

Front-line treatment in young patients with MCL: Role of maintenance therapy

Rome 2017
Prof Le Gouill S.

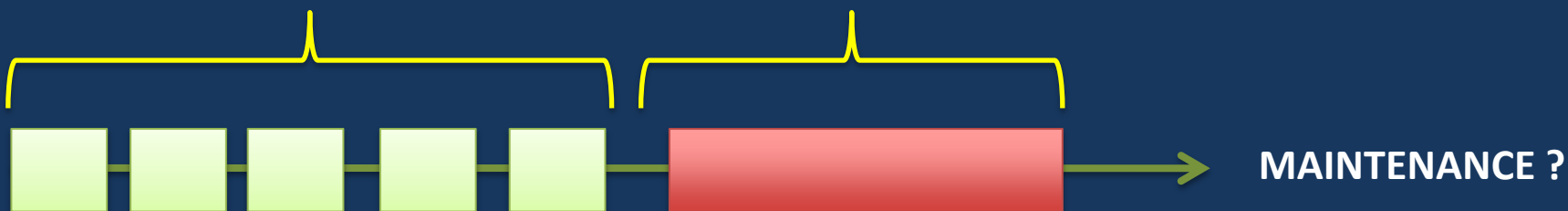


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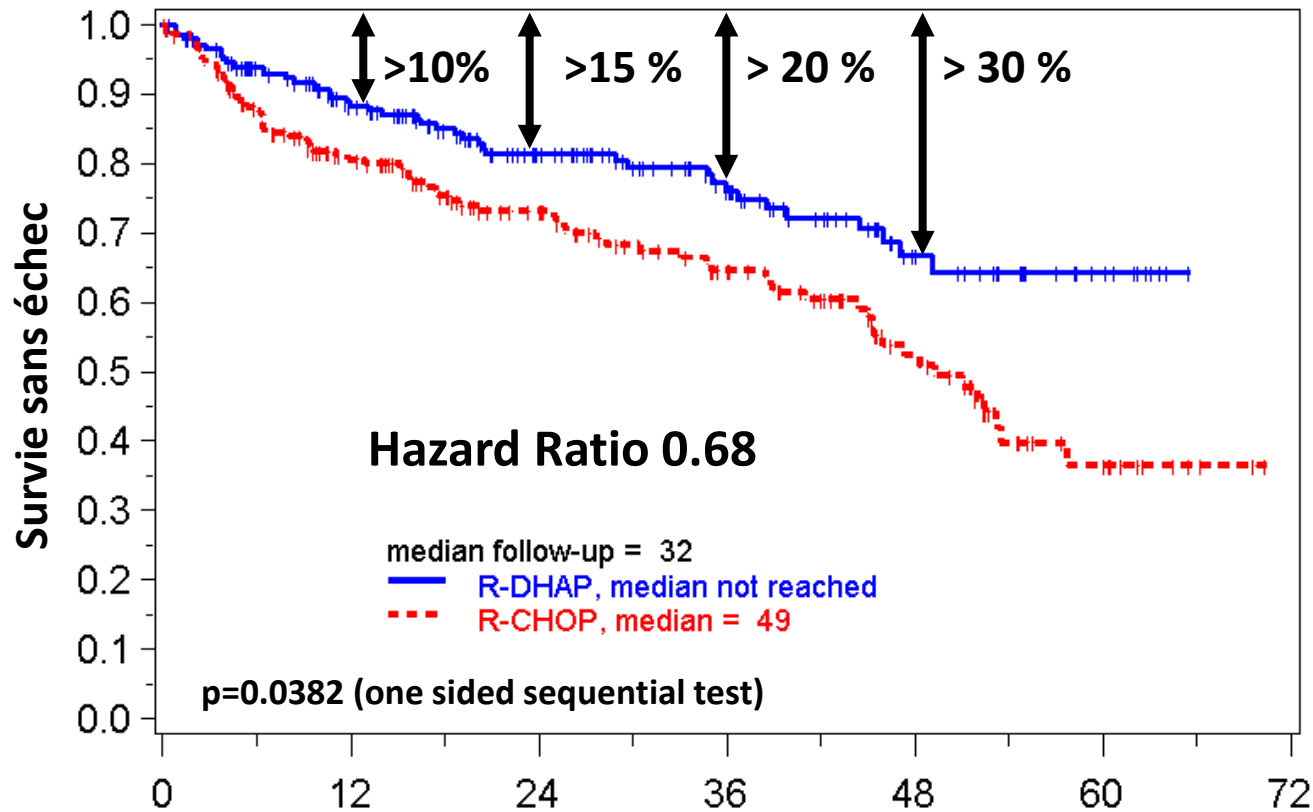
Induction poly-chemo.
Including HD Arac and R

Consolidation ASCT



ESMO guidelines 2017

MCL patients are highly exposed to relapse

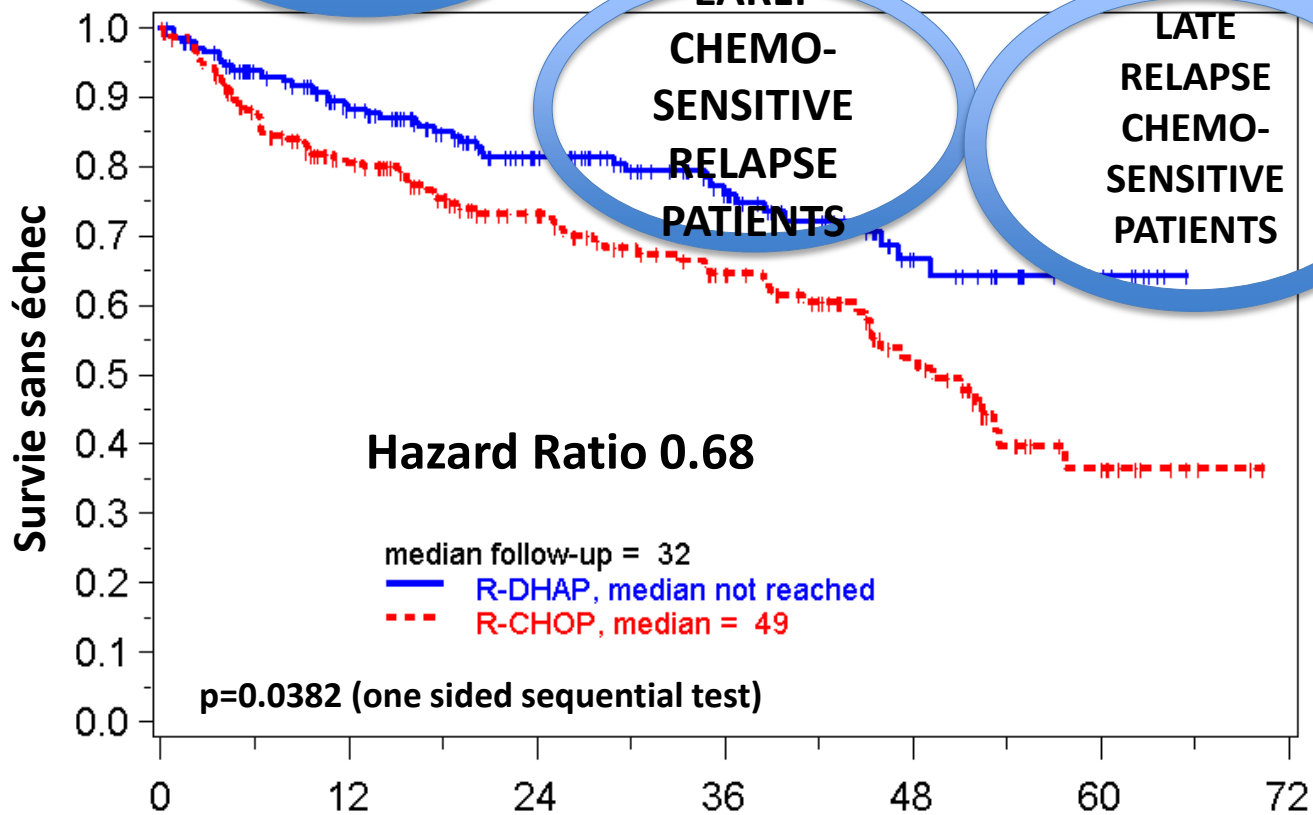


	months since randomization						
numbers at risk	0	12	24	36	48	60	72
R-DHAP	208	147	99	67	29	11	0
R-CHOP	212	134	95	66	36	11	0

**PRIMARY
CHEMO-
REFRACTORY
PATIENTS**

**EARLY
CHEMO-
SENSITIVE
RELAPSE
PATIENTS**

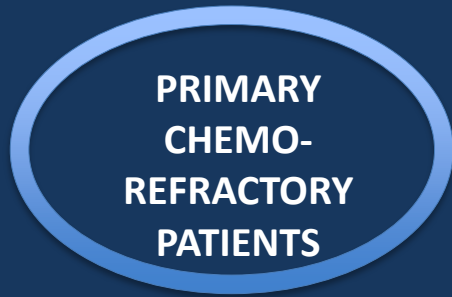
**LATE
RELAPSE
CHEMO-
SENSITIVE
PATIENTS**



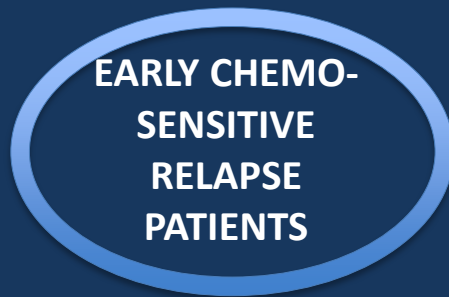
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	0	12	24	36	48	60	72
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Interest of maintenance



NEW TREATMENTS
BETTER INDUCTION



NEW TREATMENTS
BETTER INDUCTION
MAINTENANCE



NEW TREATMENTS
LESS TOXIC INDUCTION
MAINTENANCE
PRE-EMPTIVE TREATMENT
OF CLINICAL RELAPSE

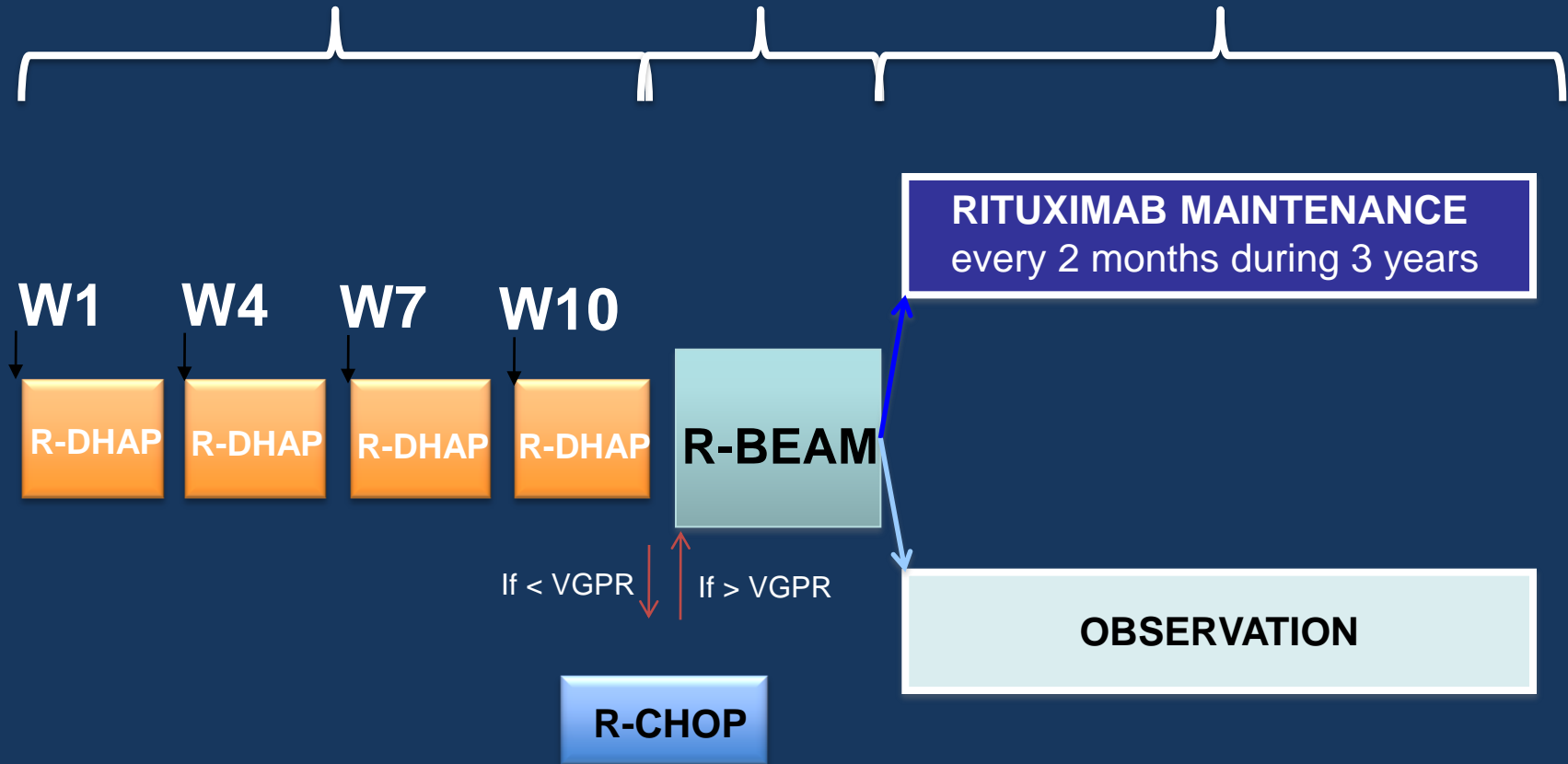
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LyMa trial

Prevention of early relapse

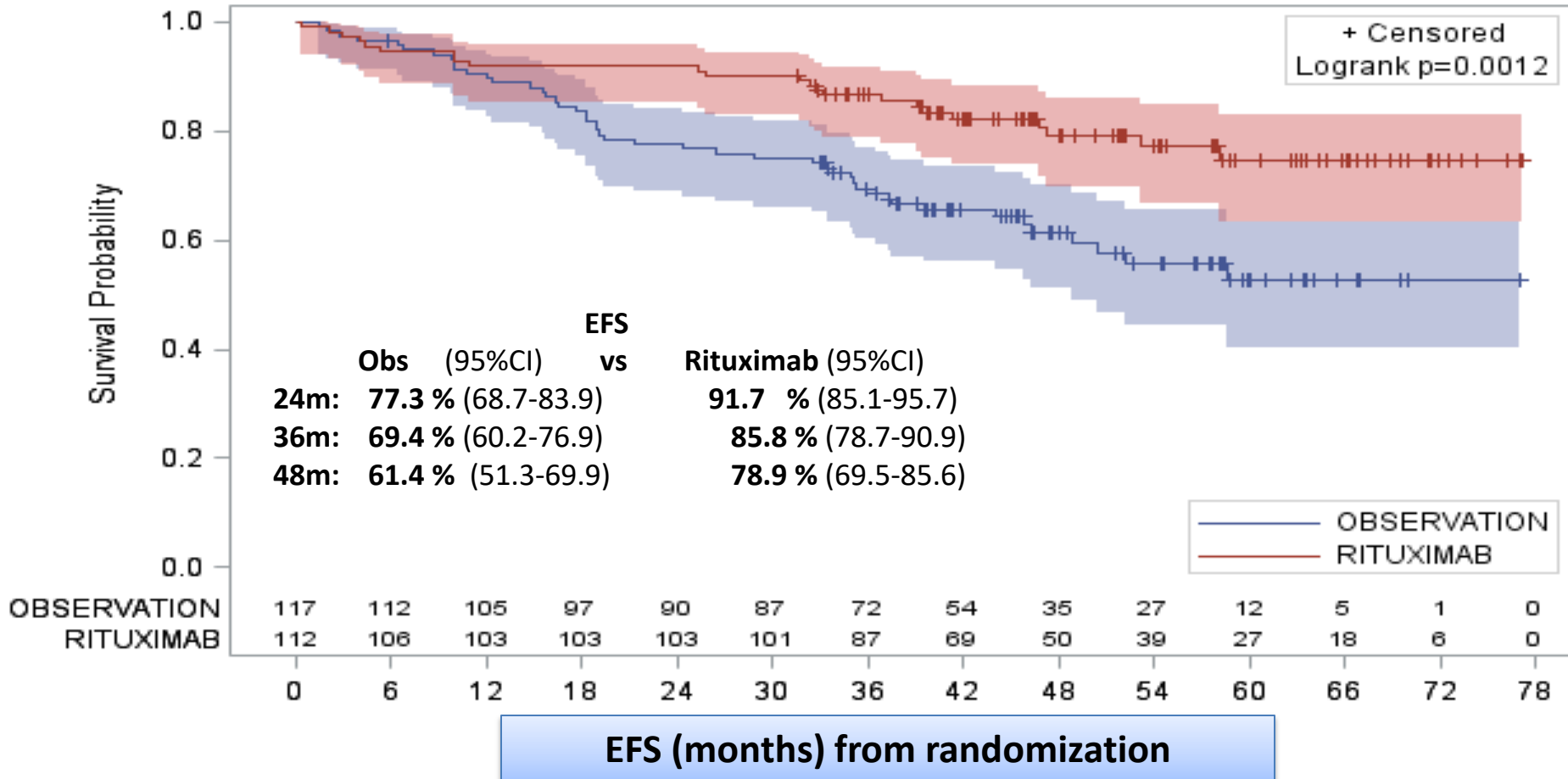


R-DHAP: Rituximab 375mg/m²; aracytine 2g/m² x2 IV 3 hours injection 12hours interval; dexamethasone 40mg d1-4; Cisplatin 100mg/m² d1 (or oxaliplatin or carboplatin)

R-BEAM: Rituximab 500mg/m² d-8; BCNU 300mg/m² d-7; Etoposide 400mg/m²/d d-6 to -3; aracytine 400mg/m²/d d-6 to d-3; melphalan 140mg/m² d-2

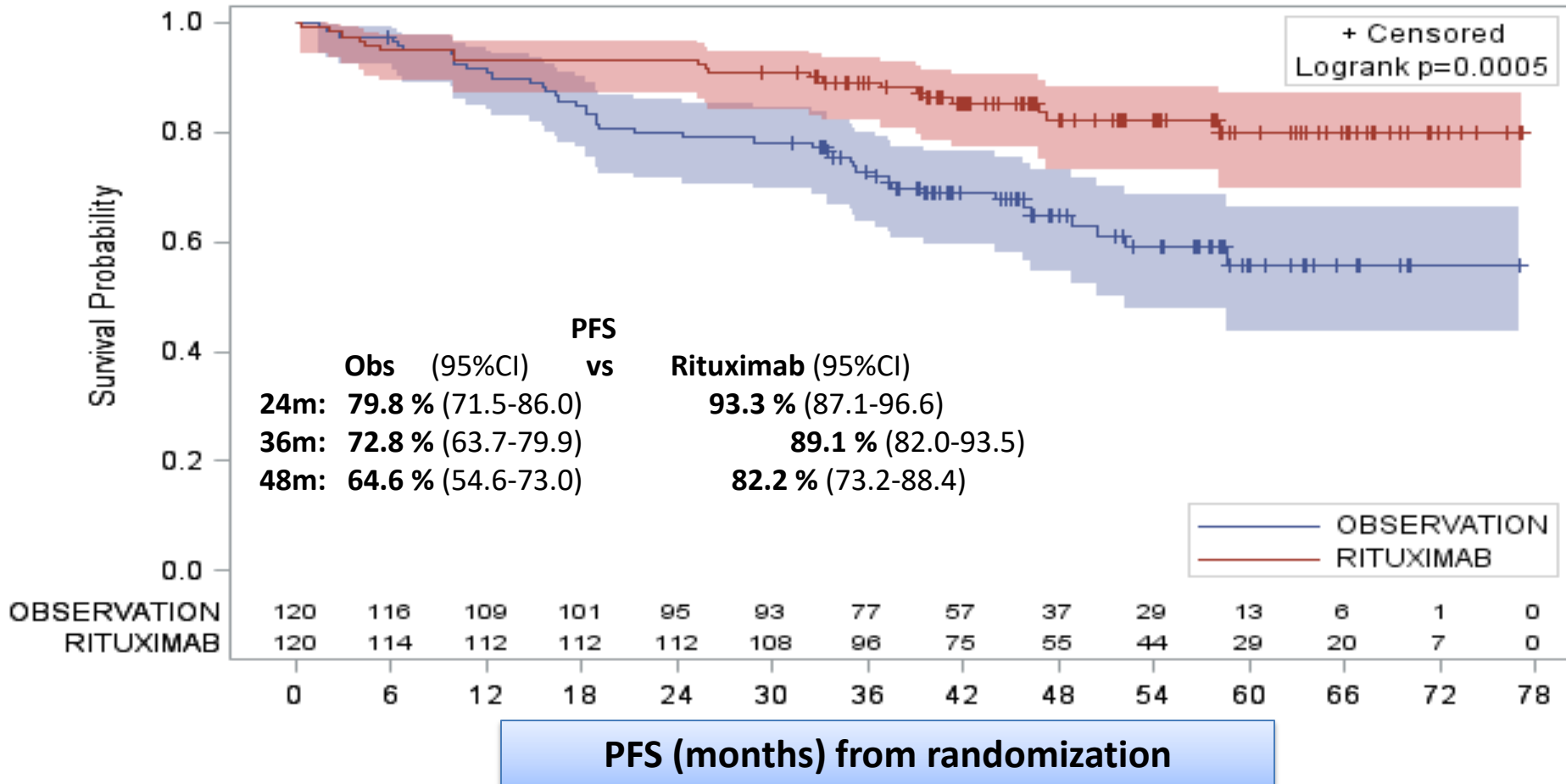
EFS from Randomization

mFU: 50.2m (46.4-54.2)



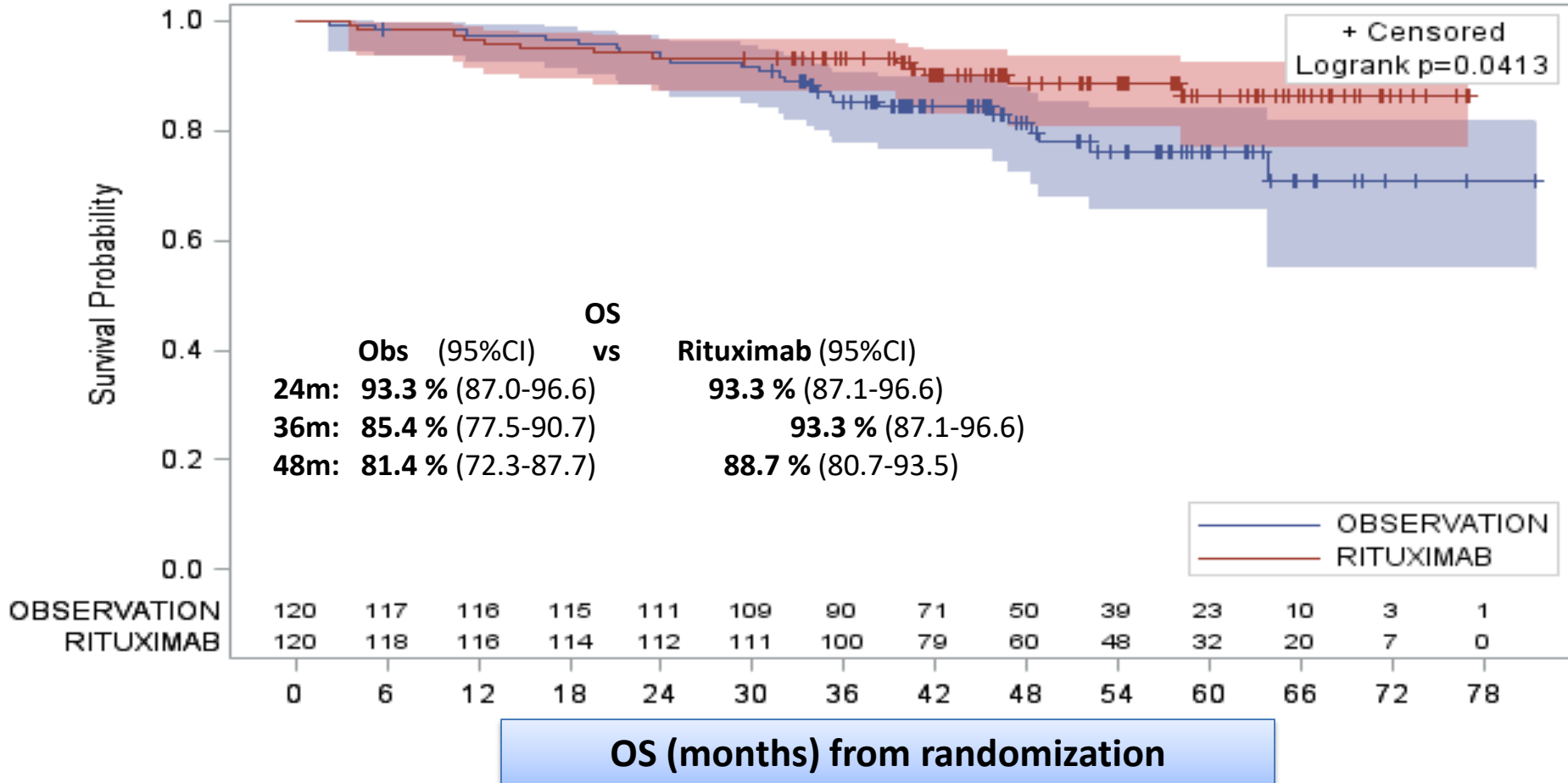
PFS from Randomization

mFU: 50.2m (46.4-54.2)



OS from Randomization

mFU: 50.2m (46.4-54.2)



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YES

- **Does maintenance after ASCT prolong PFS, EFS and/or OS ?**

YES it can

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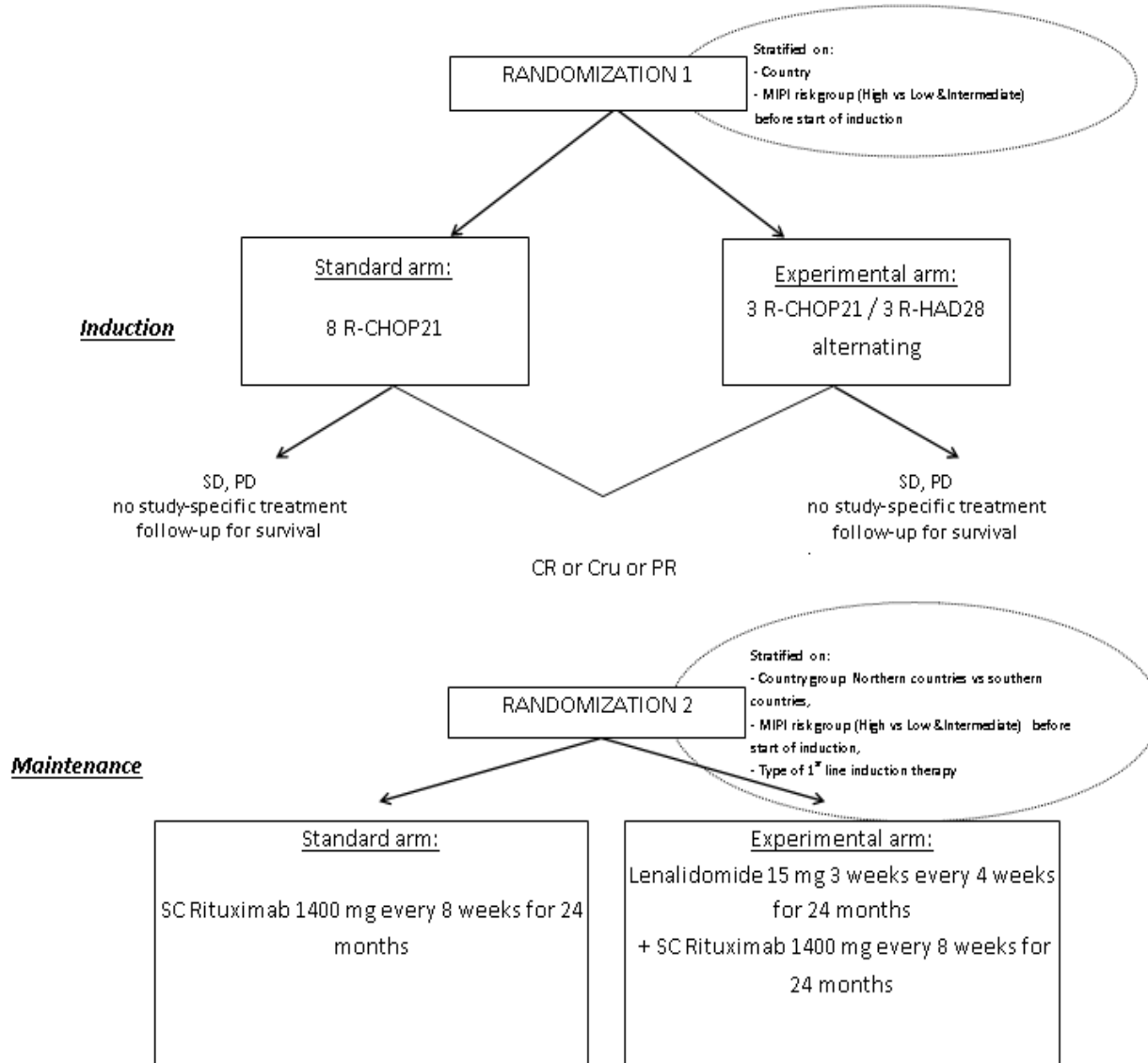
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« YES »
- **Does maintenance after ASCT prolong PFS, EFS and/or OS ?**
« YES it can »
- **If Yes, which drug(s) is(are) the best drug(s) for maintenance ?**
« Rituximab Make life great again ! Rituximab maintenance is Huge ! »
It is too simple
- **How long maintenance should be used ?**
- **Is there still a need for ASCT in the maintenance era ?**

Drugs that are candidate for maintenance

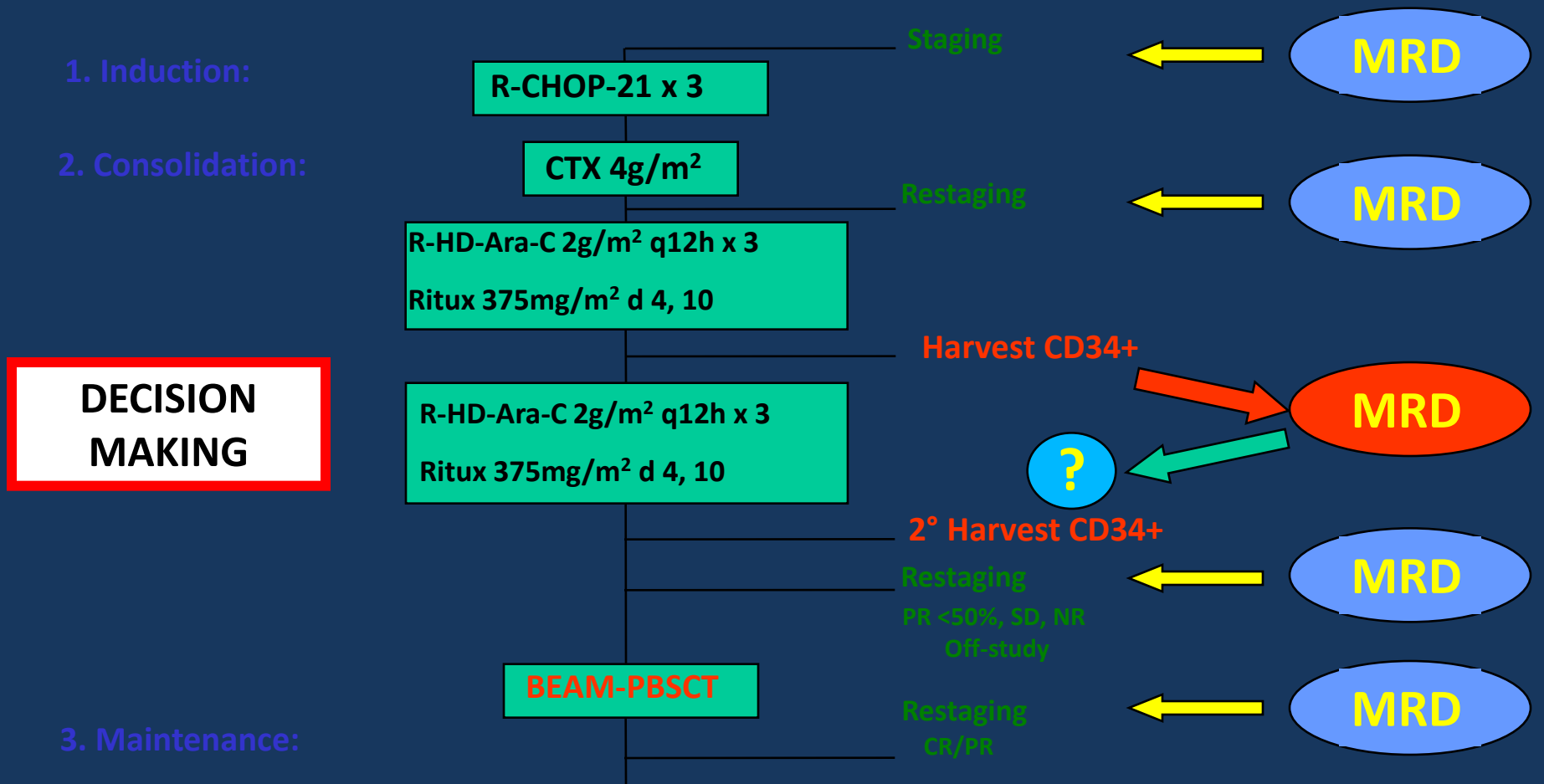
- Revlimid: oral, approved for MCL, already used for maintenance in MM, ongoing trials in MCL
- Ibrutinib: oral, approved for MCL, already used for « maintenance », ongoing trials in MCL
- ABT-199: oral, proven efficacy in MCL
- Other new BTK inhibitors, PI3K-inhibitors ...

MCL-R2 elderly



MCL < 65 yrs: a new protocol for first line therapy FIL-MCL0208 (PI Sergio Cortelazzo)

Phase 3, 1:1 Randomized, comparative, observation-controlled study after completion of intensive immunochemotherapy followed by ASCT



RANDOM observation vs. lenalidomide
15 mg (plts >100x10⁹/ L) or 10 mg (plts 60-100x10⁹/L) once daily on days 1-21 every 28 day cycle) for 24 months.



MCL3002 - study design

Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study
(SHINE study)

520 patients (~260 per arm)

Randomization

Arm A^a

Background therapy (6 cycles):
Bendamustine (90 mg/m² IV Days 1-2)
Rituximab (375 mg/m² Day 1)

CR/PR →
Rituximab 375 mg/m²
(every 2 cycles, 2 years)

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

Arm B^a

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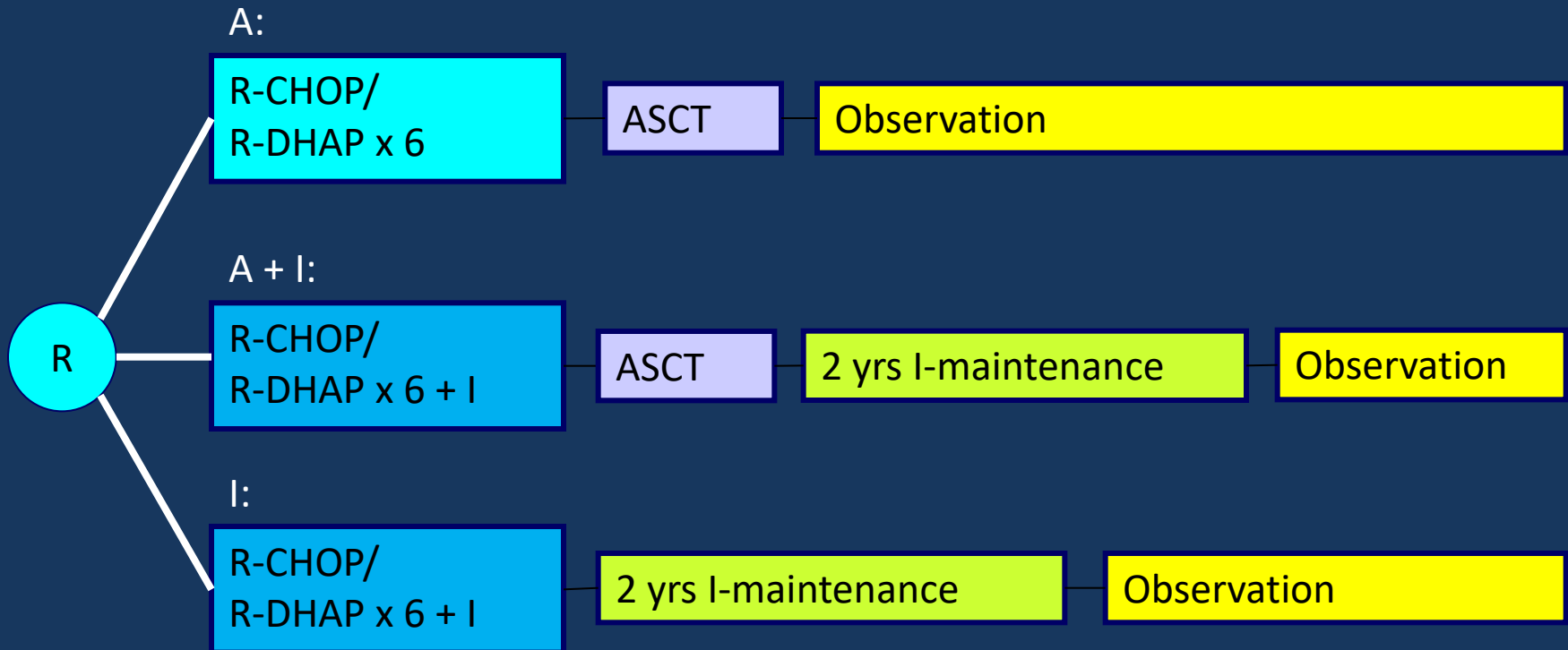
CR/PR →
Rituximab 375 mg/m²
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Study drug:
Oral ibrutinib 560 mg (starting on
Cycle 1, Day 1) until PD or
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^aA cycle is defined as 28 days

Triangle

add on vs head to head comparison

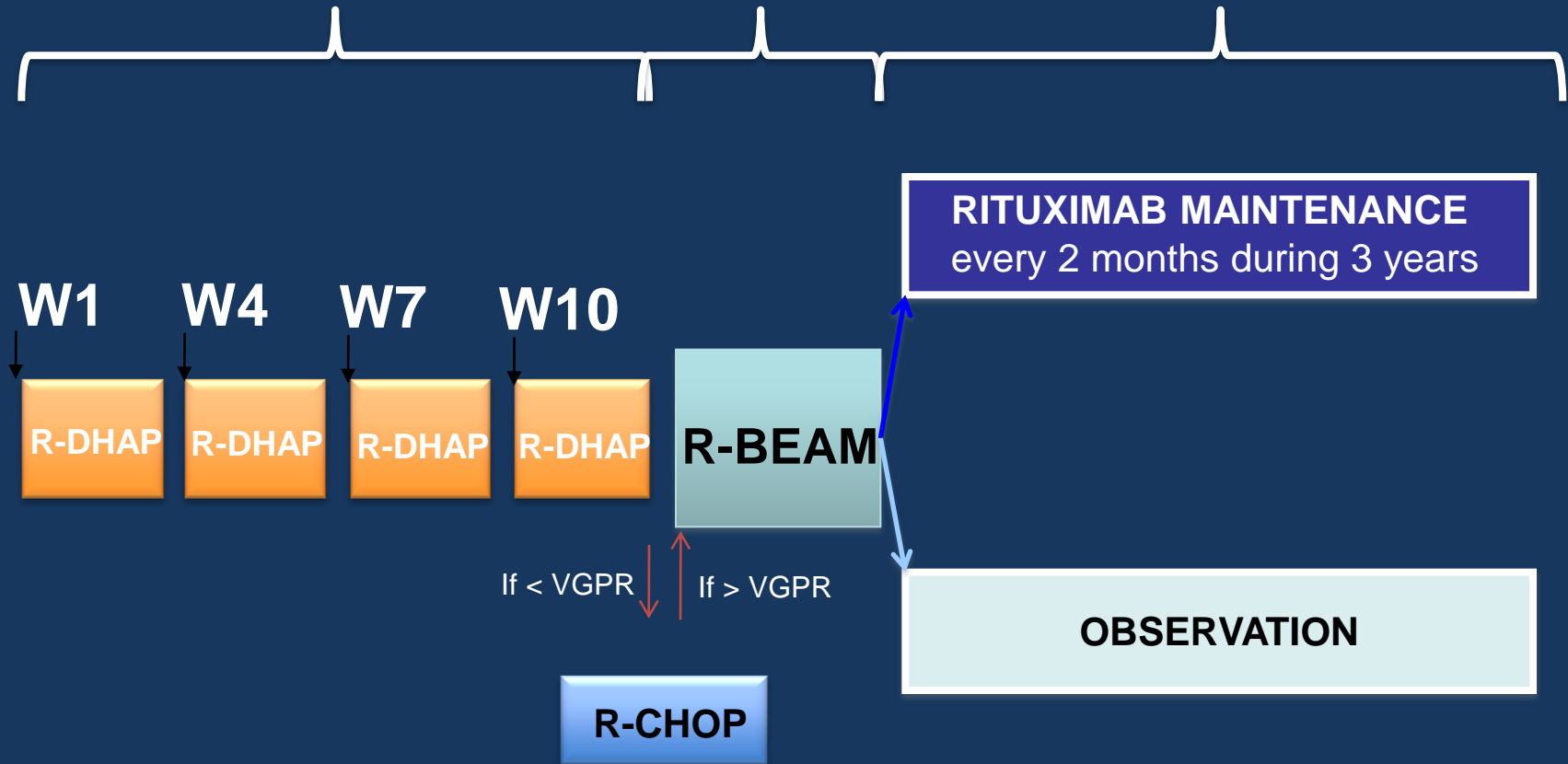


superiority/non-inferiority: time to treatment failure
HR: 0.60; 65% vs. 77% vs. 49% at 5 years

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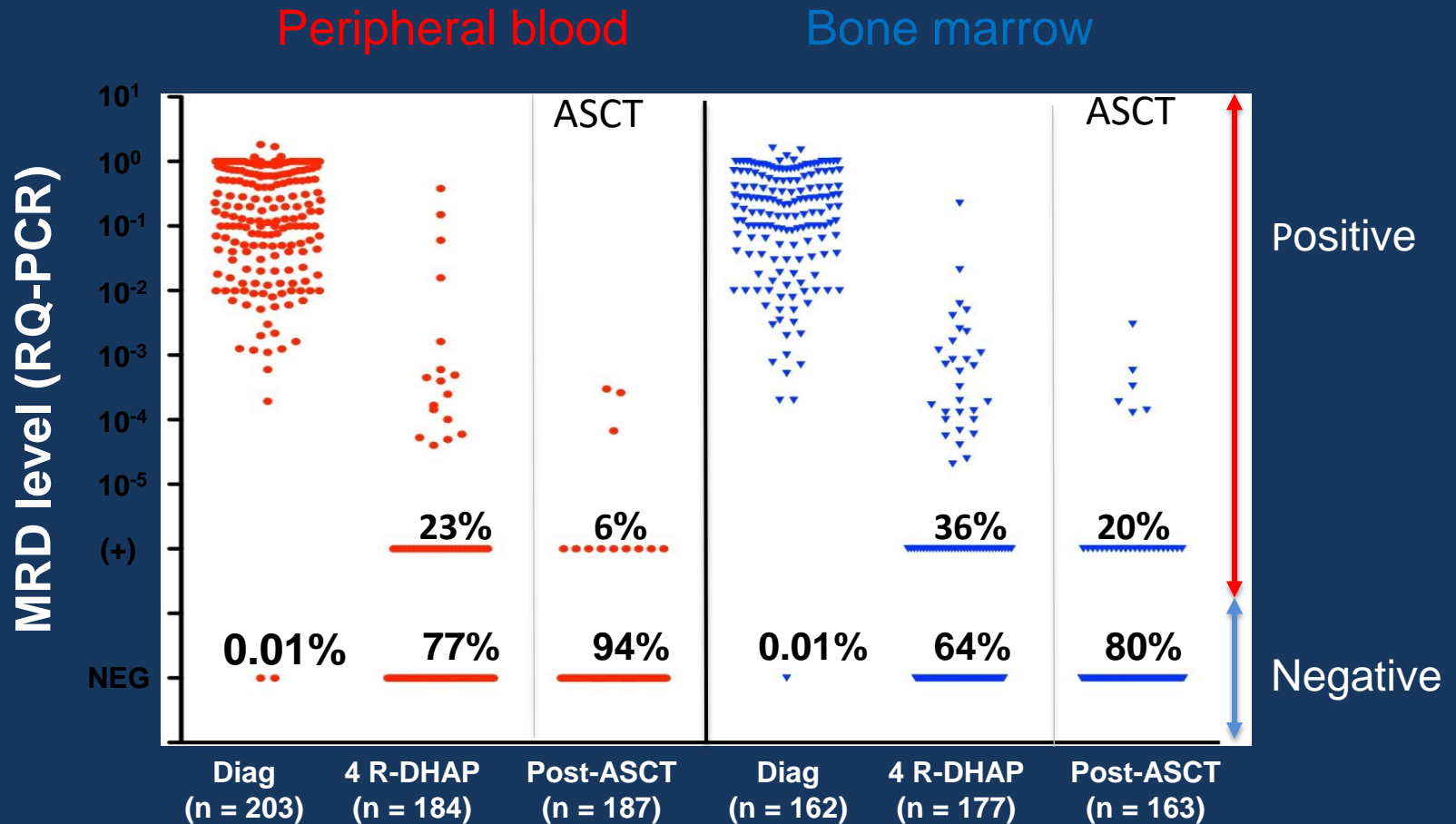
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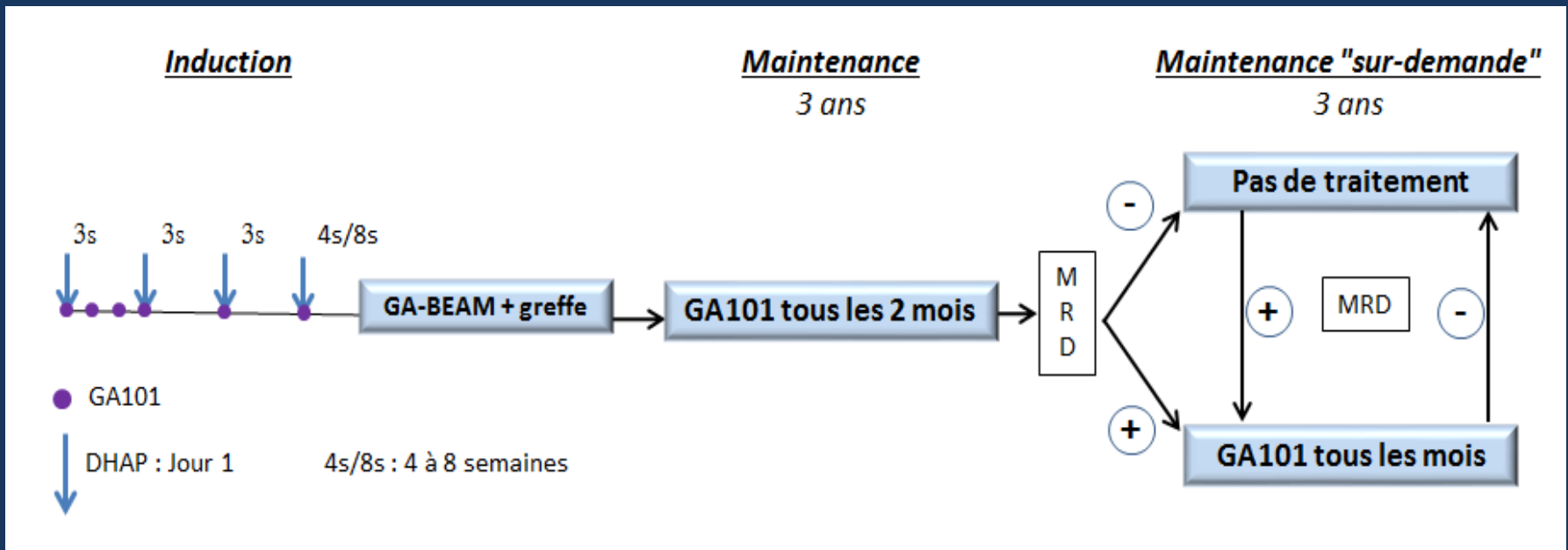
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MRD response rates pre / post-ASCT (LyMa Trial)



LYMA 101

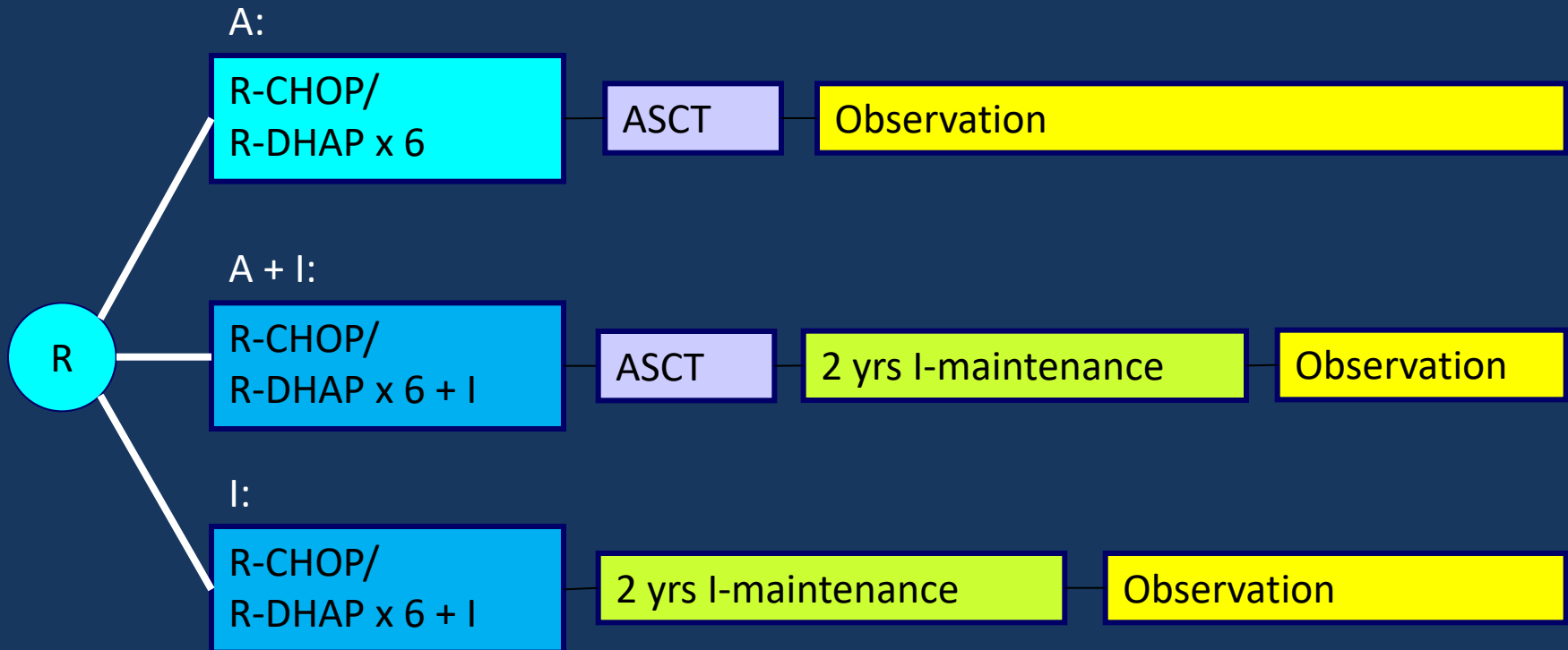


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- **How long Rituximab maintenance should be used ?**
- **At least 3 years (for all patients ?)**
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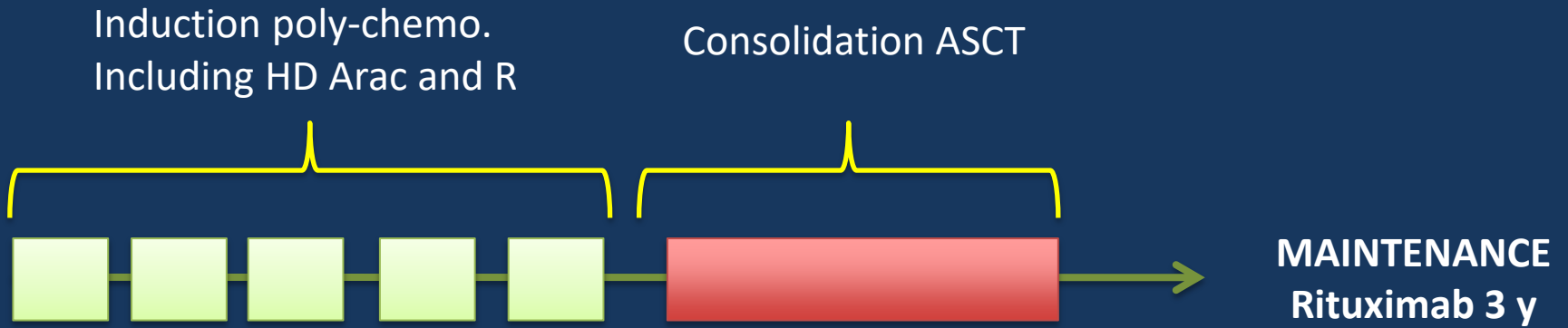
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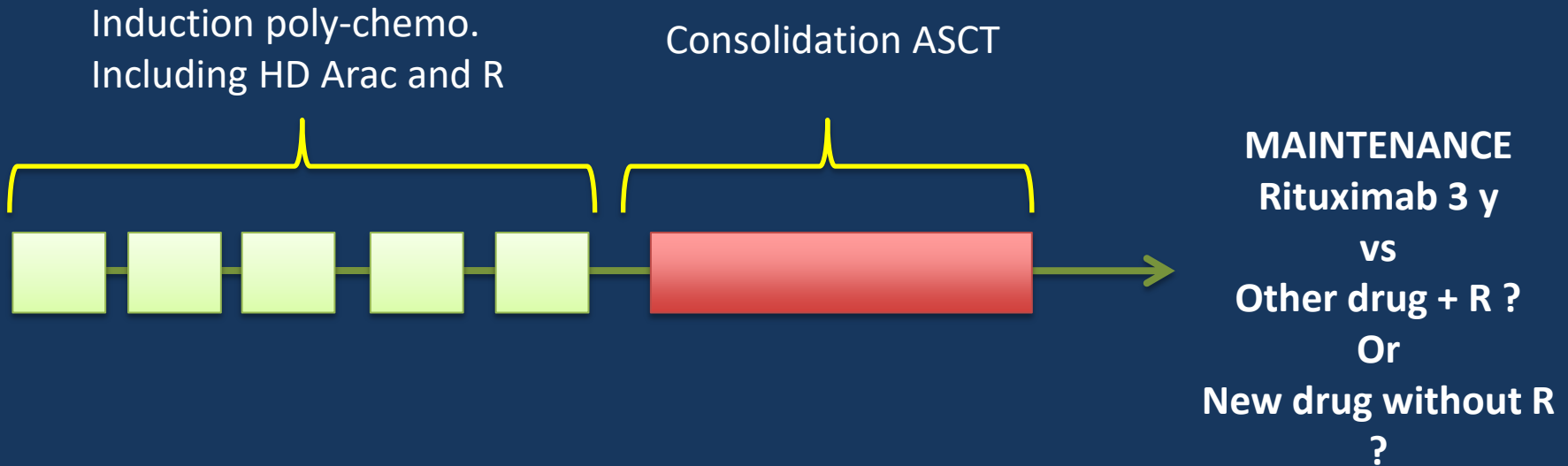
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- **Maybe not However, today ASCT remains standard of care**

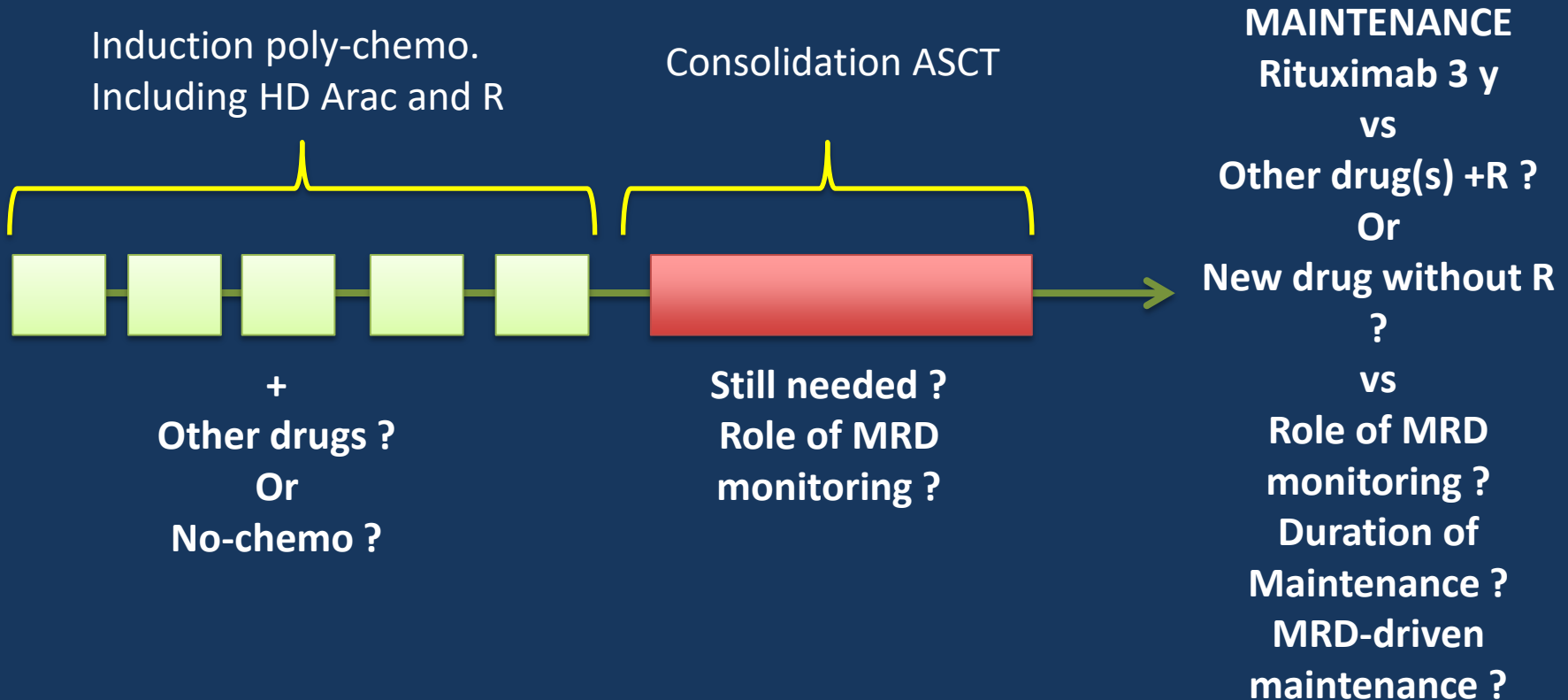
Conclusion (1)



Conclusion (2)



Conclusion (2)



MERCI

