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NH Darsena Hotel Savona

Leucemia acuta nell'anziano non candidabile a chemioterapia intensiva: le nuove combinazioni di farmaci per l'"out-patient"

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Thanks to a better understanding of disease biology, in the last years, several new drugs became available for AML, either in first line or in salvage therapy.

Agent	Mech. of action	Suggested Population	Notes	
Venetoclax	BCL-2 inhibitor	Elderly AML	Active only in combination with HMA or chemotherapy	
CPX-351	Liposomal 7+3 in 5:1 molar ratio	sAML fit for induction chemotherapy	Best results if followed by AlloSCT	
Gilteritinib	FLT3 inhibitor	FLT3-ITD or FLT3-TKD	Single-agent activity. R/R AML	
Glasdegib	HH inhibitor	Elderly AML	Elderly or unfit patients in association with LDAC	
Ivosidenib	IDH1 inhibitor	<i>IDH1</i> mutated	FDA approval in combination with azacytidine for newly diagnosed AML Recent EMA approval	



More intensive "non intensive" treatment: HMA + Venetoclax





Plenary Paper

CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

Venetoclax combined with decitabine or azacitidine in treatment-naive, elderly patients with acute myeloid leukemia

Courtney D. DiNardo,¹ Keith Pratz,² Vinod Pullarkat,^{3,4} Brian A. Jonas,⁵ Martha Arellano,⁶ Pamela S. Becker,^{7,8} Olga Frankfurt,⁹ Marina Konopleva,¹ Andrew H. Wei,¹⁰ Hagop M. Kantarjian,¹ Tu Xu,¹¹ Wan-Jen Hong,¹² Brenda Chyla,¹¹ Jalaja Potluri,¹¹ Daniel A. Pollyea,¹³ and Anthony Letai¹⁴



With a median time on study of 8.9 months, **67%** of patients (all doses) achieved **CR or CRi**

The median duration of CR + CRi (all patients) was 11.3 months

- CR: complete remission
- **CRi: CR with incomplete blood count recovery**
- **PR: partial remission**
- MLFS: morphogenic leukemia feee state
- **RD: resistant disease**
- Other: disease progression or treatment discontinued before assessment

ORIGINAL ARTICLE (FREE PREVIEW)

Azacitidine and Venetoclax in Previously Untreated Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Courtney D. DiNardo, M.D., Brian A. Jonas, M.D., Ph.D., Vinod Pullarkat, M.D., Michael J. Thirman, M.D., Jacqueline S. Garcia, M.D., Andrew H. Wei,
M.B., B.S., Ph.D., Marina Konopleva, M.D., Ph.D., Hartmut Döhner, M.D., Anthony Letai, M.D., Ph.D., Pierre Fenaux, M.D., Ph.D., Elizabeth Koller, M.D.,
Violaine Havelange, M.D., Ph.D., Brian Leber, M.D., Jordi Esteve, M.D., Ph.D., Jianxiang Wang, M.D., Vlatko Pejsa, M.D., Ph.D., Roman Hájek, M.D.,
Ph.D., Kimmo Porkka, M.D., Ph.D., Árpád Illés, M.D., D.Sci., David Lavie, M.D., Roberto M. Lemoli, M.D., Kazuhito Yamamoto, M.D., Ph.D., Sung-Soo
Yoon, M.D., Ph.D., Jun-Ho Jang, M.D., Su-Peng Yeh, M.D., Mehmet Turgut, M.D., Wan-Jen Hong, M.D., Ying Zhou, Ph.D., Jalaja Potluri, M.D., and Keith
W. Pratz, M.D.



Di Nardo et al. N Engl J Med 2020; 383:617-629



Azacitidine and Venetoclax in Previously Untreated Acute Myeloid Leukemia

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Event	Azacitidine–Venetoclax Group (N=283)		Azacitidine–Placebo Group (N=144)			
	All Grades†	≥Grade 3‡	All Grades†	≥Grade 3‡		
	number of patients (percent)					
All adverse events	283 (100)	279 (99)	144 (100)	139 (97)		
Hematologic adverse events	236 (83)	233 (82)	100 (69)	98 (68)		
Thrombocytopenia	130 (46)	126 (45)	58 (40)	55 (38)		
Neutropenia	119 (42)	119 (42)	42 (29)	41 (28)		
Febrile neutropenia	118 (42)	118 (42)	27 (19)	27 (19)		
Anemia	78 (28)	74 (26)	30 (21)	29 (20)		
Leukopenia	58 (21)	58 (21)	20 (14)	17 (12)		
Nonhematologic adverse events						
Nausea	124 (44)	5 (2)	50 (35)	1 (1)		
Constipation	121 (43)	2 (1)	56 (39)	2 (1)		
Diarrhea	117 (41)	13 (5)	48 (33)	4 (3)		
Vomiting	84 (30)	6 (2)	33 (23)	1 (1)		
Hypokalemia	81 (29)	30 (11)	41 (28)	15 (10)		
Peripheral edema	69 (24)	1 (<1)	26 (18)	0		
Pyrexia	66 (23)	5 (2)	32 (22)	2 (1)		
Fatigue	59 (21)	8 (3)	24 (17)	2 (1)		
Decreased appetite	72 (25)	12 (4)	25 (17)	1 (1)		
Infections	239 (84)	180 (64)	97 (67)	74 (51)		
Pneumonia	65 (23)	56 (20)	39 (27)	36 (25)		
Serious adverse events§	235 (83)	232 (82)	105 (73)	102 (71)		
Febrile neutropenia	84 (30)	84 (30)	15 (10)	15 (10)		
Anemia	14 (5)	14 (5)	6 (4)	6 (4)		
Neutropenia	13 (5)	13 (5)	3 (2)	3 (2)		
Atrial fibrillation	13 (5)	10 (4)	2 (1)	2 (1)		
Pneumonia	47 (17)	46 (16)	32 (22)	31 (22)		
Sepsis	16 (6)	16 (6)	12 (8)	12 (8)		

Adverse events from phase 3 trial

- Notable serious adverse events (grade ≥3) were febrile neutropenia (in 30% of the patients in the azacitidine-venetoclax group and 10% of those in the control group) and pneumonia (in 16% and 22%).
- Dose interruptions and reductions were primarily because of neutropenia (in 19% and 10%), febrile neutropenia (in 20% and 4%), and thrombocytopenia (in 10% and 4%).
- Dose interruptions, including delays between treatment cycles and reductions in the duration of treatment from 28 to 21 days per cycle for count recovery after leukemia clearance from bone marrow, occurred in 53% of the patients in the azacitidine–venetoclax group and 28% of the patients in the control group.
- At least two interruptions for count recovery occurred in 15% and 2% of the patients, respectively.



HMA + Venetoclax – managing myelosuppression

- Post-induction marrow assessment should be performed on days 21-28
- If blast excess persists, commence the next cycle without treatment dose interruption
- If marrow blasts <5%, hold venetoclax and start next cycle when there has been at least partial hematologic recovery:
 - Neutrophils > 500/mmc
 - Platelets > 50.000/mmc
 - G-CSF may be used to accelerate neutrophil recovery
- In subsequent cycles monitor blood counts weekly
- If treatment-related grade 4 neutropenia persists for>7 days, or the patient develops severe complications, interrupt venetoclax dosing andstart G-CSF until neutrophil recovery
- Consider shortening venetoclax duration for subsequent cycles if hematologic recovery takes >14 days after interrupting venetoclax for neutropenia and/or thrombocytopenia





- In the setting of clinical response with delayed or lack of hematologic recovery
 - CONSIDER REDUCING HMA DOSE INTENSITY



MARROW CELLUARITY



Outpatient consolidation in AML Is it really a feasible option?



- New drugs available with manageable administration schedules and good safety profile results in higher number of patients receivng active treatment → higher survival rates, management of complications and supportive care
- Outpatient management in AML is not only a matter of costs \rightarrow QoL
- Identification of the «ideal» patients for outpatient regimen is of uppermost importance (fitness, compliance, presence of caregiver)
- Increased complexity in AML cure requires implementation of outpatient structures and personnel
- High expertise personnel is also required for management of adverse effects if outpatient management is chosen







CC-486 (oral azacitidine) 300 mg/die d 1-14 [28 day cycle]





Wei AH, et al. QUAZAR AML-001 Trial Investigators. N Engl J Med. 2020 Dec 24;383(26):2526-2537.



Less intensive "non intensive" treatment: LD-Ara-C + Glasdegib





Hedgehog pathway inhibition - Glasdegib

Glasdegib is a potent and selective oral inhibitor of Smoothened (SMO) a key protein of Hedgehog (HH) signaling pathway.

The evolutionarily conserved Hedgehog (Hh) pathway is essential for normal embryonic development and plays critical roles in adult tissue maintenance, renewal and regeneration.

Aberrant Hh signaling is responsible for the initiation of a growing number of cancers





BRIGHT AML 1003 enrolled adult patients aged \geq 55 years with newly diagnosed, previously untreated AML or high-risk MDS who were ineligible for intensive chemotherapy:

≥ 75 years old; severe cardiac disease; Eastern
 Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (ECOG
 PS) = 2; or baseline serum creatinine > 1.3 mg/dL

Glasdegib in combination with low-dose cytarabine (LDAC) was well tolerated and demonstrated a significant 54% reduction in mortality compared with LDAC for AML patients.

Cortes JE, Leukemia. 2019;33:379-389.



Clinical benefit of glasdegib plus low-dose cytarabine in patients with de novo and secondary acute myeloid leukemia: longterm analysis of a phase II randomized trial



Kaplan–Meier plots of overall survival in the a) overall population, b) de novo AML subgroup, c) secondary AML subgroup and d) overall population censoring for patients receiving follow-up HMAs



Number of events/ Number of subjects (*N*)

HR and 95% CI (log scale)

AML population $69/78$ $35/38$ $$ $0.512 (0.335-0.783)$ 0.0008 Cytogenetic risk $69/78$ $35/38$ $$ $0.512 (0.335-0.783)$ 0.0008 Poor cytogenetic risk $24/25$ $16/16$ $$ $0.514 (0.294-0.886)$ 0.0074 Age $0.514 (0.264-1.000)$ 0.0229 $0.611 (0.363-1.027)$ 0.0300 < 75 years $26/30$ $13/15$ $$ $0.611 (0.363-1.027)$ 0.0300 < 75 years $26/30$ $13/15$ $$ $0.498 (0.326-0.762)$ 0.0005 Gender Male $52/59$ $22/23$ $$ $0.498 (0.326-0.762)$ 0.0007 Race White $66/75$ $35/38$ $ 0.498 (0.325-0.757) 0.0005 Region North America 25/28 7/7 $	Subgroup	GLAS + LDAC	LDAC alone		HR (95% CI)	One-sided <i>p</i> value
Cytogenetic risk Good/intermediate cytogenetic risk 45/53 19/22 Image of the cytogenetic risk 0.510 0.294-0.886) 0.0074 Poor cytogenetic risk 24/25 16/16 Image of the cytogenetic risk 0.511 0.294-0.886) 0.0074 Age 0.511 0.294-0.886) 0.0074 0.514 0.264-1.000) 0.0229 Age 0.611 0.363-1.027) 0.0300 0.323 0.150-0.694) 0.0012 ≥ 75 years 26/30 13/15 Image of the cytogenetic risk 0.431 0.254-0.762) 0.0005 Gender Male 52/59 22/23 Image of the cytogenetic risk 0.431 0.254-0.730) 0.0007 Race White 66/75 35/38 Image of the cytogenetic risk 0.496 0.325-0.757) 0.0005 Region North America 25/28 7/7 Image of the cytogenetic risk 0.496 0.329-0.778) 0.0012 Baseline ECOG PS 0 or 1 33/36 20/20 Image of the cytogenetic risk 0.397 0.212-0.743) 0.0014 Baseline white blood cell count 35/41 15/18	AML population	69/78	35/38		0.512 (0.335-0.783)	0.0008
Good/intermediate cytogenetic risk $45/53$ $19/22$ Image: Constraint of the second sec	Cytogenetic risk	00,70				
Poor cytogenetic risk $24/25$ $16/16$ Image: form of the system o	Good/intermediate cytogenetic	risk 45/53	19/22	⊢ •	0.510 (0.294–0.886)	0.0074
Age	Poor cytogenetic risk	24/25	16/16	· · ·	0.514 (0.264–1.000)	0.0229
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Age				,	
$< 75 \text{ years}$ $26/30$ $13/15$ $\qquad \qquad $	≥ 75 vears	43/48	22/23	⊢	0.611 (0.363-1.027)	0.0300
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	< 75 vears	26/30	13/15		0.323 (0.150-0.694)	0.0012
Gender Male 52/59 22/23 Image: Constraint of the second se	≥ 65 vears	68/77	34/37	· · ·	0.498 (0.326-0.762)	0.0005
Male 52/59 22/23 Image: Constraint of the second sec	Gender				,	
Female 17/19 13/15 0.660 (0.318–1.373) 0.1305 Race 0.496 (0.325–0.757) 0.0005 White 66/75 35/38 0.496 (0.325–0.757) 0.0005 Region 0.389 (0.153–0.988) 0.0198 North America 25/28 7/7 0.497 (0.293–0.778) 0.0012 Baseline ECOG PS 0 or 1 33/36 20/20 0.595 (0.331–1.067) 0.0390 2 35/41 15/18 0.397 (0.212–0.743) 0.0014	Male	52/59	22/23		0.431 (0.254–0.730)	0.0007
Race White 66/75 35/38 Image: state 0.496 (0.325-0.757) 0.0005 Region 0.389 (0.153-0.988) 0.0198 0.0198 0.477 (0.293-0.778) 0.0012 Baseline ECOG PS 0 or 1 33/36 20/20 Image: state 0.595 (0.331-1.067) 0.0390 2 35/41 15/18 Image: state 0.397 (0.212-0.743) 0.0014	Female	17/19	13/15		0.660 (0.318–1.373)	0.1305
White 66/75 35/38 Image: Marcol of the state integration of the state integrated integrated integrated integrates integrated integrates integrate	Race					
Region 0.389 (0.153-0.988) 0.0198 North America 25/28 7/7	White	66/75	35/38		0.496 (0.325-0.757)	0.0005
North America 25/28 7/7 Image: Constraint of the second sec	Region	00,10				
Europe 44/50 28/31 Image: mail of the second	North America	25/28	7/7		0.389 (0.153-0.988)	0.0198
Baseline ECOG PS 0 or 1 33/36 20/20 + + + 0.595 (0.331-1.067) 0.0390 2 35/41 15/18 + + + 0.397 (0.212-0.743) 0.0014 Baseline white blood cell count - + + - + + 0.397 (0.212-0.743) 0.0014	Europe	44/50	28/31	' ⊢ ⊸ ⊸	0.477 (0.293–0.778)	0.0012
0 or 1 33/36 20/20 Image: mail of the second	Baseline ECOG PS	1 // 00	_0/0/		0	0.0012
2 35/41 15/18 - 0.397 (0.212–0.743) 0.0014 Baseline white blood cell count	0 or 1	33/36	20/20		0 595 (0 331–1 067)	0.0390
Baseline white blood cell count	2	35/41	15/18		0.397 (0.212 - 0.743)	0.0014
	Baseline white blood cell count	00/41	10/10		0.007 (0.212 0.710)	0.0011
< 10 $51/59$ $26/29$ $\qquad \qquad \qquad$	< 10	51/59	26/29		0.475 (0.292-0.771)	0.0010
≥ 10 17/18 9/9	≥ 10	17/18	9/9		0.547(0.220-1.362)	0.0926
Baseline bone marrow blast count	Baseline bone marrow blast cou	nt	0,0		0.0(0.220 1.002)	010020
< 30% 17/18 10/10 - 0.128 (0.041-0.402) < 0.0001	< 30%	17/18	10/10		0.128 (0.041-0.402)	< 0.0001
≥ 30% 51/59 24/27 0.574 (0.350-0.941) 0.0128	≥ 30%	51/59	24/27		0.574 (0.350-0.941)	0.0128
Prognostic risk factors	Prognostic risk factors	01100				
Intermediate 24/27 10/11 0.343 (0.155–0.760) 0.0029	Intermediate I	24/27	10/11	•••••	0.343 (0.155-0.760)	0.0029
Intermediate II 18/21 6/8	Intermediate II	18/21	6/8		1.145 (0.451–2.907)	0.6126
Adverse 24/25 16/16 0.514 (0.264–1.000) 0.0229	Adverse	24/25	16/16	· · · ·	0.514(0.264 - 1.000)	0.0229
Disease history	Disease history	2 1/20	10/10	'		010220
De novo 33/38 16/18 - 0.720 (0.395–1.312) 0.1398	De novo	33/38	16/18		0.720 (0.395–1.312)	0.1398
Secondary AML 36/40 19/20	Secondary AML	36/40	19/20		0.287 (0.151–0.548)	< 0.0001
Number of elicibility criteria met	Number of eligibility criteria met	00,10		1 - 1		
Exactly 1 21/23 15/17 0.483 (0.240-0.969) 0.0184	Exactly 1	21/23	15/17	└───	0.483 (0.240-0.969)	0.0184
Exactly 2 32/34 15/15 0.469 (0.240-0.919) 0.0119	Exactly 2	32/34	15/15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.469 (0.240–0.919)	0.0119
Exactly 3 14/19 4/5 0.627 (0.204–1.920) 0.2045	Exactly 3	14/19	4/5	· · ·	0.627(0.204 - 1.920)	0.2045
Exactly 4 2/2 1/1 NF (NE-NE) 0.0786	Exactly 4	2/2	1/1		NE (NE–NE)	0.0786
				0.0625 0.125 0.25 0.5 1 2		

Due to low number of patients subgroup analysis is challenging

With this limitation LD Ara-C + Glasdegib:

- HR AML seems not to impact results
- Seems more effective in s-AML
- Age seems not to be a major factor



Coming soon: Targeting IDH



IDH Inhibitors



- Isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH) is a critical enzyme of the citric acid cycle
- IDH mutations occur in a spectrum of solid and hematologic tumors
- Orally administered, small molecule-targeted inhibitors of mutant IDH1 (Ivosidenib) and IDH2 (Enasidenib) target mutant IDH enzymes and block production of the 2-hydroxyglutarate oncometabolite.
- Overall responses with Ivosidenib and Enasidenib are described in 29% to 34% of patients, including CR in 20% to 22% of enrolled patients in phase 1-2 trials with median OS of 9 months for patients with R/R disease.
- IDH inhibitors function by restoring myeloid differentiation, their use may lead to robust myeloid maturation and proliferation, which in turn may lead to the development of an IDH inhibitor "differentiation syndrome"

Di Nardo et al. N Engl J Med. 2018 ;378:2386-2398 Stein et al. Blood.2017; 130: 722–731 Fathi AT, JAMA Oncol. 2018;4:1106-1110



AGILE trial

- 146 patients with newly diagnosed *IDH1*-mutated acute myeloid leukemia who were ineligible for intensive induction chemotherapy were randomly assigned to oral ivosidenib (500 mg once daily) and subcutaneous or intravenous azacitidine (75 mg/sqm) or to receive placebo and azacitidine.
- The primary end point was EFS, defined as the time from randomization until treatment failure (i.e., the patient did not have complete remission by week 24), relapse from remission, or death from any cause, whichever occurred first.



CR rate was 47% for patients receiving IVO + AZA versus 15% in AZA + placebo arm.

Median CR duration was not reached in IVO + AZA, versus 11,2 in AZA + placebo,



OPTION FOR R/R AML WITH FLT3 MUTATION:

GILTERITINIB



Gilteritinib mechanism of action





ADMIRAL trial - Gilteritinib

- Phase 3, relapsed or refractory FLT3-mutated AML randomized (gilteritinib Vs salvage chemotherapy). The two primary end points: OS and the percentage of patients who had CR or CRi. 371 patients enrolled.
- The median OS in the gilteritinib group was significantly longer than that in the chemotherapy group (9.3 months vs. 5.6 months; p<0.001). The percentage of patients who had CR or Cri was 34.0% in the gilteritinib group and 15.3% in the chemotherapy group





Adverse events of interest during and after first year of gilteritinib therapy



EHA Library. J. Levis M. 06/09/21; 325192; EP438



Il paziente UNFIT con Leucemia Mieloide Acuta: cosa dicono le linee guida SIE









QUESITO 8

Nei pazienti \geq 60 anni candidabili a terapia antileucemica meno intensiva, è preferibile l'uso di agenti ipometilanti in combinazione con Venetoclax o in monoterapia?

RACCOMANDAZIONE 8

Nei pazienti \geq 60 anni con nuova diagnosi di LAM candidabili a terapia antileucemica meno intensiva, il panel raccomanda l'uso di agenti ipometilanti in combinazione con Venetoclax (raccomandazione forte basata su una certezza delle evidenze alta).





INDICAZIONE DI BUONA PRATICA CLINICA

Setting di ricovero per l'associazione di Venetoclax con agenti ipometilanti

Il panel concorda nel ritenere indicata l'ospedalizzazione (rispetto alla gestione outpatient) per il paziente avviato a terapia con l'associazione di venetoclax e agente ipometilante, almeno per il primo ciclo di terapia. Tale indicazione è espressa prudenzialmente non essendo ancora disponibili dati robusti a sostegno della fattibilità e la sicurezza di un regime outpatient nella gestione di tali pazienti.

Le linee guida raccomandano l'ospedalizzazione ALMENO per il primo ciclo di terapia

-> sostanzialmente divergente dalla pratica clinica nazionale

-> in molti centri driver di scelta per AZA-VEN è fare induzione out-patient...

INDICAZIONE DI BUONA PRATICA CLINICA

Profilassi anti-infettiva in corso di terapia con Venetoclax e agenti ipometilanti

1. Il panel raccomanda che la decisione relativa alla profilassi antibatterica nei pazienti trattati con agenti ipometilanti e venetoclax debba essere basata sull'esperienza clinica, sull'epidemiologia infettiva locale e sulla possibilità di gestione tempestiva della neutropenia febbrile, tenendo sempre presente che l'utilizzo dell'associazione venetoclax-ipometilanti non deve essere considerata equivalente, per questo aspetto, alla terapia con solo ipometilante.

 Relativamente alla profilassi antifungina, pur in assenza di dati prospettici a sostegno, il panel suggerisce l'utilizzo della profilassi con un azolo mould-active almeno durante il ciclo di induzione e fino a risoluzione della neutropenia.

 In ragione della marcata interferenza metabolica fra venetoclax e azoli (posaconazolo, voriconazolo, itraconazolo) a livello del citocromo CYP3A4 il panel raccomanda una riduzione della dose di venetoclax a 100 mg/die.¹³⁵

4. Il panel rimarca che non vi sono dati prospettici sulla efficacia di dosi ridotte di venetoclax. Va inoltre sempre tenuto presente che ogni riduzione o sospensione del posaconazolo espone il paziente al rischio di una esposizione subottimale al venetoclax (nel caso in cui il dosaggio sia stato ridotto per la precedente somministrazione concomitante di posaconazolo).

Non indicazioni su profilassi antibatterica Suggerita profilassi con Posaconazolo Raccomandata riduzione Venetoclax a 100 mg/die con PSZ Rimarcata differenza in rischio infettivo

rispetto ad AZA single agent



Gestione della terapia con Venetoclax

La durata del I ciclo di induzione con Venetoclax secondo scheda tecnica è di 28 giorni.

Il panel rimarca che eventuali riduzioni della durata di venetoclax in base alle comorbidità del paziente sono da considerarsi off-label.

Il panel raccomanda che la valutazione della risposta dopo il I ciclo di induzione sia effettuata tra le giornate 21-28.

→ In presenza di LAM residua con blasti >10% dopo il I ciclo la terapia riprende con Azacitidina 75 mg/m² gg 1-7 (o in alternativa gg 1-5 con riposo nel week-end e ripresa della terapia gg 8-9) e Venetoclax 400 mg/die (100 mg/die in caso di uso concomitante di posaconazolo) PO gg 1-21 o 1-28 con durata variabile del Venetoclax.

→ In presenza di assenza morfologica di LAM (MLFS - morphological leukaemia-free state) con ripresa incompleta dell'emocromo, il ciclo successivo andrebbe ripreso con valori di piastrine > 50 x 10^9 /L e di neutrofili > 0.5 x 10^9 /L (o neutrofili > 1.0 x 10^9 /L). In presenza di neutropenia protratta nel II ciclo dovrebbe essere considerata una riduzione della durata del trattamento con Venetoclax di 7 giorni con mantenimento della dose di Azacitidina.

→ In presenza di risposta completa (CR) dopo il I ciclo, la terapia riprende con con Azacitidina 75 mg/m2 gg 1-7 (o in alternativa gg 1-5 con riposo nel week-end e ripresa della terapia gg 8-9) e Venetoclax 400 mg/die (100 mg/die in caso di uso concomitante di posaconazolo) PO gg 1-14.

Tutti i pazienti dopo il II ciclo dovrebbero essere sottoposti a valutazione midollare alla ripresa dell'emocromo o in giornata 42 in presenza di ripresa incompleta dell'emocromo. Se il paziente era già in RC dopo il I ciclo la valutazione midollare va ripetuta solo nel sospetto di ricaduta.

Nel caso Venetoclax sia somministrato in associazione a Decitabina, questa deve essere somministrata a una dose di 20 mg/m² per via endovenosa nei gg 1-5 di ogni ciclo di 28 giorni.

- Rimarcato che ridurre durata in base comorbidità è OFF LABEL
- Raccomandato BM tra giorno 21 e giorno 28 per calcolare dose di AZA
- Raccomandato di attendere PLT >50000 e ANC >500 prima di secondo ciclo
- Se neutropenia protratta in II ciclo raccomandato ridurre VEN a 21 giorni, senza riduzione AZA
- Se CR dopo I ciclo raccomandato ridurre VEN a 14 gg
- Raccomandato BM dopo II ciclo, alla ripresa o al giorno 42 se mancata ripresa.
- Tuttavia, se paziente in RC dopo ciclo I raccomandato ripetere solo se sospetta ricaduta







INDICAZIONE DI BUONA PRATICA CLINICA

Ruolo del monitoraggio della malattia misurabile minima nel paziente adulto ≥ 60 anni con LAM avviato a trattamento antileucemico non intensivo

Il panel concorda che, in corso di trattamento antileucemico non intensivo, il monitoraggio della malattia misurabile minima (MMM) non è raccomandato di routine nella pratica clinica, al di fuori di studi clinici, in quanto non dovrebbe comportare modifiche nella gestione del paziente; può essere tuttavia effettuato in casi particolari in considerazione della dimostrata valenza prognostica.

MRD non raccomandata di routine per decisioni cliniche



QUESITO 9

Nei pazienti ≥ 60 anni con nuova diagnosi di LAM che hanno ottenuto una risposta clinica dopo terapia antileucemica meno intensiva, è preferibile sospendere il trattamento dopo un numero definito di cicli o proseguirlo indefinitamente fino a progressione o tossicità?

RACCOMANDAZIONE 9

Nei pazienti ≥ 60 anni con nuova diagnosi di LAM che hanno ottenuto una risposta clinica dopo terapia antileucemica meno intensiva, il panel raccomanda di proseguire indefinitamente il trattamento fino a progressione o tossicità piuttosto che sospenderlo dopo un numero definito di cicli (raccomandazione forte basata su una certezza delle evidenze molto bassa).

VOTAZIONE PANEL: 7 a favore di raccomandazione forte contro l'intervento, 2 non votanti (astenuti)



Conclusions

- Given the availability of new compounds (target therapy) an accurate risk stratification of elderly patients is
 of renewed importance to choose induction and salvage therapies Test and RE-TEST mutations at
 diagnosis and relapse!
- Toxicity of new combinations may differ from single agent HMA -> it is important to know what specific toxicities are expected and how they could be prevented
- Out patient treatment unfortunately does not mean that the patient does not need to go to the Hospital-> the presence of a caregiver is a key factor when choosing the treatment
- Real life data very useful but few available so far (and this is reflected in the national guidelines that leave many open issues as many recommendations are provided with a low to very low level of evidence...)



Grazie per l'attenzione!

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