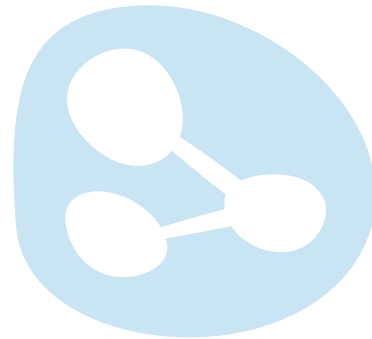


LYMPHOMA connect

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MEETING SUMMARY
ASH 2018, San Diego, USA

Prof. Stefano Luminari
University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy

**AN UPDATE ON PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN
INDOLENT LYMPHOMAS**

DISCLAIMER

Please note:

The views expressed within this presentation are the personal opinion of the author. They do not necessarily represent the views of the author's academic institution or the rest of the LYMPHOMA CONNECT group

**EARLY PROGRESSION AS A
PREDICTOR OF SURVIVAL IN MARGINAL
ZONE LYMPHOMAS:
AN ANALYSIS FROM THE PROSPECTIVE
INTERNATIONAL NF10 STUDY BY
FONDAZIONE ITALIANA LINFOMI**

S. Luminari et al. Abst #393

BACKGROUND

NF10 STUDY

Unmet need addressed by the research:

- Time to progression is strongly associated with OS in follicular lymphomas (FL)
- However this has never been studied in marginal zone lymphoma (MZL)

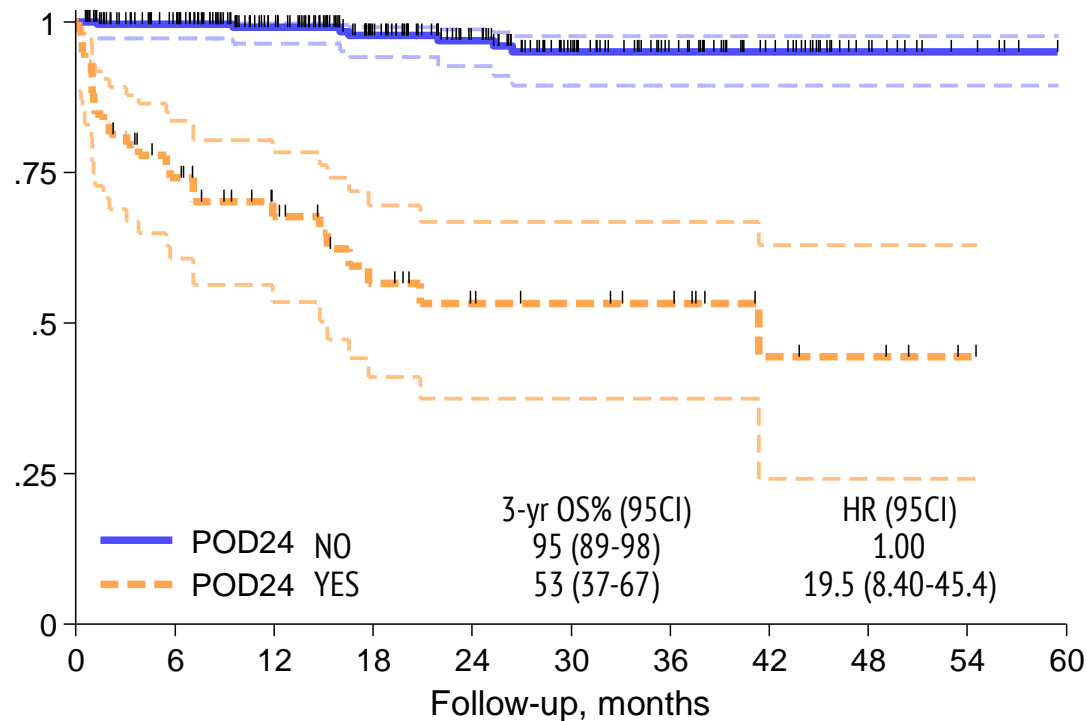
Study details:

- Observational prospective study on MZL to:
 - Investigate the prognostic role of early progression of disease (POD24)
 - Identify predictive factors for POD24
 - Assess POD24 as surrogate for OS
- N=321* MZL patients - treated with systemic therapy within 3 months from diagnosis

*Numbers may differ from the published abstract as the study population has been updated since August 2018
MZL, marginal zone lymphoma; OS, overall survival
Luminari S et al. Presented at ASH 2018 (abstr 393)

OS BY POD24 IN MZL

INTERNATIONAL PROSPECTIVE NF10 OBSERVATIONAL STUDY



Patients at risk		0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
POD24 No	262	224	179	138	108	74	52	33	14	7	1	1
POD24 Yes	59	40	28	20	15	13	11	5	4	1	0	0

POD24 rate: 59/321* (18%)

*Numbers may differ from the published abstract as the study population has been updated since August 2018

CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; MZL, marginal zone lymphoma; OS, overall survival; POD24, progression of disease at 24 months

Luminari S et al. Presented at ASH 2018 (abstr 393)

RESULTS & CONCLUSION

NF10 STUDY

Main results:

- Early progression in 59/321 patients (18%)
 - HR for 3 year OS 19.5
- Factors independently associated with increased risk of POD24:
 - Anemia
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Lymphocytopenia
- Risk reduced by use of immunochemotherapy
- Compared with other available prognostic scores, POD24 was confirmed as the best surrogate of OS

What does this research add to current knowledge?

- POD24 is strongly associated and can be suggested as an early surrogate of OS also in MZL who require systemic therapy
- The risk of early failure can be predicted and can be modified by initial treatment choice

**FRONTLINE THERAPY WITH
BENDAMUSTINE AND RITUXIMAB
IN FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA:
PROGNOSIS AMONG PATIENTS WITH
PROGRESSION OF DISEASE BY 24 MONTHS
IS POOR WITH MAJORITY HAVING
TRANSFORMED LYMPHOMA**

C.L. Freeman et al. Abst #2873

BACKGROUND

FRONTLINE THERAPY WITH BR IN FL

Unmet need addressed by the research:

- Incidence of transformation and outcomes of patients with early progression within 24 months (POD24) after BR remain poorly documented in patients with follicular lymphoma

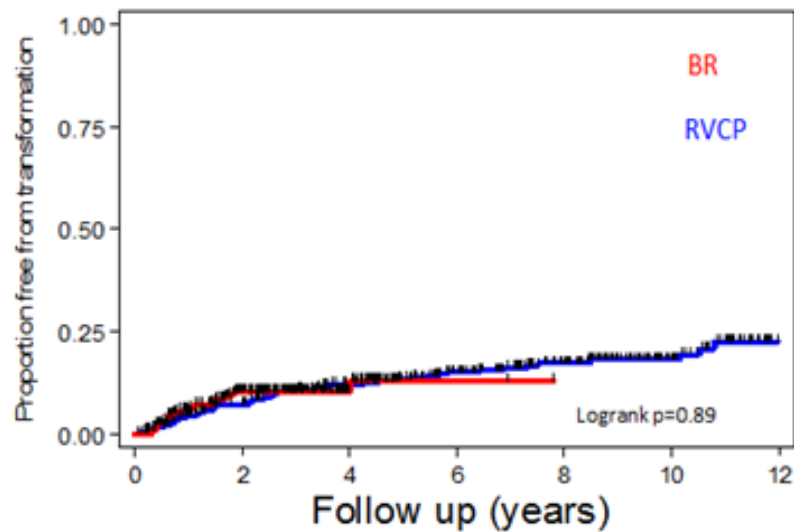
Study details:

- Population-based analysis evaluating outcomes following the introduction of BR, including the incidence of transformation and POD24
- Outcomes were compared with a historical cohort of patients treated with frontline RCVP
 - N=296 BR-treated patients
 - Historical control of 347 RCVP-treated patients

RESULTS

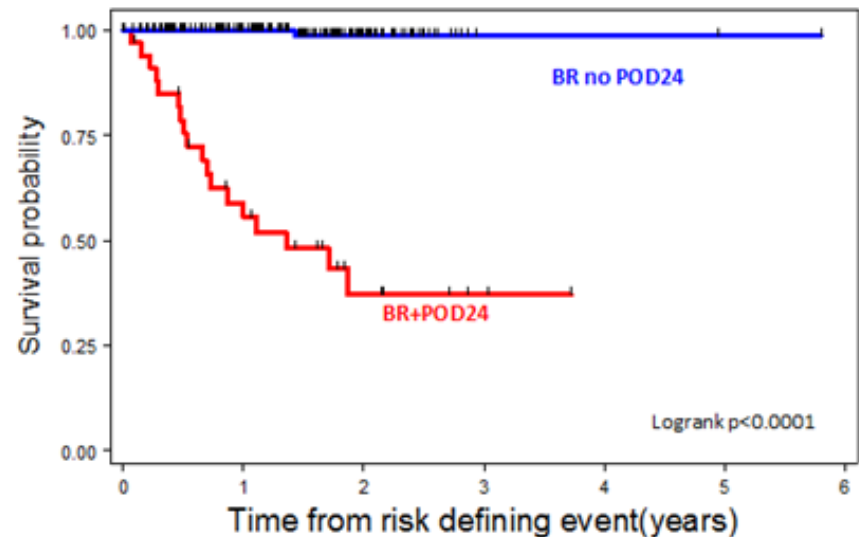
FRONTLINE THERAPY WITH BR IN FL

FIGURE 1:
TIME TO TRANSFORMATION BY TREATMENT GROUP



Number at risk		0	2	4	6	8	10	12
RVCP	347	289	227	180	124	64	13	
BR	296	185	34	3	0	0	0	

FIGURE 2:
OVERALL SURVIVAL BY TREATMENT GROUP**



**post progression for POD24 or from 24 months post-initiation of BR for reference group

RESULTS & CONCLUSION

FRONTLINE THERAPY WITH BR IN FL

Main results

- Median follow-up for living patients of 2.8 year (range 0.2-7.6)
- Use of BR was associated with an improvement in EFS compared with RCVP (2-y EFS 76% [95% CI 71-80%], $p=0.001$), but no difference in OS with current follow-up
- Early progression (POD24) occurred in 35/296 (12%) of BR-treated patients
 - The majority of these, 27 (77%), had transformed lymphoma
- POD24 occurred in 77/347 (22%) of RCVP-treated patients comprising 31 (40%) transformed lymphoma

What does this research add to current knowledge?

The occurrence of early progression (POD24) may be decreasing following the introduction of BR, but the majority of POD24 patients now have transformed lymphoma

**PROGNOSTIC BIOMARKERS CONVERGE
ON A GERMINAL CENTRE DARK ZONE
PHENOTYPE AS A DETERMINANT OF
ADVERSE OUTCOME IN FOLLICULAR
LYMPHOMA PATIENTS TREATED WITH
RITUXIMAB AND CHEMOTHERAPY**

A. Silva et al. Abst #4095

BACKGROUND PROGNOSTIC BIOMARKERS

Unmet need addressed by the research:

Reliable and accurate baseline prognostic factors for follicular lymphomas are missing and biological basis of aggressiveness in FL is poorly understood

Study details:

- The 23 gene prognostic model proposed by Huet et al (Lancet 2017) was tested on 137 newly diagnosed FL treated with R-CVP, and was compared with the m7-FLIPI, *EZH2* mutation status and FOXP1 expression

RESULTS

PROGNOSTIC BIOMARKERS

Main results:

- All poor-risk genes from the 23-gene predictor were associated with poor PFS and **calculated risk scores were significantly associated with PFS** in the univariate Cox regression analysis ($P=0.007$)
- Dichotomizing the distribution of risk scores identified **68% of cases with high risk score** who had inferior PFS and OS compared to **32% of cases with low risk score** (5-year PFS 54% vs. 77%, $P=0.004$; 5-year OS 73% vs. 86%, $P=0.04$)
- The mean risk score was significantly higher in cases with high expression of **FOXP1** ($P<0.001$) and in cases with high **m7-FLIPI** risk score ($P=0.023$)
- Genes with positive weight and coefficients were **enriched in the FOXP1-high phenotype** that is typically expressed in a germinal centre dark zone signature
- The **ICA13 signature** reported by Huet et al. as being highly expressed in centroblasts was also associated with higher expression of FOXP1

CONCLUSION

PROGNOSTIC BIOMARKERS

What does this research add to current knowledge?

- Robustness of the 23 gene predictor model by Huet et al. is **confirmed**
- FOXP1 expression, *EZH2* wild-type status and expression of dark zone-related genes characterize a subset of FL cases with adverse outcome following rituximab and chemotherapy

**MINIMAL RESIDUAL DISEASE RESPONSE AT
END OF INDUCTION AND DURING
MAINTENANCE CORRELATES WITH UPDATED
OUTCOME IN THE PHASE III GALLIUM STUDY
OF OBINUTUZUMAB- OR RITUXIMAB-BASED
IMMUNOCHEMOTHERAPY IN PREVIOUSLY
UNTREATED FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA
PATIENTS**

C. Pott et al. Abst #396

BACKGROUND

PROGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT OF MRD RESPONSE (GALLIUM)

Unmet need addressed by the research:

- Molecular response to induction immunochemotherapy has shown to predict PFS in patients with advanced stage FL but needs further **validation**

Study details:

- N=634 out of 1202 FL patients enrolled in the GALLIUM trial were studied for Minimal residual disease analysis (MRD) by real-time quantitative (RQ)-PCR assays
- MRD assessed at:
 - mid-induction in peripheral blood
 - EOI in PB and bone marrow
 - 4-monthly intervals during maintenance in PB
 - 6-monthly intervals during follow-up in PB

and was defined as negative (MRD response) if RQ-PCR and subsequent nested PCR were negative in all samples analysed at the respective time point

RESULTS

PROGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT OF MRD RESPONSE (GALLIUM)

FIGURE 1:
PFS FROM DATE OF EOI SAMPLE BY MRD STATUS IN PB AND/OR BM

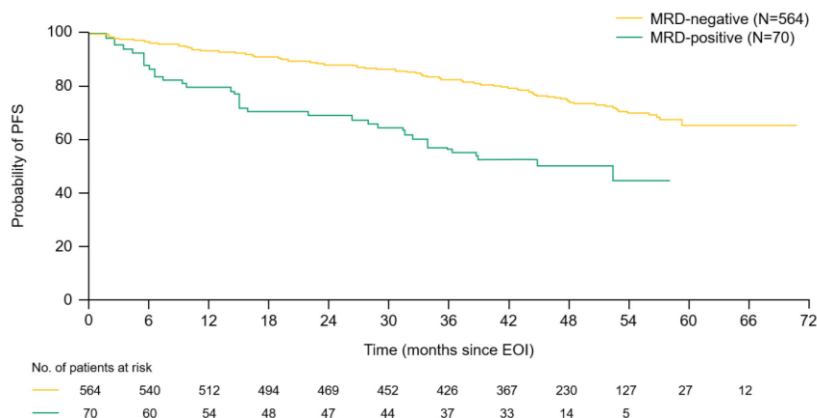
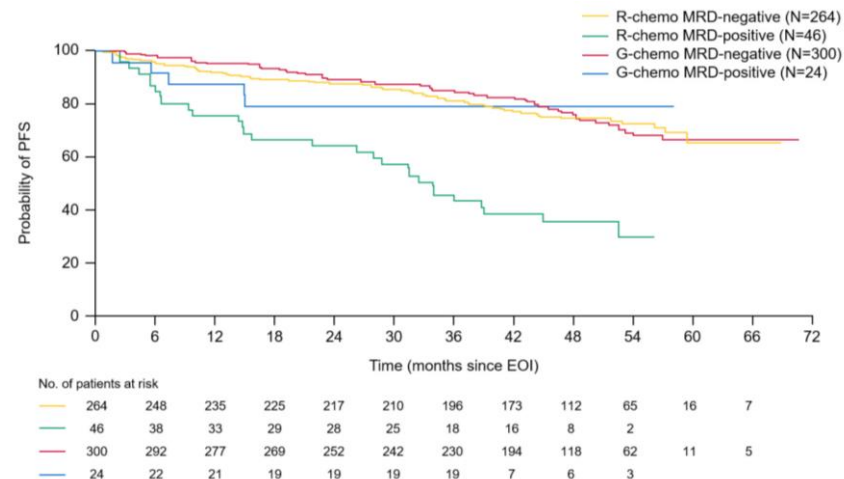


FIGURE 2:
PFS FROM DATE OF EOI SAMPLE BY MRD STATUS IN PB AND/OR BM AND TREATMENT ARM



RESULTS & CONCLUSION

PROGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT OF MRDR (GALLIUM)

Main results:

- After 57 months median follow-up
 - MRD evaluable patients who had a MRD-negative response at EOI (n=564) continued to have a longer PFS than those who had a MRD-positive response at EOI (n=70; hazard ratio 0.38; 95% confidence interval 0.26, 0.56; p<0.0001; **(Figure 1)**)
 - This was irrespective of treatment arm **(Figure 2)**
- The majority of MRD-negative patients remained negative during maintenance
- No difference in the MRD relapse rate (conversion to MRD positivity) was observed between patients treated with G or R maintenance (6.3% vs 6.1%, respectively)

What does this research add to current knowledge?

- These data confirm the **prognostic value of MRD status at EOI** in previously untreated FL patients receiving immunochemotherapy and with similar results achieved with metabolic response provide the rationale for response adapted therapy in FL

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