

Under the auspices of SIE - Società Italiana di Ematologia

7th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ACUTE PROMYELOCYTIC LEUKEMIA

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Risk-adapted ATRA and chemotherapy in children with newly diagnosed acute promyelocytic leukemia: a 15-year multicentric experience

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ATRA + CHEMOTHERAPY in APL

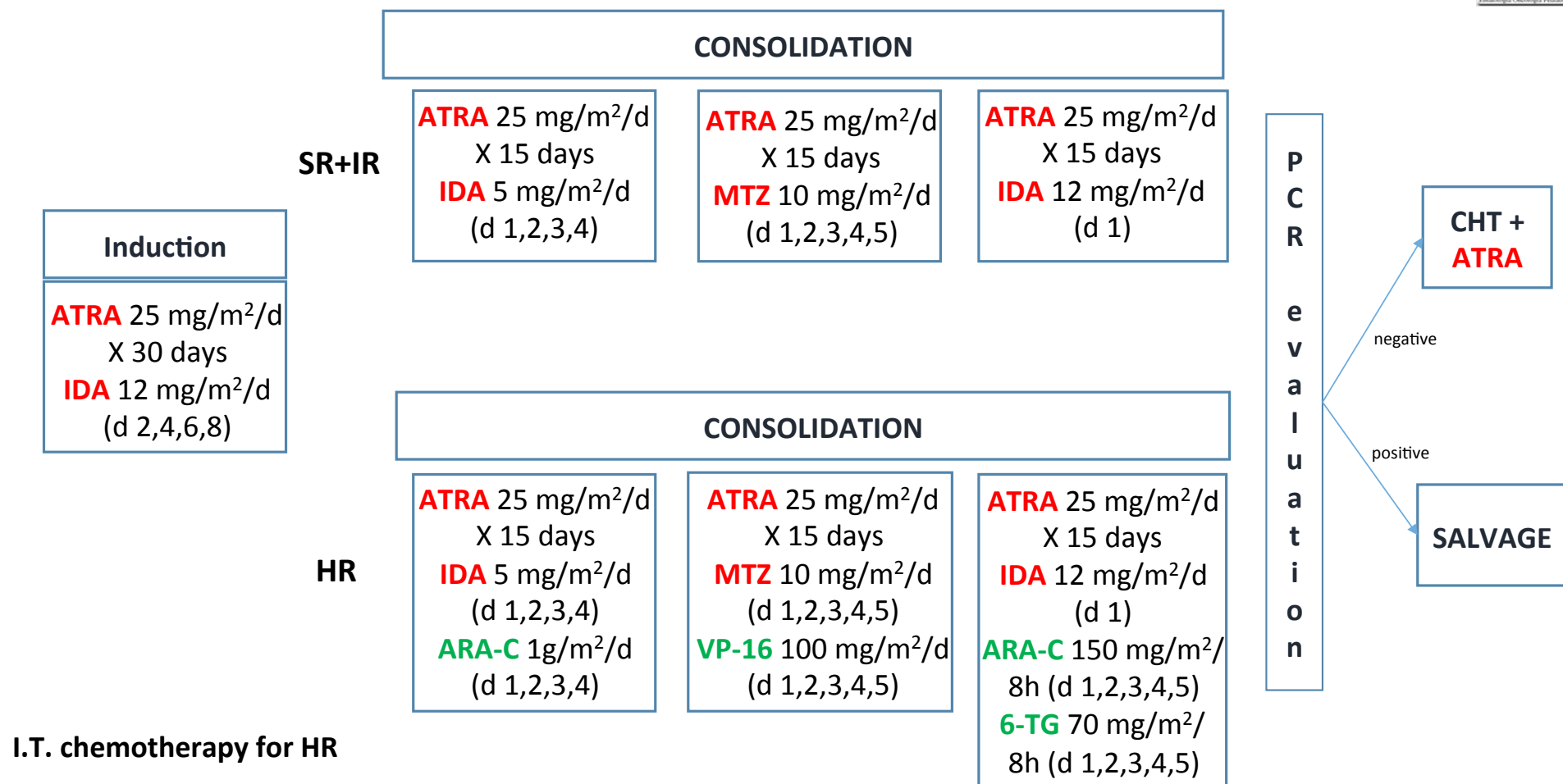
- **ATRA + anthracycline-based chemotherapy: improved results**
- **Clinical prognostic factors: **WBC** and **PLTs****
- **Sanz Risk Criteria (*Blood 2000*):**
 - Standard Risk: $WBC < 10 \times 10^9/l + PLTs > 40 \times 10^9/l$**
 - Intermediate Risk: $WBC < 10 \times 10^9/l + PLTs \leq 40 \times 10^9/l$**
 - High Risk: $WBC \geq 10 \times 10^9/l$**
- **Risk-adapted protocols were conducted by multicenter groups in Europe, Japan, United States and Australia**

GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000 TRIAL

- **First Italian Risk-adapted trial for newly diagnosed APL (adults and children)**
- **Consolidation therapy according to risk category:**
 - SR + IR: ATRA + anthracyclines**
 - HR: ATRA + anthracyclines + intercalating agents**
- **High cumulative anthracycline doses (650 mg/m² daunorubicin-equivalent)**
- **Accrual: June 2000 – December 2008**
- **40 Pediatric AIEOP centres**

Only difference between children and adults: ATRA dosage (25 mg/m²/day vs 45 mg/m²/day)

GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA2000: Protocol design



GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA-2000 Study

Eligibility

- **Age ≥ 1 and < 61 years**
- **Morphologic diagnosis of APL (ATRA started based on the sole morphological diagnosis of APL – FAB criteria)**
- **Confirmed genetical diagnosis based on the presence of the PML/RAR α by RT-PCR or t(15;17) traslocation. Presence of additional cytogenetics lesions is not considered an exclusion criterion**
- **Serum creatinine level < 3 times the normal upper limit**
- **Serum alkaline phosphatase and hepatic transaminases levels < 3 times the normal upper limits**
- **WHO performance status ≤ 3**
- **No cardiac controindication for intensive chemotherapy (L-VEF $> 50\%$)**
- **Written informed consent by patients or parents or legal guardian**

Baseline features of children enrolled in the GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000 Trial

Characteristics	Pts 127
Gender: M/F	77/50
Age (yrs): median	11.9
min – max	1.1-18.0
WBC count (x 10 ⁹ /l): median	3.6
min - max	0.2-187.0
Platelet count (x 10 ⁹ /l): median	27.5
min - max	7.0 – 250.0
FAB type: M3/M3v	105 (82.7%) / 22 (17.3%)
PML/RARα isophorm: BCR 1/2/3/NA*	50/6/37/34
Risk group: Standard + Intermediate/High	85 (67%) / 42 (33%)

* NA: not available

GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000 TRIAL: INDUCTION RESULTS

	N. pts
Evaluable pts	126
Hematological CR	121 (96 %)
Induction death:	5 (4 %)
Early death (< 14 days)	4 [d 1,1,2,10]
Aplastic death	1 [d 20]
Risk category: SR/HR	0/5
Causes of death:	
ICH	4
Sepsis	1

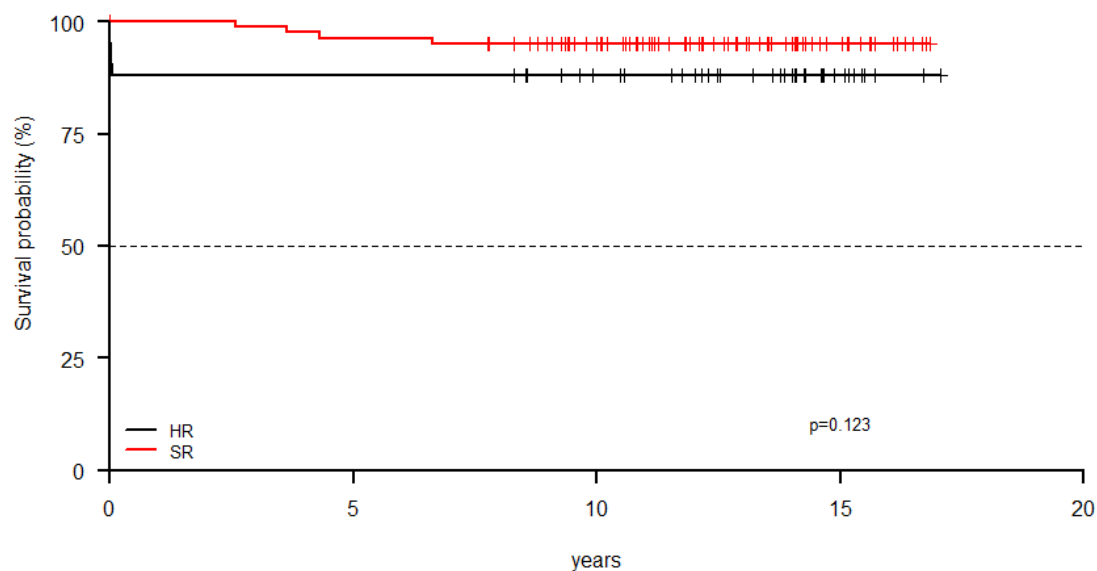
GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000 trial:

PML/RAR α 3° consolidation course

GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000	
RT-PCR	N. Pts 121
Negative	118 (97.5%)
Positive	3 (2.5%)

GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000 trial

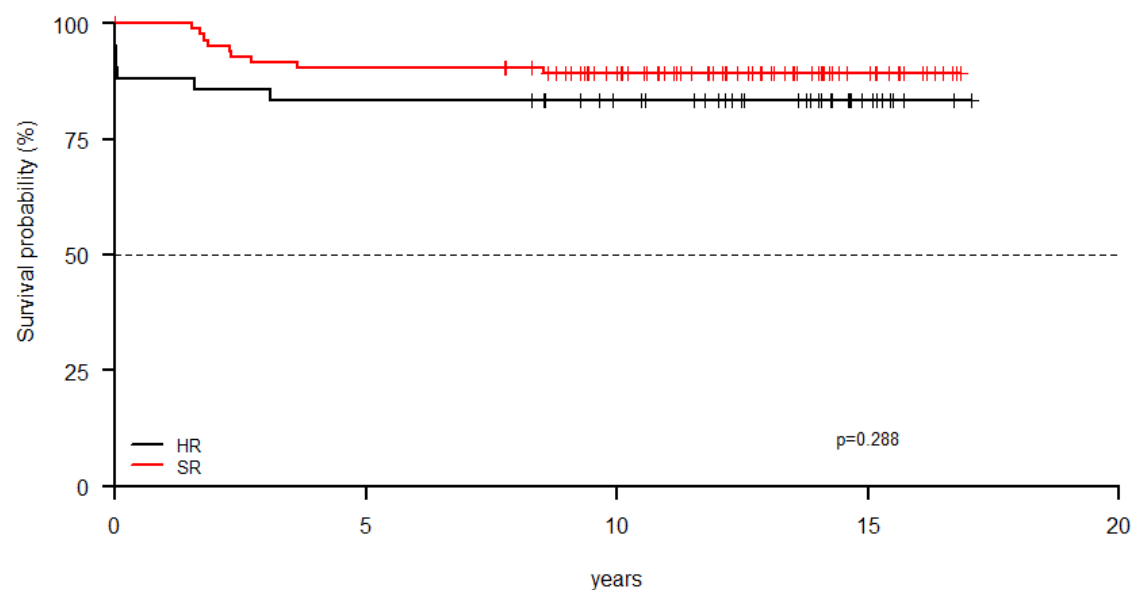
OS by risk



risk	years	Survival (%)	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
HR	5	88.1	78.8	98.5
SR	5	96.4	92.5	100.0

GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000 trial

EFS by risk



risk				
	years	Survival (%)	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
HR	5	83.3	72.8	95.4
SR	5	90.5	84.4	97.0

INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR CHILDHOOD APL, ICC APL Background

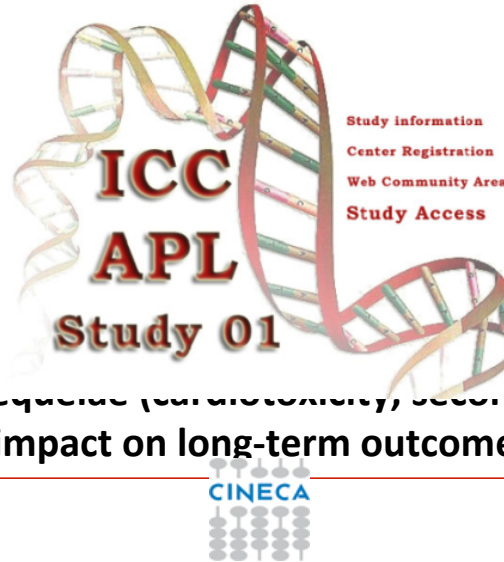
First multinational, multicenter childhood APL Study 01

- ✗ The GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000 trial combining ATRA and anthracyclines at high cumulative doses confirmed the good outcome in children with APL

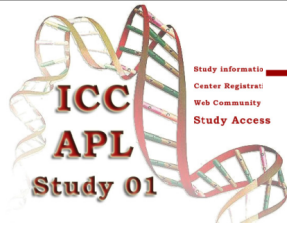
EFS 88.1%: OS 93.7%

- ✗ Risk-adapted consolidation therapy (no intercalating agents) was equally effective, safe for all children

- ✗ However, high cumulative doses of ATRA and anthracyclines carry a significant risk of acute and long-term sequelae (cardiotoxicity, second neoplasms) that could have a relevant impact on long-term outcomes of children with APL



Sponsor: AIEOP



ICC APL Study 01

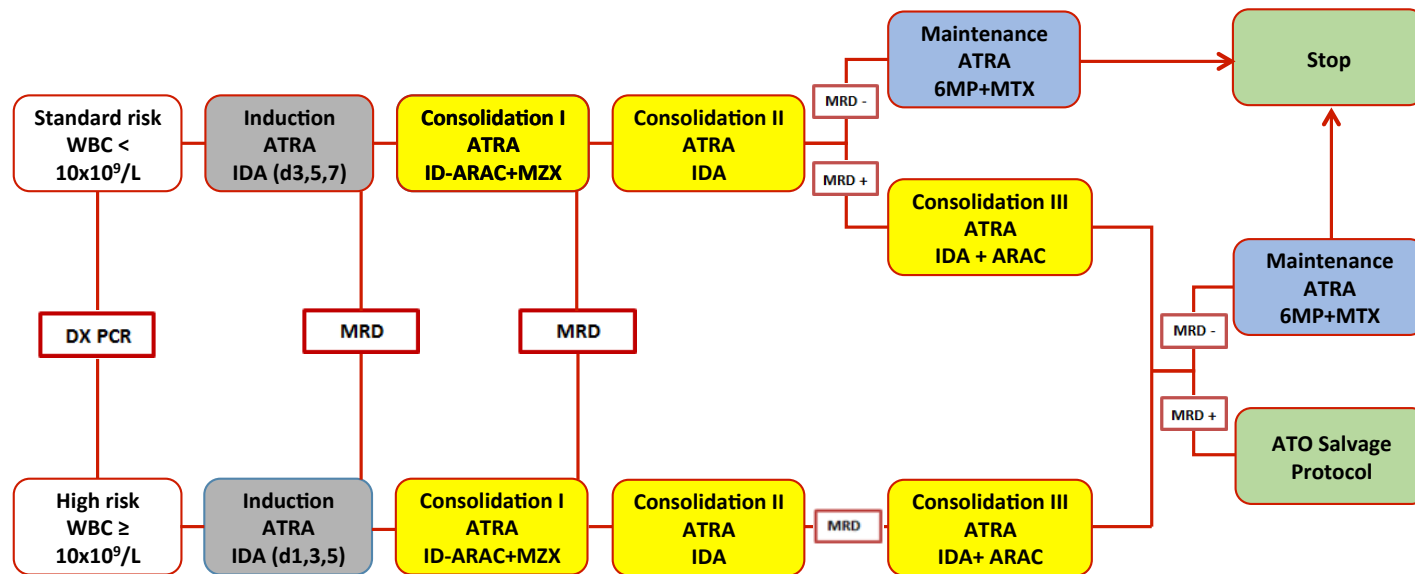
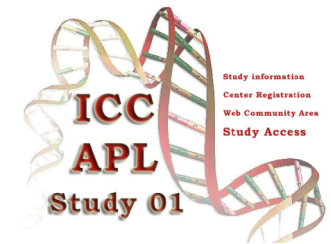
APL

OBJECTIVES

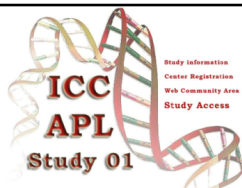


- To deliver risk-stratified treatment according to modified Sanz criteria (SR: WBC count $< 10 \times 10^9/l$ and HR: WBC $\geq 10 \times 10^9/l$)
- To reduce cumulative anthracycline dosage
SR: 355 mg/m²
HR: 405 mg/m²
- To monitor minimal residual disease by RQ-PCR for *PML-RAR α* and adjust treatment accordingly

INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR CHILDHOOD ACUTE PROMYELOCYTIC LEUKEMIA (ICC APL STUDY 01)



ATRA: 25 mg/m²/day; I.T. chemotherapy for all risks



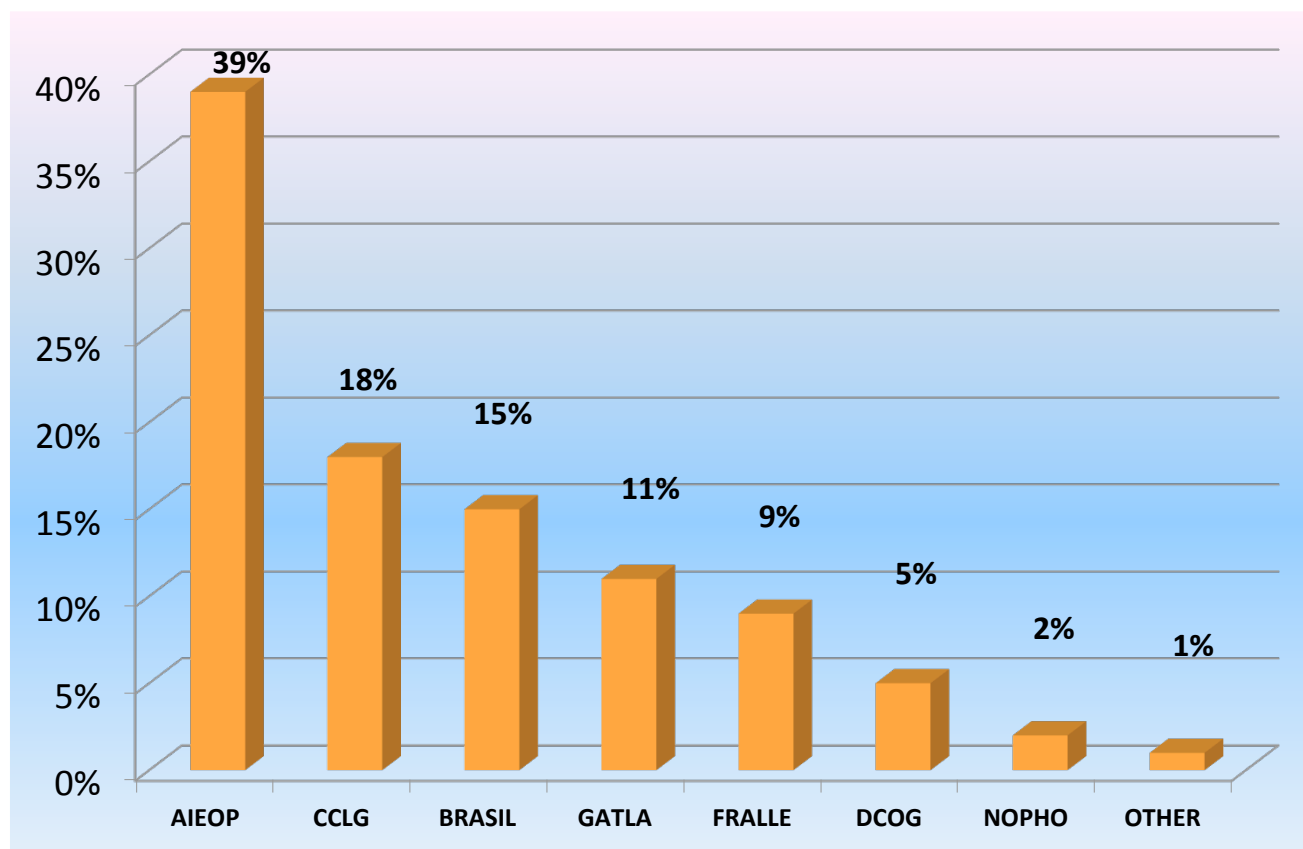
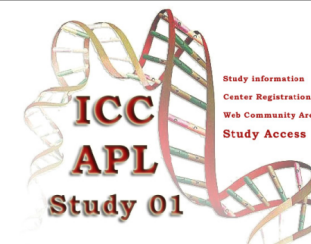
Inclusion Criteria

- Patients with a clinical diagnosis of APL and subsequently confirmed to have *PML-RAR α* , *NPM1-RAR α* or *NUMA-RAR α* fusion transcripts. (APL is a hematological emergency and ATRA should be commenced as soon as the diagnosis is suspected. Treatment should not be deferred until the diagnosis of APL has been confirmed molecularly or cytogenetically)
- Age < 21 years at initial diagnosis (for AIEOP: Age < 18 yrs)
- Considered suitable for anthracycline-based chemotherapy
- Written informed consent available
- Negative pregnancy test for females of childbearing age

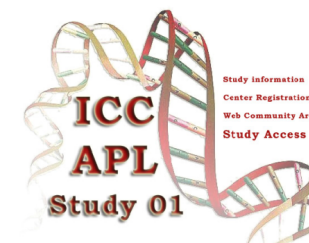
Exclusion Criteria

- Patients with a clinical diagnosis of APL but subsequently found to have *PLZF-RAR α* fusion or lacking *PML-RAR α* , *NPM-RAR α* or *NuMA-RAR α* rearrangement should be withdrawn from the study and treated on an alternative protocol
- Refractory/relapsed APL
- Concurrent active malignancy
- Pregnant or lactating patient
- Physician and patient/guardian think that intensive chemotherapy is not an appropriate treatment option
- Patients who have received alternative chemotherapy for 7 days or longer without ATRA for any reason

ICC APL STUDY 01: Distribution of patients by Cooperative Group/country



Baseline features of children enrolled in the ICC APL STUDY 01



Characteristics	PTS: 266
Gender: M/F	141(53.0%) / 125(47.0%)
Age (yrs): median min – max	10.3 1.1-20.7
WBC count ($\times 10^9/l$): median min - max	6.2 0.1-339.0
Platelet count ($\times 10^9/l$): median min - max	23.0 2.0-262.0
FAB type: M3/M3v/NA*	217/44/5
PML/RAR α isophorm: BCR 1/2/3/NA*	109/8/106/43
Risk group: SR (%) / HR (%)	155 (58.3%) / 111 (41.7%)

* NA: not available

Baseline features of children enrolled in ICC APL 01 and GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000 trials

Characteristic	ICC APL 01 Pts 266	AIDA 2000 Pts 127	P value
Median follow-up (years)	4.3 (0.1 – 11.5)	12.9 (7.8 – 17.0)	<.0001
Gender: M/F	125/141	77/50	0.01
Age (yrs): median min - max	10.3 1.1 - 20.7	11.9 1.1 - 18.0	0.23
WBC count (x 10 ⁹ /l) median min – max	6.2 0.1 – 339.0	3.6 0.2 – 187.0	0.13
Platelet count (x 10 ⁹ /l) median min - max	23 2.0 - 262.0	27.5 7.0 - 250.0	0.79
FAB type: M3/M3v/NA*	217/44/5	105/22	0.89
PML/RAR α isophorm: BCR 1/2/3/NA*	109/8/106/43	50/6/37/34	0.27
SR / HR	155 (58%) / 111 (42%)	85 (67%) / 42 (33%)	0.12

* NA: not available

ICC APL 01 and GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000 TRIALS: INDUCTION RESULTS

Trial	ICC APL 01	GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA-2000
Evaluable pts	258	126
Hematological CR	250 (97%)	121 (96%)
Induction death	8 (3%)	5 (4%)
ED/AD	8/0	4/1
Risk category: SR/HR	1/7	0/5
Causes of Death:		
ICH	8	4
Sepsis	-	1

P-value: 0.76

ICC APL 01 Trial: PML/RAR α after 2° and 3° consolidation course

PML/RAR α	SR	HR	Total
	N. Pts 125	N. Pts 93	N. Pts 218
2° cons			
Negative	117 (93.6%)	64/68 (94.2%)	181 (93.7%)
Positive	8 (6.4%)	4/68 (5.8%)	12 (6.2%)
Not done	-	25	25
3° cons			
Negative	122 (97.6%)	91 (97.8%)	213 (97.7%)
Positive	3 (2.4%)	2 (2.2%)	5 (2.3%)

ICC APL 01 and GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000 trials: PML/RAR α end consolidation course

PML/RAR α	ICC APL 01	AIDA-2000
	N. Pts 218	N. Pts 121
Negative	213 (97.7%)	118 (97.5%)
Positive	5 (2.3%)	3 (2.5%)

p-value: 1.0

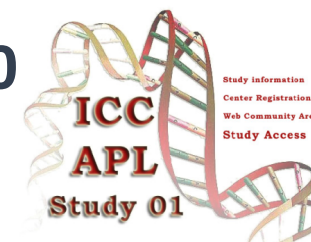
ICC APL STUDY 01 and AIDA 2000: Post-consolidation events

	ICC APL 01 N. pts	AIDA 2000 N. pts
Evaluable patients	213	118
Death in mCR	1	0
Relapses	27	11
Type of relapse (median time to relapse - months) :		
Hematological	5 SR; 5 HR 10 (15.0)	4 SR; 2 HR 6 (25.5)
Molecular	8 SR; 8 HR 16 (24.8)	4 SR; 1 HR 5 (21)
Extramedullary	1 (43)	-
Alive with salvage therapy	25/27*	8/11
2° Neoplasm	2 (thyroid cancer; t-AML)	4 (t-AML 2; thyroid cancer 1; Ewing sarcoma 1)
Median Follow-up (years)	4.3 (range: 0.1-11.5)	12.9 (7.8 – 17)

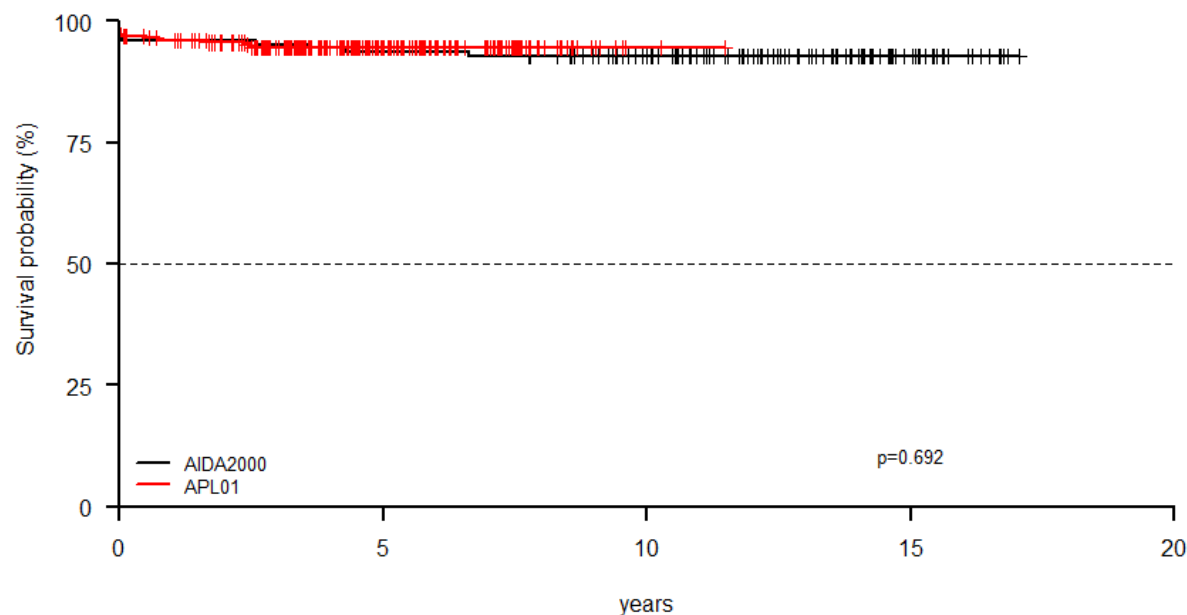
*ATO salvage therapy; Allo-HSCT in 5: 4 alive, 1 transplant-related death



ICC APL 01 and GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000

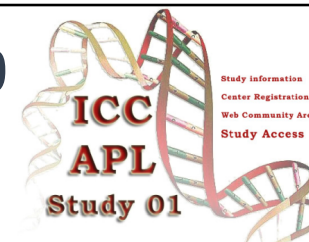


OS by study

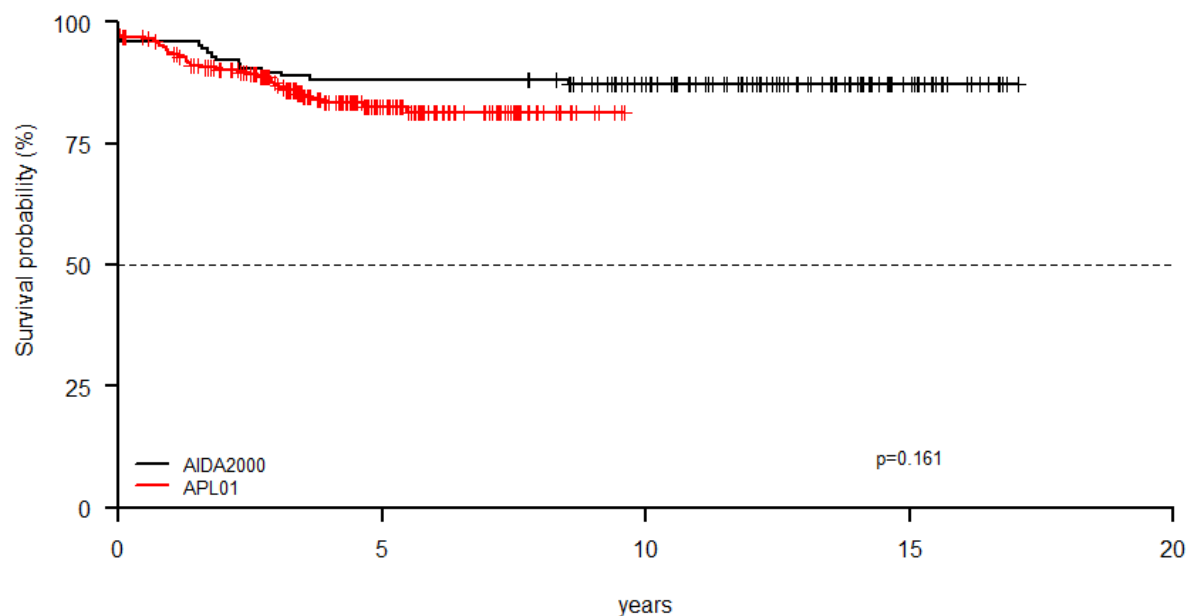


study	years	Survival (%)	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
AIDA2000	5	93.7	89.5	98.0
APL01	5	94.6	91.7	97.5

ICC APL 01 and GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000



EFS by study

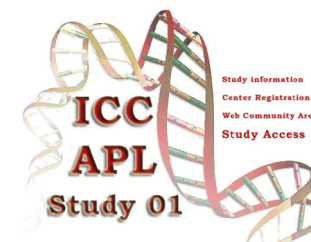
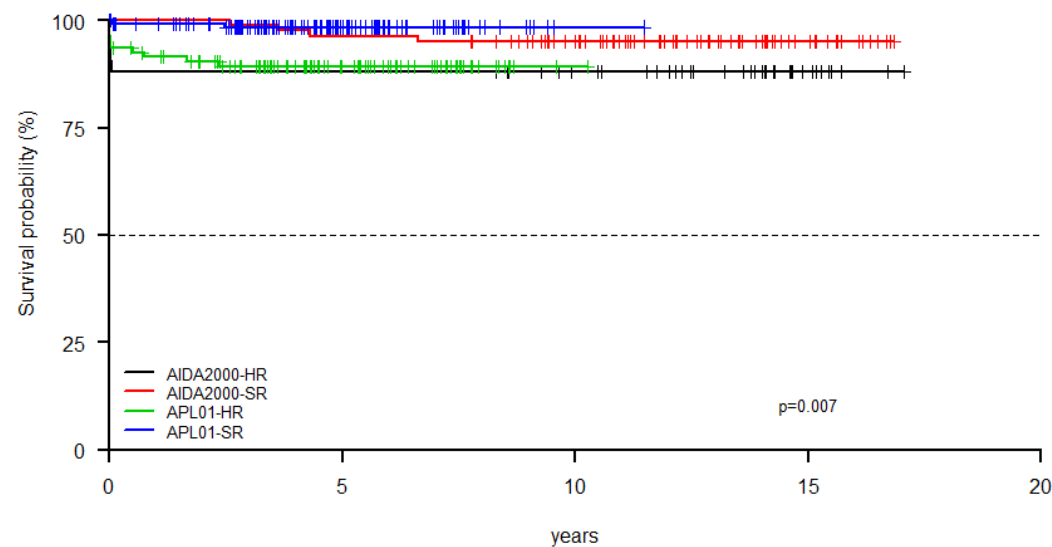


study	years	Survival (%)	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
AIDA2000	5	88.1	82.6	93.9
APL01	5	82.4	77.2	88.0



ICC APL 01 and GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000

OS by study and risk

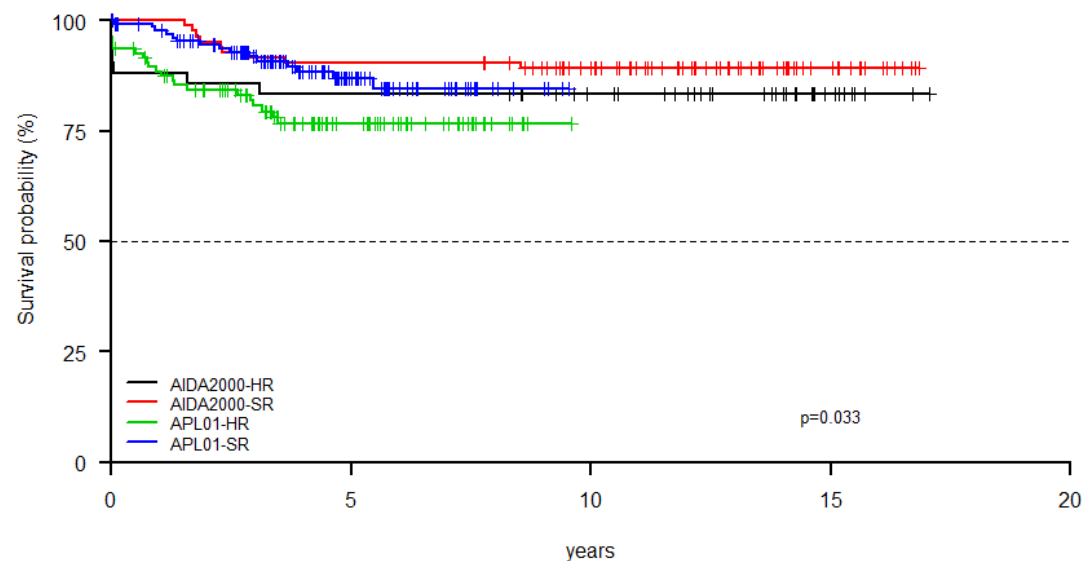


study	risk	years	Survival (%)	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
AIDA2000	HR	5	88.1	78.8	98.5
AIDA2000	SR	5	96.4	92.5	100.0
APL01	HR	5	89.4	83.6	95.5
APL01	SR	5	98.5	96.4	100.0

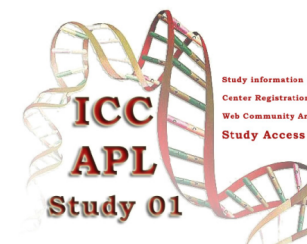


ICC APL 01 and GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000

EFS by study and risk



study	risk	years	Survival (%)	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
AIDA2000	HR	5	83.3	72.8	95.4
AIDA2000	SR	5	90.5	84.4	97.0
APL01	HR	5	76.6	68.3	85.8
APL01	SR	5	86.8	80.4	93.8

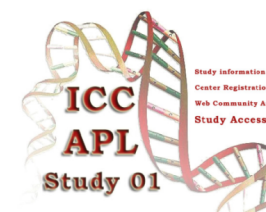


COMMENTS

- **Largest pediatric multicenter APL cohort treated with specific risk-adapted protocols based on extended ATRA**
- **Risk-adapted consolidation strategy, resulted in excellent outcome of SR children with newly diagnosed APL**
 - no intercalating agents, AIDA 2000 → OS 96.4%; EFS 90%**
 - reduced cumulative anthracycline dose, ICC APL 01 → OS 98.5%; EFS 87%**
- **The role of other risk-factors is ongoing:**
 - biological parameters (FLT3-ITD; CD56; CD2/CD34; additional gene mutation)**
 - according to the different therapeutic strategies including ATO**







ICC APL STUDY 01: Induction Toxicity

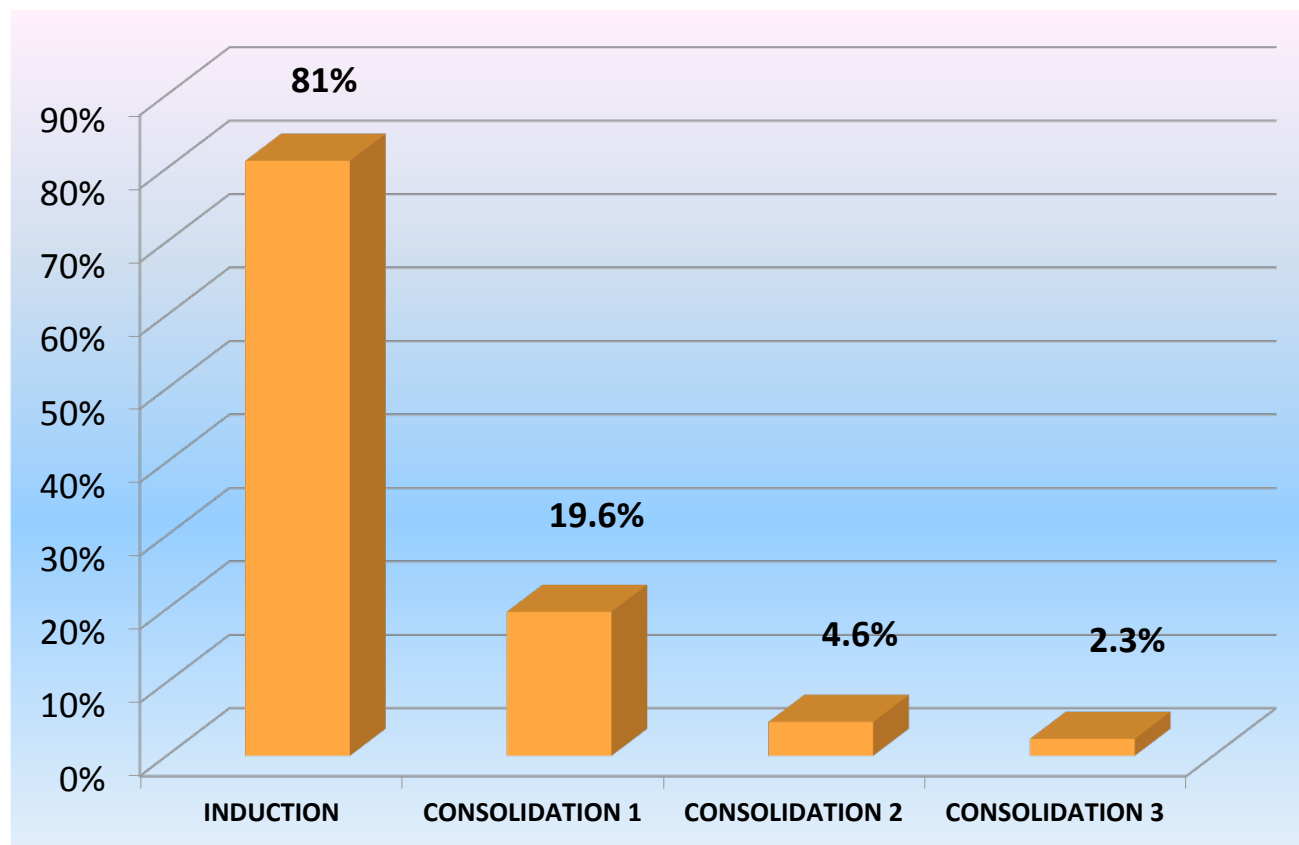
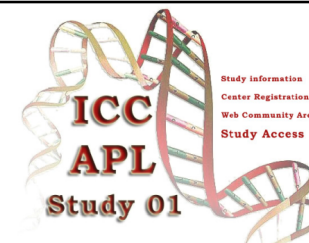
ICC APL 01	
Symptoms of DS	11%
Pseudotumor Cerebri	6%
Hemorrhage (WHO ≥ 3)	4%^
Thrombosis (WHO ≥ 3)	1%
FUO	42%
Infections	37%*
Liver toxicity (WHO=3)	1%

*30% blood cultures positive; 5% sepsis; 2% local

^ 3% fatal

ICC APL STUDY 01: MRD monitoring

% of PCR positive patients at different time-points





GIMEMA/AIEOP AIDA 2000: Post-consolidation events

No. of Patients	
Evaluable patients	118
Death in mCR	0
Relapses	11
Type of relapse (median time to relapse) :	
Hematological	4 SR; 2 HR 6 (25.5 months)
Molecular	4 SR; 1 HR 5 (21.0 months)
Alive with salvage therapy	8/11
2° Neoplasm	4 (t-AML 2; thyroid cancer 1; Ewing sarcoma 1)
Median Follow-up (years)	12.9 (range: 7.8 -17.0)

ICC APL STUDY 01: Post-consolidation events

No. of Patients	
Evaluable patients	213
Death in mCR	1
Relapses	27
Type of relapse (median time to relapse) :	
Hematological	5 SR; 5 HR 10 (15.0 months)
Molecular	8 SR; 8 HR 16 (24.8 months)
Extramedullary	1 (43 months)
Alive with salvage therapy	25/27*
2° Neoplasm	2 (thyroid cancer; t-AML)
Median Follow-up (years)	4.3 (range: 0.1-11.5)

*HSCT: 5; 4 alive, 1 transplant-related death