

Arsenic Trioxide (ATO) and ATRA with Limited Chemotherapy (CT) in Newly Diagnosed Standard Risk APL in the Elderly. a Report By the French Belgian Swiss APL Group (APL 2006 trial)

Lionel Adès, Xavier Thomas, Agnès Guerci, Arnaud Pigneux, Norbert Vey, Emmanuel Raffoux, Sylvie Castaigne, Olivier Spertini, Dominique Bron, Jean Pierre Marolleau, Gandhi Damaj,, Dominique Bordessoule,, Julie Lejeune, Sylvie Chevret and Pierre Fenaux,



université
PARIS
PARIS 7
DIDEROT

Hôpital Saint-Louis
centre hospitalo-universitaire et de recherche

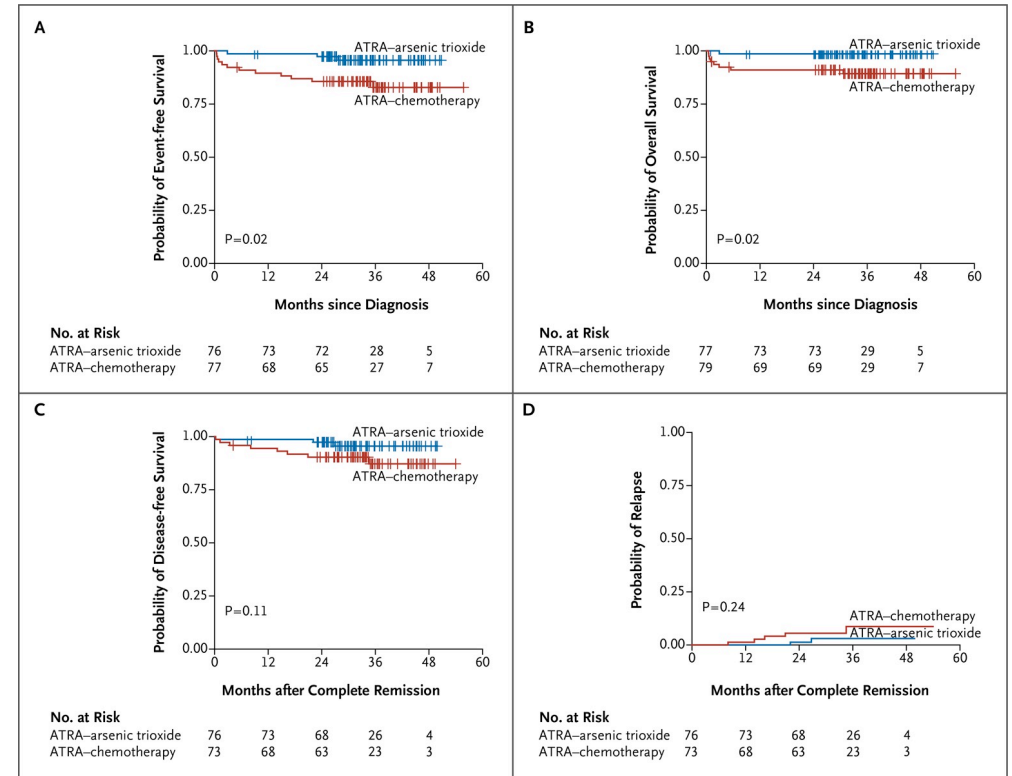


Introduction

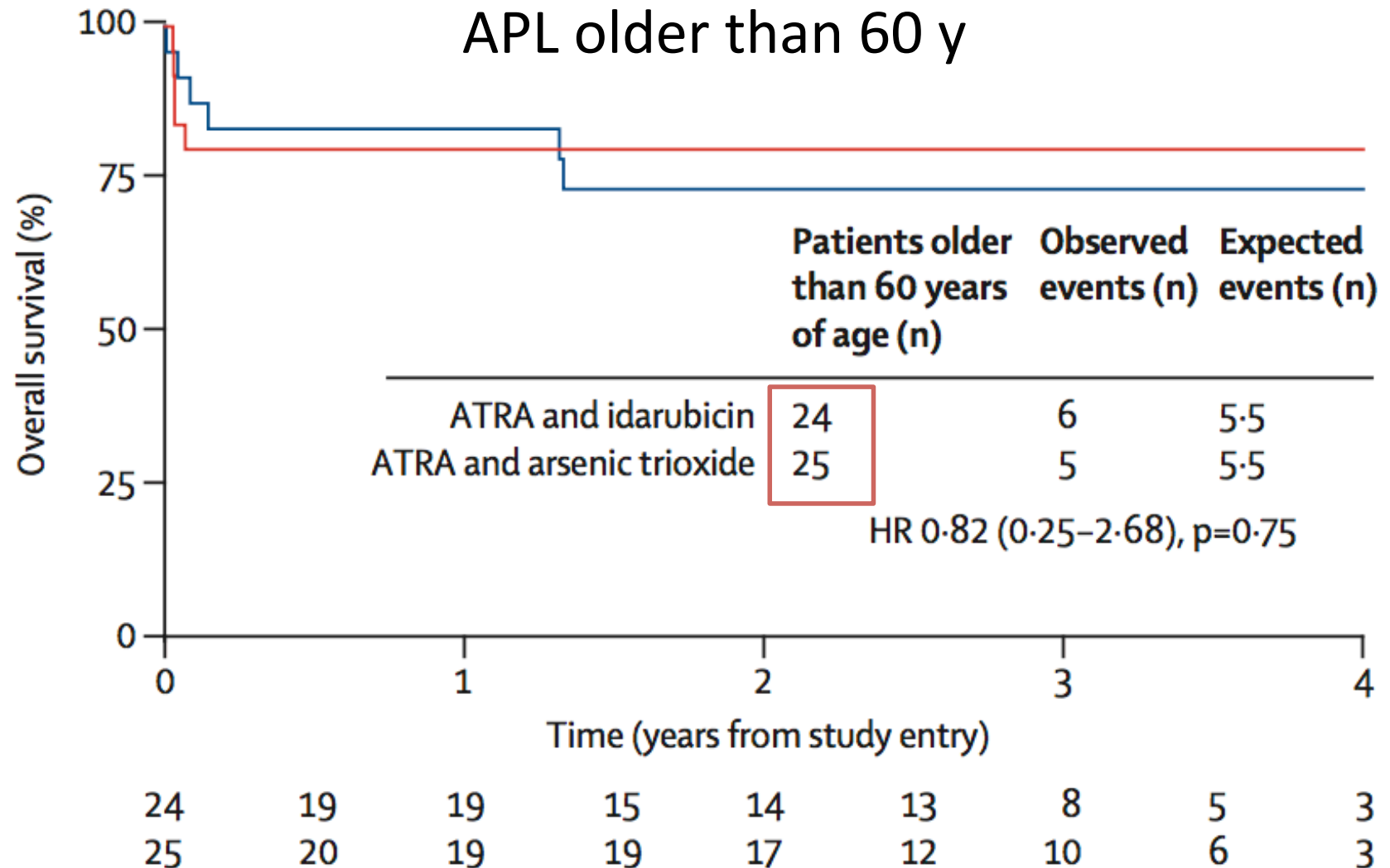
- In the elderly, the treatment of APL with conventional ATRA-anthracycline based CT regimens is associated with :
 - A relatively high early death rate
 - Limited number of relapses
 - and a high rate of deaths in CR (21% in our experience)

Introduction

ATO-ATRA is highly effective in newly diagnosed standard risk younger APL



Introduction



Introduction

- We present results of APL 2006 trial
 - where we combined ATO to ATRA
 - and reduced CT
 - in patients aged older than 70 years
 - with standard risk APL (WBC <10G/L)

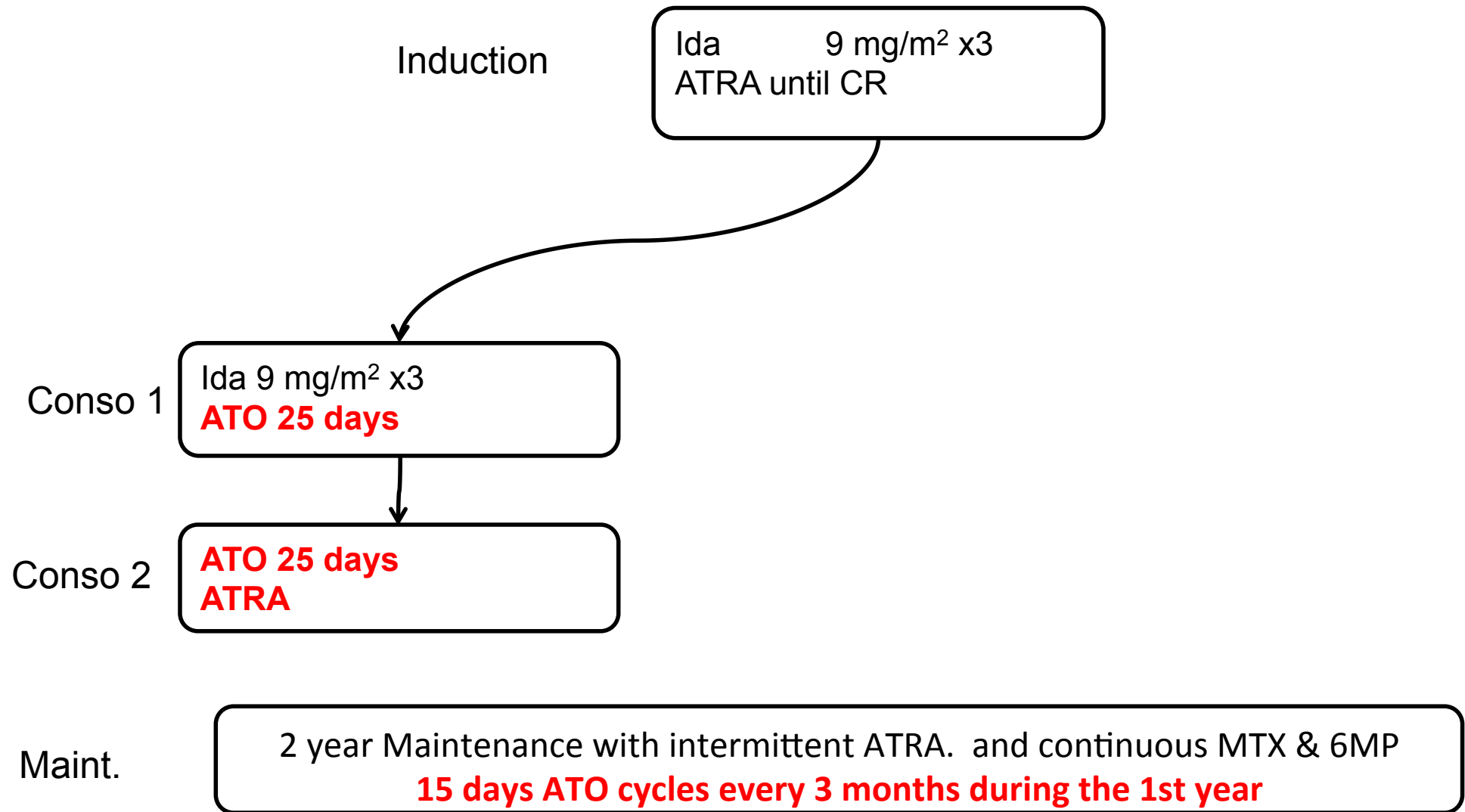
Inclusion criteria

- Newly diagnosed APL patients
 - Subsequently confirmed by
 - Conventional cytogenetic
 - And/or presence of PML-RARA transcript
- >70 years
- WBC count < 10 G/L
- No contra-indication to ICT or ATO

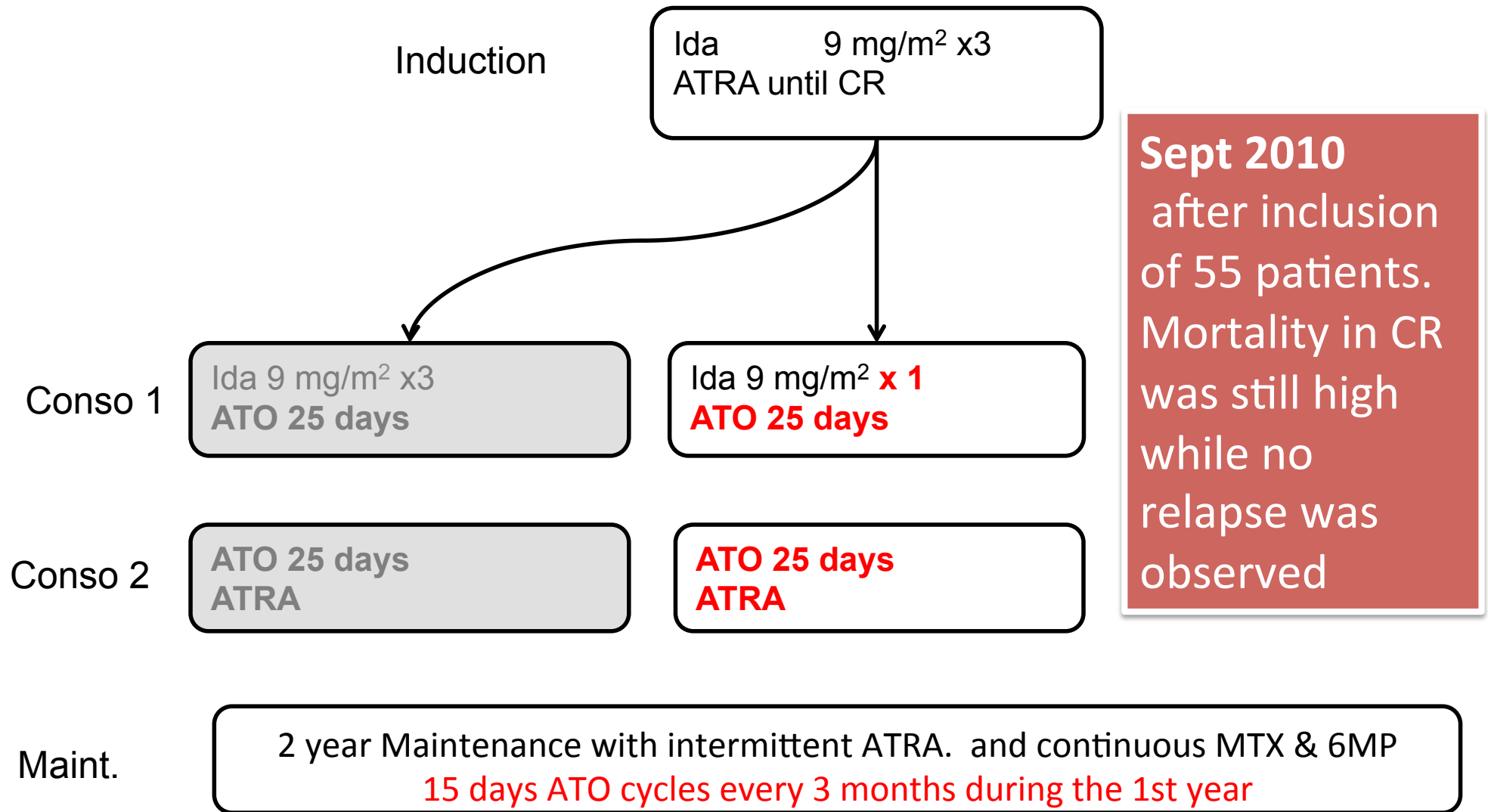
Analysis

- Inclusion period: 2006 to 2015
- Analysis :
 - made at the reference date of 1st Jan 2016
 - In 124 pts aged > 70 years included in 43 centers
- With a median Follow-up of 44 months

Treatment schedule



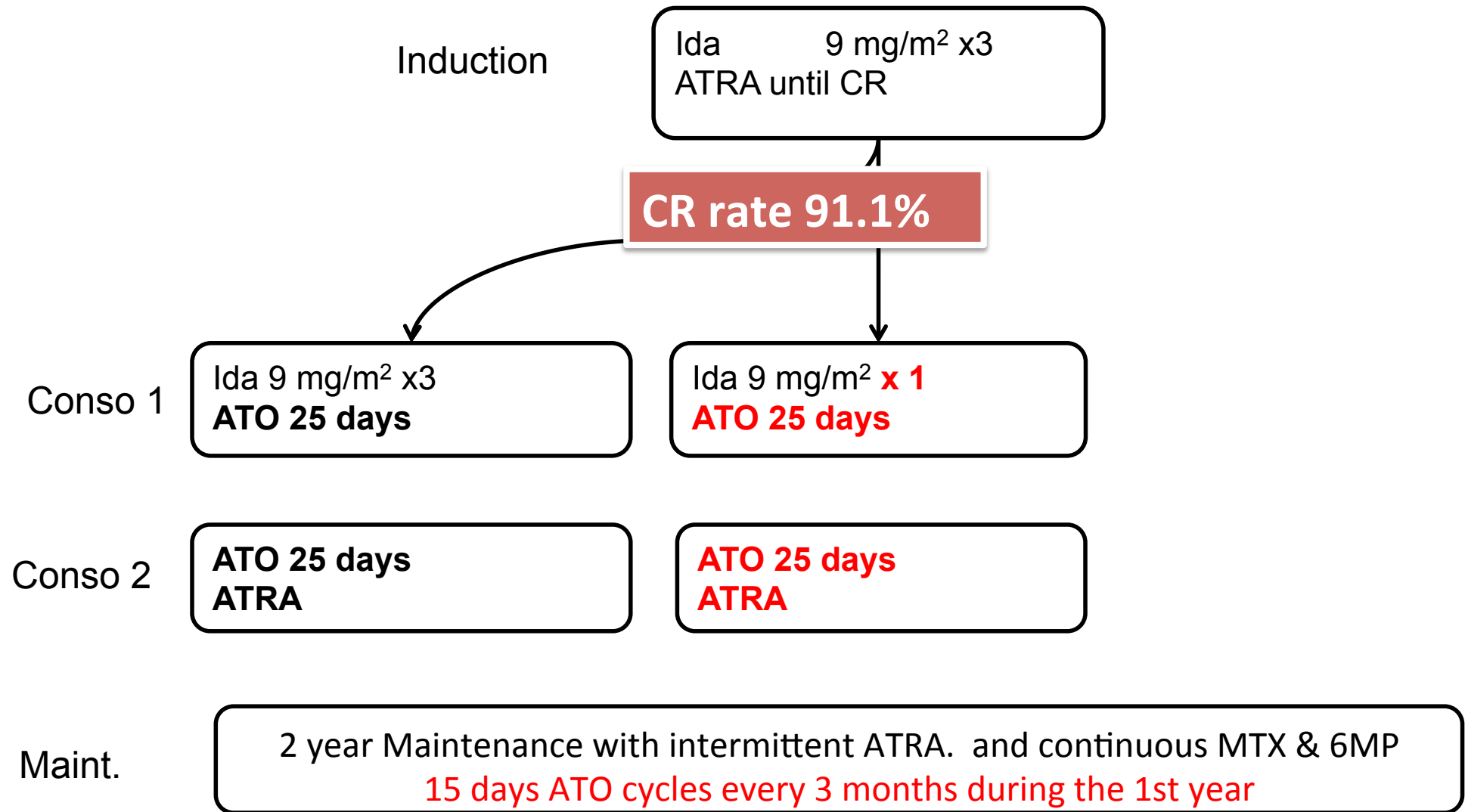
Treatment schedule



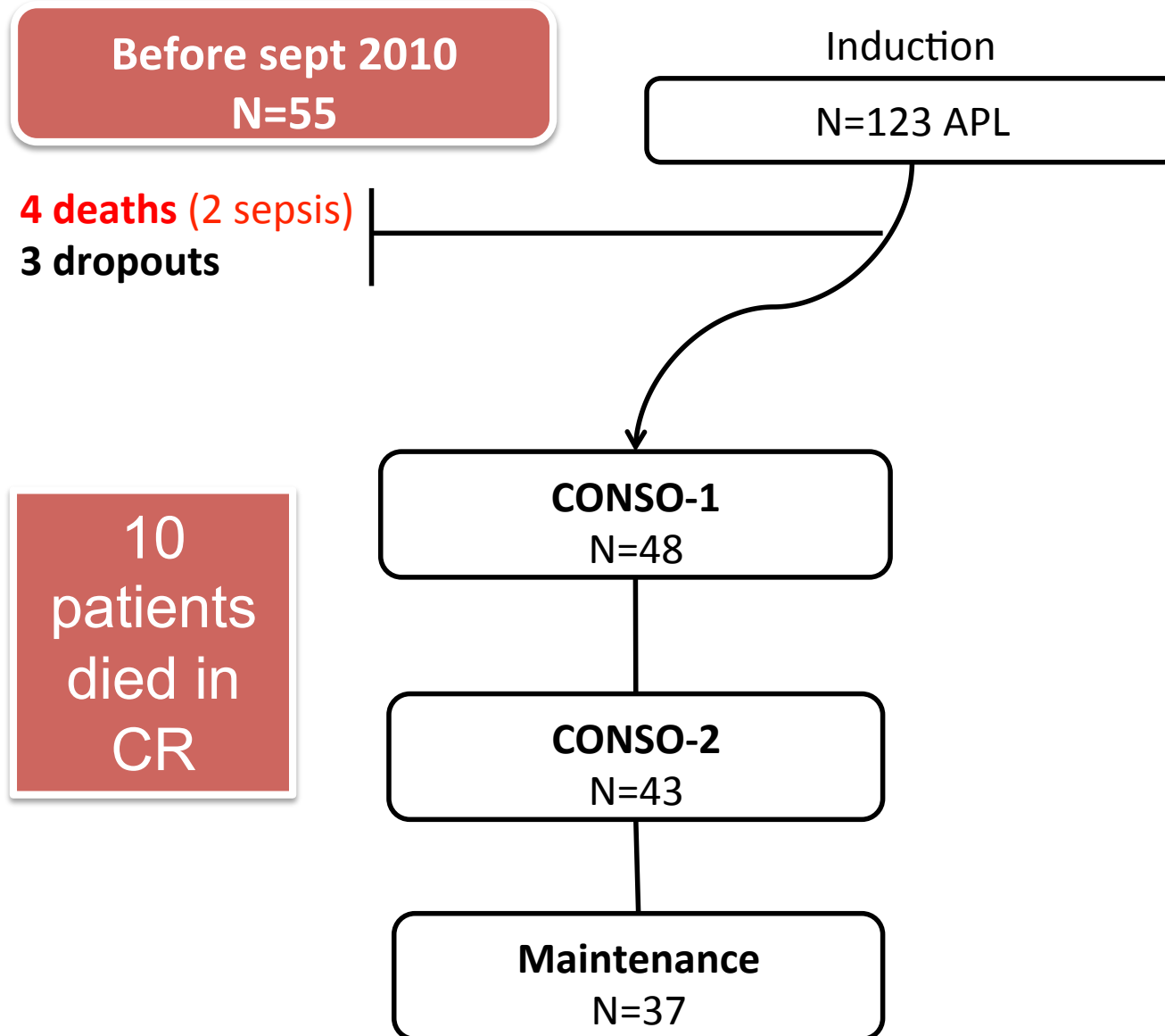
Patient characteristics

Median [Q1-Q3]	N=124
Age (y)	73.5 [71.8; 77.9]
WBC (G/L)	1.1 [0.8; 1.8]
Platelets(G/L)	44.0 [22.5; 87.5]
Fibrinogen (g/l)	2.3 [1.6; 3.3]
%M3v	5%
%Previous cancer	35%

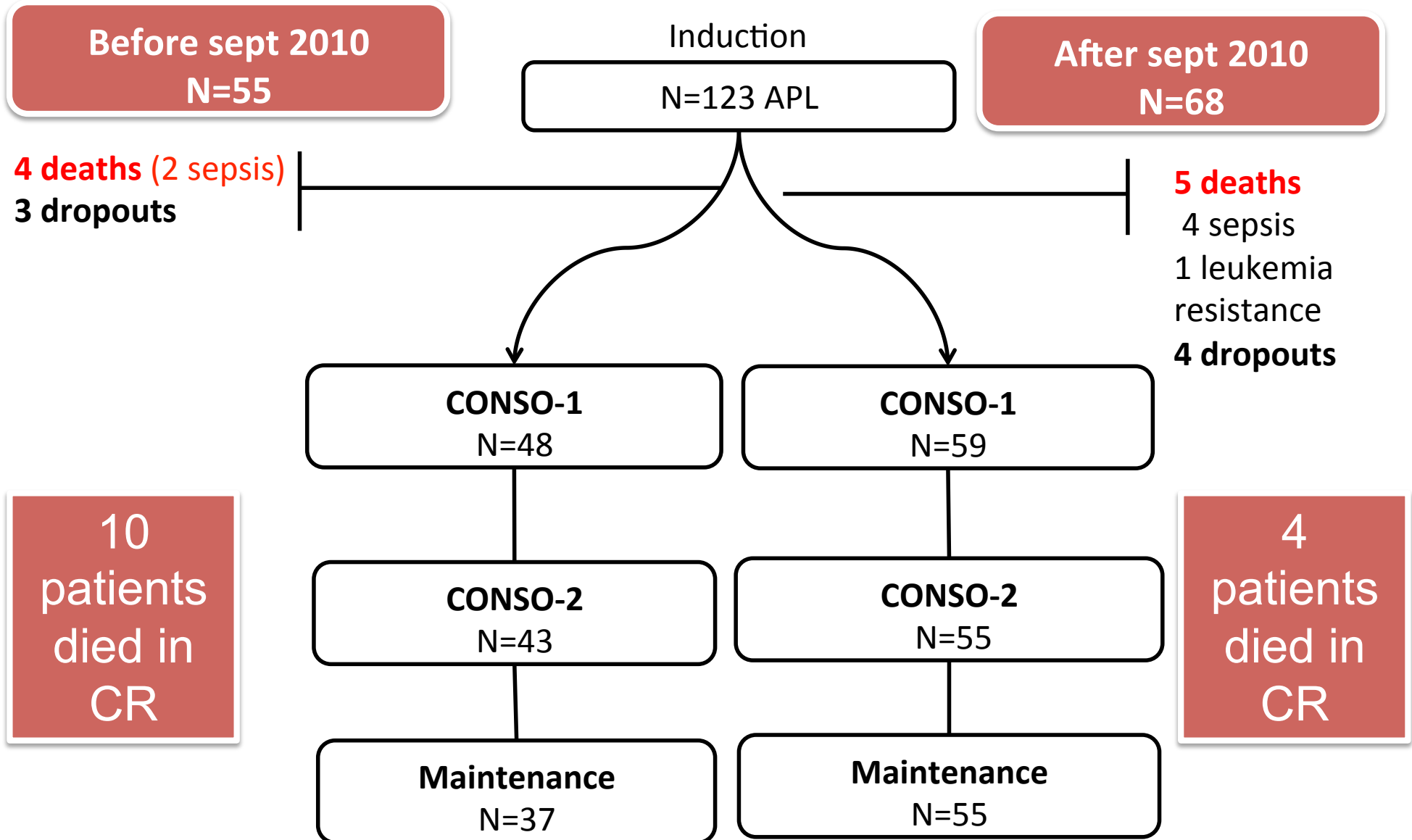
Response Rate



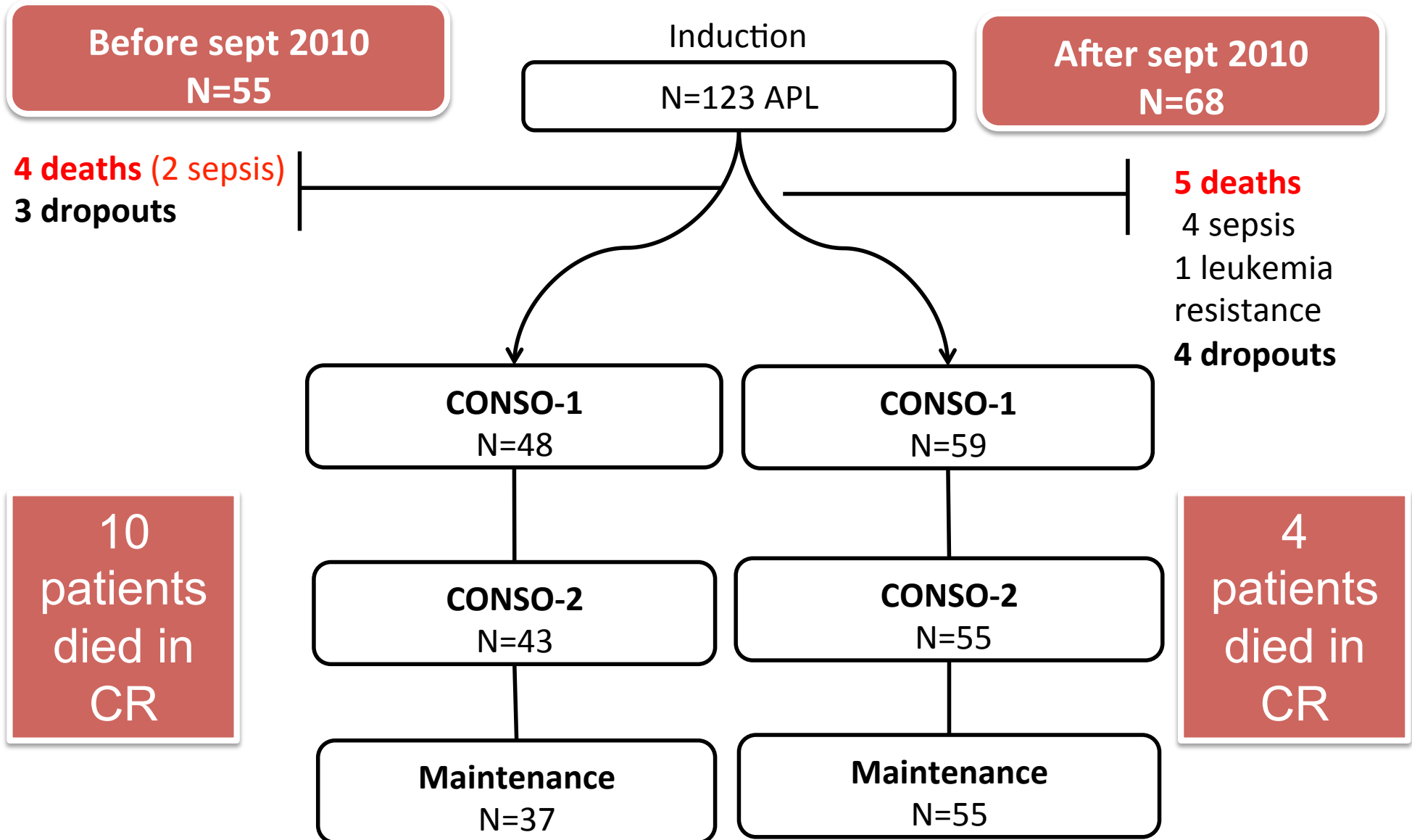
Deaths during the study



Deaths during the study



Deaths during the study



Death in CR

Death in CR rate :

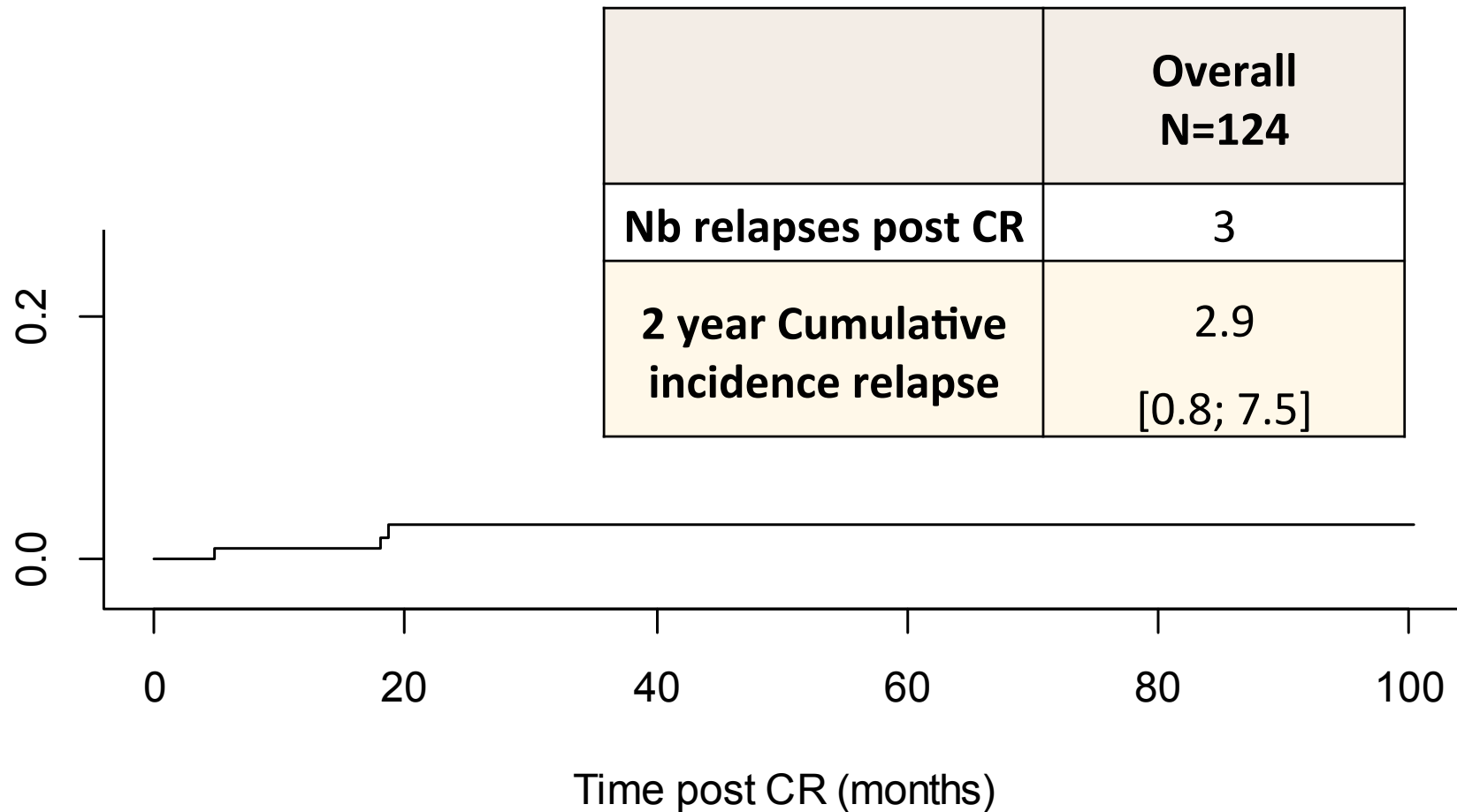
- 20% before Amendment
 - 4% After Amendment
- P=0.045

Causes of death in CR were :

- Sepsis
 - n=4 before amendment
 - n=2 after amendment
- Bleeding
 - n=5 before amendment
 - n=1 after amendment
- Other cause (n=2)

Cumulative incidence of Relapse

With a median FU of 44.3 months

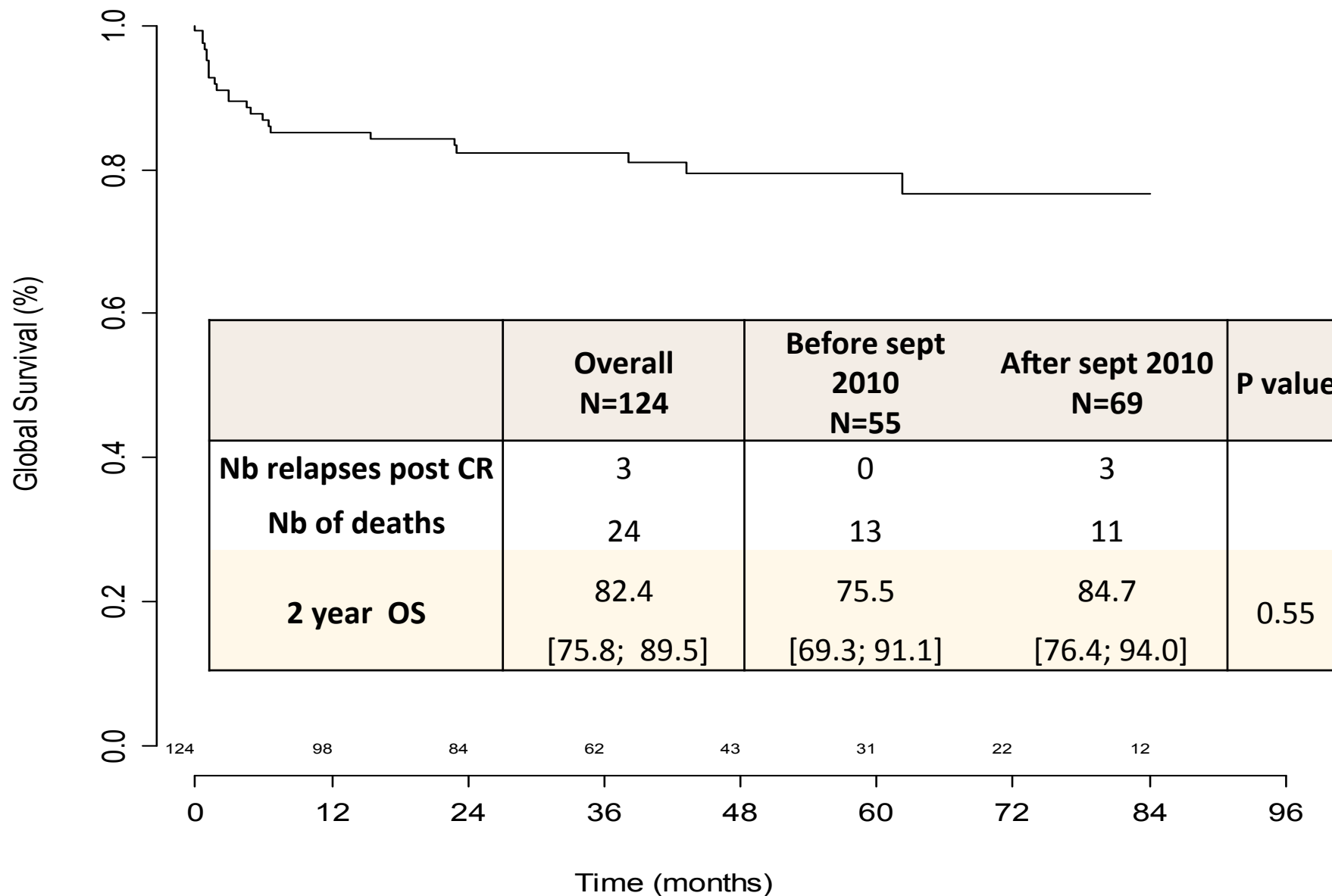


Cumulative incidence of Relapse

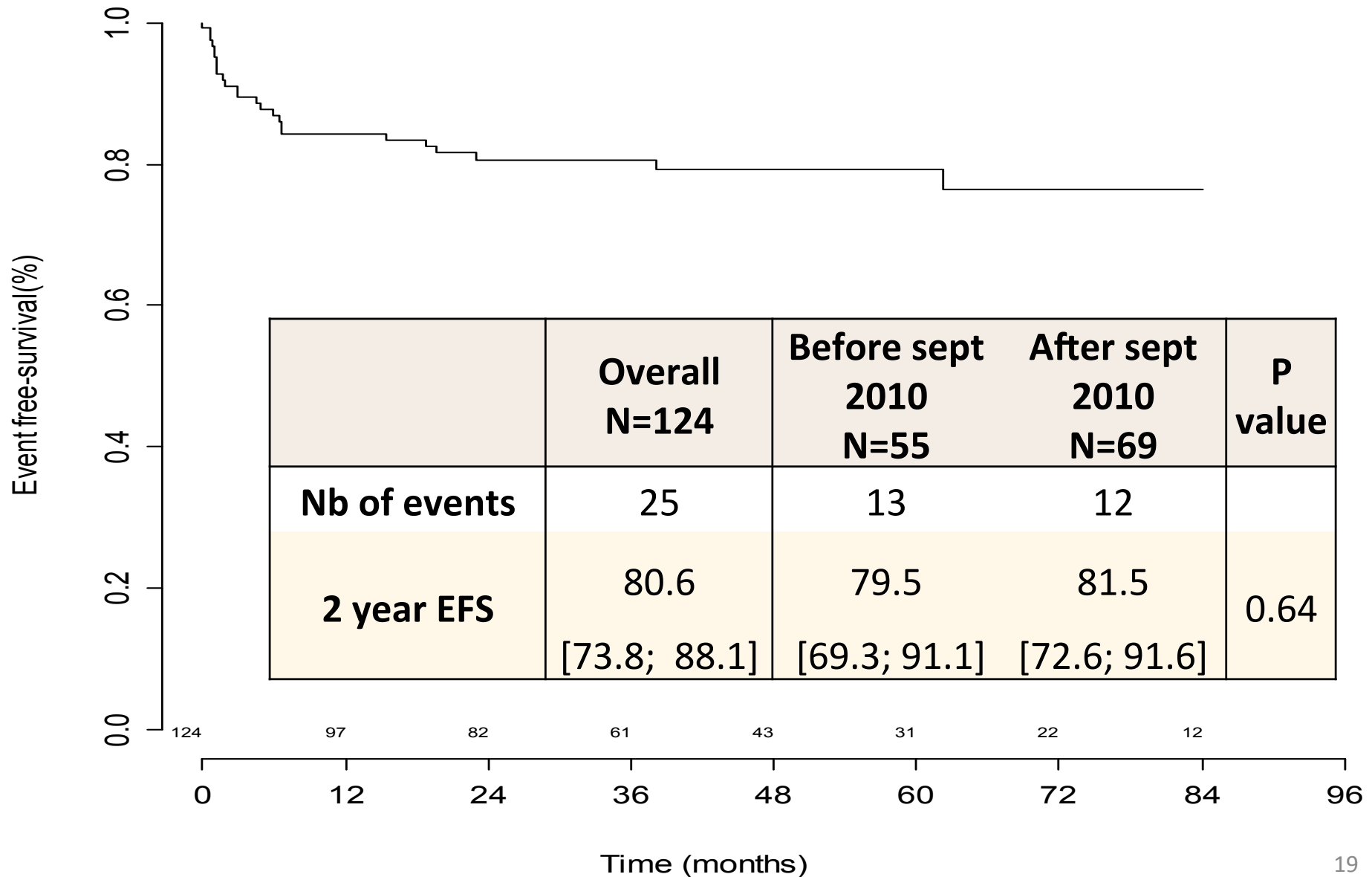
	Overall N=124	Before sept 2010 N=55	After sept 2010 N=69	P value
Nb relapses post CR	3	0	3	
2 year Cumulative incidence relapse	2.9 [0.8; 7.5]	0	5.5 [1.4; 13.8]	0.1



Overall Survival



Event free survival



Hematological toxicity

Mean	Before sept 2010	After sept 2010	p-value
days w/ Antibiotics 1 st Consolidation	6.2	3.8	0.22
RBC transfusion 1 st Consolidation	2.9	1.2	<0.0001
Time to platelet > 50 G/l 1 st consolidation	5.6	4	<0.0001
Time to ANC > 1 G/L 1 st consolidation	16.2	11.9	<0.0001

Conclusions

- In older patients with standard risk APL, addition of ATO, with limited amount of CT was associated with :
 - high CR rates,
 - without any increase in the relapse rate compared to our previous experience with ATRA–CT regimens.
- Reduction of mortality in CR was only seen when consolidation CT was reduced to one single day of Ida.

Acknowledgments

- **Centers of the European APL group in France, Switzerland and Belgium**

- Xavier Thomas, Agnès Guerci, Arnaud Pigneux, Norbert Vey, Emmanuel Raffoux, Sylvie Castaigne, Olivier Spertini, Dominique Bron, Jean Pierre Marolleau,,Gandhi Damaj, Dominique Bordessoule
- And many more

- **Statistical analysis**

- Julie Lejeune, Sylvie Chevret

- **Chair of the APL Group**

- Pierre Fenaux

