

Highlights from IMW 2019

19-20 novembre 2019
Bologna
Royal Hotel Carlton

Stelvio Ballanti

**Istituto di Ematologia e Immunologia Clinica
Ospedale S. Maria della Misericordia
PERUGIA**

**La terapia di mantenimento:
di durata fissa o indefinita ?**

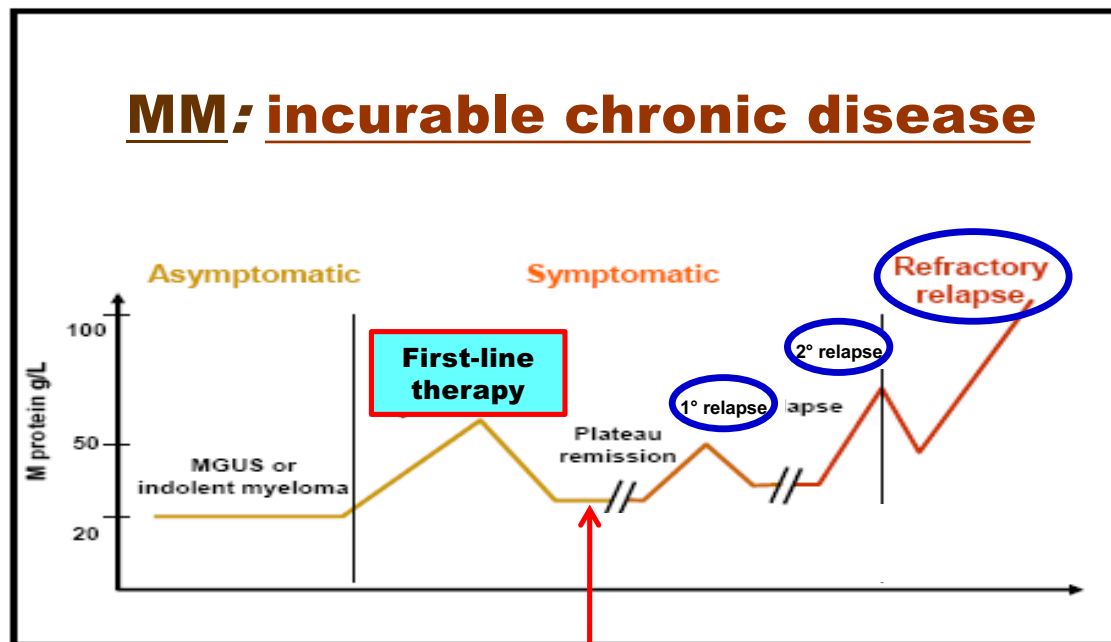
Coordinatore Scientifico
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Mario BOCCADORO
Michele CAVO
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Maintenance Therapy

Rational

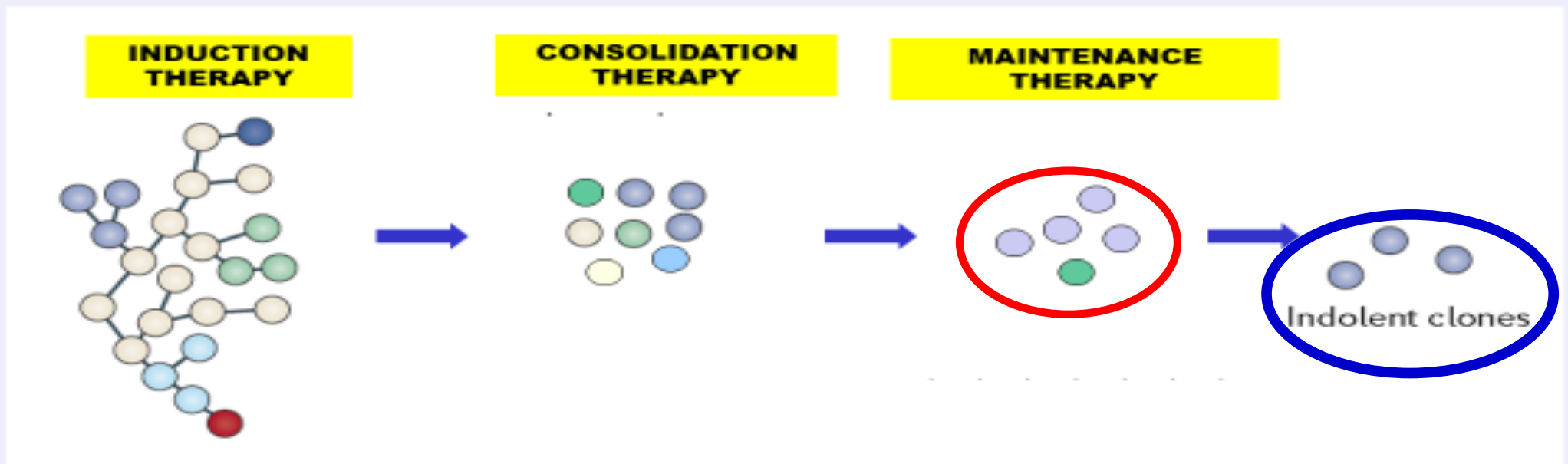
MM; incurable chronic disease



Maintenance therapy

Sequential therapy

Adjust pressure to select for indolent clones





Maintenance Therapy

Long-term objectives

- 1) longer **PFS-EFS**
- 2) longer **OS** (desirable target)

Badros ... NEJM 2012
Palumbo .. CCR 2011

Maintenance Therapy

after ASCT

Standard of cure

Post-ASCT maintenance therapy with **Lenalidomide**, administered alone and until progression, is the standard of care and has been approved by EMA and FDA .

The mechanism of action of Lenalidomide make it an **ideal backbone** of future maintenance studies incorporating other agents such proteasome inhibitors, monoclonal antibodies and HDAC inhibitors

Maintenance Therapy

Lenalidomide

	Induction prior-ASCT	Maintenance	Dose Lenalid	Follow up	PFS / TTP		OS	
					Lena	Plac	Lena	Plac
Attal 12 IFM 2005-02 614 ptz	VAD VD	R ↙ Lena ↘ Placebo	10-15 mg gg 1-28 <i>until progression</i>	67 mo	46 mo <i>p < 0.001</i>	24 mo	82 mo	81 mo <i>p = 0.8</i>
McCarthy 12 CALGB 100104 568 ptz	TAL 45% LEN 35% BOR 41%	R ↙ Lena ↘ Placebo	10-15 mg gg 1-28 <i>until progression</i>	91 mo	57 mo <i>p < 0.0001</i>	29 mo	114 mo	84 mo <i>p = 0.0004</i>
Palumbo 14 GIMEMA RV-MM-PI-209 402 → 202 → 116 pt	RD	R ↙ Lena ↘ Obs	10-15 mg gg 1-21 <i>until progression</i>	51 mo	<i>from time diagnosis (ITT)</i> 55 mo <i>p = S</i>	37 mo	<i>from time diagnosis (ITT)</i> 5yr-OS 78%	67% <i>p = NS</i>
Morgan MIELOMA XI 1551 (828 TE) pts	CTD CRD VCD	R ↙ Lena ↘ Obs	10 mg gg 1-21 <i>until progression</i>	31 mo	57 mo <i>p < 0.0001</i>	30 mo	3yr-OS 87.5%	80% <i>p = 0.014</i>

Metaanalysis

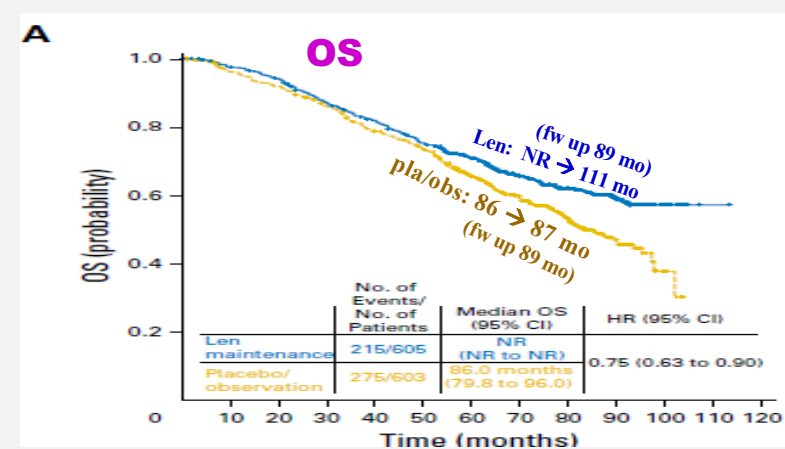
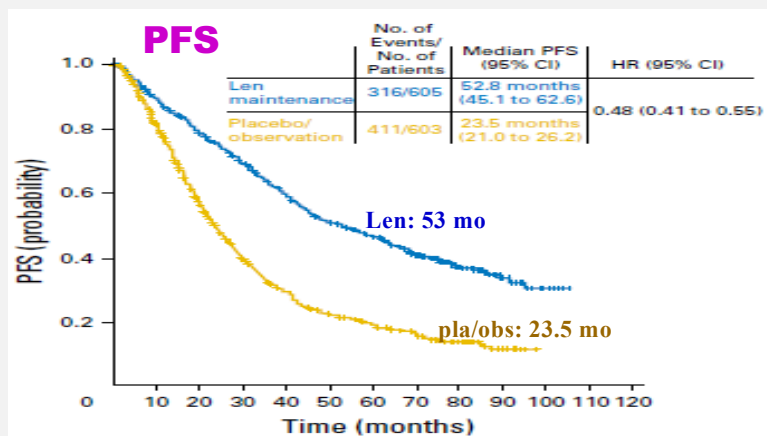
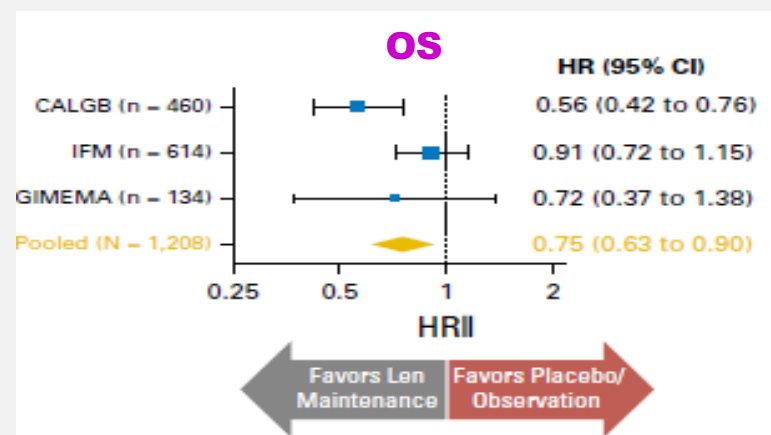
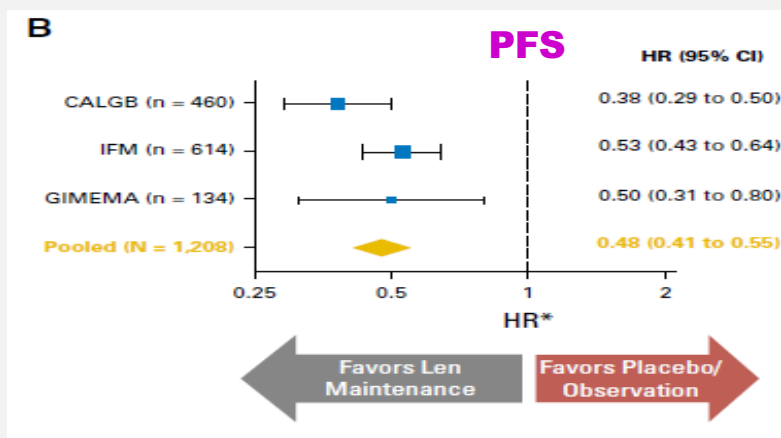
IFM 2005-02, CALGB 100104, GIMEMA RV-MM-PI-209D

Median follow up of 79,5 → 88.8 months

Progression Free Survival

1208 patients

Overall Survival



McCarthy .. JCO 2017
Richardson .. Exp Opin Pharm 2017

Maintenance Therapy

Optimal duration

Until progression ?



Three concerns

- 1) Risk of selecting resistant clones**
- 2) Risk of Secondary Primary Malignancies**
- 3) High costs**

Maintenance Therapy

Until progression: ?

First concern

Risk of selecting resistant clones

Risk of selecting resistant clones

Metaanalysis

IFM 2005-02, CALGB 100104, GIMEMA RV-MM-PI-209D

PFS-2

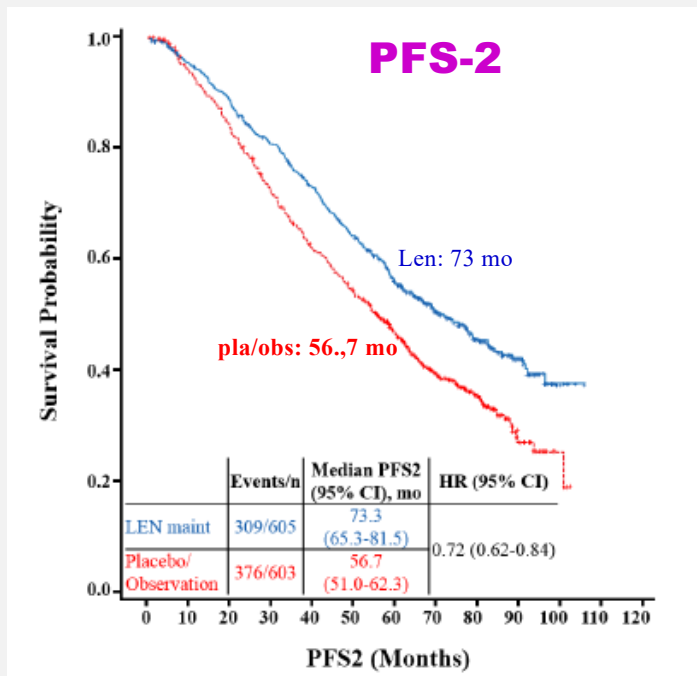
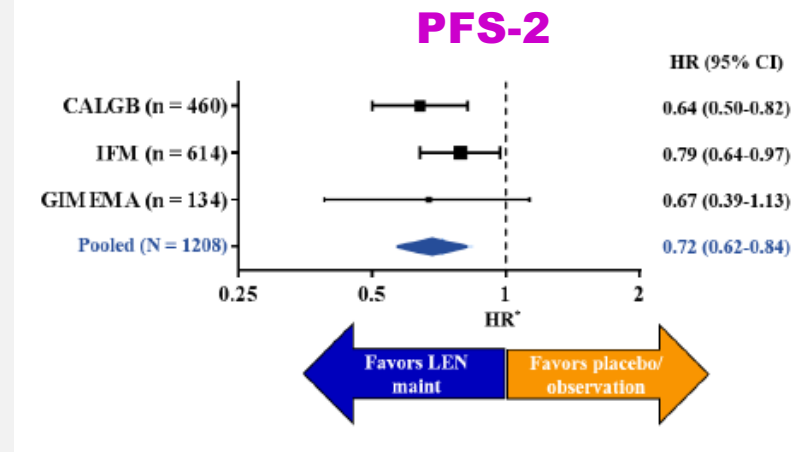
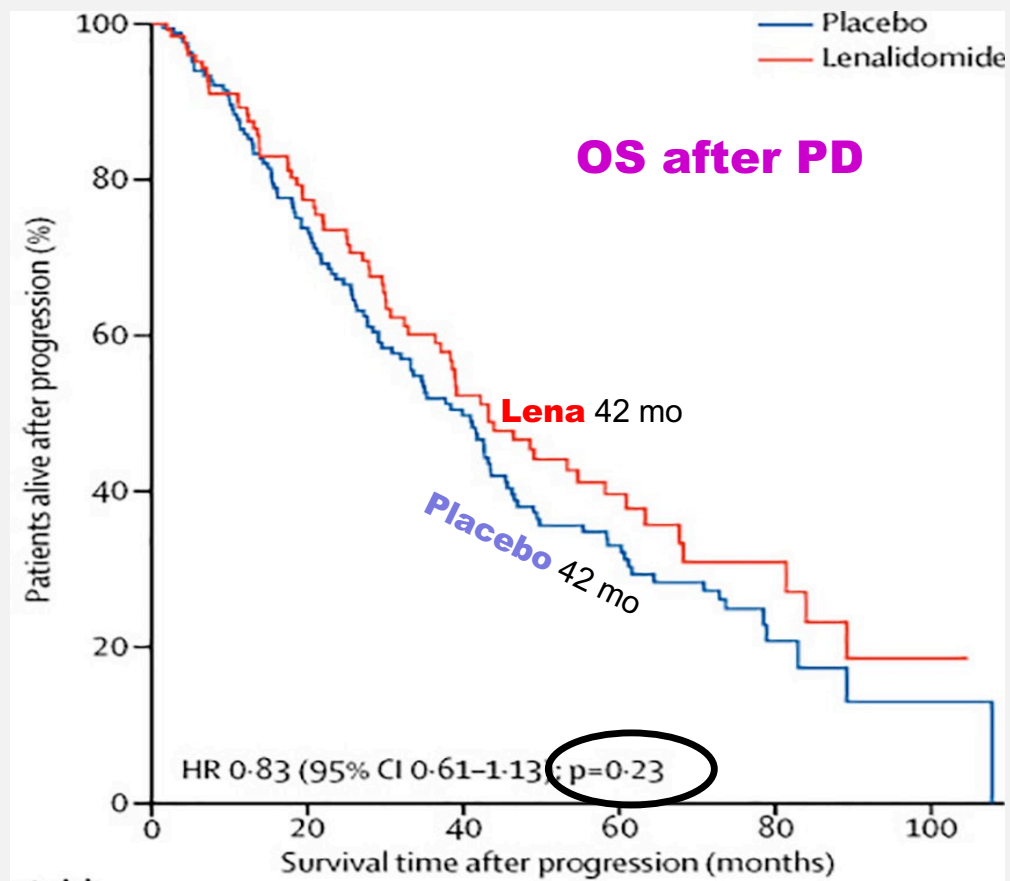


Figure S7: Hazard Ratios for PFS2 by individual studies



Risk of selecting resistant clones

Update analysis of CALGB 100104

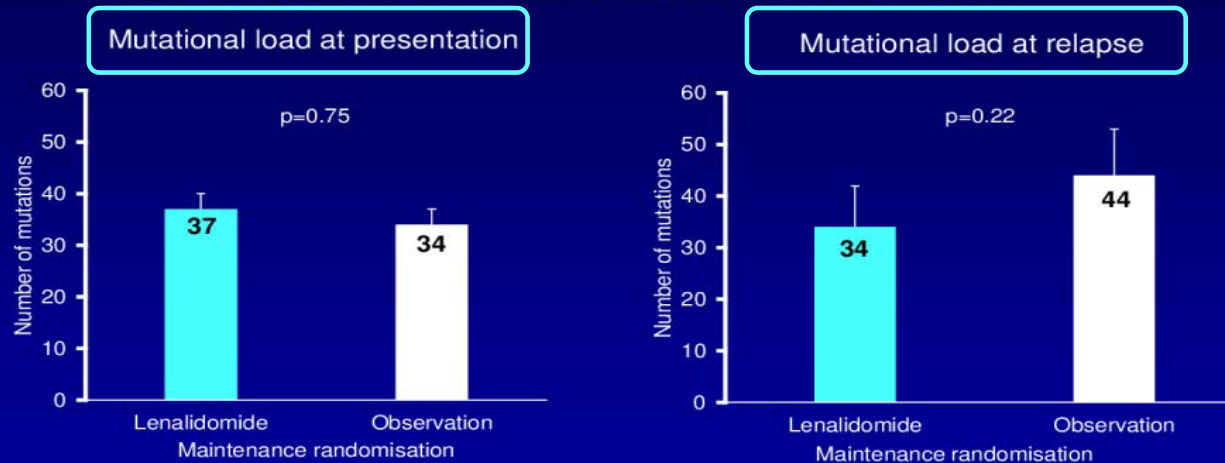


Risk of selecting resistant clones

Myeloma XI trial

Lenalidomide maintenance does not induce an excess of mutations

Whole exosome study of 70 paired presentation relapse samples;
35 treated with lenalidomide maintenance and 35 observation.



The median number of mutations at presentation was similar in the two groups (37 lenalidomide versus 34 observation; $p=0.75$)

The median number of mutations at relapse was reduced in patients randomised to lenalidomide maintenance versus observation only (34 lenalidomide versus 44 observation; $p=0.22$)

Risk of selecting resistant clones

Conclusion



**Continous lenalidomide maintenance
does not induce resistant clones**

Maintenance Therapy

Until progression: ?

Second concern

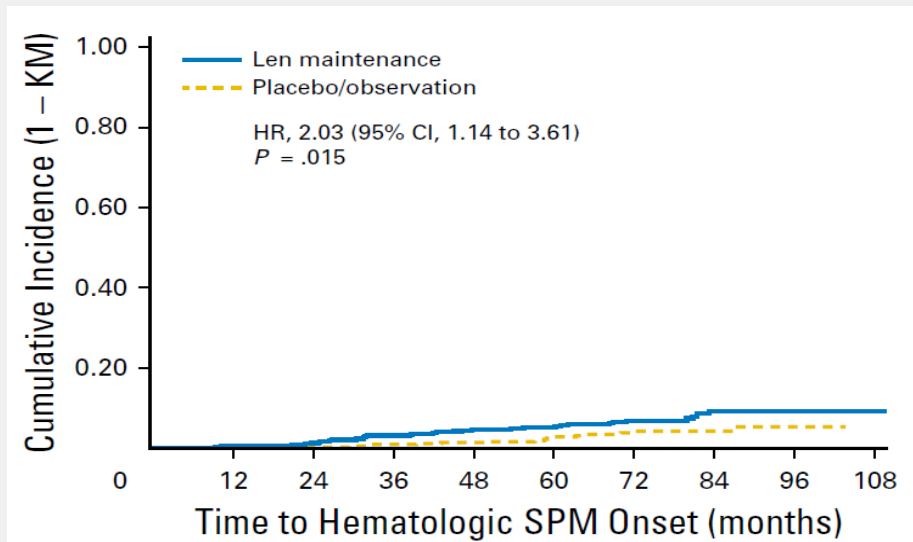
Risk of Second Primary Malignancies (SPMs)

Risk of Second Primary Malignancies

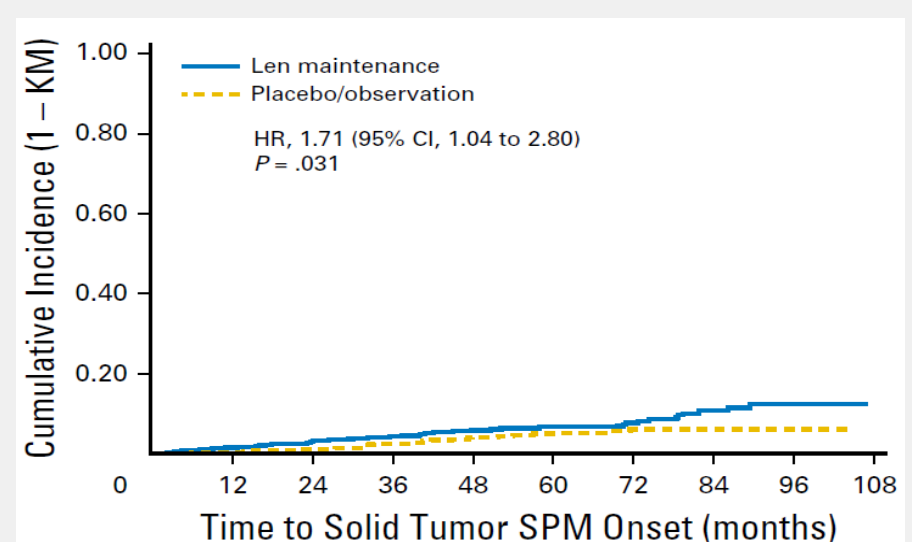
Frequency of SPMs

	Lenalidomide	Placebo / Obs
Hematologic SPMs	Before PD 5.3% Before and after PD 6.1%	Before PD 0.8% Before and after PD 2.8%

	Lenalidomide	Placebo / Obs
Solid tumor SPMs	Before PD 5.8% Before and after PD 7.3%	Before PD 2% Before and after PD 4.2%



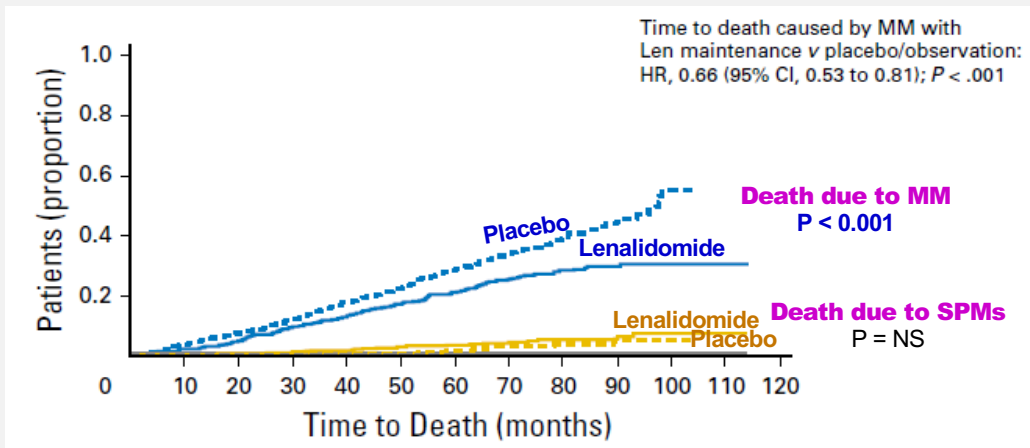
The median time to haematological tumor: **50 months**



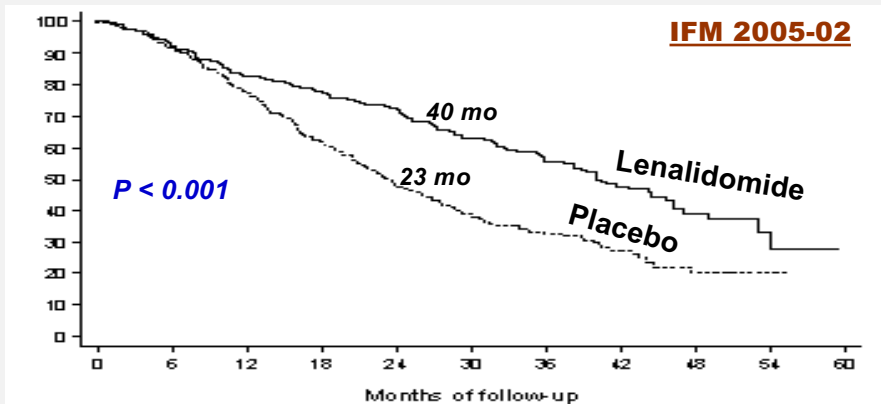
The median time to solid tumor: **22 months**

Risk of Second Primary Malignancies

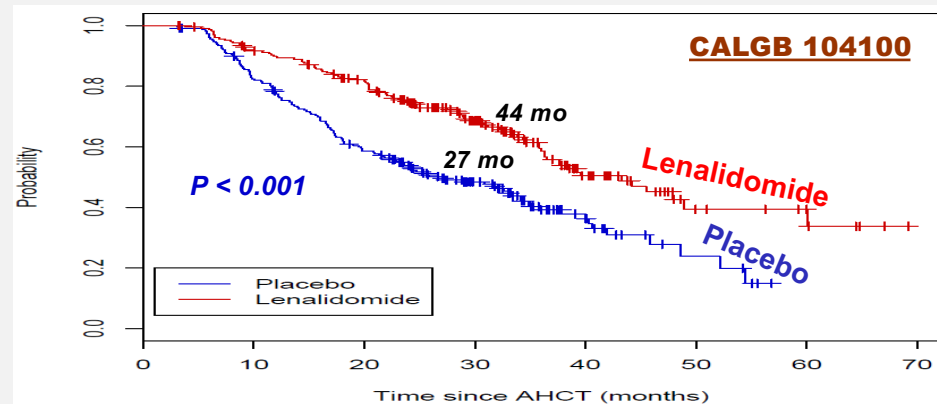
Time to Death



EFS



EFS



Risk of Second Primary Malignancies

Conclusion



The incidence rate of SPMs with Lenalidomide maintenance is higher respect Placebo/Observation ...

.... but the **longest time to progression disease and the **survival benefit of Lenalidomide Maintenance** outweigh the risk of developing an SPM**

Maintenance Therapy

Until progression: ?

Third concern

High costs

Cost-effectiveness of lenalidomide maintenance in patients with multiple myeloma who have undergone autologous transplant of hematopoietic progenitor cells

Antonio Oly de Labry Lima^{1,2,3} · Vicente Gimeno-Ballester⁴ · Rafael Rios Tamayo^{2,5} · David Epstein⁶ · Antonio Matas Hoces⁷ · Esmeralda Rios Sánchez⁸ · Leticia García Mochón^{1,2,3} · Emilio Jesús Alegre-del Rey⁸

Cost effectiveness

Analysis based on costs extrapolated from CALGB 100104 and IFM 2009-02 trials, according to the perspective of the Spain National Health System

Cost-utility analysis by **partitioned survival model** with 4 mutually exclusive health states:

- progression free
- progression
- progression after following line
- death

The results in health were measured as:

- years of life gained (**YGs**)
- quality-adjusted life years (**QALYs**).

Outcome measures used:

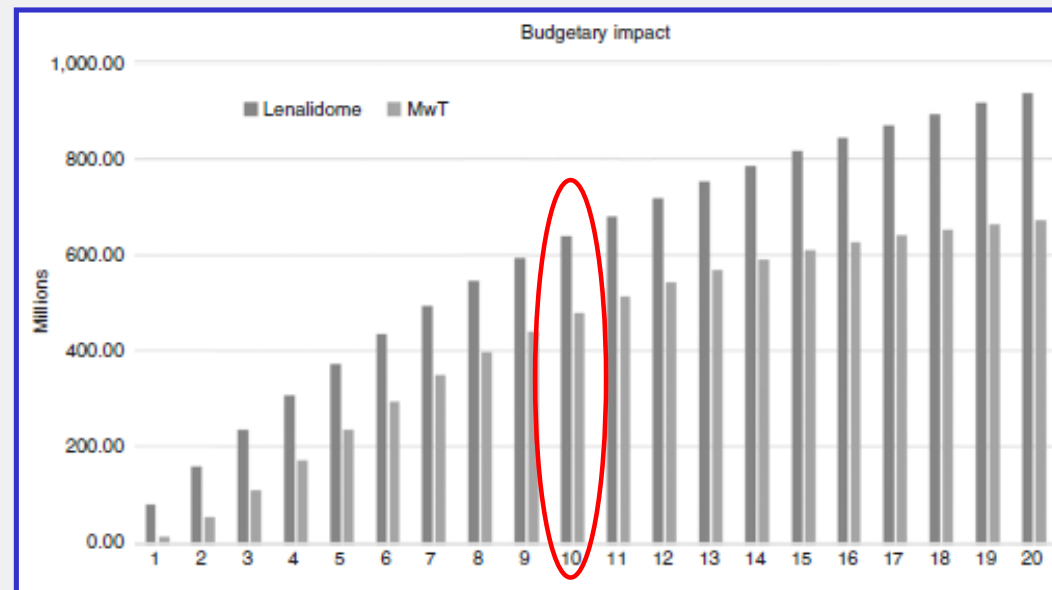
- Incremental cost-utility ratio (**ICUR**)
- Incremental cost-utility ratio (**ICUR**)

CALGB 104100: Costs per single patient at 10 years

	Lenalidomide mainten	Osservazione
Efficacy	7.59 YGs (5.72 QALY)	6.58 YGs (4.61 QALY)
Costs	789.578 €	528.963 €
ICUR	235.107 € / QALY	
ICER	256.913 € / YGs	

SPAIN according to WHO

- Incidence MM 2420 cases/year
- Candidates for ASCT: 33%
- Consequently ~ 799 pts/yr go to the ASCT



Cost effectiveness



Lenalidomide maintenance is an important therapeutic advance that should be made available to patients, but its price is high and this adds uncertainty about the optimal duration of the treatment

Maintenance Therapy

Optimal duration

On one side

OS benefit

From the other

Concern about SPMs
Concern about Costs



Fixed or Continuous therapy ?

We wait results of phase III studies ongoing comparing
fixed versus continuous maintenance

Maintenance Therapy

Optimal duration

Premature discontinuation of Lenalidomide Maintenance in IFM 2005-02 may have prevented the survival benefit

	Induction prior-ASCT	Maintenance	Dose Lenalid	Follow up	PFS / TTP		OS	
					Lena	Plac	Lena	Plac
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Optimal duration

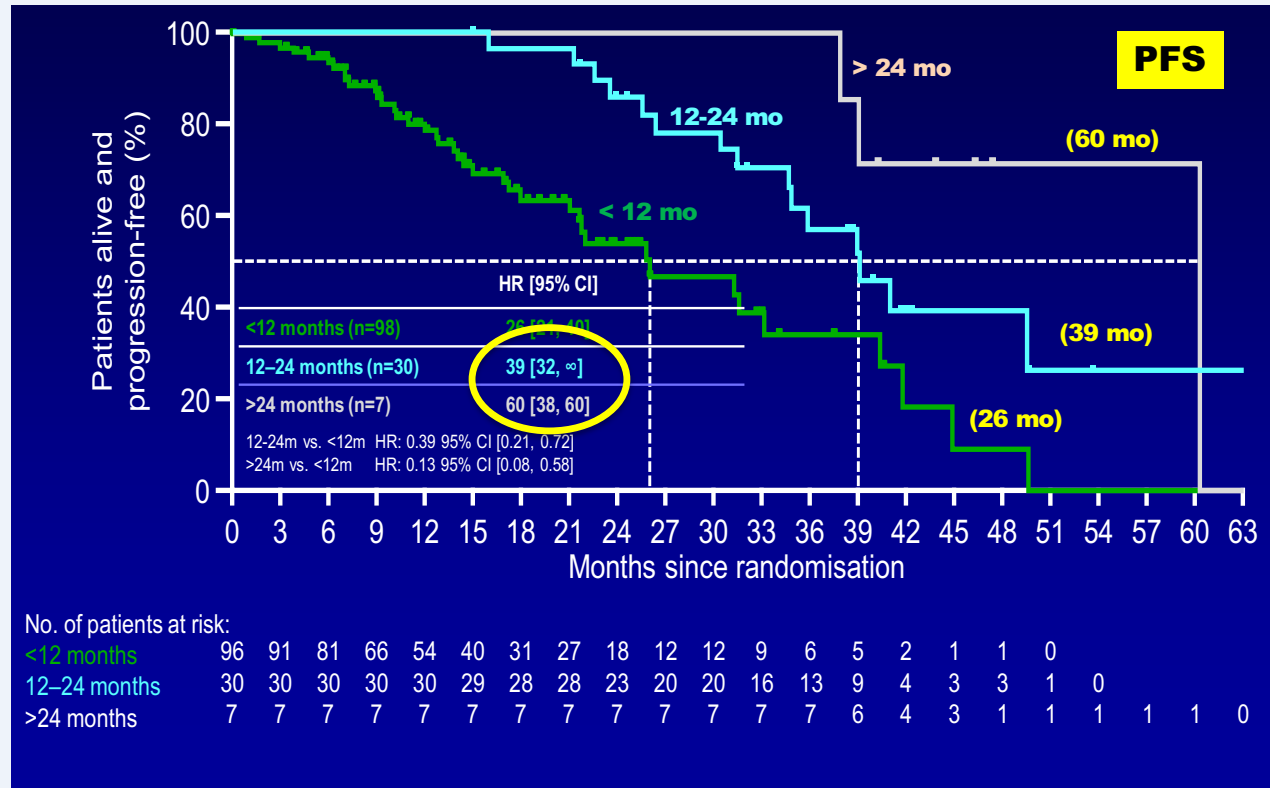
Median Duration of Maintenance

Treatment Duration	CALGB			IFM*			GIMEMA		Pooled	
	Len Maintenance (n = 224)	Placebo (n = 221)		Len Maintenance (n = 306)			Len Maintenance (n = 56)	Observation (n = 67)	Len Maintenance (n = 586)	Placebo or Observation (n = 590)
		Placebo Up to Crossover (n = 221)	Len After Crossover (n = 76)†	All Patients (n = 306)	Cohort Treatment Stopped Jan 2011 (n = 119)‡	Placebo (n = 302)				
Mean, months (range)§	30 (0-108)	13 (0-51)	25 (0-61)	25 (0-55)	39 (27-55)	20 (0-49)	35 (2-71)	29 (0-75)	28 (0-108)	22 (0-86)
Duration category, No. (%)										
≥ 1 year	150 (67.0)	95 (43.0)	46 (60.5)	217 (70.9)	119 (100)	211 (69.9)	44 (78.6)	51 (76.1)	411 (70.1)	391 (66.3)
≥ 2 years	116 (51.8)	32 (14.5)	33 (43.4)	170 (55.6)	119 (100)	121 (40.1)	33 (58.9)	36 (53.7)	319 (54.4)	230 (39.0)
≥ 3 years	82 (36.6)	6 (2.7)	24 (31.6)	88 (28.8)	74 (62.2)	32 (10.6)	29 (51.8)	23 (34.3)	199 (34.0)	95 (16.1)
≥ 4 years	54 (24.1)	1 (0.5)	18 (23.7)	11 (3.6)	11 (9.2)	2 (0.7)	24 (42.9)	17 (25.4)	89 (15.2)	44 (7.5)

Optimal duration

Mieloma XI

Comparison <12 months, 12–24 months and >24 months



Longer time on LEN maintenance therapy reduced risk of progression

Optimal duration

Prolonged Survival With a Longer Duration of Maintenance Lenalidomide After Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation for Multiple Myeloma

Idrees Mian, MD¹; Denái R. Milton, MS²; Nina Shah, MD³; Yago Nieto, MD, PhD³; Uday R. Popat, MD³; Partow Kebriaei, MD³;
Simrit Parmar, MD³; Betul Oran, MD³; Jatin J. Shah, MD⁴; Elisabet E. Manasanch, MD⁴; Robert Z. Orlowski, MD, PhD⁴;
Elizabeth J. Shpall, MD⁵; Richard E. Champlin, MD⁵; Muzaffar H. Qazilbash, MD⁵; and Qaiser Bashir, MD³

Retrospectively analysis: **464 patients** placed on maintenance lenalidomide after auto-HCT between 2007 and 2013.(USA)

Discontinuation rate 20% (due to adverse events)

Effect of duration of maintenance therapy was assessed in multivariate analysis (not specified if patients in PD have been removed from the analysis)

Multivariable Analysis for Progression-Free and Overall Survival

Subgroups	Progression Free Survival		Overall Survival	
	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	p-value	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	p-value
High-risk cytogenetics (yes vs no)	1.81 (1.18, 2.78)	0.006	3.79 (2.01, 7.14)	<0.001
Initiation of maintenance therapy (early vs late)	0.92 (0.64, 1.32)	0.64	0.90 (0.49, 1.66)	0.73
CR after auto-HCT (yes vs no)	1.17 (0.80, 1.71)	0.41	1.28 (0.69, 2.38)	0.43
CR with maintenance therapy (yes vs no)	0.85 (0.44, 1.64)	0.63	0.38 (0.10, 1.49)	0.17
Duration of maintenance therapy (> 2 years vs ≤ 2 years)	0.13 (0.04, 0.38)	<0.001	0.09 (0.03, 0.26)	<0.001
(> 3 years vs ≤ 3 years)	0.02 (0.00, 0.44)	0.012	0.05 (0.00, 0.83)	0.037

No association between duration of maintenance and development of **SPMs**

Optimal duration

LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10428194.2018.1473577>

Taylor & Francis
Taylor & Francis Group

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Check for updates

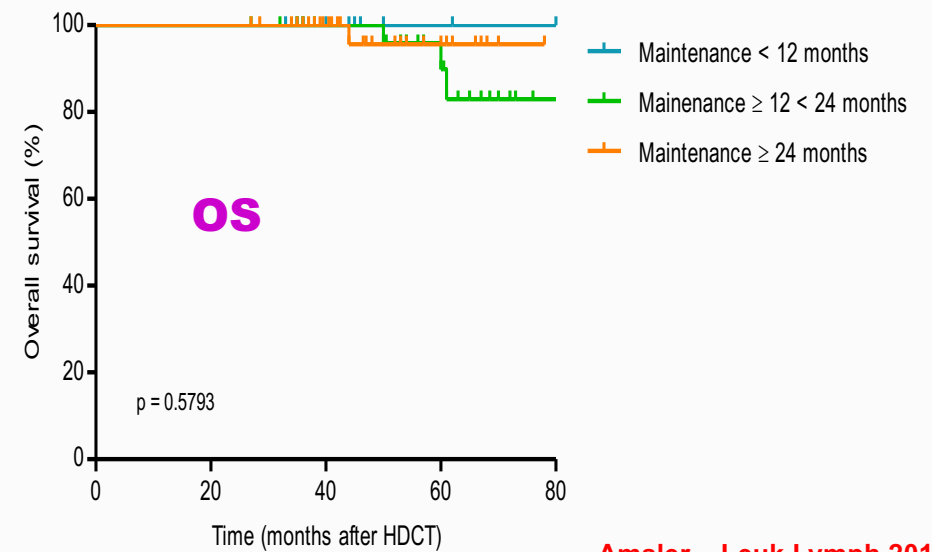
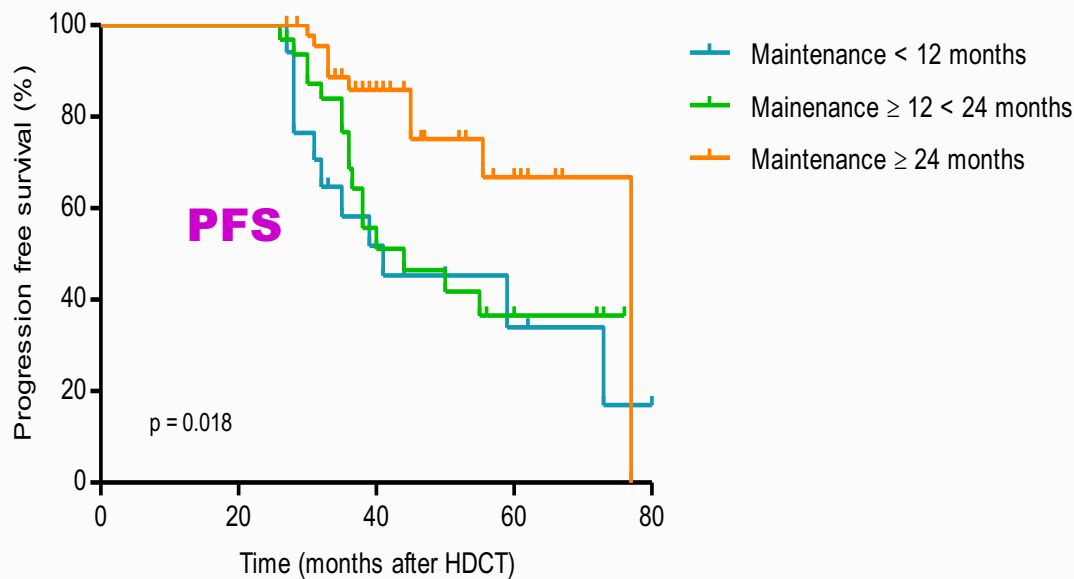
Prolonged survival with increasing duration of lenalidomide maintenance after autologous transplant for multiple myeloma

Isabel G. Amsler^a, Barbara Jeker^a, Behrouz Mansouri Taleghani^b, Ulrike Bacher^b, Daniel Betticher^c, Thomas Egger^d, Thilo Zander^e, Jean-Marc Luethi^f, Urban Novak^a and Thomas Pabst^a

Retrospective analysis: **149 patients** from single-center (Bern, Switzerland) between 2010 and 2014
Median duration maintenance lenalidomide was 14 months (range 1-64 mo)
Excluded from analysis pts who stopped maintenance before 2 years due to PD

3 groups on the basis of the duration of lenalidomide treatment

- ❖ Maintenance **≥ 24 months** (group 1)
- ❖ Maintenance **12-24 months** (group 2)
- ❖ Maintenance **< 12 months** (group 3)



Pooled analysis two phase III trials **(RV-MM-EMN-441 + EMN01)**

**RV-MM-EMN-441: induction 4 Rd → 2 ASCT → maint R vs RP
induction 4 Rd → 6 CRD → maint R vs RP**

**EMN01: induction 9 Rd → maint R vs RP
induction 9 MPR → maint R vs RP
induction 9 CPR → maint R vs RP**

Median follow-up 58 months

- 2 groups** on the basis of the duration of lena therapy
- ❖ Maintenance > 24 months (group 2)
 - ❖ Maintenance < 24 months (group 3)

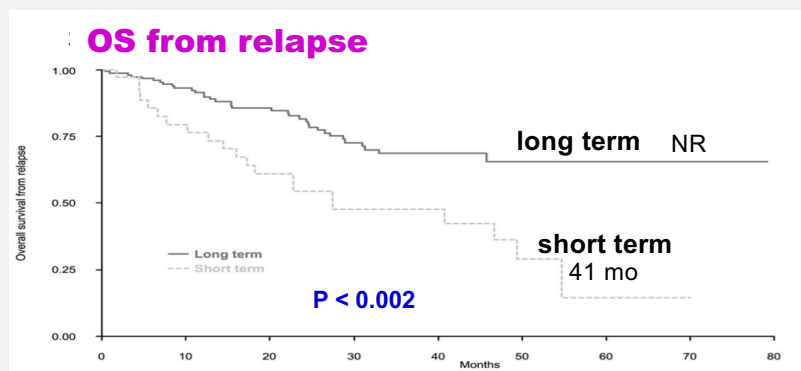
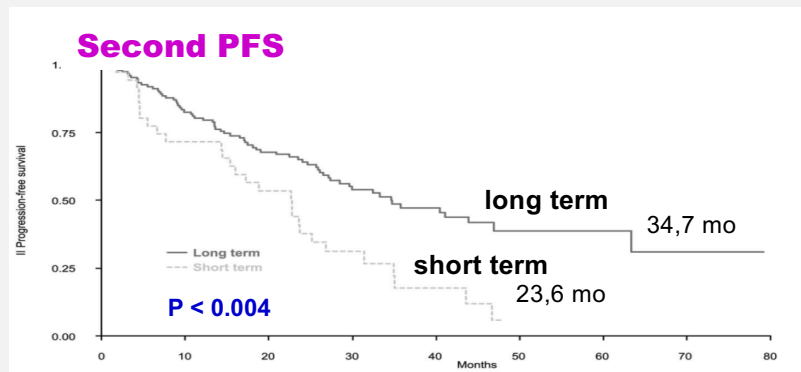
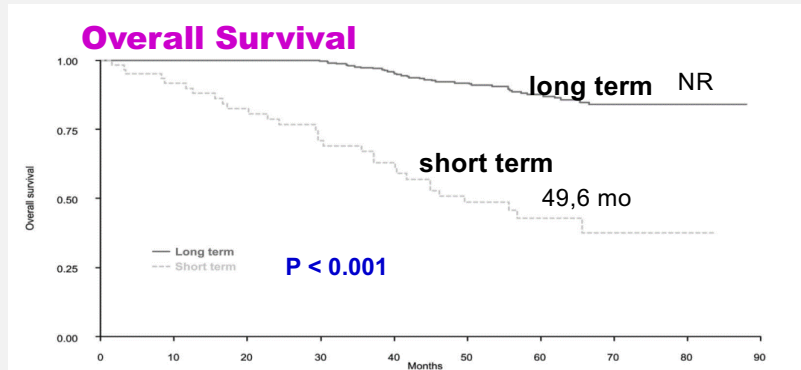
Excluded from analysis
patients who stopped
maintenance before
2 years due to PD

Secondary endpoint:

impact of duration of lenalidomide on long-term outcome

- OS from start of maintenance
- Second PFS
- OS from relapse

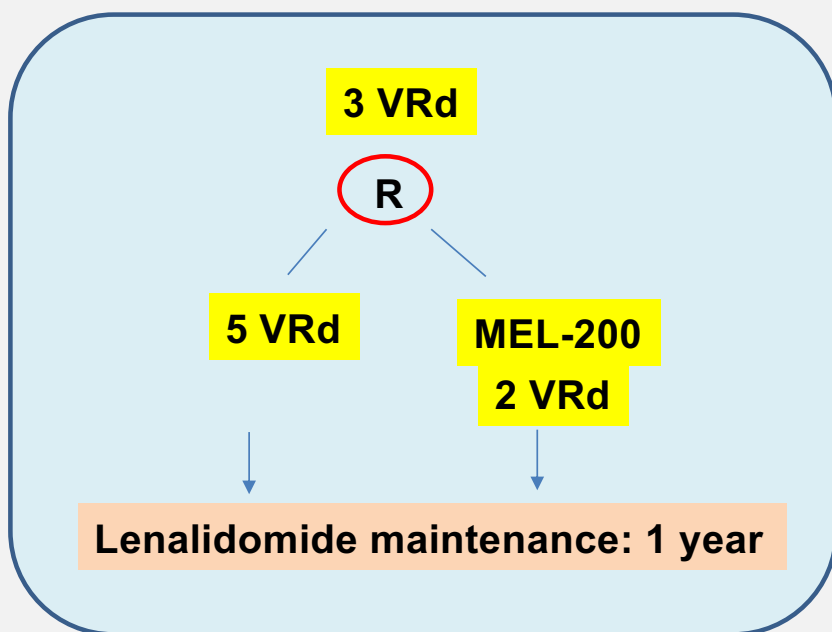
Improvement of approximately 10 months from PFS to TTNT
in the overall population (biochemical relapses require more time to
become symptomatic: * progressive decrease tumor burden and *absence
of significant induced resistance)



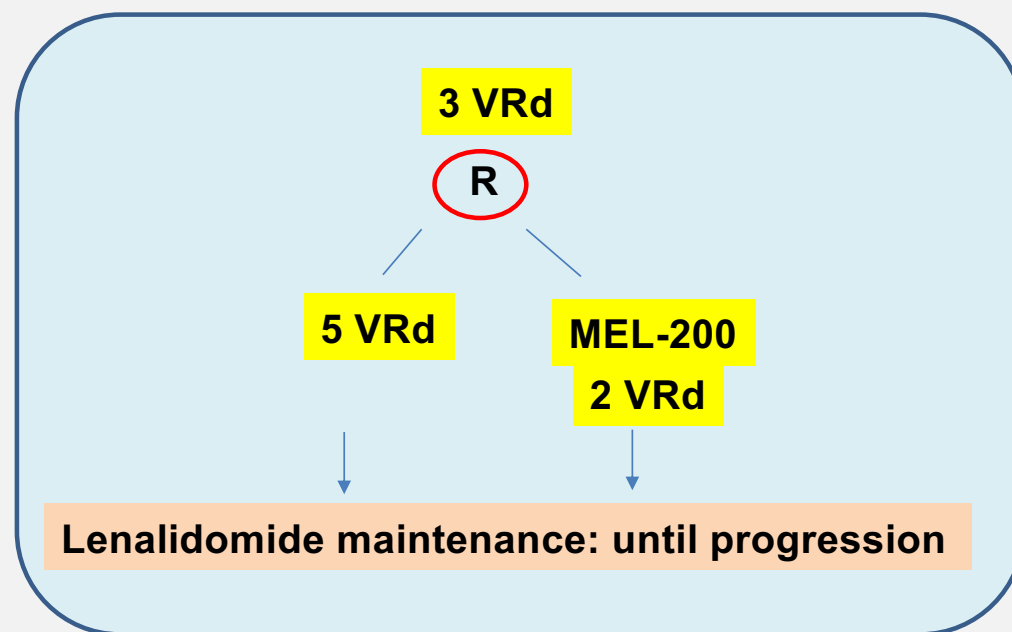
Cross trial comparison

between these two studies will be interesting

IFM 2009 trial : 700 pts NDMM

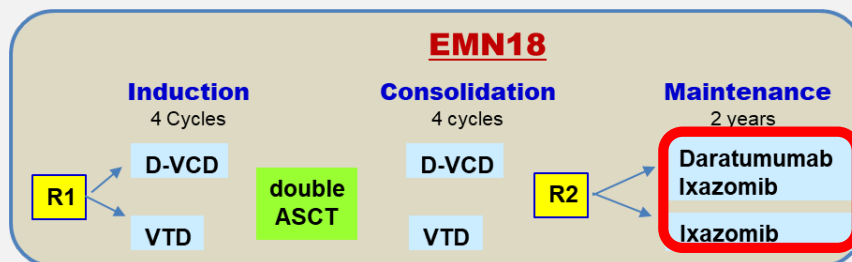
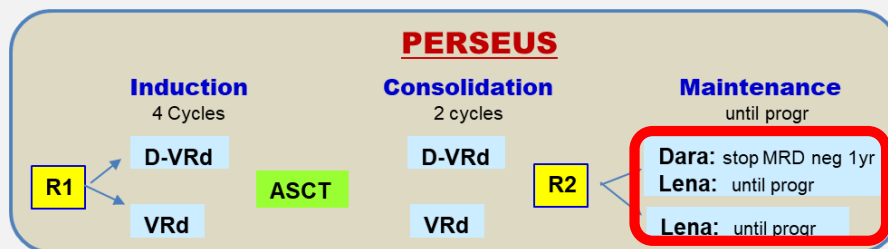
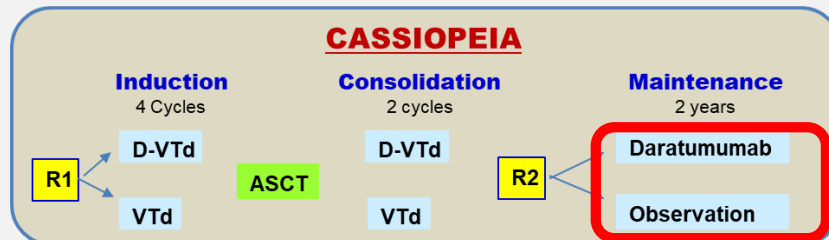
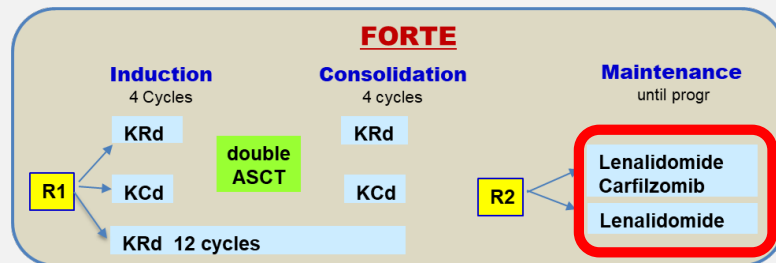


DFCI 2009 trial: 660 pts NDMM



Maintenance

3° generation studies



These studies do not consider duration of maintenance: “fixed vs continuous”

SUMMARY

Lenalidomide maintenance until progression represents the standard of care for TE patients and was approved on the basis of four phase III studies and a meta-analysis (EMA and FDA)

Lenalidomide maintenance until progression **extends PFS** and **OS** and increases the **rate of neg-MRD responses** (recent data from EMN02 study showed that 50% of patients who are MRD positive before maintenance became MRD negative after ≥ 1 year and within the first 2 years of lenalidomide maintenance)

The **optimal duration** of lenalidomide maintenance therapy (continuous until progression vs prolonged but fixed duration) still remains an **open issue**

Long term duration of lenalidomide maintenance in retrospective post hoc analyses is **superior** to short maintenance

Ongoing randomized, prospective phase 3 trial, MRD based compared fixed versus continuous maintenance. **Monitoring of MRD status** during the treatment may be informative about maintenance cessation: how deep the MRD negativity? at what time points? with negative imaging?

CONCLUSION

**At the moment
Lenalidomide maintenance after-ASCT should be applied
until disease progression**

Recommended **at least 2 years**
(effective median duration of therapy in most trials)

THE END