

Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemias



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MDS, Chaos and Order, Meldola, Oct 26th 2018

Conflicts of Interest

- Research Funding: Janssen, Novartis, Oncoethix (now Merck)
- Honoraria: Sanofi, BMS, Celgene
- Consulting: Novartis, Otsuka Pharma, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Karyopharm

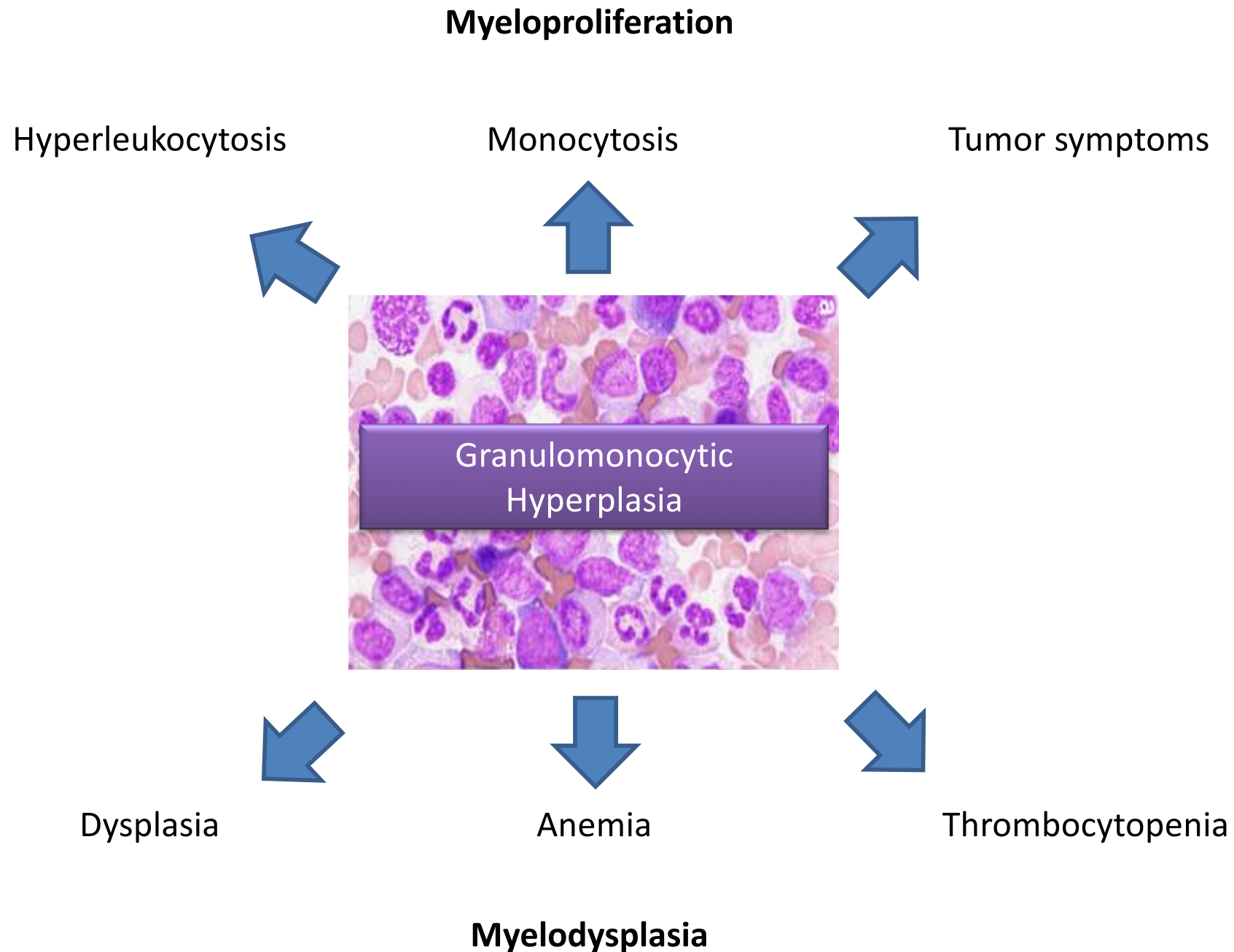
MDS/MPN in adults

Criterion	CMML-0	CMML-1	CMML-2	aCML	CNL	MDS/MPN-U	RARS-T
Monocytes (10 ⁹ /L)	> 1 (>10%)			<10%	< 1		
Neutrophils					≥ 80%		
IMC		<10%		>10%	<10%		
WBC (x 10 ⁹ /L)				> 13	≥ 25	> 13*	
Platelets (10 ⁹ /L)						> 450*	> 450
Basophils				<2%	<1%		
Peripheral Blasts	<2%	3-5%	5-19%	<20%	<1%		<1%
BM Blasts	<5%	5-10%	10-19%	<20%	< 5%		< 5%
RS >15%	No			No			Yes
Dysplasia	One or+			DysG	No	Yes	
t(9;22) / BCR-ABL1	No			No	No	No	No
PDGFRA/B	No			No	No	No	No

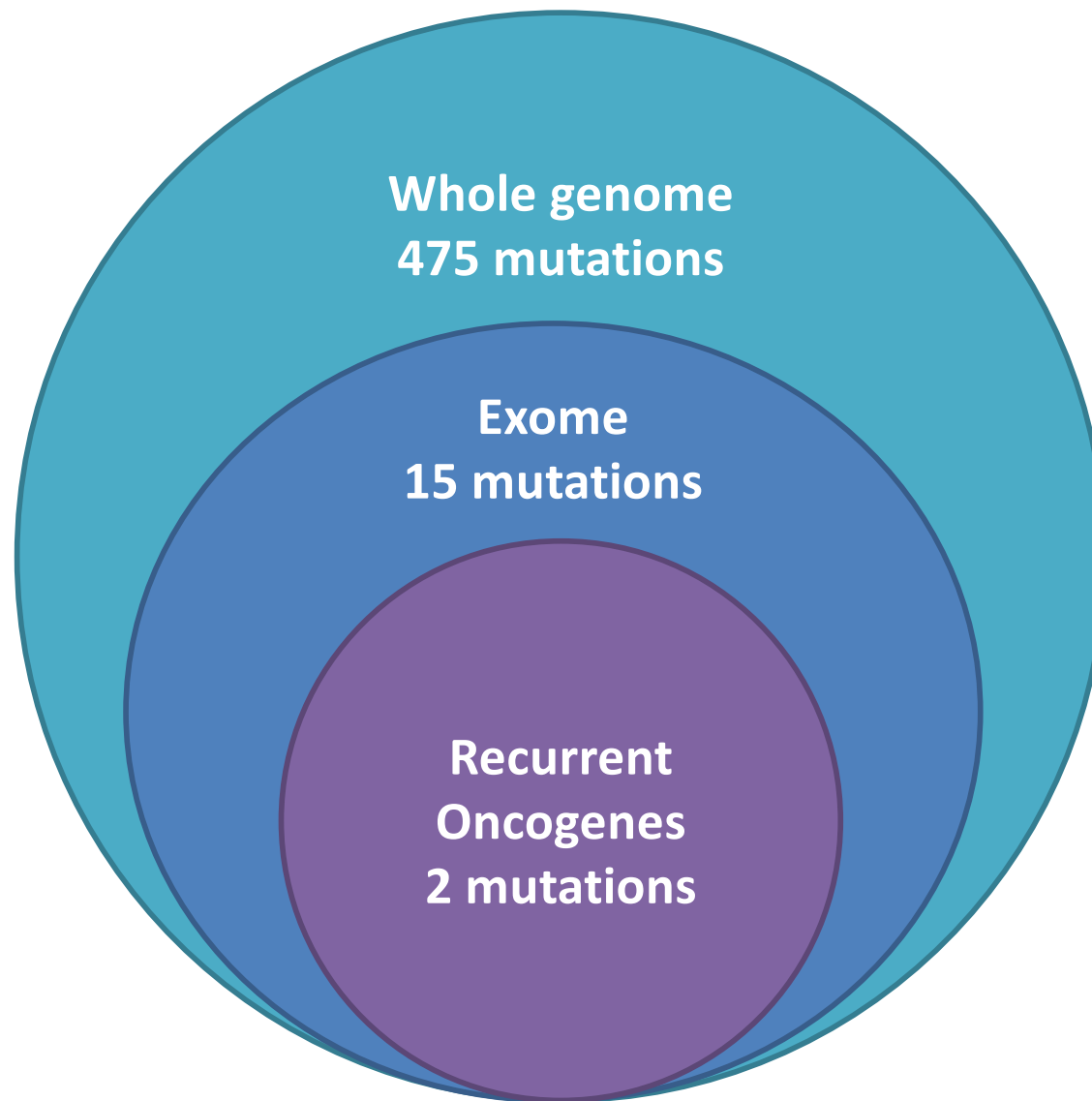
Incidence

1/100 000

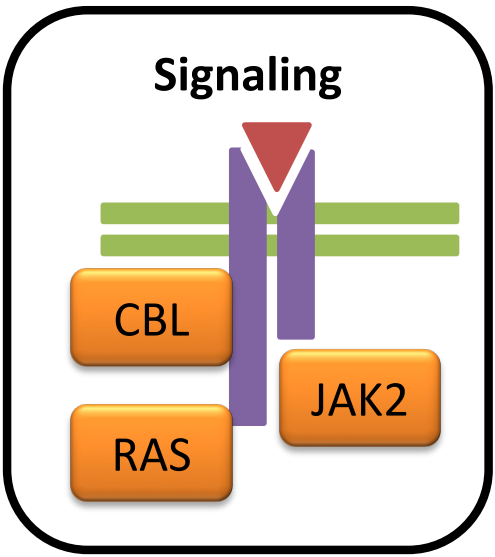
Clinical presentation of CMML



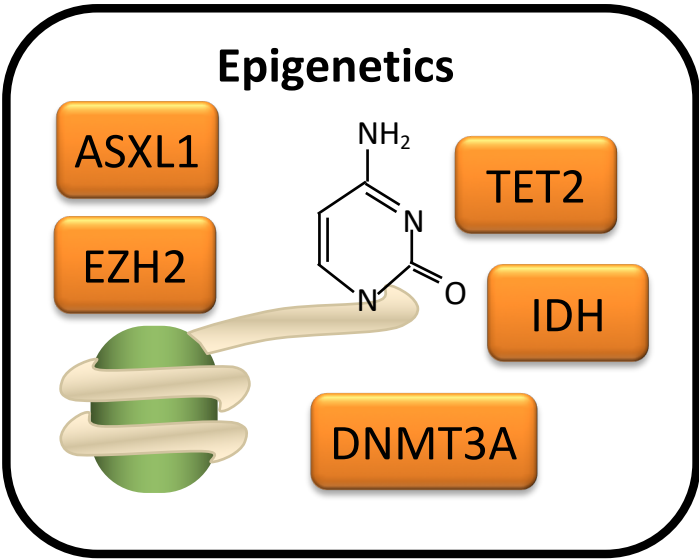
Somatic mutations in CMML



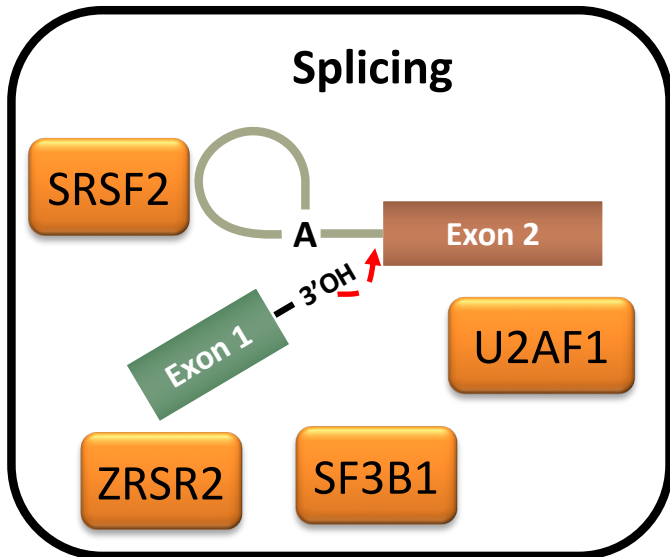
Three families of recurrent mutations in CMML



~60%

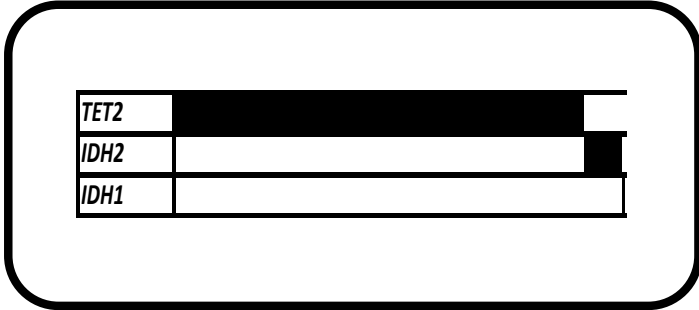
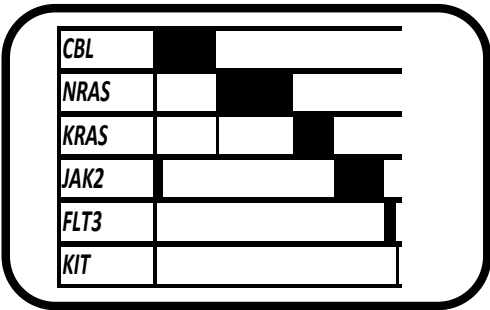


~90%

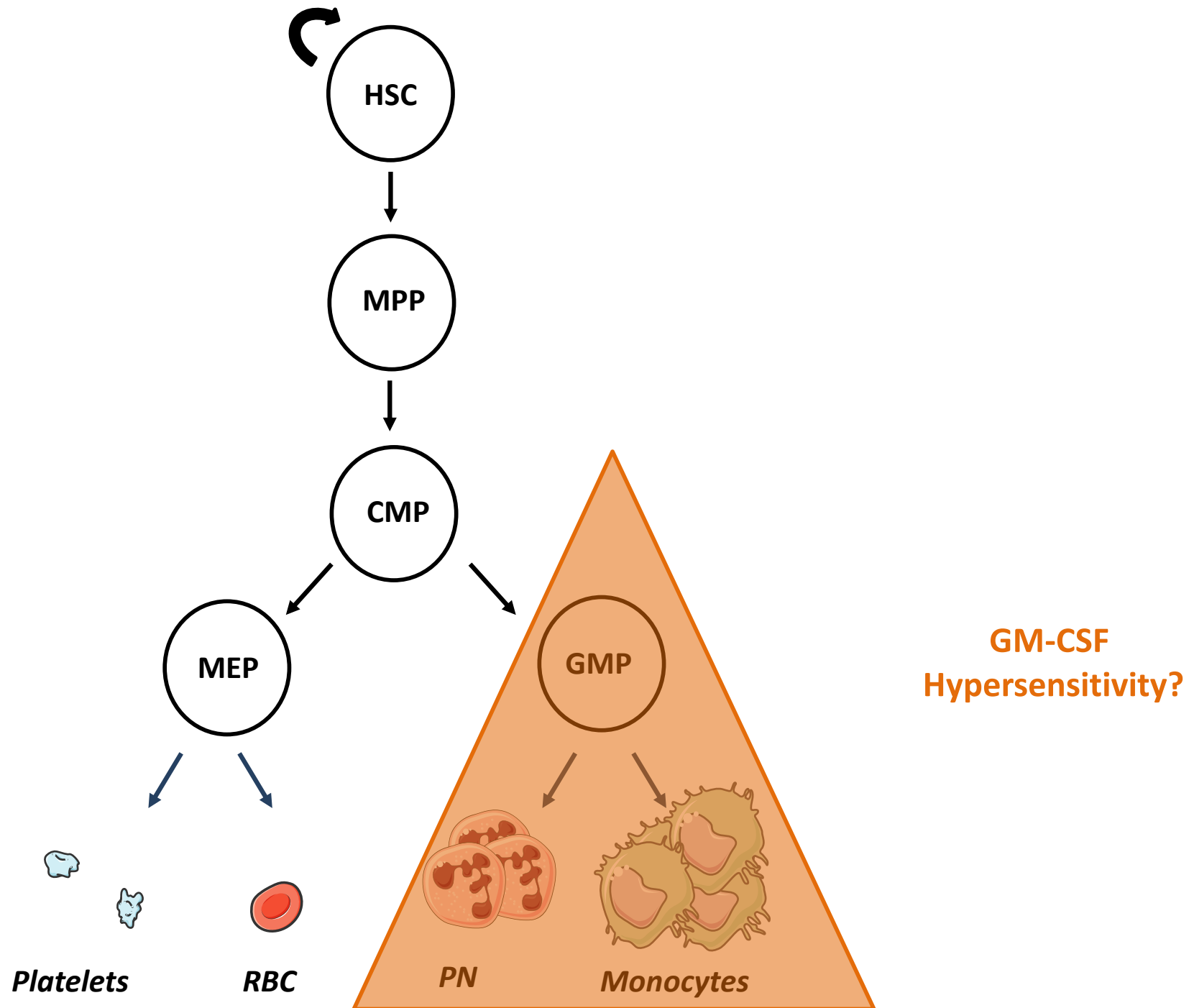


~75%

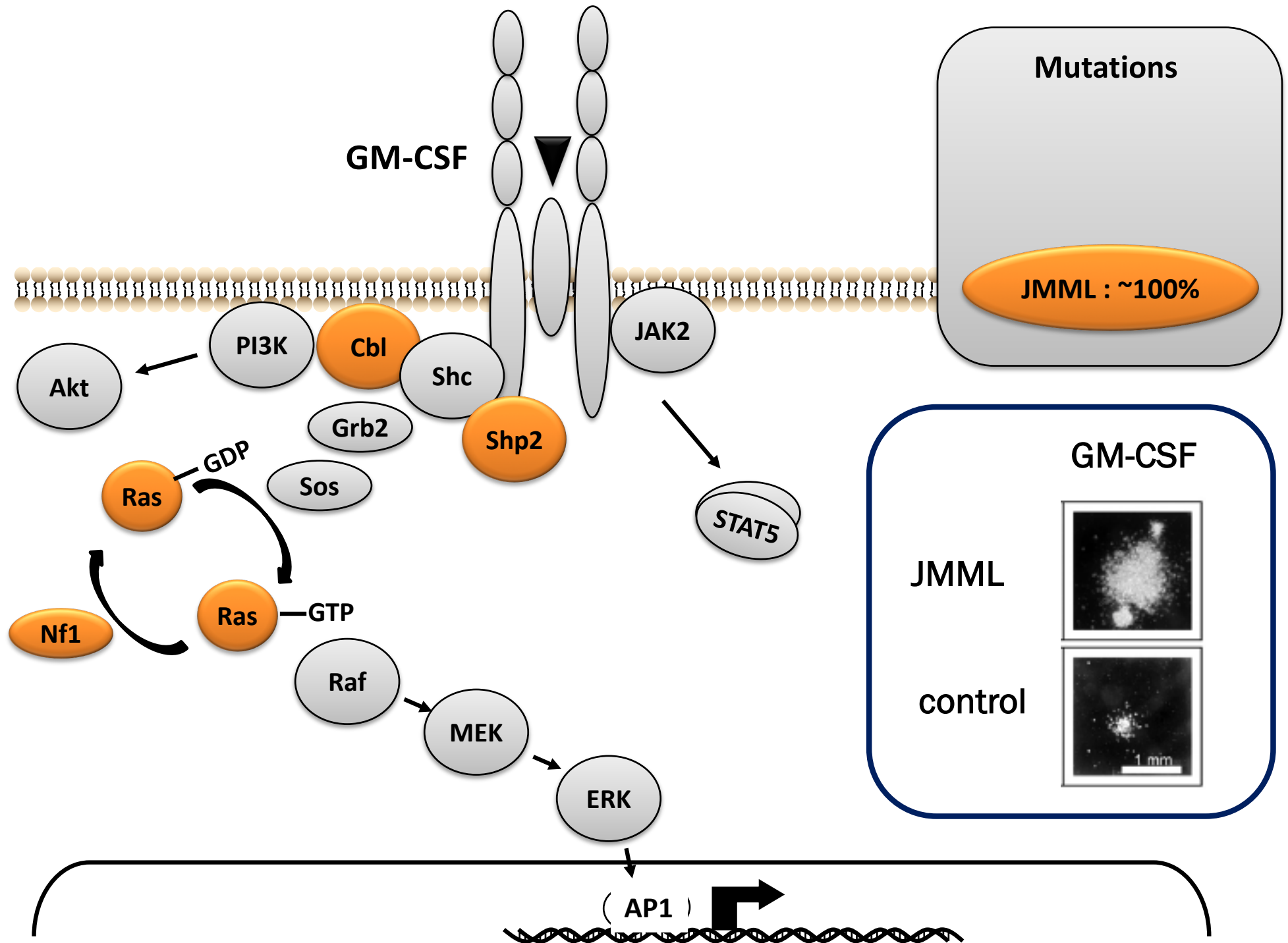
At least one of those in 95% of patients
None is specific of CMML



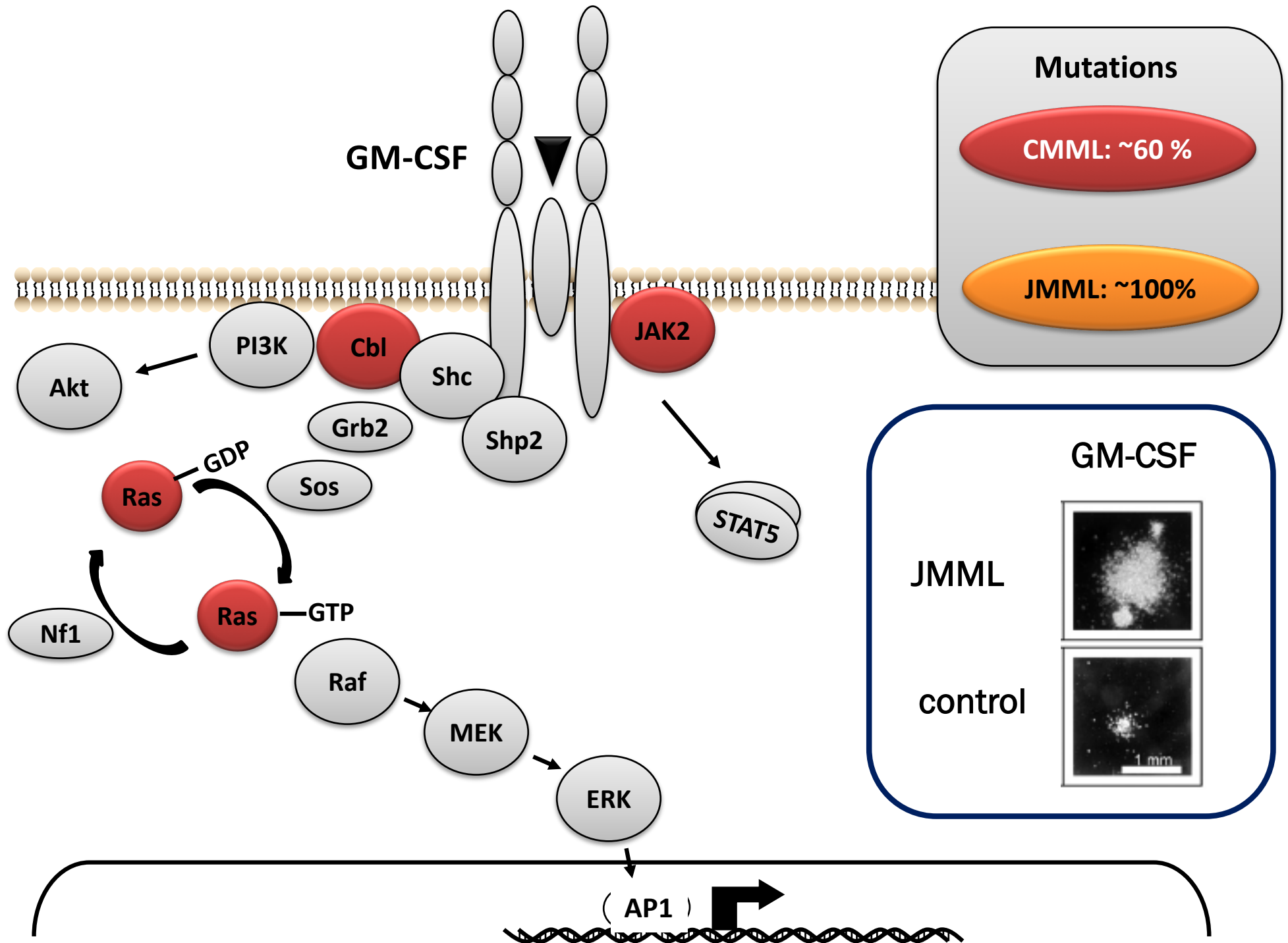
Two mechanisms for the granulomonocytic hyperplasia in CMML



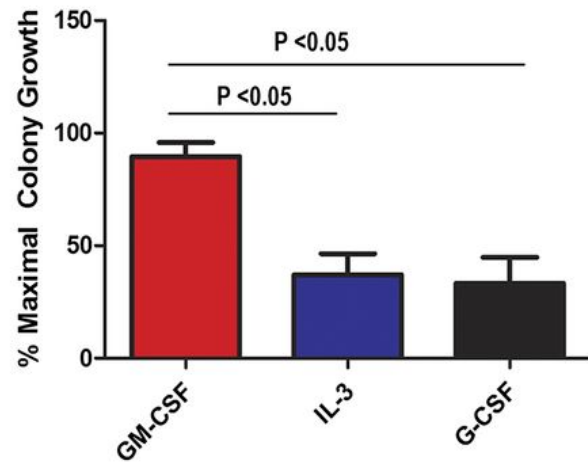
GM-CSF hypersensitivity in MDS/MPN



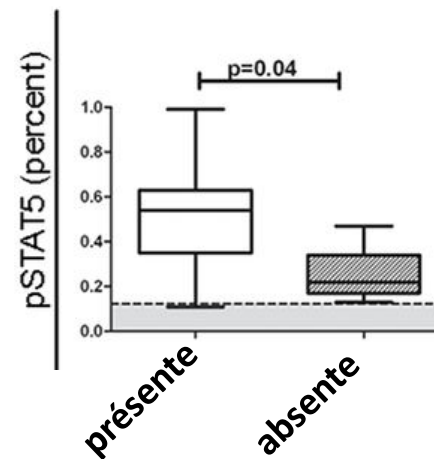
GM-CSF hypersensitivity in MDS/MPN



restricted to GM-CSF



restricted to CMML with
Signaling mutation
(*RAS*, *CBL*, *JAK2*)



A model for the pathogenesis of CMML

Epigenetic hits (TET2)
Splice hit (SRSF2)

Enhanced Self-renewal

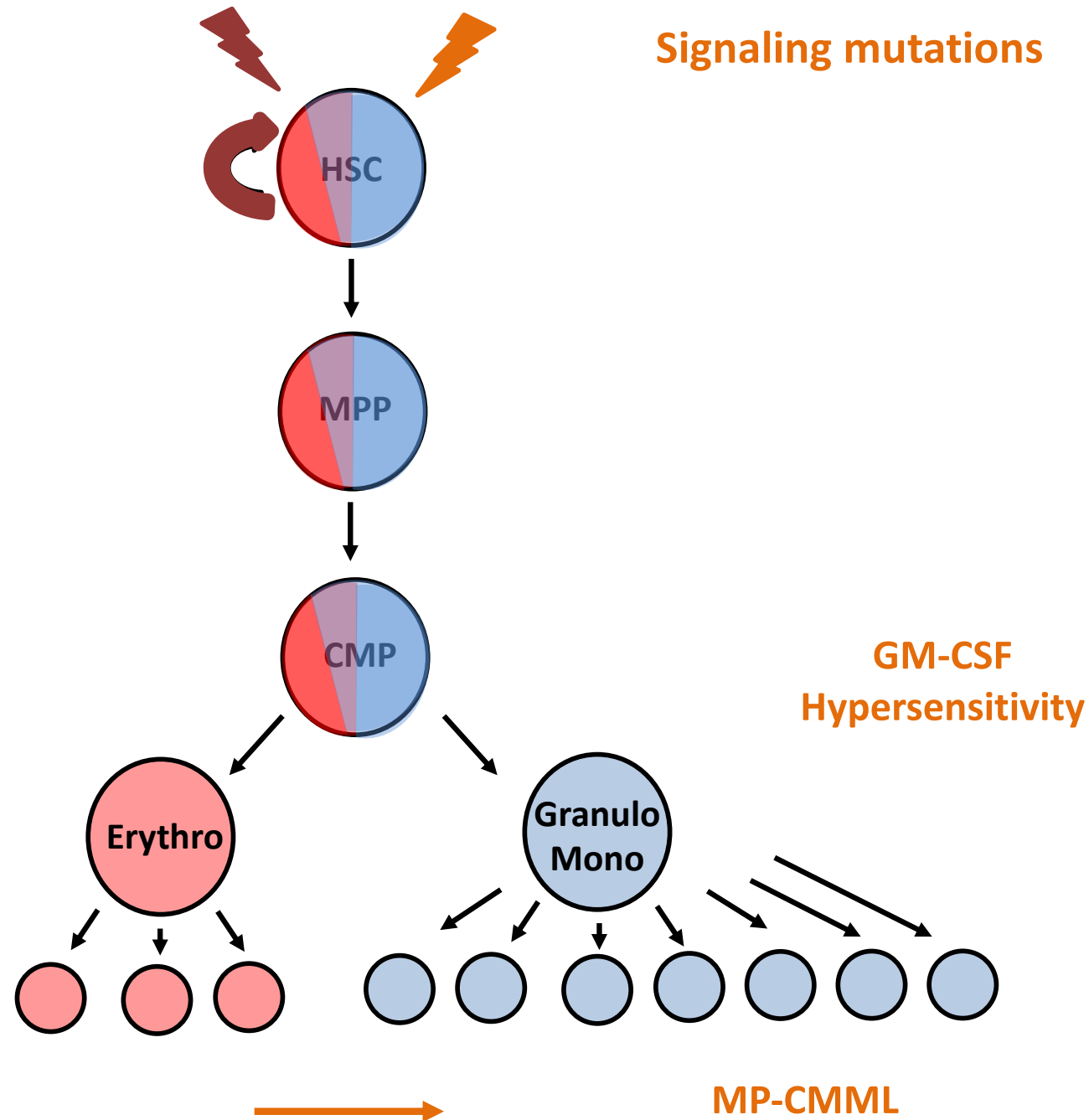
Differentiation bias

Signaling mutations

GM-CSF
Hypersensitivity

MD-CMML

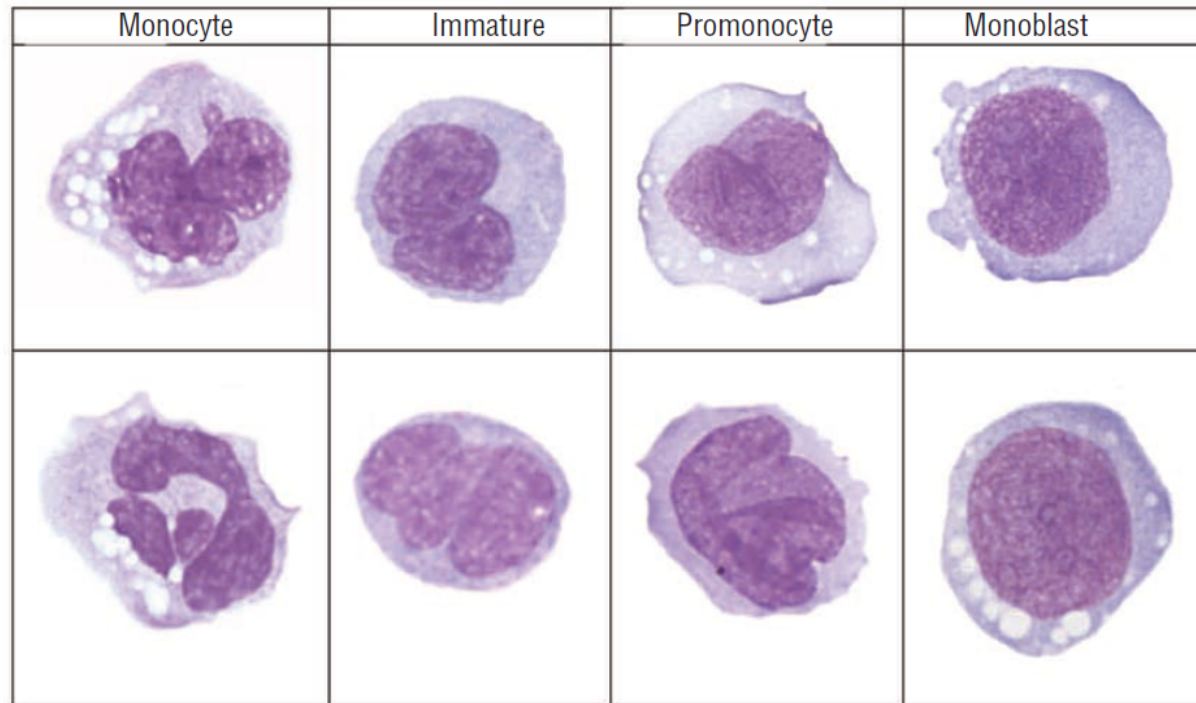
MP-CMML



WHO-2016 criteria for CMML

1. Persistent PB monocytosis ($\geq 1 \times 10^9/L$ and $\geq 10\%$ of WBC)
 - No impact of BM monocyte %
 2. Not meeting criteria for BCR-ABL1 CML, PMF, PV, or ET
 3. If eosinophilia: No evidence of PDGFRA, PDGFRB, or FGFR1 rearrangement or PCM1-JAK2
 4. $<20\%$ myeloblasts or monoblasts in PB or BM
 - Including promonocytes
 5. Evidence of dysplasia in one or more lineages
 - If lacking: acquired, clonal cytogenetic **or genetic** abnormality
 6. or persistent monocytosis > 3 months, with exclusion of all other causes
- CMML-0: $<2\%$ PB blasts and $<5\%$ BM blasts
 - CMML-1: 2-4% PB blasts and 5-9% BM blasts
 - CMML-2: 5–19% PB blasts and 10–19% BM blasts

Promonocytes should be counted as blasts in CMML



	Nuclear shape	Chromatin	Cytoplasm	Comments
Monoblast	Round/oval	Delicate / lace-like Nucleolus prominent	Basophilic Rare azurophilic, Granules	Large: 20-30 µm
Promonocyte	Convoluted / indented	Delicate / lace-like Nucleolus prominent	Variably basophilic Variable azurophilic Granules	Except for nuclear shape, very similar to monoblast
Immature monocyte	Convoluted / indented	More condensed Rare nucleolus	Less basophilic than promonocyte or blast, but more basophilic than mature monocyte	Resemble monocytes but less mature and smaller
Monocyte	Lobulated/ indented	Condensed No visible nucleolus	Gray Occasional azurophilic granules. Occasional vacuole	Large : 20-25 µm

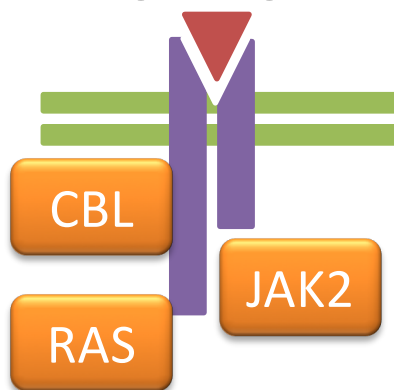
CMML Cytogenetics

- Normal in 60-70% cases
- No specific alteration: +8, -Y, -7/7q-, 20q-, +21, der(3q)
- Prognosis of trisomy 8 debated
- Two CMML-specific classifications

CPSS	Definition	Freq	Median OS	Mayo	Definition	Freq	Median OS
high	+8, chr.7, cplex	12%	11 months	high	cplex, monoso.	3%	3 months
int	autre	9%	18 months	int	autre	19%	20 months
low	NK, -Y	79%	37 months	low	NK, -Y, der(3q)	78%	41 months

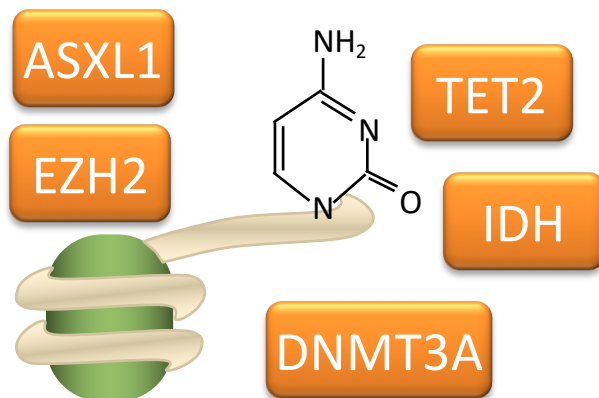
Molecular biology as diagnostic tool?

Signaling

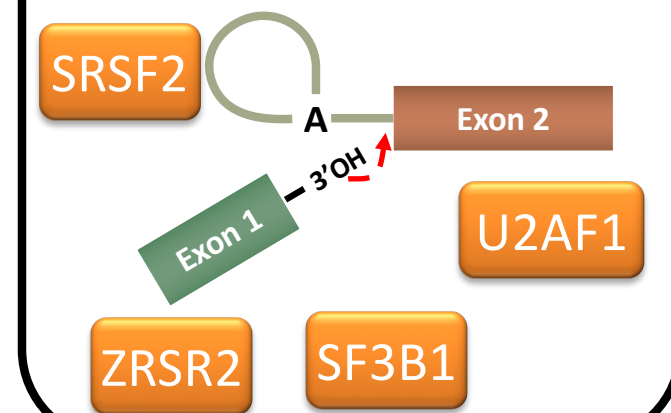


- No single specific mutation
- Preferential combo: *TET2/SRSF2*
- **CHIP genes:**
 - *TET2, DNMT3A, ASXL1*
 - *One mutation*
 - *Low VAF (<20%)*

Epigenetics

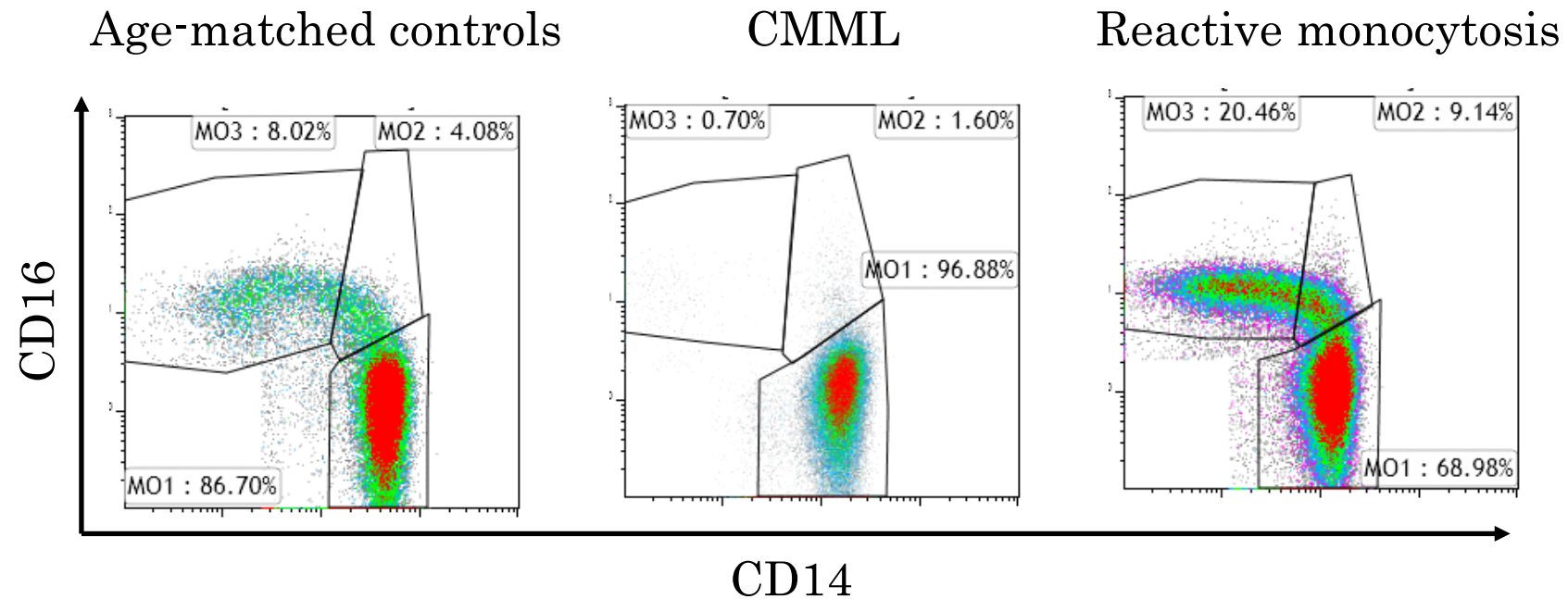


Splicing

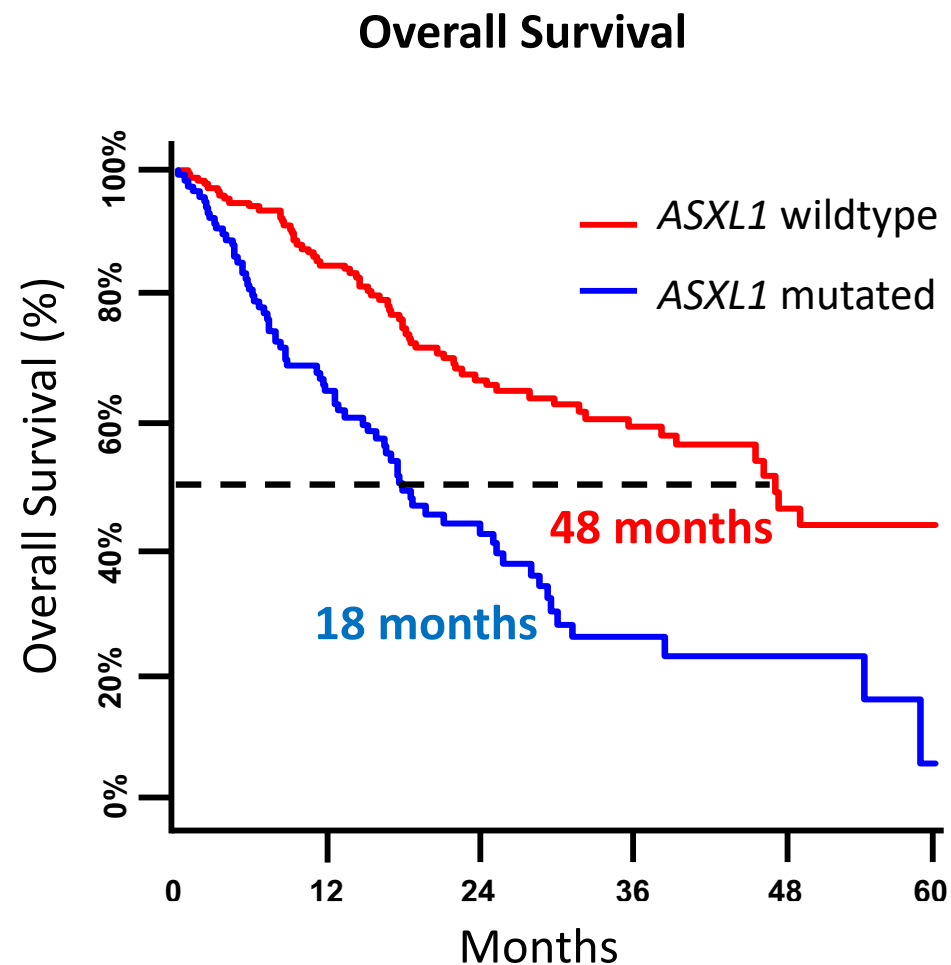
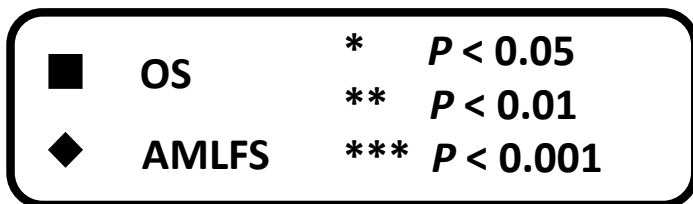
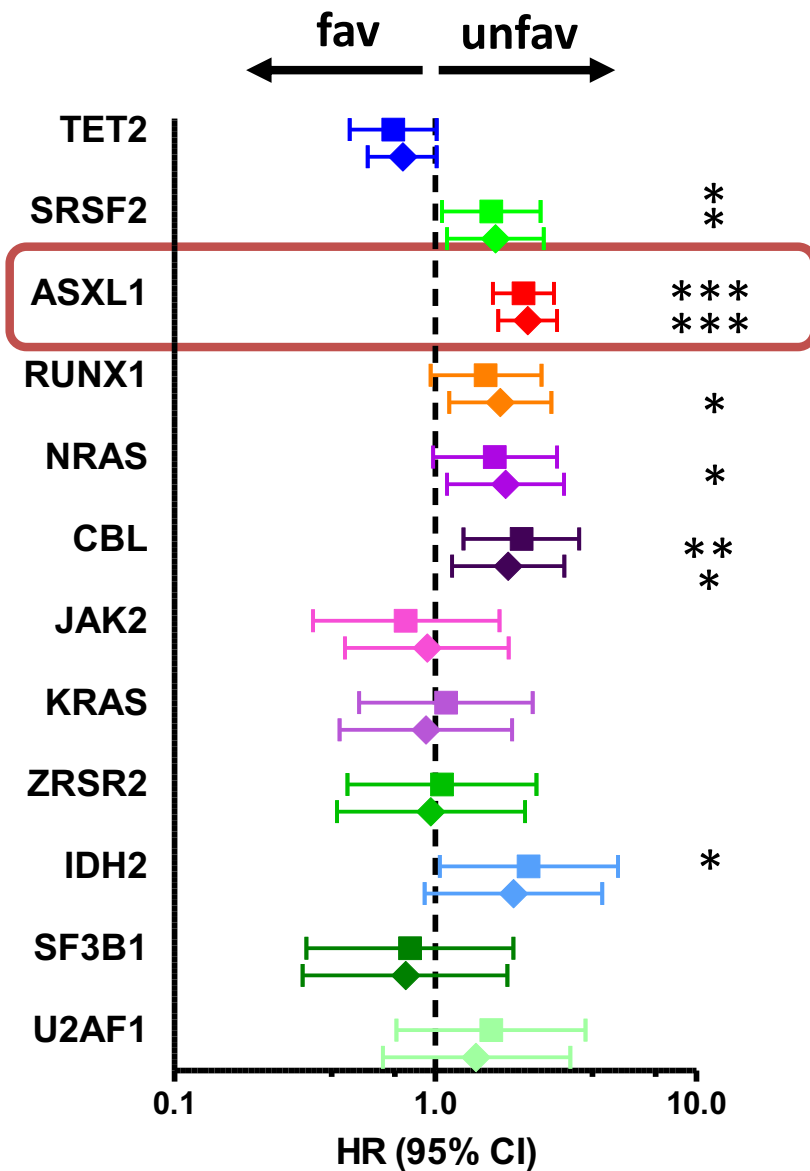


Flow cytometry as diagnostic tool

Accumulation of 'classical' monocytes (MO1) is a key feature of CMML



Prognostic Impact of Gene Mutations



'Next-generation' Prognostic scores in CMML

Score	CPSS	GFM	Mayo	CPPS-mol
Clinical Features	Blasts WBC RBC-TD Cytogenetics	Age WBC Hb Platelets	Monocytes IMC Hb Platelets	Blasts WBC RBC-TD Cytogenetics
Molecular Features	No	ASXL1	No	ASXL1 <i>NRAS</i> <i>RUNX1</i> <i>SETBP1</i>
Risk groups	4	3	3	4
mOS (mths)	5 - 72	14-60	10-32	17 - 70
Validation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reference	Such <i>Blood</i> 2012	Itzykson <i>JCO</i> 2013	Patnaik <i>Leukemia</i> 2013	Elena <i>Blood</i> 2016

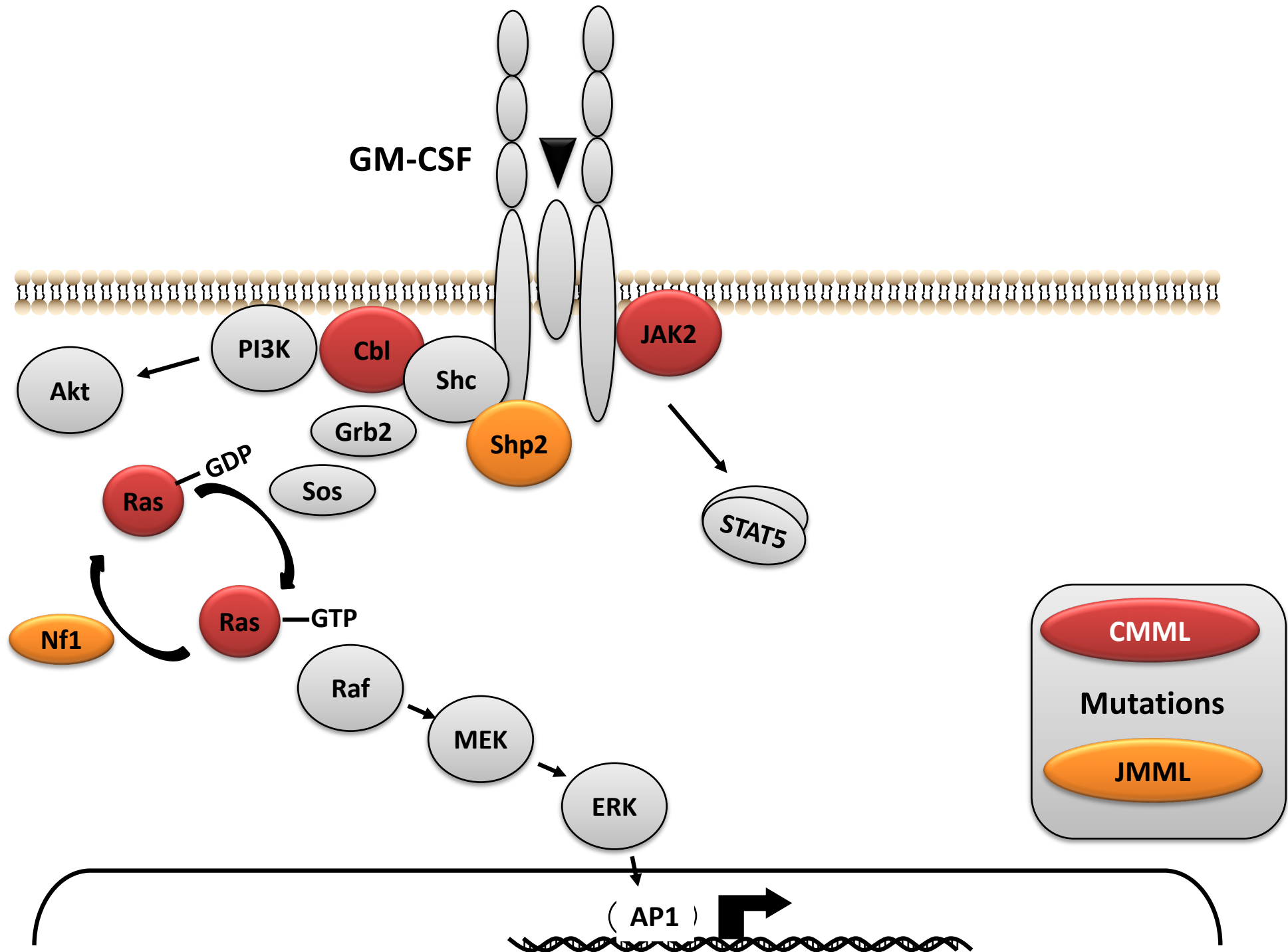
Management of CMML

		CPSS risk category	
		Low-risk	High-risk
FAB-category	MD-CMML (WBC < 13G/L)	• Anemia: Erythropoiesis stimulating agents (ESA) • Thrombocytopenia: TPO agonists ?	• ASCT if possible • Azacitidine
	MP-CMML (WBC ≥ 13G/L)	• Constitutive symptoms: JAK inhibitors ? • Myeloproliferation: Hydroxyurea	• ASCT if possible • Decitabine ?

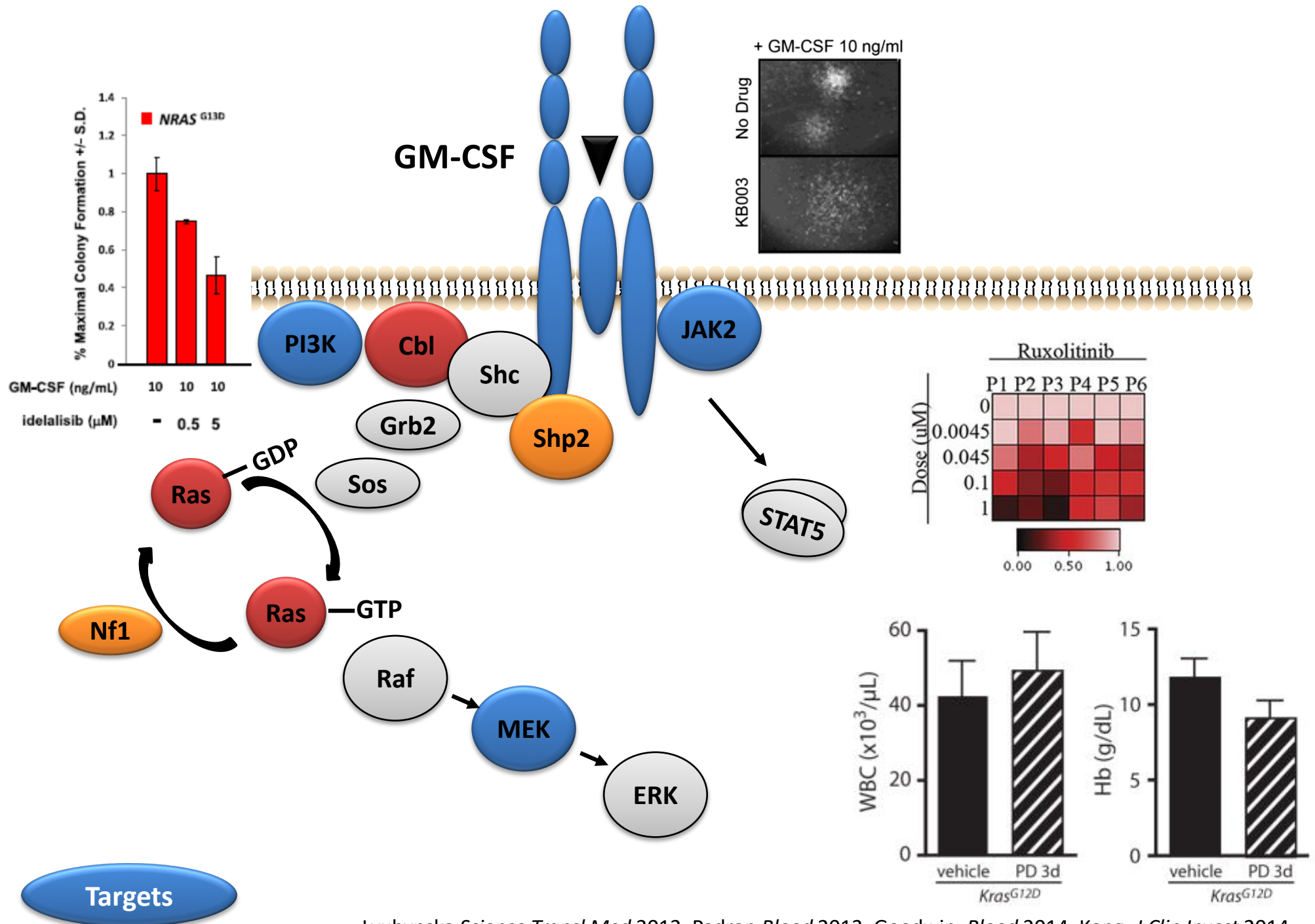
Eltrombopag in CMML with thrombocytopenia

- Prospective multicentric GFM Phase II trial
- Interim analysis n=19
- Lower-risk CMML-0 with platelets < 50 000/mm³
- **IWG 2006 Response rate: 63%**
- **Median response duration: 8 mois**
- **1-Year Cumulative Incidence of transformation to AML: 19%**
 - Historical control: 10%
- *RUNX1* mutations do not impair response achievement

Targeting proliferative CMML

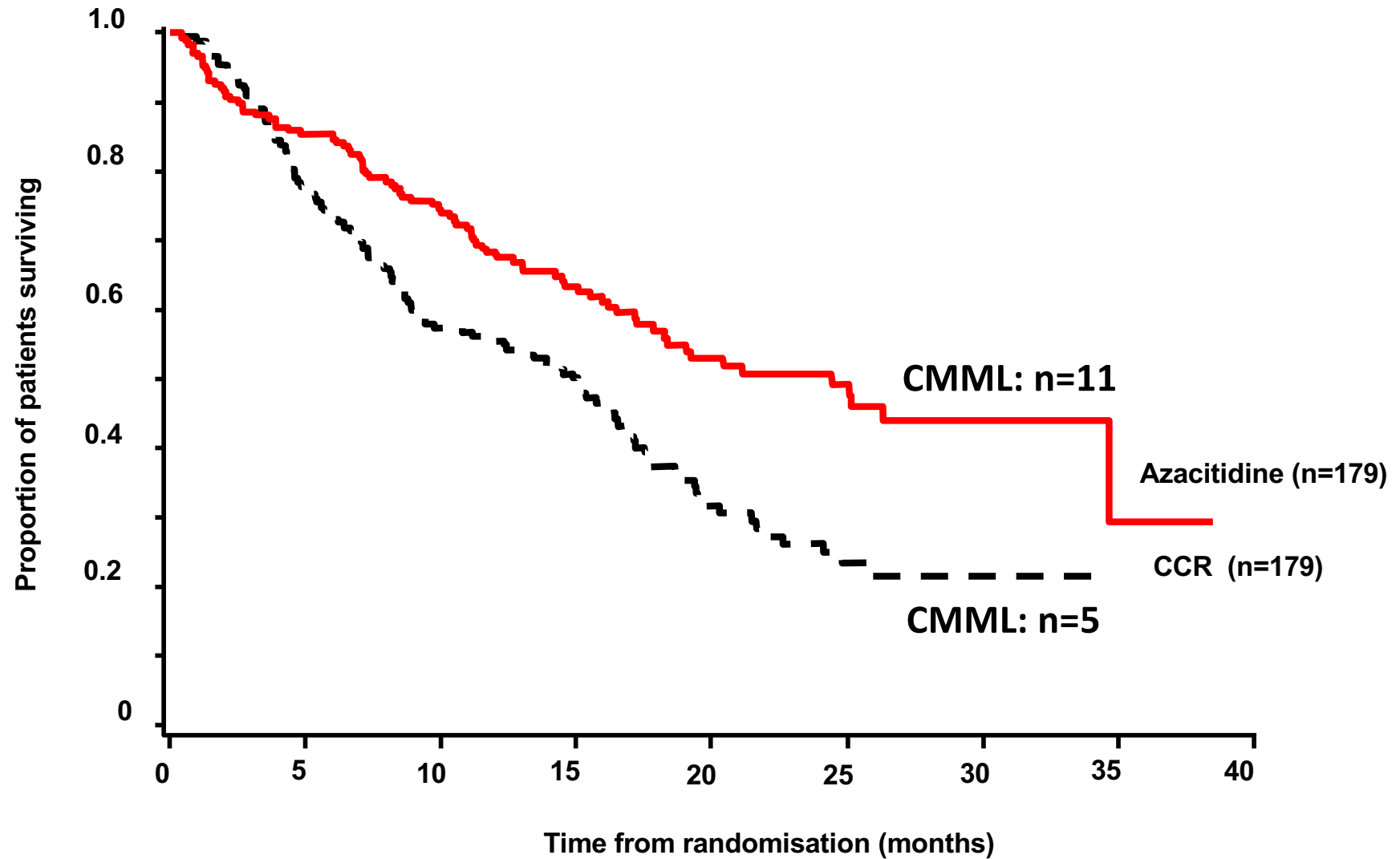


Targeting proliferative CMML



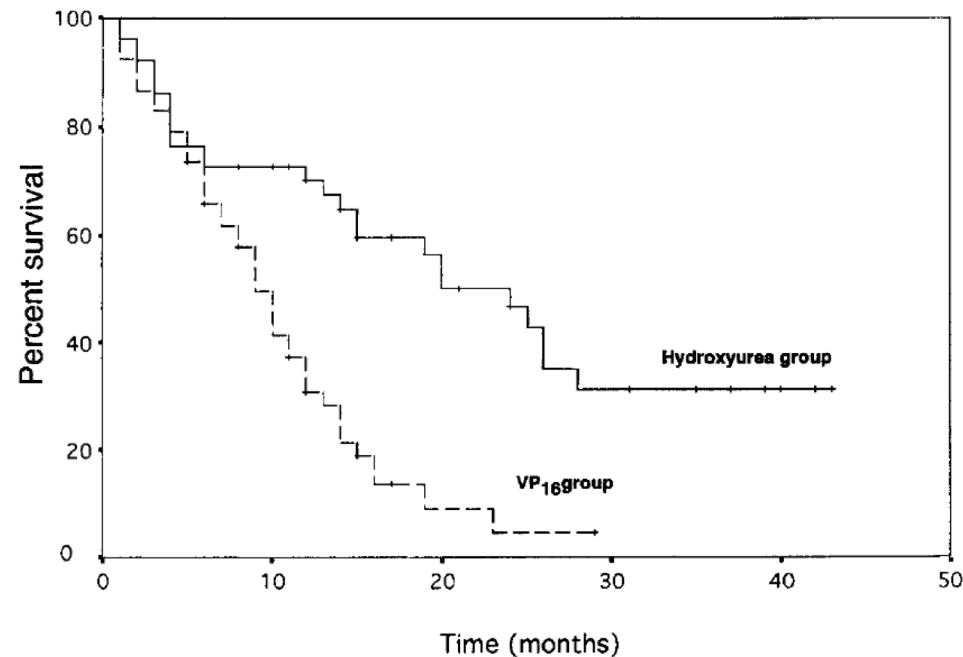
- US Phase 1/2 trial
- Few hematological responses captured by IWG 2006
- Spleen and general symptoms improvements
- Prolonged survival compared to historical control?

AZA is licensed in CMML-2 with WBC < 12 G/L



Hydroxyurea (HY) in CMML

- HY versus VP16 in 'advanced' MP-CMML (N=105)
- Overall Response Rate: 60% (CR: 20%)

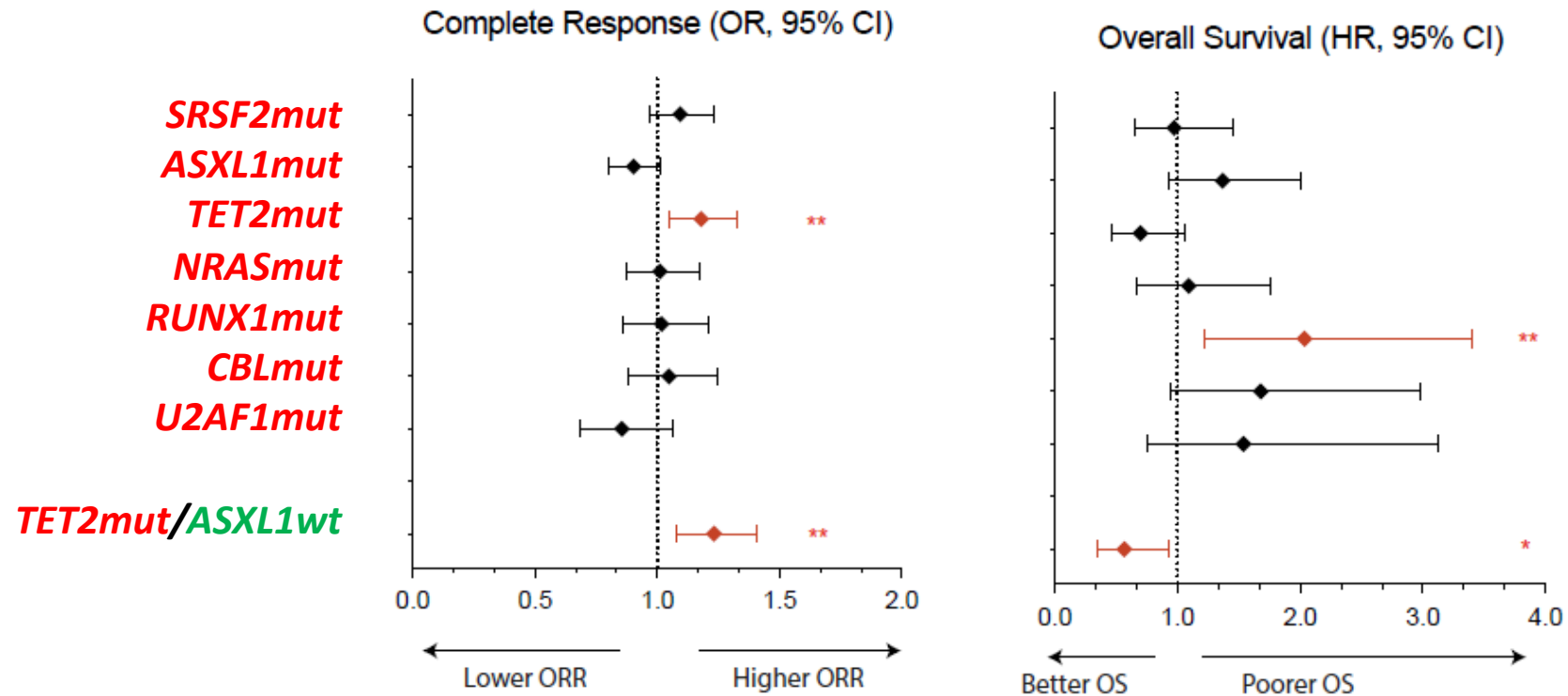


Hypomethylating agents in CMML

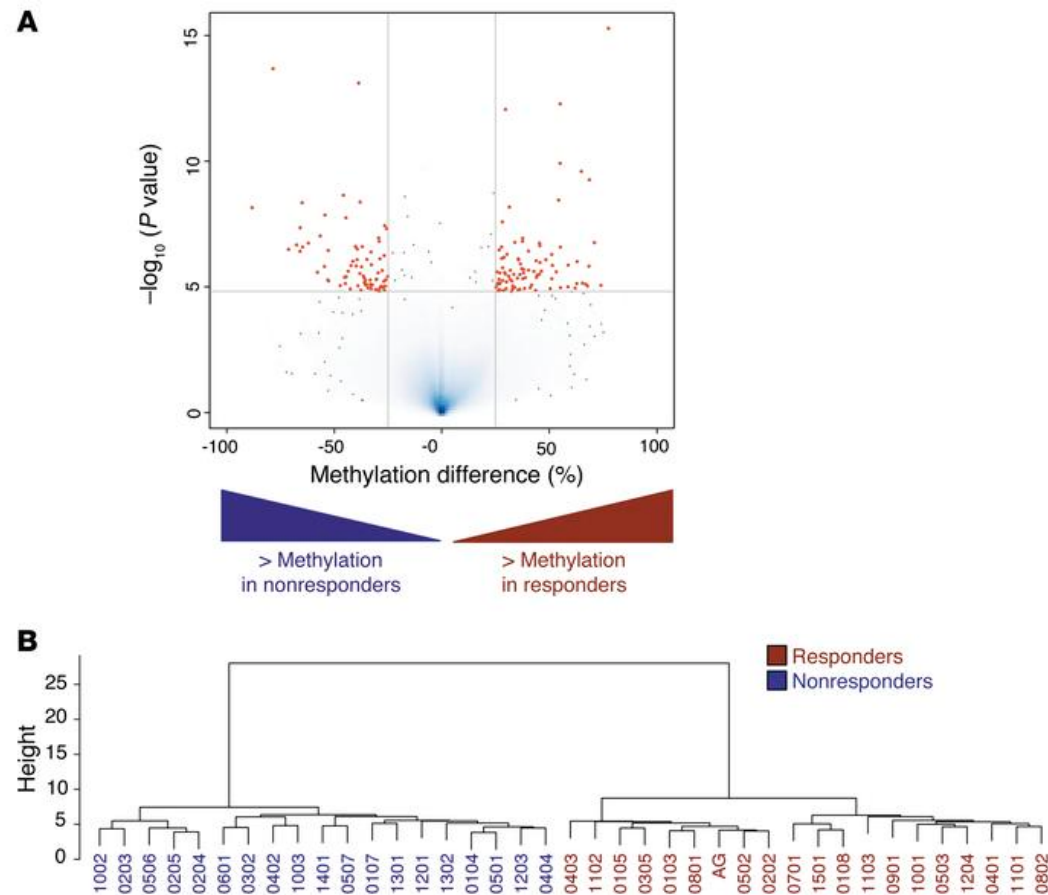
- « meta-analysis » of 17 studies
- **Overall Response Rate: 50%**
- **Complete Response Rate: 25%**
- **Regression of myeloproliferative features (poorly captured)**
- **MP-CMML retains adverse prognosis**
- **No difference between azacitidine and decitabine**
 - PSM models

Molecular biomarkers for HMA - CMML

N=174, retrospective



Specific molecular signatures predict decitabine response in chronic myelomonocytic leukemia



CMML: DACOTA Trial



A Randomized Phase III study of Decitabine
with or without Hydroxyurea versus Hydroxyurea

in patients with advanced proliferative Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia

CMML
WBC > 13 G/L

≥ 2 criteria:

Marrow blasts ≥5 %

Abnormal K (except –Y)

ANC > 16 G/L

Hb < 10 g/dL

Platelets < 100 G/L

Splenomegaly > 5 cm

Or Extramedullary localization

Decitabine 20mg/m²/d x5d q.28d

N=84

± HY during the first 3 cycles

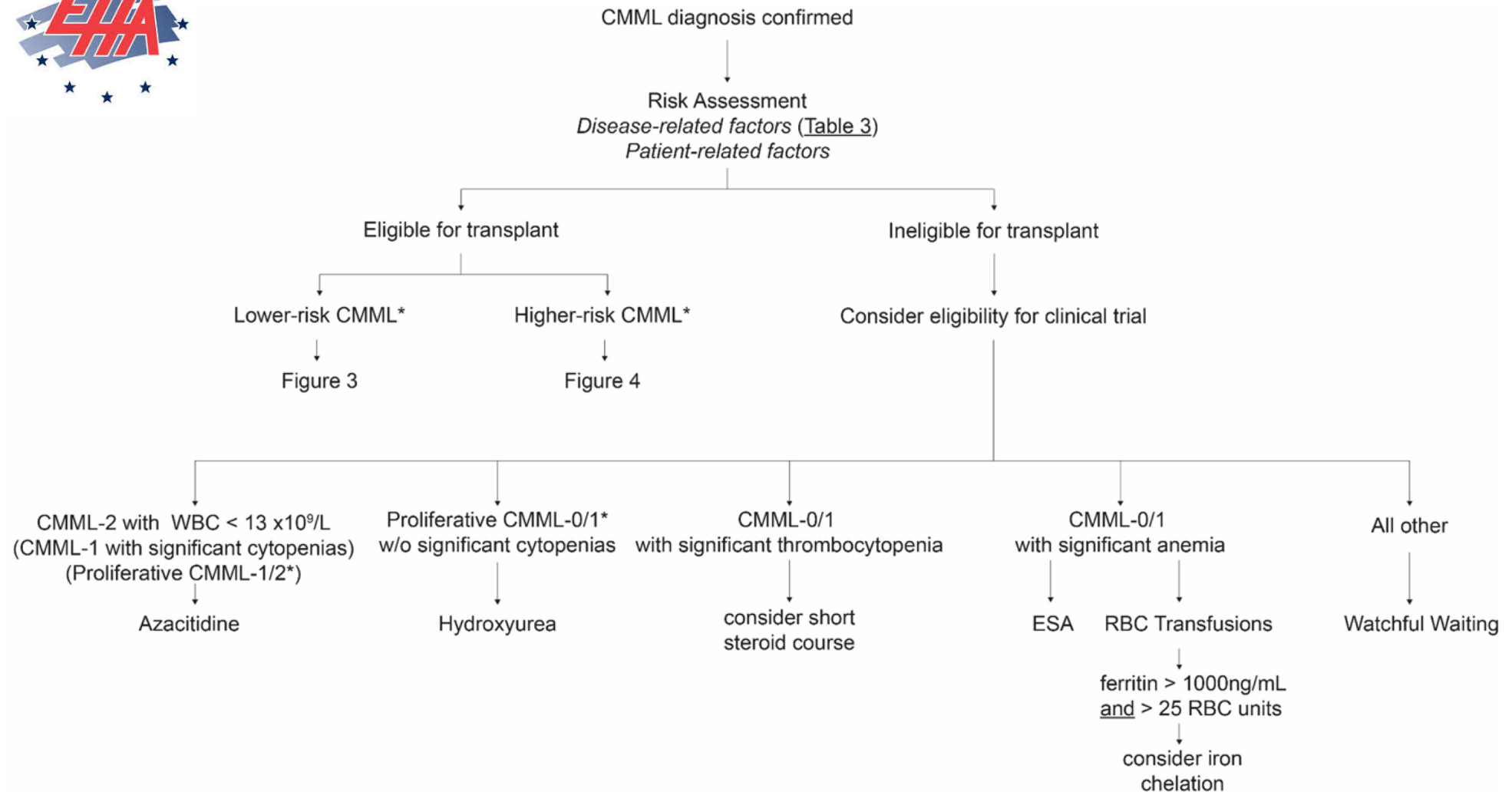
HY

N=84

Primary Endpoint: Event-free Survival

- Disease Progression
- Transformation to AML
- Death

CMML: EHA/ELN guidelines



*including patients with extramedullary disease

Acknowledgements

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