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Amiloidosi: complessità diagnostiche e terapeutiche

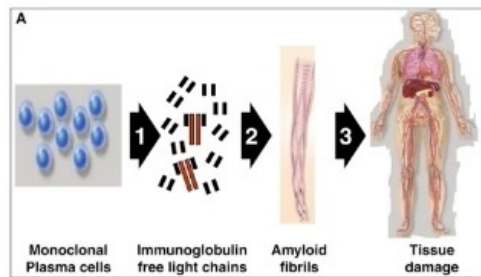


***DICHIARAZIONE AI SENSI DELLA LEGGE 24 Nov 2003, N. 326- ART 48 comma 25
AUTOCERTIFICAZIONE” - Ai sensi dell’art. 76.4 sul Conflitto di Interessi
dell’Accordo Stato-Regione del 2 febbraio 2017***

DICHIARO i seguenti rapporti anche di finanziamento con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario avuti negli ultimi 2 anni:

- Honoraria: Janssen, Amgen, Takeda*
- Scientific Advisory Board: Amgen, Janssen, GSK*

Current challenges in the diagnosis of AL



Symptoms

Examination and tests

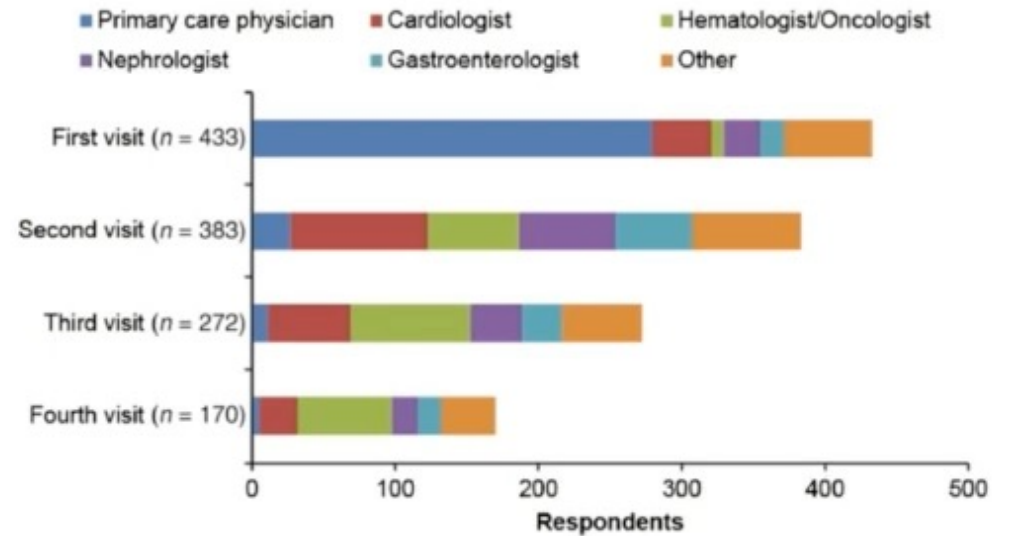
Diagnosis

MonthsTIME Years

From first symptoms to diagnosis

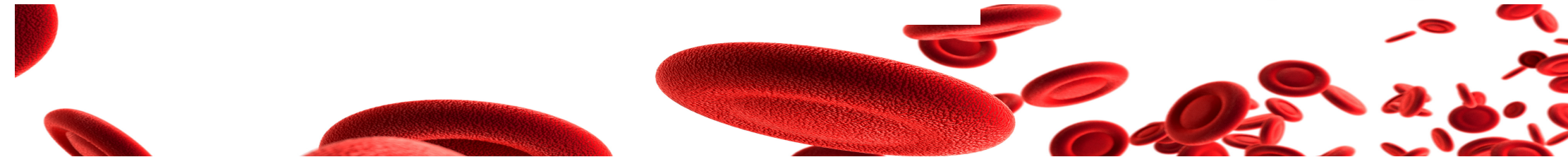
Table 2 Journey to diagnosis among survey participants ($n = 341$)

| | Quantitative study: survey participants | |
|--|---|------|
| | <i>n</i> | % |
| Time between onset of symptoms and diagnosis | | |
| <6 months | 96 | 28.2 |
| Between 6 months and 1 year | 97 | 28.4 |
| Between 1 and 2 years | 76 | 22.3 |
| Between 2 and 3 years | 31 | 9.1 |
| >3 years | 41 | 12.0 |



Kristen L. Mc Causland; Patient 2018

I Lousada, Adv Ther 2015





Top 3 reasons for misdiagnosis

1. Many different symptoms and presentations
2. If providers consider amyloidosis, they may get confused about HOW to screen appropriately
3. A provider makes a diagnosis of amyloidosis, but does not follow through on the typing

Doors to AL amyloidosis diagnosi



Heart 74%
CHF 47%



Kidney 65%
Nephrotic s. 42%
Renal failure 45%



Liver 17%



GI 8%



Soft tissues 17%



ANS 14%



PNS 15%

C

Sym
dias

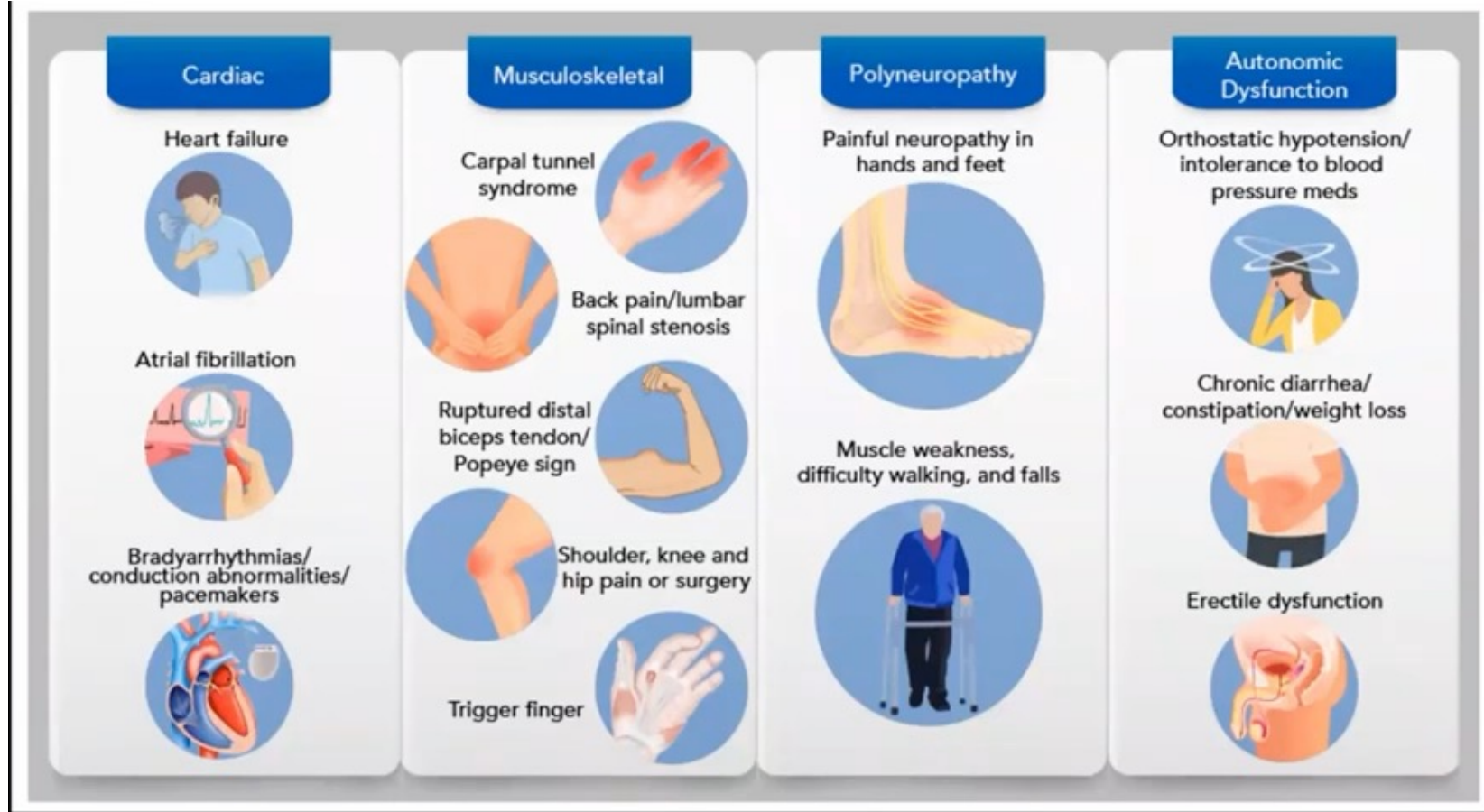
Delayed gad
enhancement

Unexplained elevated
troponin

Positive PYP

Orthopedics

CTS, Spinal stenosis?
pseudoclaudication

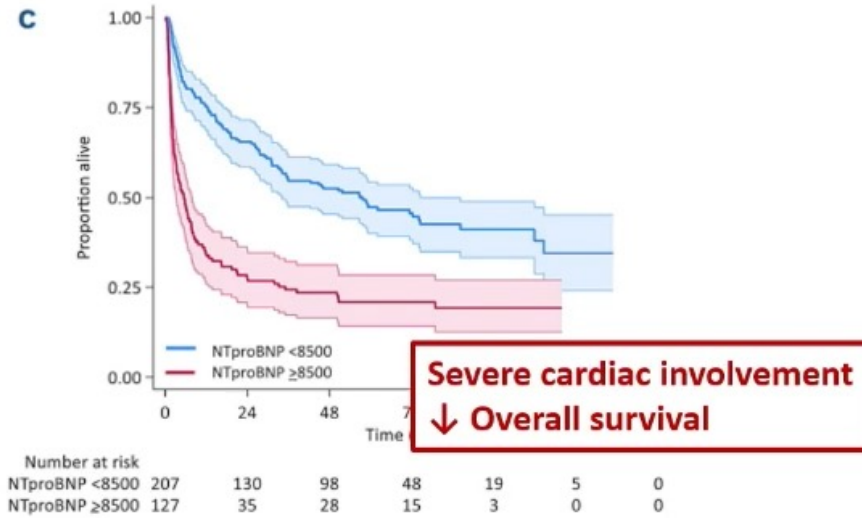
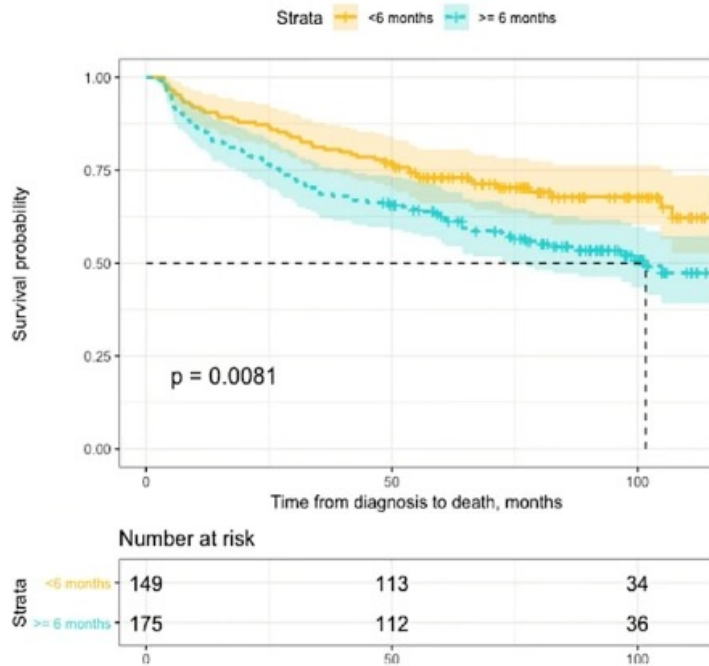




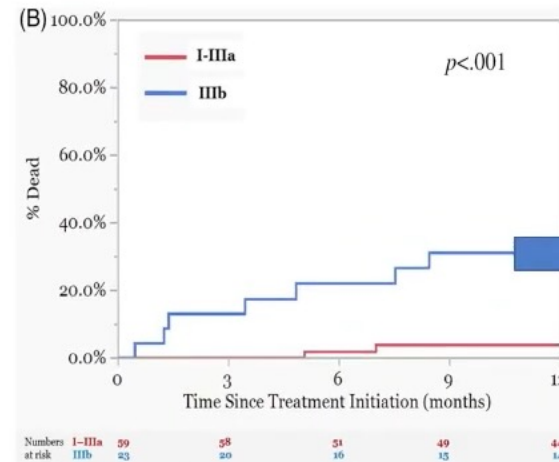
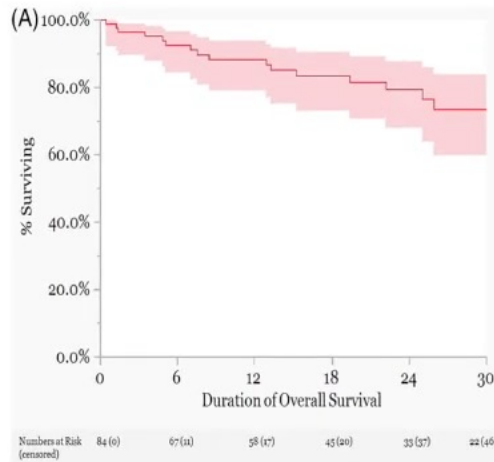
Why is it so important?



Tick Tock...



And in 2024 ?



Early cardiac mortality in in patients Severe cardiac diseases

With **daratumumab-based frontline therapy** comparing to historical data's there is an improve of prognostic **but** patients with advanced cardiac diseases (stage IIIb) experience still increase early mortality



AL Amyloidosis

Signs and Symptoms



Impacts



Life is important but also
QUALITY OF LIFE

SEGNI E SINTOMI DELL'AMILOIDOSI AL HANNO IMPATTO SULLA QUALITÀ DI VITA

NON TUTTI I SINTOMI SCOMPAIONO ANCHE SE LA MALATTIA VA INCONTRO A REMISSIONE CLINICA

UNA DIAGNOSI PRECOCE È ASSOCIATA A MENO EFFETTI AVVERSI SEVERI E AD UNA MAGGIORE PROBABILITÀ CHE MIGLIORINO CON IL CONTROLLO DELLA MALATTIA

SFIDE NELL'AMILOIDOSI

DIAGNOSI COMPLESSA



Processo multi step

COINVOLGIMENTO MULTIORGANO



Multipli specialisti

BARRIERE PER L'ACCESSO ALLE CURE



Disponibilità di farmaci
nei diversi centri

SFIDE NELL'AMILOIDOSI

DIAGNOSI COMPLESSA



Processo multi step

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Multipli specialisti

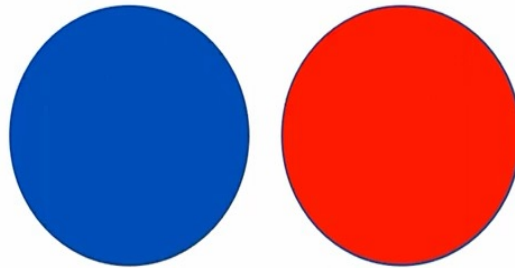
BARRIERE PER L'ACCESSO ALLE CURE



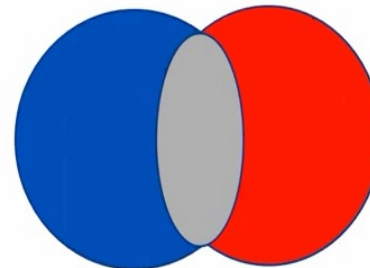
Disponibilità di farmaci
nei diversi centri

**COLLABORATION ENSURES COMPREHENSIVE DIAGNOSIS AND
TAILORED TREATMENT STRATEGIES FOR EACH ORGAN SYSTEM
AFFECTED.**

Multidisciplinary



Interdisciplinary



TEAM INTERDISCIPLINARE AMILOIDOSI-AL

EARLY REFERRAL



EMATOLOGO

- DIAGNOSI
- TERAPIA
- COUNSELING TRAPIANTOLOGICO
- COORDINAMENTO CON ALTRI CENTRI DI RIFERIMENTO

MMG

Cardiologi

Nefrologi

Ortopedici

If AL amyloidosis is suspected:

- STEP 1. Screen for monoclonal process
- STEP 2. Demonstrate tissue deposition of amyloid
- STEP 3. Confirm protein of origin

RUOLO DELL'EMATOLOGO

SEGNI CLINICI DI AMILOIDOSI SISTEMICA AL

- Presenza di gammapatia monoclonale
- Aumento di NT-proBNP – TN Troponine in assenza di altre cause
- Proteinuria non selettiva
- Rialzo della fosfatasi alcalina

Screening I LIVELLO

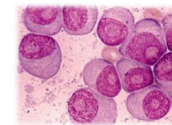
- Immunofissazione sierica
- Immunofissazione urinaria
- Dosaggio proteinuria 24 h
- Dosaggio catene leggere sieriche

CON UN APPROPRIATO PROGRAMMA DI SCREENING
**1 PAZIENTE CON MGUS CHE PROGREDISCE AD Amiloidosi AL
PER OGNI 7-10 CHE SVILUPPANO UN MULTIPLE MYELOMA.**

Diagnostica II livello

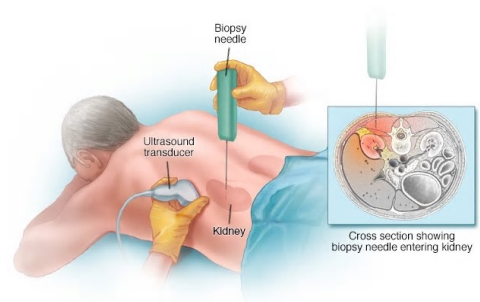
- VALUTAZIONE DEL BONE MARROW
- STUDIO DELLA MALATTIA OSSEA (LOW-DOSE CT, MRI, TC PET)

plasmacellule atipiche



RUOLO DEL NEFROLOGO

RENAL BIOPSY

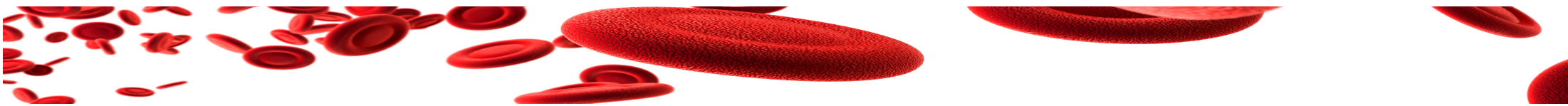


LIGHT MICROSCOPY

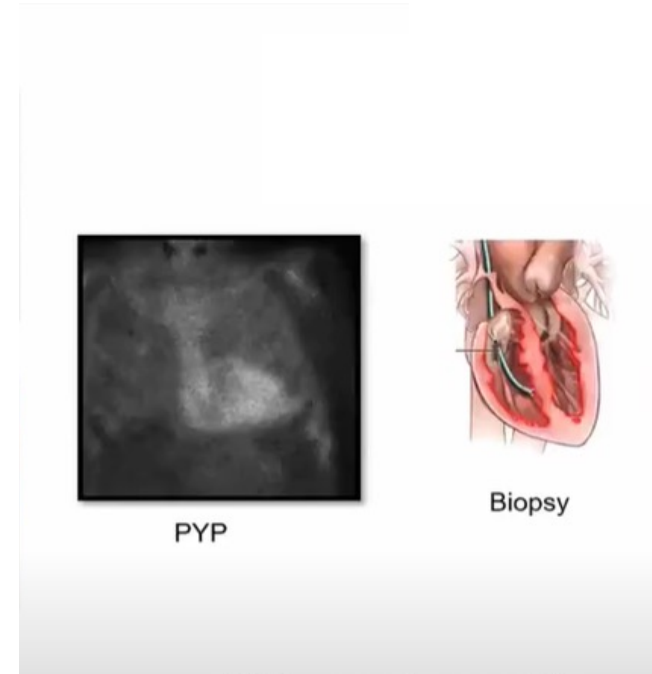
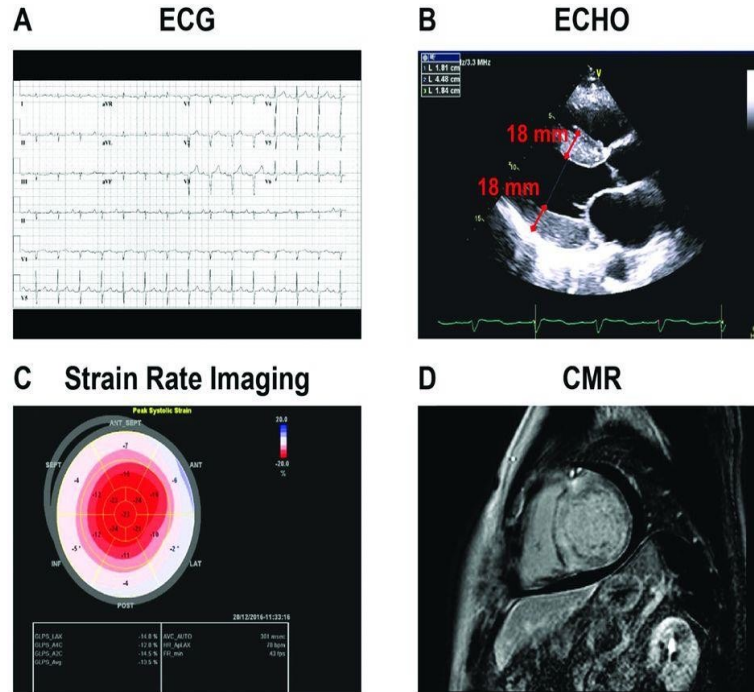
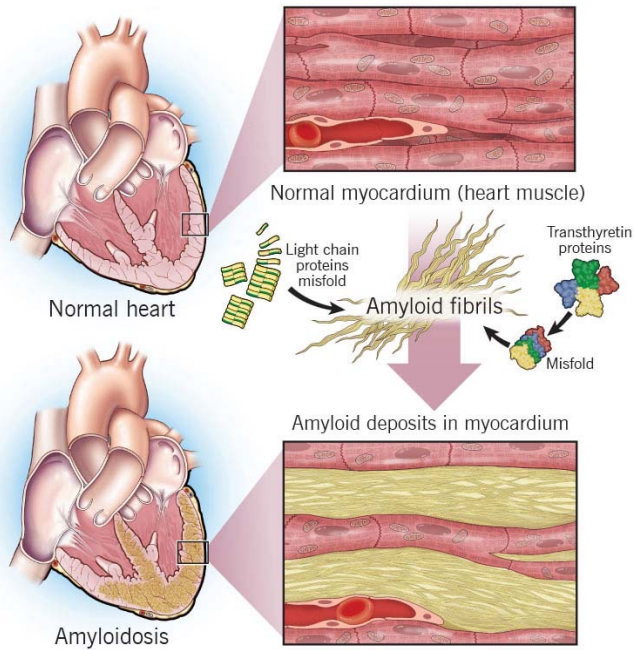
IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE
(Ab for light chains, heavy chains e intact Ig)

ELECTRONIC MICROSCOPY

- TRATTAMENTO DELLA DISFUNZIONE RENALE
- GESTIONE DELLA TERAPIA DI SUPPORTO ED EMODIALISI
- VALUTAZIONE DELLA RISPOSTA D'ORGANO



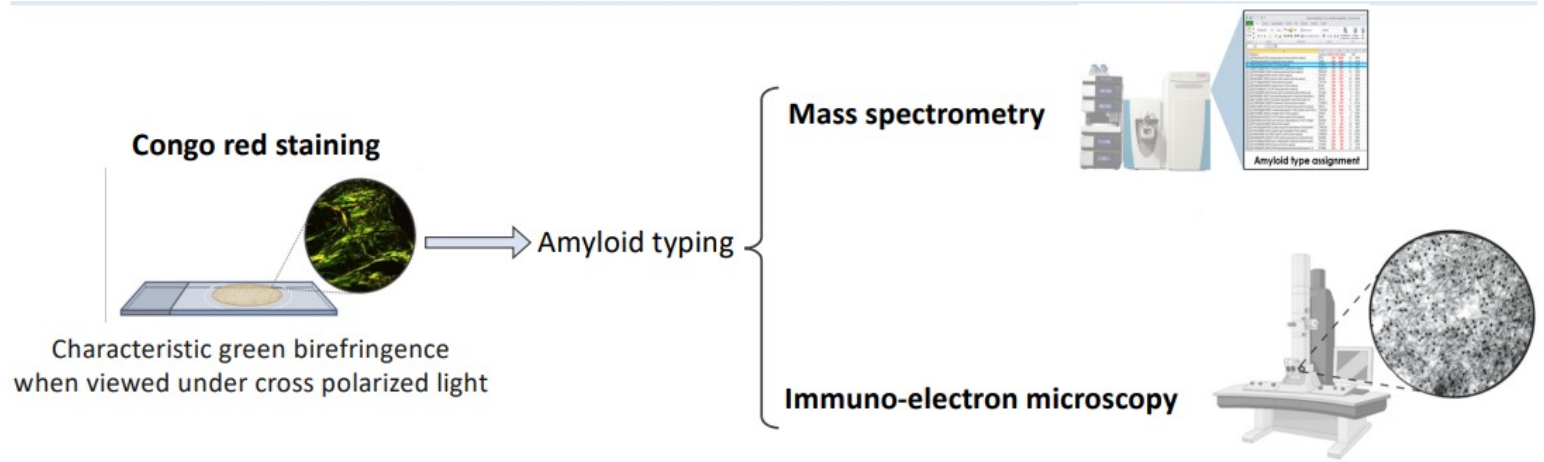
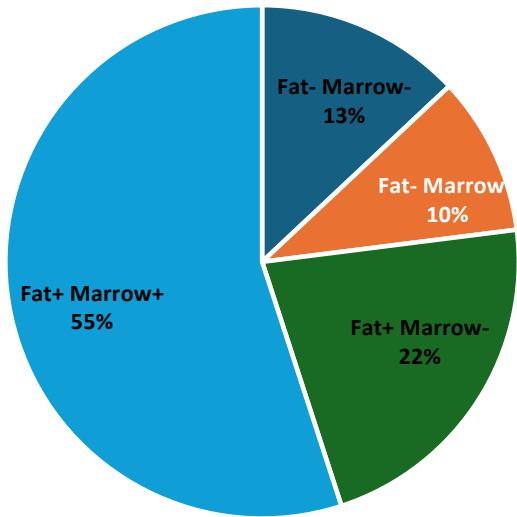
RUOLO DEL CARDIOLOGO



ALGORITMI DIAGNOSTICI
DIAGNOSI DIFFERENZIALE

| Amyloid Type | Precursor Protein | Clinical |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| AL or AH | Immunoglobulin (light or heavy chain) | Immunoglobulin amyloidosis (formerly known as primary). Can be systemic or localized amyloidosis; associated with clonal plasma cell disorder |
| AA | SAA | Secondary or familial Mediterranean fever; familial periodic fever syndromes associated with mutated tumor necrosis factor receptor |
| ATTR _{mut} | Transthyretin, mutants | Familial amyloidosis; most often heart and/or nerve |
| ATTR _{wt} | Transthyretin | Age-related (formerly known as senile) amyloidosis |
| AFib | Fibrinogen A- α chain, mutants | Familial renal amyloidosis (Ostertag amyloidosis) |
| A β _{2M} | β ₂ -Microglobulin | Dialysis-associated carpal tunnel syndrome |
| A β | A β PP | Alzheimer disease; localized form of amyloid |

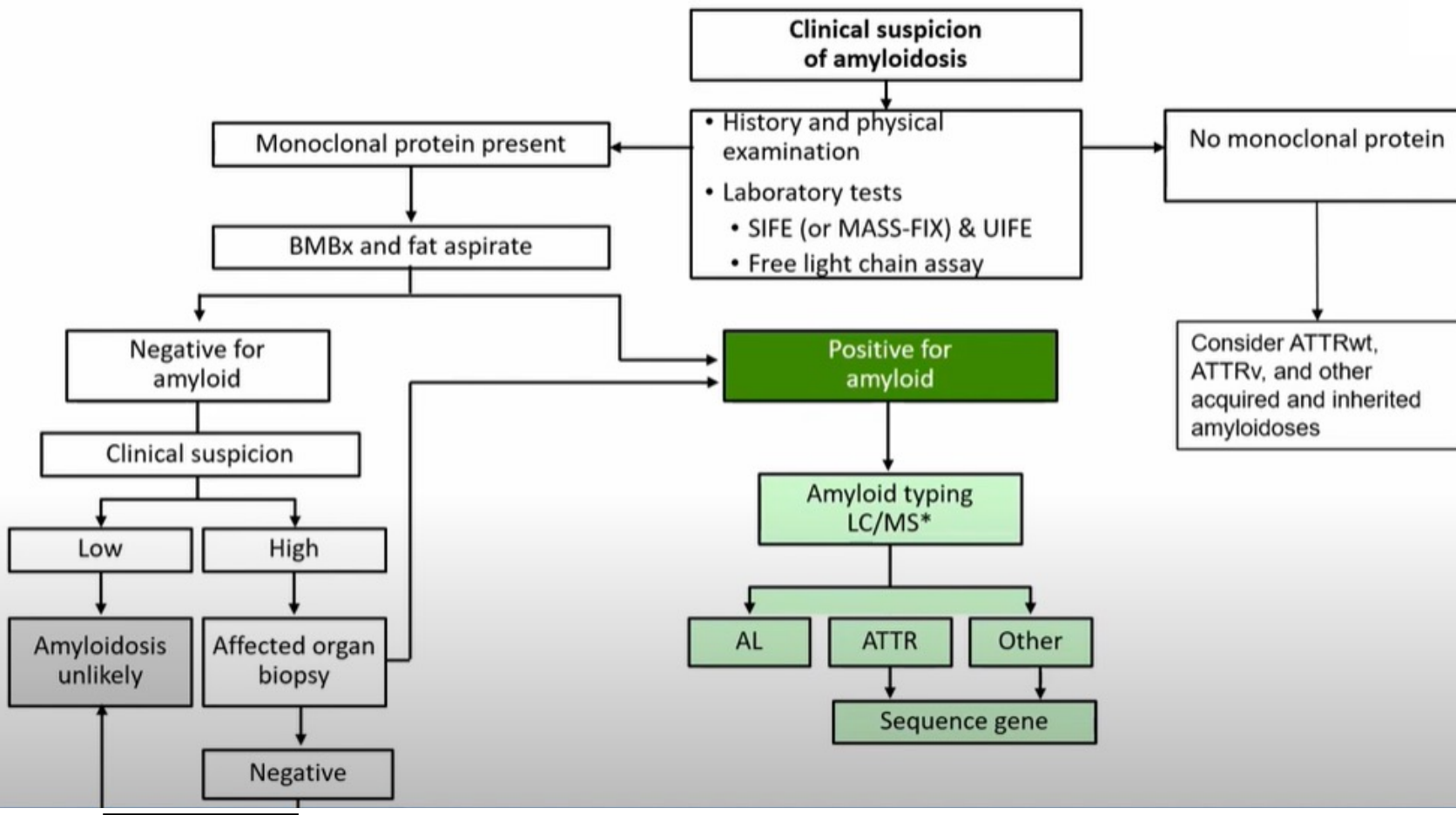
TIPIZZAZIONE AMILOIDOSI

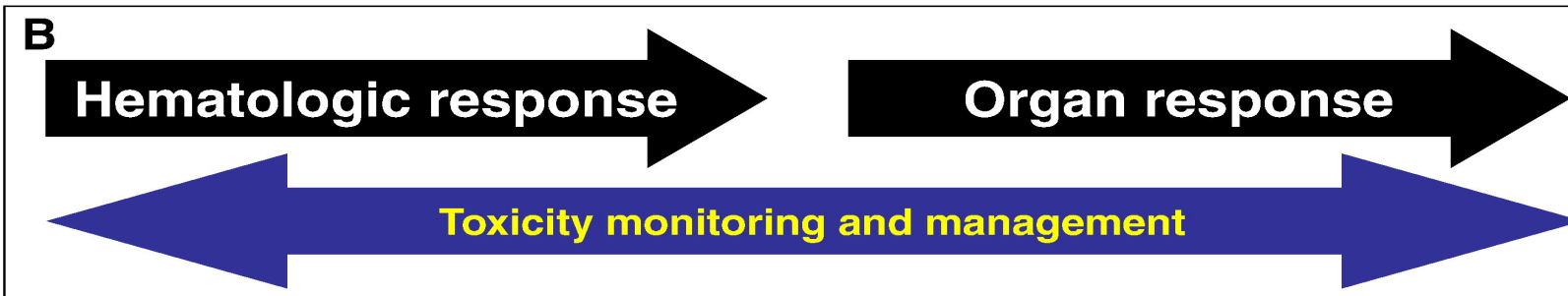
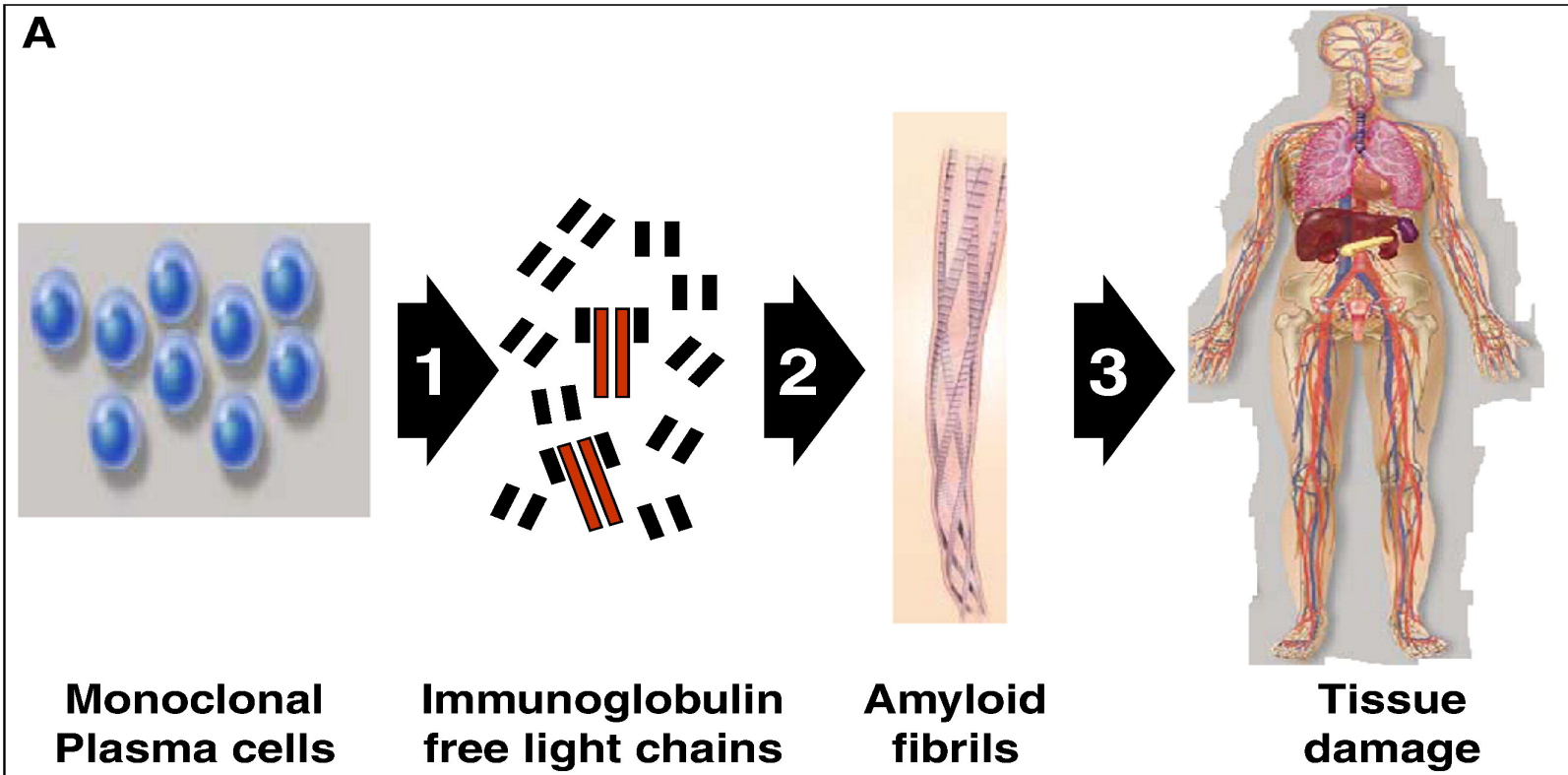


Fondazione IRCCS
Policlinico San Matteo

CENTRO AMILOIDOSI SISTEMICHE MALATTIE AD ALTA
COMPLESSITA'

AMYLOIDOSIS DIAGNOSTIC ALGORITHM





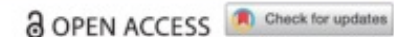
GUIDELINE ARTICLE








Guidelines for high dose chemotherapy and stem cell transplantation for systemic AL amyloidosis: EHA-ISA working group guidelines

Vaishali Sanchorawala^a , Mario Boccardo^b, Morie Gertz^c , Ute Hegenbart^d , Efstathios Kastiris^e, Heather Landau^f , Peter Mollee^g, Ashutosh Wechalekar^h and Giovanni Palladiniⁱ

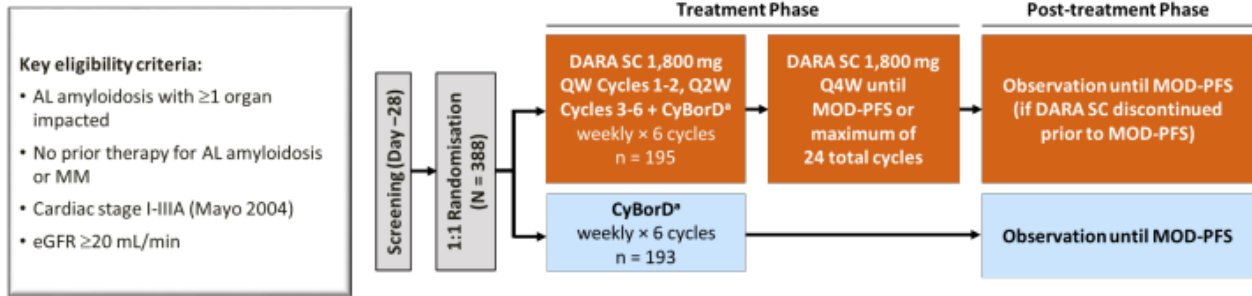
GUIDELINE ARTICLE



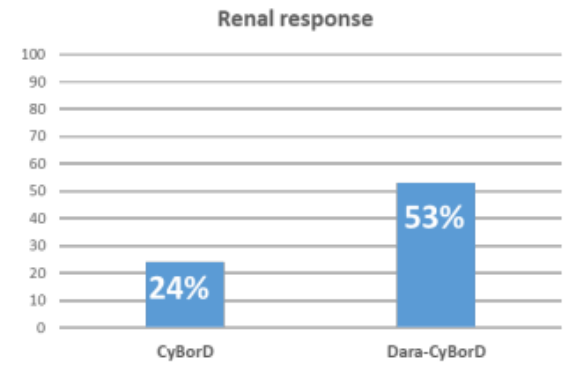
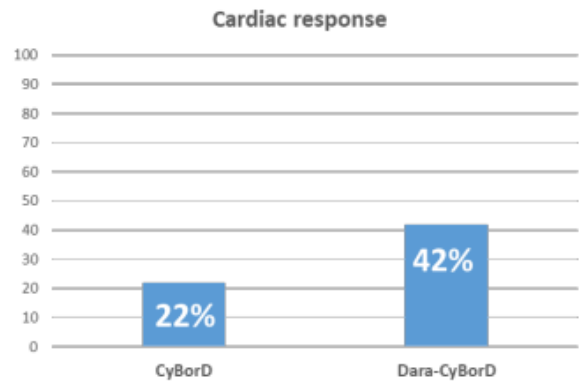
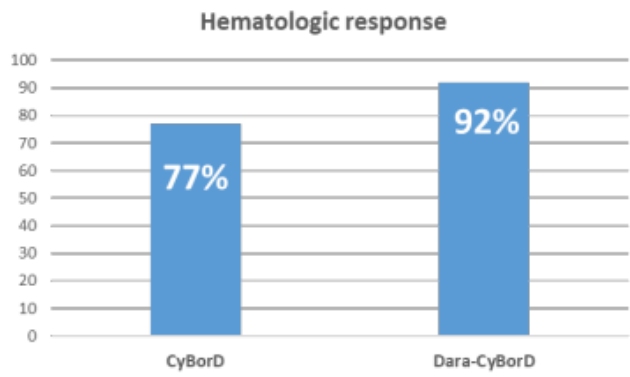
Guidelines for non-transplant chemotherapy for treatment of systemic AL amyloidosis: EHA-ISA working group

Ashutosh D. Wechalekar^a, M. Teresa Cibeira^b , Simon D. Gibbs^c, Arnaud Jaccard^d, Shaji Kumar^e , Giampaolo Merlini^f, Giovanni Palladini^f, Vaishali Sanchorawala^g , Stefan Schönland^h , Christopher Vennerⁱ, Mario Boccardo^j and Efstathios Kastiris^k 

ANDROMEDA: a randomized, open-label, active-controlled, phase 3 study of DARA SC plus CyBorD vs CyBorD alone in newly diagnosed AL amyloidosis



- Stratification criteria:**
- Cardiac stage (I vs II vs IIIa)
 - Transplant typically offered in local country (yes vs no)
 - Creatinine clearance (≥ 60 mL/min vs < 60 mL/min)



Kastritis, et al. NEJM 2021

Treatment selection in AL amyloidosis

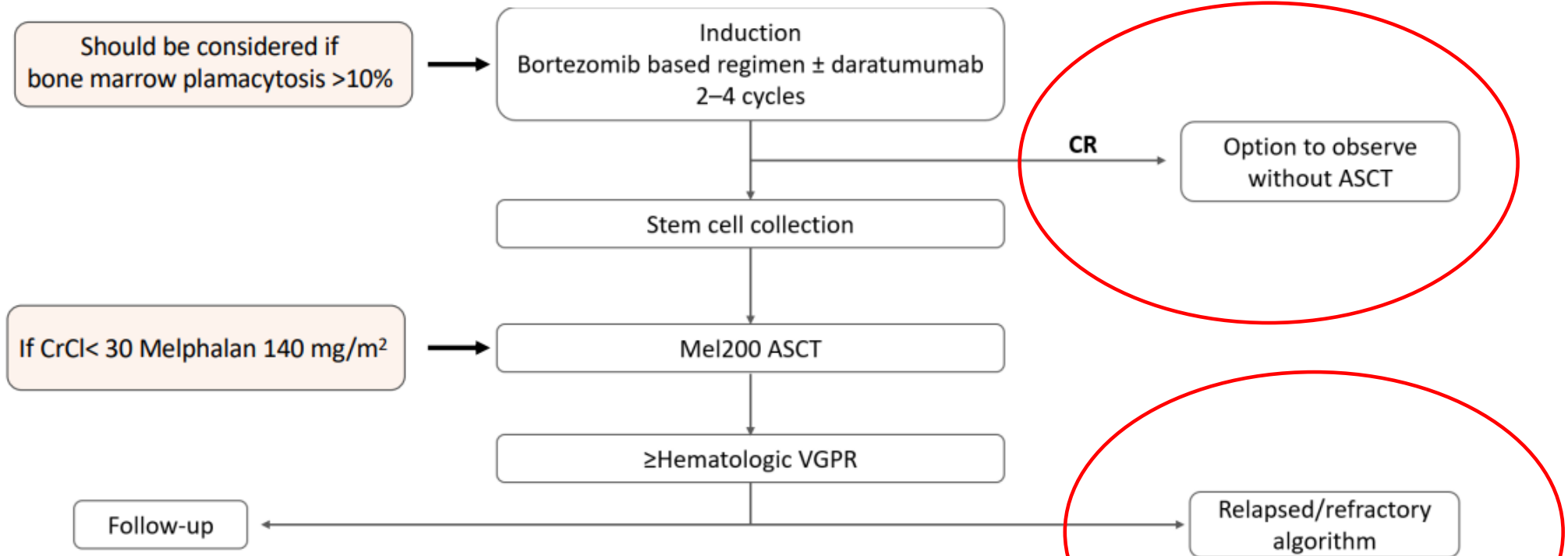
1. Assess eligibility for ASCT

ISA/EHA guidelines for ASCT eligible patients: eligibility criteria

| Clinical evaluation | Inclusion criteria | Exclusion criteria |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Age | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≤65 years (patients aged 66-69 years can be considered at referral centers after careful multidisciplinary discussion). | - |
| Performance status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance status (ECOG) 0-2 (unless caused by peripheral neuropathy). | - |
| Blood pressure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supine systolic blood pressure ≥90 mmHg | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orthostatic hypotension refractory to medical therapy. |
| Heart assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYHA class I or II (if heart involvement is present). Ejection fraction by echocardiography ≥40%. Cardiac stage I or II (cardiac stage III patients can be considered at referral centers after careful multidisciplinary discussion). NT-proBNP <5000 ng/L. Troponin I <100 ng/L or troponin T <60 ng/L or hs-troponin T <75 ng/L | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptomatic and/or medically refractory ventricular and atrial arrhythmias. Uncompensated heart failure. |
| Liver assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct bilirubin <2 mg/dL | - |
| Kidney assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eGFR >50 mL/min per 1.73 m² (patients whose eGFR is between 50 and 30 mL/min can be considered at referral centers after careful multidisciplinary discussion). Patients on chronic and stable schedule of dialysis should not be excluded. | - |
| Respiratory function | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxygen saturation ≥95% on room air. DLCO >50%. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptomatic and/or medically refractory pleural effusions. |
| Hemorrhagic risk assessment | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factor X deficiency with factor X level of <25% or/and evidence of active bleeding. Extensive GI involvement with evidence of active GI bleeding or risk of bleeding. |

Sanchorawala, et al. Amyloid 2022

ISA/EHA guidelines for ASCT eligible patients

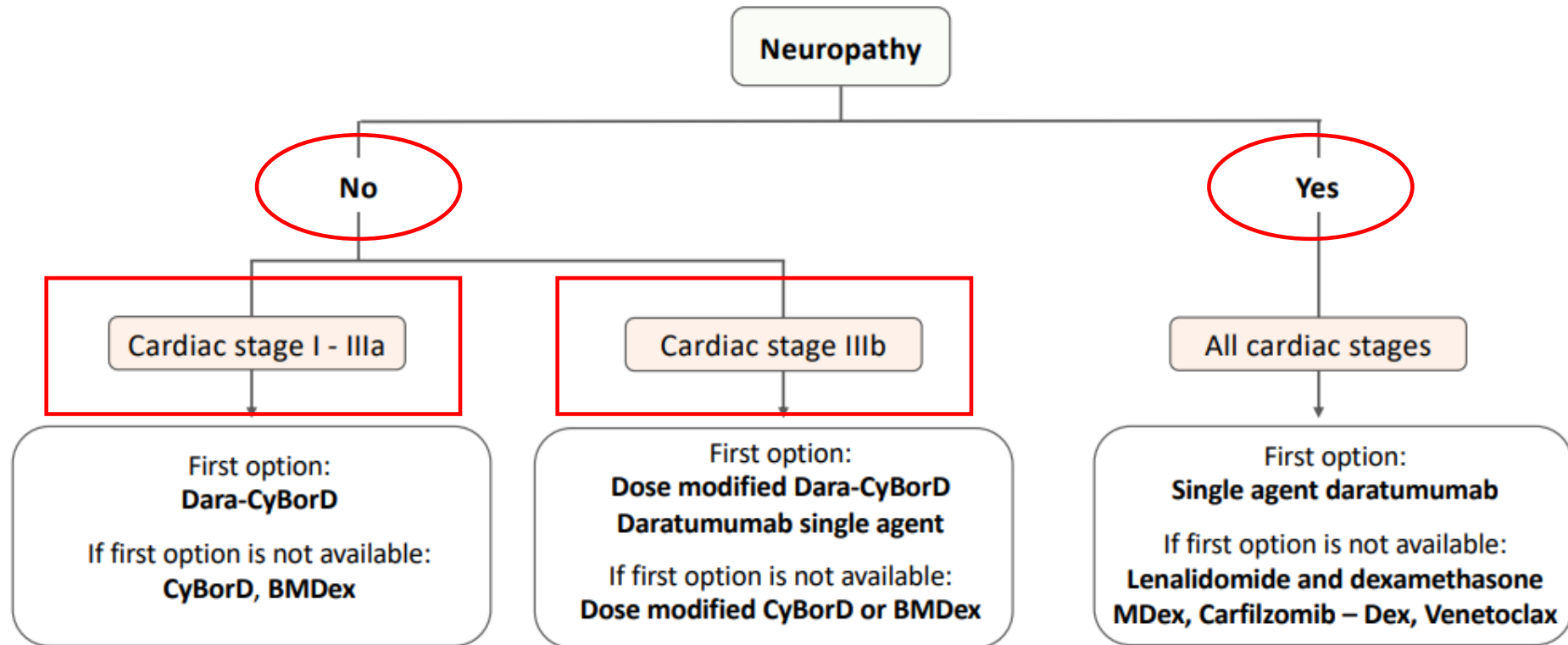


Treatment selection in AL amyloidosis

1. Assess eligibility for ASCT

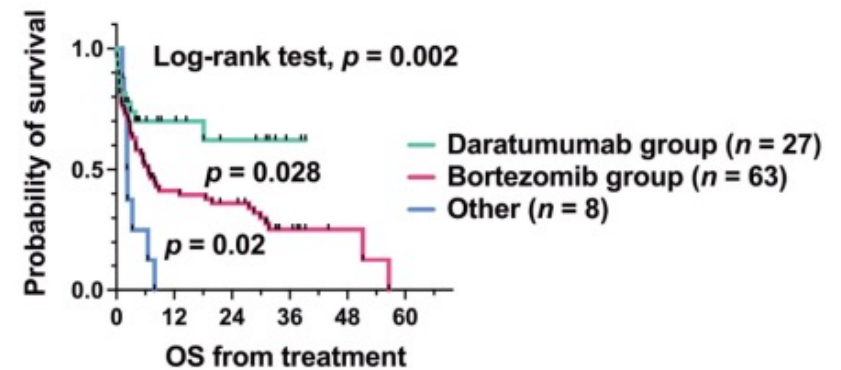
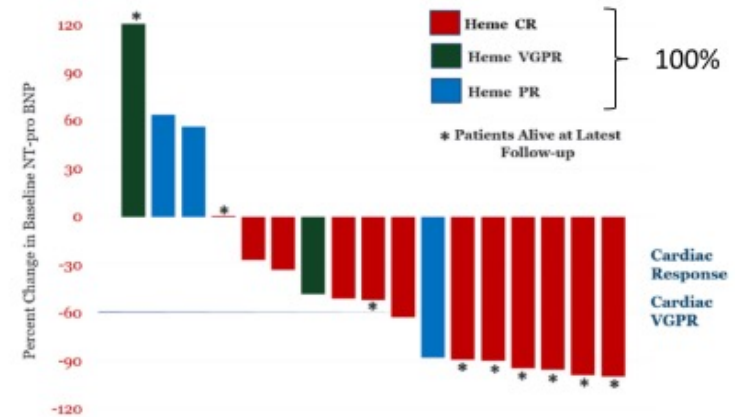
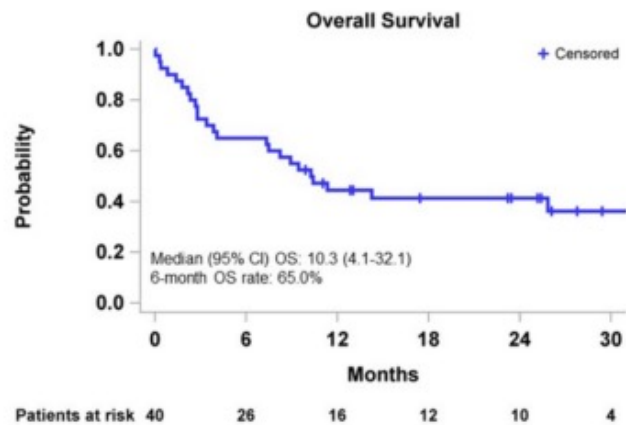
2. Assess specific comorbidities in subjects who are not transplant candidates

ISA/EHA guidelines for non-transplant chemotherapy



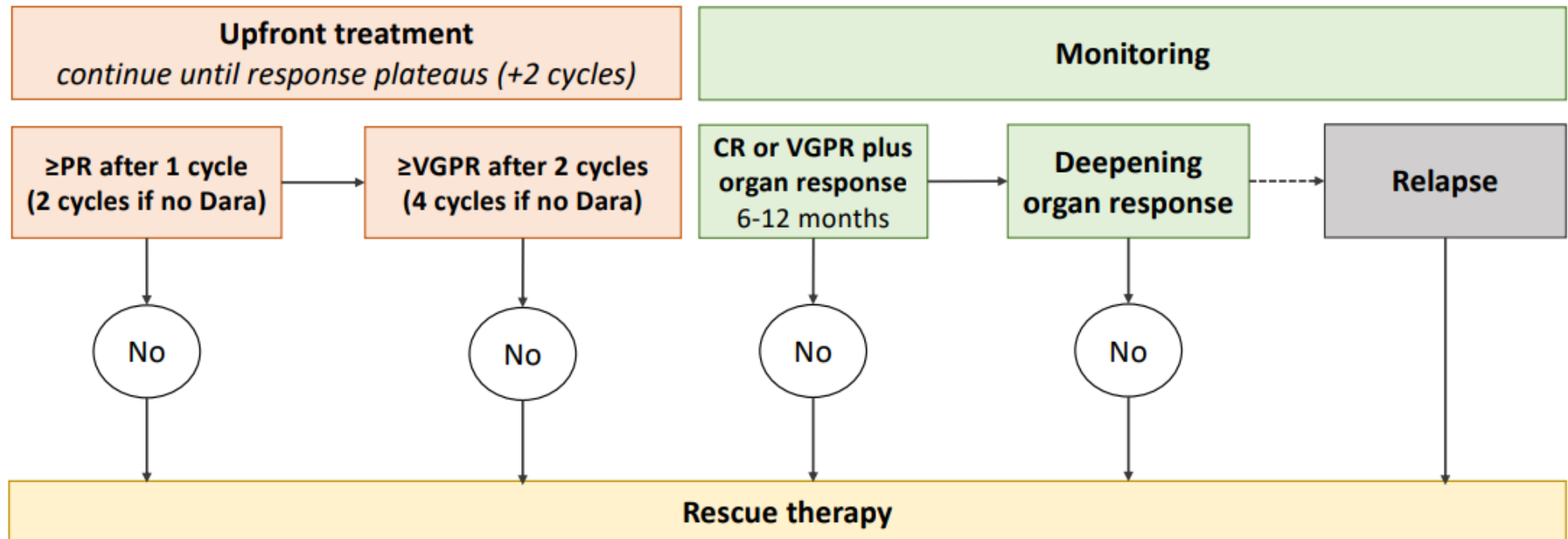
Daratumumab combinations in stage IIIb patients

Figure. Overall Survival



In high-risk (stage 3B) AL amyloidosis pts, dara monotherapy induced early and profound hematologic responses over 6 months with 77.5% of pts achieving more than PR and 50% VGPR/CR, and cardiac responses were seen in 27.5% of pts.

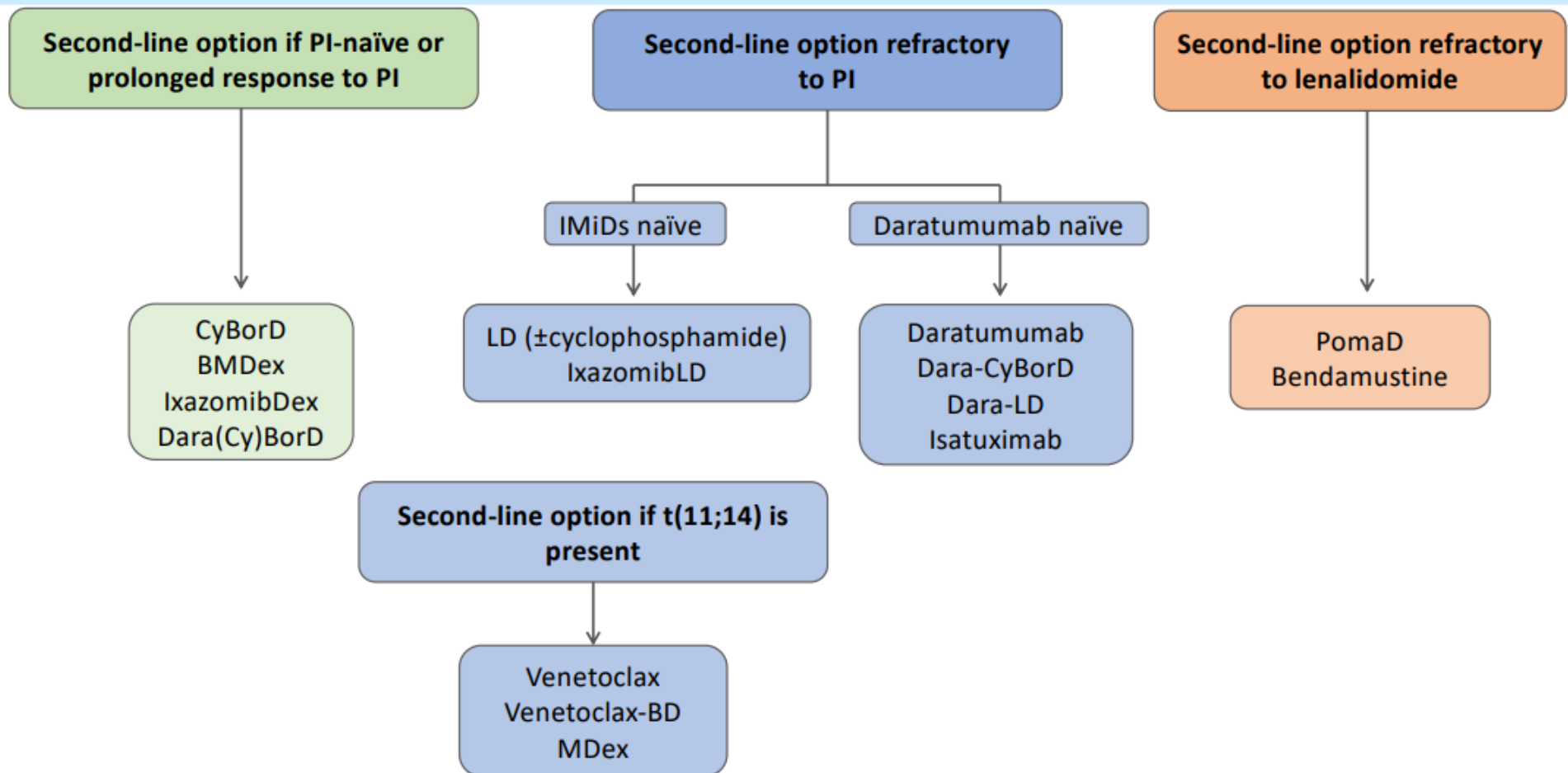
Tentative monitoring schedule during (and after) treatment



CR, complete response; dara, daratumumab; PR, partial response; VGPR, very good response

Adapted from Palladini & Milani. *Curr Opin Oncol* 2022

ISA/EHA guidelines for RR treatment



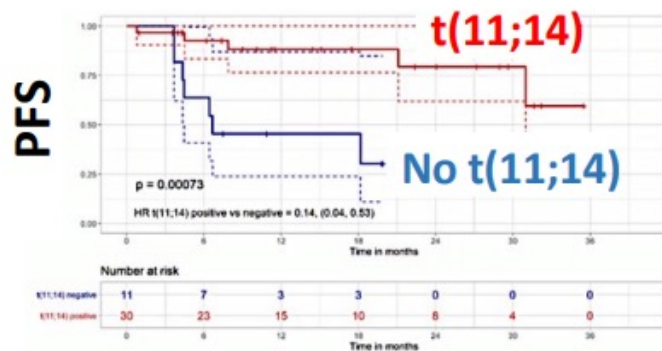
BD, bortezomib, dexamethasone; BMDex, bortezomib, melphalan, dexamethasone; CyBorD, cyclophosphamide, bortezomib, dexamethasone; Dara, daratumumab; IMiDs, immunomodulatory drugs; PI, proteasome inhibitor; PomaD, pomalidomide, dexamethasone

Wechalekar et al. *Amyloid* 2022;1-15

Novel anti plasma cell agents in AL

Venetoclax in patients with t(11;14)

- VGPR/CR: 78%
- Effective after daratumumab

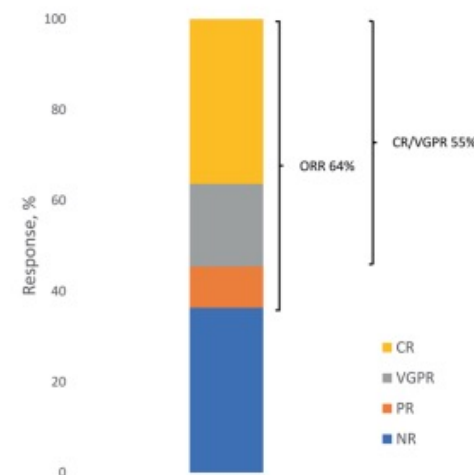


Premkumar, et al. Blood Cancer J 2021

- The overall hematologic response rate was 88%, 35% achieved a CR, and 35% achieved VGPR.

Lebel et al. Cancer 2023

Belantamab mafodotin



Khwaja et al. Blood Cancer J 2022

- The overall response rate was 72.7% (8 pts; VGPR: 3 pts and PR: 5 pts).
- Four (36.4%) pts had ≥ 1 SAE, including 2 (18.2%) pts with a belamaf-related grade 2 and 4 visual impairment (1 [9.1%] pt each).

Kastritis et al. EHA2023 abstract

Take home messages....

Management dell'Amiloidosi AL: dove siamo

Bio-marcatori sensibili che permettono una diagnosi precoce, una proposta terapeutica risk-adapted e un monitoraggio della risposta alla terapia

CY-Bor-D è il trattamento standard per la grande maggioranza dei pazienti

Molto rimane da fare.....

- Diagnosi precoce: programmi di screening-formazione-divulgazione
- Definire uno standard of care per i pazienti ad alto rischio
- Definire e validare criteri di progressione e recidiva di malattia
- Migliorare la tecnologia per la valutazione della risposta (MRD)
- Nuovi target terapeutici (Stabilizzatori delle fibrille, anticorpi anti

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE!



Clinica Ematologica

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Staff medico

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Antonia Cagnetta
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Paola Minetto
Andrea Todiere
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Giulia Giorgetti
Isabella Traverso

