

MEETING SUMMARY ASH 2018, SAN DIEGO, USA

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AN UPDATE ON TREATMENT FOR FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA

DISCLAIMER



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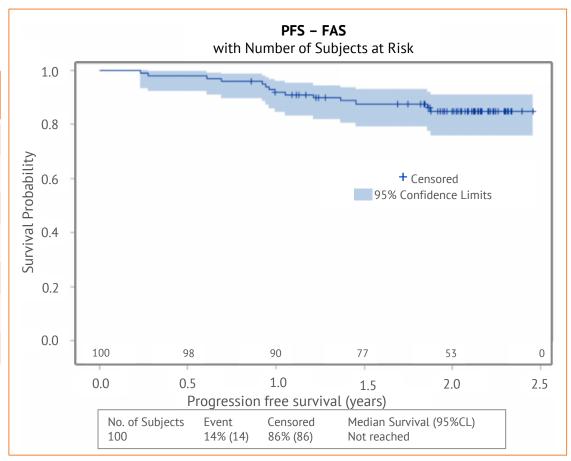
A PHASE II LYSA STUDY OF OBINUTUZUMAB COMBINED WITH LENALIDOMIDE FOR ADVANCED UNTREATED FOLLICULAR B-CELL LYMPHOMA IN NEED OF SYSTEMIC **THERAPY**

F. Morschhauser et al. Abst #446

A PHASE II STUDY OF OBINUTUZUMAB COMBINED WITH LENALIDOMIDE FOR ADVANCED UNTREATED FL



		All pts (N=100)
IWG 1999	ORR, % (95%CI)	91 (83.6-95.8)
	CR/CRu, % (95%CI)	47 (36.9-57.2)
IWG 2007	ORR, % (95%CI)	96 (90.1-98.9)
	CR, % (95%CI)	59 (48.7-68.7)
2-year PFS	% (95%CI)	85.0 (75.9-90.9)
2-year DOR	% (95%CI)	85.5 (76.1-91.3)
2-year OS	% (95%CI)	96.9 (90.5-99.0)



CHEMOTHERAPY-FREE COMBINATION OF OBINUTUZUMAB AND IBRUTINIB IN 1ST LINE TREATMENT OF FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA: THE ALTERNATIVE STUDY BY THE GERMAN LOW-GRADE LYMPHOMA STUDY GROUP (GLSG)

C. Schmidt et al. Abst #448

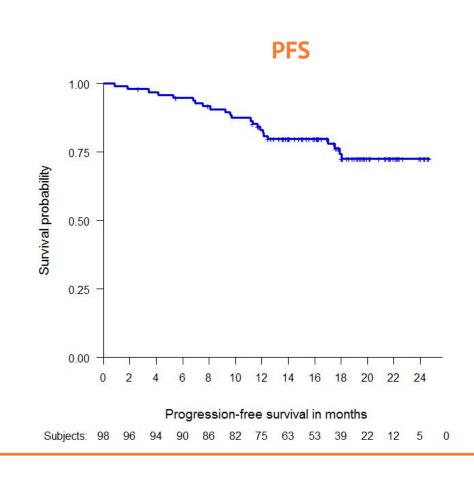
OBINUTUZUMAB AND IBRUTINIB IN 1ST LINE TREATMENT OF FL



ORR was 90% (87/97) PR 85% (82/97) CR 5% (5/97)

Most common AEs:

- diarrhea (30%)
- rash (25%)
- fatigue (23%)
- nasopharyngitis (20%)
 Grade 3-4 neutropenia and thrombopenia were seen in 8% and 4%



AE, adverse event; CR, complete response; ORR, overall response rate; PFS, progression-free survival; PR, partial response Schmidt C et al. Presented at ASH 2018 (abstr 448)

AUGMENT: A PHASE III RANDOMIZED STUDY OF LENALIDOMIDE PLUS RITUXIMAB (R²) VERSUS RITUXIMAB/PLACEBO IN PATIENTS WITH RELAPSED/REFRACTORY INDOLENT NHL

J.P. Leonard et al. Abst #445

LENALIDOMIDE PLUS RITUXIMAB IN R/R FL



AUGMENT

Relapsed/Refractory FL and MZL (N=358)

-(R)

Treatment: 1 year

Lenalidomide 20 mg/day, d1-21/28, for up to 12 cycles

Rituximab weekly x 4, then monthly x 4

Placebo po qd, d1-21/28, for up to 12 cycles

Rituximab weekly x 4, then monthly x 4

Primary endpoint:

- Progression-free survival (PFS)
 - 90% power, 60% improvement in PFS (median 17.6 vs 11 months)
 - HR = 0.625
 - · Final analysis at 193 events, IRC-assessed

Secondary endpoints:

ORR, CR, DOR, safety

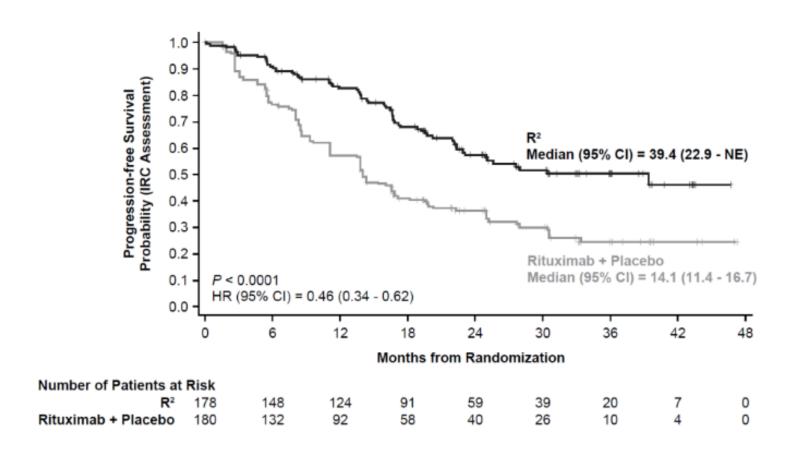
Stratification factors:

- Previous Rituximab treatment (yes/no)
- Time since last lymphoma therapy (≤2 yrs/>2 yrs)
- FL/MZL

LENALIDOMIDE PLUS RITUXIMAB IN R/R FL



PRIMARY ENDPOINT: PFS PER IRC ASSESSMENT



OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS WITH HIGH-RISK RELAPSED OR REFRACTORY INDOLENT B-CELL LYMPHOMA TREATED WITH COPANLISIB IN THE CHRONOS-1 STUDY

A. Santoro et al. Abst #395

COPANLISIB IN R/R FL

CHRONOS-1

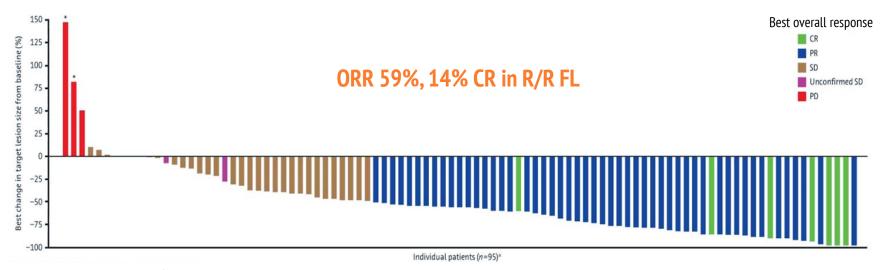


iNHL progressed after ≥2 lines of treatment

Phase IIB study

Single-arm study (N=142)

Copanlisib 60 mg IV Days 1, 8, 15 of a 28 day cycle Therapy maintained until progression or unacceptable toxicity Copanlisib is approved for patients with relapsed FL who have failed at least 2 prior lines of therapy



^{*}Patient was assessed as having SD by independent review

CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia; CR, complete response; FL, follicular lymphoma; iNHL, indolent non-hodgkin lymphoma; IV, intravenous; ORR, overall response rate; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; R/R, relapsed/refractory; SD, stable disease

Dreyling M, et al. J Clin Oncol 35, 2017 (suppl; abstr 7535)

^a1 patient classed by the investigator as having FL, but who was reclassified by independent assessment as having diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, is not shown in the plot (change in lesions: increase of 250%)

TOXICITY PROFILE OF COPANLISIB



Incidence of TEAEs occurring in \geqslant 10% of patients N (%)	Any grade (N=104)	Grade 3 (N=104)	Grade 4 (N=104)
Hyperglycemia	50 (48.1)	33 (31.7)	9 (8.7)
Diarrhea	36 (34.6)	6 (5.8)	0
Hypertension	31 (29.8)	24 (23.1)	0
Decreased neutrophil count	31 (29.8)	6 (5.8)	19 (18.3)
Fatigue	29 (27.9)	0	0
Fever	28 (26.9)	5 (4.8)	0
Decrease platelet count	26 (25.0)	7 (6.7)	1 (1.0)
Lung infection	24 (23.1)	15 (14.4)	3 (2.9)
Oral muscocitis	24 (23.1)	4 (3.8)	0
Nausea	23 (22.1)	0	0
Upper respiratory tract infection	20 (19.2)	3 (2.9)	0
Cough	17 (16.3)	0	0
Anemia	16 (15.4)	5 (4.8)	0
Constipation	14 (13.5)	0	0
Vomiting	14 (13.5)	0	0
Bronchial infection	13 (12.5)	1 (1.0)	0
Headache	13 (12.5)	1 (1.0)	0
Musculo-papular rash	11 (10.6)	1 (1.0)	0
Dyspnea	11 (10.6)	4 (3.8)	0
Flu-like symptoms	11 (10.6)	1 (1.0)	0
Anorexia	11 (10.6)	0	0
Skin infection	11 (10.6)	0	0

OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS WITH HIGH-RISK R/R INHL TREATED WITH COPANLISIB IN THE CHRONOS-1 STUDY



RESPONSE EVALUATION BY INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT

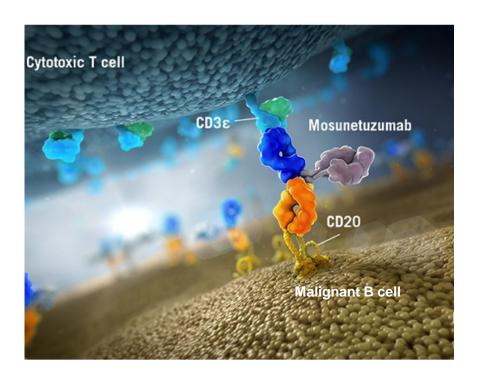
	All (n=140)		Follicular lymphoma (n=102)	
	POD <24 (n=93) N (%)	POD ≥24 (n=47) N (%)	POD <24 (n=68) N (%)	POD ≥24 (n=34) N (%)
Complete response (CR)	16 (17.2)	8 (17.0)	15 (22.1)	6 (17.6)
Partial response (PR)	38 (40.9)	24 (51.1)	26 (38.2)	14 (41.2)
Objective response (ORR)	54 (58.1)	32 (68.1)	41 (60.3)	20 (58.8)
Stable disease (SD)	26 (28.0)	12 (25.5)	21 (30.9)	11 (32.4)
Progressive disease (PD)	1 (1.1)	2 (4.3)	0	2 (5.9)
Unconfirmed early SD	1 (1.1)	0	1 (1.5)	0
NA/NE	11 (11.8)	1 (2.1)	5 (7.4)	1 (2.9)

MOSUNETUZUMAB, A FULL-LENGTH BISPECIFIC CD20/CD3 ANTIBODY, **DISPLAYS CLINICAL ACTIVITY IN RELAPSED/REFRACTORY B-CELL NHL:** INTERIM SAFETY AND EFFICACY RESULTS FROM A PHASE I STUDY

L.E. Budde et al. Abst #399

MOSUNETUZUMAB: A BISPECIFIC ANTIBODY TARGETING CD3 AND CD20





Mechanism of action

- Redirects T-cells to engage and eliminate malignant B-cells
- Conditional agonist: T-cell activation dependent on B-cell engagement
- Amino-acid substitution (N297G) to inactivate ADCC and avoid destruction of engaged T cells

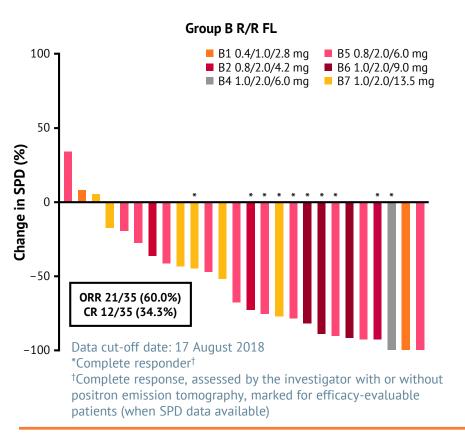
Full-length humanized IgG1 antibody

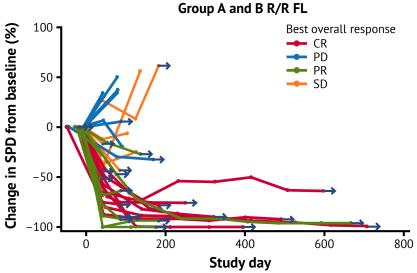
- Longer half-life than fragment-based drug formats
- PK properties enable QW to Q3W dosing
- Does not require ex-vivo T-cell manipulation
- Off the shelf, readily available treatment

EFFICACY OF MOSUNETUZUMAB IN R/R FL



EARLY EVIDENCE OF DURABLE CR; NO RELAPSES OBSERVED TO DATE





- Median duration of CR: not reached
- Median duration of follow-up for CR: 330 days (range 54–788 days)

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