

9th EDITION

Highlights from EHA

Linfomi: Report del gruppo di lavoro

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UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



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Highlights from EHA

Linfomi: gruppo di lavoro

■ Nadia Bisso	Genova	■ Francesca Rossi	Milano
■ Catello Califano	Salerno	■ Pietro Terrizzi	Messina
■ Tullio Calzamiglia	Sanremo	■ Daniela Venditti	Roma
■ Andrea Camera	Caserta	■ Falcinelli Flavio	Perugia
■ Angela Lorenzi	Verbania	■ Maria Pina Cabras	Cagliari
■ Laura Paris	Bergamo	■ Marco Ladetto	Alessandria
■ Rossella Ribolla	Brescia	■ Maurizio Martelli	Roma
■ Anna Maria Bugli	San Marino	■ Umberto Vitolo	Torino

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Highlights from EHA

Linfomi: Report del gruppo di lavoro

- Is ASCT still the golden standard for MCL? how to challenge it in the future?

YOUNG PATIENTS PROBABLY NOT DESERVING ASCT

- ✓ Patients with major comorbidities
- ✓ Patients with limited stage MCL
- ✓ *Indolent MCL ?????*
- ✓ Primary refractory patients

For specific prognostic subgroups....

NOT YET

Patients in whom treatment may be postponed (indolent MCL)

- *Long history of asymptomatic disease*
- *Non-nodal leukemic disease (++ spleen)*
- *Low proliferation rate*
- *Hypermuted IGHV*
- *Noncomplex karyotypes*
- *SOX11-negative*

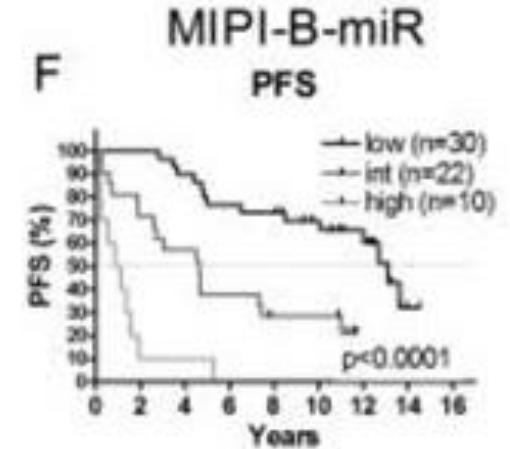
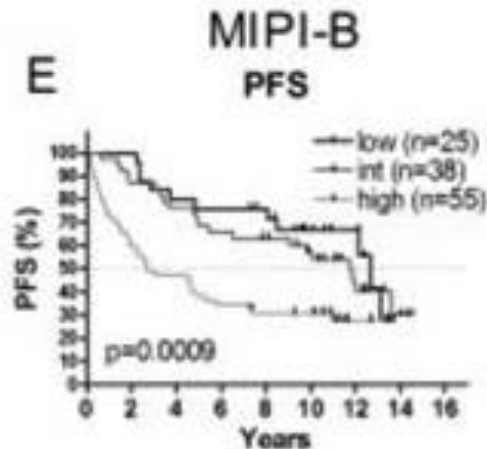
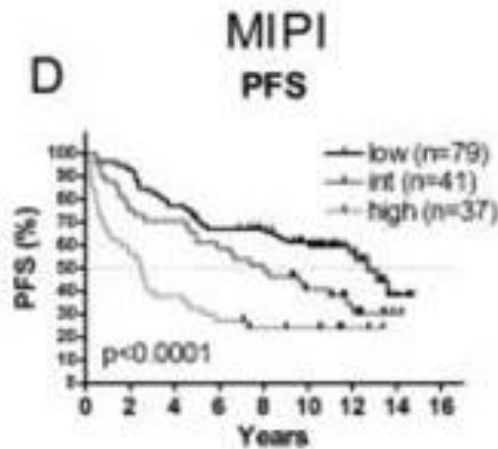
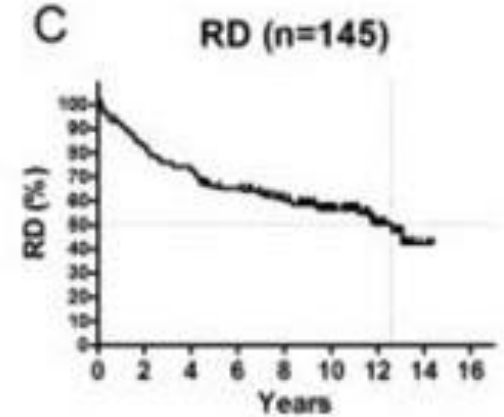
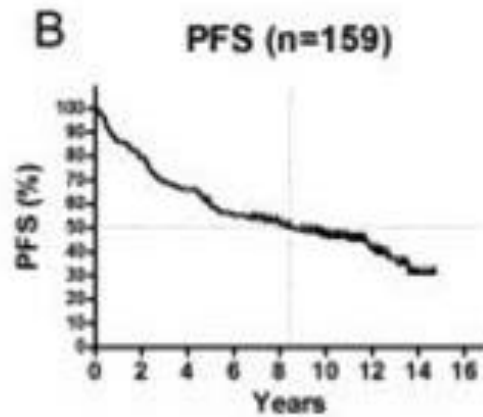
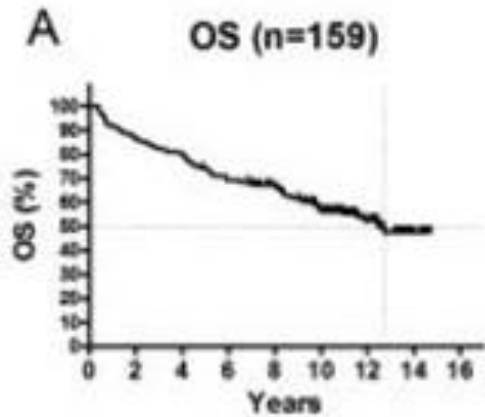
Fernandez V, Cancer Res 2010

Seto M, Blood 2013

Ferrando A, Blood 2013

Vegliante et al, Blood 2013

15-YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF THE NORDIC MCL2-TRIAL: DESPITE LONG-TERM RESPONSES LATE RELAPSES STILL OCCUR.

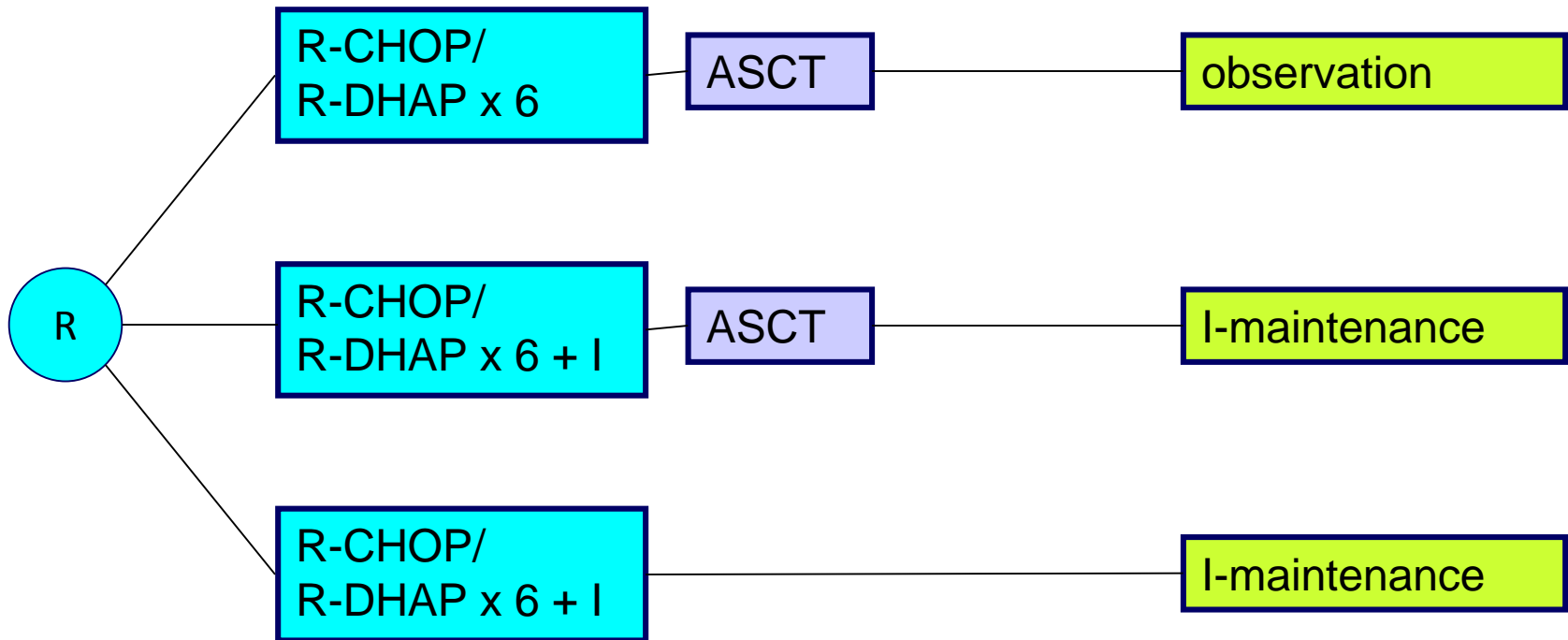




TRIANGLE Phase III Trial

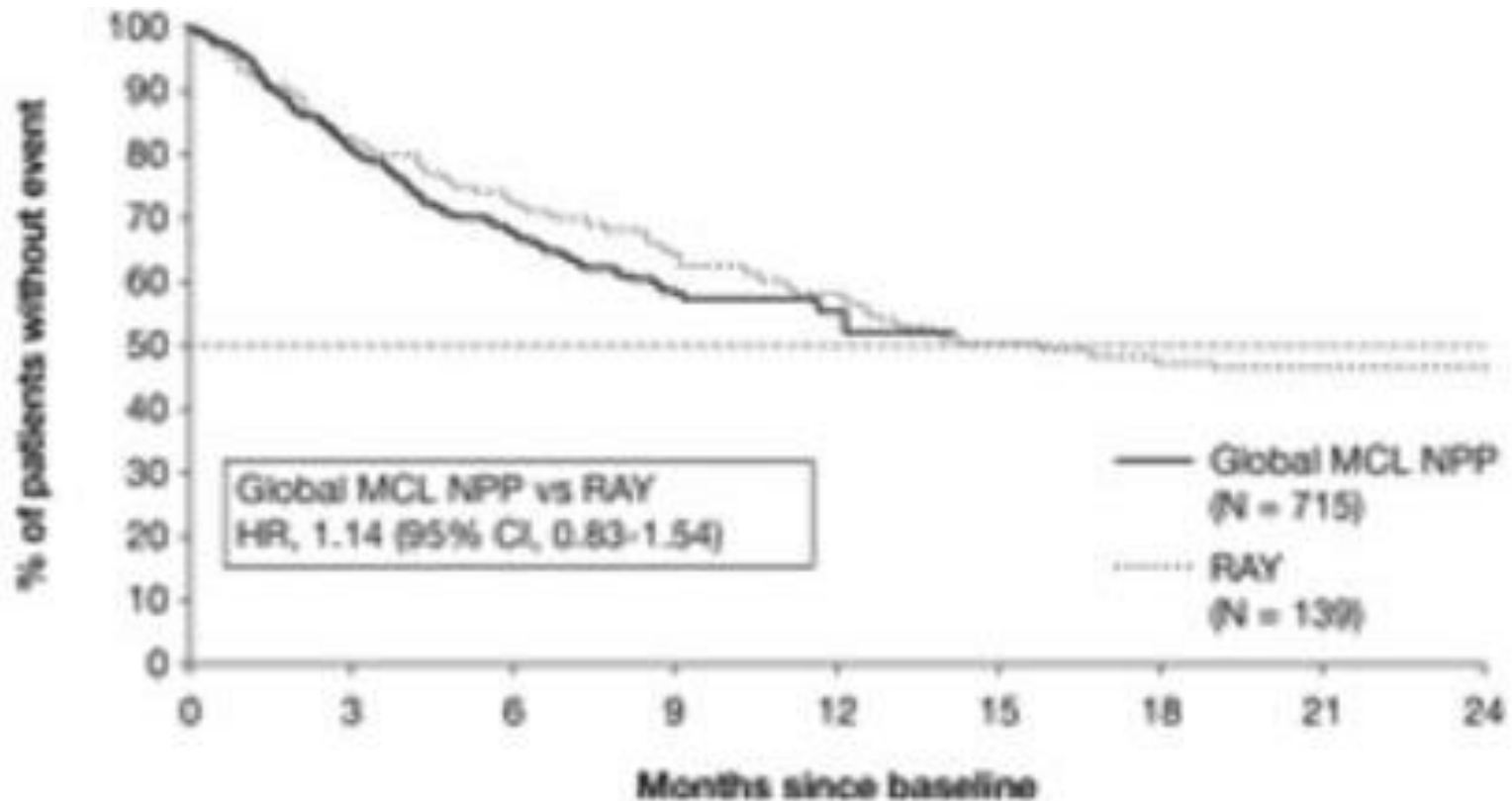


MCL, 18 to 65 years old



on behalf of European MCL Network

REAL-WORLD EXPERIENCE OF IBRUTINIB IN >700 PATIENTS WITH MCL: DATA FROM A GLOBAL NAMED PATIENT PROGRAM



- NPP program to allow access to ibrutinib for eligible patients R/E MCL This program provides real-world data on estimated outcomes with ibrutinib across a large, global MCL population.

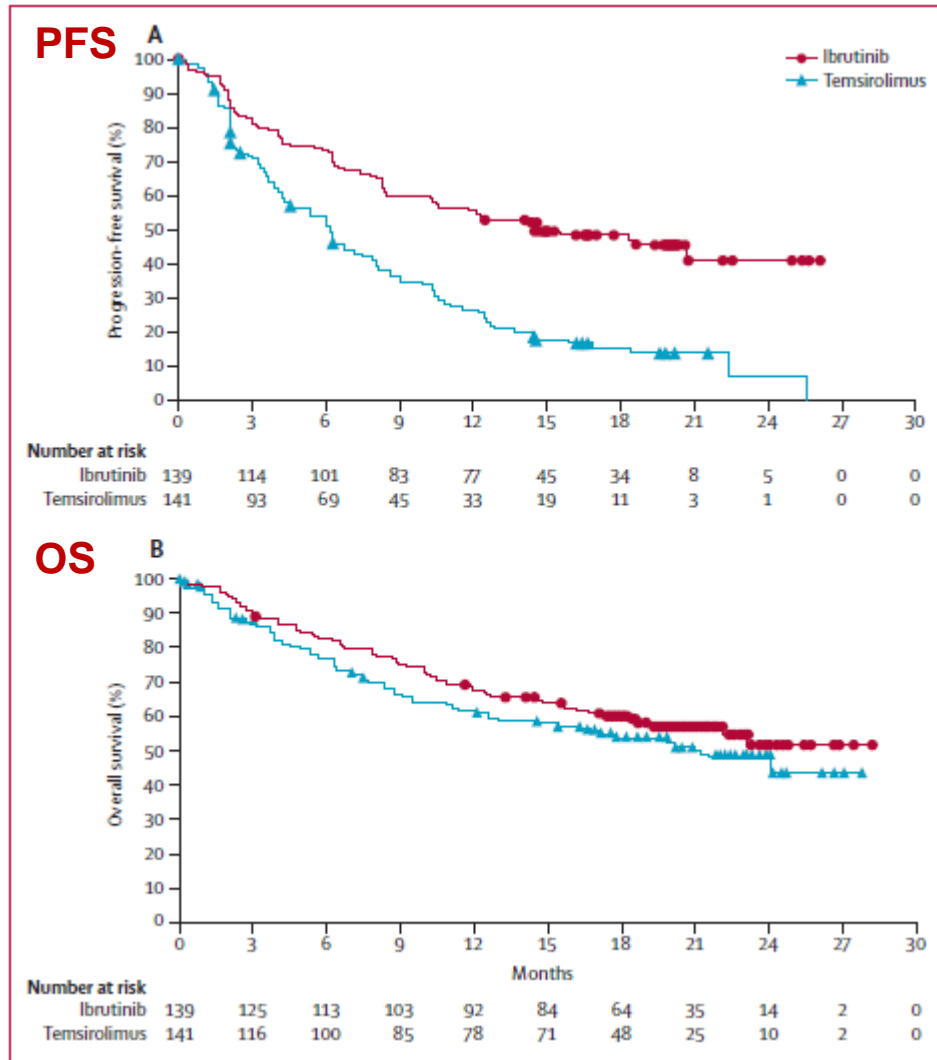
Open-Label, Phase 3 Study (MCL3001 Ray): Response and survival curves

Outcome, %	iBTK (n = 139)	Tems (n = 141)	P Value
ORR by IRC	71.9	40.4	< .0001
▪ CR	18.7	1.4	
▪ PR	53.2	39.0	
▪ SD	10.8	30.5	

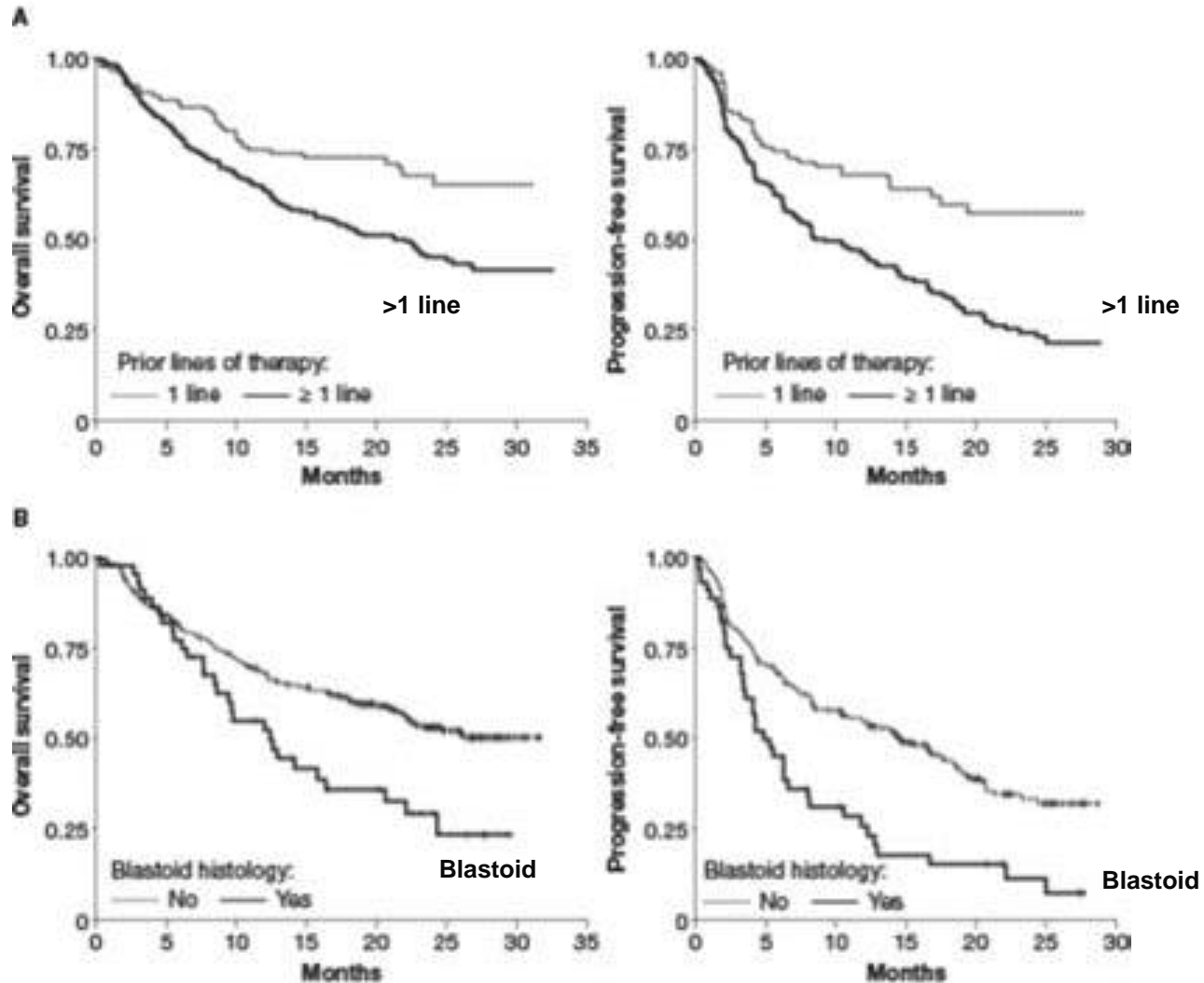
✓ 23% of pts treated with temsirolimus crossed over to ibrutinib at progression

Median DoR:

✓ Not reached (95% CI: 16.2-NE) with ibrutinib vs 7.0 mos (95% CI: 4.2-9.9) for temsirolimus.



OVERALL SURVIVAL OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS WITH MCL TREATED WITH IBRUTINIB IN A POOLED ANALYSIS OF 370 PATIENTS FROM 3 INTERNATIONAL OPEN-LABEL STUDIES

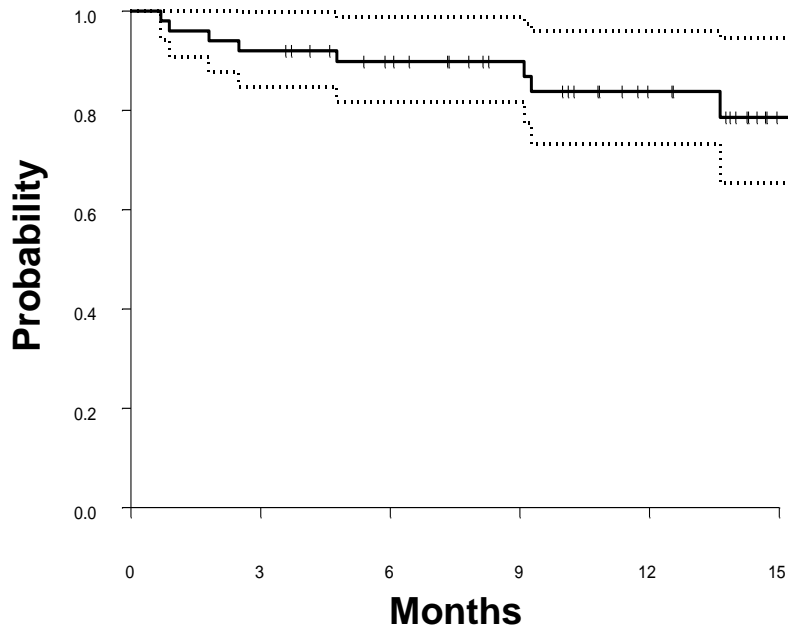


Ibrutinib And Rituximab Are An Efficacious And Safe Combination In Relapsed Mantle Cell Lymphoma: Preliminary Results From A Phase II Clinical Trial

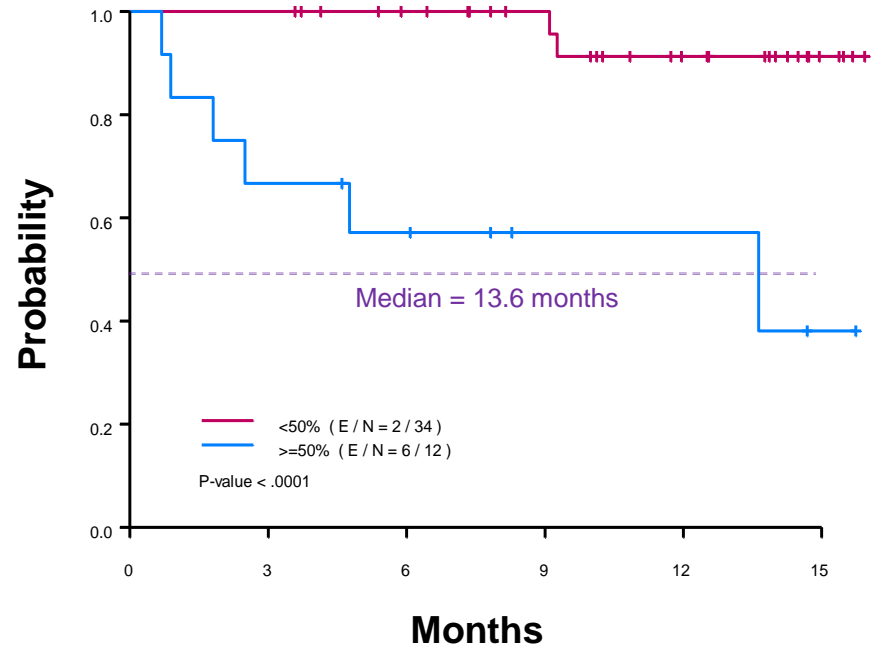


Progression Free Survival

Overall PFS (N=50)



PFS by Ki67



Median follow up 11 months (4-16 months)

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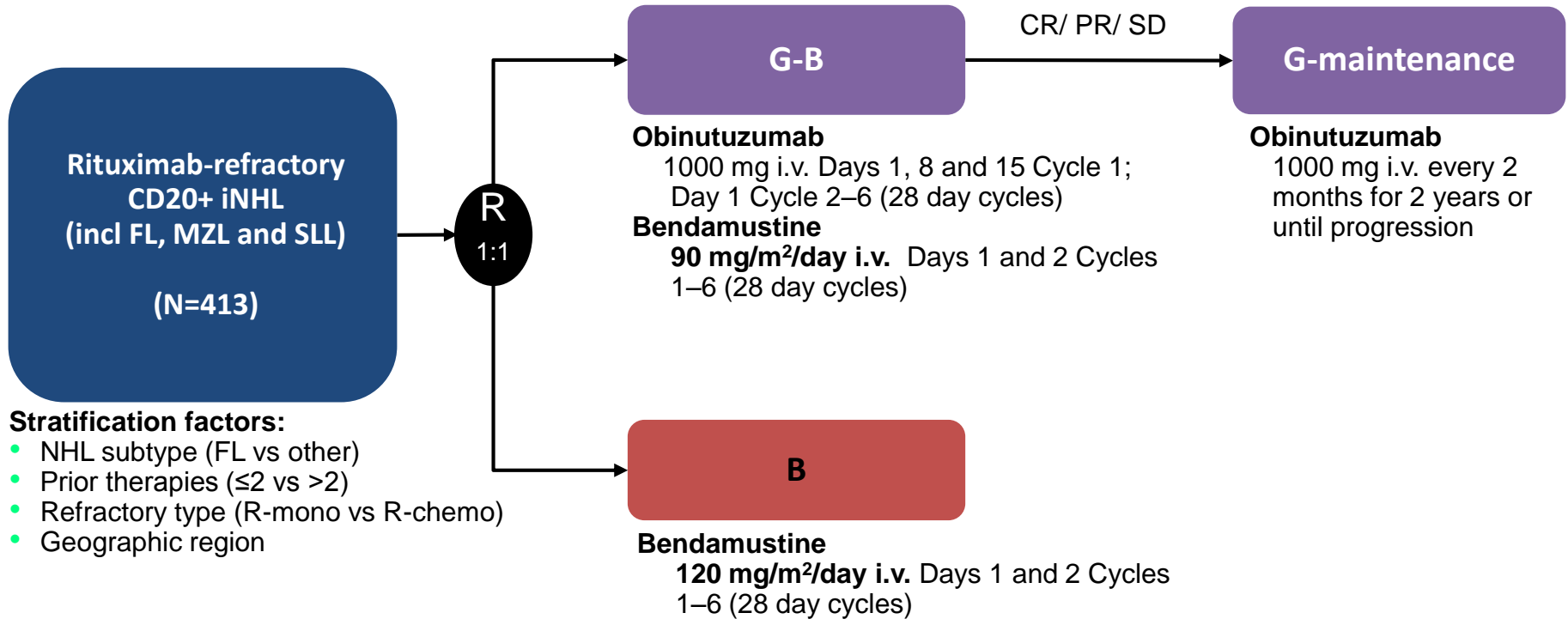
Highlights from EHA

- Ibrutinib può essere considerato il gold standard della terapia di salvataggio del paziente con MCL refrattario o in prima recidiva di malattia?

Linfomi: Report del gruppo di lavoro

- Is ASCT still the golden standard for MCL? how to challenge it in the future?
- What is new in relapsed follicular lymphoma? Is bendamustine a major step forward? Which are the alternatives?

OBINUTUZUMAB PLUS BENDAMUSTINE VERSUS BENDAMUSTINE ALONE IN PATIENTS WITH RITUXIMAB-REFRACTORY FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA: RESULTS FROM THE GADOLIN STUDY



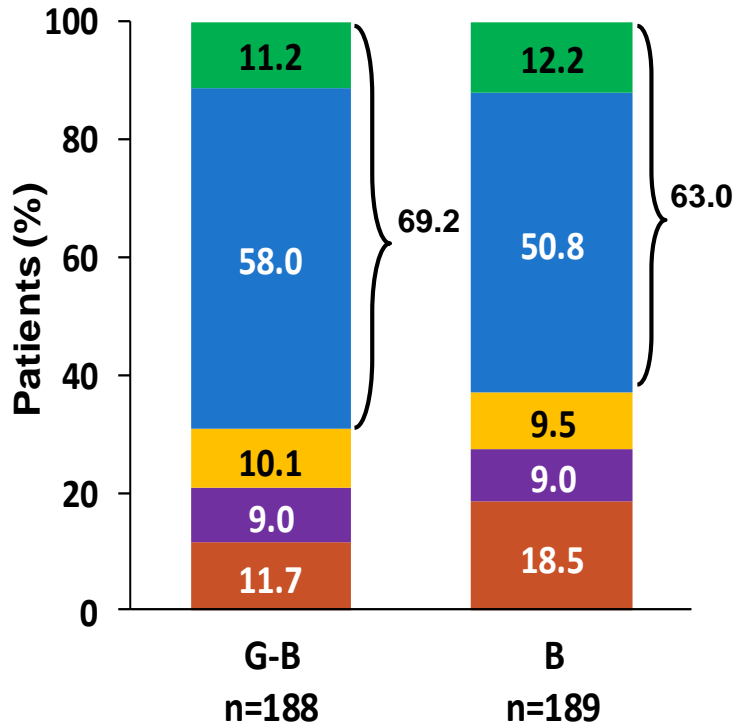
GADOLIN: Study design (NCT01059630)

- International, randomized, open-label study
- Response monitored by CT scan post-induction, then every 3 months for 2 years, then every 6 months

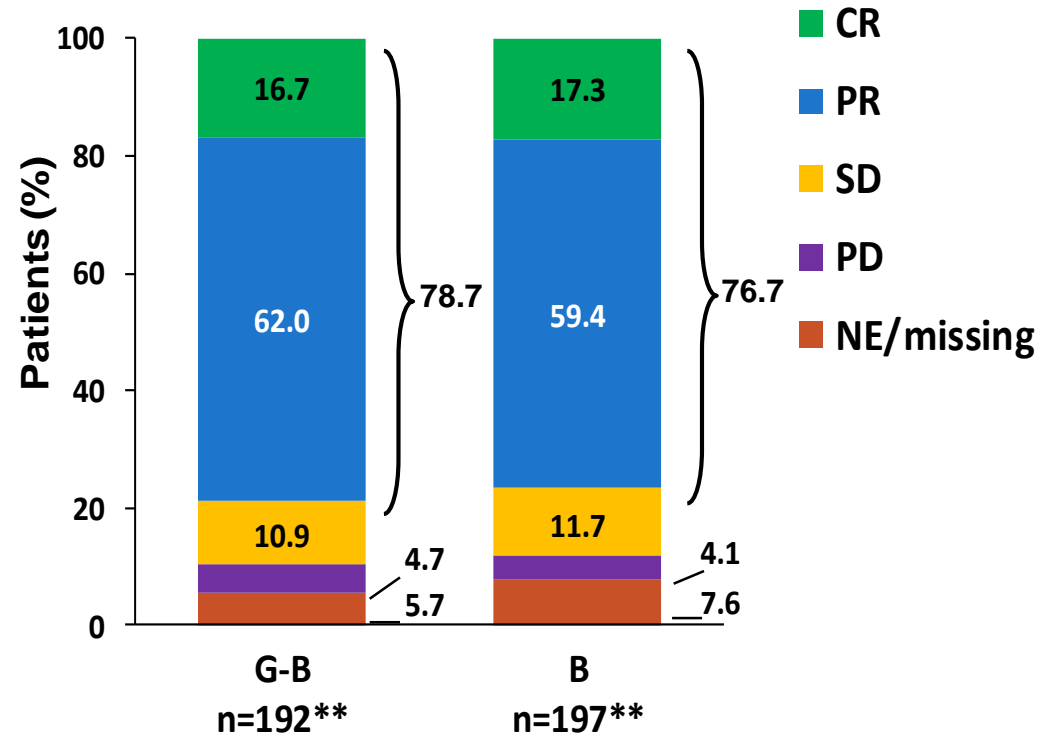
Trneny abs 440 Oral presentaion

GADOLIN: Response to therapy

End-of-induction response (IRF)

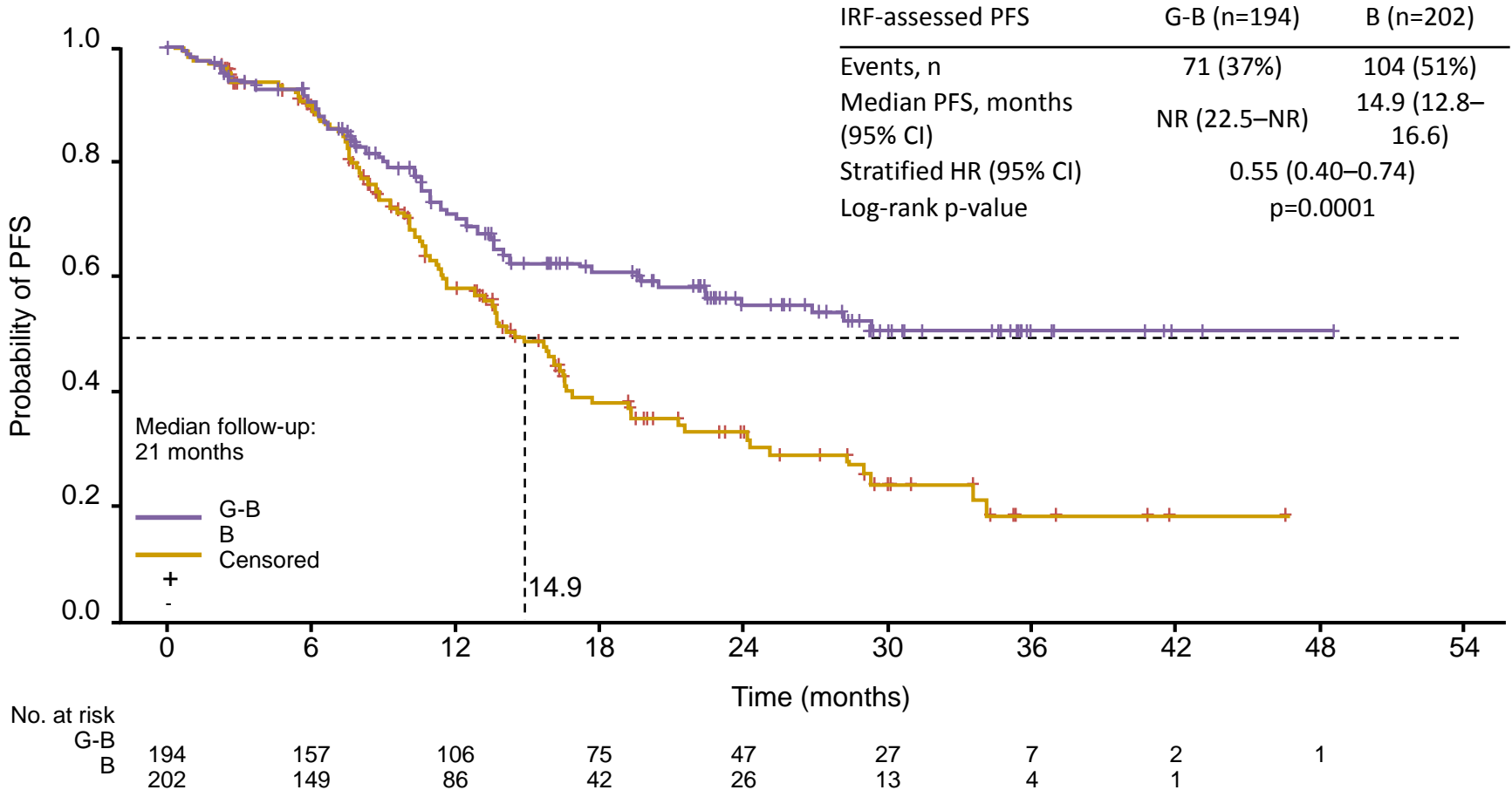


Best overall response to 12 months (IRF)



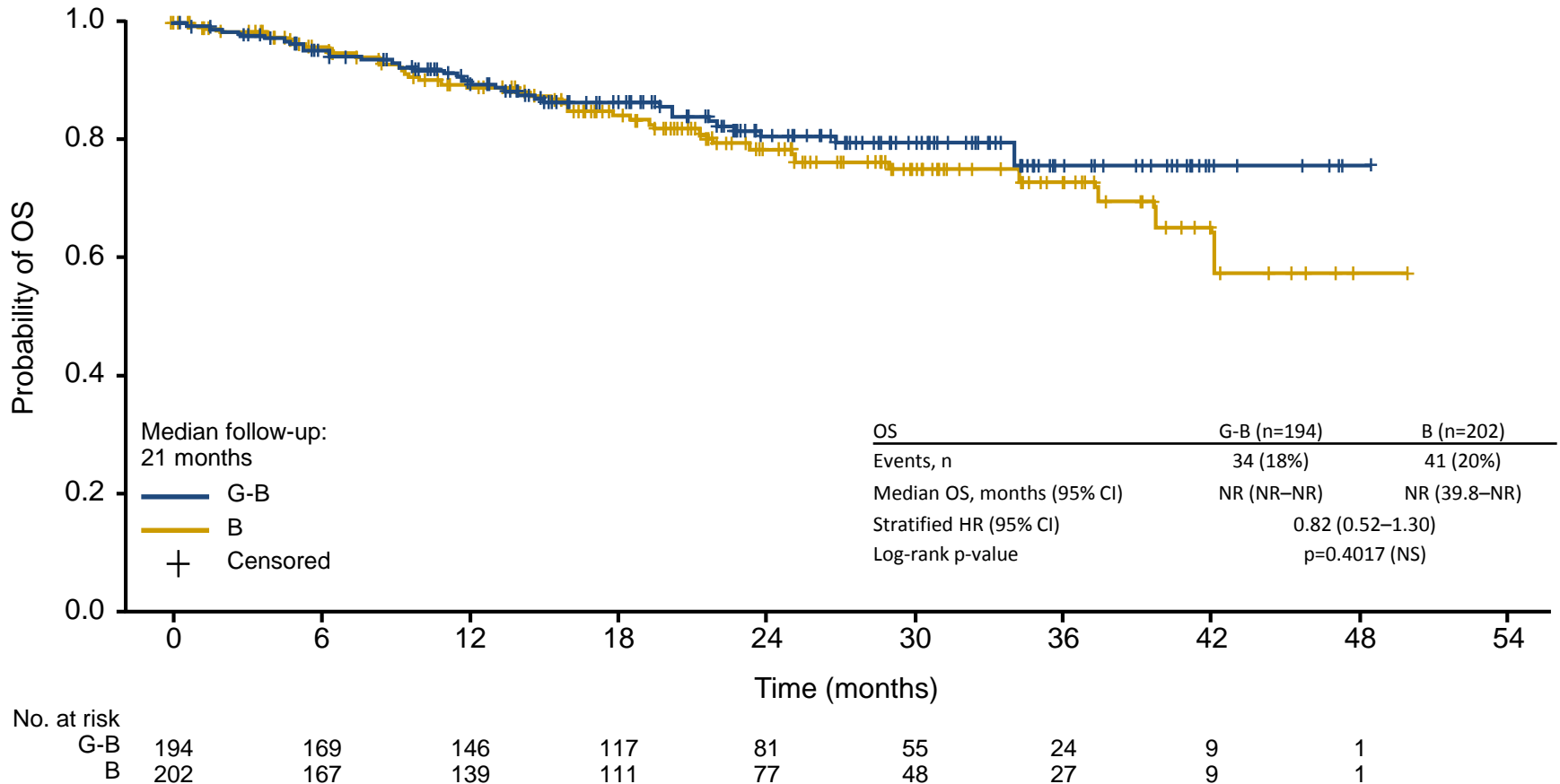
- 19 patients still in induction (G-B, n=6; B, n=13)*

GADOLIN primary outcome: IRF-assessed PFS



IRF, independent radiology facility; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; NR, not reached.

GADOLIN primary outcome: OS



- 34 (18%) patients died in the G-B arm vs 41 (20%) in the control arm
 - In the G-B arm, 22 (65%) deaths were due to disease progression vs 29 (71%) deaths in the B arm

ANALYSIS OF SECONDARY NEOPLASIAS AFTER HIGH DOSE THERAPY SUPPORTED BY ASCT IN FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA PATIENTS. A LONG TERM FOLLOW-UP ANALYSIS FROM THE GELTAMO REGISTRY.

Characteristics		No. ^a	%
All patients		655	100
Median age, years (range)		47 (18-73)	
Sex: Male/ Female		330/ 325	50.4/ 49.6
FLIPI Score	Low	108	33
	Intermediate	120	36
	High	102	31
FLIPI 2 Score	Low	69	22
	Intermediate	118	38
	High	125	40
Disease Status at ASCT	CR	405	62
	PR	221	34
	Refractory disease	29	4
Anthracycline-containing first line therapy		460	76
Fludarabine-containing first line therapy		36	6
Only one therapy line before HDT/ASCT		183	28
Rituximab previous HDT, Yes/ No		184/ 436	30/ 70
Conditioning Regimen TBI based, Yes/ No		109/ 504	17/ 83
PBPC, Yes/ No		517/87	14.5/ 85.5
<small>Abbreviations: BM: Bone Marrow, FLIPI: Follicular Lymphoma prognostic Index, CR: Complete Response, PR: Partial Response, ASCT: Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation, HDT: High Dose Therapy, TBI: Total Body Irradiation, PBPC: Peripheral Blood Progenitor Cells. ^a There are some missing data for several variables. No. of missing values can be directly derived for each variable by the equation: 655-(sum of available results)</small>			

CONCLUSIONS

Pts undergoing and ASCT are at an increased risk of developing a second malignancy, however, the incidence is not higher than that reported in other series.

We suggest that, given the favorable survival obtained by HDT/ASCT makes not evident to what extent incidence of secondary neoplasia will diminish the benefit of HDT/ASCT in FL.

INTERIM ANALYSIS OF POST MARKETING SURVEILLANCE OF YTTRIUM-90 IBRITUMOMAB TIUXETAN IN JAPANESE PATIENTS WITH RELAPSED OR REFRACTORY INDOLENT B-CELL NHL OR MCL

CONCLUSIONS

The interim analysis of this surveillance confirms 90YIT is a tolerable and efficacious treatment option for pts with R/R B-cell NHL or MCL in Japan, demonstrating good benefit-risk balance consistent with the currently available international and Japanese data. (NCT01448928)

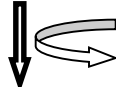


3 R-CHEMO REGIMENS
(CHOP-like, DHAP-like, ICE-like, fludarabin or bendamustine-based)

MRD

ARA-C 2g/sqm b.i.d. for two days
with Rituximab in vivo purging

FLAZ12



PBSC harvest

MRD

CR - PR



SD - PD

RANDOMIZATION
Stratify (PR, CR PCR+,PCR-, no marker)

Arm A
consolidation with
Zevalin

Arm B:
consolidation with
ASCT (BEAM)

Rituximab maintenance
every three months for 8 courses
(starting three months after consolidation)

Rituximab maintenance
every three months for 8 courses
(starting three months after consolidation)

MRD

At relapse

At relapse

ASCT With
Previously collected PBSC



Any salvage
treatment



Relapsed FL: Renoir

A randomized phase III multicenter trial assessing efficacy and toxicity of a combination of Rituximab and Lenalidomide (R2) vs Rituximab alone as maintenance after chemoimmunotherapy with Rituximab-Bendamustine for relapsed/refractory FL patients not eligible for autologous transplantation (ASCT).

RELAPSED/REFRACTORY
FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA
NEED TO THERAPY



R-Bendamustine x 4 once a month
Rituximab 375 mg/m² day 0 or 1 (day 8 on cycle 1)
Bendamustine 90 mg/m² iv days 1-2

CR/PR

NR → OFF

Random

R2



Rituximab 375 mg/m² day 1 q 90 days (8 cycles)
Lenalidomide (10 mg dd 1-21 q 28) (24 cycles)



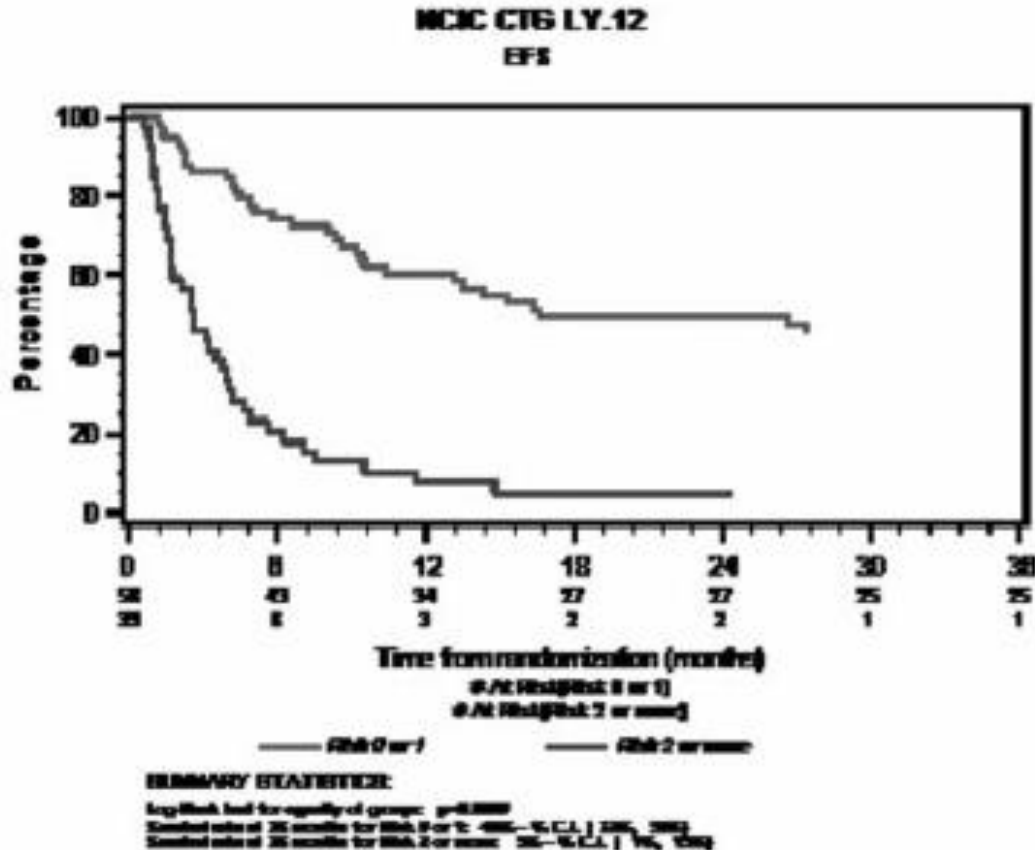
R alone

Rituximab 375 mg/m² day 1 q 90 days (8 cycles)

Linfomi: Report del gruppo di lavoro

- Is ASCT still the golden standard for MCL? how to challenge it in the future?
- What is new in relapsed follicular lymphoma? Is bendamustine a major step forward? Which are the alternatives?
- Ultra high-risk lymphoma patients: Can we identify them? and where shall we go for treatment?

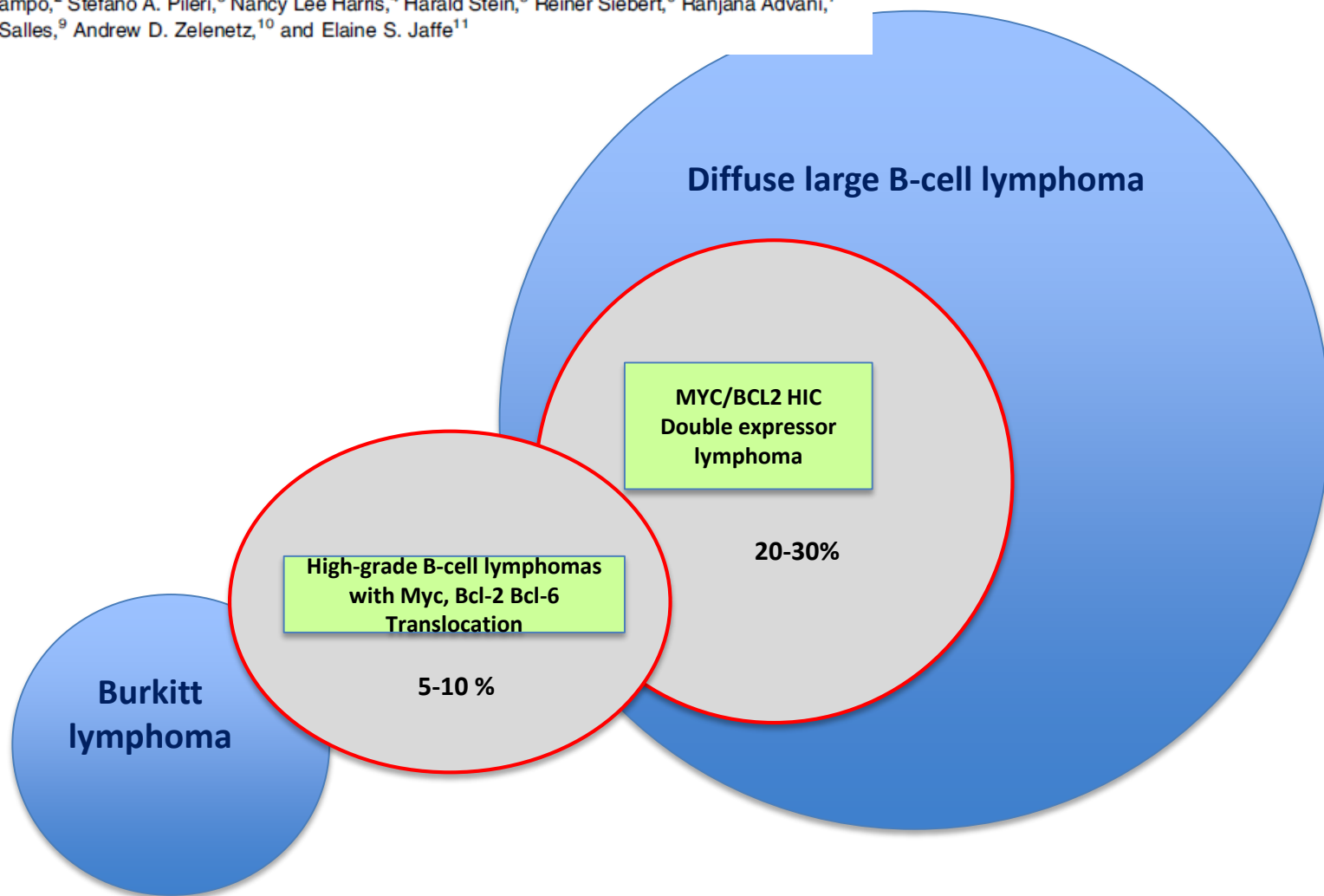
A BIOCLINICAL PROGNOSTIC MODEL INCORPORATING MYC AND BCL2 PREDICTS OUTCOME TO SALVAGE THERAPY IN RELAPSED/REFRACTORY DLBCL: AN NCIC CTG LY12 CORRELATIVE SCIENCE STUDY.



MYC and BCL2 expression, determined by IHC or Nanostring GEP, are independent poor prognostic factors for rrDLBCL, and dual expression predicts dismal prognosis.

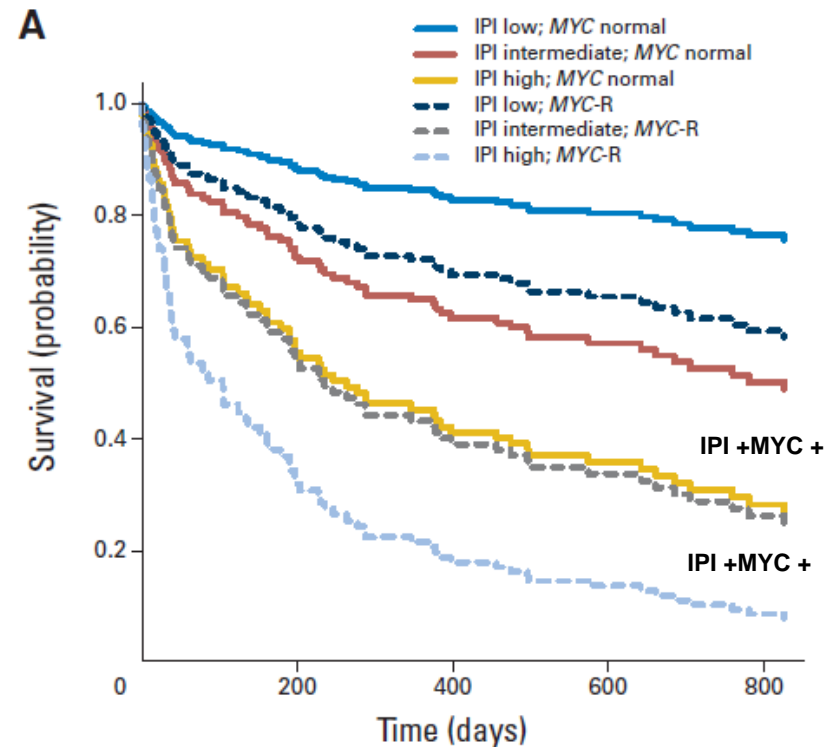
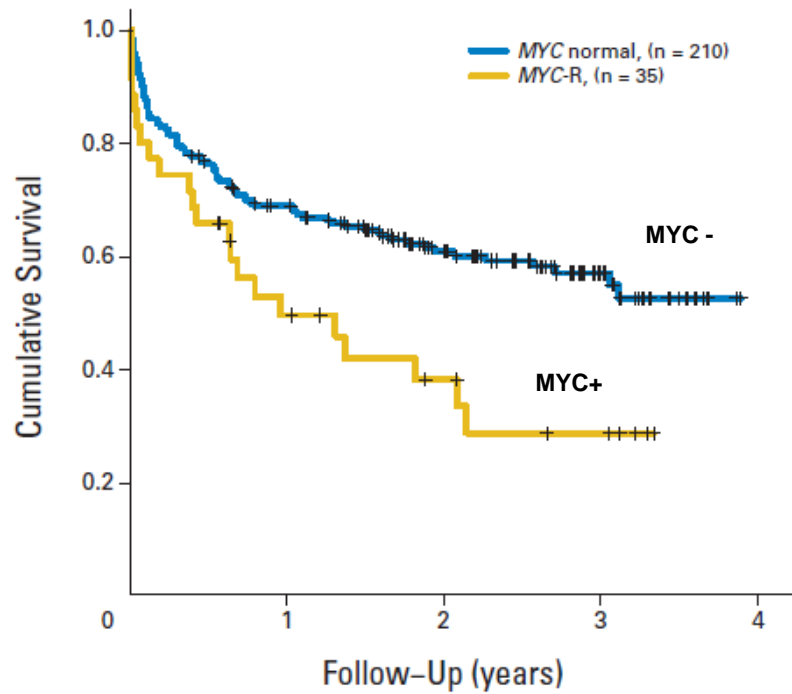
The 2016 revision of the World Health Organization classification of lymphoid neoplasms

Steven H. Swerdlow,¹ Elias Campo,² Stefano A. Pileri,³ Nancy Lee Harris,⁴ Harald Stein,⁵ Reiner Siebert,⁶ Ranjana Advani,⁷ Michele Ghilmini,⁸ Gilles A. Salles,⁹ Andrew D. Zelenetz,¹⁰ and Elaine S. Jaffe¹¹



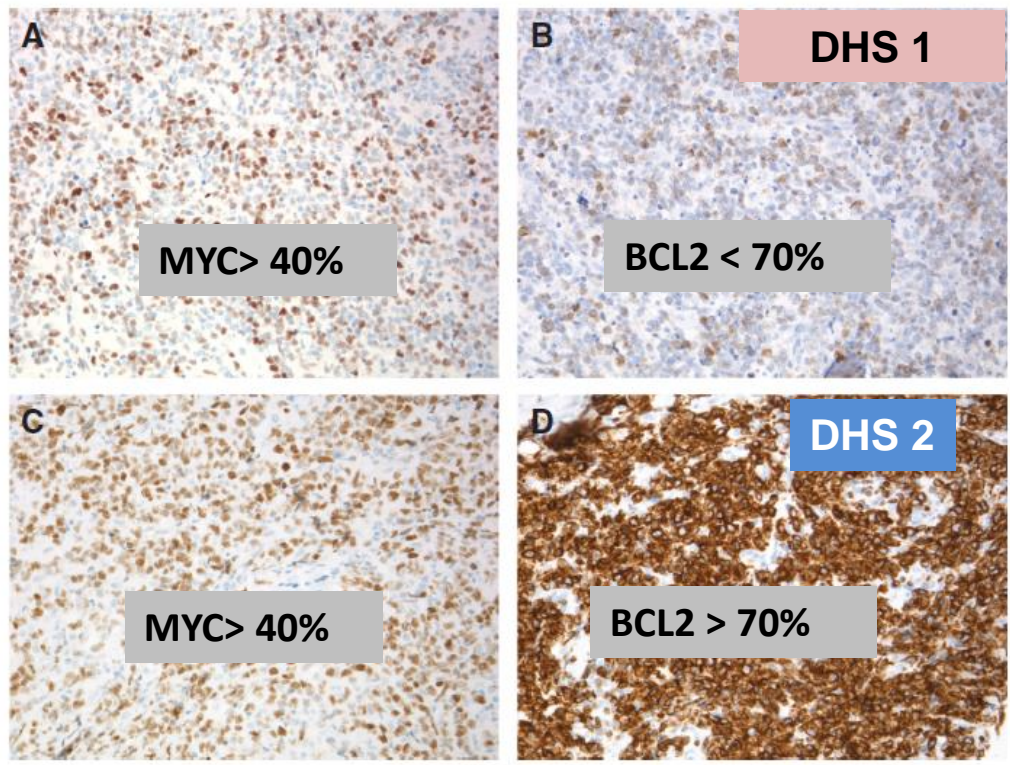
Rearrangement of MYC in R-CHOP treated DLBCL

- ▶ 303 DLBCL previously untreated no follicular evidence.
- ▶ MYC, BCL6, t(14;18)/ BCL2 rearrangements
- ▶ 245 evaluable, **35 (14%) MYC** rearrangements of these 26 (74%) double HIT

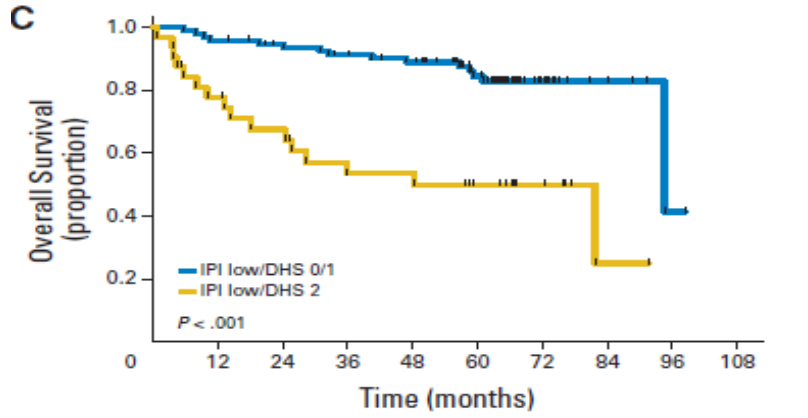
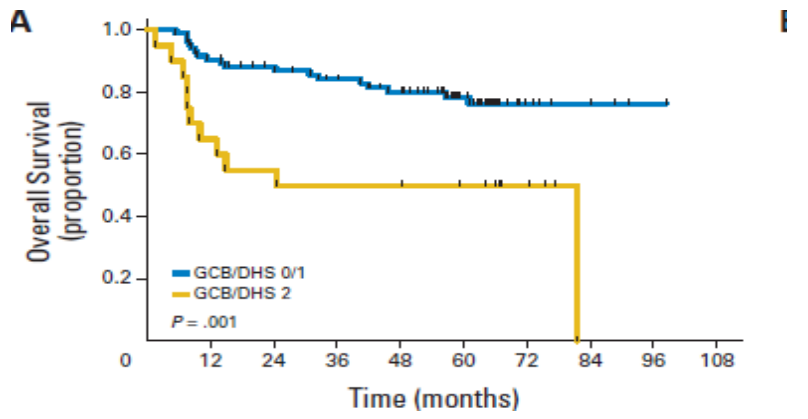
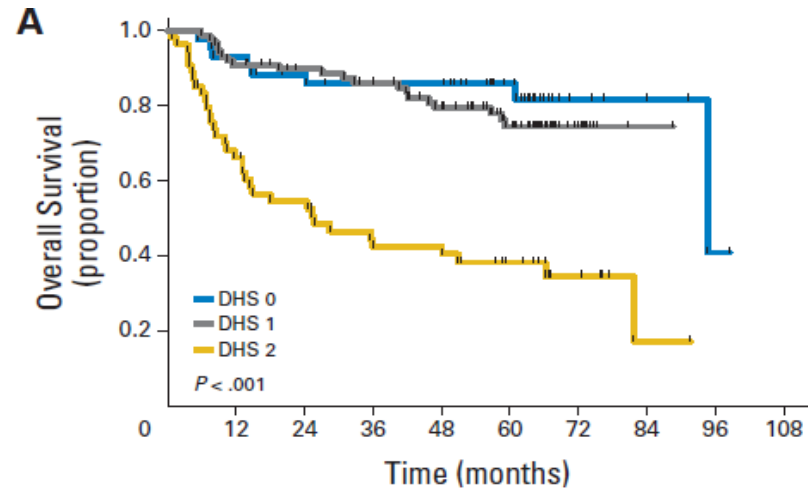


Immunohistochemical Double-Hit Score Is a Strong Predictor of Outcome in Patients With Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Treated With Rituximab Plus Cyclophosphamide, Doxorubicin, Vincristine, and Prednisone

Tina Marie Green, Kee H. Young, Carlo Visco, Zijun Y. Xu-Monette, Attilio Oriani, Ronald S. Go, Ole Nischen, Ole V. Gahrberg, Torben Mourids-Andersen, Mikael Frederiksen, Lars Møller Pedersen, and Michael Bie Møller



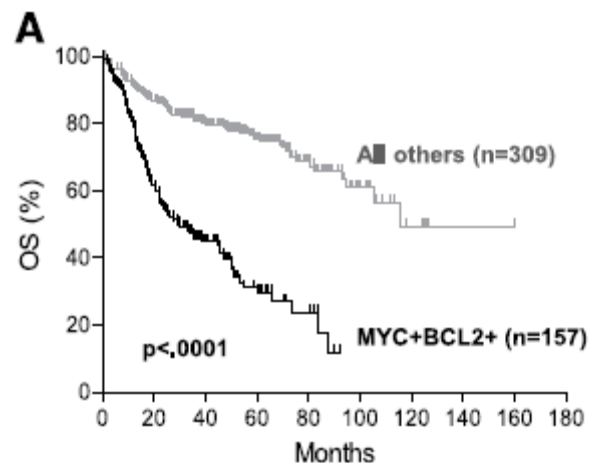
DHS 2 = 29%



MYC/BCL2 protein coexpression contributes to the inferior survival of activated B-cell subtype of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and demonstrates high-risk gene expression signatures: a report from The International DLBCL Rituximab-CHOP Consortium Program

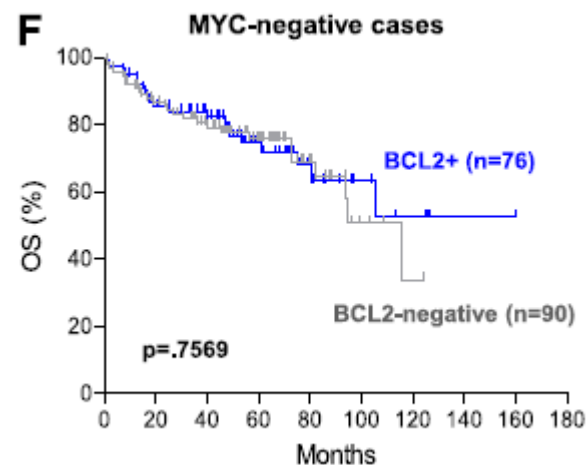
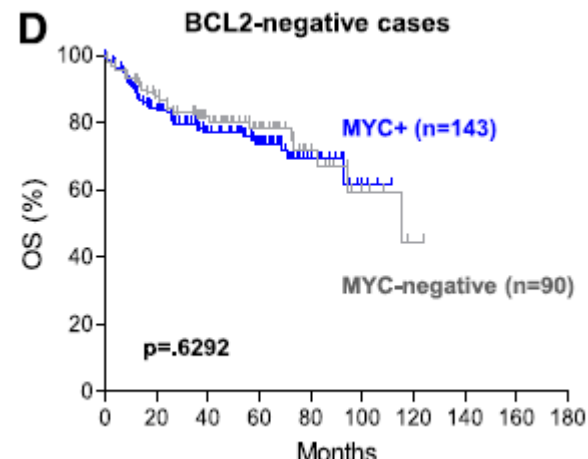
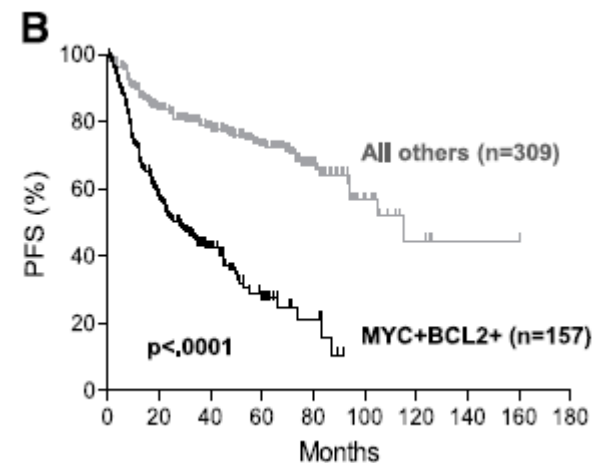
700 de novo DLBCL : 466 pts training and 234 validation set treated with R-CHOP

MYC/BCL2 protein coexpression predicts poor prognosis in DLBCL

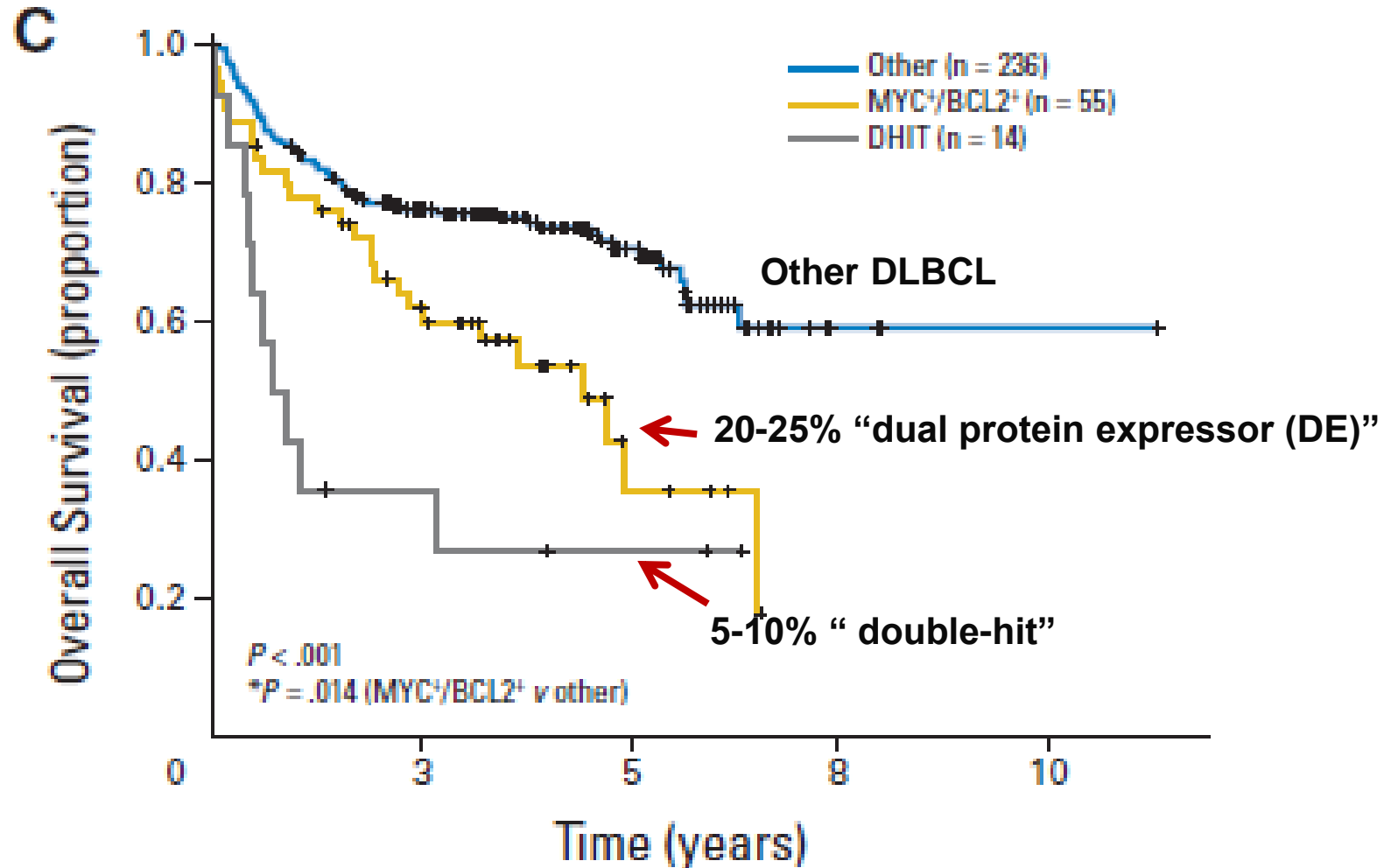


Prognostic impact of MYC or BCL2 protein expression was apparently due to the confounding effect of cases with MYC/BCL2 coexpression; when all cases with MYC/BCL2 were excluded neither MYC nor BCL2 protein expression significantly impacted OS

Hu et al. Blood 2013



Overall survival of patients with DLBCL according MYC and BCL2 translocation (DHIT) or MYC and BCL2 protein expression (DE)



What we propose doing in Myc/DH pos DLBCL ?

First step:

Identification of patient at poor prognosis

Screen all new DLBCL
IHC : Myc, Bcl-2, Bcl-6
independent of Ki-67

IHC : Myc > 40%
Bcl-2 > 50 %

FISH breakpoint:
Myc, Bcl-2, Bcl-6

pos

neg

Double expressor
Lymphomas (DE)

Myc +
Single Hit Lymphoma

Myc+ & Bcl-2/Bcl6 +
Double hit Lymphoma

Myc+ & Bcl-2+ & Bcl6 +
Triple hit Lymphoma

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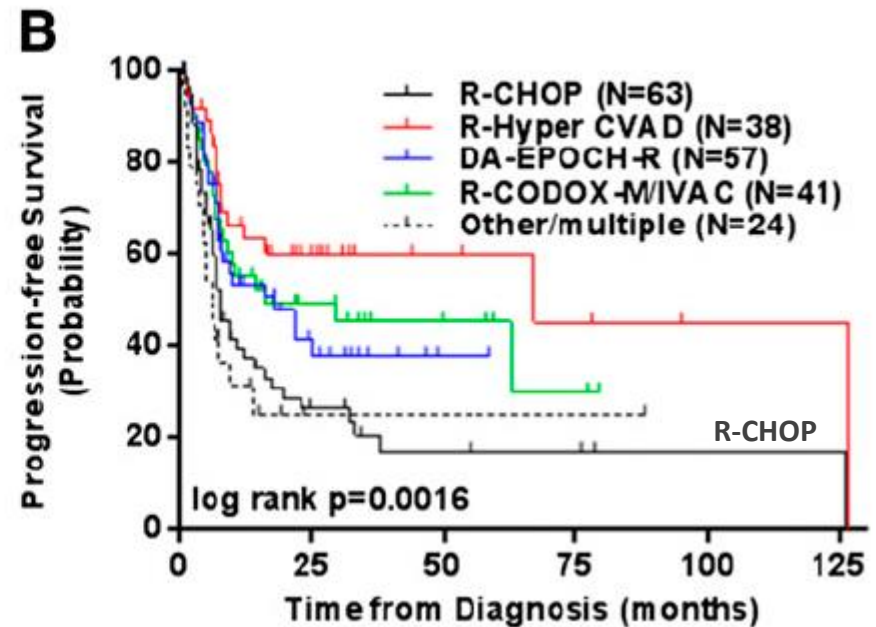
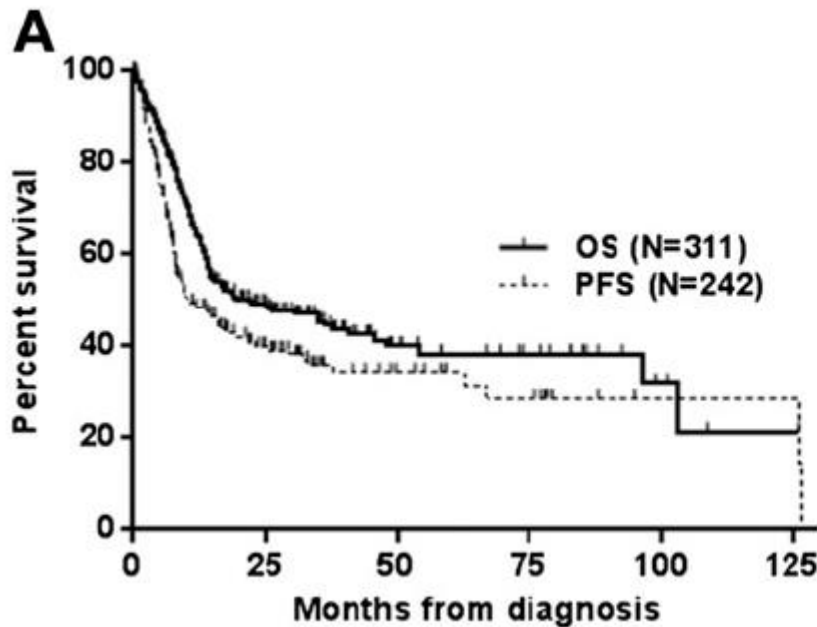
Highlights from EHA

Linfomi: Report del gruppo di lavoro

- Nella vostra pratica clinica quale work-up nella diagnostica dei DLBCL viene impiegato ?

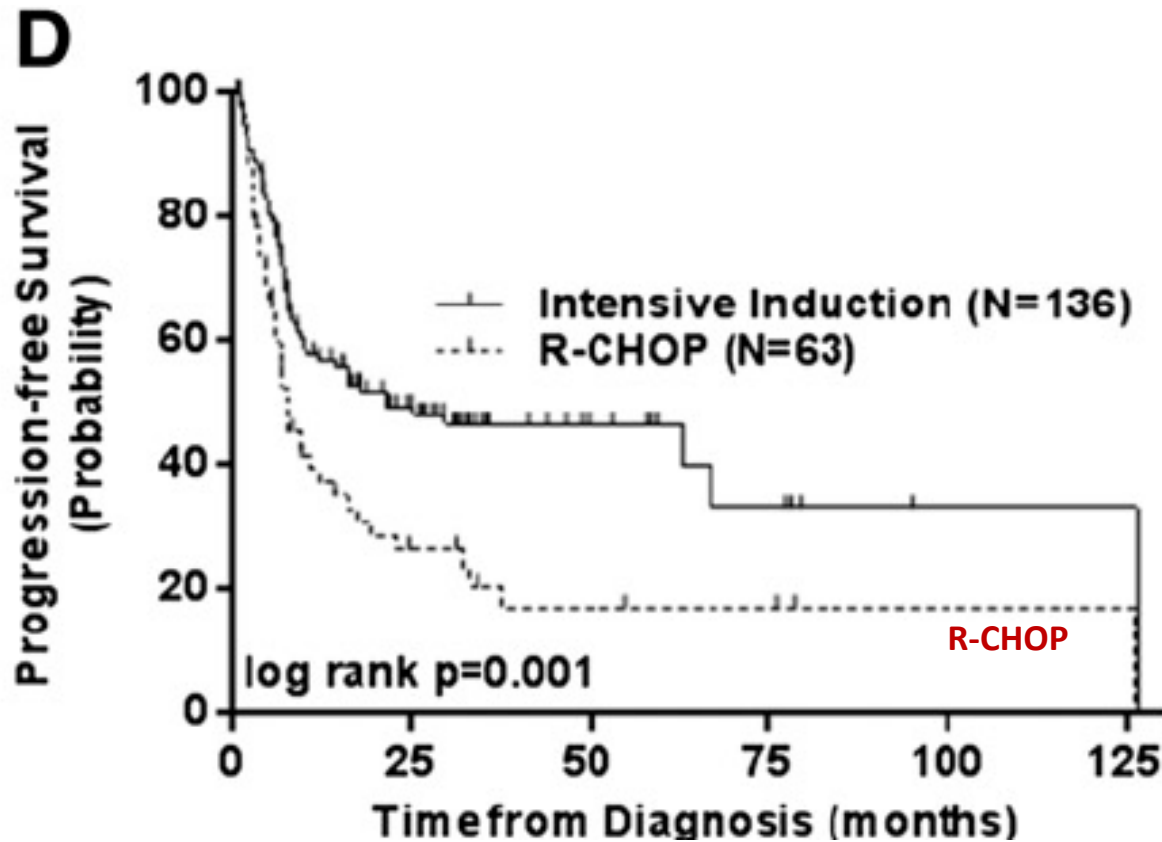
CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

Impact of induction regimen and stem cell transplantation on outcomes in double-hit lymphoma: a multicenter retrospective analysis



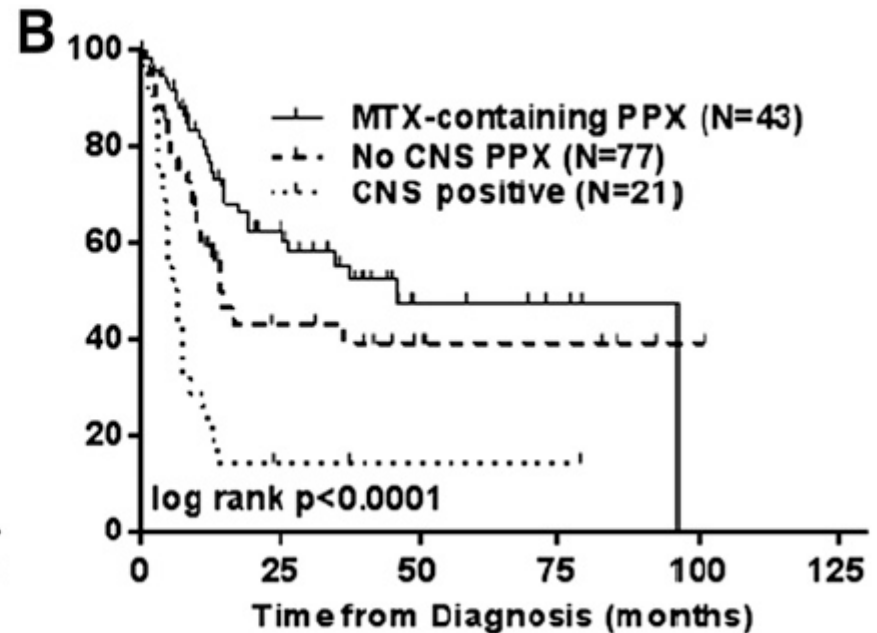
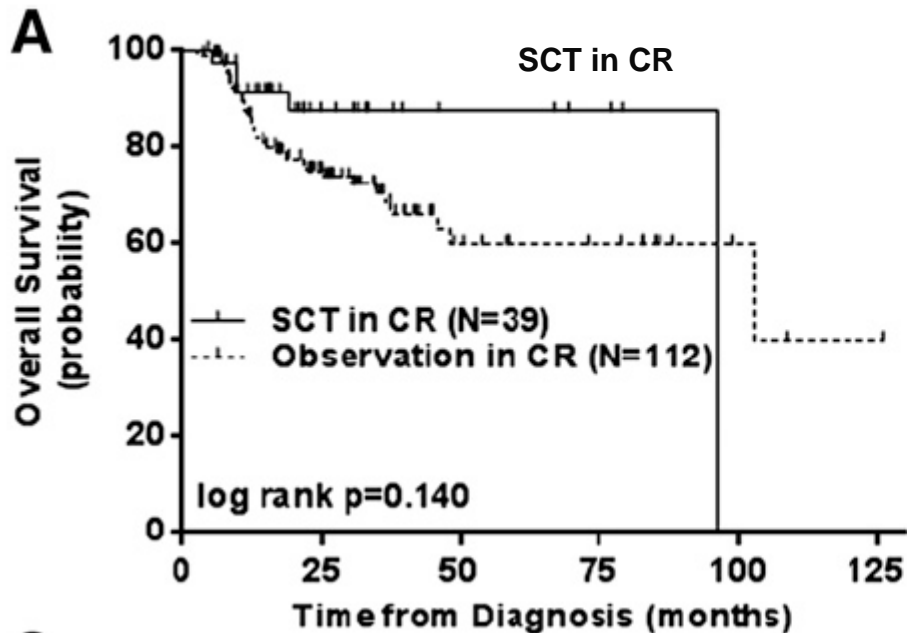
CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

Impact of induction regimen and stem cell transplantation on outcomes in double-hit lymphoma: a multicenter retrospective analysis



CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

Impact of induction regimen and stem cell transplantation on outcomes in double-hit lymphoma: a multicenter retrospective analysis



Linfomi: Report del gruppo di lavoro

- Nella vostra pratica clinica quale work-up nella diagnostica dei DLBCL viene impiegato ?
- Il trattamento dei DLBCL-DE e dei DLBCL-DH è diversificato rispetto al classico DLBCL (R-CHOP) ?
- Nei DLBCL-DH impiegate ASCT come terapia di consolidamento?

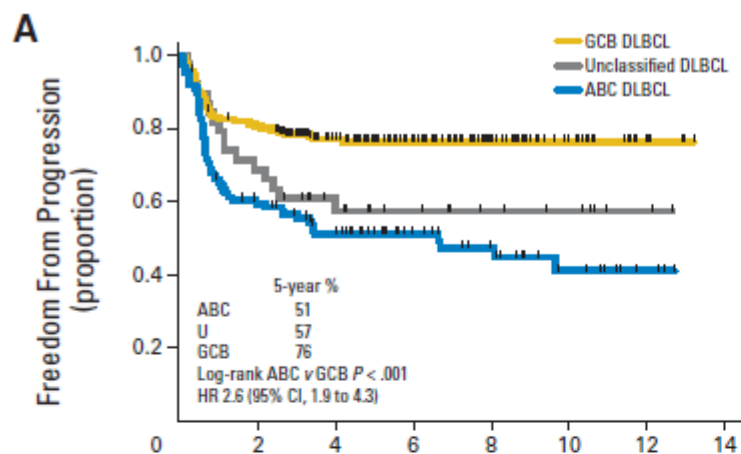
Prognostic Significance of Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Cell of Origin Determined by Digital Gene Expression in Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Tissue Biopsies

Pts 344 R-CHOP

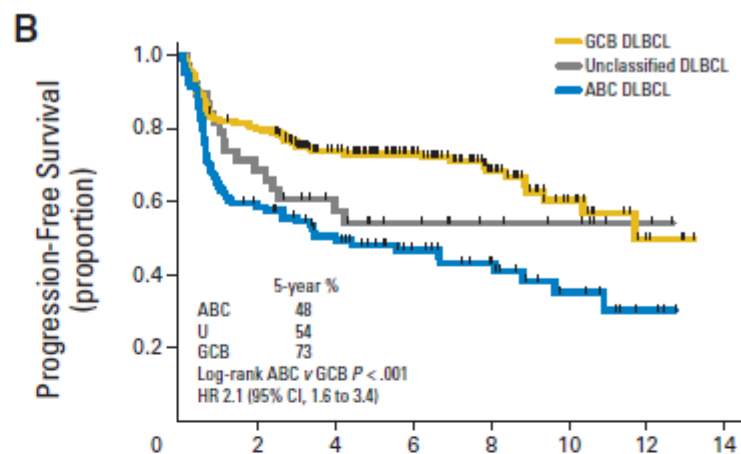
David W. Scott, Anja Mottok, Daisuke Ennishi, George W. Wright, Pedro Farinha, Susana Ben-Neriah, Robert Kridel, Garrett S. Barry, Christoffer Hother, Pau Abrisqueta, Merrill Boyle, Barbara Meissner, Adele Telenius, Kerry J. Savage, Laurie H. Sehn, Graham W. Slack, Christian Steidl, Louis M. Staudt, Joseph M. Connors, Lisa M. Rimsza, and Randy D. Gascoyne

Characteristic	ABC DLBCL (n = 108)	GCB DLBCL (n = 189)	Unclassified DLBCL (n = 38)	P (ABC v GCB)
Age, years				.30
Median (range)	66.5 (16-86)	62 (16-92)	60.5 (20-87)	
Sex, No. (%)				.31
Male	71 (66)	113 (60)	25 (66)	
Female	37 (34)	76 (40)	13 (34)	
B symptoms, No. (%)				.61
Absent	66 (62)	122 (65)	22 (58)	
Present	40 (38)	65 (35)	16 (42)	
Missing	2	2	0	
Bulk (> 10 cm), No. (%)				.54
Absent	82 (77)	135 (74)	28 (74)	
Present	24 (23)	47 (26)	10 (26)	
Missing	2	7	0	
Disease stage, No. (%)				.61
Limited	32 (30)	61 (33)	10 (26)	
Advanced	75 (70)	125 (67)	28 (74)	
Missing	1	3	0	

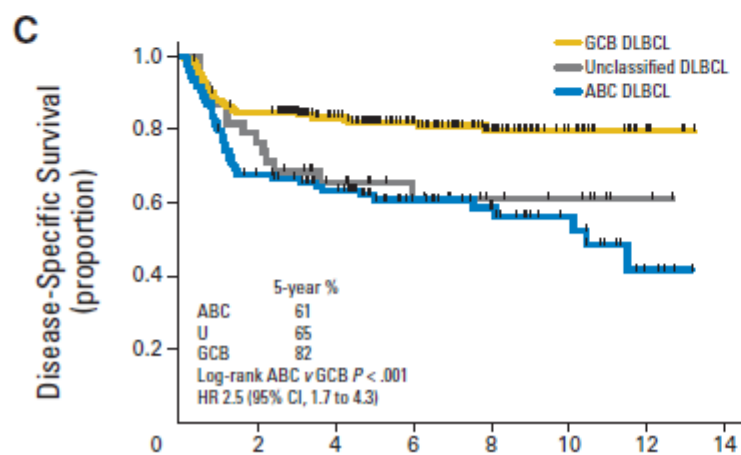
ABC=108 (31%)
GCB=189 (55%)
Unclassifiable=38 (11%)



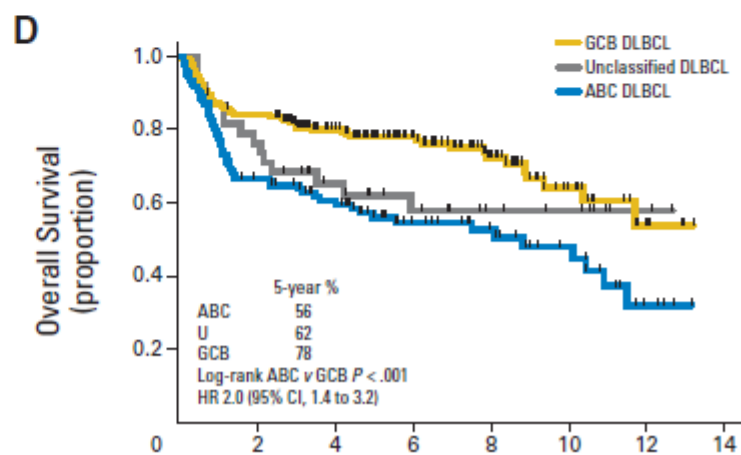
No. at risk		2	4	6	8	10	12	14
GCB DLBCL	189	149	112	80	46	20	5	
Unclassified DLBCL	38	26	17	12	8	6	2	
ABC DLBCL	108	61	47	29	19	10	3	



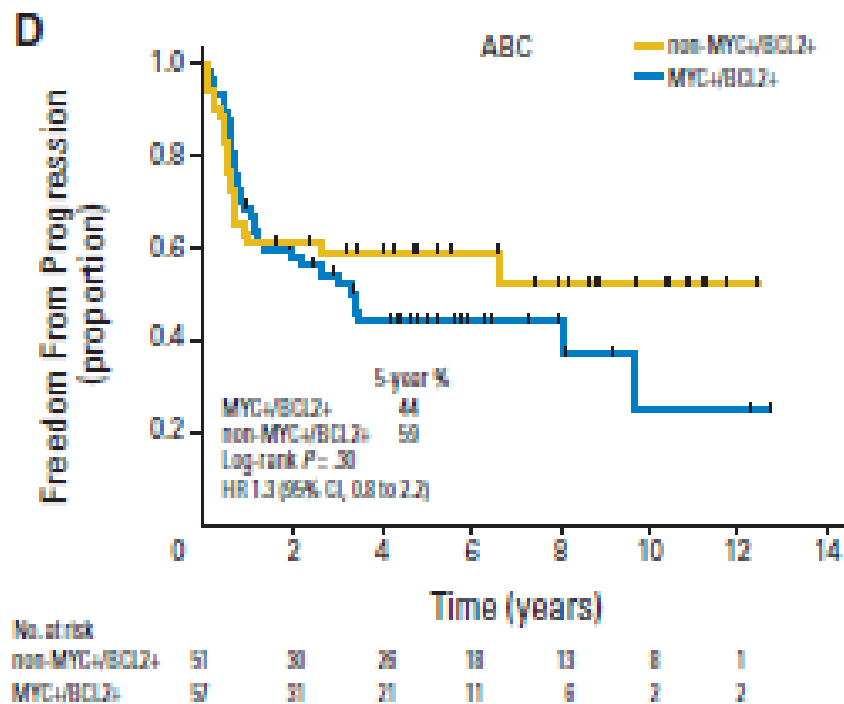
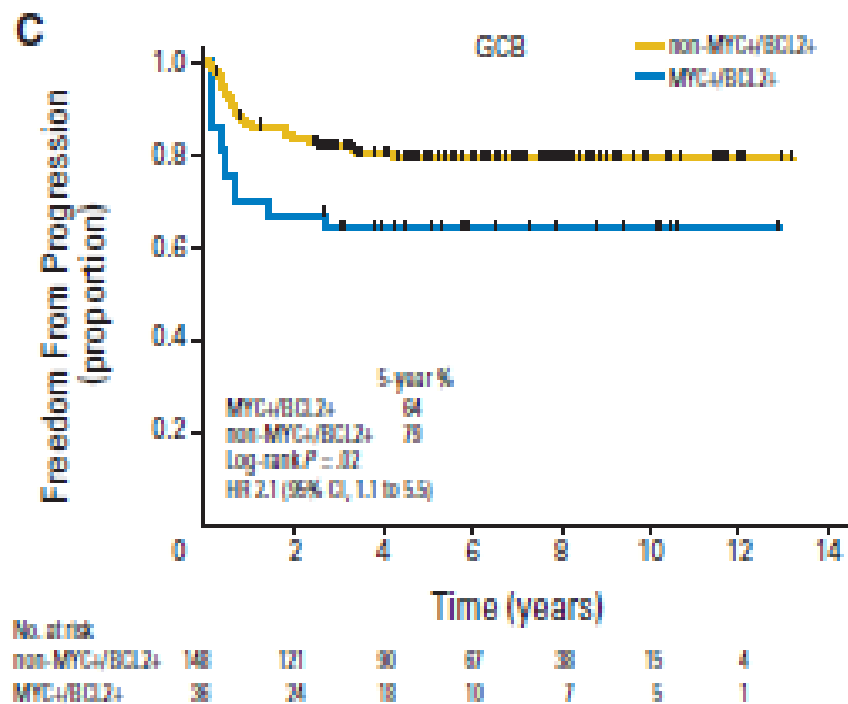
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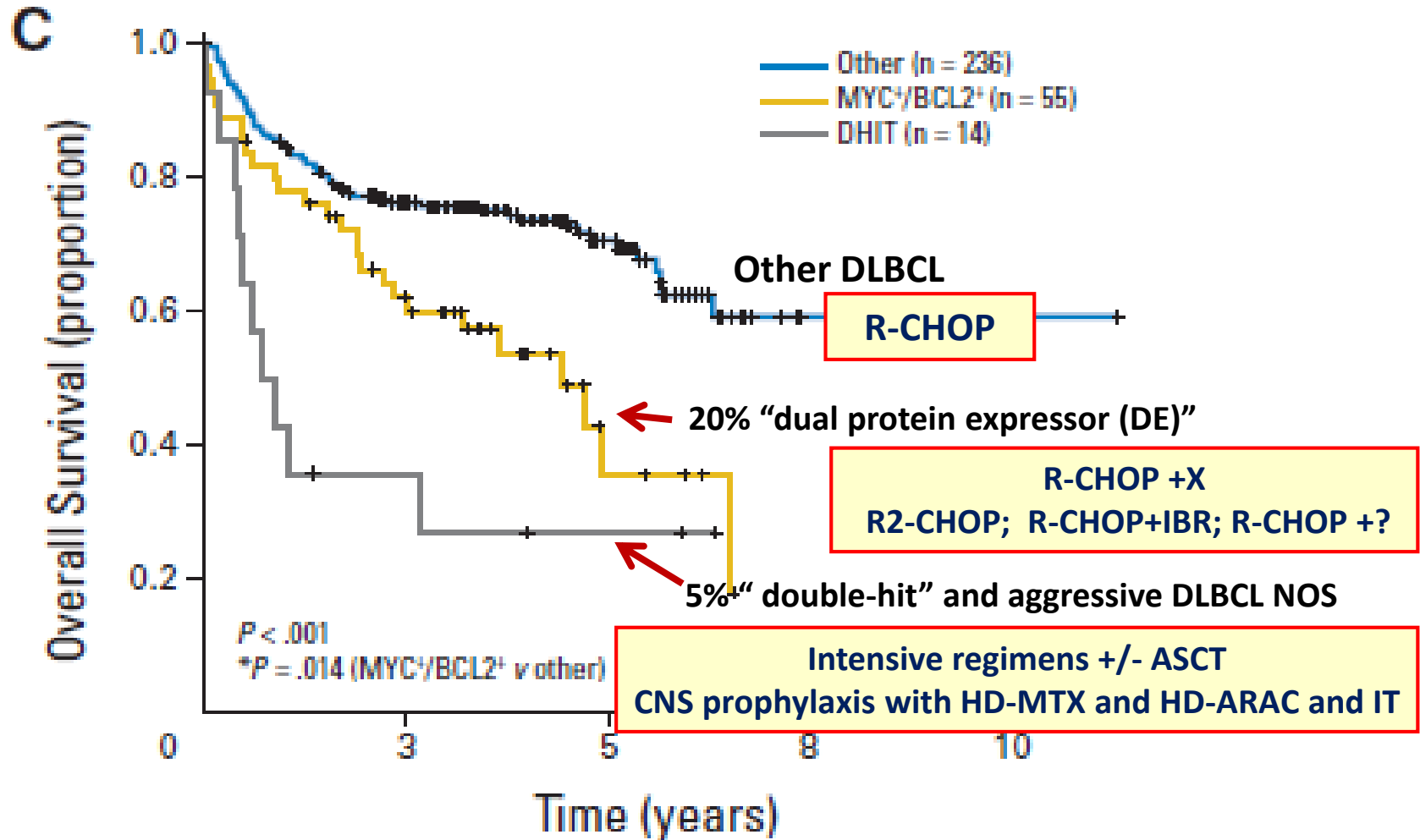
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Unclassified DLBCL	38	26	17	12	8	6	2	
ABC DLBCL	108	61	47	29	19	10	3	



No. at risk		2	4	6	8	10	12	14
GCB DLBCL	189	149	112	80	46	20	5	
Unclassified DLBCL	38	26	17	12	8	6	2	
ABC DLBCL	108	61	47	29	19	10	3	



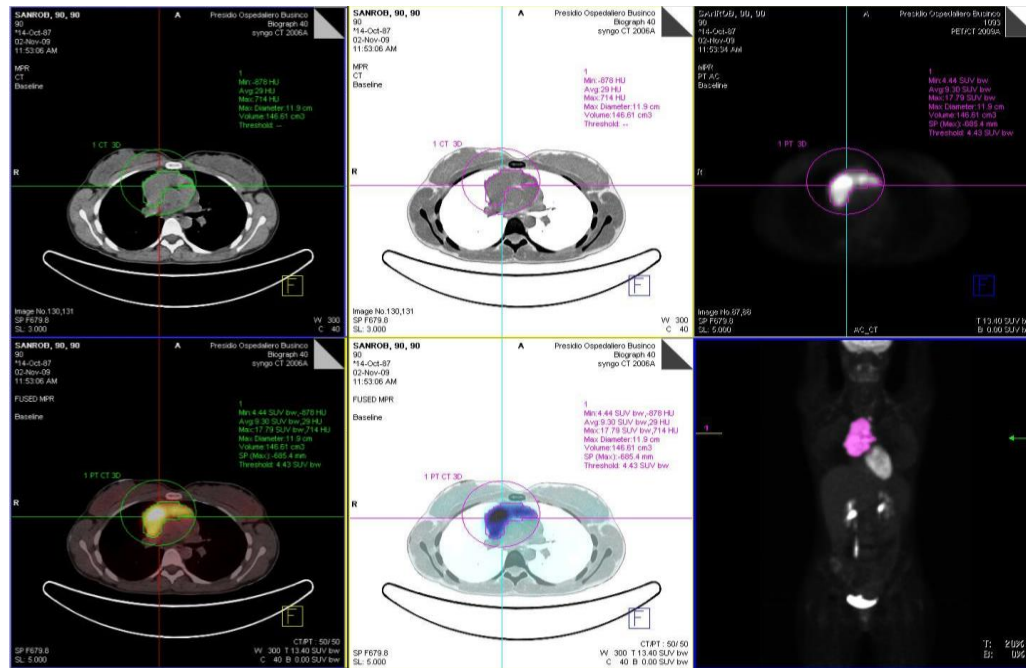
How I treat Myc/DH and DE pos DLBCL ?



**BASELINE TOTAL METABOLIC VOLUME (TMTV) PREDICTS THE OUTCOME
OF PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED HODGKIN LYMPHOMA (HL) ENROLLED
IN THE AHL2011 LYSA TRIAL**

Functional and quantitative PET parameters

- Assessment of the prognostic value of
 - maximum Standard Uptake Value (**SUVmax**)
 - metabolic tumor volume (**MTV**)
 - total lesion glycolysis (**TLG**)
- **SUV max, MTV and TLG** were measured following a standard protocol



BASELINE TOTAL METABOLIC VOLUME (TMTV) PREDICTS THE OUTCOME OF PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED HODGKIN LYMPHOMA (HL) ENROLLED IN THE AHL2011 LYSA TRIAL

	High TMTV	Low TMTV	PET-2 pos	PET- 2 neg
2yrs PFS	81%	93%	76%	92%

	Low TMTV PET2 neg	High TMTV PET 2 pos	Low TMTV PET-2 pos	HighT MTV PET- 2 neg
2yrs PFS	94%	61%	88%	

The combination of MTV and PET2 allows identifying 3 subsets of HL pts with significantly different outcome that may help clinician to better tailor therapy.

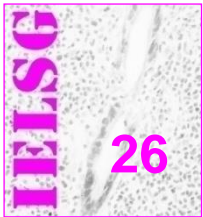
Regular Article

CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

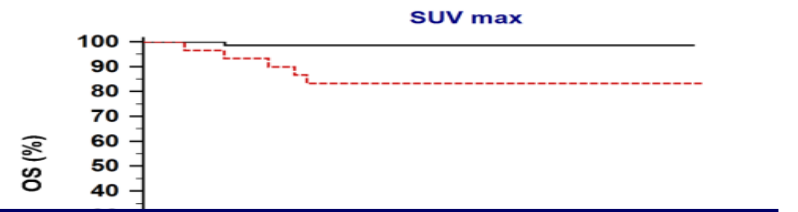
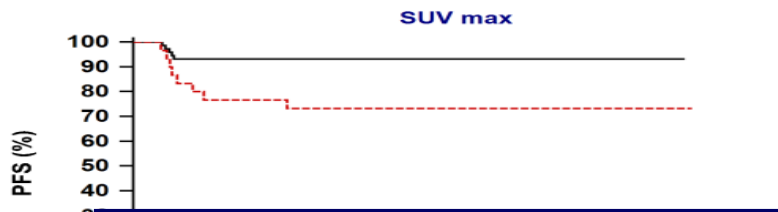
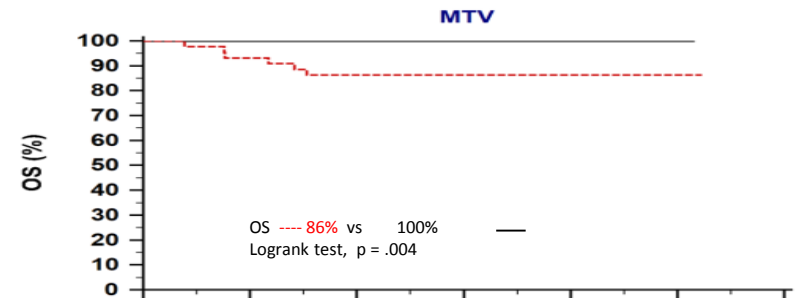
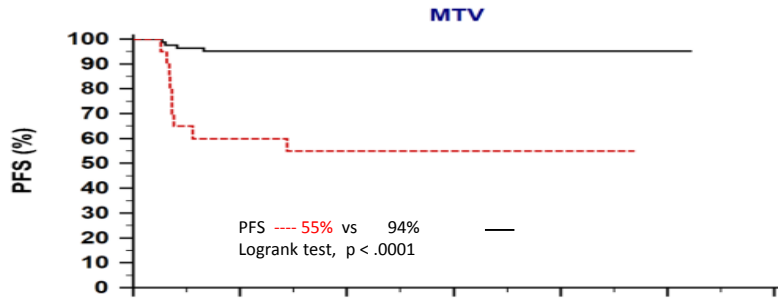
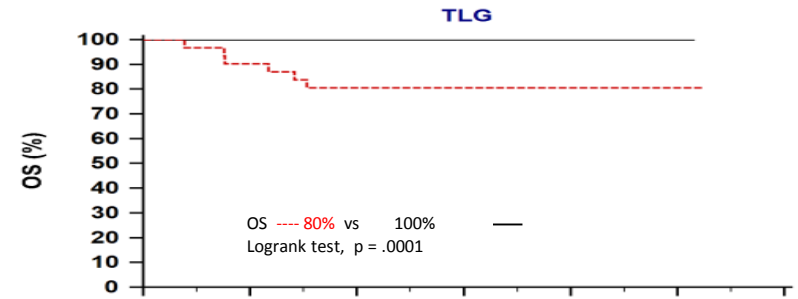
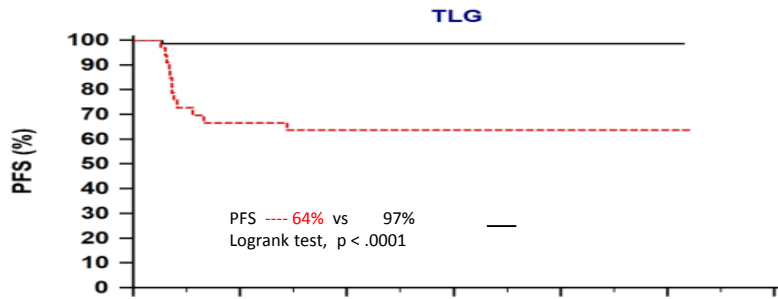
Utility of baseline 18FDG-PET/CT functional parameters in defining prognosis of primary mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma

Luca Ceriani,¹ Maurizio Martelli,² Pier Luigi Zinzani,³ Andrés J. M. Ferreri,⁴ Barbara Botto,⁵ Caterina Stelitano,⁶ Manuel Gotti,⁷ Maria Giuseppina Cabras,⁸ Luigi Rigacci,⁹ Livio Gargantini,¹⁰ Francesco Merli,¹¹ Graziella Pinotti,¹² Donato Mannina,¹³ Stefano Luminari,¹⁴ Anastasios Stathis,¹ Eleonora Russo,² Franco Cavalli,¹ Luca Giovannella,¹ Peter W. M. Johnson,¹⁵ and Emanuele Zucca¹

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Prognostic value of the baseline functional PET parameters in PMBCL



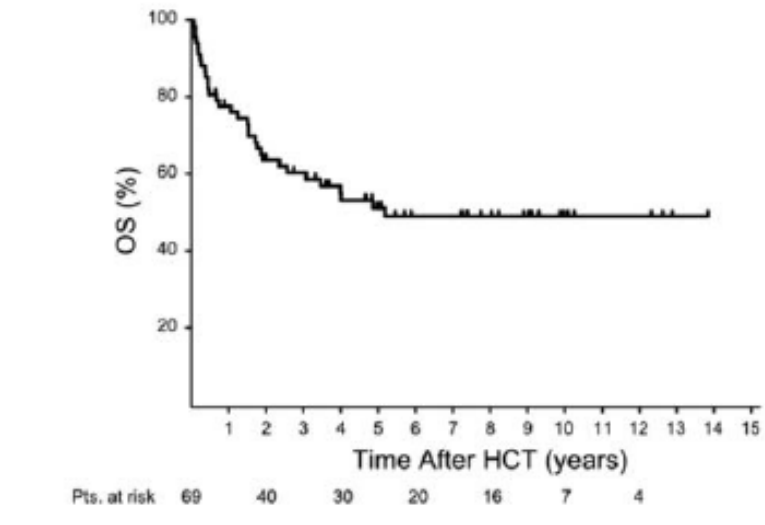
An high value of **SUVmax**, **MTV** and **TLG** showed a significant prognostic impact for PFS at **univariate analysis**

- Nella vostra pratica clinica I parametri quantitativi ***SUV max, MTV, TLG*** vengono riportati nella valutazione della PET basale ?
- Questi parametri potranno essere considerati nel futuro un valido e riproducibile fattore prognostico nella pratica clinica del paziente con HD e LNH?

ALLOGENEIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION AND BRENTUXIMAB VEDOTIN IN RELAPSED/REFRACTORY HODGKIN LYMPHOMA: A MULTICENTER EXPERIENCE

DISCUSSION

Allo-HCT is a feasible and effective option for RR HL. In our series, the disease status at HCT was the main predictor of outcomes, primarily relapse. Furthermore, BV showed efficacy as a bridge to allo- HCT as well as post allo-HCT rescue.



Linfomi: Report del gruppo di lavoro

- Allo ASCT è la terapia standard del paziente con HD recidivato post ASCT?
- Aplo vs allo ASCT ?
- Brentuximab è considerato terapia bridge o post Allo ASCT ?



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



Grazie per la cortese attenzione

MCL3002 - study design (SHINE study)

Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study

N=520

Frontline
therapy MCL;
age > 65 years

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1:1

Bendamustine (90 mg/m² IV Days 1-2)
Rituximab (375 mg/m² Day 1)

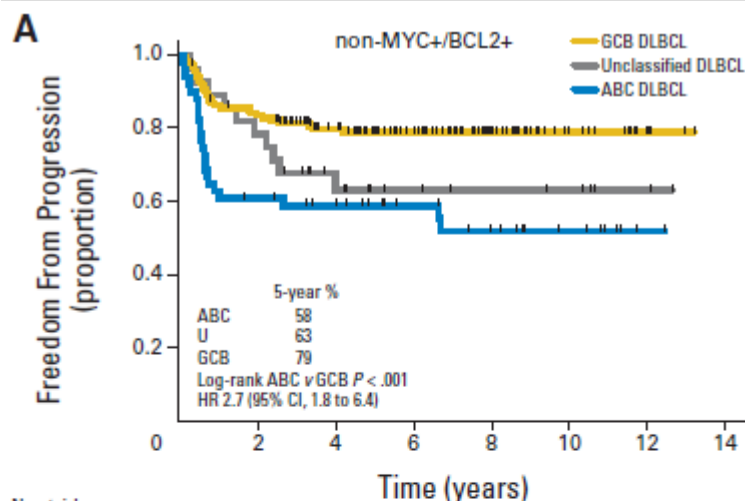
Study drug:
Oral placebo (starting on Cycle 1, Day 1)
until PD or unacceptable toxicity

Bendamustine (90 mg/m² IV Days 1-2)
Rituximab (375 mg/m² Day 1)

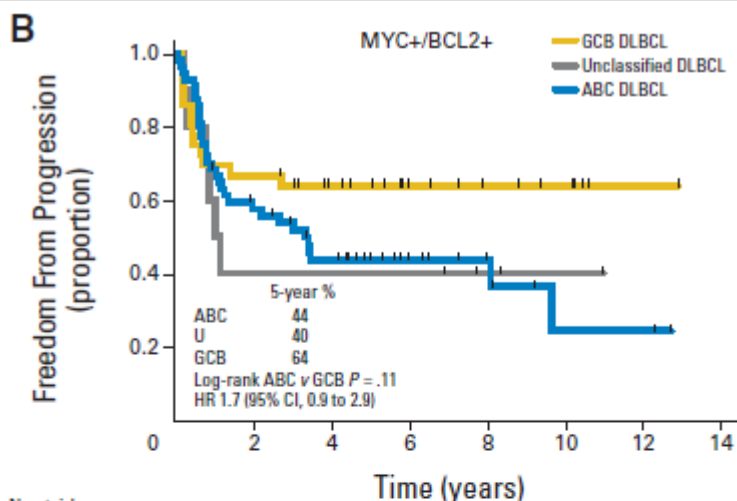
Study drug:
Oral ibrutinib 560 mg (starting on Cycle 1,
Day 1) until PD or unacceptable toxicity

CR/PR

Rituximab 375 mg/m²
every 2 months
2 years



No. at risk		0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
GCB DLBCL	148	121	90	67	38	15	4		
Unclassified DLBCL	28	22	13	78	6	5	2		
ABC DLBCL	51	30	26	18	13	8	1		



No. at risk		0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
GCB DLBCL	36	24	18	10	7	5	1		
Unclassified DLBCL	10	4	4	4	2	1	0		
ABC DLBCL	57	31	21	11	6	2	2		

