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Predictive biomarkers

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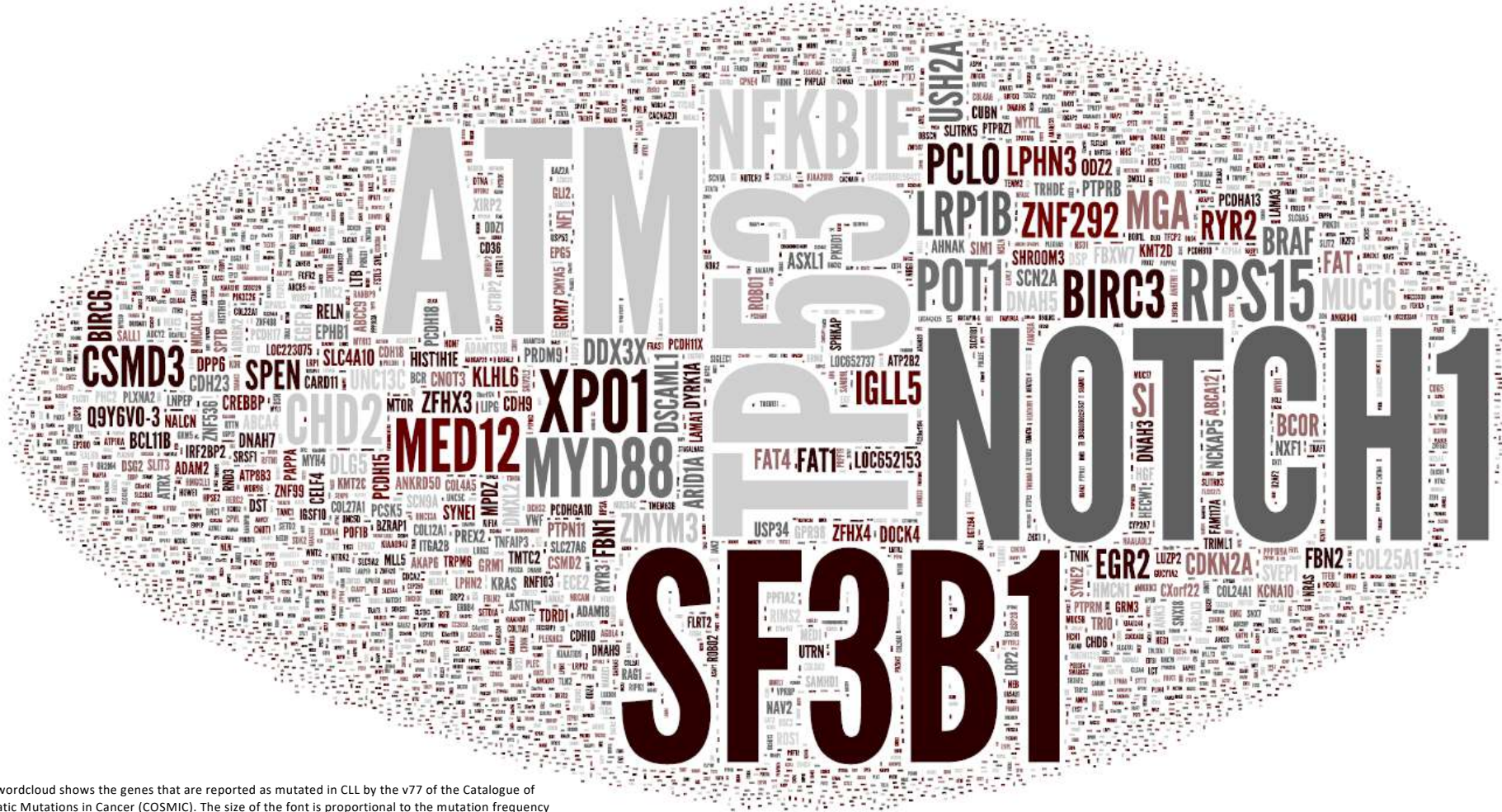
Bellinzona - Switzerland

Research Support:	Gilead, Abbvie, Janssen, Cellestia, Xeneticbio
Employee	No
Consultant	No
Major Stockholder	No
Speakers Bureau	No
Honoraria	Gilead, Abbvie, Janssen, Roche, AstraZeneca, Loxo
Scientific Advisory Board	Gilead, Abbvie, Janssen, AstraZeneca, MSD, Loxo

- **Pts with lymphocytosis**
- **Newly presented pts**
- **In need of treatment pts**

Diagnostic test	General practice
Tests to establish the diagnosis	
CBC and differential count	Always
<p data-bbox="315 826 1167 938">Immunophenotyping of peripheral blood lymphocytes</p> <ul data-bbox="315 962 1435 1161" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="315 962 1435 1050">• A panel of CD19, CD5, CD20, CD23, CD23, kappa and lambda is usually adequate to establish the diagnosis<li data-bbox="315 1074 1435 1161">• Borderline cases: CD43, CD79b, CD81, CD200, CD10, or ROR1 may help refine the diagnosis	Always

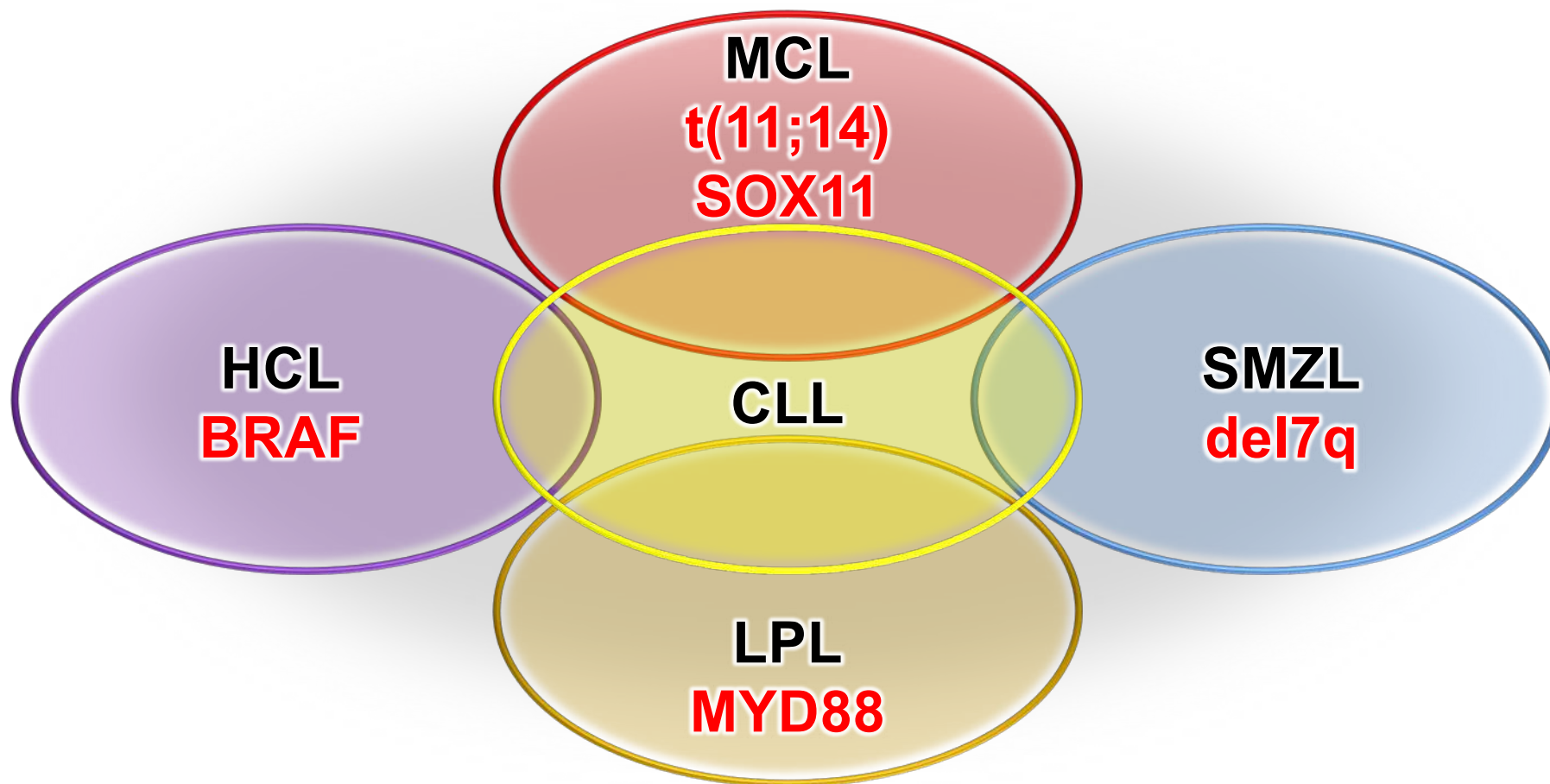
The mutational landscape of CLL



The wordcloud shows the genes that are reported as mutated in CLL by the v77 of the Catalogue of Somatic Mutations in Cancer (COSMIC). The size of the font is proportional to the mutation frequency

Fabbri, et al. J Exp Med 2011
Punkte, et al. Nature 2011
Rossi, et al. Blood 2011
Wang, et al. New Engl J Med 2011
Lamdaou et al. Nature 2015
Punkte et al. Nature 2015

Differentiating CLL from mimicking B-cell lymphoproliferative diseases



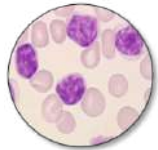
- **Pts with lymphocytosis**
- **Newly presented pts**
- **In need of treatment pts**

Life expectancy

Biomarker: variable that associates with disease outcome



Host Factors: **Age**, **sex**, etc

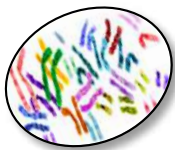


Disease Markers: **Stage**, lymphocyte count, **LDT**, etc

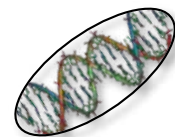


Ag expression: CD38, Zap70, **CD49d**, etc

Serology: **β 2M**, TK, LDH, sCD23, etc



Genetics: **del17p**, **TP53 mutation**, del11q22, del13q14, trisomy 12, NOTCH1 mutation, SFRB1 mutation, etc



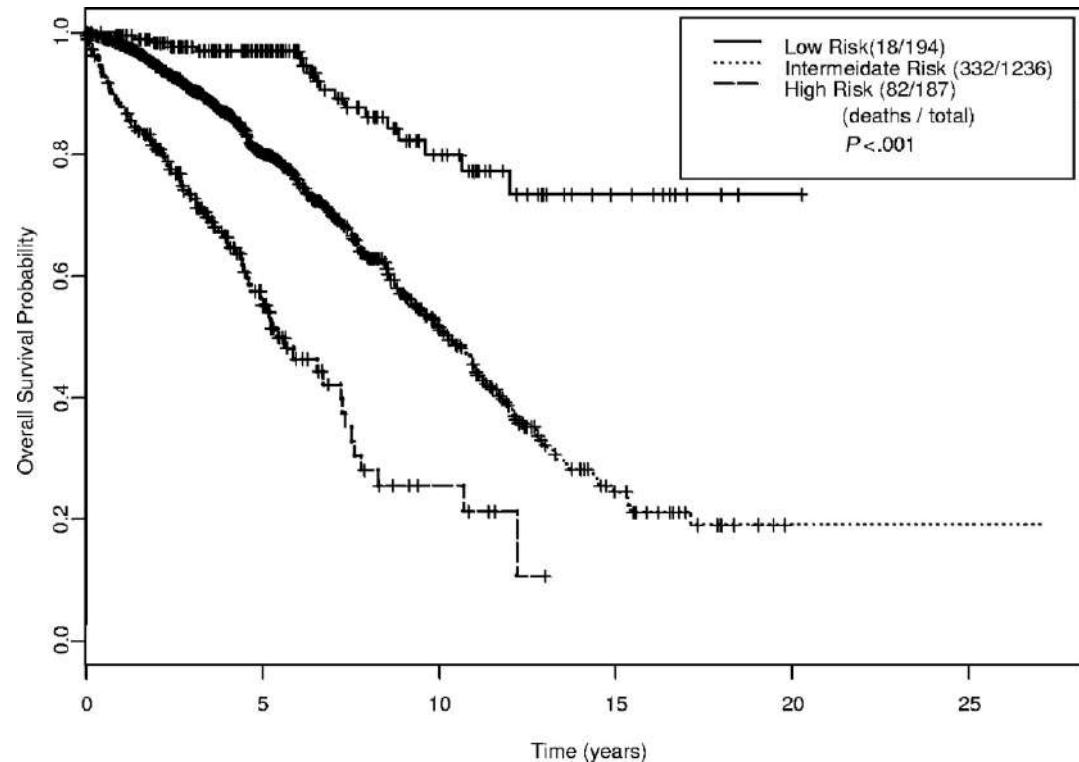
Biology Markers: **IGVH-sequence**, BCR-structure

MDACC score



Biomarker	Score
Age	
<50 years	1
50-65 years	2
>65 years	3
Sex	
Male	0
Female	1
Rai stage	
0-II	0
III-IV	1
Involved nodal areas	
≤3	0
3	1
Lymphocyte count	
<20x10 ⁹ /L	0
20-50x10 ⁹ /L	1
>50x10 ⁹ /L	2
β2-microglobulin	
<ULN	0
1-2xULN	1
>2xULN	2

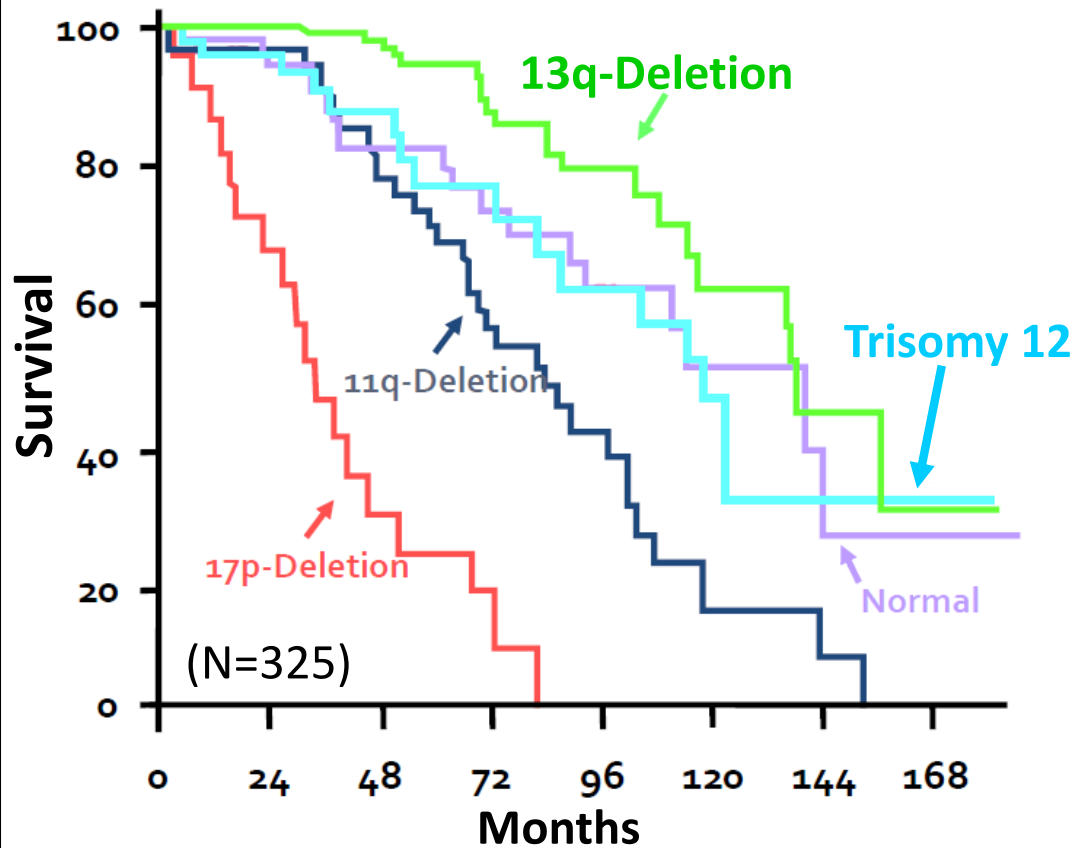
Risk group	Score	5-year survival
Low-risk	1-3	97%
Intermediate-risk	4-7	80%
High-risk	>7	55%



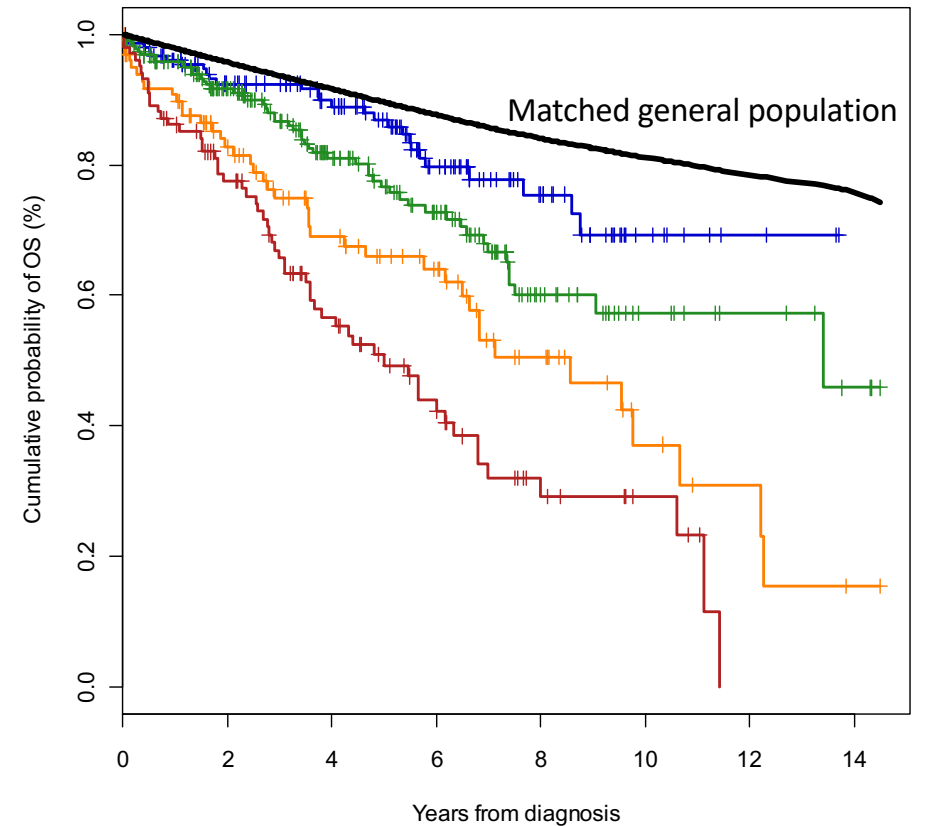
Patient counseling on survival: genetic-based models



Cytogenetic model



Cytogenetic-mutational model

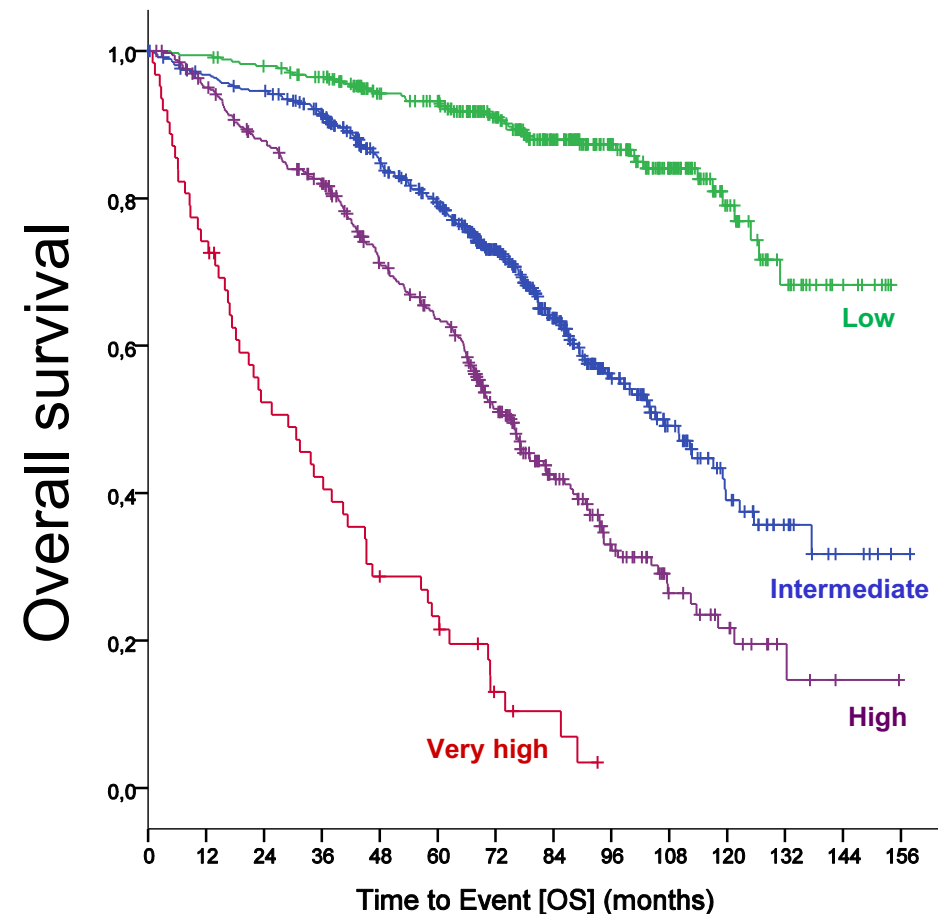


	N	10-year OS
del13q	26%	69%
Normal/+12	40%	57%
NOTCH1 M/ISF3B1 M/del11q	17%	37%
TP53 DIS/BIRC3 DIS	17%	29%

Variable	Adverse factor	Coeff.	HR	Grading
<i>TP53</i> (17p)	deleted and/or mutated	1.442	4.2	4
<i>IGHV</i> status	Unmutated	0.941	2.6	2
B2M, mg/L	> 3.5	0.665	2.0	2
Clinical stage	Binet B/C <u>or</u> Rai I-IV	0.499	1.6	1
Age	> 65 years	0.555	1.7	1
Prognostic Score				0 – 10

Risk group	Score	Patients N (%)	5-year OS, %
Low	0 – 1	340 (29)	93.2
Intermediate	2 – 3	464 (39)	79.4
High	4 – 6	326 (27)	63.6
Very High	7 – 10	62 (5)	23.3

Overall survival (all patients)



Treatment indication

**Clinical stage
iwCLL criteria**



Asymptomatic

Symptomatic



W&W



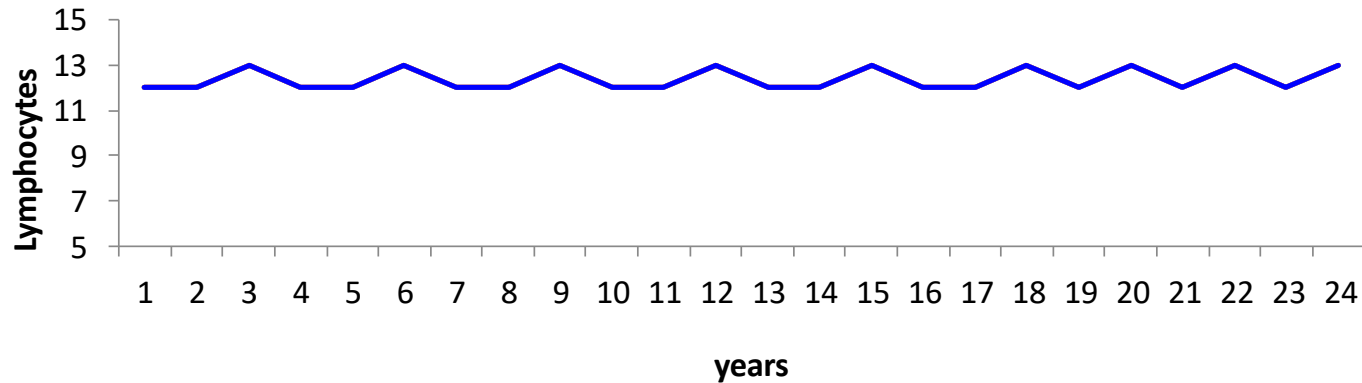
Treatment

Probability of treatment need

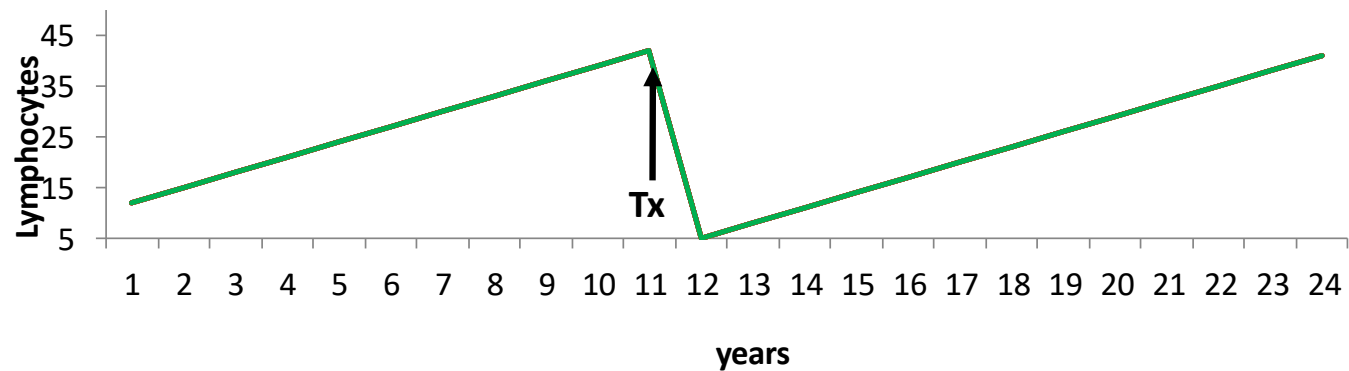
Binet A CLL: Homogeneous phenotype but heterogeneous clinical course



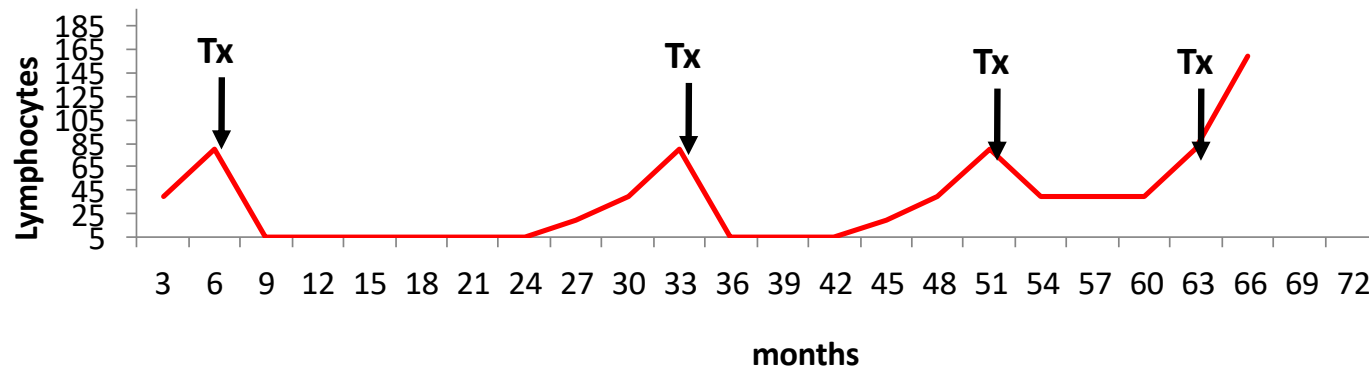
Highly stable
1/3



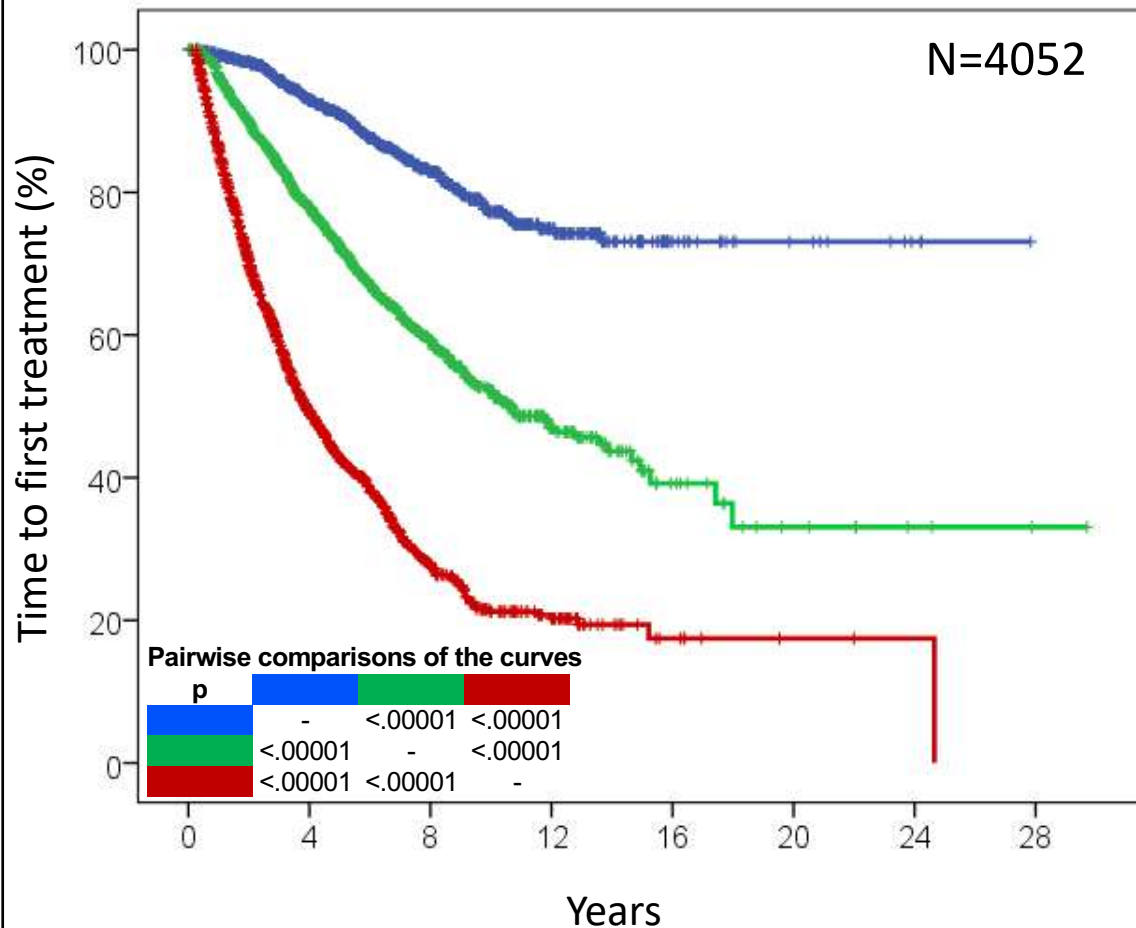
Slowly progressive
1/3



Rapidly progressive
1/3



Time to first therapy: IPS-E



Variable	Grading
IGHV unmutated	1
Lymphocytes >15x10 ⁹ /L	1
Nodal involvement	1

Risk group	Score
Low risk	0
Intermediate risk	1
High risk	2-3

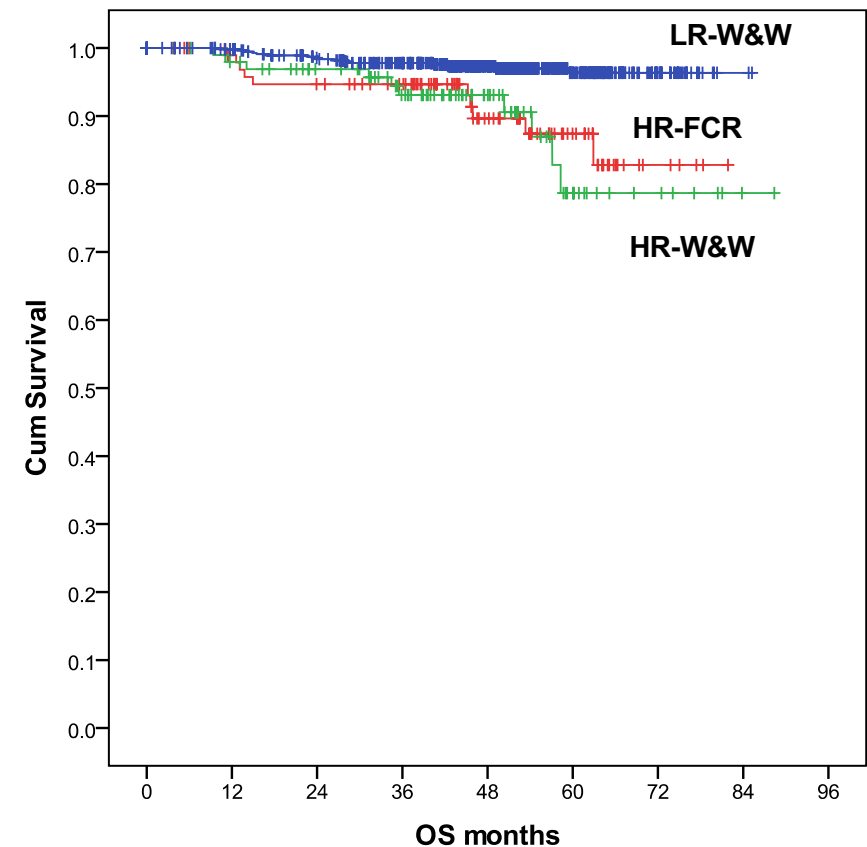
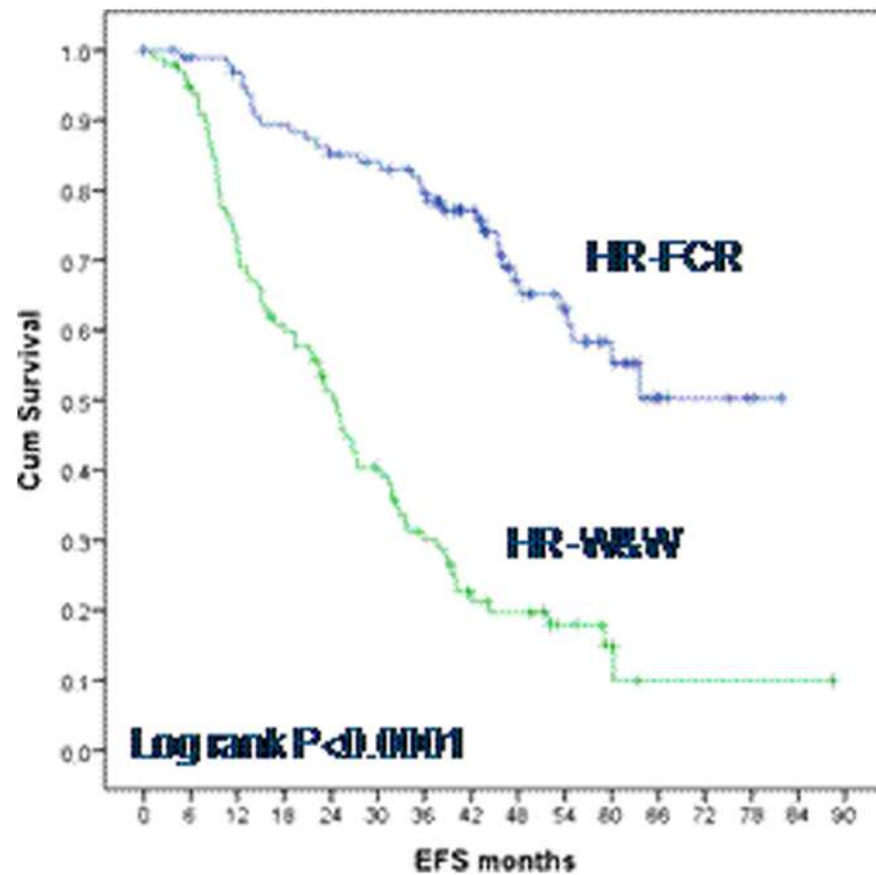
Cumulative incidence of treatment

	1 year	5 years
Low risk	<1%	8%
Intermediate risk	3%	28%
High risk	14%	61%

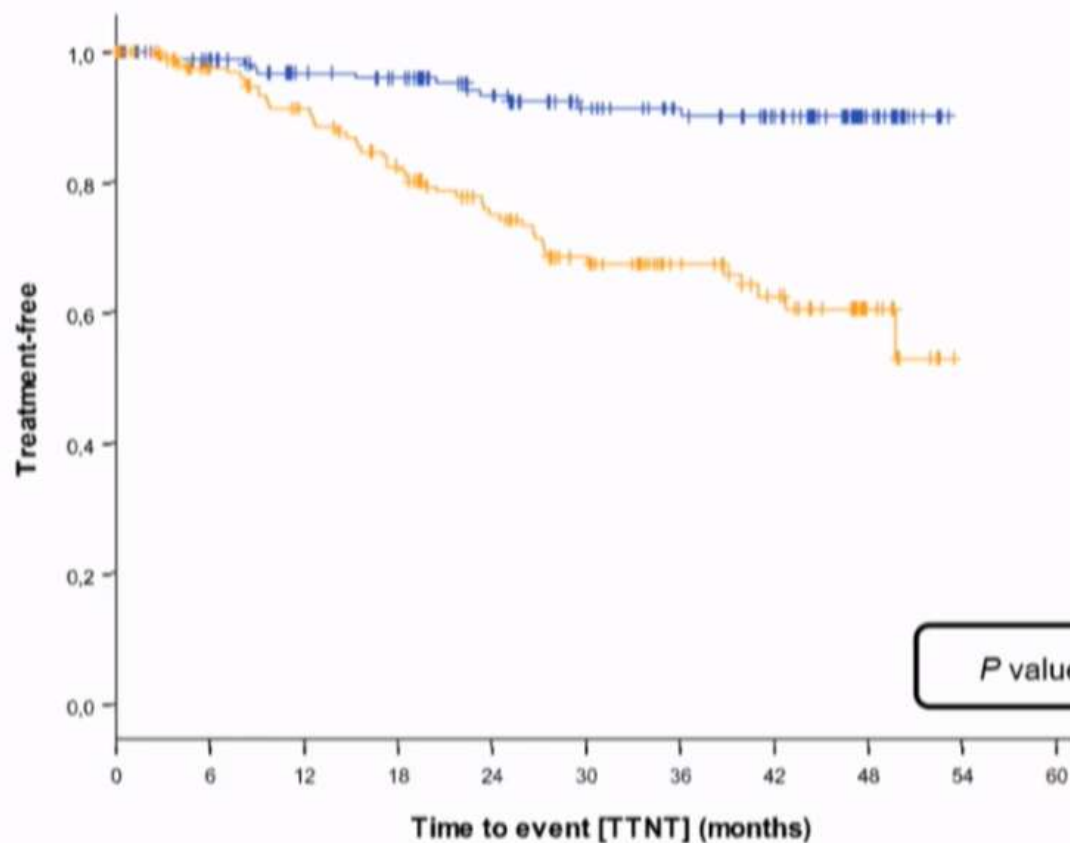
CLL7: 800 patients

103 HR-CLL defined by genetics

- Gender
- Age
- ECOG performance status
- del(17p)
- del(11q),
- IGHV mutation status
- β 2-microglobulin
- thymidine kinase



TIME TO NEXT TREATMENT



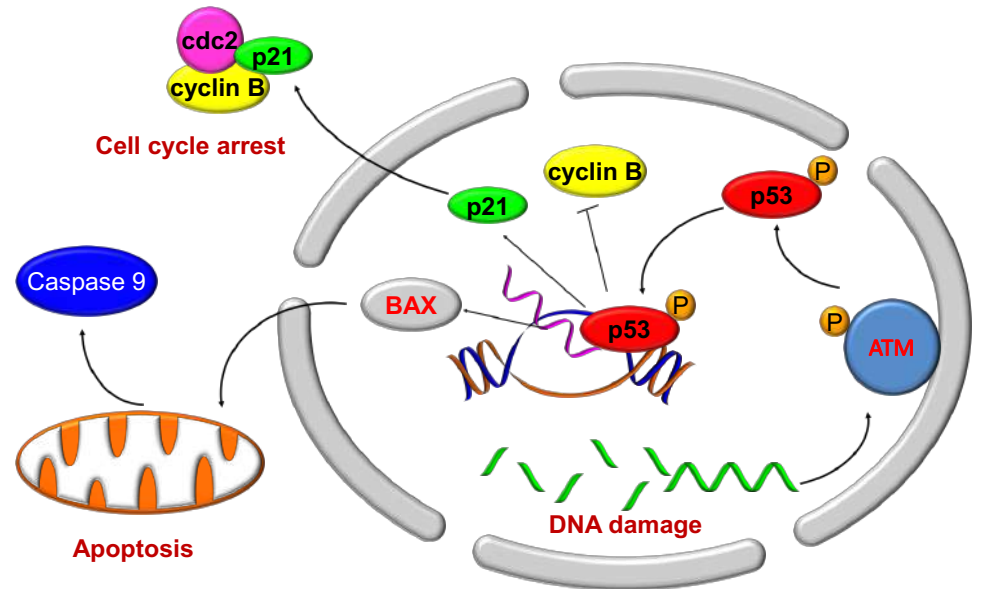
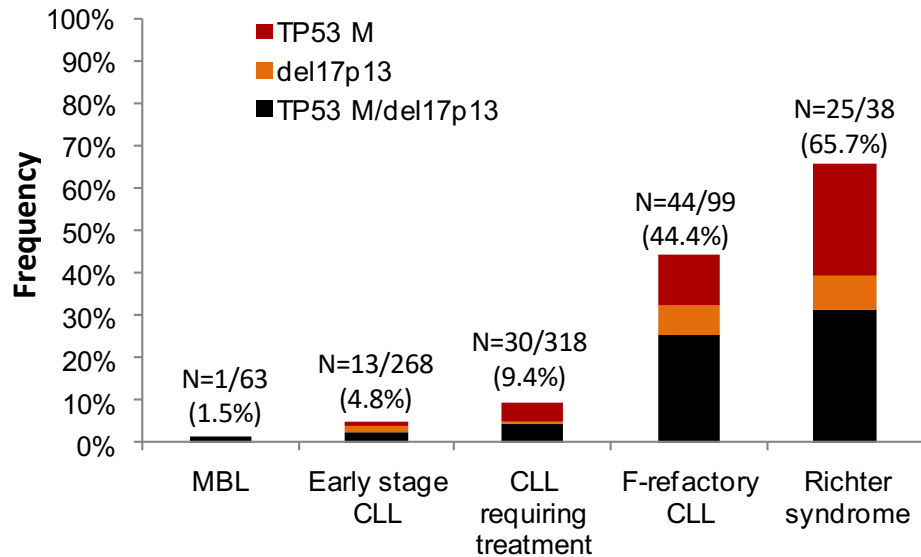
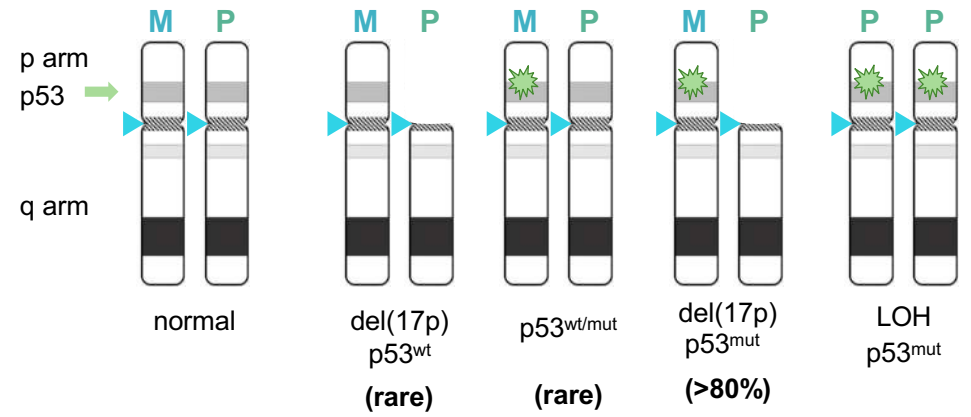
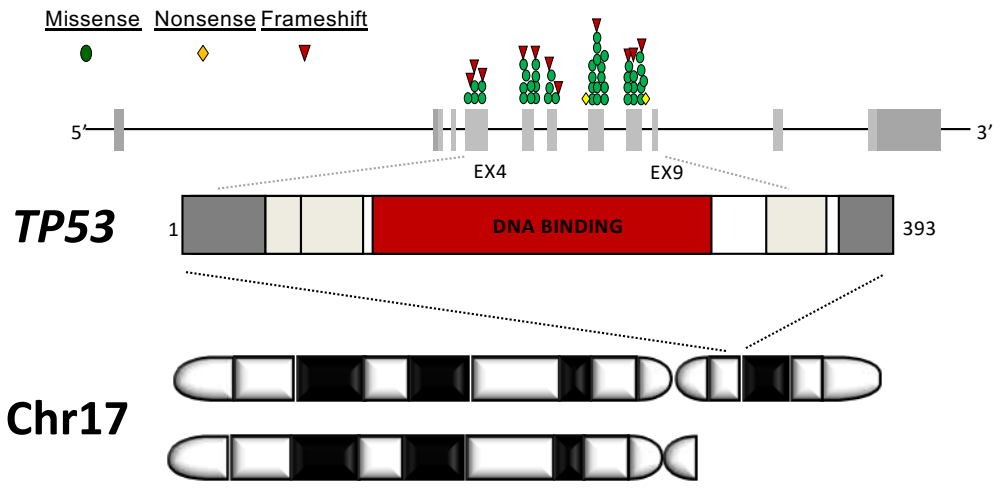
Subsequent treatment	Ibrutinib (n=15)	Placebo (n=57)
Chemoimmunotherapy	9	30
Chemotherapy	1	5
Anthracycline-based		2
Ibrutinib-based	3	13
Venetoclax-based		6
Idelalisib-based	2	
Missing		1

P value <0.0001, HR 0.205

- **Pts with lymphocytosis**
- **Newly presented pts**
- **In need of treatment pts**

TP53 status

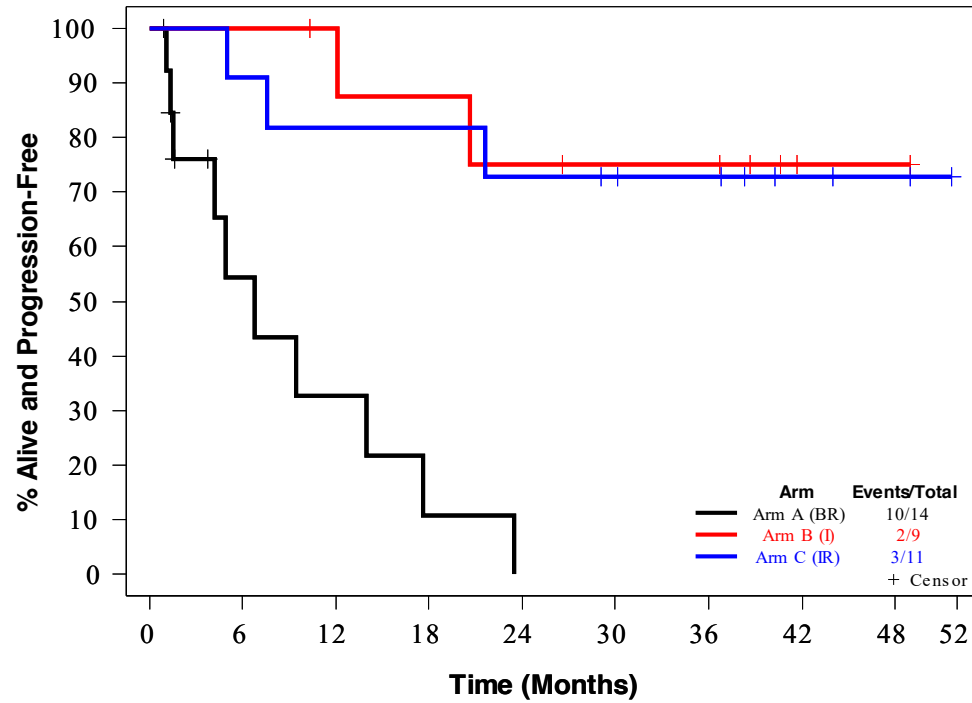
TP53 abnormalities in CLL



Patients with 17p deletion



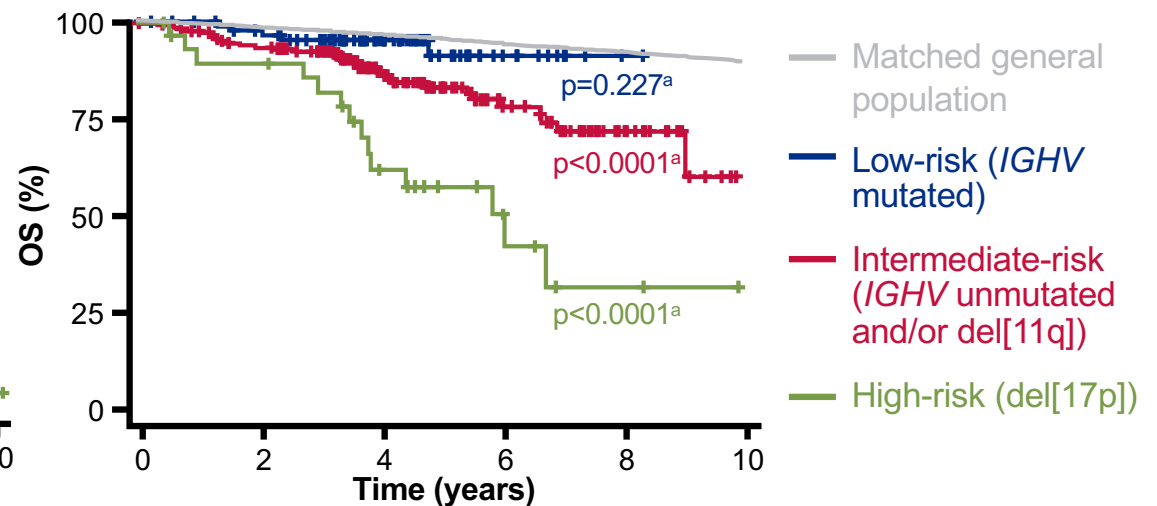
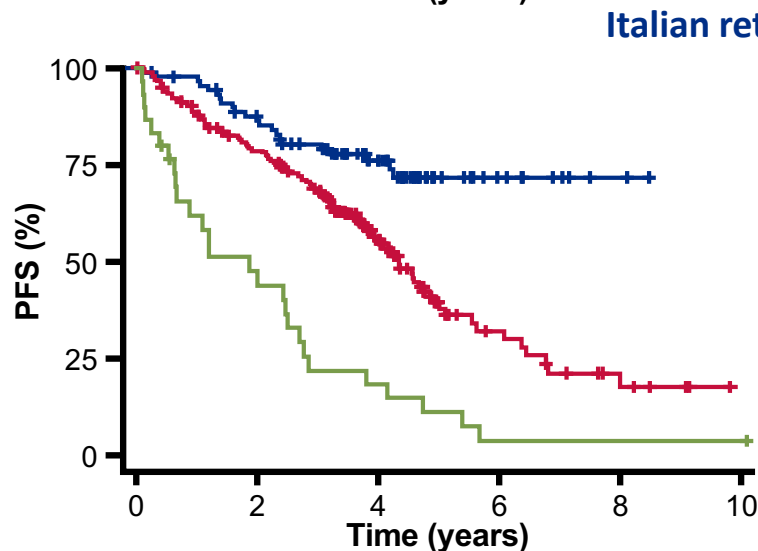
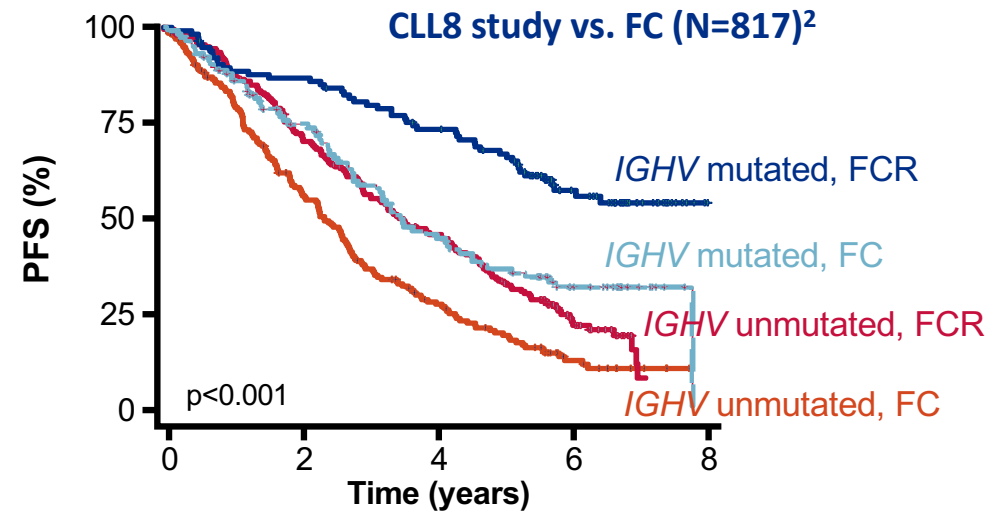
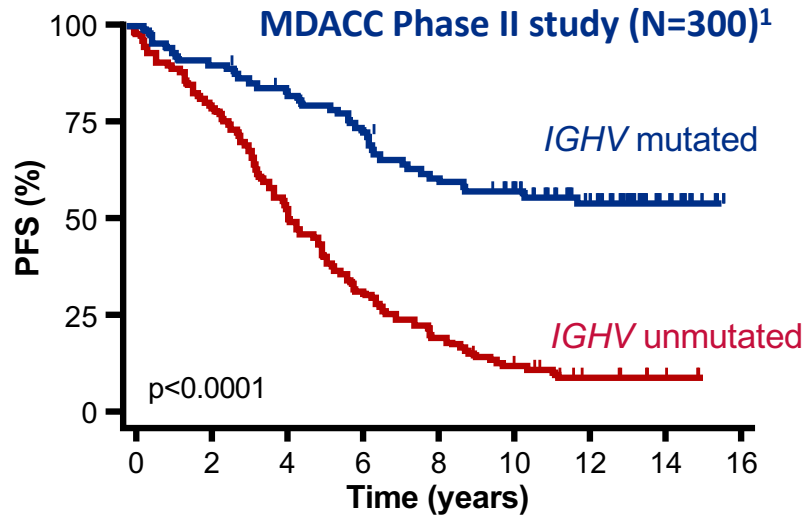
17p deleted



	Patients-at-Risk										
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	52	
Arm A (BR)	14	5	3	1	0						
Arm B (I)	9	9	8	7	6	5	5	1	1	0	
Arm C (IR)	11	10	9	9	8	7	6	3	2	0	

IGHV status

Patients with *IGHV*-unmutated status and/or del11q and/or del17p do not benefit from chemoimmunotherapy



^a p-value vs. matched general population

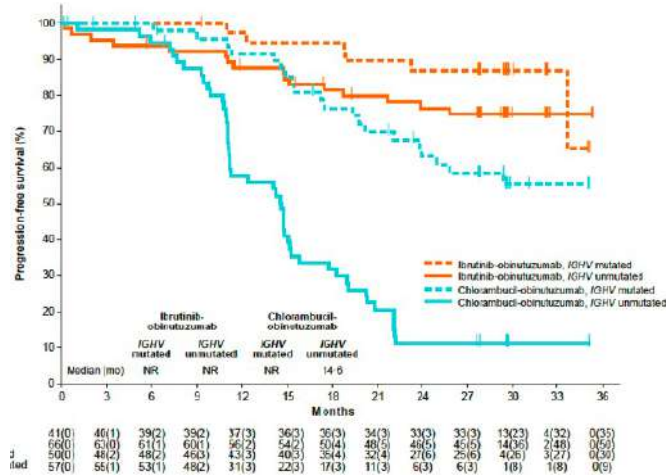
FCR: fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, rituximab; MDACC: MD Anderson Cancer Center; OS: overall survival; PFS: progression-free survival

1. Thompson PA, et al. *Blood* 2016; 127:303–309. 2. Fischer K, et al. *Blood* 2016; 127:208–215. 3. Rossi D et al. *Blood* 2015; 126:1921–1924.

PFS in IGHV unmutated CLL

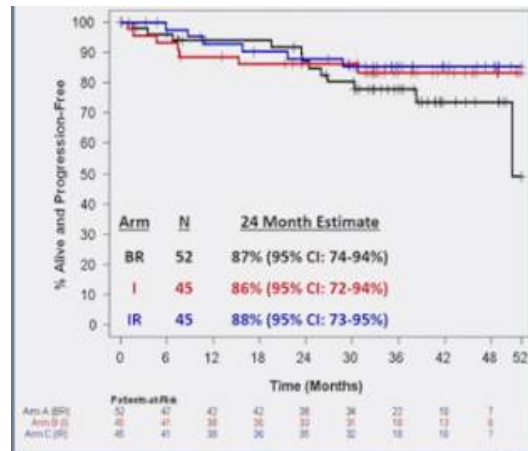


iLLUMINATE (Moreno #691)
Included high risk



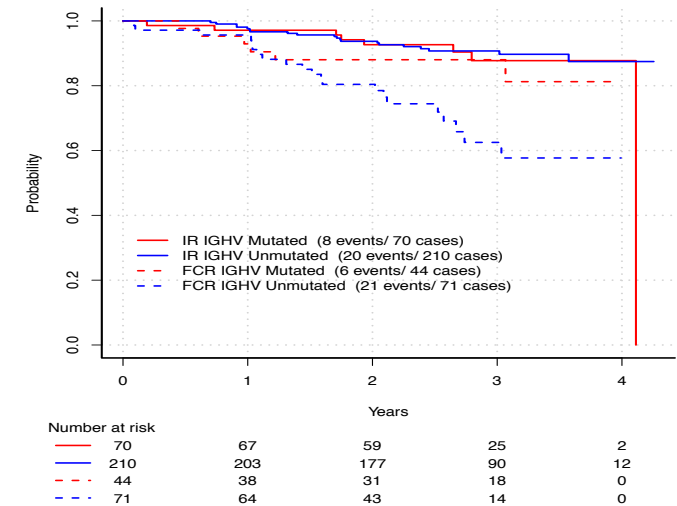
uIGHV: HR 0.15 (0.08 – 0.27)
mIGHV: HR 0.30 (0.12 – 0.75)

ALLIANCE (Woyach #6)
Included del(17)p



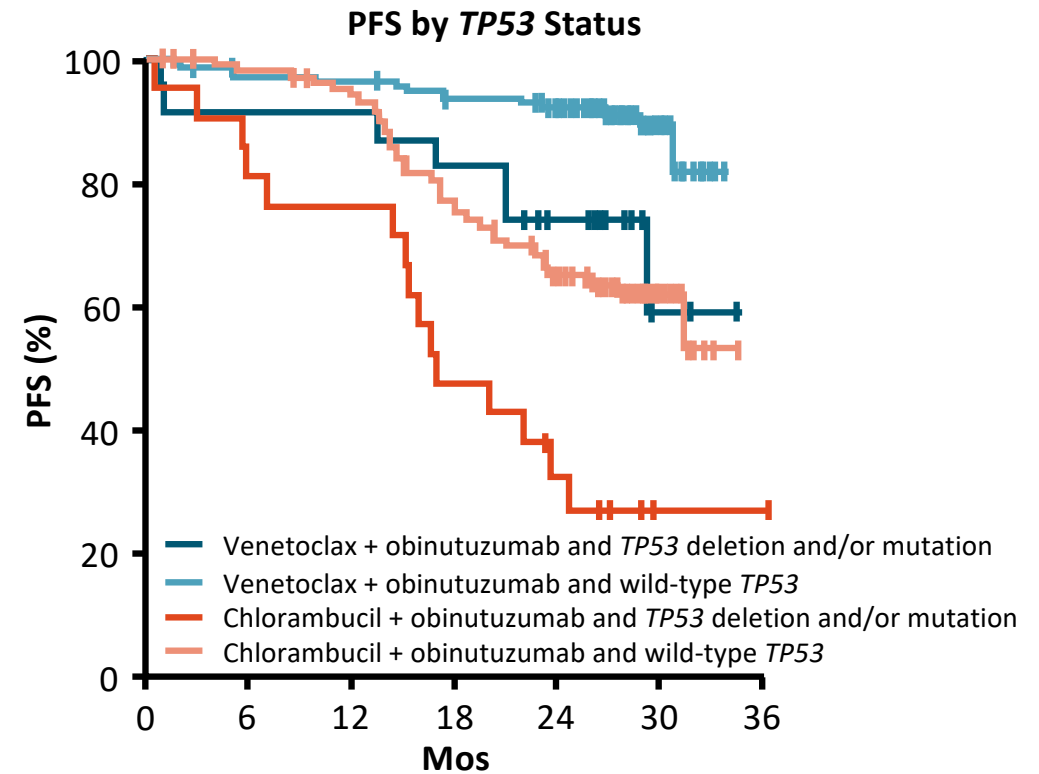
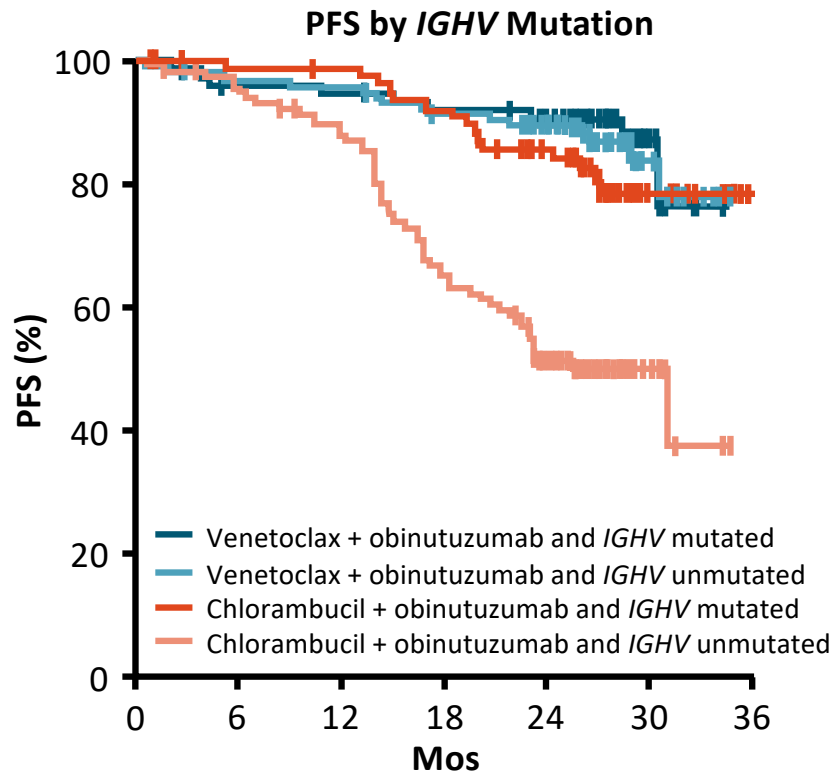
mIGHV HR: not reported

E1912 (Shanafelt LBA-4)
No del(17)p



uIGHV: HR 0.26 (0.14-0.5; p < 0.0001)
mIGHV: HR 0.44 (0.14-1.36; p = 0.07)

PFS by IGVH Mutation and TP53 Status



Histology

WHO 2016 Classification

Richter syndrome



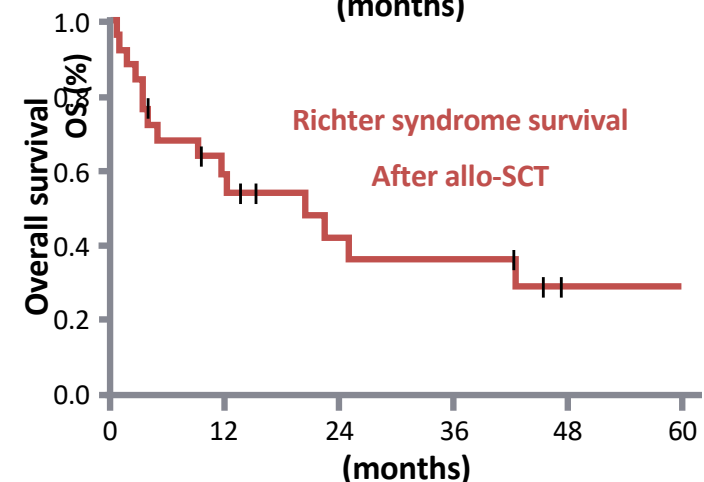
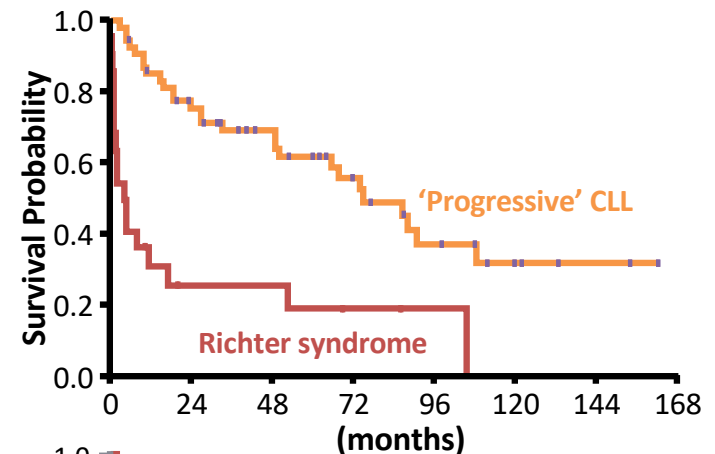
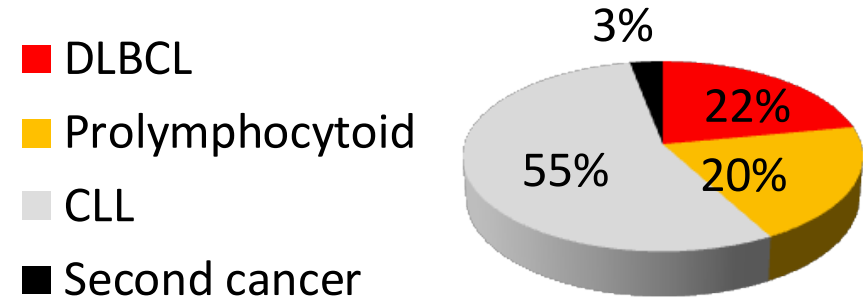
Clinical suspicion of transformation

- Asymmetric growth of localized lymph nodes
- Bulky disease
- B symptoms
- Sudden and excessive rise in levels of LDH

PET/CT in Richter syndrome diagnosis

	RS
Sensitivity	91%
Specificity	80%
Positive predictive value	53%
Negative predictive value	97%

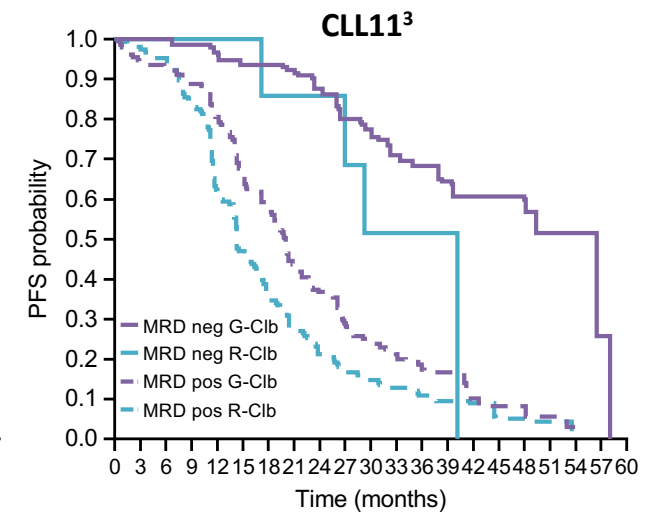
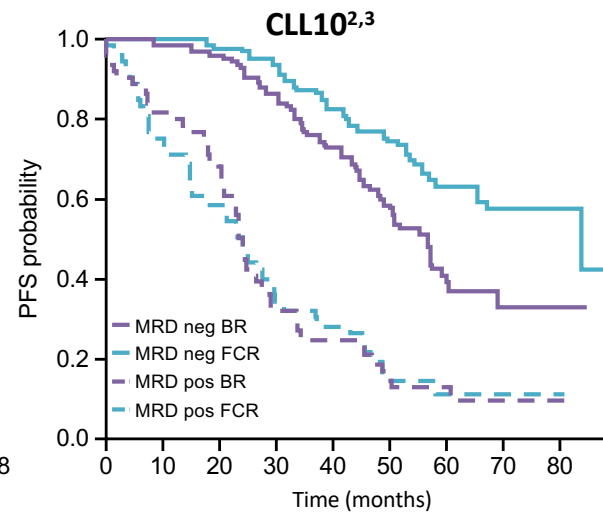
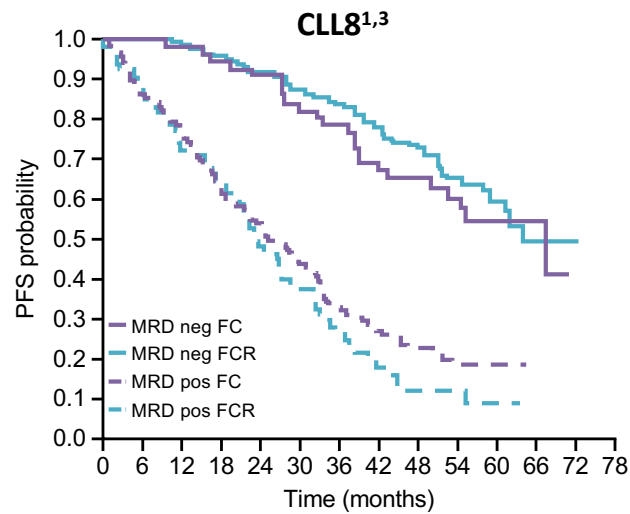
Max SUV cut off=5



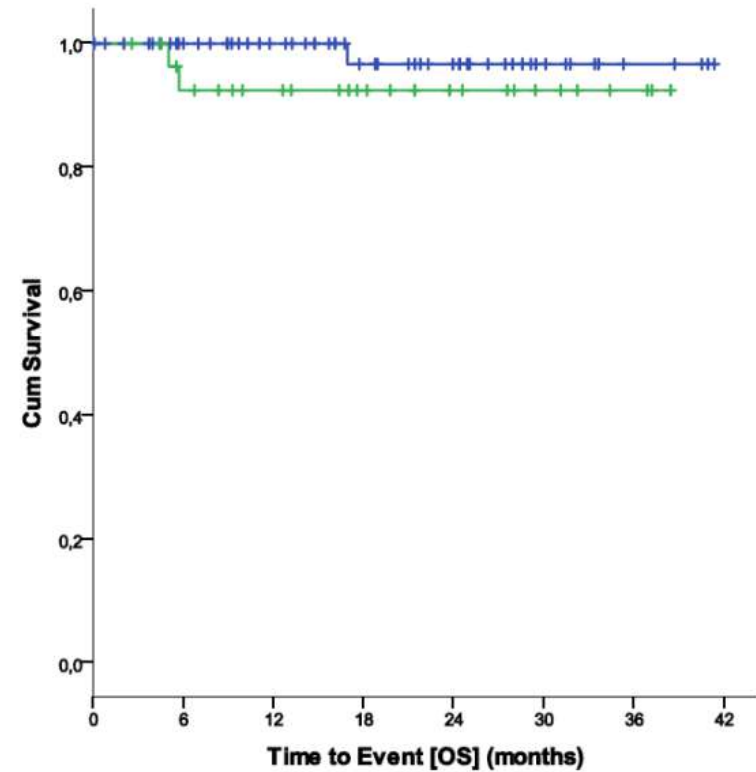
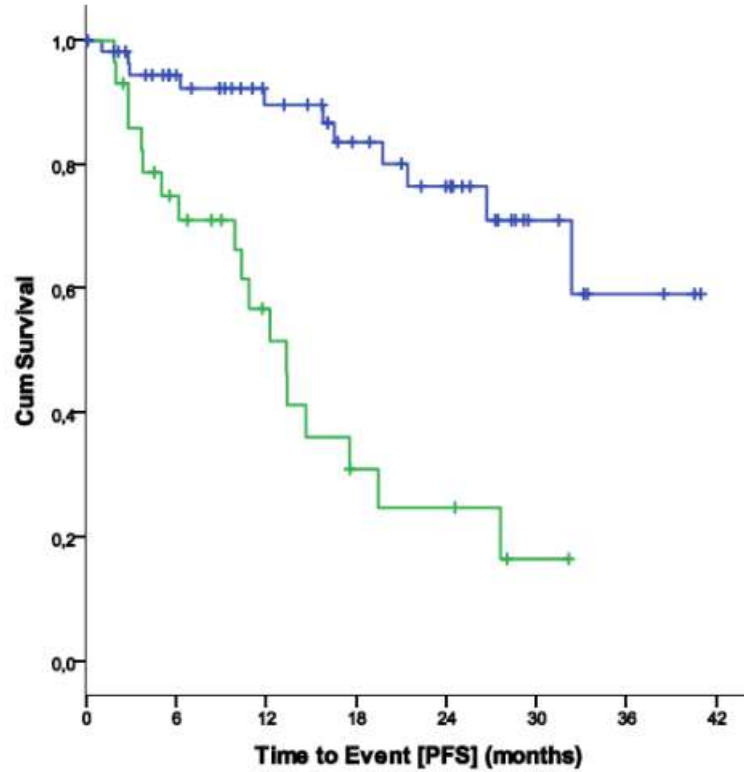
Rossi D et al. Semin Oncol 2016 43:311-9
 Gine' E et al. Haematologica. 2010 95:1526-33
 Buzzi JF et al. J Nucl Med 2006 47:1267-73
 Mauro FR et al. Leukemia 2015 29:1360-5.

MRD

MRD is predictive of PFS with chemoimmunotherapy in CLL



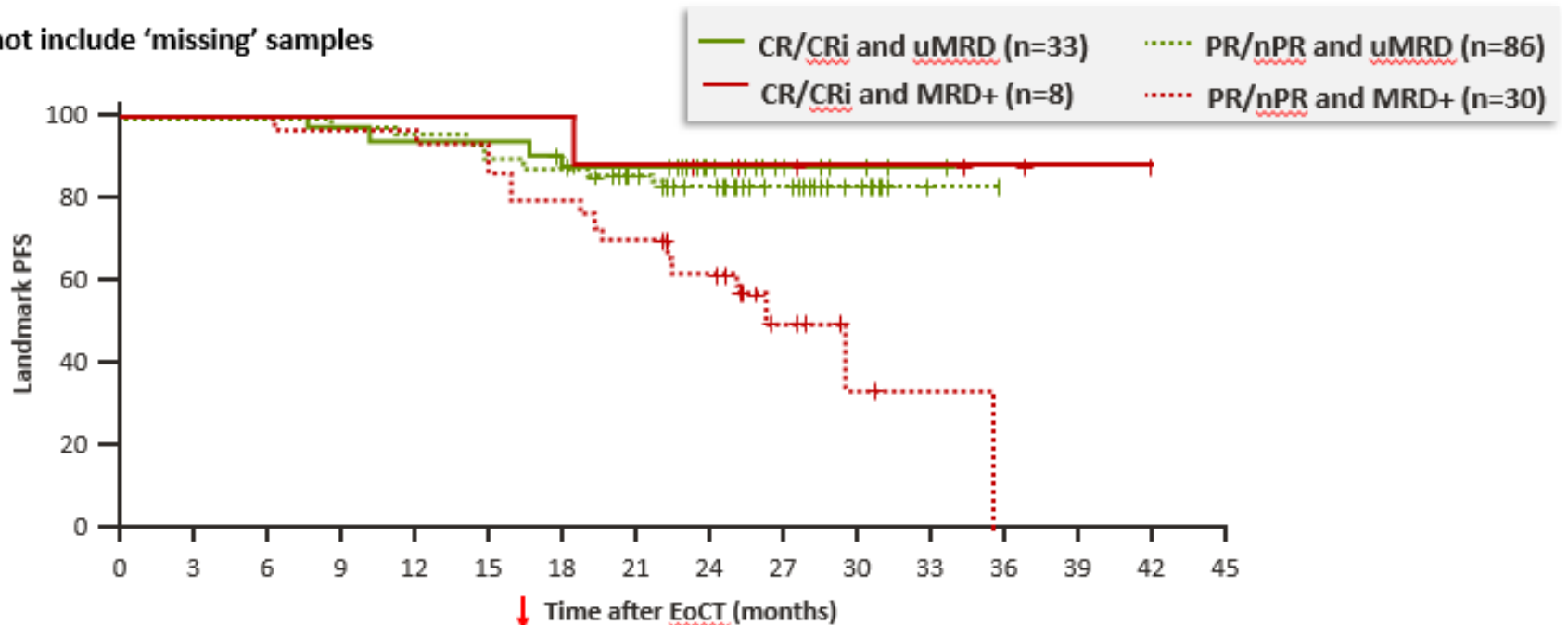
Maintenance in MRD positive patients



MRD negativity predicts response duration



MRD+ does not include 'missing' samples



↓ Time after EoCT (months)
End of venetoclax monotherapy

No. of pts at risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45
CR/CRi and uMRD	33	33	32	31	31	31	26	26	15	8	2					
CR/CRi and MRD+	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	4	3	3	2	1		
PR/nPR and uMRD	86	86	86	84	82	77	75	67	51	33	13	1				
PR/nPR and MRD+	30	30	30	29	29	28	24	21	15	6	2	1				

- Diagnostic biomarker: immunophenotype, morphology, CBC, PE
- Atypical phenotype: extend diagnostics to cytogenetics and BMB
- iwCLL criteria guide treatment initiation
- IGHV and *TP53* are guideline recommended molecular biomarkers for treatment tailoring
- Don't forget RS
- MRD-guided treatment discontinuation?



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Experimental Hematology

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