



Therapiewechsel in fortgeschrittener CML: Wann und Wie?

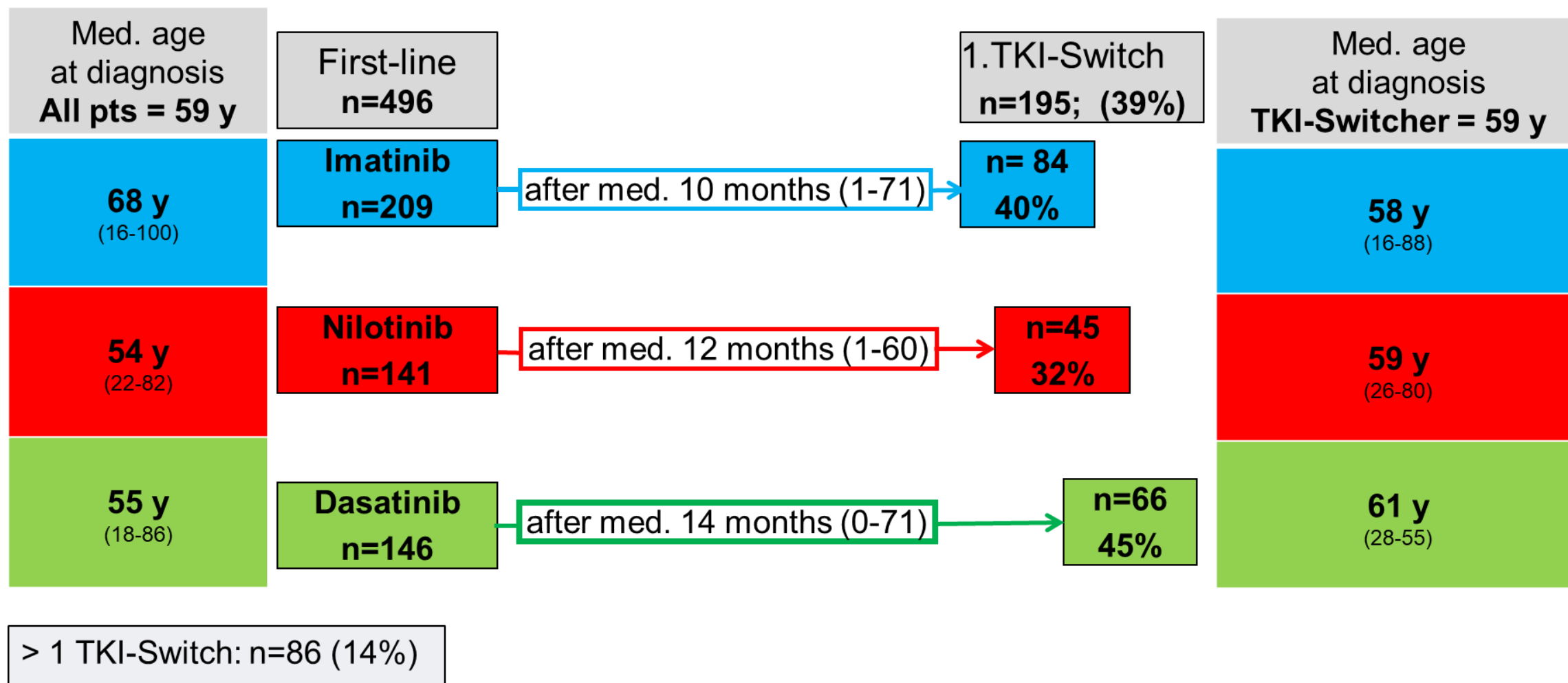
Susanne Sauße

14.10.24 Basel

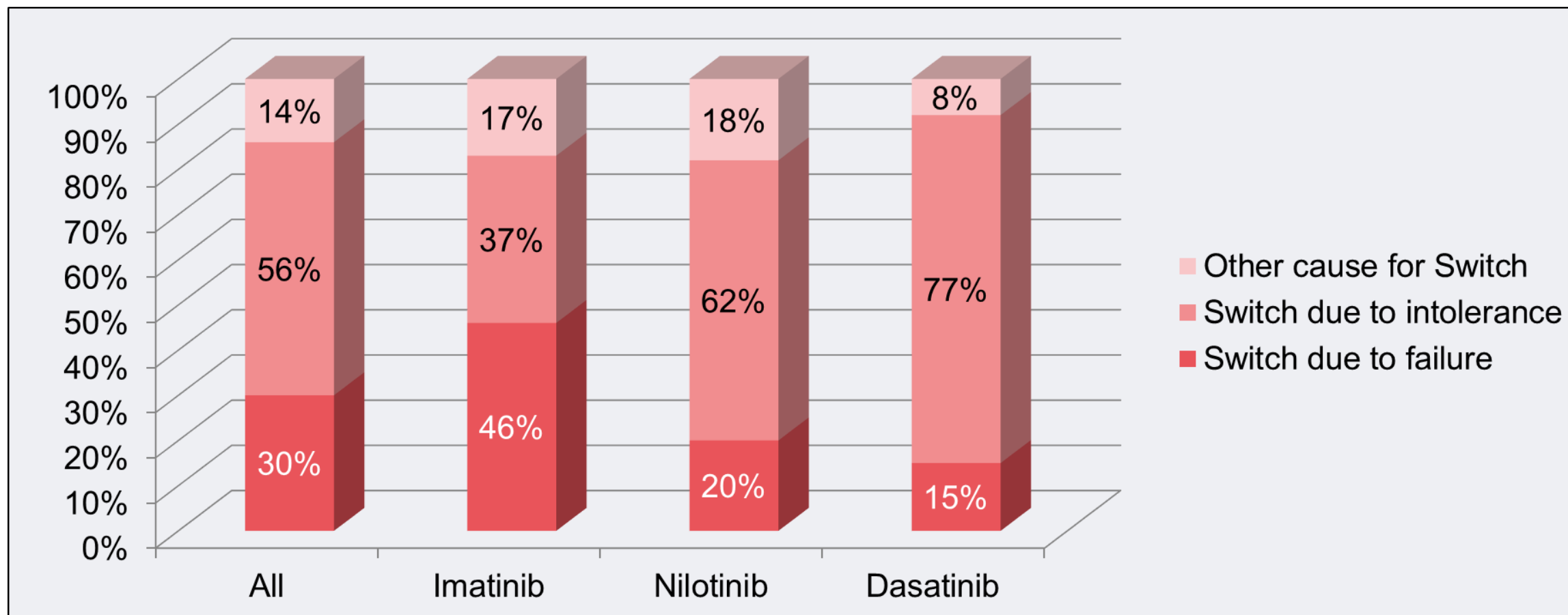
Disclosures

Research support / PI	BMS, Incyte, Novartis
Employee	NA
Honoraria	Incyte, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche, Zentiva
Major stockholder	NA
Scientific Advisory Board	Incyte, Novartis

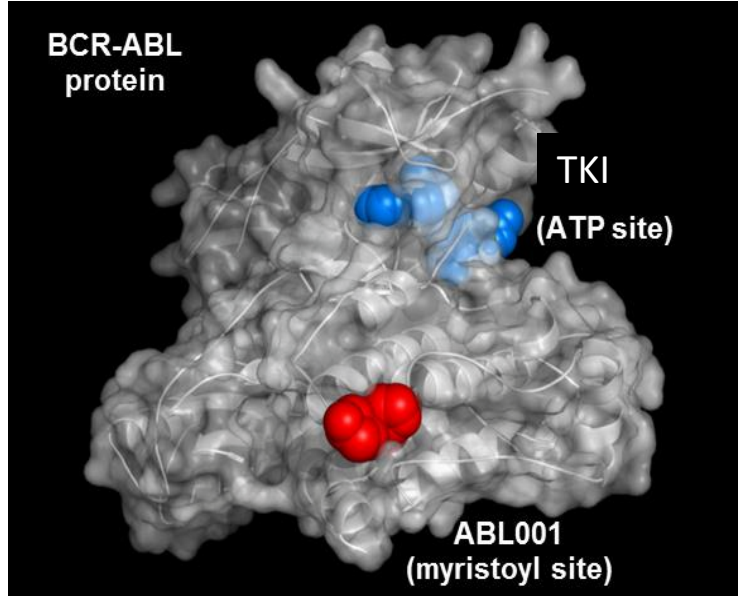
CML VI: Primary endpoint: TKI-Switch



CML VI: Reason for Switch

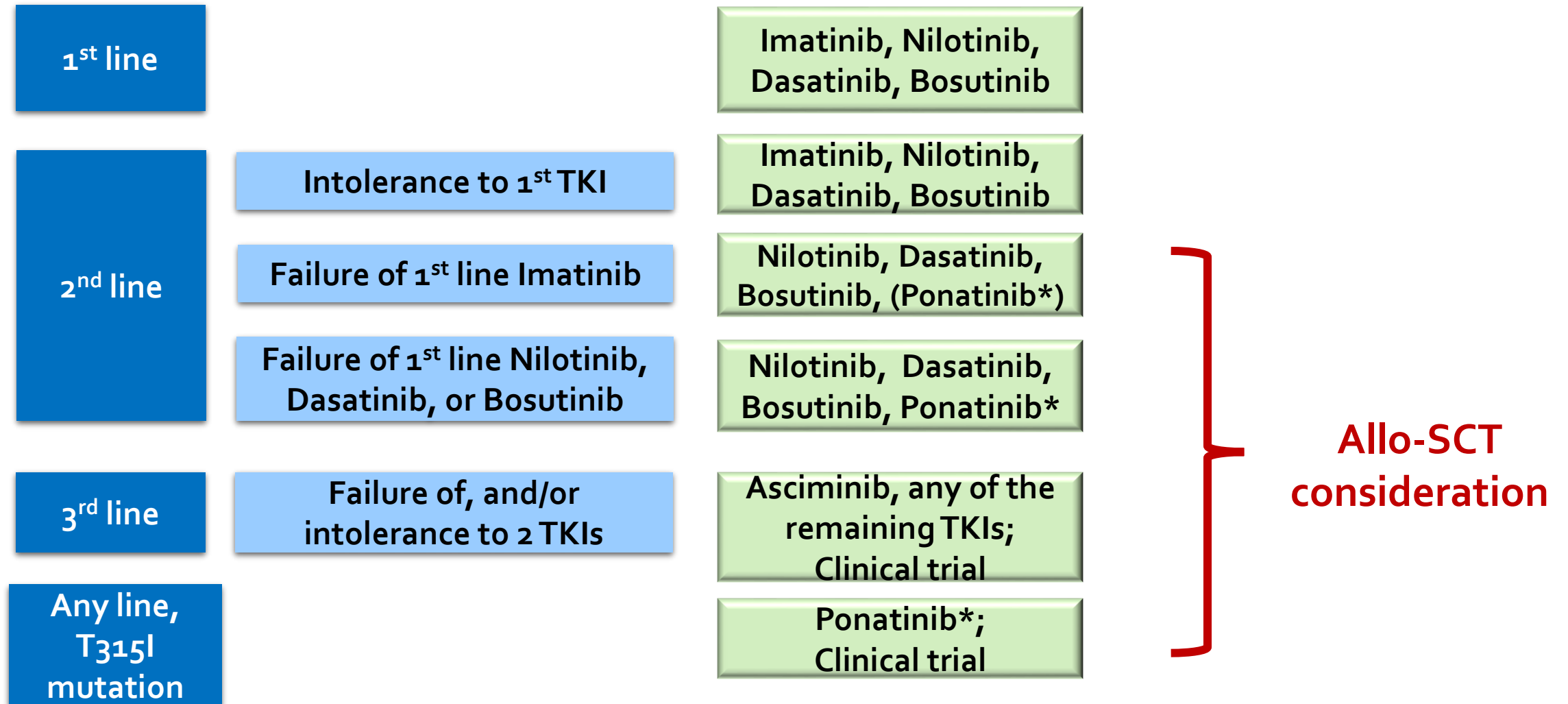


Tyrosine kinase Inhibitors (TKIs) in CML



- Imatinib
- Dasatinib
- Nilotinib
- Bosutinib
- Ponatinib
- *ELVN*
- **Asciminib (ABL001)**
- ***TERN***

Treatment recommendations in CP-CML



What exactly means treatment line?

- Intolerance

OR

- Real resistance?

ELN 2020 Treatment milestones

	Optimal	Warning	Failure
Baseline	NA	High-risk ACA, high-risk ELTS score	NA
3 months	$\leq 10\%$	$> 10\%$	$> 10\%$ if confirmed within 1–3 months
6 months	$\leq 1\%$	$> 1–10\%$	$> 10\%$
12 months	$\leq 0.1\%$	$> 0.1–1\%$	$> 1\%$
Any time	$\leq 0.1\%$	$> 0.1–1\%$, loss of $\leq 0.1\%$ (MMR) ^a	$> 1\%$, resistance mutations, high-risk ACA

For patients aiming at TFR, the optimal response (at any time) is BCR-ABL1 $\leq 0.01\%$ (MR⁴).

A change of treatment may be considered if MMR is not reached by 36–48 months.

NA not applicable, ACA additional chromosome abnormalities in Ph⁺ cells, *ELTS* EUTOS long term survival score.

^aLoss of MMR (BCR-ABL1 $> 0.1\%$) indicates failure after TFR

Therapy decision in CML – independent of treatment line

Efficacy

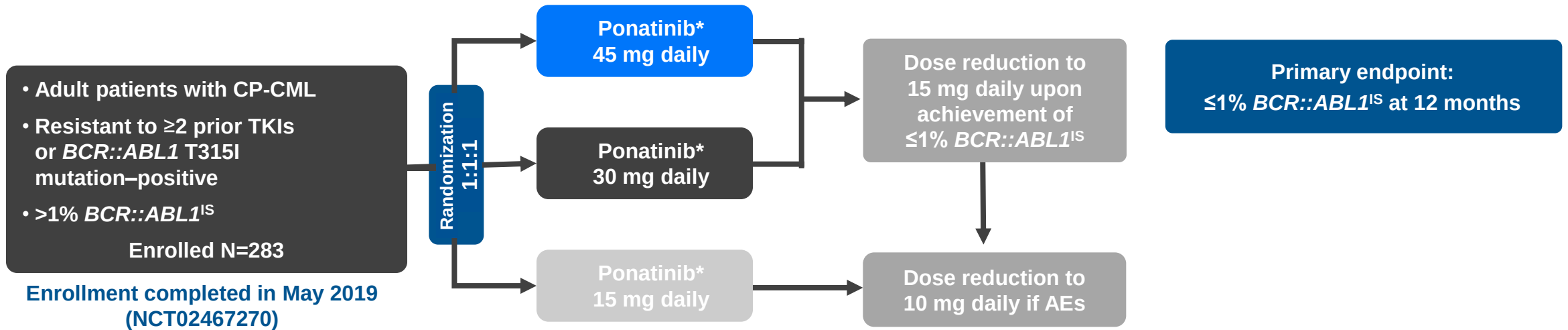


**Adverse events
Toxicity
QoL**

Efficacy in focus

OPTIC (Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML): Study design

OPTIC is an ongoing multicenter randomized phase 2 trial

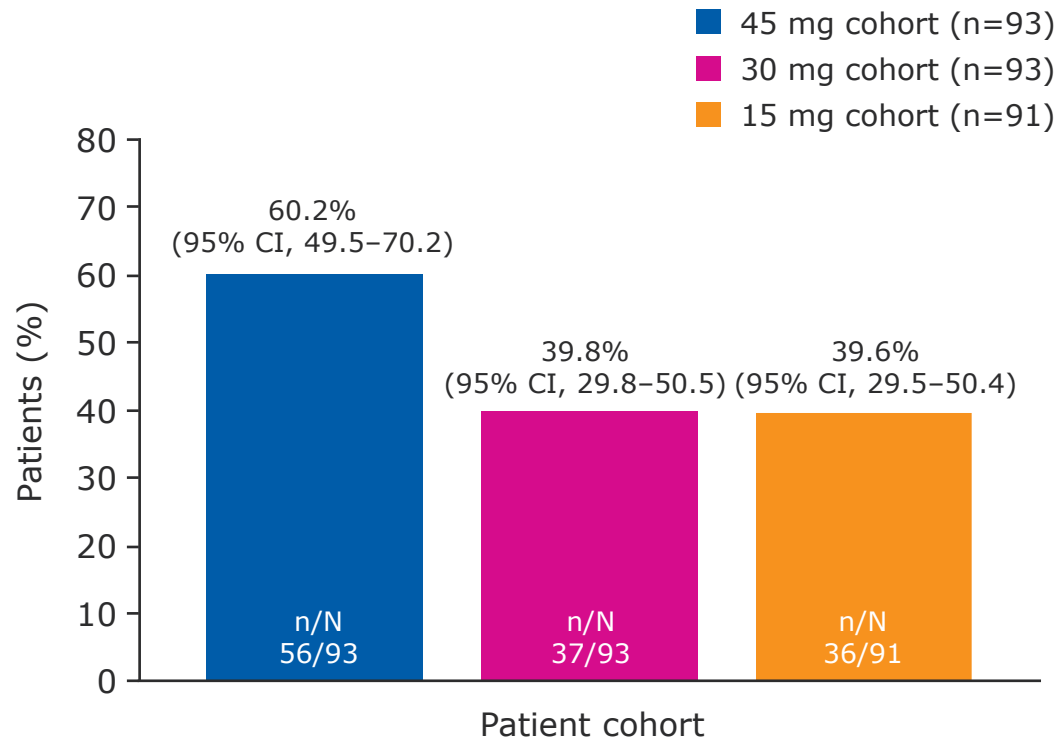


- At the data cutoff for the 4-year analysis (May 8, 2023), median follow-up in patients with the T315I mutation was 60.6, 63.5, and 60.7 months in the 45-mg, 30-mg, and 15-mg cohorts, respectively

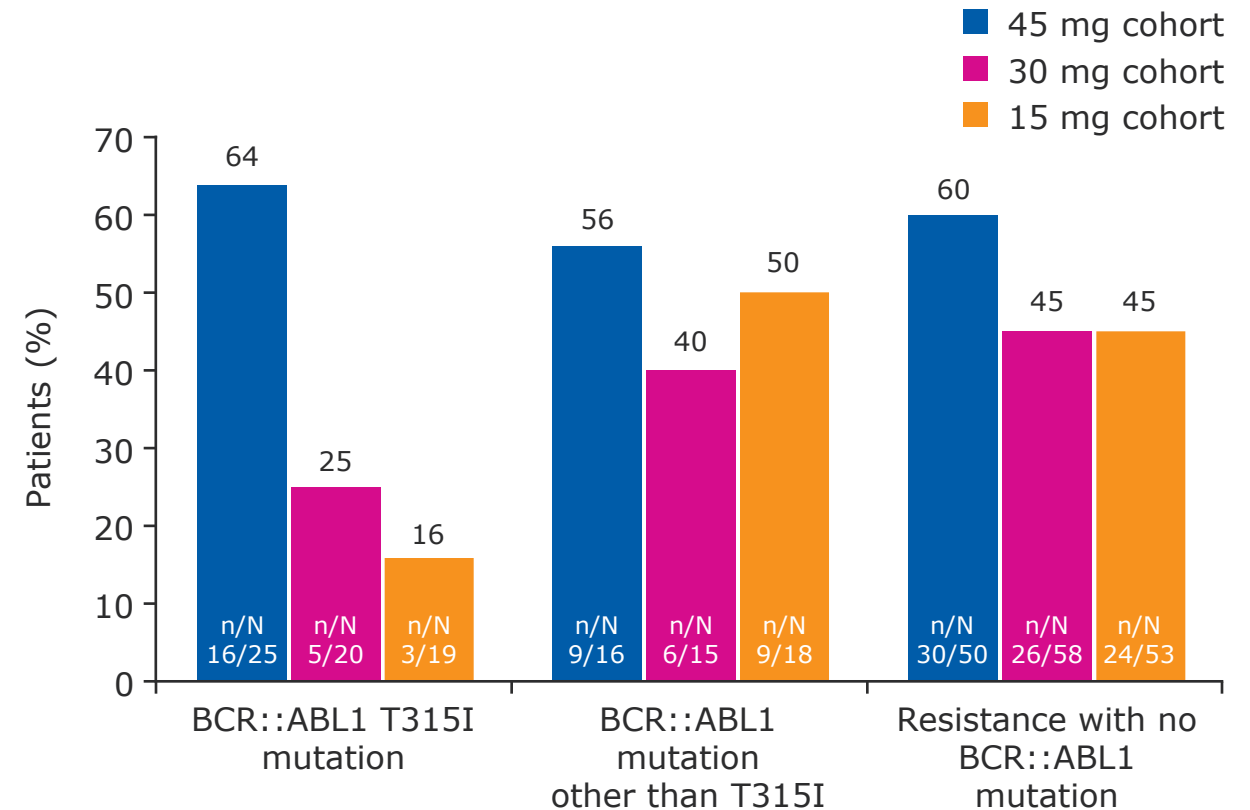
OPTIC* 3-year data

Remission rates according to dosage and mutation status

Patients achieving $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 36 months

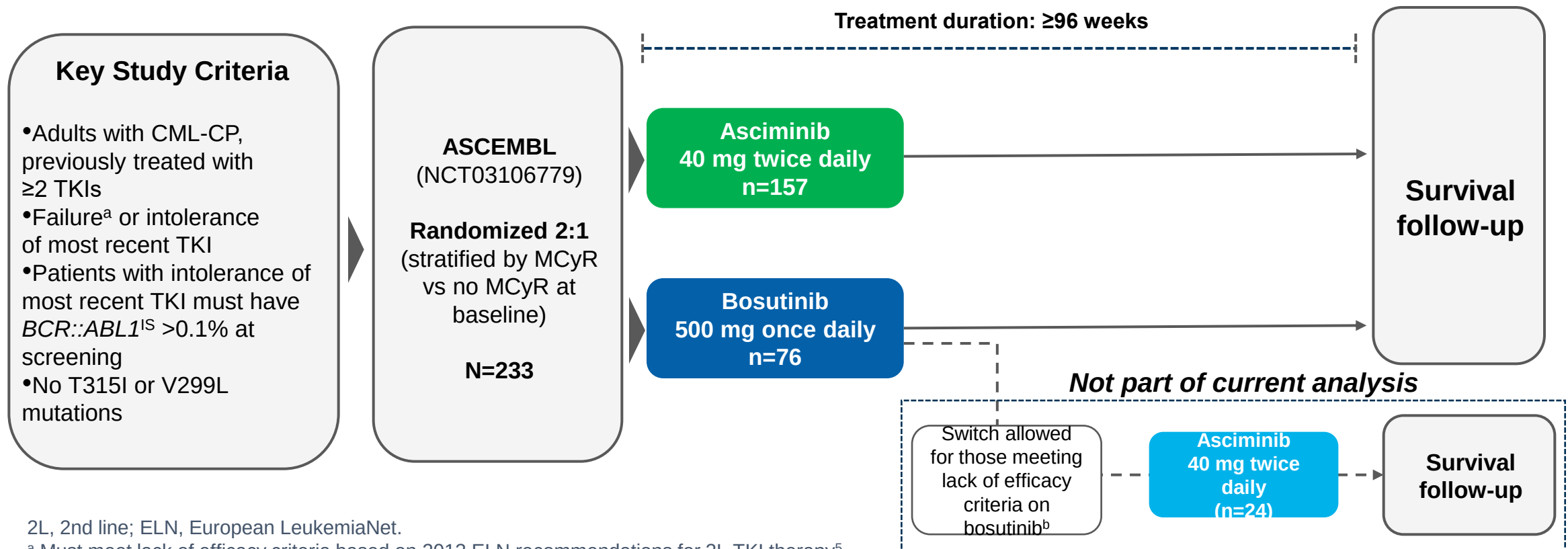


Patients achieving $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 36 months by mutation status at baseline



ASCEMBL Study Design

- **Data cutoff for current analysis:** October 6, 2021
- **Median duration of follow-up:** 2.3 years (120 weeks) from randomization to last contact date
- **Primary endpoint:** MMR rate at week 24
- **Key secondary endpoint:** MMR rate at week 96



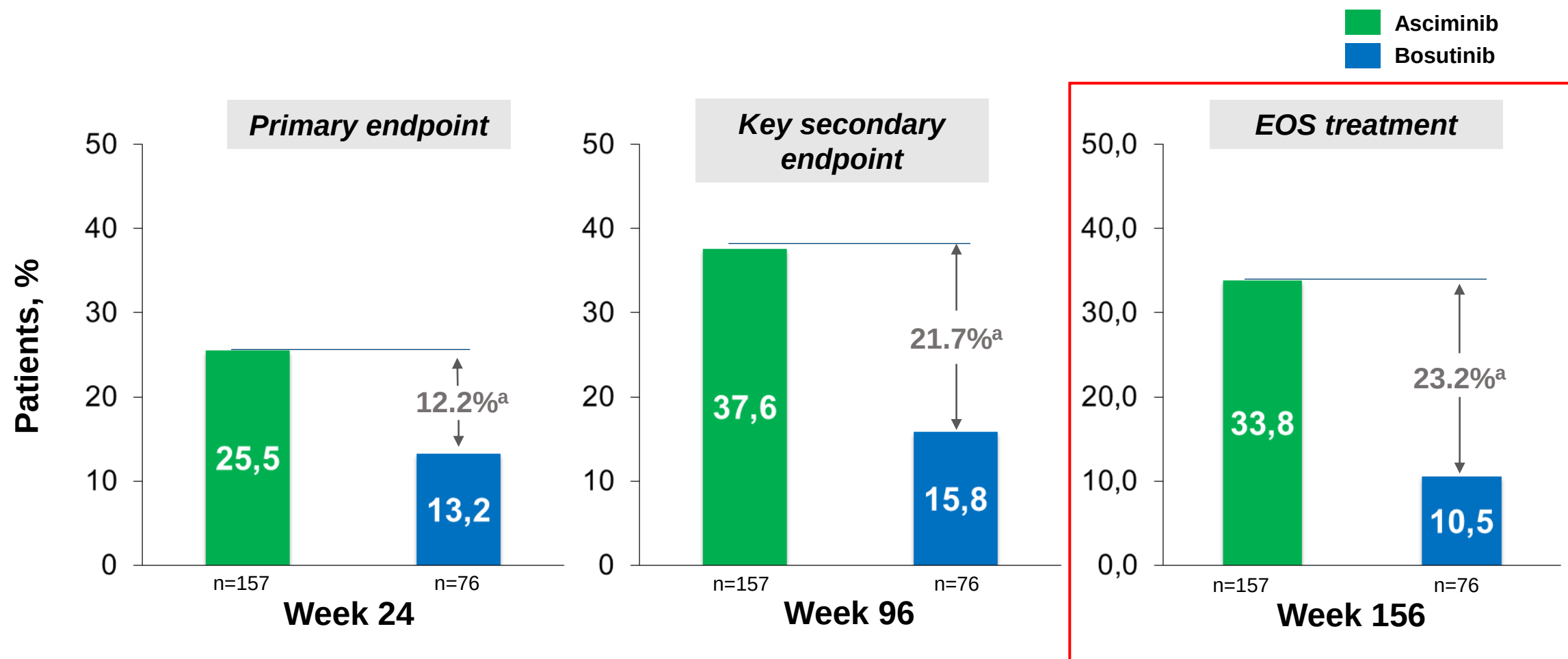
2L, 2nd line; ELN, European LeukemiaNet.

^a Must meet lack of efficacy criteria based on 2013 ELN recommendations for 2L TKI therapy⁵.

^b Patients who discontinued bosutinib treatment due to intolerance or any reason other than lack of efficacy were **not** allowed to switch to asciminib.

MMR Rates at Weeks 24, 96, and 156

Figure 3. MMR Rates at Weeks 24, 96, and 156

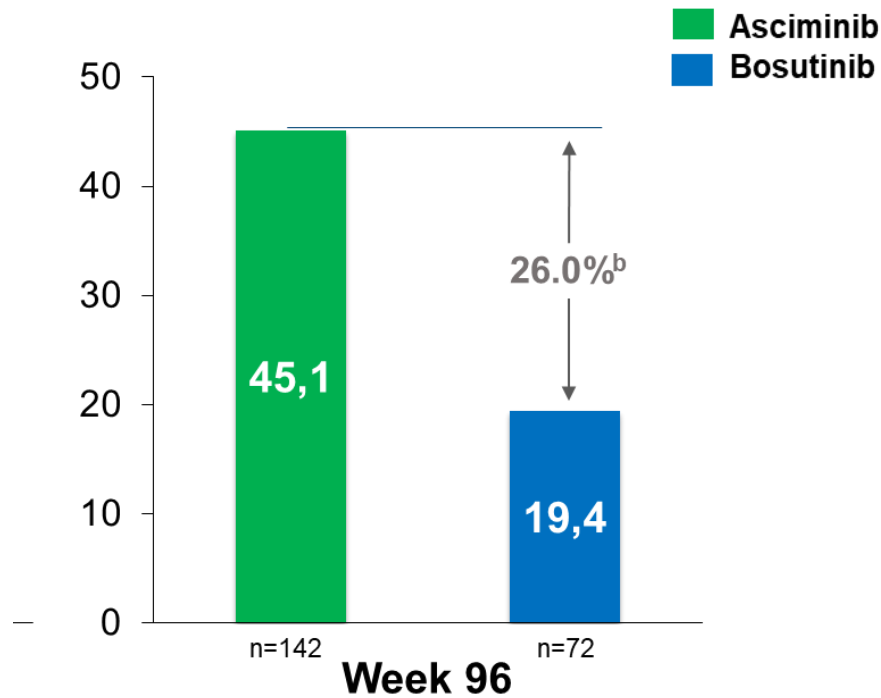


^a The treatment difference after adjusting for the baseline MCyR status, was 12.2% (95% CI, 2.19%-22.3%; 2-sided *P*=0.029) at Week 24, 21.74% (95% CI, 10.53%-32.95%; two-sided *P*=0.001) at Week 96, and 23.16% (95% CI: 13.14, 33.18; 2-sided *P*<0.001) at Week 156.

Remission rates Ascembl vs. OPTIC

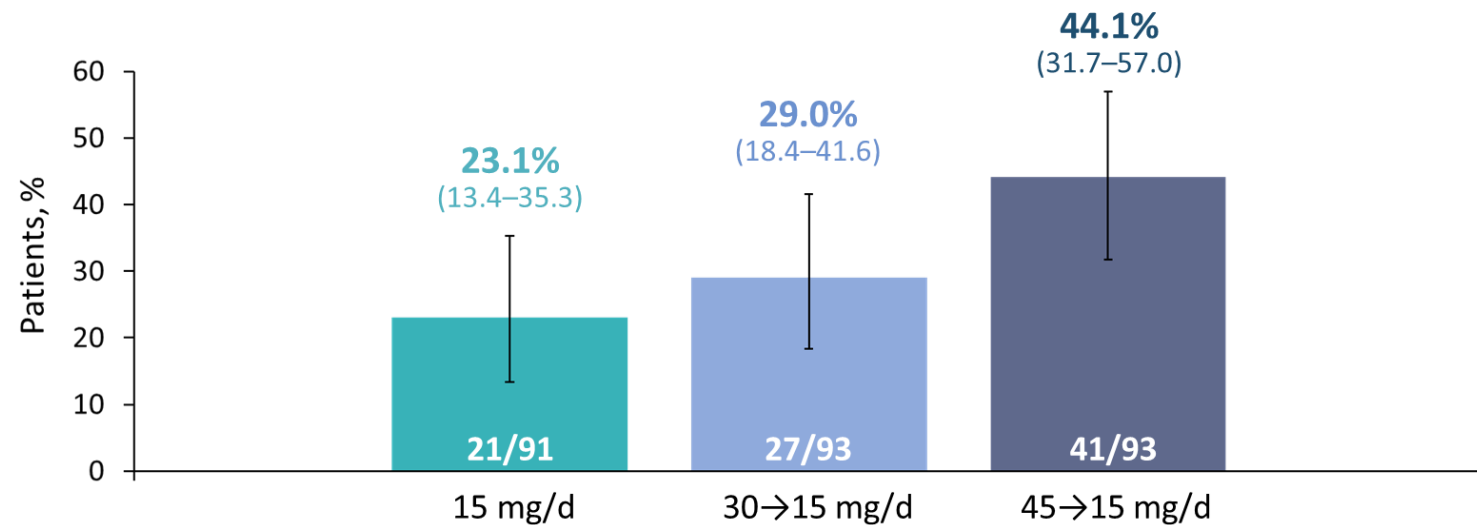
Ascembl

Rates of $BCR::ABL1^{IS} \leq 1\%$ at Week 96



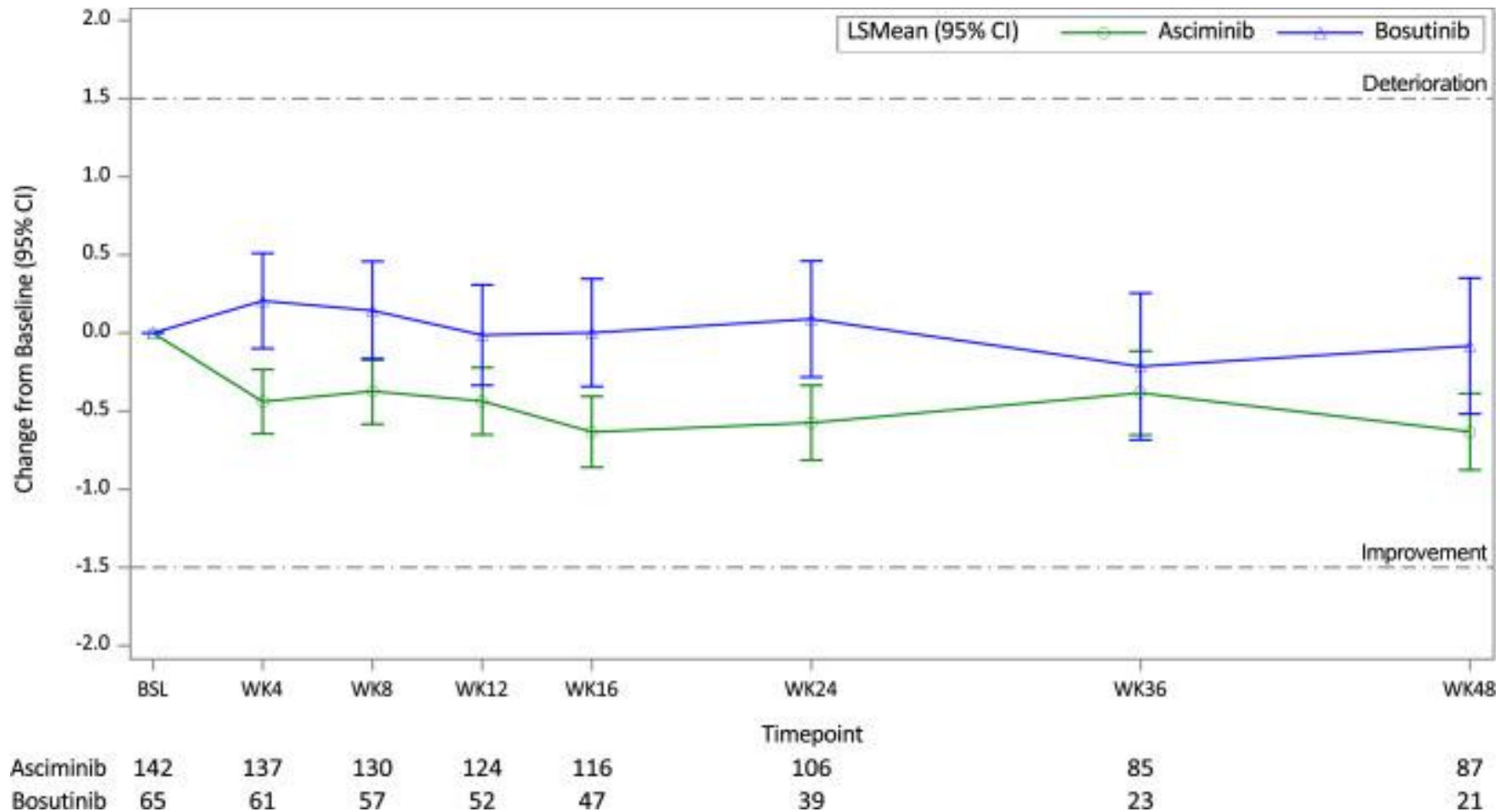
Optic

$BCR::ABL1^{IS} \leq 1\%$ rate at 12 months (98.3% CI)



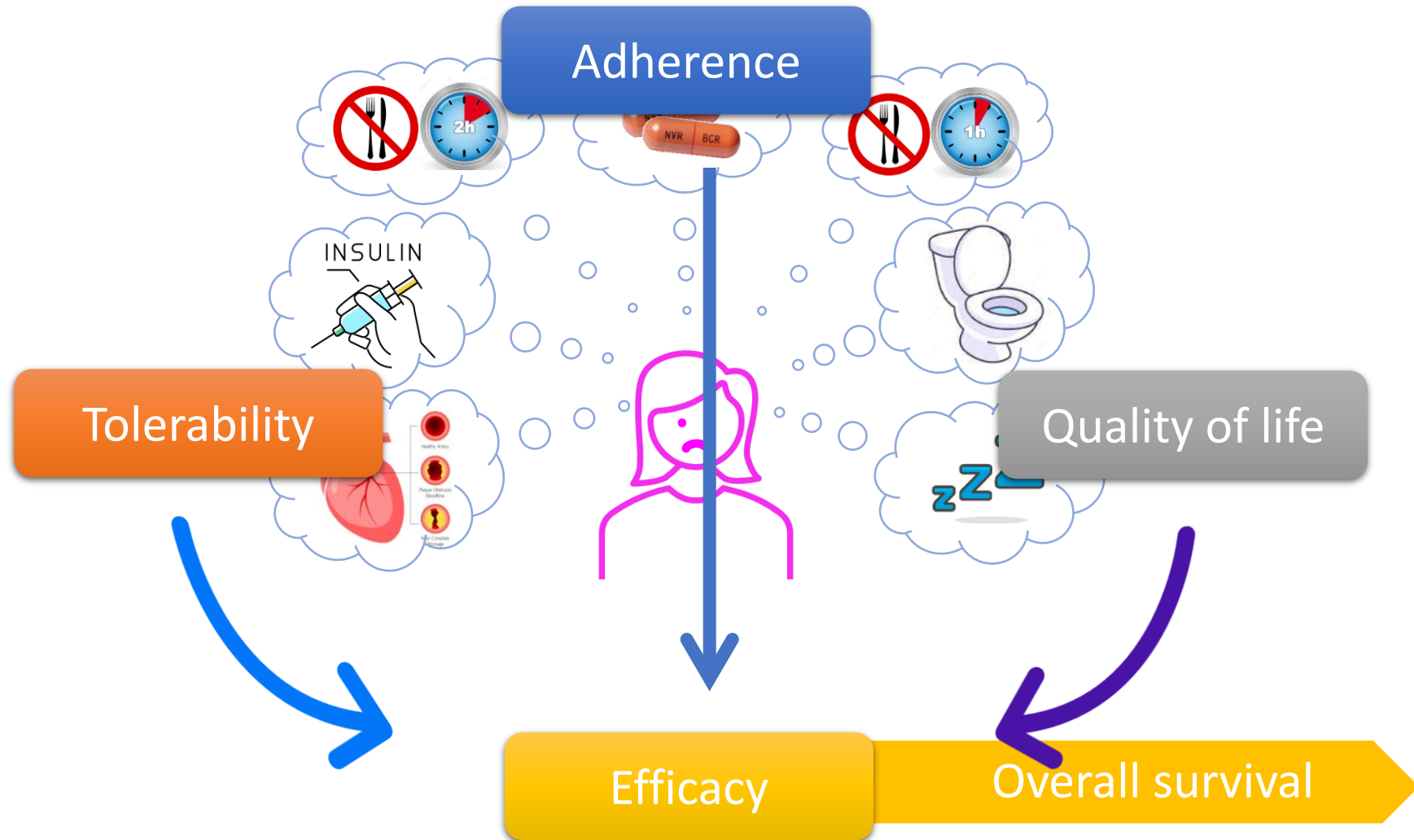
This is an indirect comparison between Asciminib and Ponatinib, as data are from different clinical trials.

ASCEMBL: Change from Baseline in MDASI-CML Symptom Severity Score

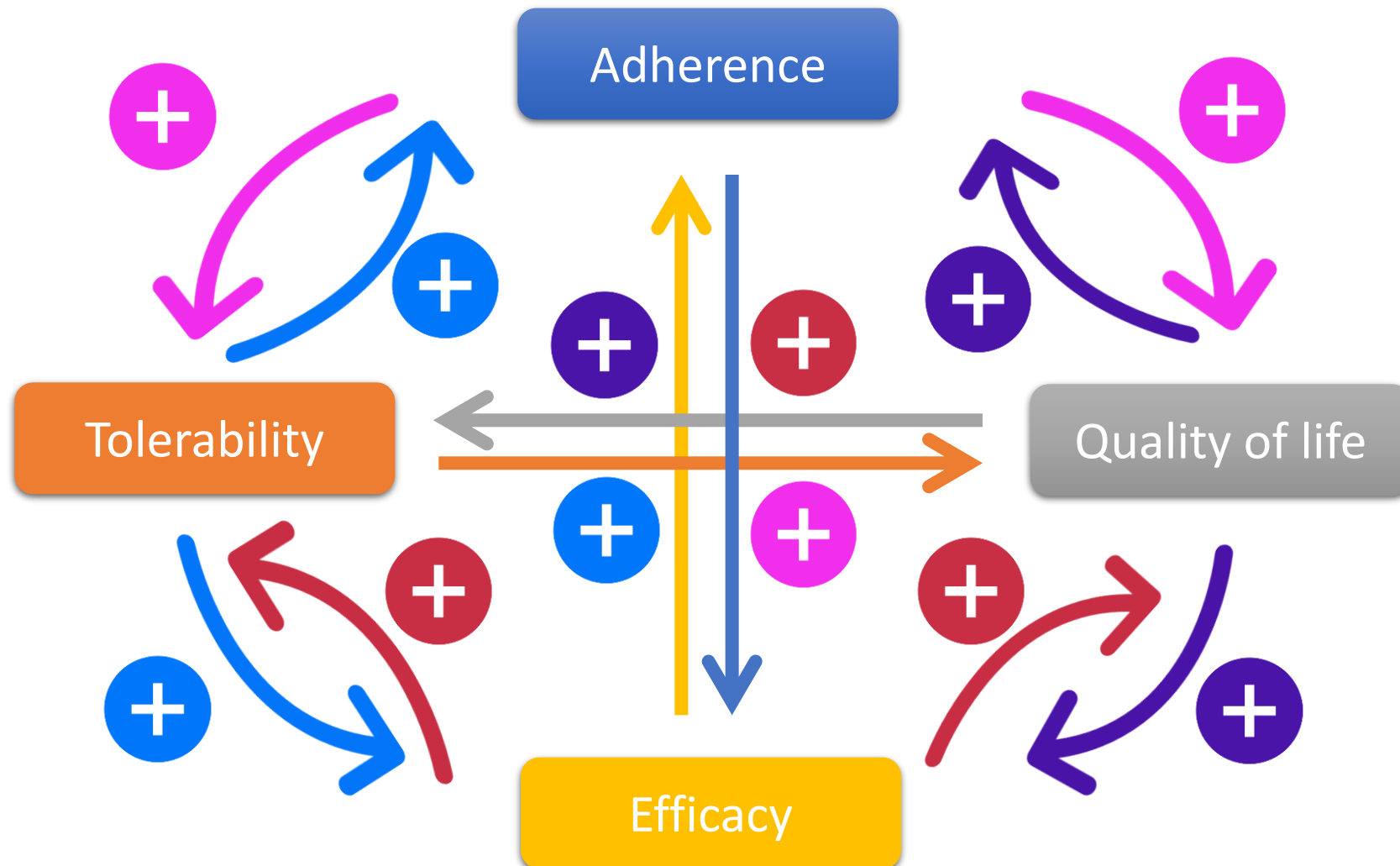


Intolerance in focus

How is daily life with CML?

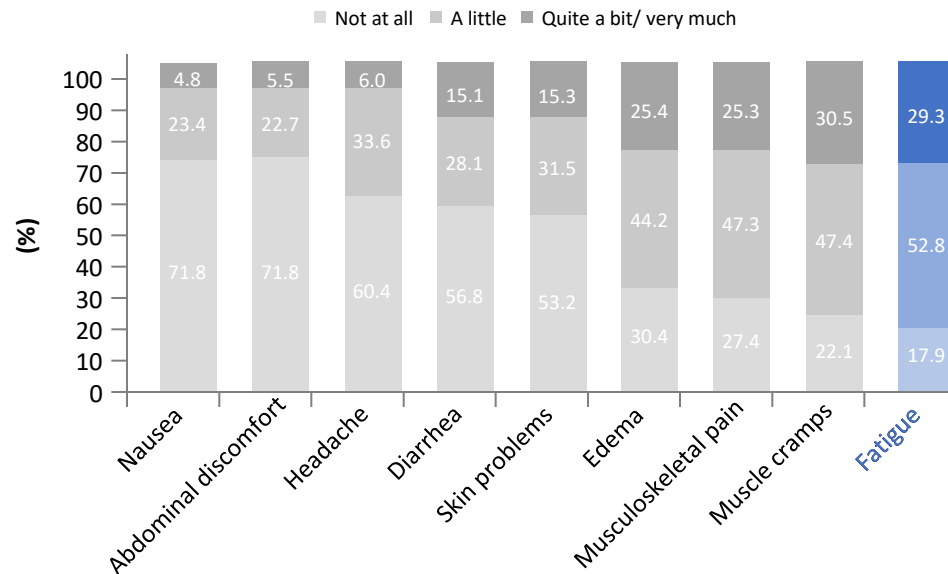


Everything is connected with everything



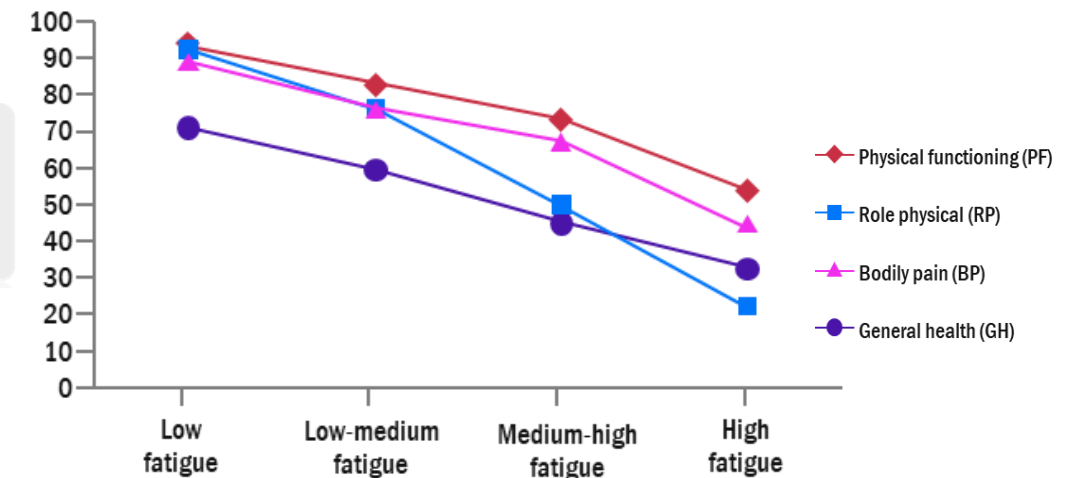
How does (in)tolerance affect QOL?

Non-hematologic AEs reported by patients



- Italy, multicentric, cross-sectional HRQoL study
- CML-CP, IM > 3 years, 1L
- N=448

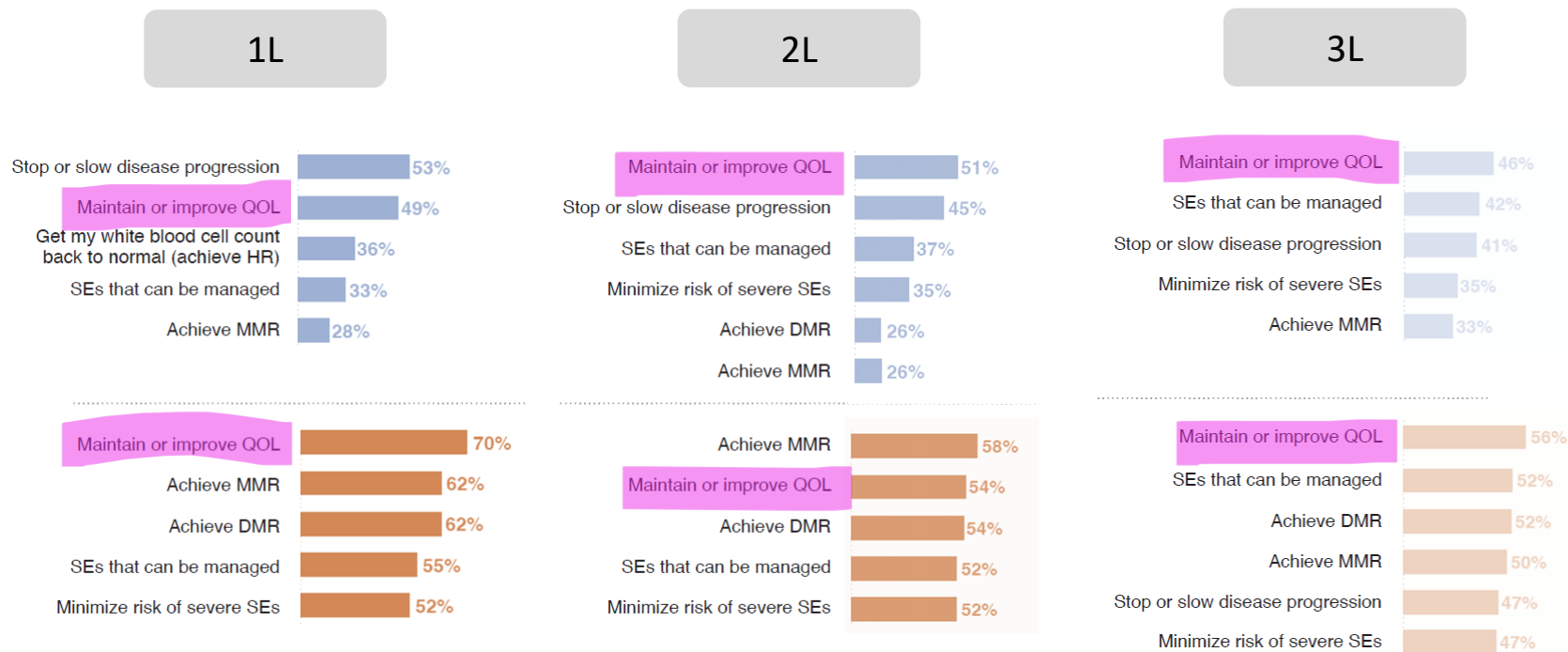
Physical HRQOL aspects by fatigue severity



How relevant is QOL to TKI therapy?

TKI treatment goals perceived by patients and physicians

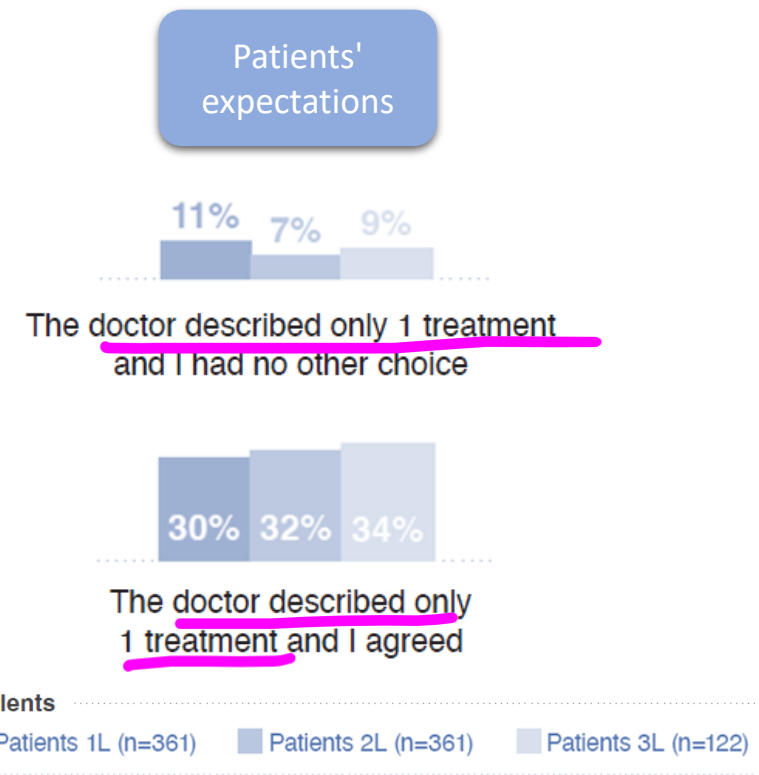
- The CML Sun survey
- Online
- 361 patients and 198 physicians; 11 countries



Optimizing TKI tolerability by shared decision-making

Patient and physician input on treatment selections

- The CML Sun survey
- Online
- 361 patients and 198 physicians; 11 countries



Relative toxicity of TKIs

Side effects	Imatinib	Nilotinib	Dasatinib	Bosutinib	Ponatinib	Asciminib
Myelosuppression	++	+	+	+	+	+
Edema	++	-	++	-	-	-
Muscle/Bone pain	++	-	+	-	+	-
Diarrhea	++	+	+	+++	+	-
Hepatic	+	++	+	+++	+	(+)
Glucose/Cholesterol elevation	-	++	-	-	-	-
Arterial thrombotic events	-	++	(+)	(+)	+++	?
	Nausea	Rash	Hemorrhage	Nausea	Abdominal pain	Hypertension

Zusammenfassung

- Auswahl des TKI jeweils unter Berücksichtigung von Effizienz und Toxizität/QoL
 - Bei Therapieversagen Option mit Ponatinib und Asciminib, bisher kein direkter Vergleich bzgl Effizienz, allo SZT nicht vergessen
 - Bei Intoleranz QoL bei Patienten und Ärzten im Fokus, allerdings zeigt sich ein Unterschied in der Wahrnehmung bei gemeinsamen Entscheidungsprozessen (Shared decision making)
 - Bzgl Verträglichkeit ergeben sich aus Studiendaten Hinweise für einen Vorteil bei Asciminib, prospektive Real World Studiendaten sind rar
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