



WELCOMING REMARKS

THE FUTURE OF CLL TREATMENT: WHAT'S NEXT?

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DISCLOSURES

THE FUTURE OF CLL TREATMENT: WHAT'S NEXT?



Dr. Adam Kittai

Consultation: AbbVie, Astra-Zeneca, BeiGene, BMS, Eli Lilly

Grant Support: Astra-Zeneca, BeiGene

Speakers Bureau: BeiGene



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The Future of CLL Treatment: What's next?

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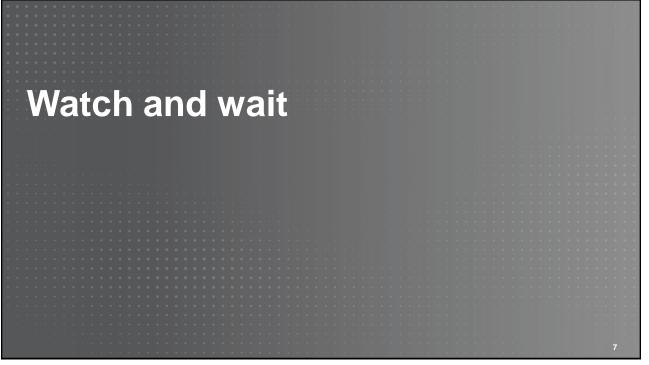


Disclosures

- Consulting: Abbvie, AstraZeneca, BeiGene, Bristol-Myers Squibb
- Research Funding: AstraZeneca, BeiGene
- Speaking Engagements: AstraZeneca, BeiGene

Contents

- 1) Watch and Wait
- 2) Frontline therapy, Doublets and Triplets
- 3) Refractory Disease
- 4) Richter Transformation
- 5) Future therapies



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Active Surveillance – When should we treat my disease?

Marrow failure Massive or progressive splenomegaly Massive or progressive lymphadenopathy Progressive lymphocytosis Autoimmune cytopenias NOT responding to other treatment Organ threatening disease Progressive B-Symptoms

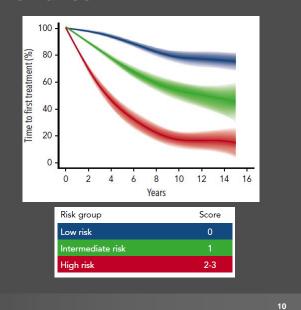
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How long will I be in active surveillance?

1 point for each: -Unmutated IGHV

-Absolute lymphocyte count >15,000

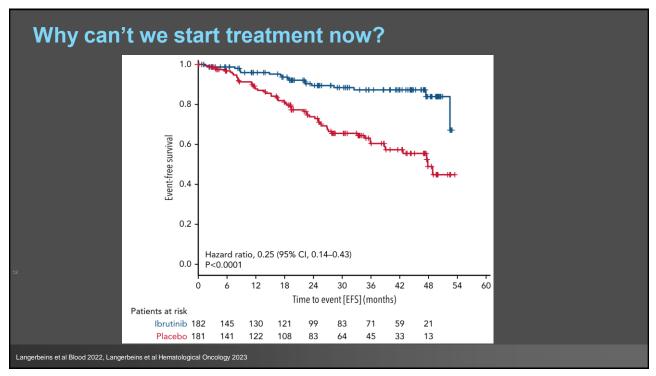
-Palpable lymph nodes

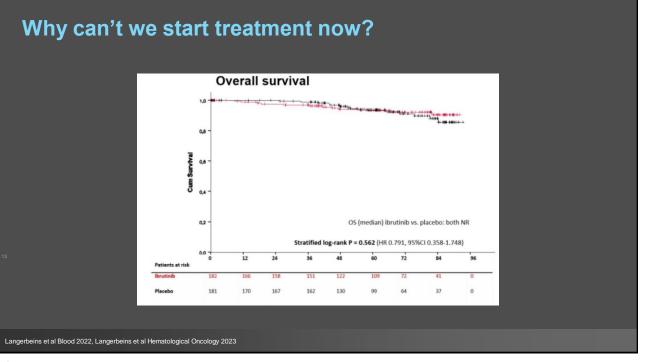


Condoluci et al Blood 2020

What can I do while on active surveillance?

- 1) Live your life
- 2) Exercise/ Healthy Diet
- 3) Immunizations
- 4) Cancer Screenings
- 5) Infections, consider IVIG

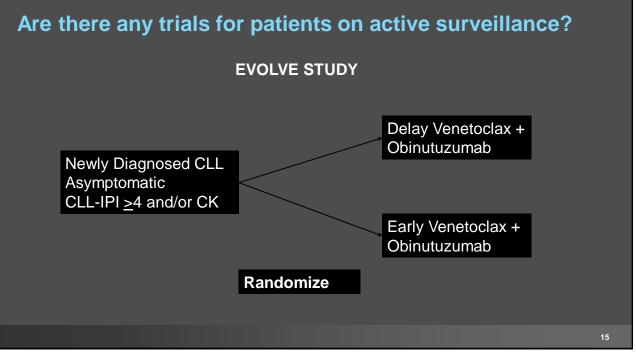




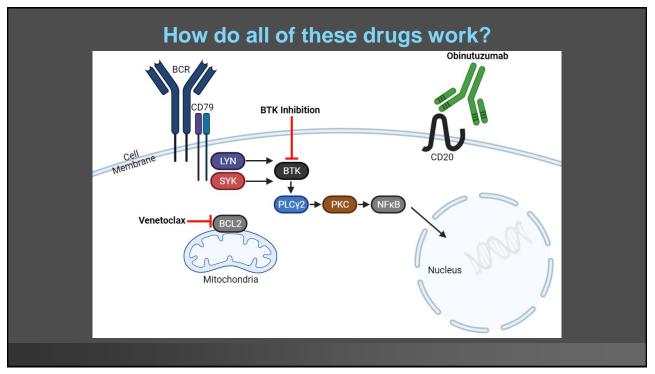
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Why can't we start treatment now?

	Ibrutinib Placebo (n = 158) (n = 155)					
	Any grade	Grade 1- 2	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade 1- 2	Grade ≥3
Total no. of events	1593	1426	167	1015*	885	129
Any AE, n (%)	150 (94.9)	70 (44.3)	80 (50.6)	147 (94.8)	80 (51.6)	67 (43.2)



Frontline therapy,	Doublets
	DOGNICC
and Triplets	
and Irinlate	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Why is patient preference #1 consideration?

#1) No randomized phase 3 data

#2) The patient is the one who will get treated

#3) Our treatments generally work well for most patients

When do you recommend continuous therapy?

Older patients

Cumulative data with BTKi is in the older age group

Less intensive upfront regimen

No infusions, less monitoring → Less "time off life"

If using continuous therapy, think about cardiac Risk • It's complicated When do you recommend time-limited therapy?

Younger patients

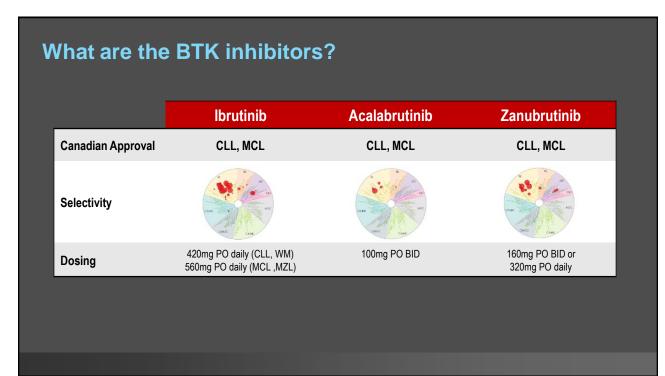
Cumulative toxicity of BTKi over time

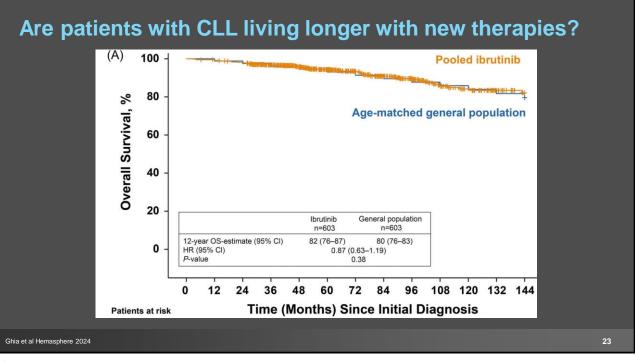
Good risk disease

Data in patients with TP53 aberrations

If using time-limited therapy think about kidney/cardiac function

Increased tumor lysis and infusion reaction risk





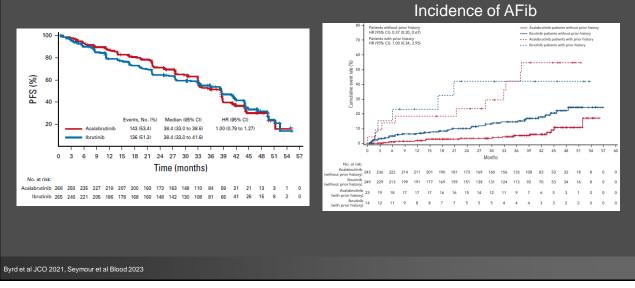


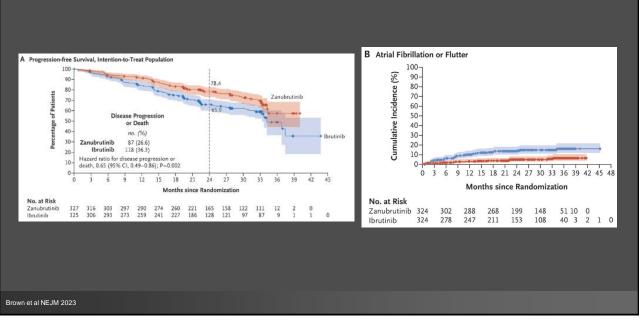
Should I be worried about my heart? AF in ibrutinib treated patients in 3 trials: -RESONATE - AF - 5%, Grade ≥3 AF - 3% -RESONATE-2 - AF - 6% -ILLUMINATE - grade ≥3 AF - 5%



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Have the BTK inhibitors been compared to each other?





What about the new BTK inhibitor, zanubrutinib?

How do I choose acalabrutinib vs. zanubrutinib?

Acalabrutinib

Safer

Equal efficacy in RR High Risk Given twice per day Acalabrutinib headaches

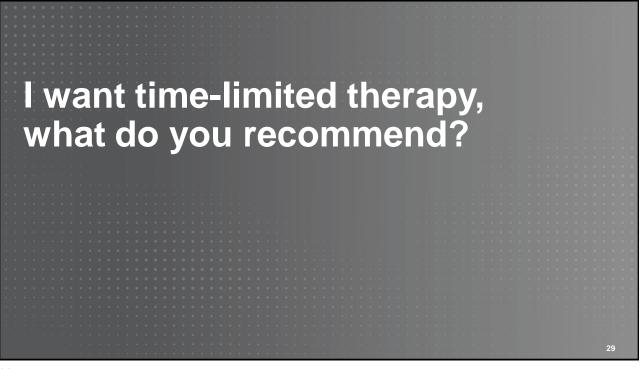
Zanubrutinib

Safer

Improved efficacy in RR all-comers

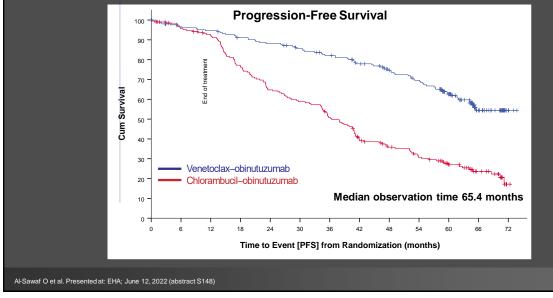
Can be given once or twice per day

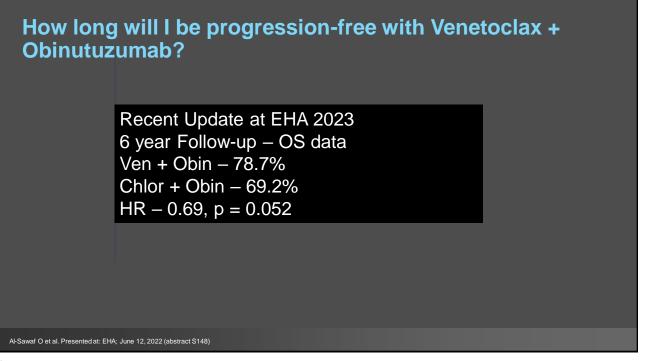
Zanubrutinib has higher rates of hypertension than Acalabrutinib



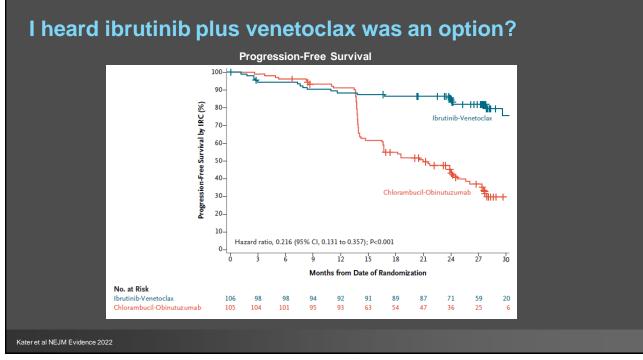
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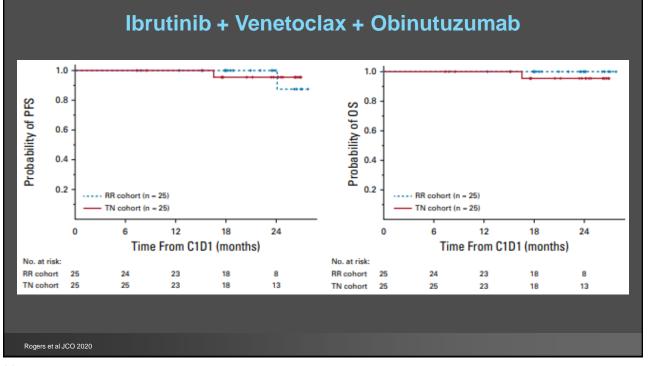
How long will I be progression-free with Venetoclax + Obinutuzumab?



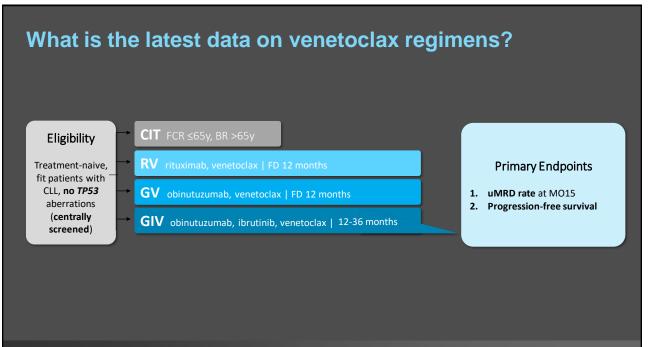




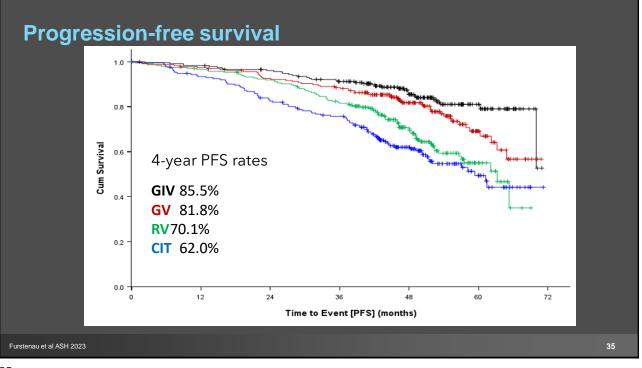




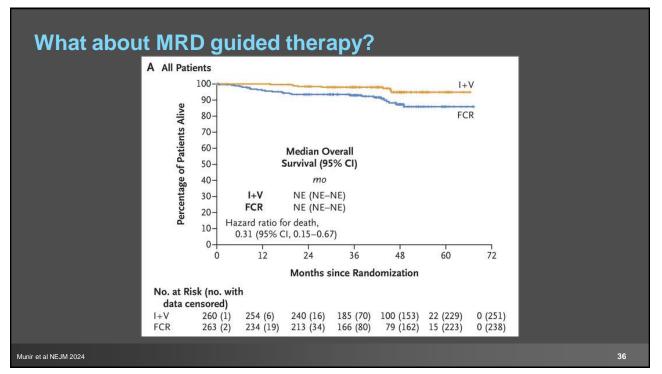




Furstenau et al ASH 2023







What about toxicity of ibrutinib + venetoclax?

Adverse Event	Ibrutinib–Venetoclax (N = 252)			
	Grade 1 or 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Acute kidney injury	0	0	0	0
Anemia	24 (9.5)	2 (0.8)	0	0
Atrial fibrillation or arrhythmia	10 (4.0)	2 (0.8)	0	0
Constipation	8 (3.2)	1 (0.4)	0	0
Cough	4 (1.6)	0	0	0
Diarrhea	58 (23.0)	2 (0.8)	0	0
Dyspnea	10 (4.0)	0	0	0
Fatigue	38 (15.1)	1 (0.4)	0	0
Febrile neutropenia	0	0	0	0
Fever	5 (2.0)	0	0	0
Headache	10 (4.0)	0	0	0
Hemolysis or hemolytic anemia	0	0	0	0
Hypertension	6 (2.4)	6 (2.4)	0	0
Infections and infestations, other	1 (0.4)	0	0	0
Infusion-related reaction	0	0	0	0
Lung infection	0	0	0	0
Lymphocyte count decreased	4 (1.6)	0	0	0
Nausea	43 (17.1)	3 (1.2)	0	0
Neutropenia	23 (9.1)	16 (6.3)	10 (4.0)	0
Other	24 (9.5)	7 (2.8)	0	0
Platelet count decreased	39 (15.5)	3 (1.2)	2 (0.8)	0
Rash	26 (10.3)	1 (0.4)	0	0

Trials of combination therapy

Ibrutinib + Venetoclax + Obinutuzumab vs. Ibrutinib + Obinutuzumab

Ibrutinib vs. Venetoclax + Obinutuzumab vs. Ibrutinib + Venetoclax

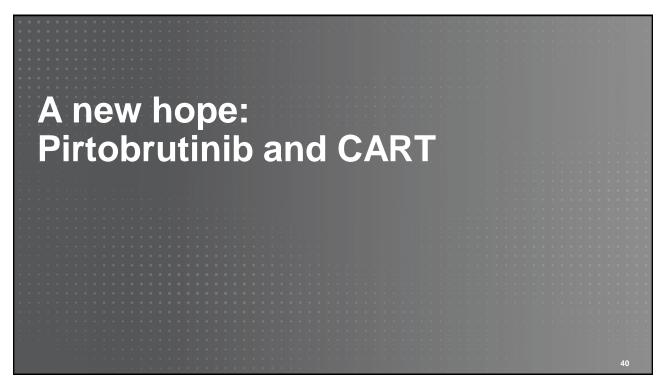
Acalabrutinib + Venetoclax + Obinutuzumab vs. Acalabrutinib + Venetoclax vs. BR/FCR

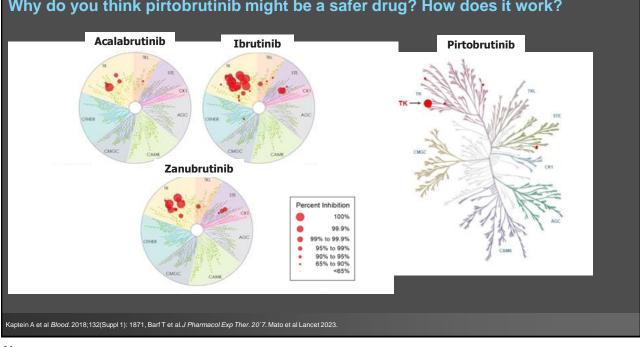
Acalabrutinib + Venetoclax vs. Venetoclax + Obinutuzumab

Venetoclax + Obinutuzumab vs. Sonrotoclax + Zanubrutinib

Treatment of TN CLL - Summary

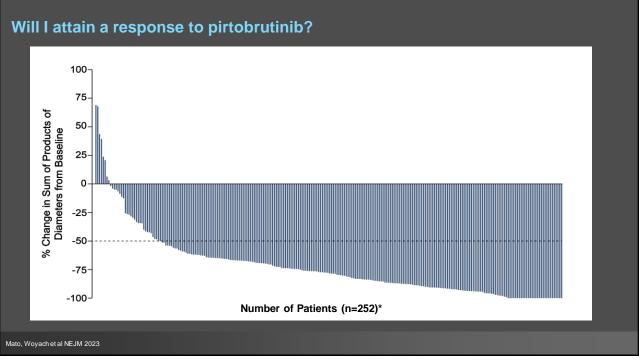
- 1) I prefer acalabrutinib and zanubrutinib compared to ibrutinib
- 2) No randomized data to help decide best upfront option
- 3) Patient preference #1
- 4) High-risk disease? Favor continuous therapy

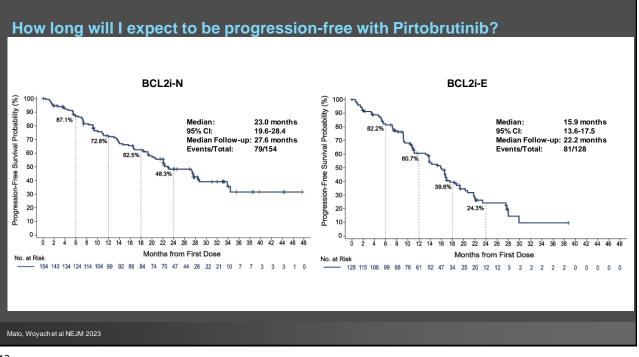




Why do you think pirtobrutinib might be a safer drug? How does it work?









Pirtobrutinib Safety

Fatigue – 31.5% Diarrhea – 26.5% Bruising – 24.3%

Atrial Fibrillation – 3.8% Bleeding – 42.6% HTN – 14.2% Infections – 71% any grade (28.1% grade ≥3)

Mato, Woyach et al NEJM 2023

Pirtobrutinib Summary

Pirtobrutinib is approved for the treatment of R/R CLL after cBTKi and BCL2i

Appears to be safe and effective for patients who progress on cBTKi and BCL2i

Multiple clinical trials of pirtobrutinib currently ongoing

Still work to do – PFS of 15.9 months

CAR-T Cell Therapy for CLL

CAR - Chimeric antigen receptor

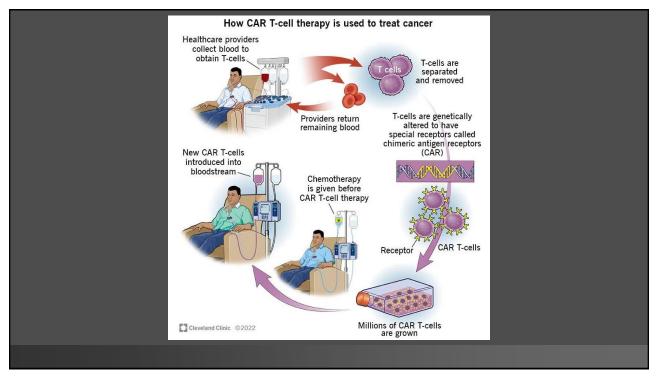
Lisocabtagene maraleucel = Breyanzi = Liso-cel

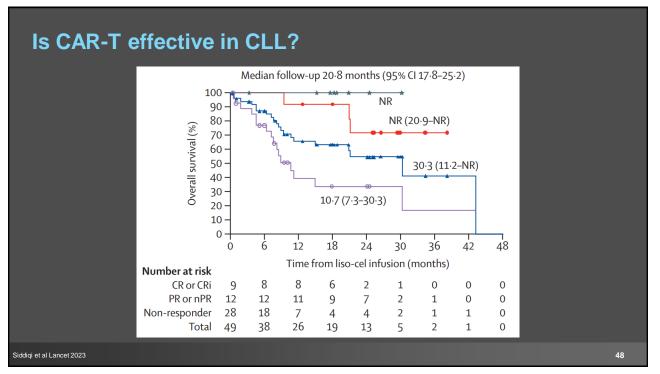
Breyanzi = anti-CD19 CAR-T cell therapy

- Designed to attack the CD19 receptor on the outside of cancer
- Currently approved for the treatment of Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma

CAR-T cell therapy is a type of cellular therapy

• Where we use cells to attack the cancer





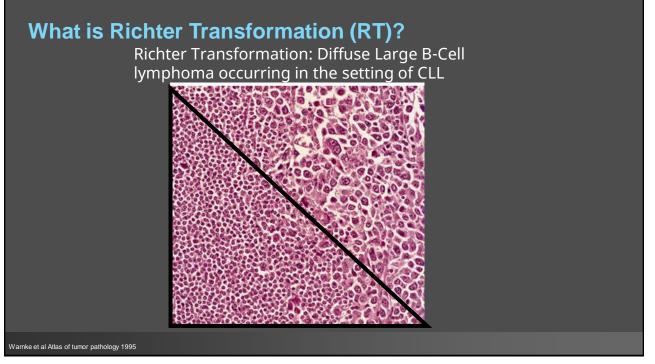
What about CAR-T toxicity?

	Full population (n=117)
Patients with cytokine release syndrome	
Any grade	99 (85%)
Grade 1	43 (37%)
Grade 2	46 (39%)
Grade 3	10 (9%)
Grade 4	0
Grade 5	0
Time to cytokine release syndrome onset, days*	4 (1-7)
Time to cytokine release syndrome resolution, days*	6 (4-11)

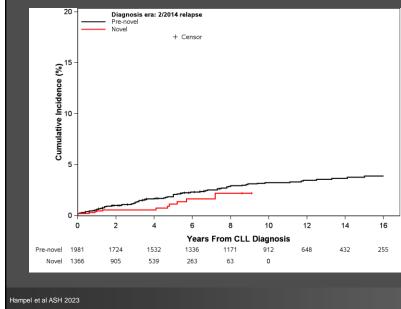
Patients with neurological events†	
Any grade	53 (45%)
Grade 1	13 (11%)
Grade 2	18 (15%)
Grade 3	21 (18%)
Grade 4	1(1%)
Grade 5	0
Time to neurological event onset, days*	7 (4–11)
Time to neurological event resolution, days*	7 (4-16)

Siddiqi et al Lancet 2023

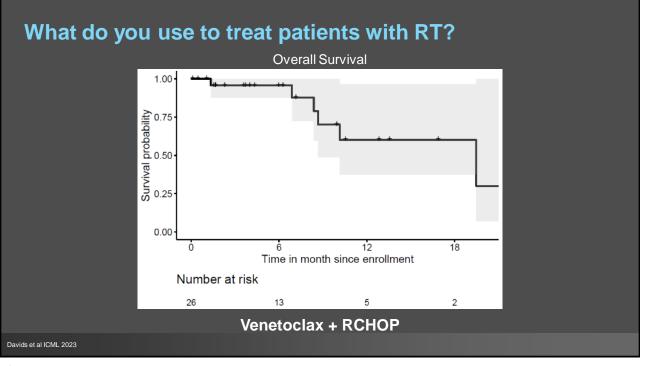
Richter	Transforma	tion
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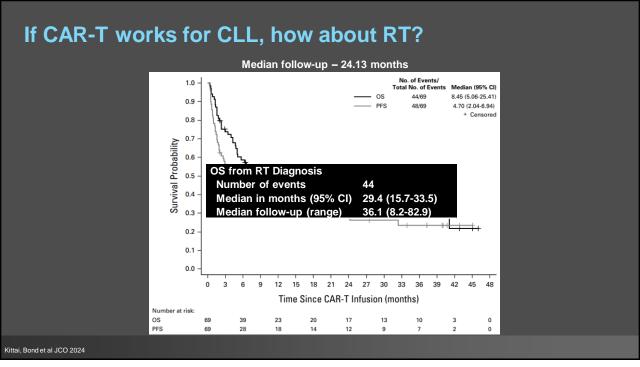


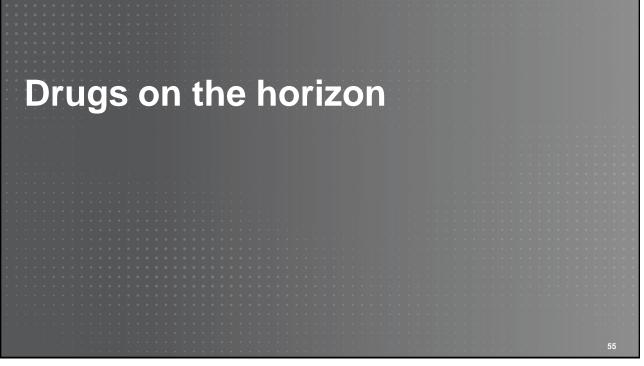
What is the risk I will get Richter Transformation?



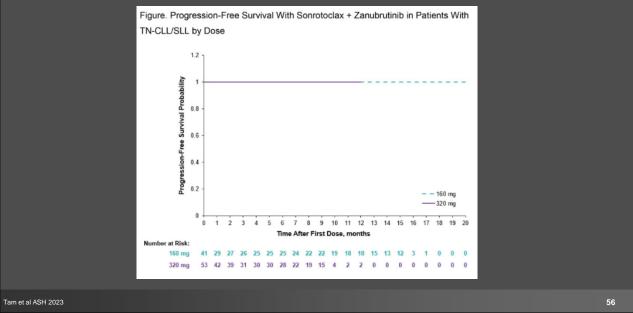
	RT Incidence After Diagnosis			
Risk Estimates	Pre- novel agent era	novel agent Total agent era	Total	
N	1981	1366	3347	
5-year	2.1%	1.1%	1.8%	

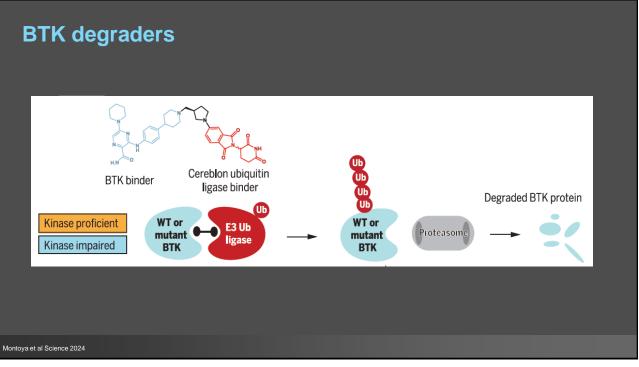














Bispecific Antibodies

Bi-Specific Antibo	ody Targets	Design	
blinatumomab	CD19 x CD3		
mosunetuzumal	b CD20 x CD3		
glofitamab	(CD20) ₂ x CD3		
odronextamab	CD20 x CD3		
epcoritamab	CD20 x CD3		
021			

Conclusions: What does the future hold?

- 1) Currently, great options are available for patients with CLL, that are both safe and effective.
- New drugs being developed → focused on being safer and more effective.
- 3) Approvals of pirtobrutinib and CAR-T, give options to patients who are in need of therapy.
- 4) We are always hopeful for a cure and are driving deeper and prolonged responses with combination therapy.





THE FUTURE OF CLL TREATMENT: WHAT'S NEXT?

Ask a question by phone: Press star (*) then the number 1 on your keypad.

Ask a question by web: Click "Ask a question" Type your question Click "Submit"

Due to time constraints, we can only take one question per person. Once you've asked your question, the operator will transfer you back into the audience line.



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To contact an **Information Specialist** about disease, treatment and support information, resources and clinical trials:

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Chat live online: www.LLS.org/InformationSpecialists Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. ET

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ia (CLL)



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