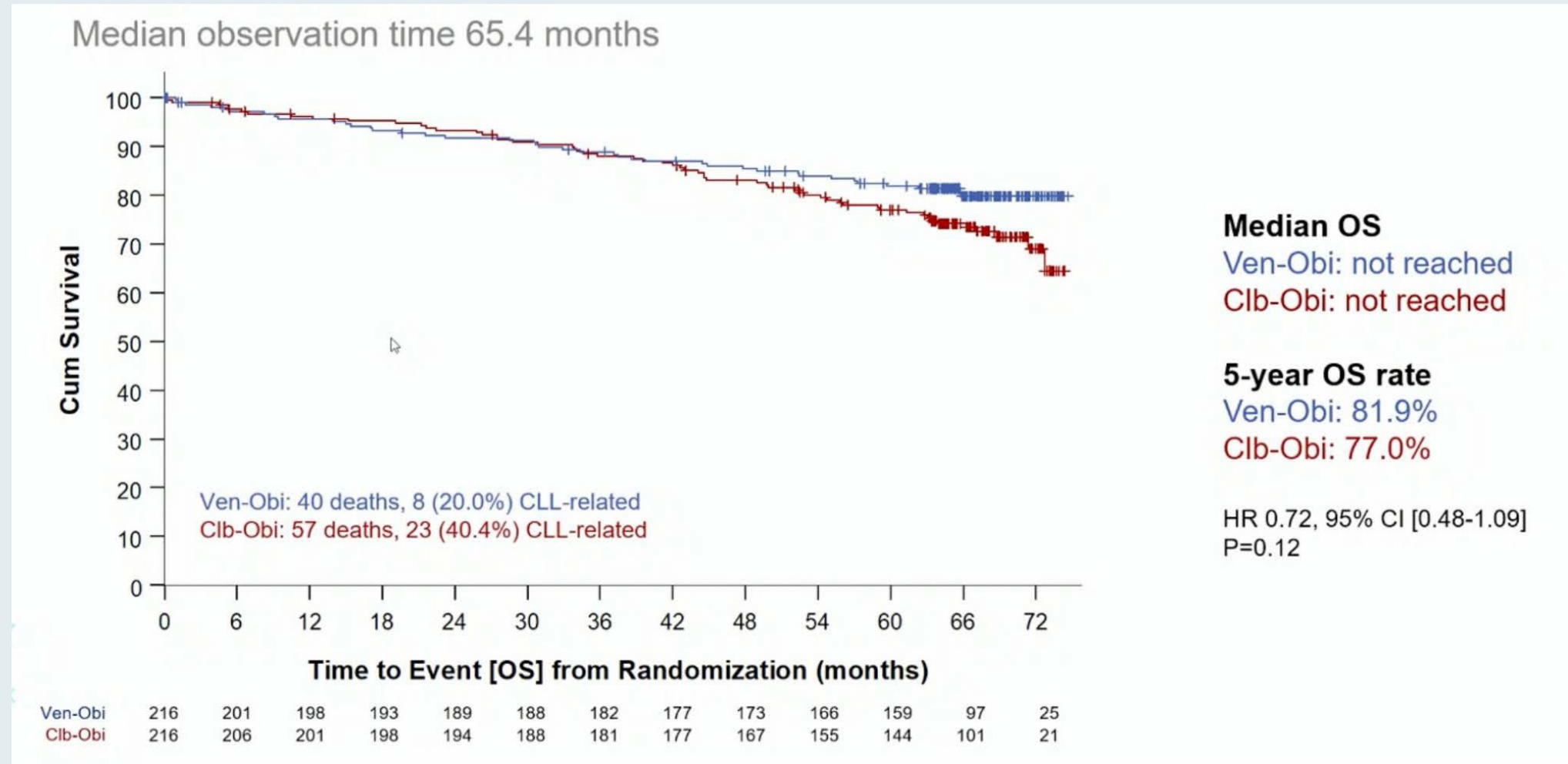
Ven-Obi: 62.6%

Clb-Obi: 27.0%

HR 0.35, 95% CI [0.26-0.46]

P<0.0001

CLL14: Overall Survival



SEQUOIA: First-Line Zanubrutinib versus BR

Lancet Oncol 2022 August;23(8):1031-43.

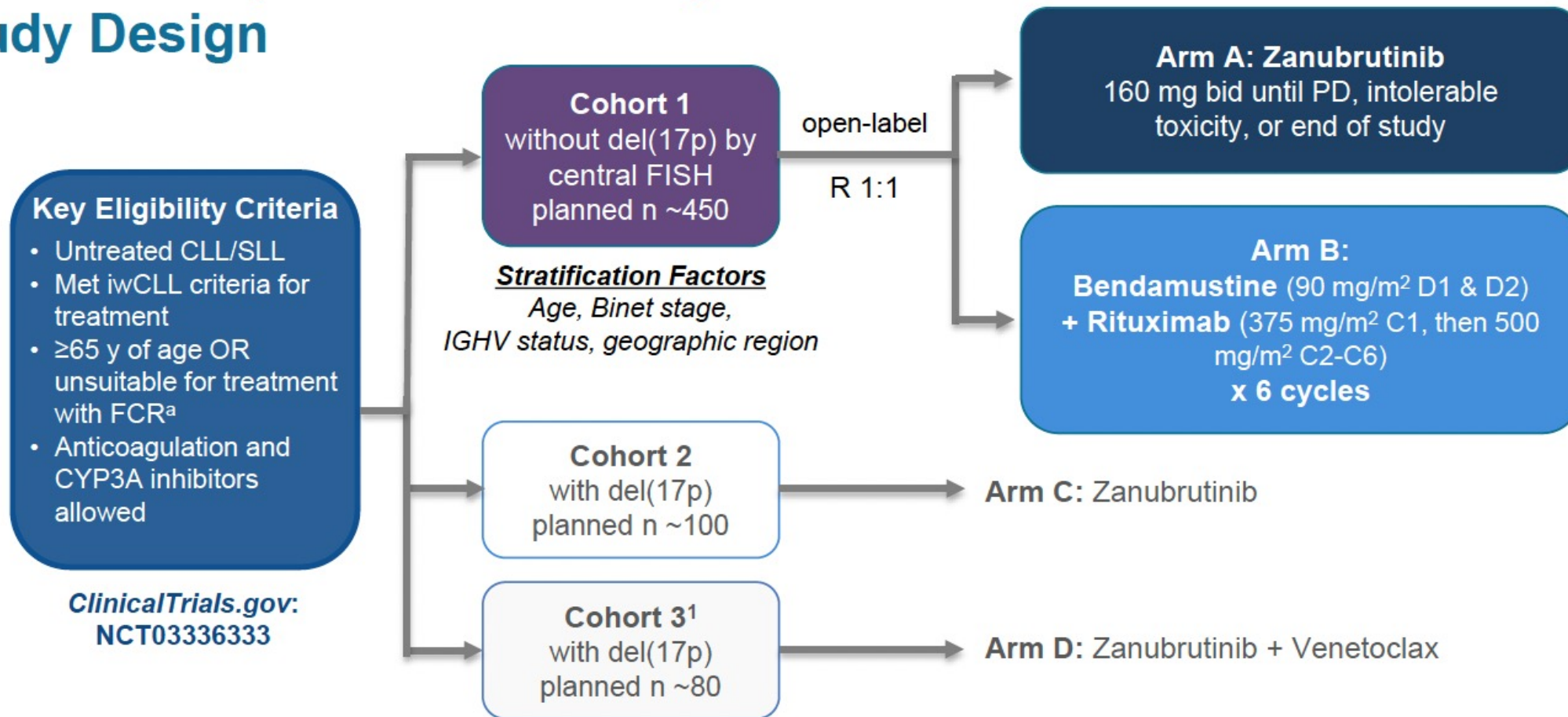
Zanubrutinib versus bendamustine and rituximab in untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia and small lymphocytic lymphoma (SEQUOIA): a randomised, controlled, phase 3 trial



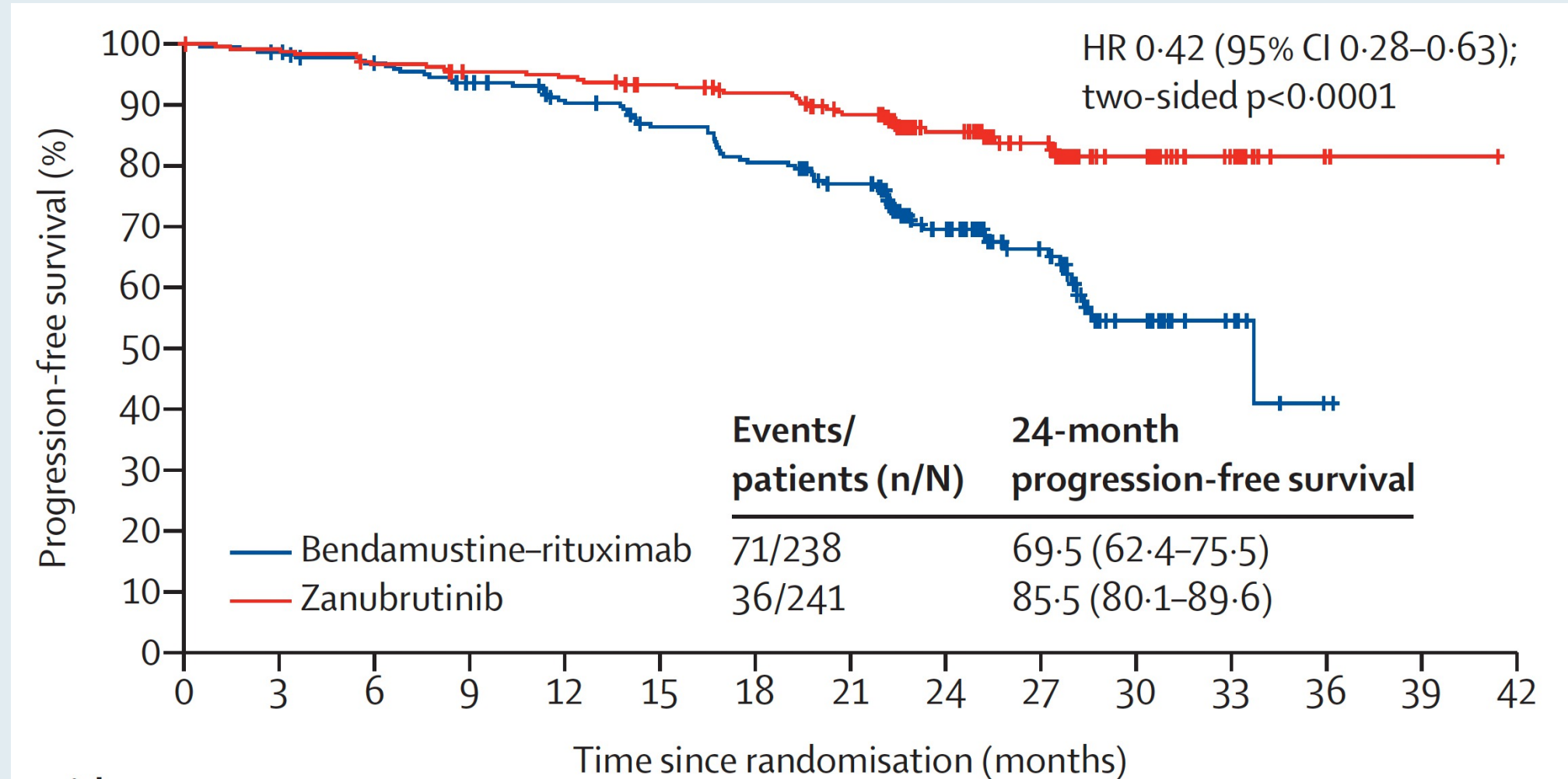
Constantine S Tam, Jennifer R Brown, Brad S Kahl, Paolo Ghia, Krzysztof Giannopoulos, Wojciech Jurczak, Martin Šimkovič, Mazyar Shadman, Anders Österborg, Luca Laurenti, Patricia Walker, Stephen Opat, Henry Chan, Hanna Ciepluch, Richard Greil, Monica Tani, Marek Trněný, Danielle M Brander, Ian W Flinn, Sebastian Grosicki, Emma Verner, Alessandra Tedeschi, Jianyong Li, Tian Tian, Lei Zhou, Carol Marimpietri, Jason C Paik, Aileen Cohen, Jane Huang, Tadeusz Robak, Peter Hillmen**

SEQUOIA Phase III Study Design

SEQUOIA (BGB-3111-304) Study Design



SEQUOIA: Progression-Free Survival by IRC (ITT Population)



SEQUOIA: Adverse Events of Interest

	Patients Without del(17p)				Patients With del(17p)	
	Group A Zanubrutinib (n=240 ^a)		Group B Bendamustine-rituximab (n=227 ^b)		Group C Zanubrutinib (n=111)	
	Any Grade	Grade ≥3	Any Grade	Grade ≥3	Any Grade	Grade ≥3
Any AEI, n (%)	207 (86·3)	96 (40·0)	206 (90·7)	156 (68·7)	103 (92·8)	46 (41·4)
Anaemia	11 (4·6)	1 (0·4)	44 (19·4)	4 (1·8)	6 (5·4)	0 (0·0)
Arthralgia	32 (13·3)	2 (0·8)	20 (8·8)	1 (0·4)	22 (19·8)	1 (0·9)
Atrial fibrillation	8 (3·3)	1 (0·4)	6 (2·6)	3 (1·3)	5 (4·5)	4 (3·6)
Bleeding	108 (45·0)	9 (3·8)	25 (11·0)	4 (1·8)	57 (51·4)	6 (5·4)
Bruising	58 (24·2)	0 (0·0)	9 (4·0)	0 (0·0)	28 (25·2)	0 (0·0)
Major Bleeding	12 (5·0)	9 (3·8)	4 (1·8)	4 (1·8)	8 (7·2)	6 (5·4)
Minor Bleeding	68 (28·3)	0 (0·0)	15 (6·6)	0 (0·0)	34 (30·6)	0 (0·0)
Petechiae	18 (7·5)	1 (0·4)	0 (0·0)	0 (0·0)	5 (4·5)	0 (0·0)
Diarrhoea	33 (13·8)	2 (0·8)	31 (13·7)	5 (2·2)	19 (17·1)	1 (0·9)
Hypertension	34 (14·2)	15 (6·3)	24 (10·6)	11 (4·8)	12 (10·8)	6 (5·4)
Infections	149 (62·1)	39 (16·3)	127 (55·9)	43 (18·9)	79 (71·2)	19 (17·1)
Myalgia	9 (3·8)	0 (0·0)	3 (1·3)	0 (0·0)	6 (5·4)	1 (0·9)
Neutropenia	38 (15·8)	28 (11·7)	129 (56·8)	116 (51·1)	21 (18·9)	18 (16·2)
Other cancers	31 (12·9)	17 (7·1)	20 (8·8)	7 (3·1)	24 (21·6)	7 (6·3)
Dermatologic other cancers	16 (6·7)	2 (0·8)	10 (4·4)	2 (0·9)	17 (15·3)	2 (1·8)
Thrombocytopenia	11 (4·6)	5 (2·1)	40 (17·6)	18 (7·9)	8 (7·2)	1 (0·9)

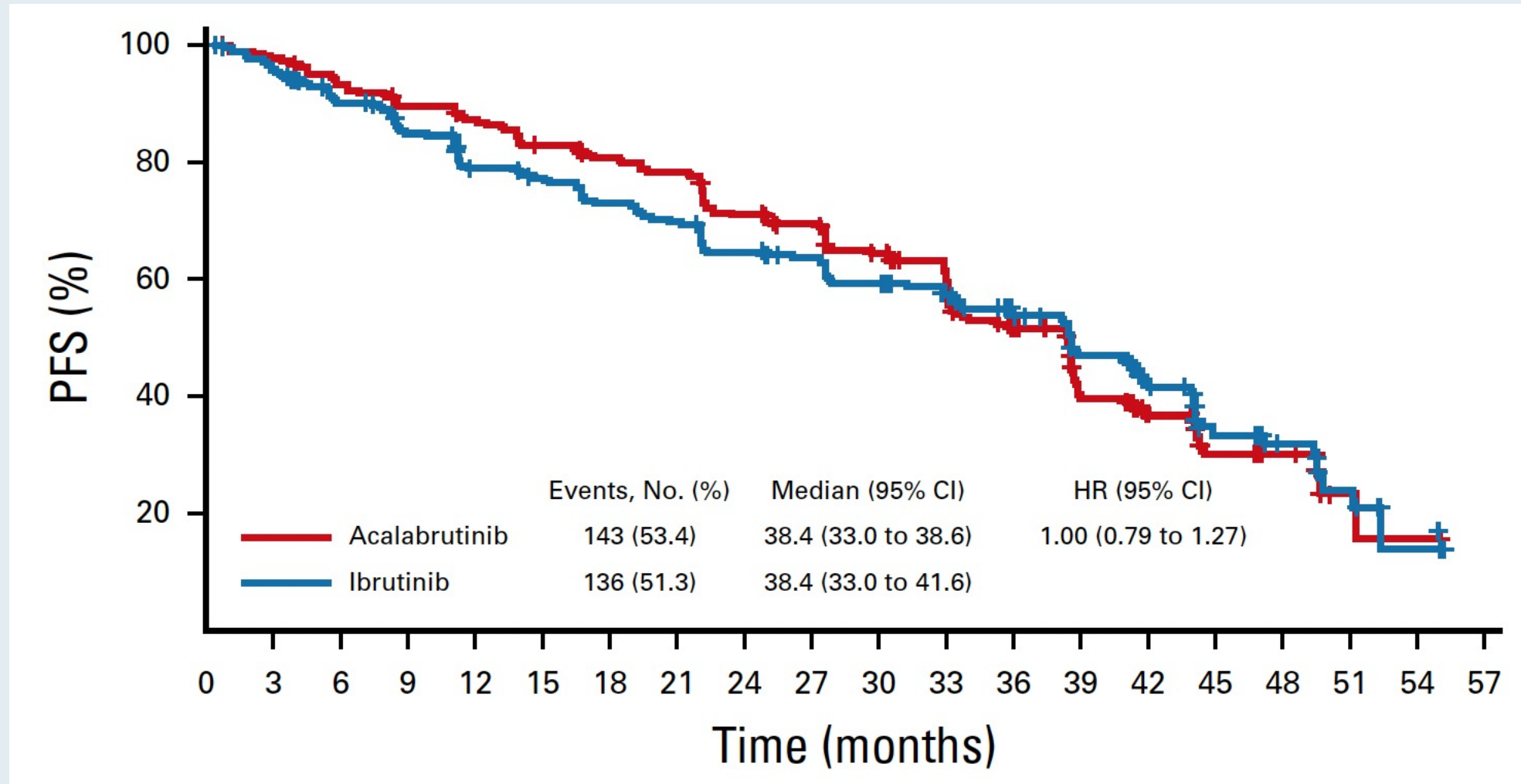
ELEVATE-RR and ALPINE

Acalabrutinib Versus Ibrutinib in Previously Treated Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Results of the First Randomized Phase III Trial

John C. Byrd, MD¹; Peter Hillmen, MD, MBChB, PhD²; Paolo Ghia, MD, PhD^{3,4}; Arnon P. Kater, MD, PhD⁵; Asher Chanan-Khan, MD⁶; Richard R. Furman, MD⁷; Susan O'Brien, MD⁸; Mustafa Nuri Yenerel, MD⁹; Arpad Illés, MD¹⁰; Neil Kay, MD¹¹; Jose A. Garcia-Marco, MD, PhD¹²; Anthony Mato, MD¹³; Javier Pinilla-Ibarz, MD, PhD¹⁴; John F. Seymour, PhD¹⁵; Stephane Lepretre, MD^{16,17}; Stephan Stilgenbauer, MD¹⁸; Tadeusz Robak, PhD¹⁹; Wayne Rothbaum, MS²⁰; Raquel Izumi, PhD²⁰; Ahmed Hamdy, MD²⁰; Priti Patel, MD²¹; Kara Higgins, MS²¹; Sophia Sohoni, MD²¹; and Wojciech Jurczak, MD, PhD²²

J Clin Oncol 2021 November 1;39(31):3441-52.

ELEVATE-RR: Independent Review Committee-Assessed PFS



ELEVATE-RR: Characterization of Adverse Events with Acalabrutinib versus Ibrutinib

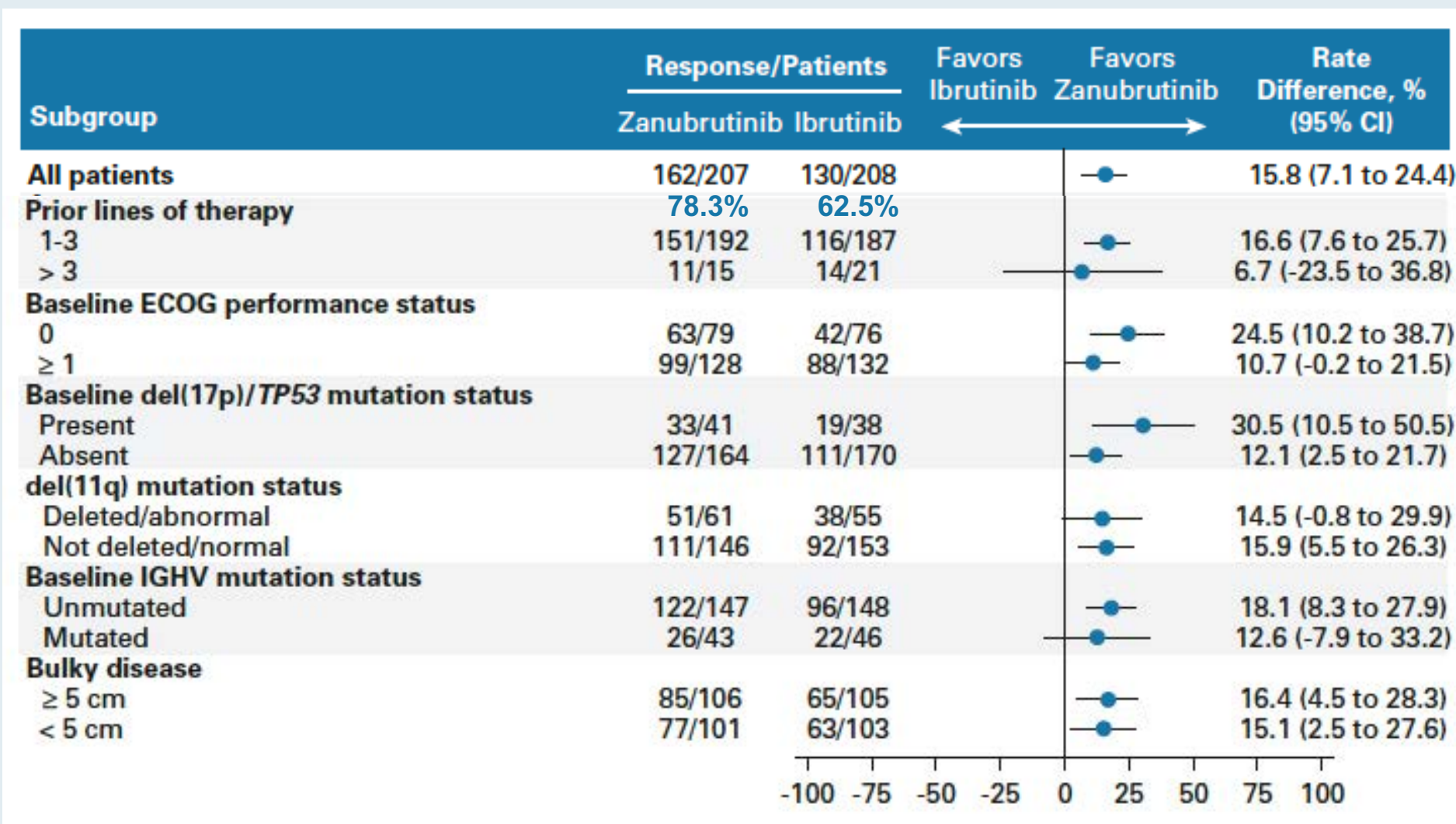
	Incidence, %				Exposure-Adjusted Incidence ^b				Exposure-Adjusted Time With Event ^c			
	Any grade		Grade ≥3		Any grade		Grade ≥3		Any grade		Grade ≥3	
	Acala ^d	Ibru ^e	Acala ^d	Ibru ^e	Acala ^d	Ibru ^e	Acala ^d	Ibru ^e	Acala ^d	Ibru ^e	Acala ^d	Ibru ^e
ECIs												
Cardiac events	24%	30%	9%	10%	1.2	1.9	0.4	0.5	7.1	13.0	0.4	0.2
Afib/flutter	9%	16%*	5%	4%	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.3	3.8	0.3	0.1
HTN ^f	9%	23%*	4%	9%*	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.4	4.1	15.0	1.6	4.0
Bleeding events ^g	38%	51%*	4%	5%	2.4	3.8	0.1	0.2	13.7	24.6	0.1	0.1
Major bleeding events ^h	5% ⁱ	5% ⁱ	4%	5%	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Infections ^k	78%	81%	31%	30%	8.9	10.4	1.6	2.0	14.6	15.6	1.5	1.1
Selected Common AEs (preferred term)												
Diarrhea	35%	46%*	1%	5%*	1.9	2.8	<0.1	0.2	6.7	9.6	<0.1	0.1
Headache	35%*	20%	2%*	0	1.8	1.1	<0.1	0	7.8	5.4	<0.1	0
Cough	29%*	21%	1%	<1%	1.3	1.1	<0.1	<0.1	5.6	4.9	<0.1	<0.1
Fatigue	20%	17%	3%*	0%	0.9	0.9	0.1	0	7.4	7.0	0.6	0
Arthralgia	16%	23%*	0	1%	0.6	1.3	0	<0.1	7.5	10.4	0	<0.1
Back pain	8%	13%*	0	1%	0.3	0.5	0	<0.1	1.9	3.2	0	0.1
Muscle spasms	6%	13%*	0	1%	0.2	0.7	0	<0.1	0.8	10.0	0	0.1
Dyspepsia	4%	12%*	0	0	0.1	0.5	0	0	1.0	2.4	0	0

Zanubrutinib Versus Ibrutinib in Relapsed/ Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma: Interim Analysis of a Randomized Phase III Trial

Peter Hillmen, MBChB, PhD¹; Barbara Eichhorst, MD²; Jennifer R. Brown, MD, PhD³; Nicole Lamanna, MD⁴; Susan M. O'Brien, MD⁵; Constantine S. Tam, MBBS, MD⁶⁻⁹; Lugui Qiu, MD, PhD¹⁰; Maciej Kazmierczak, MD, PhD¹¹; Keshu Zhou, MD, PhD¹²; Martin Šimkovič, MD, PhD^{13,14}; Jiří Mayer, MD¹⁵; Amanda Gillespie-Twardy, MD¹⁶; Mazyar Shadman, MD, MPH^{17,18}; Alessandra Ferrajoli, MD¹⁹; Peter S. Ganly, BMBCh, PhD²⁰; Robert Weinkove, MBBS, PhD^{21,22}; Sebastian Grosicki, MD, PhD²³; Andrzej Mital, MD, PhD²⁴; Tadeusz Robak, MD, PhD²⁵; Anders Österborg, MD, PhD^{26,27}; Habte A. Yimer, MD²⁸; Tommi Salmi, MD²⁹; Meng Ji, MD³⁰; Jessica Yecies, PhD²⁹; Adam Idoine, PhD²⁹; Kenneth Wu, PhD²⁹; Jane Huang, MD²⁹; and Wojciech Jurczak, MD, PhD³¹

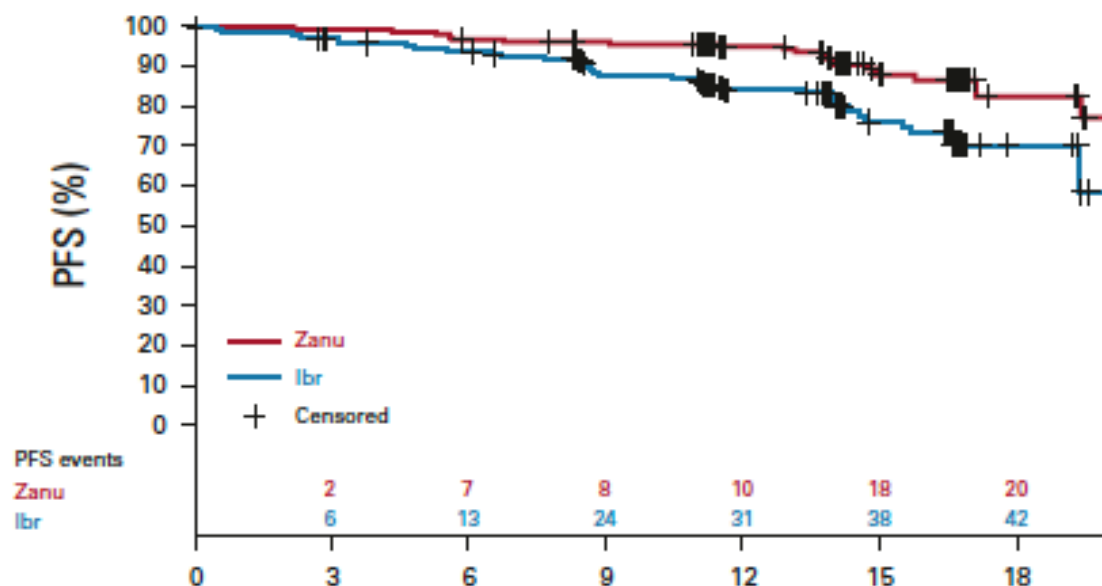
J Clin Oncol 2023 February 10;41(5):1035-45.

ALPINE: Forest Plot of Overall Response



ALPINE: Progression-Free Survival

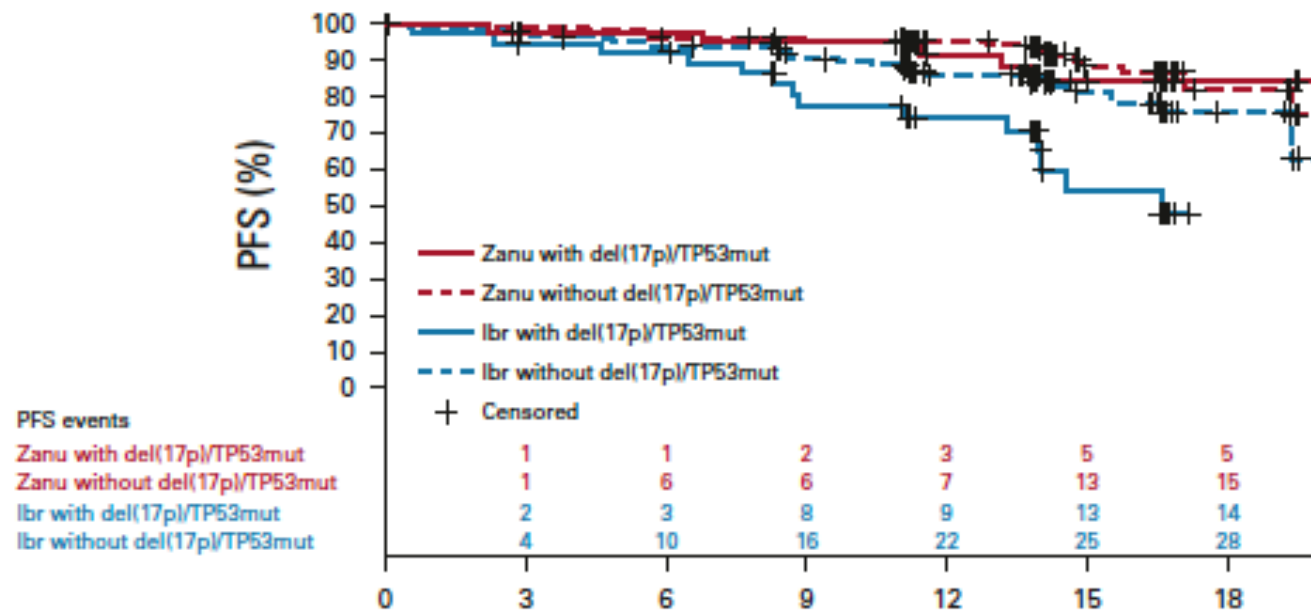
All Patients



Time Since Random Assignment (months)

Zanubrutinib **Ibrutinib**
12m PFS **94.9%** **84.0%**

Del(17p)/TP53



Time Since Random Assignment (months)

Zanubrutinib **Ibrutinib**
12m PFS **91.6%** **74.4%**

ALPINE: Select Adverse Events

Adverse event (AE)	Zanubrutinib (n = 204)	Ibrutinib (n = 207)
AE leading to treatment discontinuation	7.8%	13.0%
Atrial fibrillation/flutter	2.5%	10.1%
Cardiac disorder	13.7%	25.1%
Neutropenia	28.4%	21.7%
Grade ≥ 3 infections	12.7%	17.9%
Major hemorrhagic events	2.9%	3.9%

original reports

3 Acalabrutinib Versus Ibrutinib in Previously Treated Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Results of the First Randomized Phase III Trial -- ELEVATE RR

John C. Byrd, MD¹; Peter Hillmen, MD, MBChB, PhD²; Paolo Ghia, MD, PhD^{3,4}; Arnon P. Kater, MD, PhD⁵; Asher Chanan-Khan, MD⁶; Richard R. Furman, MD⁷; Susan O'Brien, MD⁸; Mustafa Nuri Yenerel, MD⁹; Arpad Illés, MD¹⁰; Neil Kay, MD¹¹; Jose A. Garcia-Marco, MD, PhD¹²; Anthony Mato, MD¹³; Javier Pinilla-Ibarz, MD, PhD¹⁴; John F. Seymour, PhD¹⁵; Stephane Lepretre, MD^{16,17}; Stephan Stilgenbauer, MD¹⁸; Tadeusz Robak, PhD¹⁹; Wayne Rothbaum, MS²⁰; Raquel Izumi, PhD²⁰; Ahmed Hamdy, MD²⁰; Priti Patel, MD²¹; Kara Higgins, MS²¹; Sophia Sohoni, MD²¹; and Wojciech Jurczak, MD, PhD²²

J Clin Oncol 2021 November 1;39(31):3441-52.

original reports

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J Clin Oncol 2023;[Online ahead of print].

ELEVATE-RR and ALPINE: Cardiac, Hypertension and Bleeding Events

	ELEVATE-RR ¹				ALPINE ²			
	Acalabrutinib (n = 266)		Ibrutinib (n = 263)		Zanubrutinib (n = 324)		Ibrutinib (n = 324)	
	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3
Any cardiac event	24.1%	8.6%	30.0%	9.5%	21.3%	NR	29.6%	NR
Atrial fibrillation/flutter	9.4%	4.9%	16.4%	3.8%	5.2%	2.5%	13.3%	4.0\$
Hypertension	8.6%	4.1%	23.2%	9.1%	23.5%	15.1%	22.8%	13.6%
Hemorrhage	38.0%	3.8%	51.3%	4.6%	42.3%	3.4%	41.4%	3.7%

NR = not reported

¹ Byrd JC et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2021;39:3441-2452; ² Brown JR et al. *N Eng J Med* 2022 December 13;[Online ahead of print].

ELEVATE-RR and ALPINE: Cytopenias and Infections

	ELEVATE-RR ¹				ALPINE ²			
	Acalabrutinib (n = 266)		Ibrutinib (n = 263)		Zanubrutinib (n = 324)		Ibrutinib (n = 324)	
	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3
Anemia	21.8%	11.7%	18.6%	12.9%	15.4%	2.2%	16.4%	2.5%
Thrombocytopenia	15.8%	10.2%	13.7%	6.8%	13.0%	3.4%	15.4%	5.2%
Neutropenia	23.3%	21.8%	25.9%	24.0%	29.3%	21.0%	24.4%	18.2%
Infections	78.2%	30.8%	81.4%	30.0%	71.3%	26.5%	73.1%	28.1%
ILD/pneumonitis*	2.6%	0.4%	6.5%	0.8%	5.9%	NR	8.0%	NR

NR = not reported

* Pneumonia only

¹ Byrd JC et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2021;39:3441-2452; ² Brown JR et al. *N Eng J Med* 2022 December 13;[Online ahead of print].

ELEVATE-RR and ALPINE: Common Non-Hematologic Adverse Events

	ELEVATE-RR ¹				ALPINE ^{2,3}			
	Acalabrutinib (n = 266)		Ibrutinib (n = 263)		Zanubrutinib (n = 324)		Ibrutinib (n = 324)	
	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3
Diarrhea	34.6%	1.1%	46.0%	4.9%	16.0%	1.5%*	24.1%	0.9%*
Headache	34.6%	1.5%	20.2%	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fatigue	20.3%	3.4%	16.7%	0	9.6%	0.9%*	13.3%	0.9%
Arthralgia	15.8%	0	22.8%	0.8%	14.5%	NR	16.4%	NR
Rash	9.8%	0.8%	12.5%	0	10.2%	1.2%*	12.3%	0.9%*
Secondary primary malignancies	18.8%	8.6%	13.7%	5.7%	12.3%	13.3%	13.3%	5.2%

NR = not reported

¹ Byrd JC et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2021;39:3441-2452; ² Brown JR et al. *N Eng J Med* 2022 December 13;[Online ahead of print];

³ Hillmen P et al. EHA 2021;Abstract S145; * Zanubrutinib prescribing information, revised 1/2023.

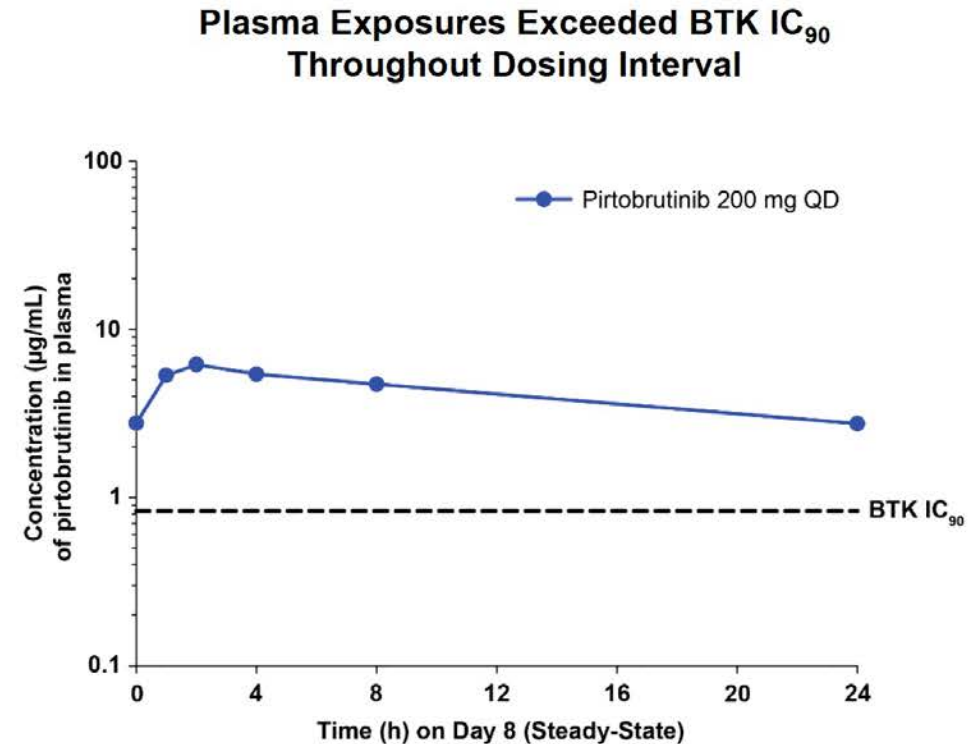
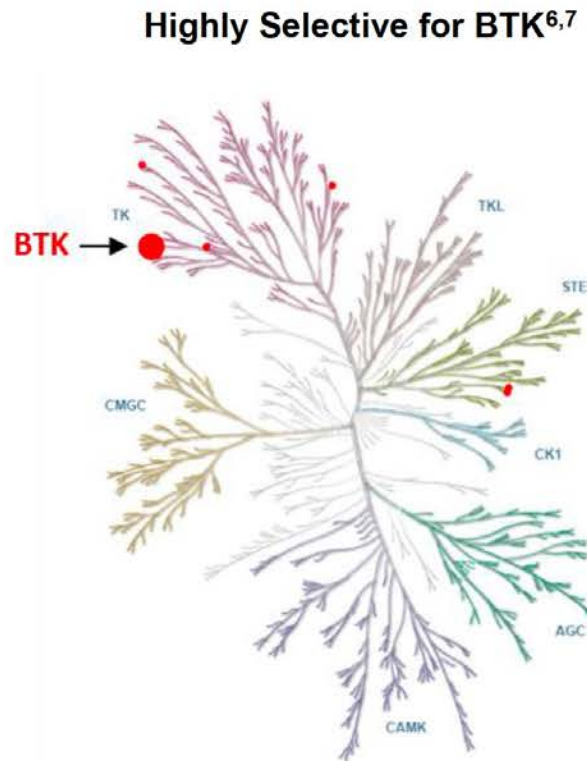
BRUIN: Pirtobrutinib

ASH 2022;Abstract 961.

Efficacy of Pirtobrutinib in Covalent BTK-Inhibitor Pre-Treated Relapsed / Refractory CLL/SLL: Additional Patients and Extended Follow-up from the Phase 1/2 BRUIN Study

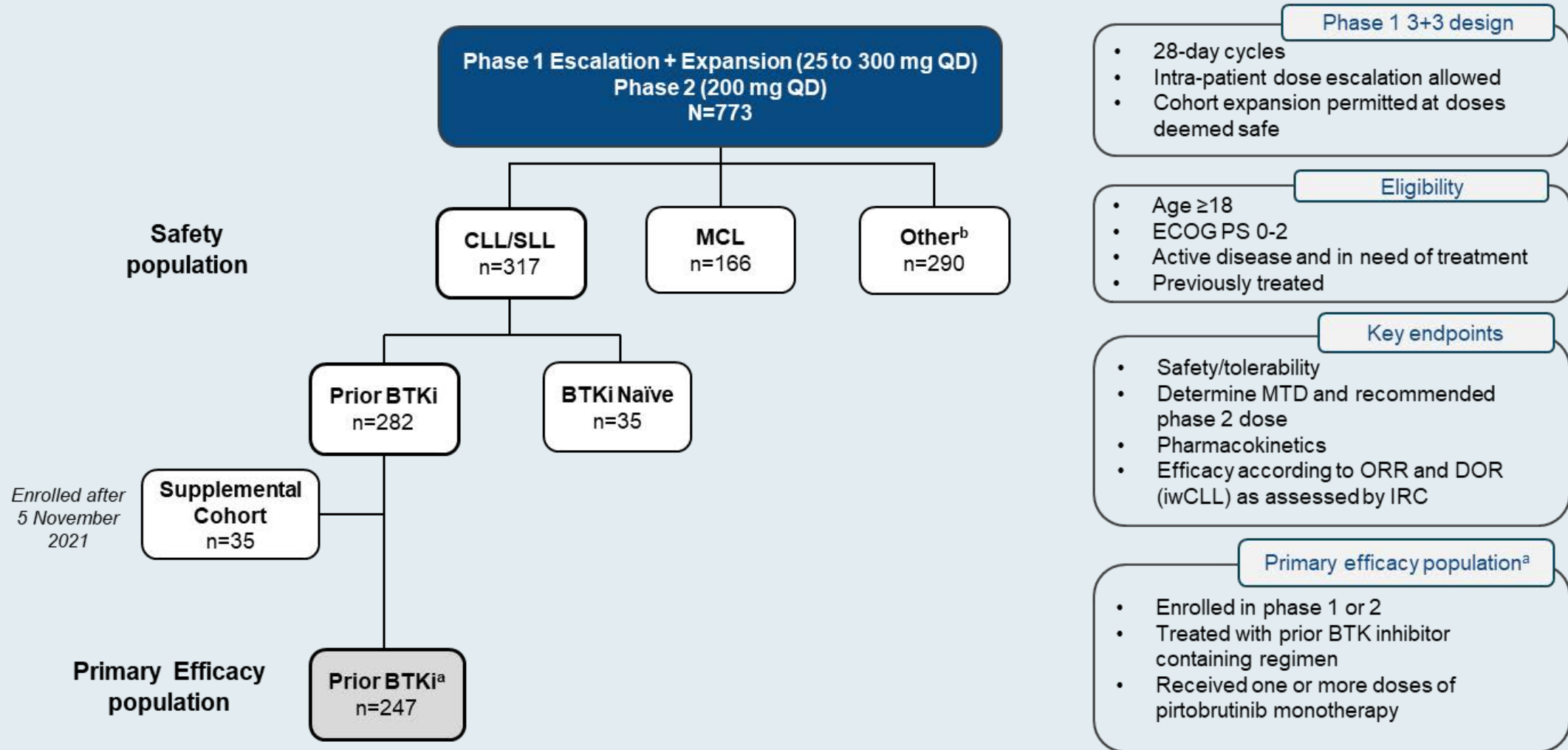
Anthony R. Mato¹, Jennifer A. Woyach², Jennifer R. Brown³, Paolo Ghia⁴, Krish Patel⁵, Toby A. Eyre⁶, Talha Munir⁷, Ewa Lech-Maranda⁸, Nicole Lamanna⁹, Constantine S. Tam¹⁰, Nirav N. Shah¹¹, Catherine C. Coombs¹², Chaitra S. Ujjani¹³, Manish R. Patel¹⁴, Bitu Fakhri¹⁵, Chan Y. Cheah¹⁶, Alvaro J. Alencar¹⁷, Jonathon B. Cohen¹⁸, James N. Gerson¹⁹, Ian W. Flinn²⁰, Shuo Ma²¹, Deepa Jagadeesh²², Joanna M. Rhodes²³, Francisco Hernandez-Ilizaliturri²⁴, John F. Seymour¹⁰, Pier Luigi Zinzani²⁵, Minna Balbas²⁶, Binoj Nair²⁶, Paolo Abada²⁶, Chunxiao Wang²⁷, Amy S. Ruppert²⁷, Denise Wang²⁶, Donald E. Tsai²⁶, William G. Wierda²⁸, Wojciech Jurczak²⁹

Pirtobrutinib Is a Highly Selective, Noncovalent (Reversible) BTK Inhibitor



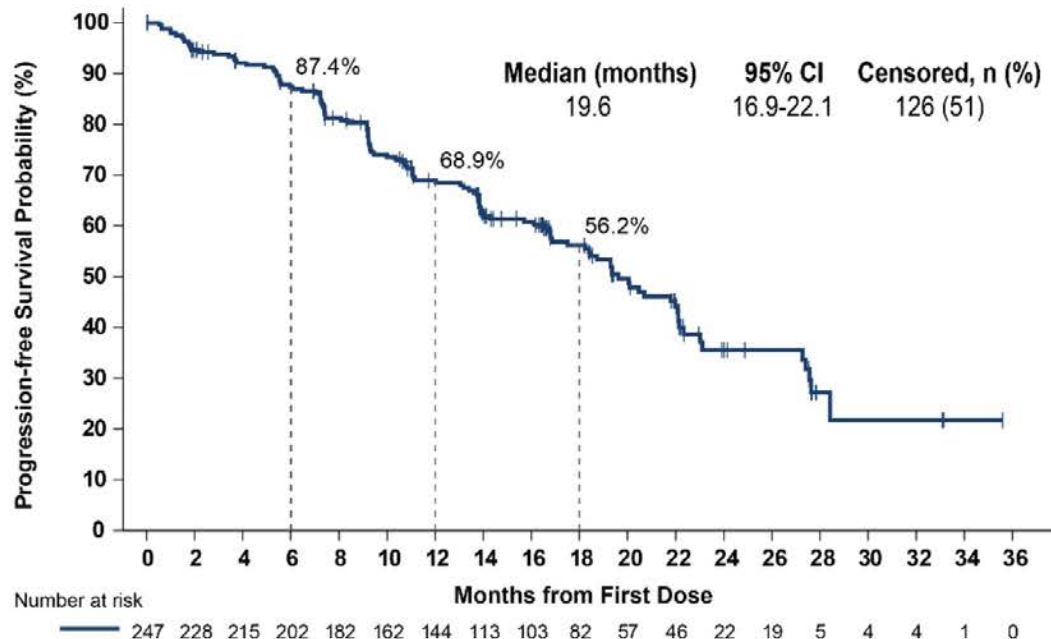
- Inhibits both wildtype and C481-mutant BTK with equal low nM potency, and has favorable oral pharmacology that enables continuous BTK inhibition throughout the dosing interval regardless of intrinsic rate of BTK turnover
- Pirtobrutinib is well tolerated and demonstrates promising efficacy in poor-prognosis B-cell malignancy patients following prior therapy, including prior cBTKi¹

Phase I/II BRUIN Study Design



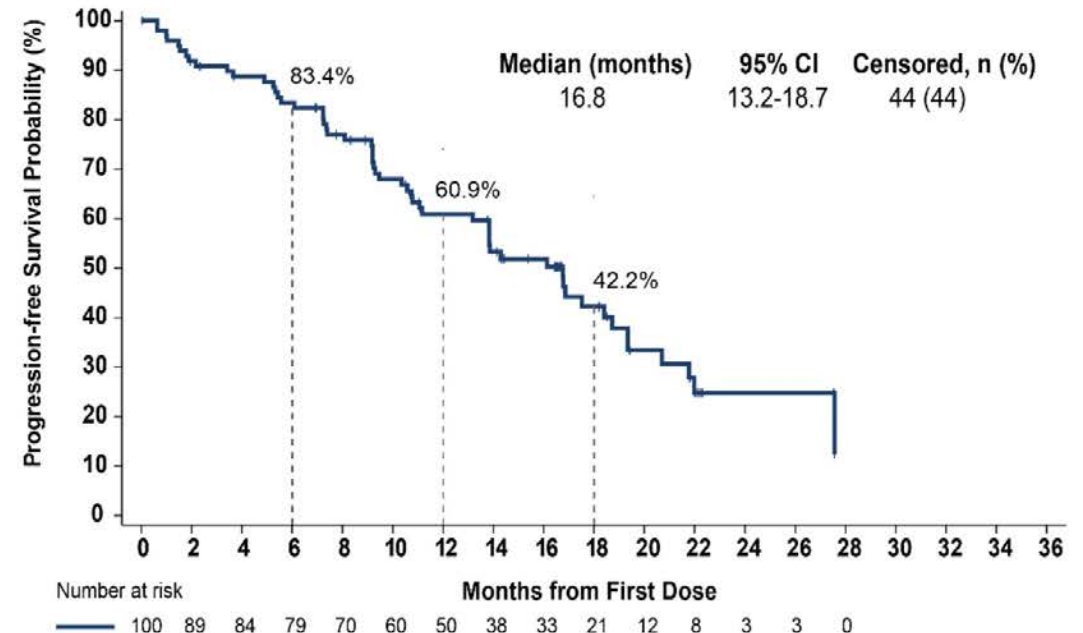
BRUIN: Progression-Free Survival in Patients with CLL/SLL Who Received Prior BTKi Treatment

All prior BTKi patients
Median prior lines = 3



- Median follow-up of 19.4 months for patients who received prior BTKi

Prior BTKi and BCL2i patients
Median prior lines = 5



- Median follow-up of 18.2 months for patients who received prior BTKi and BCL2i

BRUIN: Pirtobrutinib Safety Profile

All Doses and Patients (N=773)				
Adverse Event (AEs)	Treatment-Emergent AEs, (≥15%), %		Treatment-Related AEs, %	
	Any Grade	Grade ≥ 3	Any Grade	Grade ≥ 3
Fatigue	28.7%	2.1%	9.3%	0.8%
Diarrhea	24.2%	0.9%	9.3%	0.4%
Neutropenia ^a	24.2%	20.4%	14.7%	11.5%
Contusion	19.4%	0.0%	12.8%	0.0%
Cough	17.5%	0.1%	2.3%	0.0%
Covid-19	16.7%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%
Nausea	16.2%	0.1%	4.7%	0.1%
Dyspnea	15.5%	1.0%	3.0%	0.1%
Anemia	15.4%	8.8%	5.2%	2.1%
AEs of Special Interest ^b	Any Grade	Grade ≥ 3	Any Grade	Grade ≥ 3
Bruising ^c	23.7%	0.0%	15.1%	0.0%
Rash ^d	12.7%	0.5%	6.0%	0.4%
Arthralgia	14.4%	0.6%	3.5%	0.0%
Hemorrhage/Hematoma ^e	11.4%	1.8%	4.0%	0.6%
Hypertension	9.2%	2.3%	3.4%	0.6%
Atrial fibrillation/flutter ^{f,g}	2.8%	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%

Median time on treatment for the overall safety population was 9.6 months
Discontinuations due to treatment-related AEs occurred in 2.6% (n=20) of all patients
Dose reductions due to treatment-related AEs occurred in 4.5% (n=35) of all patients
Overall and CLL/SLL safety profiles are consistent^h

CAR T-Cell Therapy

Nature 2022;[Online ahead of print].

Article

Decade-long leukaemia remissions with persistence of CD4⁺ CAR T cells

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-04390-6>

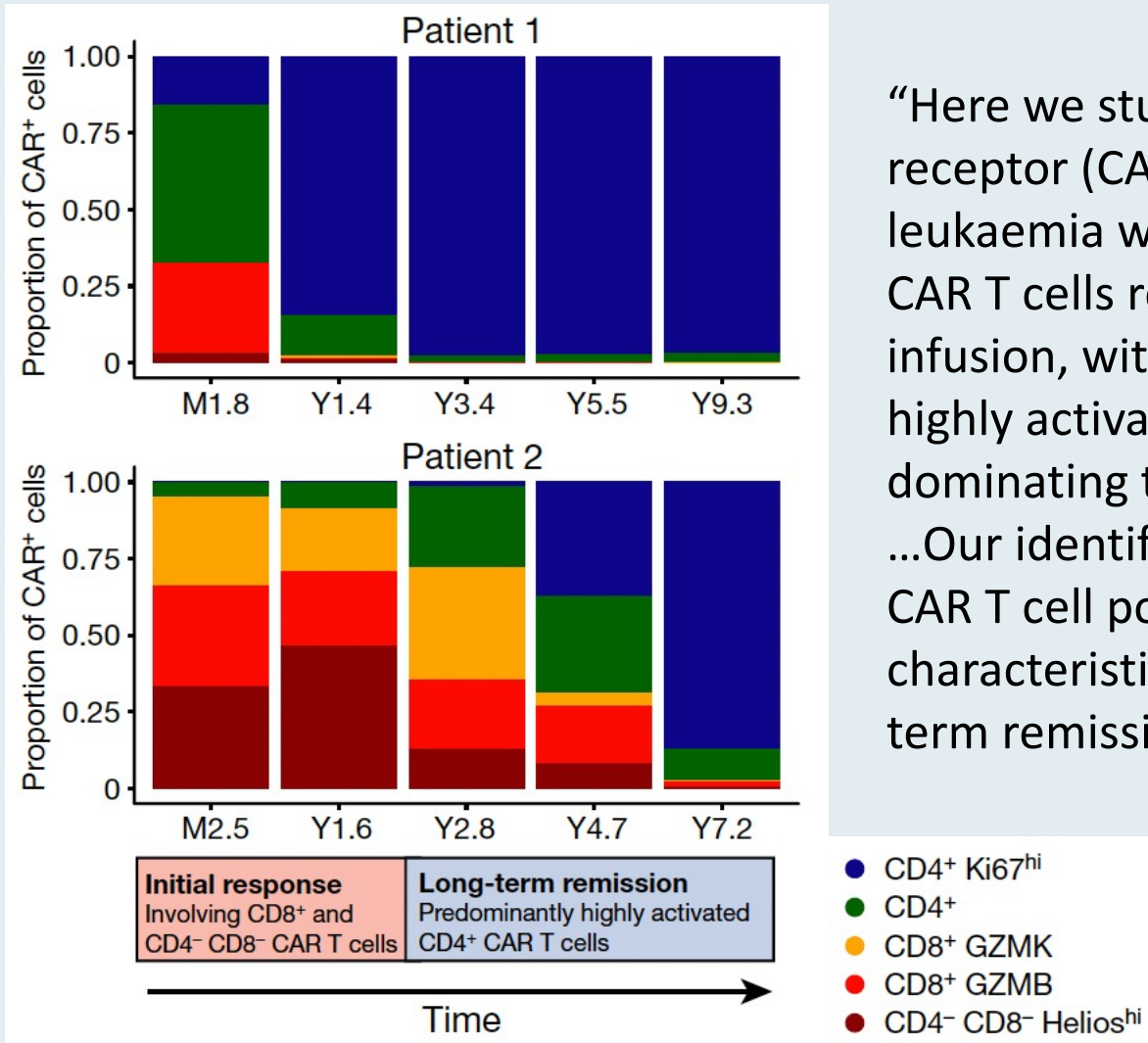
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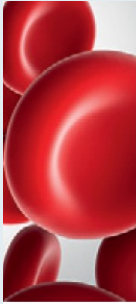
Published online: 02 February 2022

J. Joseph Melenhorst^{1,2,3,4,5,15,16}✉, Gregory M. Chen^{6,15}, Meng Wang^{1,2,3,14}, David L. Porter^{3,7,15}, Changya Chen^{8,9}, McKensie A. Collins^{1,2,3,10}, Peng Gao^{8,9}, Shovik Bandyopadhyay¹⁰, Hongxing Sun^{1,2,3}, Ziran Zhao^{1,2,3}, Stefan Lundh^{1,2,3}, Iulian Pruteanu-Malinici¹¹, Christopher L. Nobles¹², Sayantan Maji^{1,2,3}, Noelle V. Frey³, Saar I. Gill³, Lifeng Tian^{1,3}, Irina Kulikovskaya^{1,2,3}, Minnal Gupta^{1,2,3}, David E. Ambrose^{1,2,3}, Megan M. Davis^{1,2,3}, Joseph A. Fraietta^{1,2,3,12}, Jennifer L. Brogdon¹¹, Regina M. Young^{1,2,3}, Anne Chew^{1,2,3}, Bruce L. Levine^{1,2,3}, Donald L. Siegel^{1,2,13}, Cécile Alanio^{4,5,14}, E. John Wherry^{4,5,14}, Frederic D. Bushman¹², Simon F. Lacey^{1,2,3}, Kai Tan^{2,4,6,9,10,16}✉ & Carl H. June^{1,2,3,4,5,16}✉

Analysis of CD3+ CAR T Cells Using CyTOF Across Multiple Time Points



“Here we studied long-lasting CD19-redirected chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cells in two patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia who achieved a complete remission in 2010. CAR T cells remained detectable more than ten years after infusion, with sustained remission in both patients. Notably, a highly activated CD4⁺ population emerged in both patients, dominating the CAR T cell population at the later time points... Our identification and characterization of these unexpected CAR T cell populations provide novel insight into the CAR T cell characteristics associated with anti-cancer response and long-term remission in leukaemia.”



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Blood 2022 March 24;139(12):1794-806.

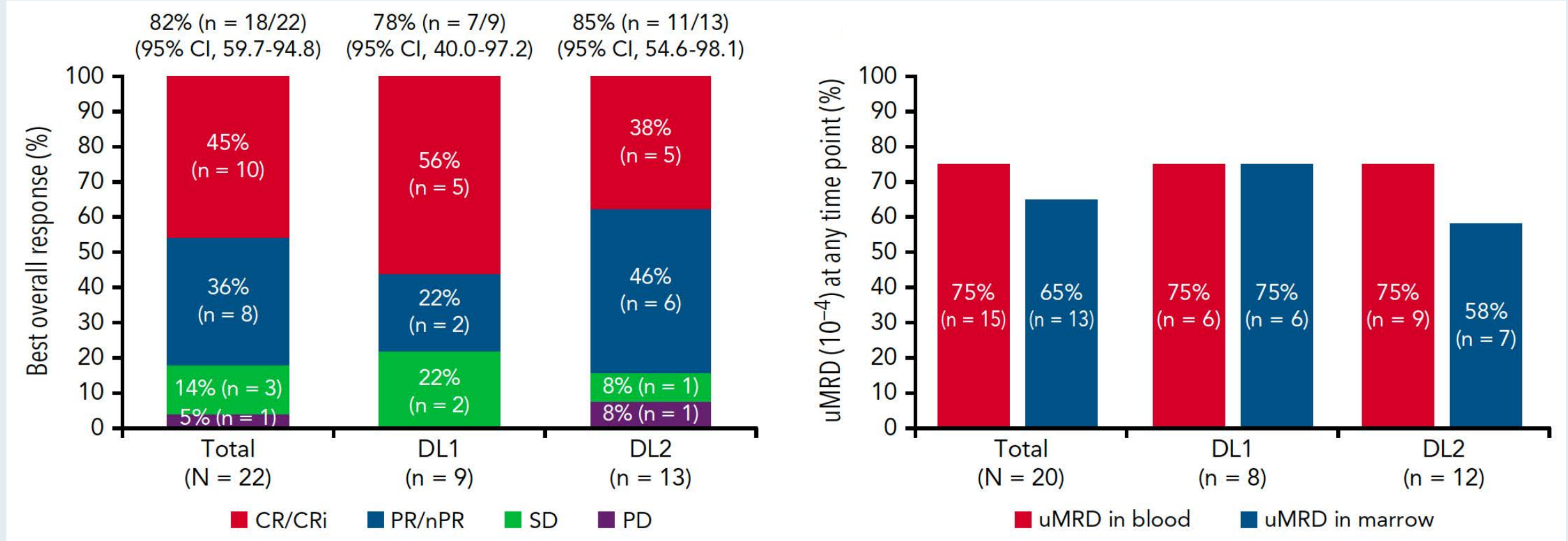
Regular Article

CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

Phase 1 TRANSCEND CLL 004 study of lisocabtagene maraleucel in patients with relapsed/refractory CLL or SLL

Tanya Siddiqi,¹ Jacob D. Soumerai,² Kathleen A. Dorritie,³ Deborah M. Stephens,⁴ Peter A. Riedell,⁵ Jon Arnason,⁶ Thomas J. Kipps,⁷ Heidi H. Gillenwater,⁸ Lucy Gong,⁸ Lin Yang,⁸ Ken Ogasawara,⁹ Jerill Thorpe,⁸ and William G. Wierda¹⁰

TRANSCEND CLL 004: Responses and uMRD



**What I Tell My Patients:
Faculty Physicians and Nurses Discuss Patient Education
About New Treatments and Clinical Trials**

Fifteenth Annual RTP Symposium Series Held During the Annual ONS Congress

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Thursday, April 27, 2023

12:15 PM – 1:45 PM

Faculty

John N Allan, MD

Jacqueline Broadway-Duren, PhD, DNP, APRN, FNP-BC

Corinne Hoffman, MS, APRN-CNP, AOCNP

Adam S Kittai, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

What I Tell My Patients: Faculty Physicians and Nurses Discuss Patient Education About New Treatments and Clinical Trials

Fifteenth Annual RTP Symposium Series Held During the Annual ONS Congress

Management of HER2-Expressing Cancers Across the Oncology Spectrum: The Role of Antibody-Drug Conjugates

Thursday, April 27, 2023

6:00 PM – 7:30 PM

Faculty

Lyudmila A Bazhenova, MD

Kelly EH Goodwin, MSN, RN, ANP-BC

Virginia Kaklamani, MD, DSc

Caroline Kuhlman, MSN, APRN-BC

Alexis N McKinney, MSN, AGNP-BC

Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

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Virtual attendees: The NCPD credit link is posted in the chat room.

NCPD/ONCC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 1 to 2 business days.