



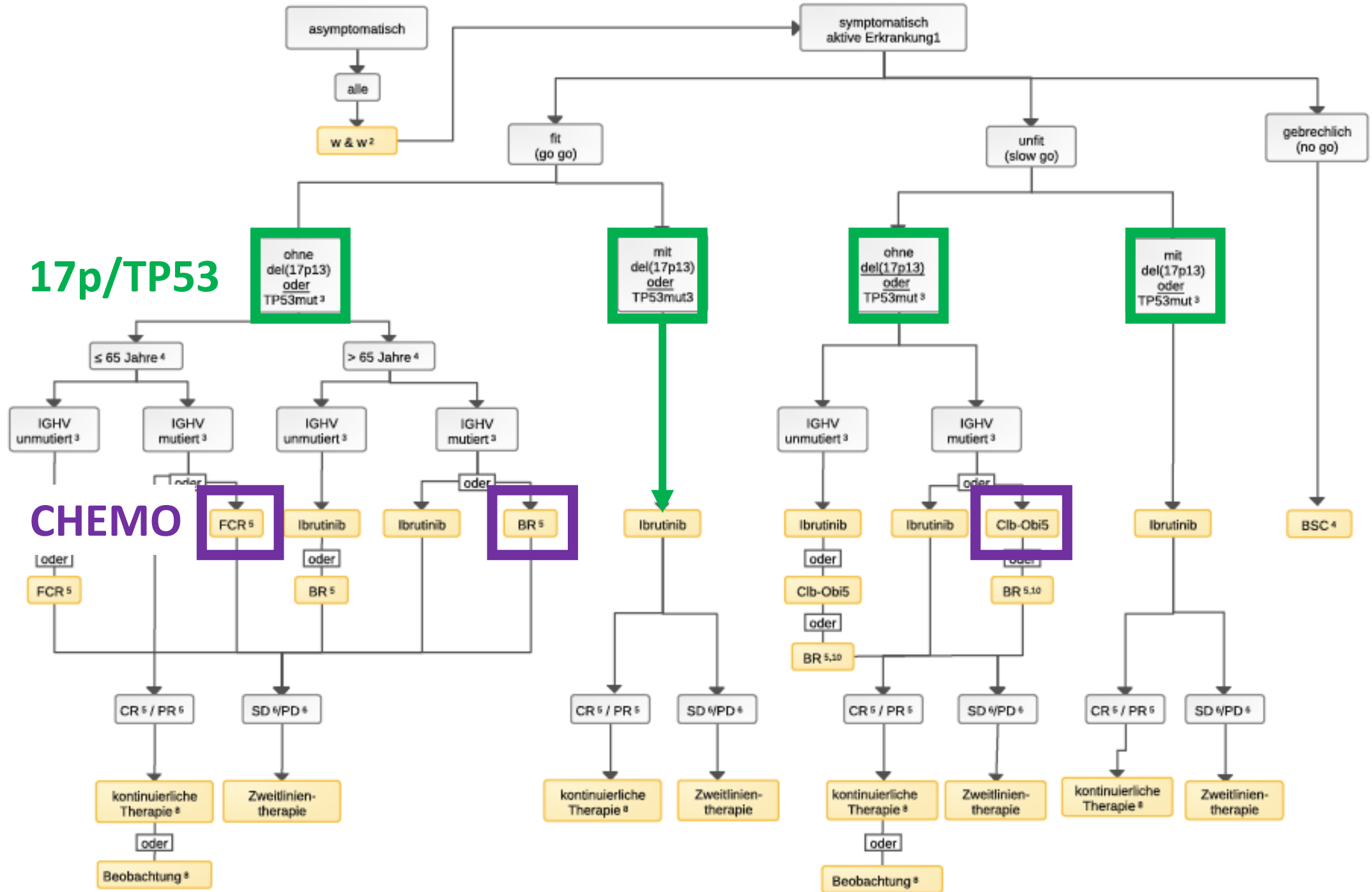
UNIVERSITÄTS
KLINIKUM
HEIDELBERG



Patienten Tag 16.02.2020

Therapie der CLL

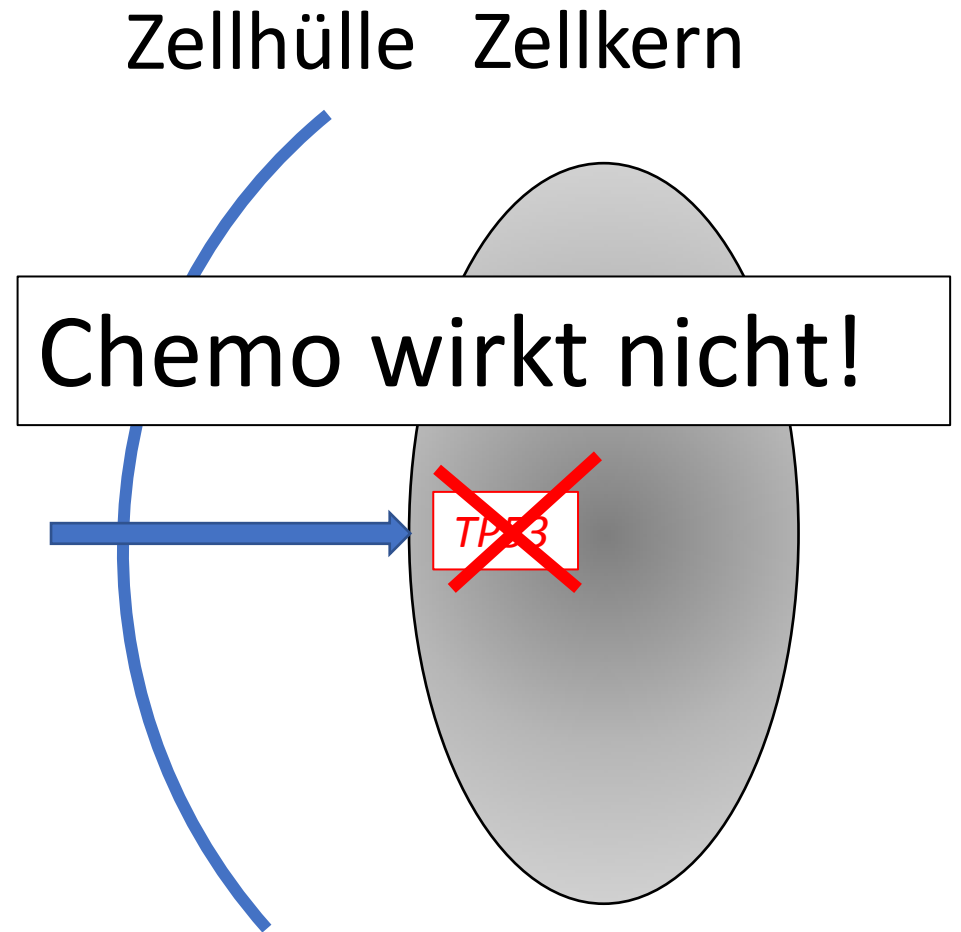
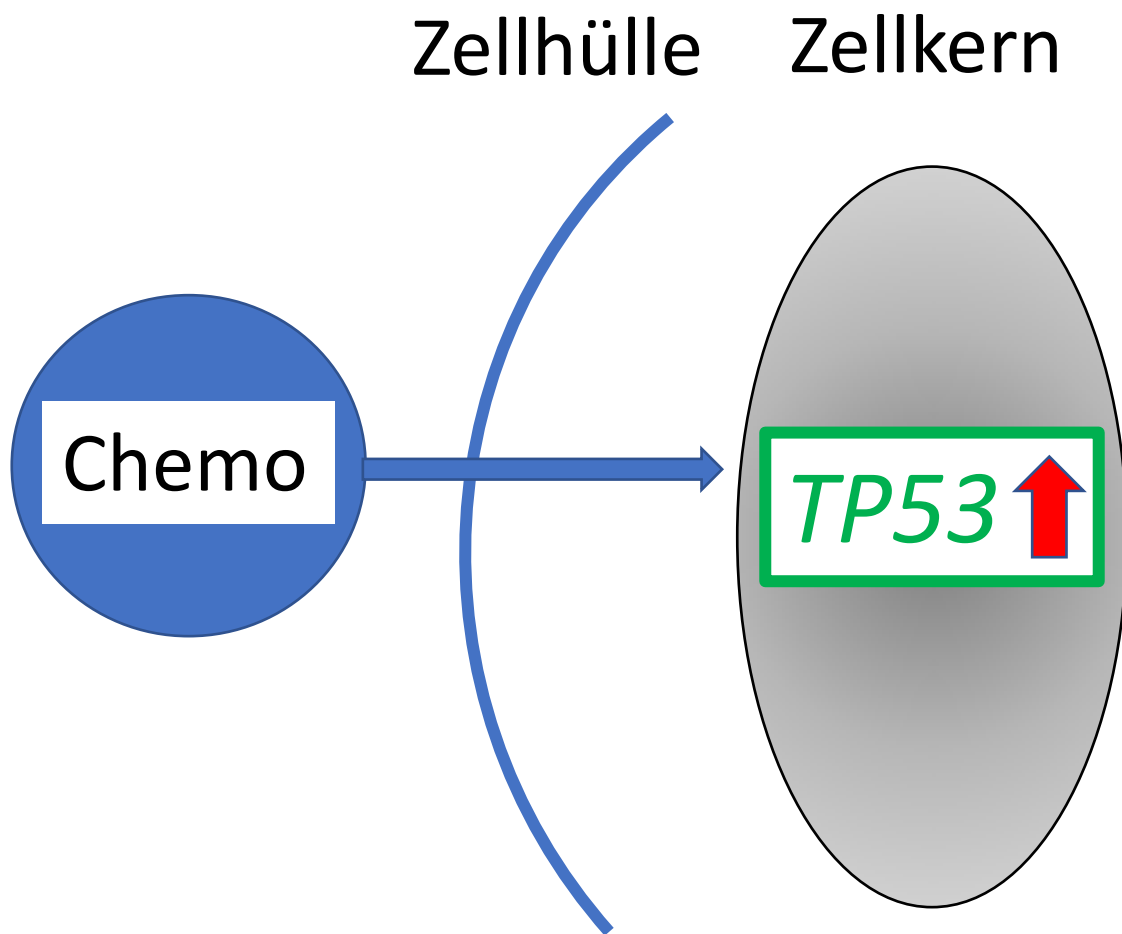
Sascha Dietrich

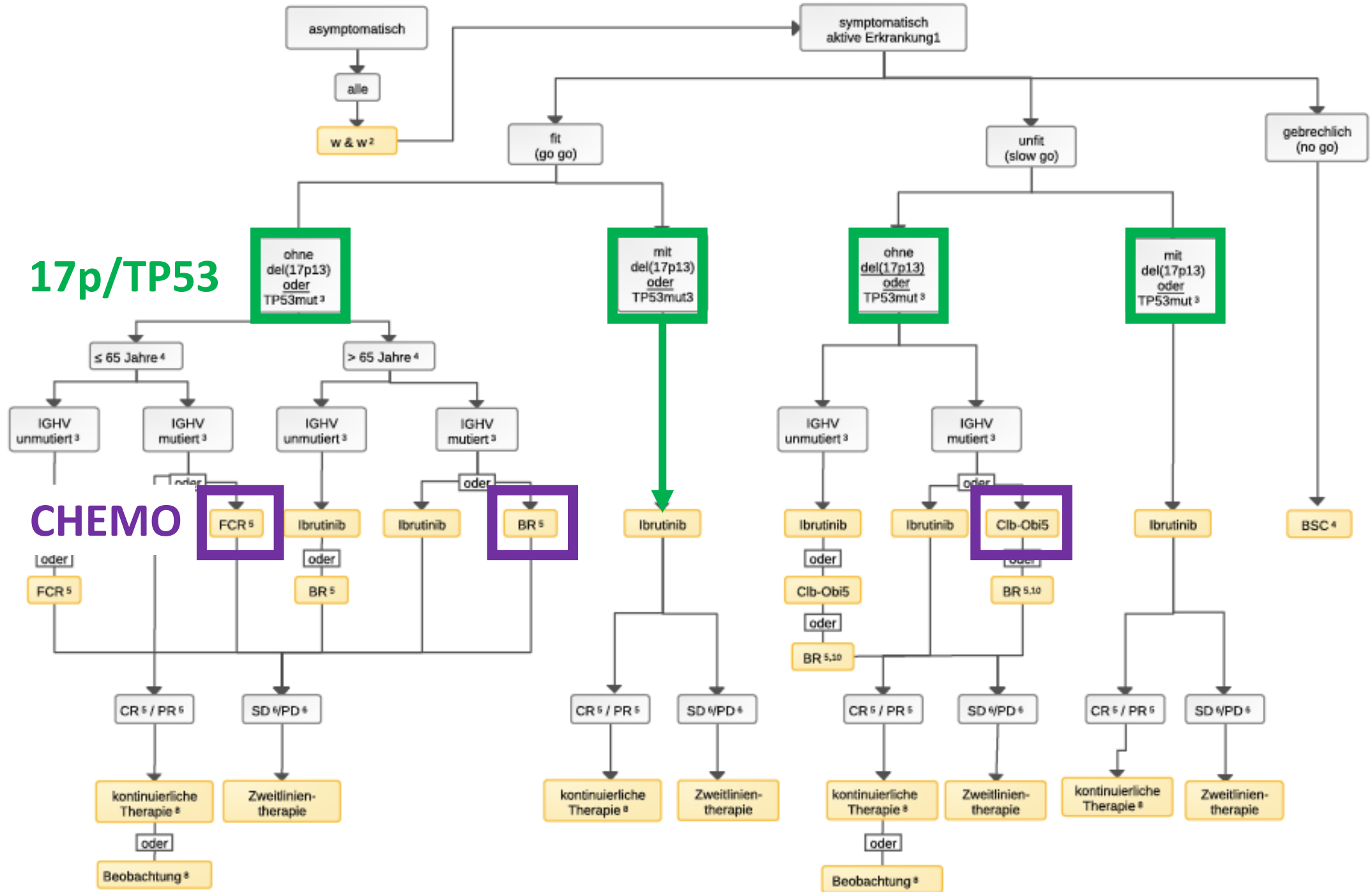


17p/TP53

CHEMO

Deletion 17p/ TP53

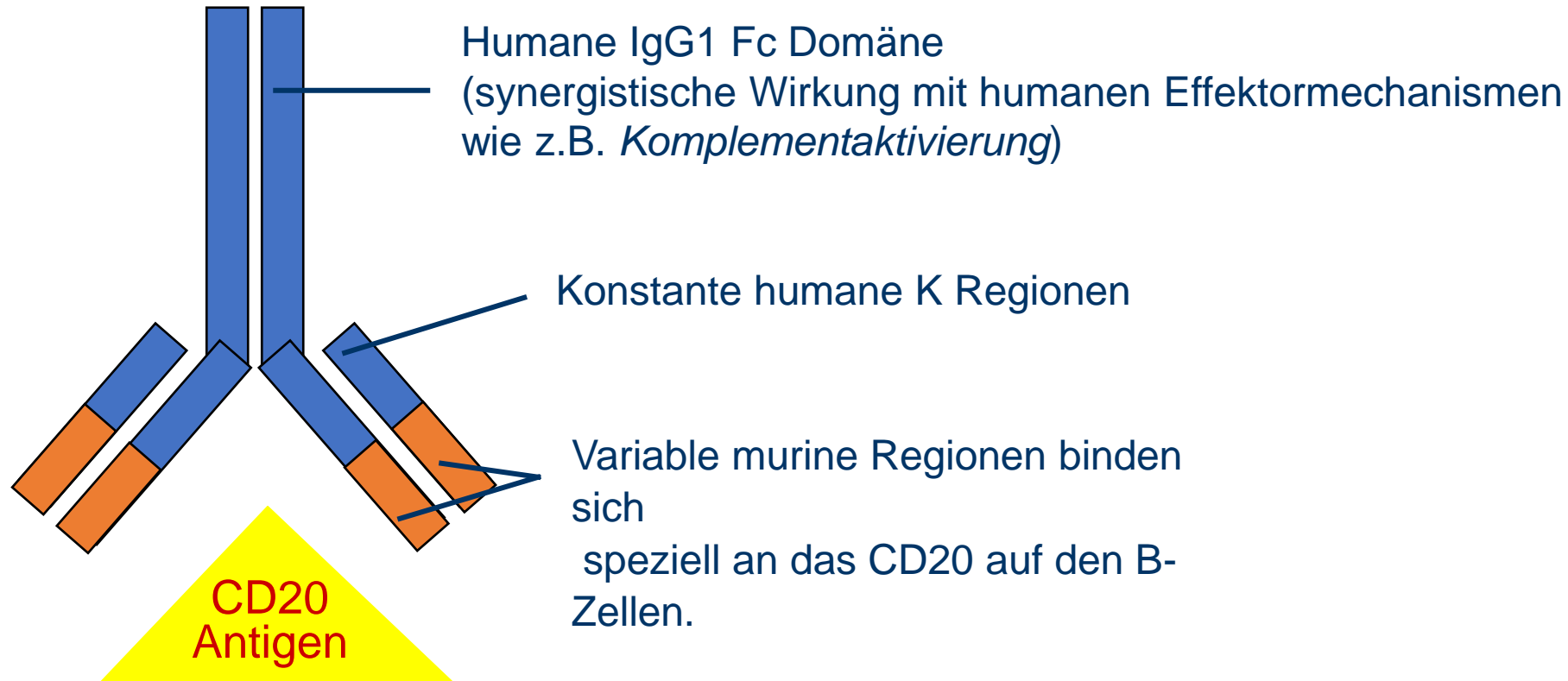




17p/TP53

CHEMO

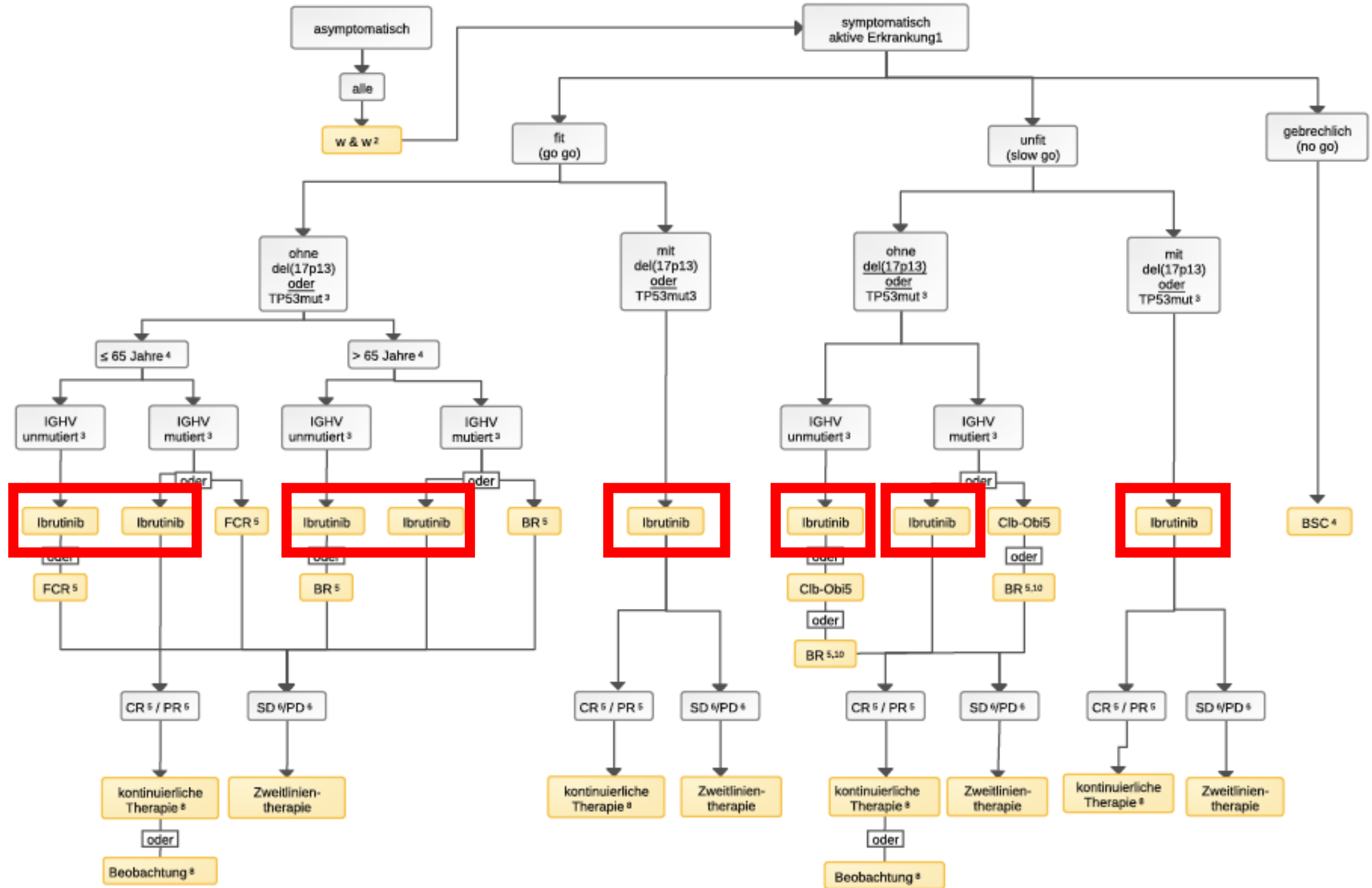
Anti-CD20-Antikörper (Rituximab, Obinutuzomab)



1. Therapie nach dem „Schlüssel - Schloss-Prinzip“
2. Vorteil der Chimäre: Keine Immunisierung

Chemotherapie + Antikörper

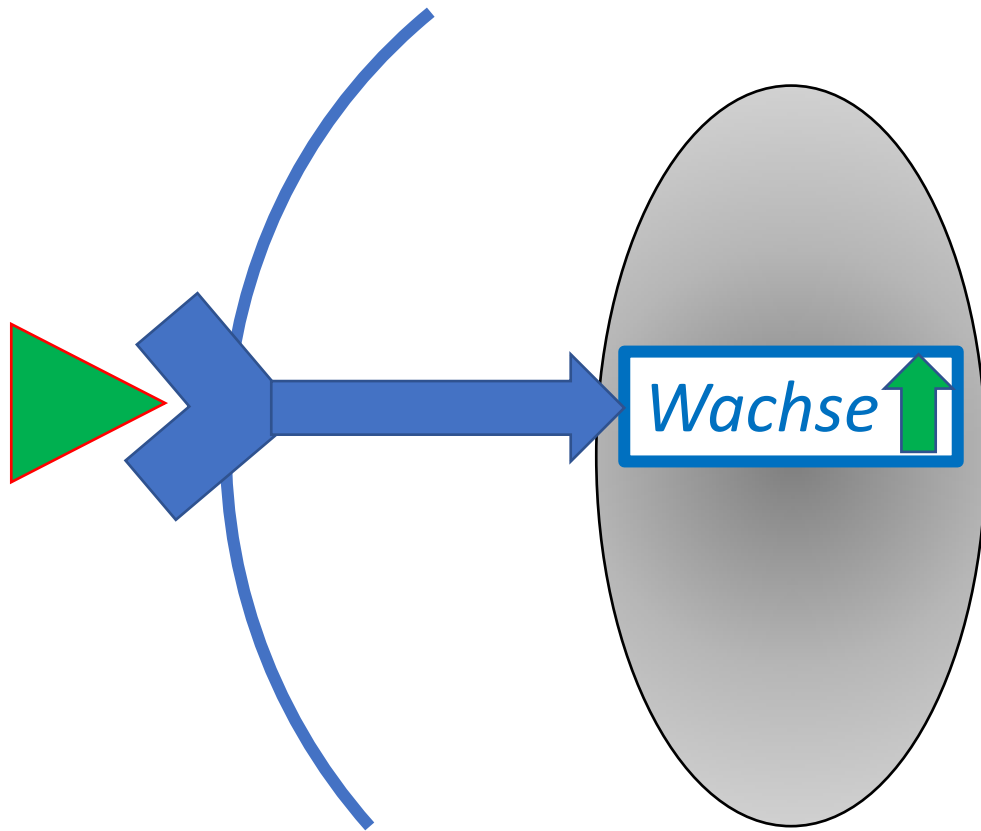
- Fludarabin – Cyclophosphamid – Rituximab (FCR) -> **INTENSIV**
- Bendamustin – Rituximab -> **Mittel INTENSIV**
- Chlorambucil - Obinutuzomab -> **Leicht**



IGHV

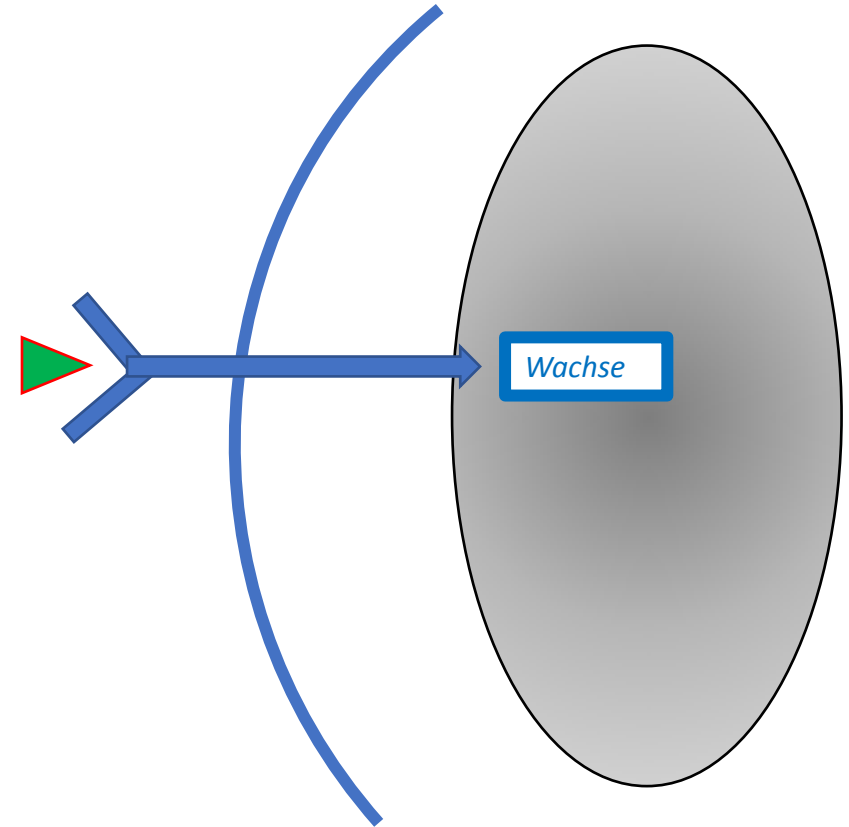
IGHV **un**mutiert

Zellhülle Zellkern



IGHV **mutiert**

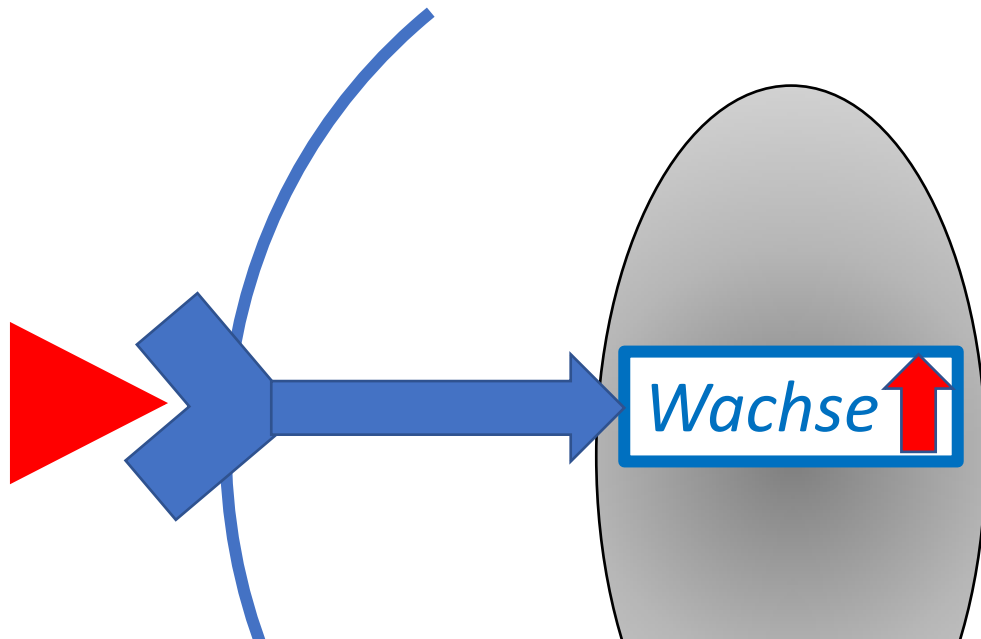
Zellhülle Zellkern



IGHV

IGHV **un**mutiert

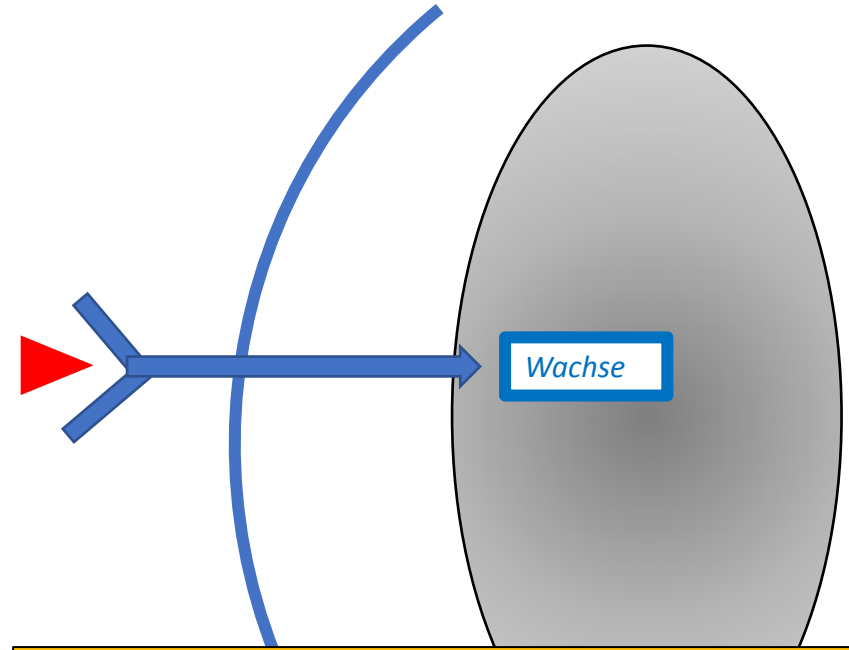
Zellhülle Zellkern



Wächst schnell

IGHV **mutiert**

Zellhülle Zellkern



Wächst langsam

B-Zell Rezeptor

Ibrutinib

IGHV **un**mutiert

IGHV **mutiert**

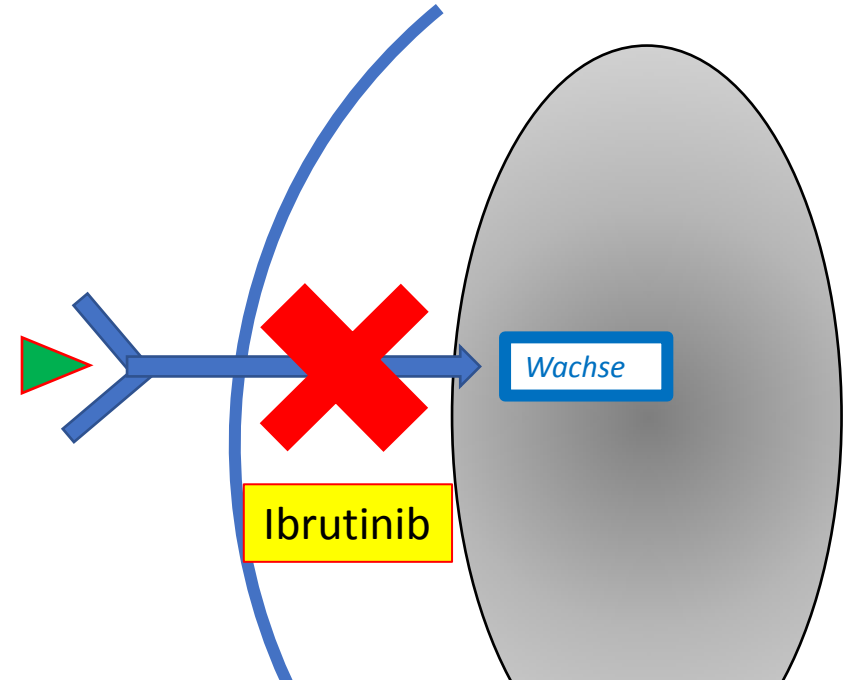
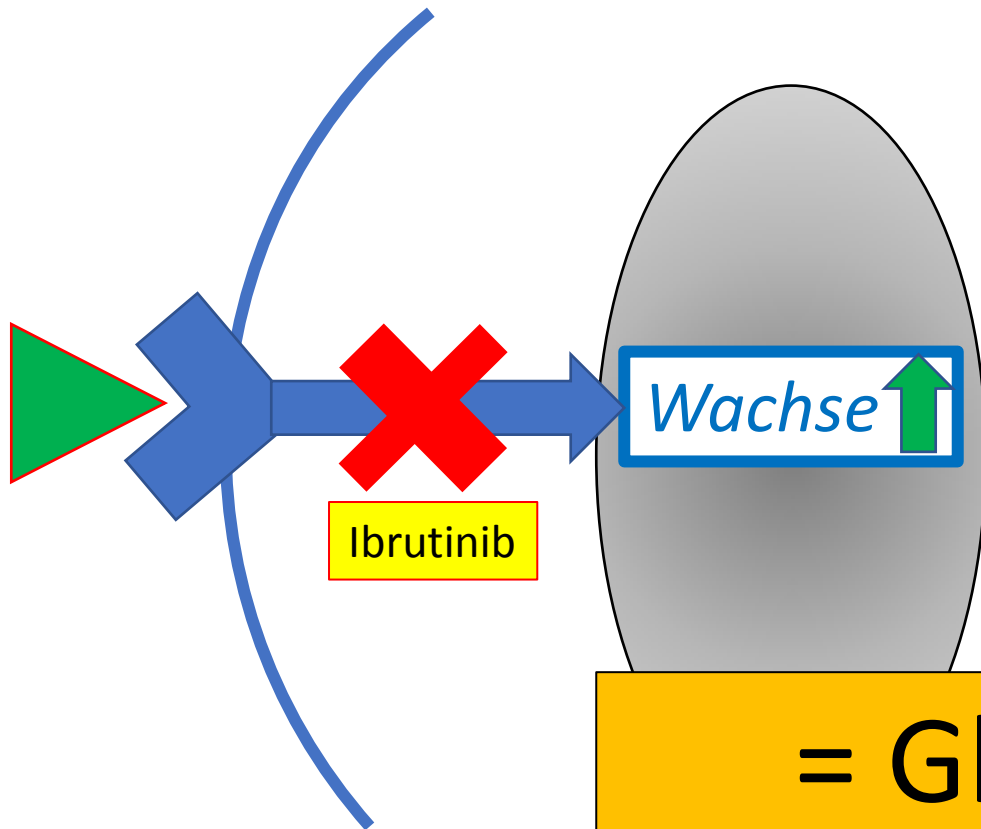
Zellhülle

Zellkern

Zellhülle

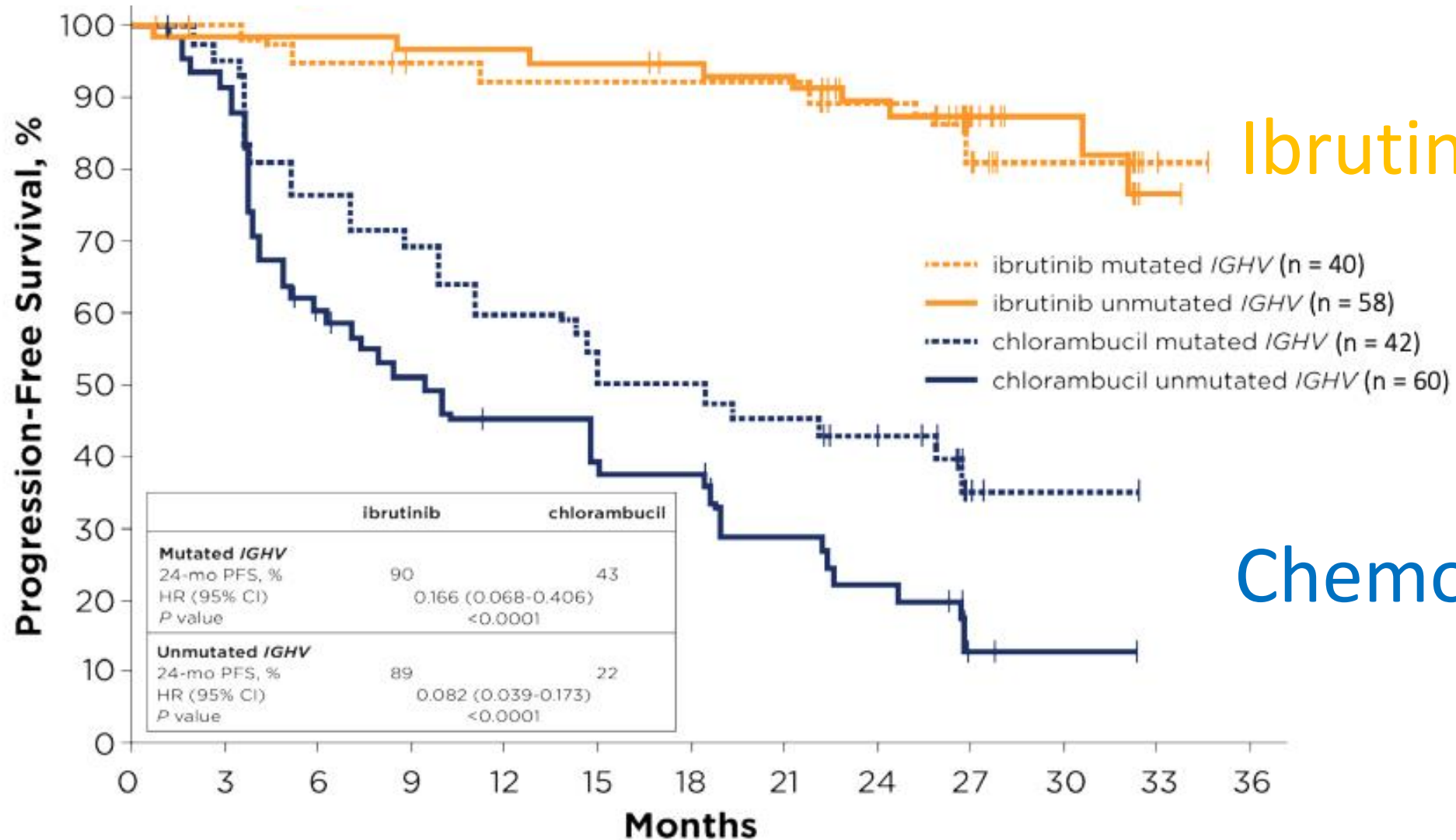
Zellkern

B-Zell Rezeptor



= Gleiche Prognose =

Resonate Studie

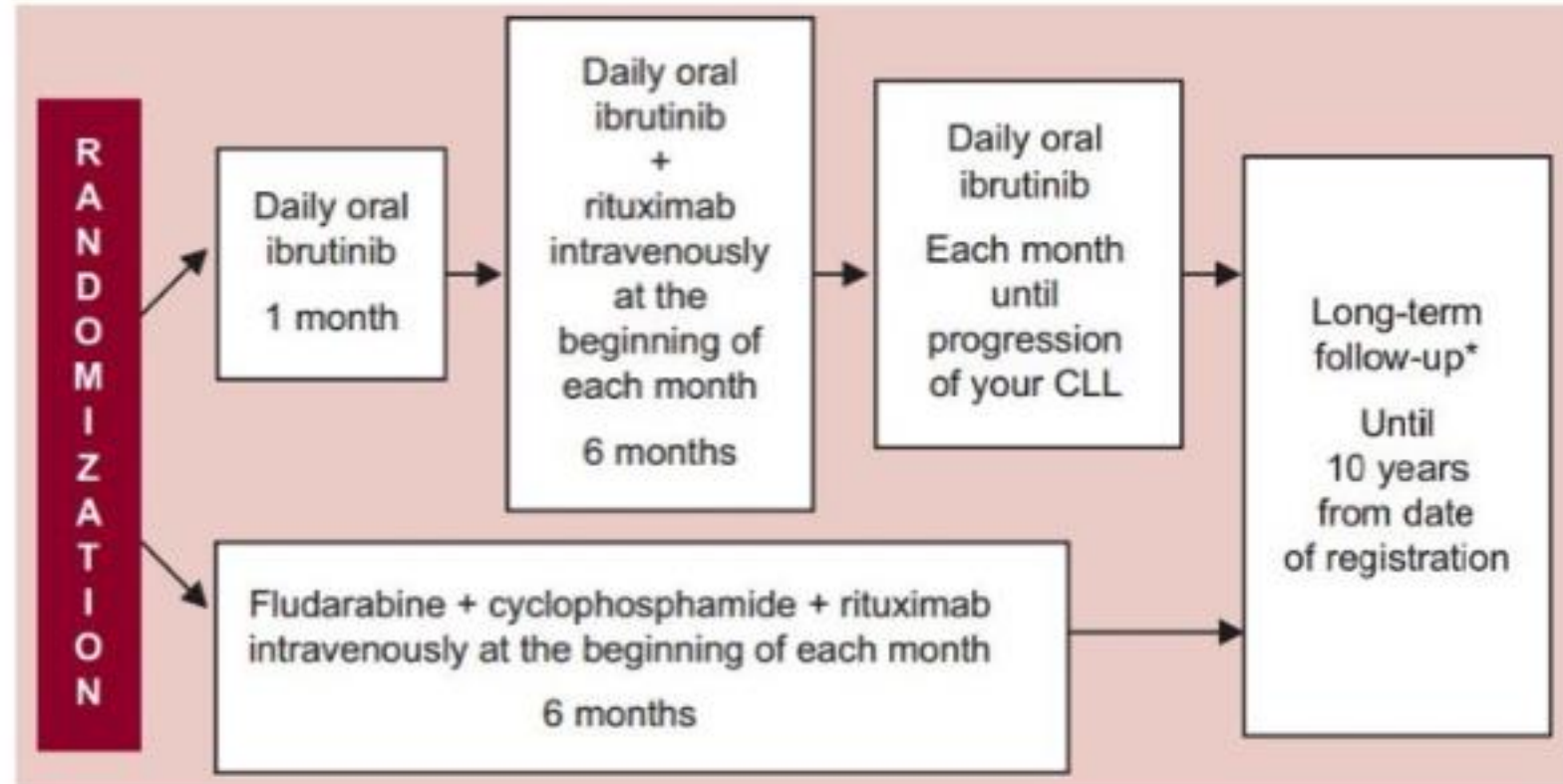


Ist Ibrutinib besser als
R-Chemo ???

ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group (E1912)

Patienten:

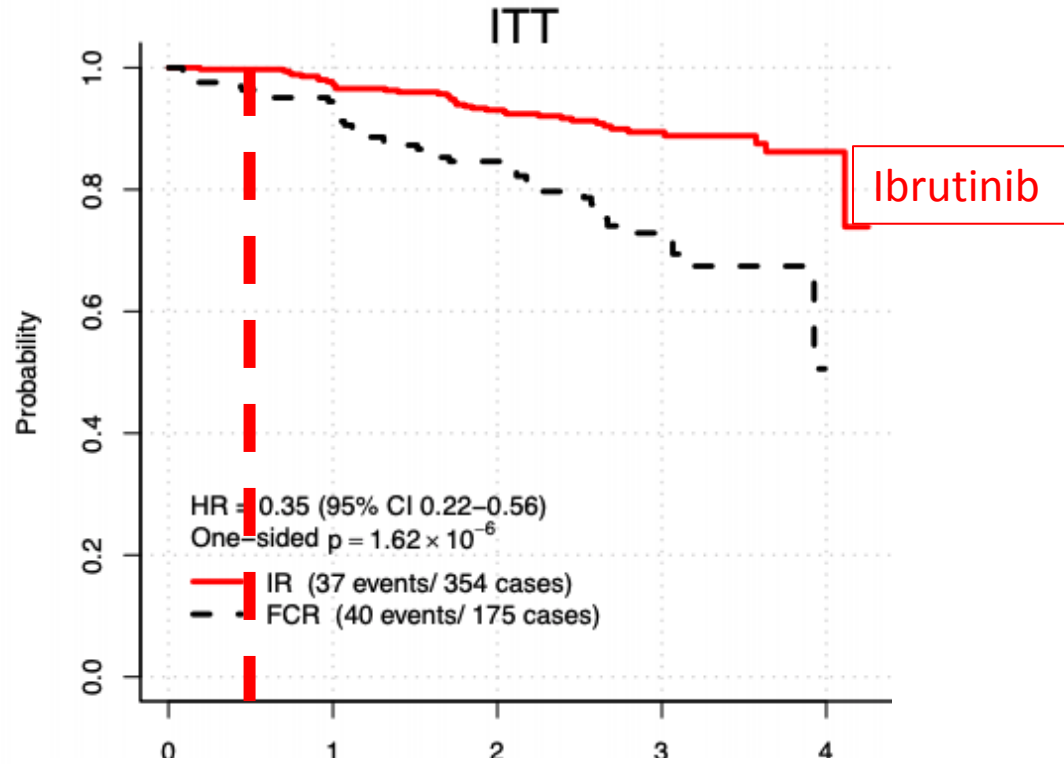
- unbehandelt
- ≤ 70 Jahre
- behandlungsbedürftig
- fit für FCR-Therapie
- keine del(17p) (FISH)
- keine Grad 3/4 Herzinsuffizienz
- Kein Warfarin/ andere Vitamin K-Antagonisten



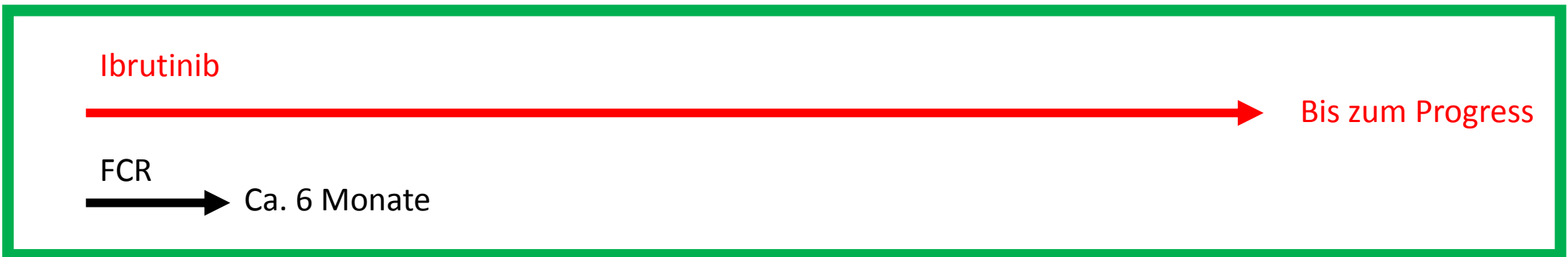
Primärer Endpunkt: PFS
Sekundärer Endpunkt: OS

Geplante Interim-Analyse für PFS und OS ca. 24-27 Monate nach Ende der Rekrutierung

ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group (E1912)

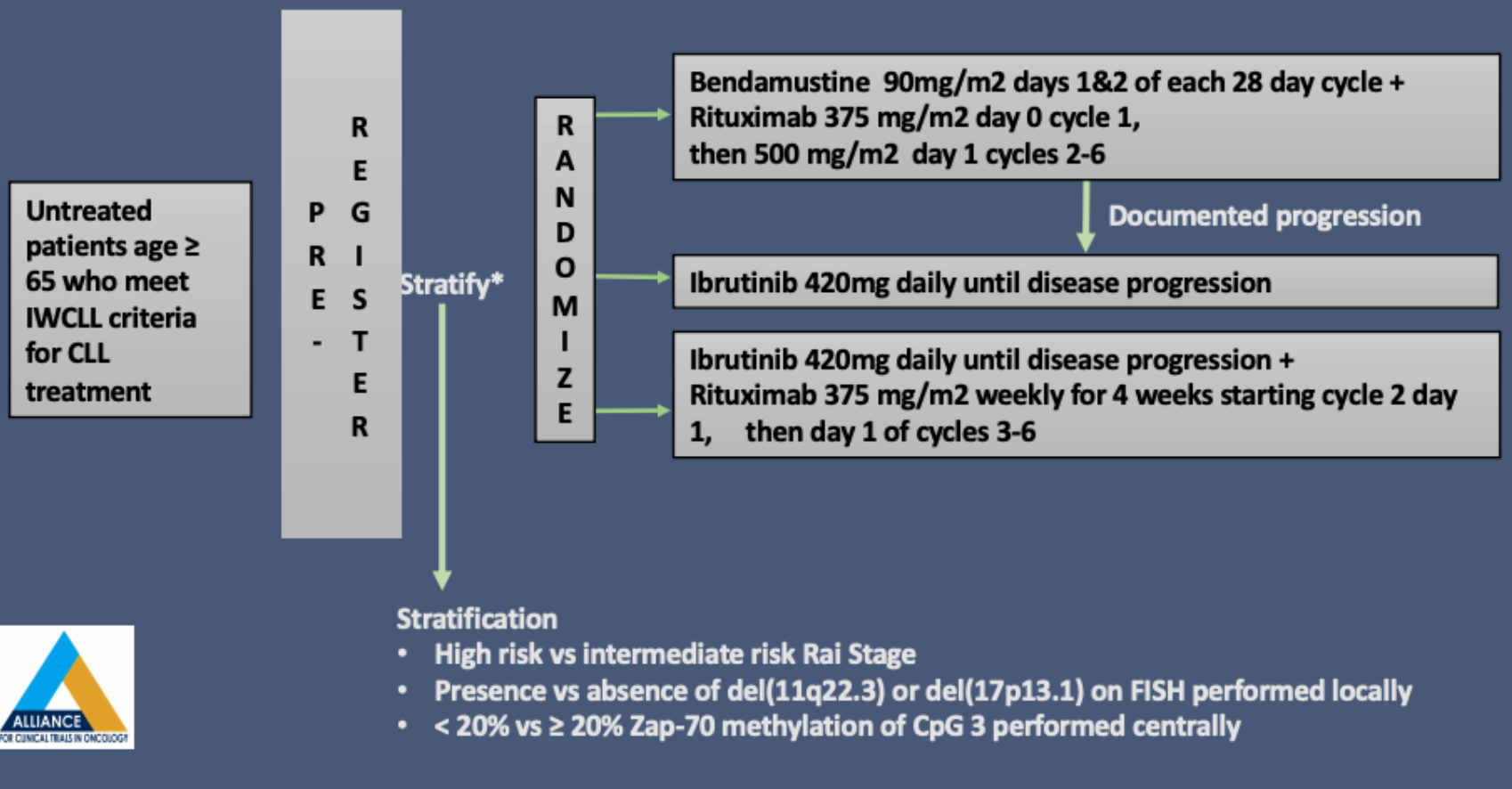


PFS = Zeit bis zum Rückfall/ Tod



American Intergroup Study A041202

Schema



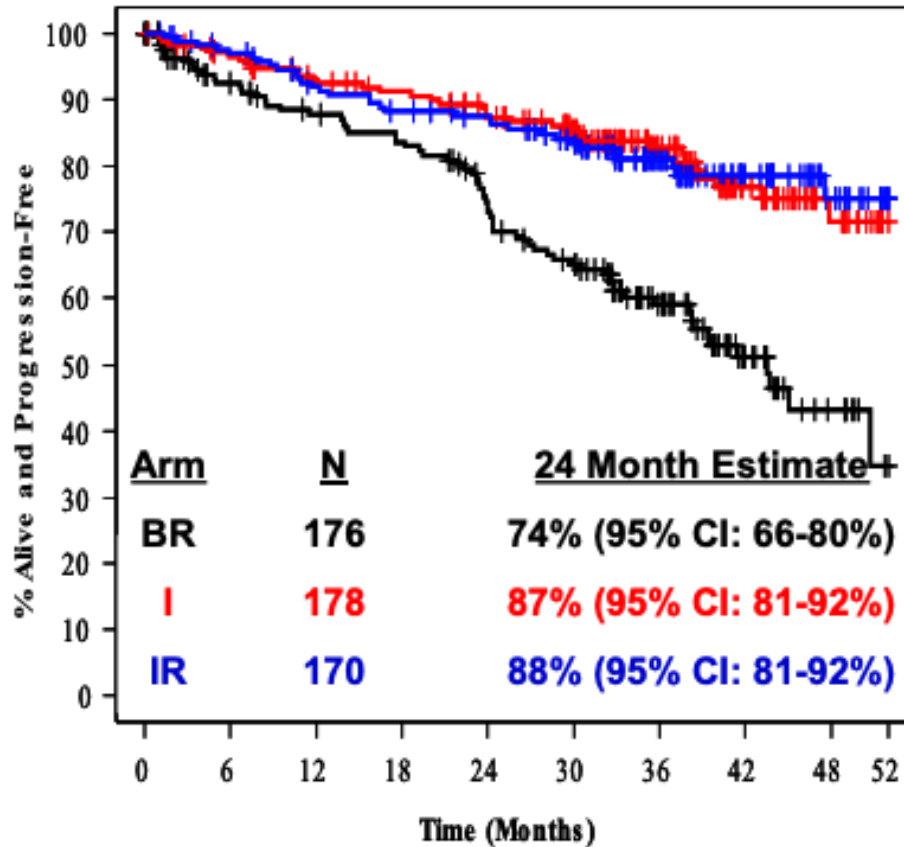
American Intergroup Study A041202

PFS

=

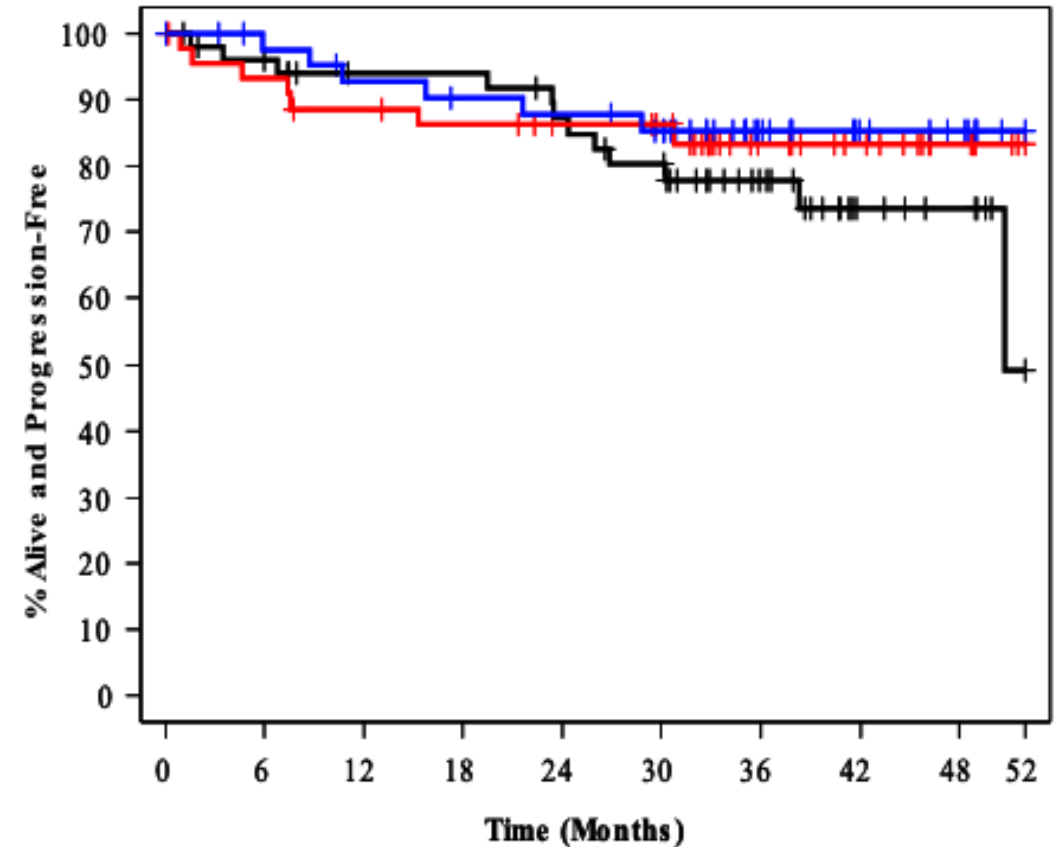
Zeit bis zum
Rückfall/
Tod

PFS alle Patienten



	Patients-at-Risk									
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	52
Arm A (BR)	176	140	129	122	103	88	57	26	11	0
Arm B (I)	178	165	154	147	136	120	78	45	22	0
Arm C (IR)	170	159	145	138	132	115	74	40	20	0

PFS Patienten mit mutiertem IGHV



	Patients-at-Risk									
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	52
Arm A (BR)	52	47	42	42	38	34	22	10	7	0
Arm B (I)	45	41	38	36	33	31	18	13	6	0
Arm C (IR)	45	41	38	36	35	32	18	10	7	0

Grade 3, 4, or 5 Adverse Events

During treatment or follow-up (excluding crossover)

Adverse Event	BR N=176	Ibrutinib N=180	IR N=181	P-value
All Hematologic -- no. (%)	107 (61)	74 (41)	70 (38)	<0.001
Anemia	22 (13)	21 (12)	11 (6)	0.09
Neutropenia	71 (40)	27 (15)	39 (22)	<0.001
Thrombocytopenia	26 (15)	12 (7)	9 (5)	0.008
All Non-hematologic -- no. (%)	111 (63)	133 (74)	134 (74)	0.04
Bleeding	0 (0)	3 (2)	5 (3)	0.46
Infections	26 (15)	37 (21)	37 (20)	0.62
Febrile neutropenia	13 (7)	3 (2)	1 (1)	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation	5 (3)	17 (9)	10 (6)	0.05
Hypertension	25 (14)	53 (29)	61 (34)	<0.001
Unexplained/unwitnessed death	2 (1)	7 (4)	4 (2)	0.24

- Deaths during active treatment + 30 days: 2 (1%), 13 (7%), 13 (7%)
- Deaths during active treatment + 30 days, up to 6 cycles: 2 (1%), 3 (2%), 6 (3%)

Grade 3, 4, or 5 Adverse Events

During treatment or follow-up (excluding crossover)

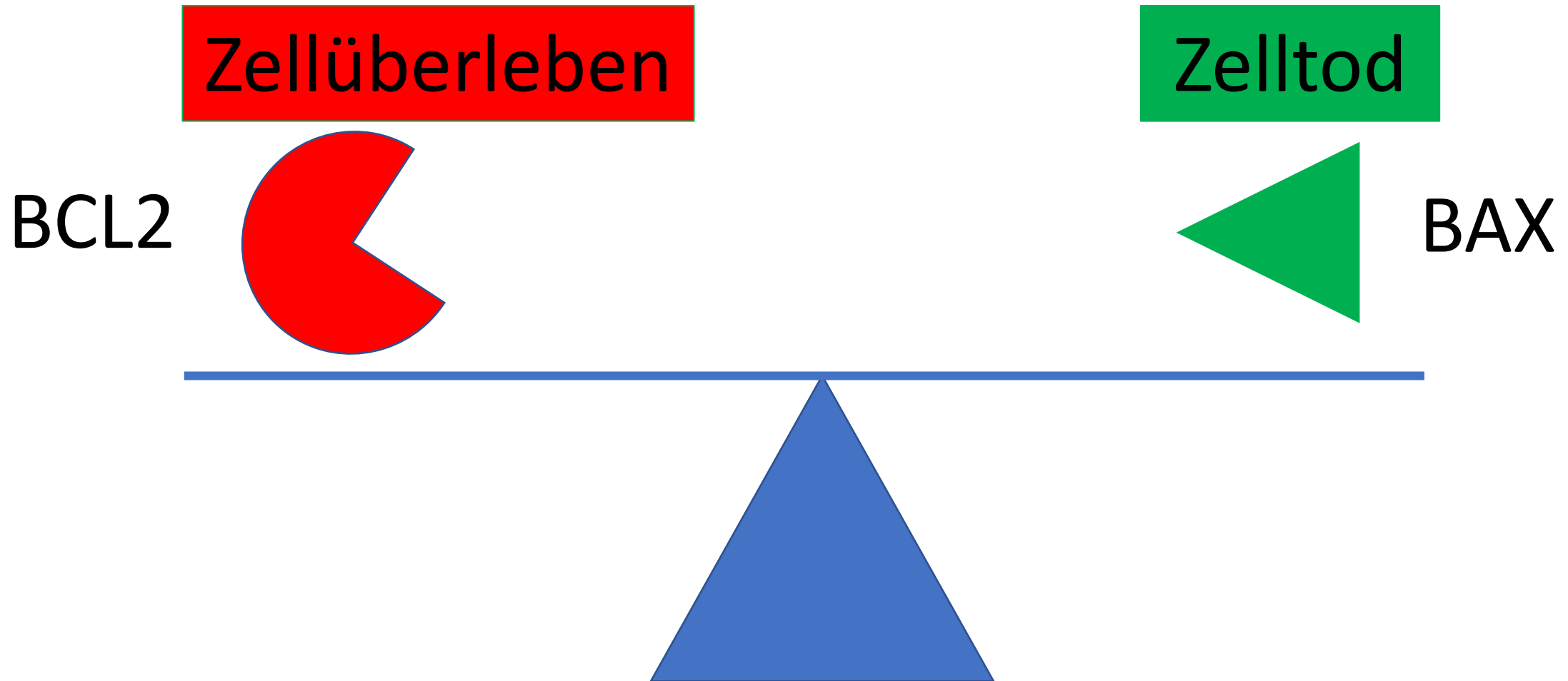
Adverse Event	BR N=176	Ibrutinib N=180	IR N=181	P-value
All Hematologic -- no. (%)	107 (61)	74 (41)	70 (38)	<0.001
Anemia	22 (13)	21 (12)	11 (6)	0.09
Neutropenia	71 (40)	27 (15)	39 (22)	<0.001
Thrombocytopenia	26 (15)	12 (7)	9 (5)	0.008
All Non-hematologic -- no. (%)	111 (63)	133 (74)	134 (74)	0.04
Bleeding	0 (0)	3 (2)	5 (3)	0.46
Infections	26 (15)	37 (21)	37 (20)	0.62
Febrile neutropenia	13 (7)	3 (2)	1 (1)	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation	5 (3)	17 (9)	10 (6)	0.05
Hypertension	25 (14)	53 (29)	61 (34)	<0.001
Unexplained/unwitnessed death	2 (1)	7 (4)	4 (2)	0.24



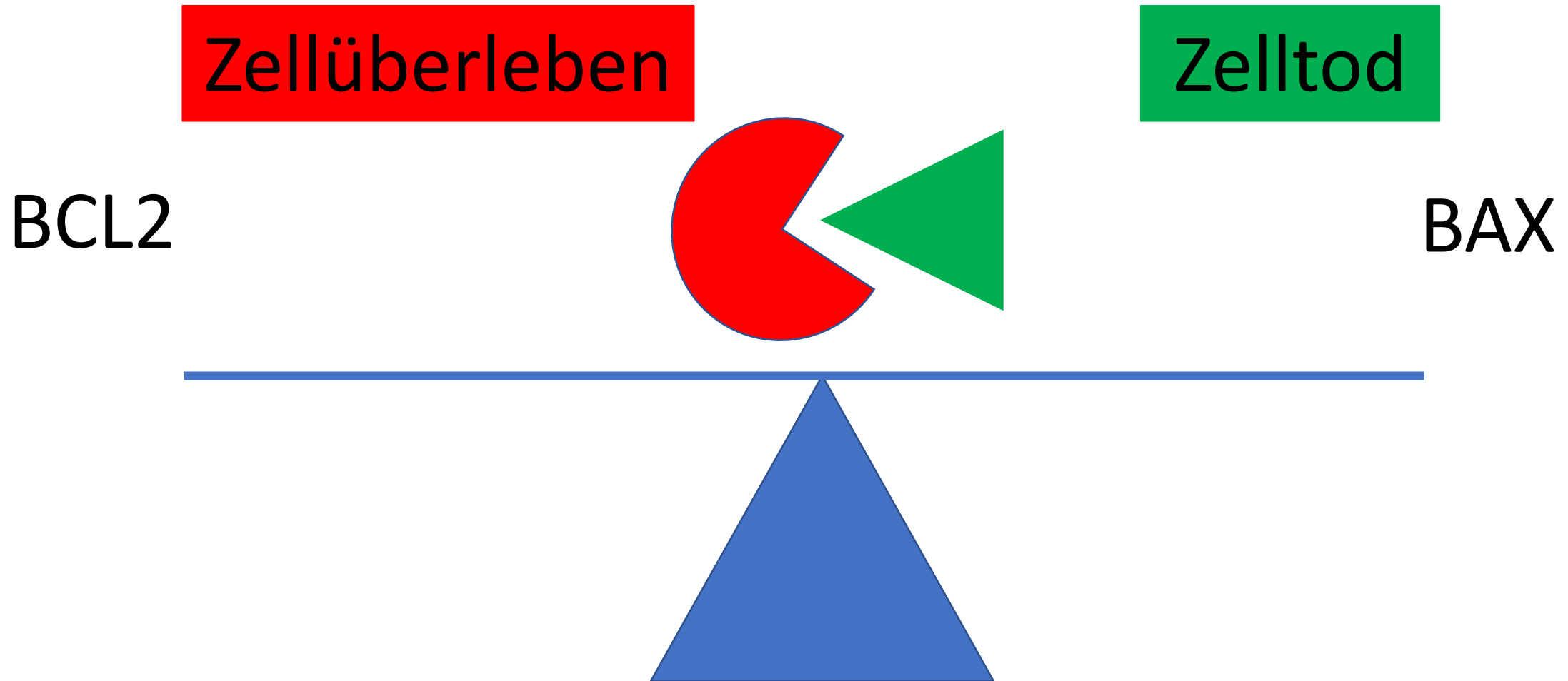
- Deaths during active treatment + 30 days: 2 (1%), 13 (7%), 13 (7%)
- Deaths during active treatment + 30 days, up to 6 cycles: 2 (1%), 3 (2%), 6 (3%)

Venetoclax

Wie wirkt Venetoclax?



Wie wirkt Venetoclax?



Wie wirkt Venetoclax?

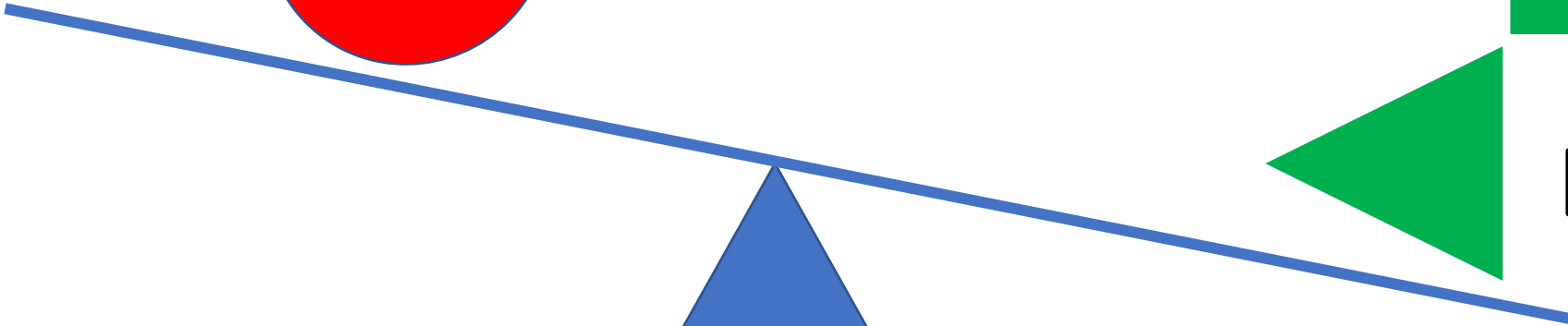
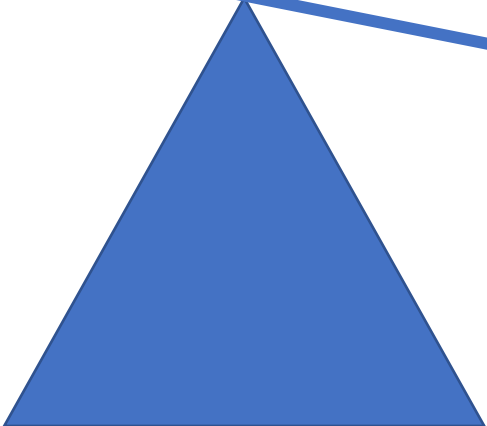
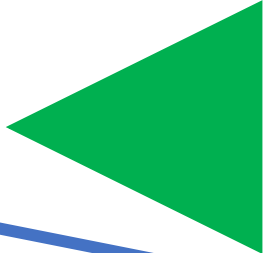
Zellüberleben

BCL2



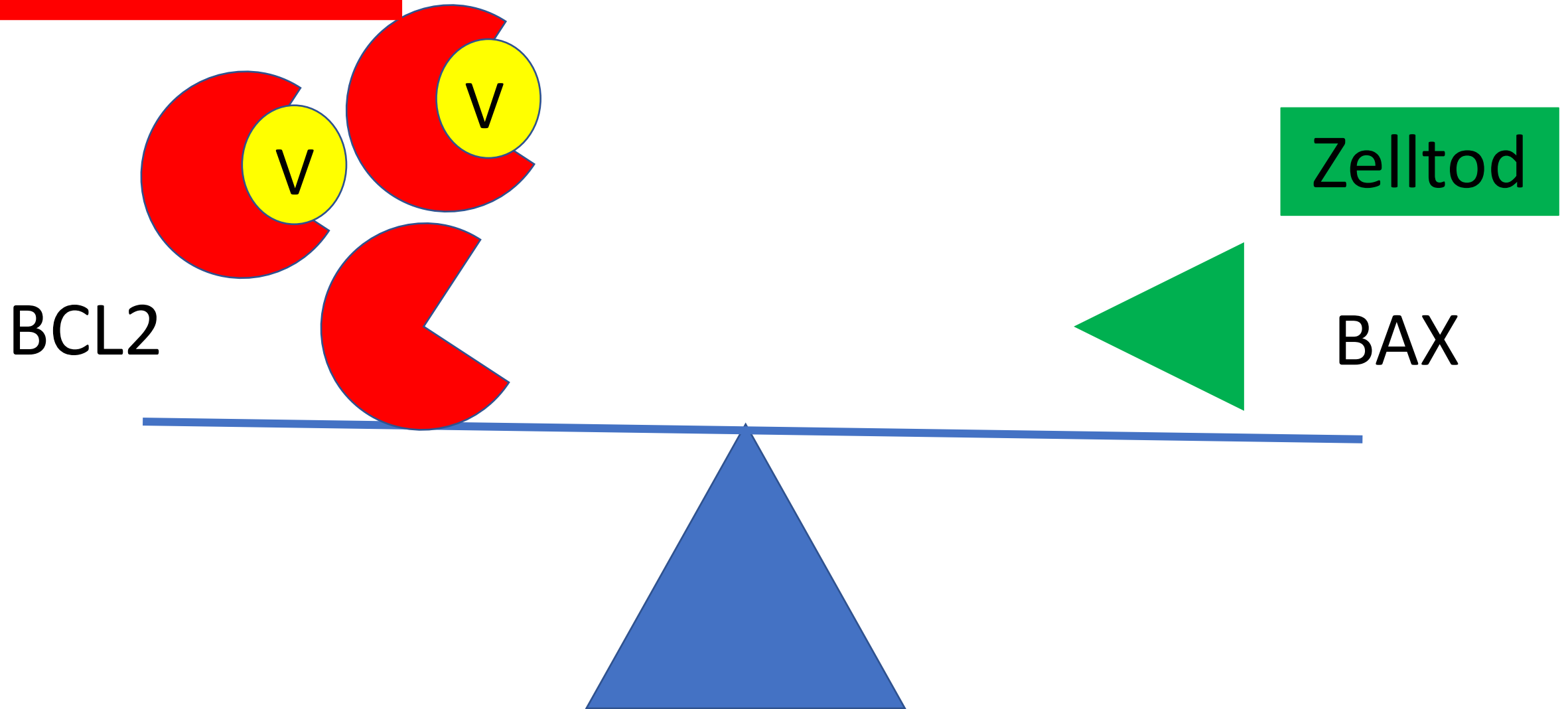
Zelltod

BAX



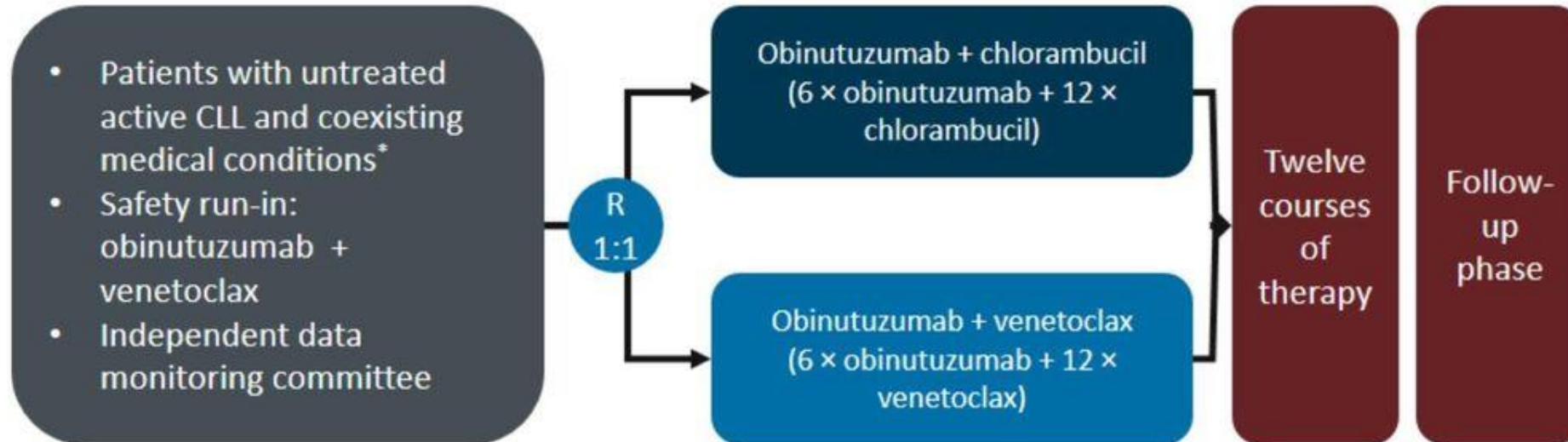
Wie wirkt Venetoclax?

Zellüberleben



CLL14 Study Design

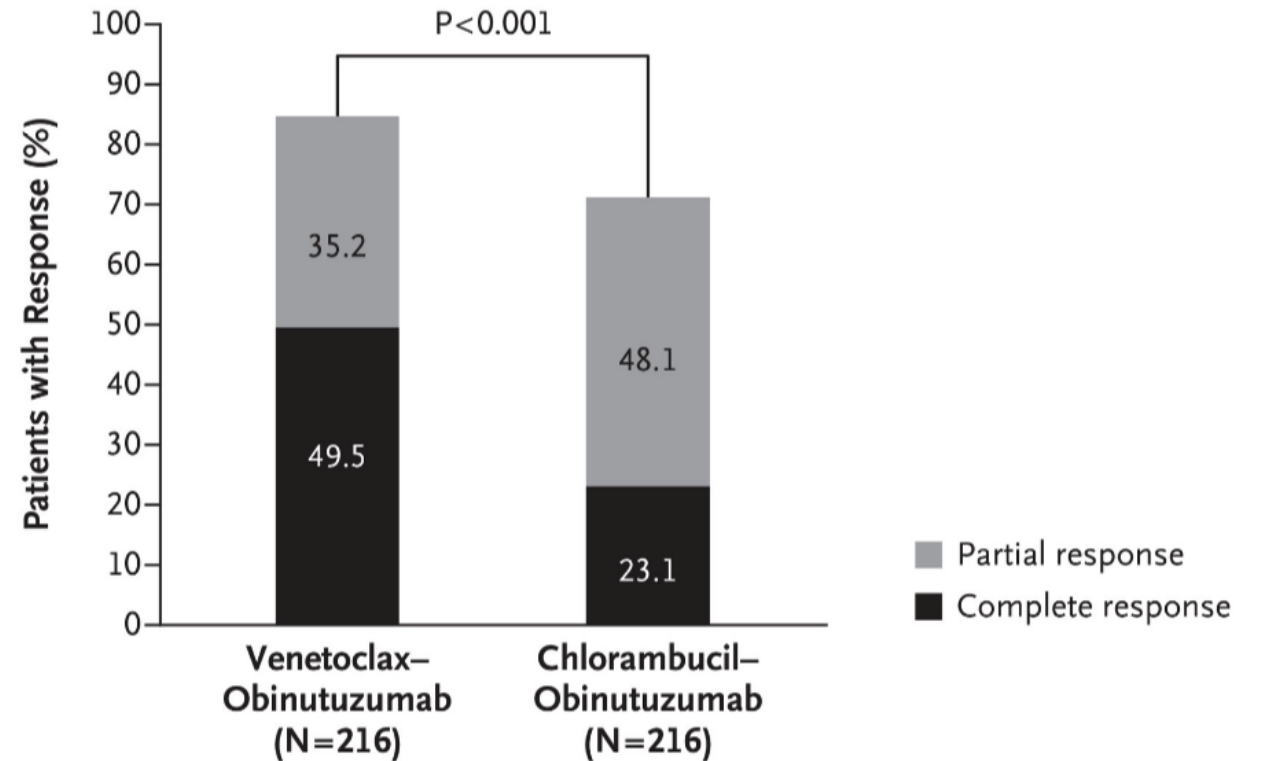
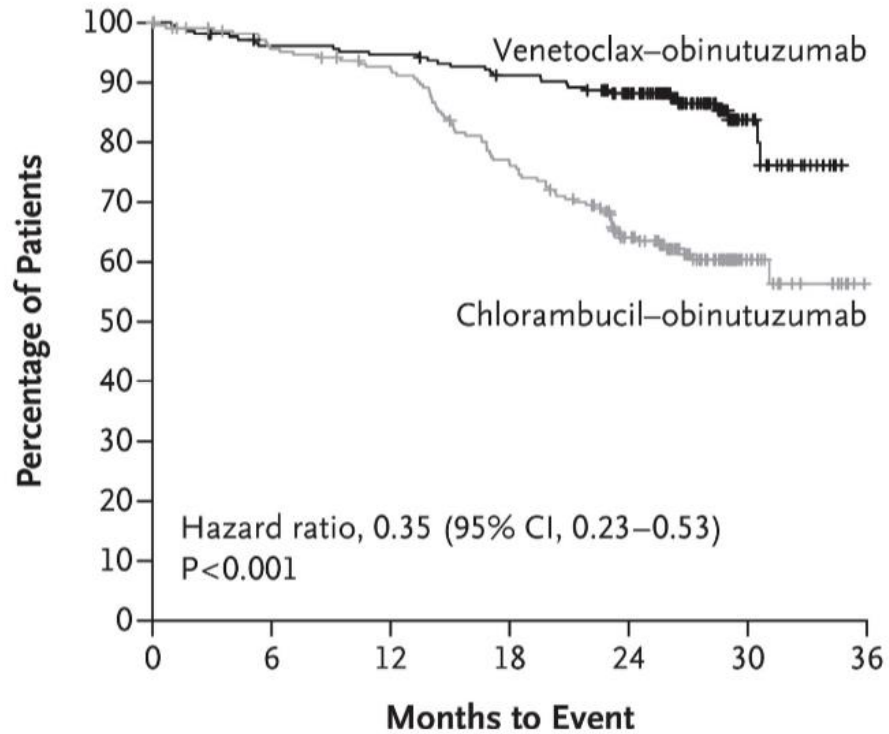
Phase 3

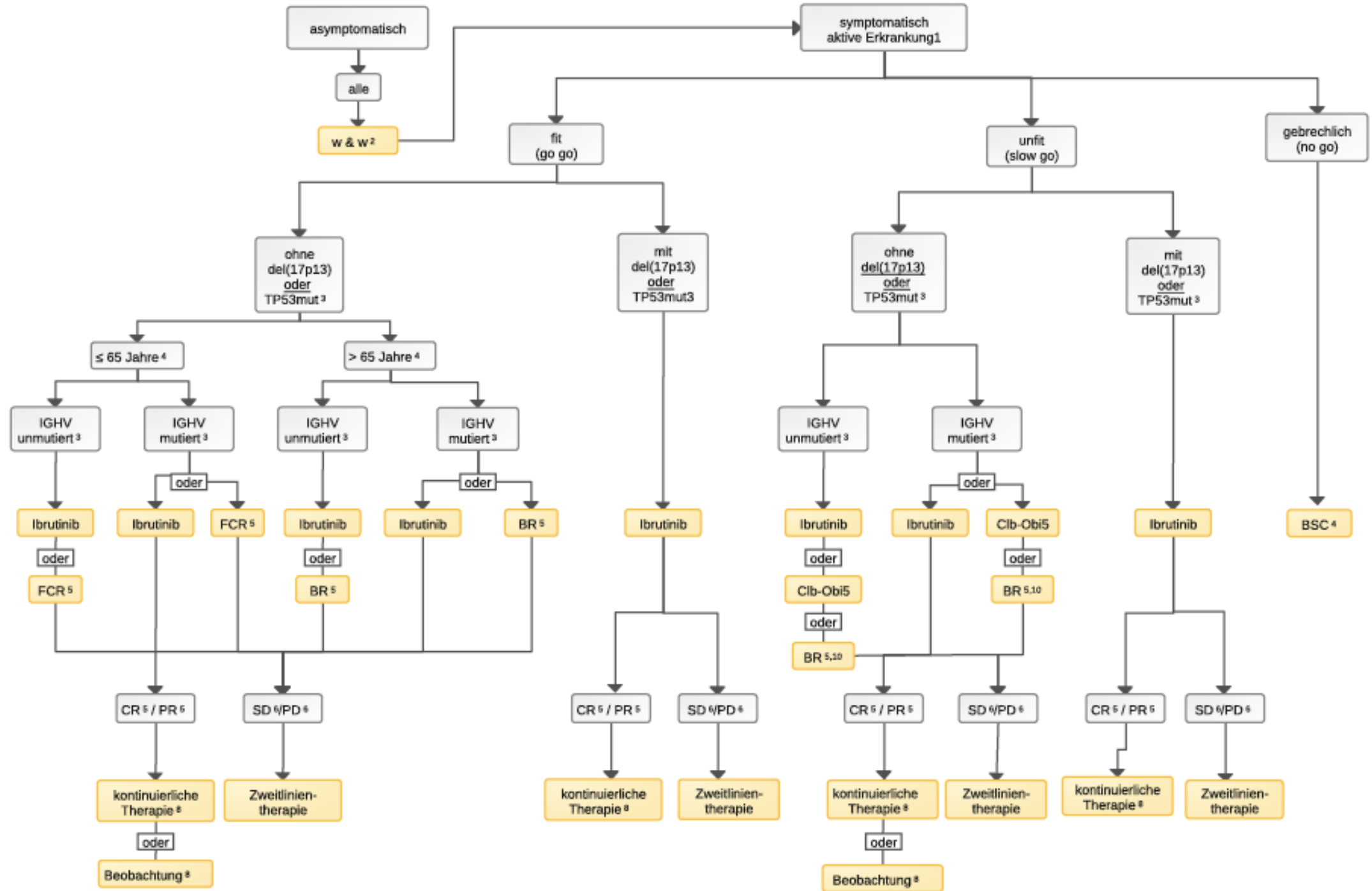


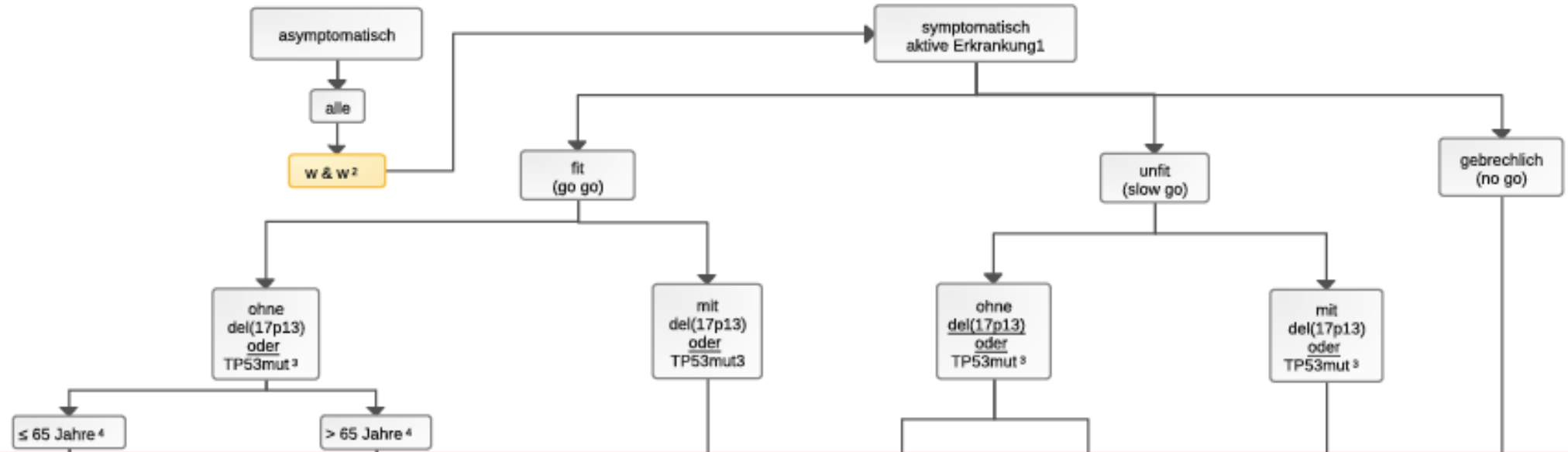
Primary objective: PFS

*CIRS > 6 and CrCl > 50 mL/min.
ClinicalTrials.gov. NCT02242942.

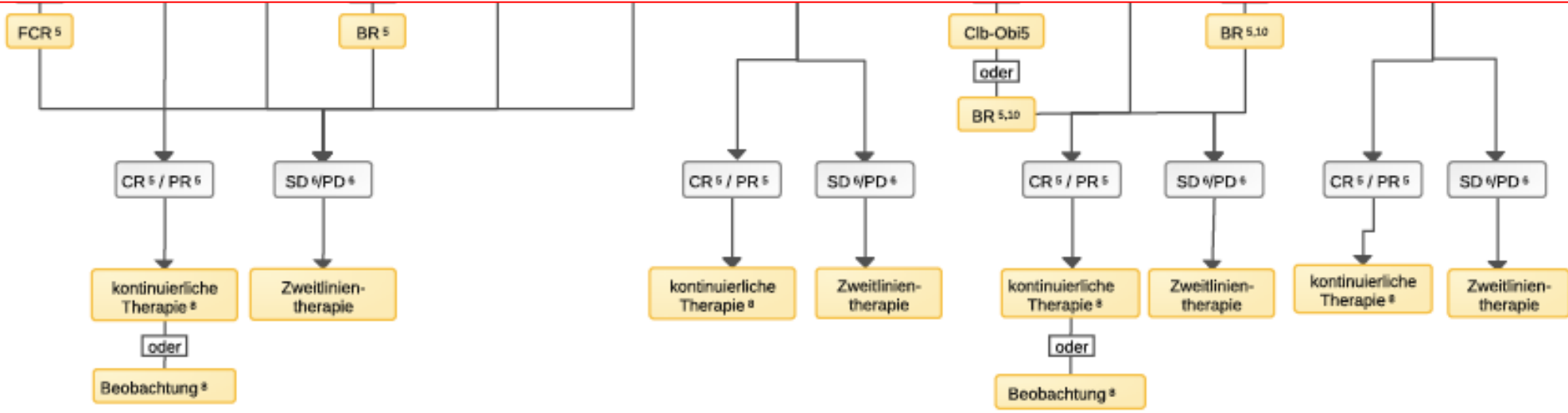
CLL14 Studie







**Wahrscheinlich ab März:
 Venetoclax + Obi Zulassung erste Linie**



Zusammenfassung

- Chemo wirkt nicht bei *TP53/ 17p del* mutierten Patienten
- Ibrutinib und Venetoclax wirken auch bei *TP53* Mutation

- Ibrutinib ist eine Dauertherapie
- Venetoclax wird über 12 oder 24 Monate verabreicht
- Venetoclax ab März auch in der ersten Linie
- Venetoclax eventuell besser bei IGHV mutierten Patienten

- Chemotherapie kann als Option diskutiert werden, neue Substanzen lösen die Chemotherapie zunehmend ab.