

***Training regionale per Farmacisti ospedalieri su  
Leucemia Mieloide Cronica (LMC): nuove  
tecnologie nuovi approcci.***

*Milano, 18 Febbraio 2016*



**LMC Ph+: descrizione della patologia, il  
corretto approccio diagnostico e monitoraggio  
secondo ELN e le nuove tecnologie**



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Ringrazio SIFO per l'organizzazione e l'invito  
Ringrazio ARIAD per l'opportunità  
Ringrazio i presenti per la pazienza



***CONVEGNO QUANTO MAI OPPORTUNO  
RAPPORTO" CONFLITTUALE"  
TRA FARMACISTA OSPEDALIERO E MEDICO***



# La leucemia mieloide cronica

## Riarrangiamento BCR-ABL

t(9;22)(q34;q11): Philadelphia

Traslocazioni varianti

Traslocazioni mascherate

- Patogenetico
- Patognomomnico

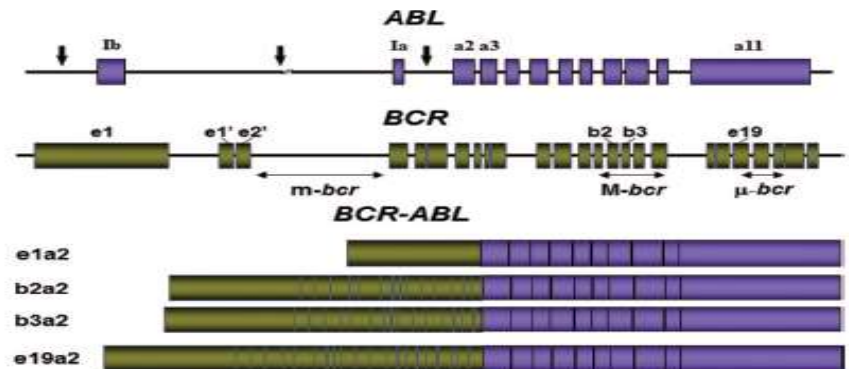
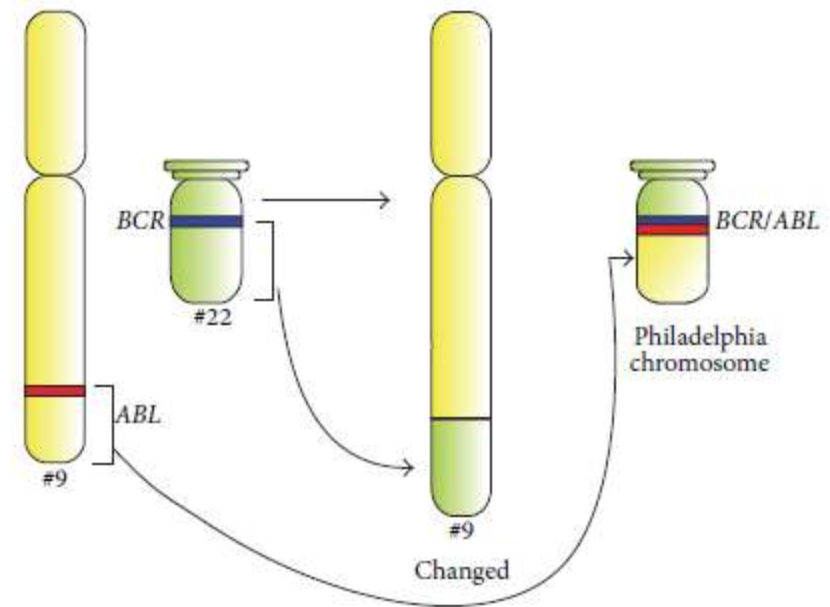
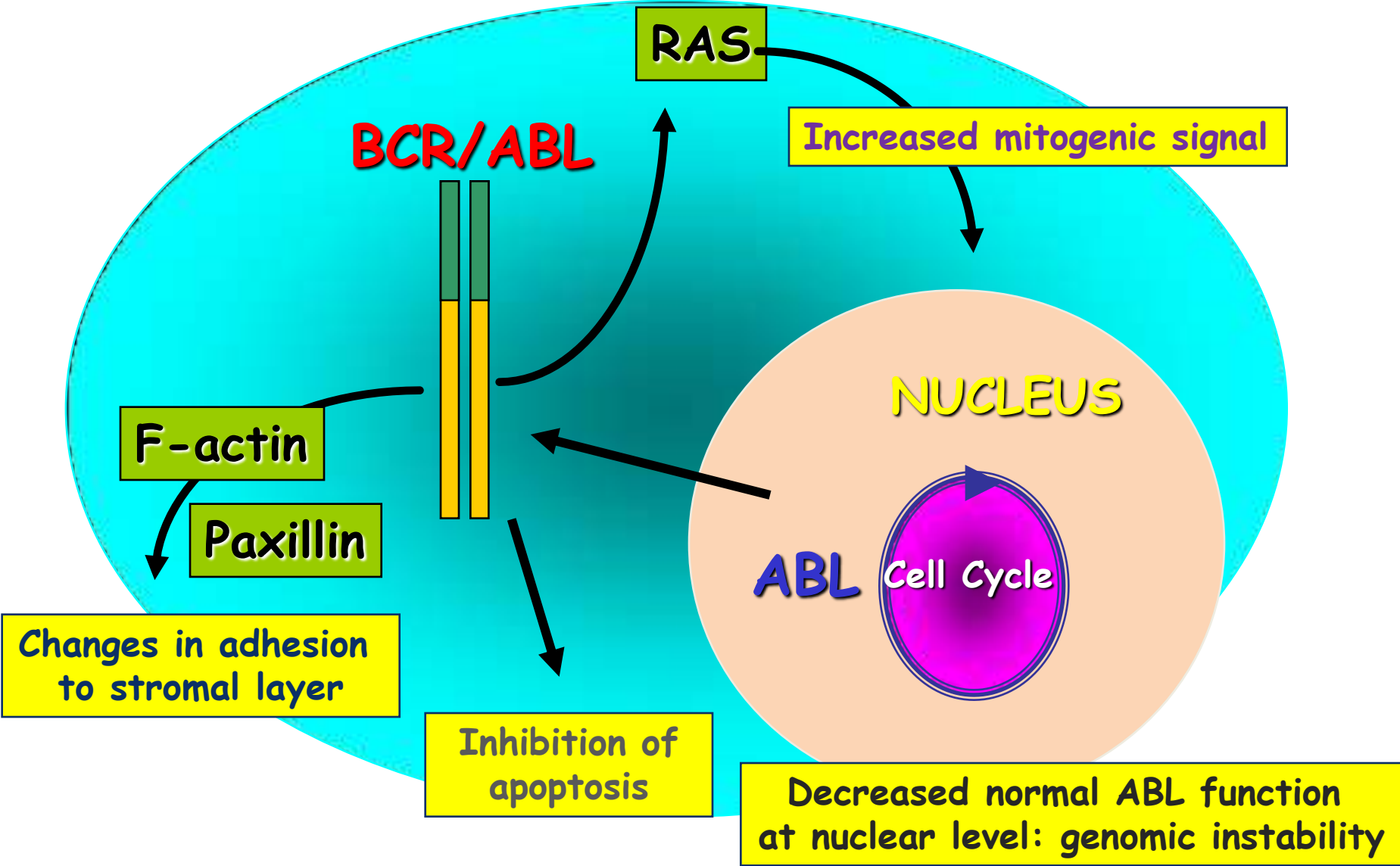


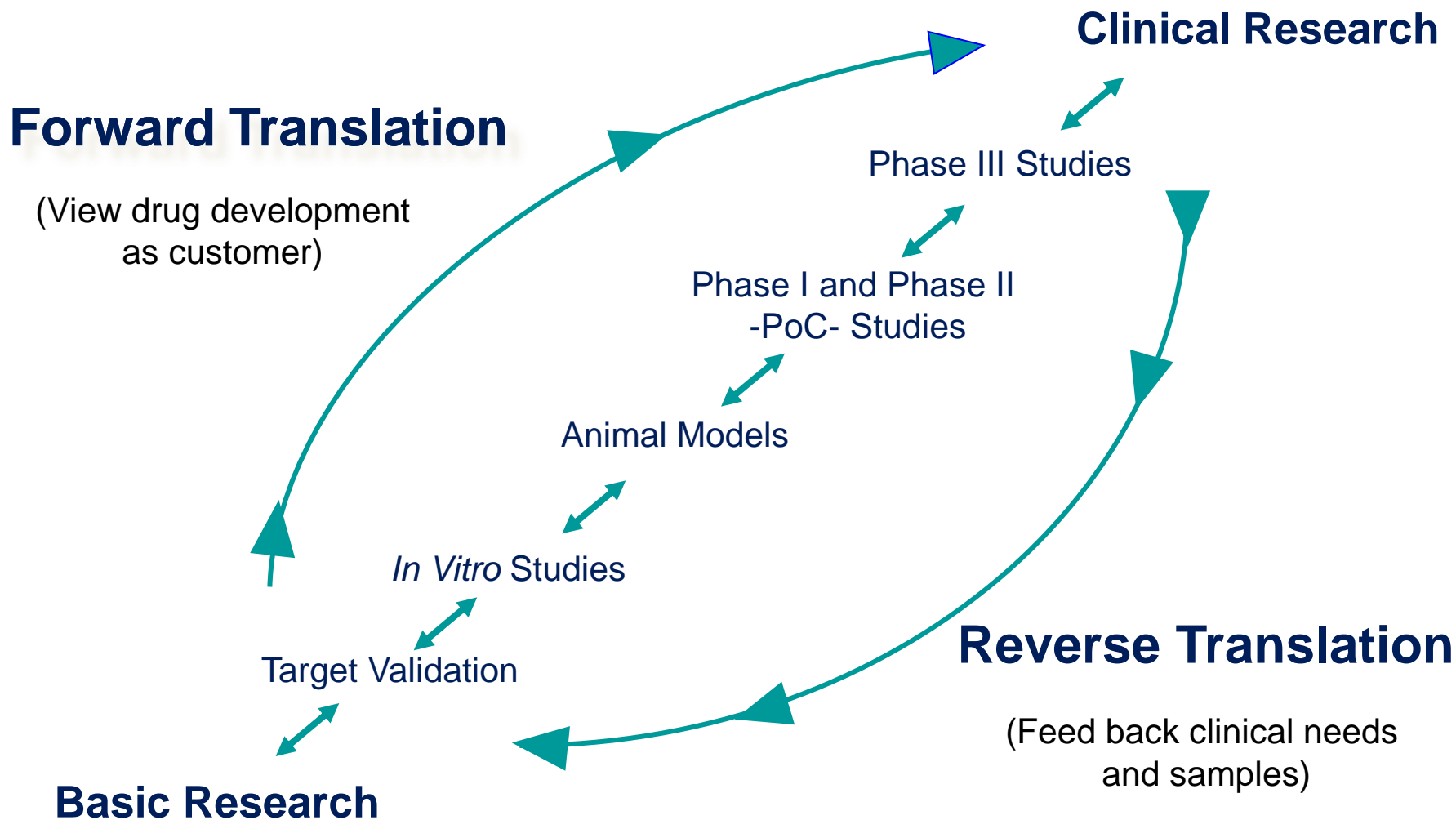
Figure 1. Location of the breakpoints in the ABL and BCR genes and structure of the chimeric mRNAs derived from the various breaks. Adapted from Deininger et al.<sup>41</sup>

# BCR-ABL: tirosino chinasi costitutivamente attivata



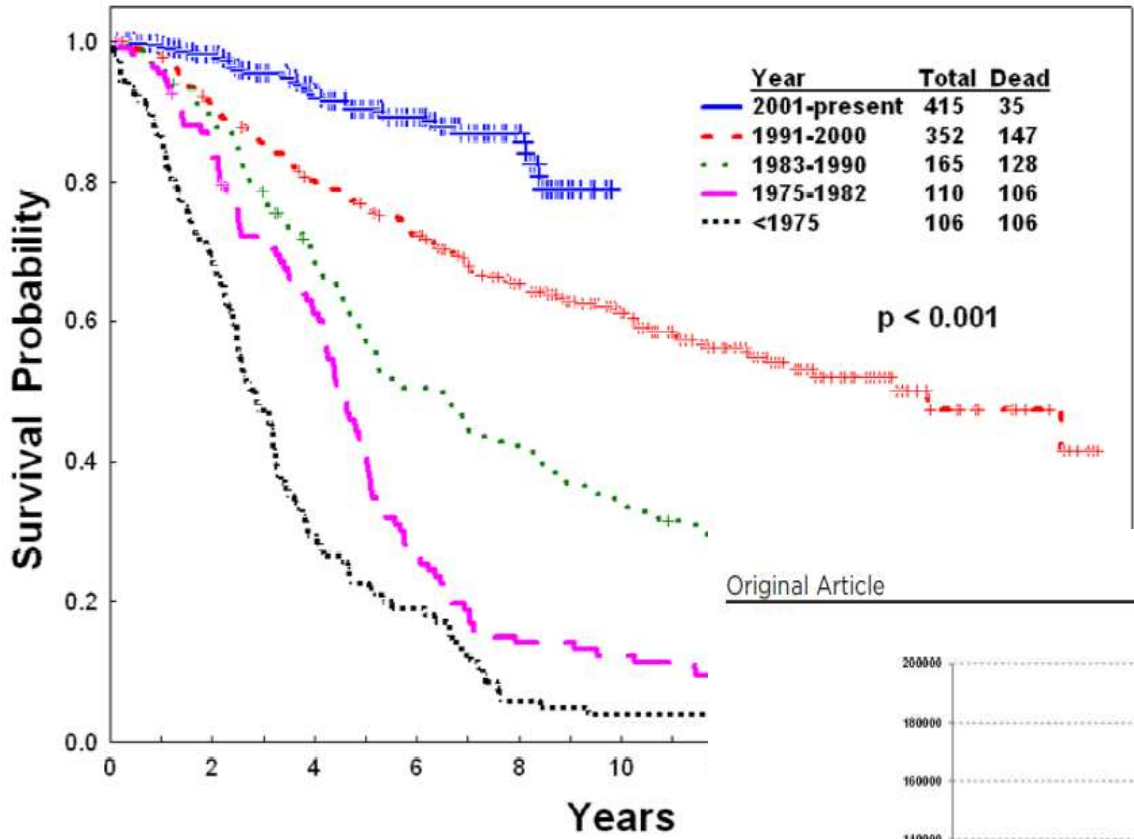
# La LMC come esempio di medicina translazionale

sinergia tra ricerca, clinica, companies (farmaceutica, diagnostica)



# Storia della terapia della LMC

- 1845 riconoscimento della malattia come entità autonoma
- 1865 primo trattamento con arsenico
- 1895 terapia radiante
- 1946 mostarde azotate- prima terapia efficace
- 1953 busulfano
- 1960 identificazione del cromosoma Ph; idrossiurea
  
- 1978 autotrapianto
- 1982 allotrapianto
  
- 1983 interferone
- **1999 Imatinib, inibitore della tirosino-chinasi di 1<sup>a</sup> generazione (*targeted therapy*) (2017: generico)**
- **Dal 2004 in poi: Dasatinib, Nilotinib, Bosutinib e Ponatinib**



**Overall survival  
MDACC 2012**

Original Article

**PREVALENZA**



**COSTI**

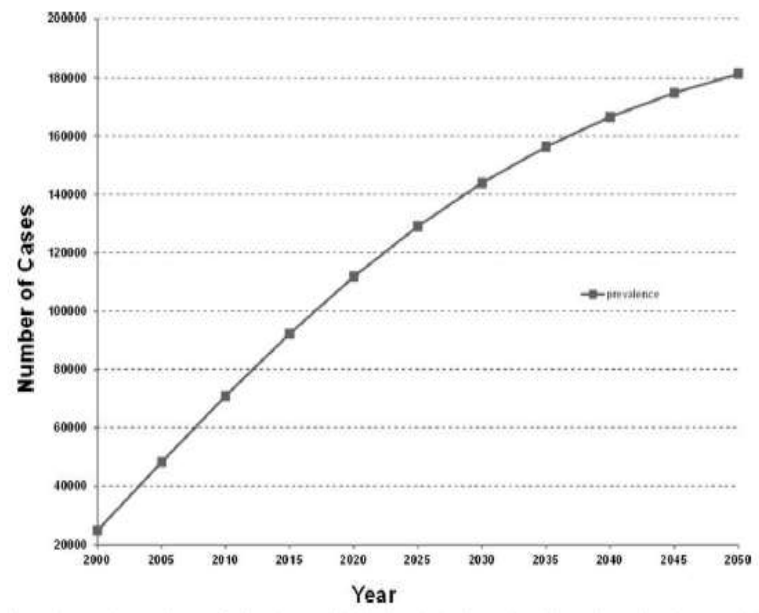


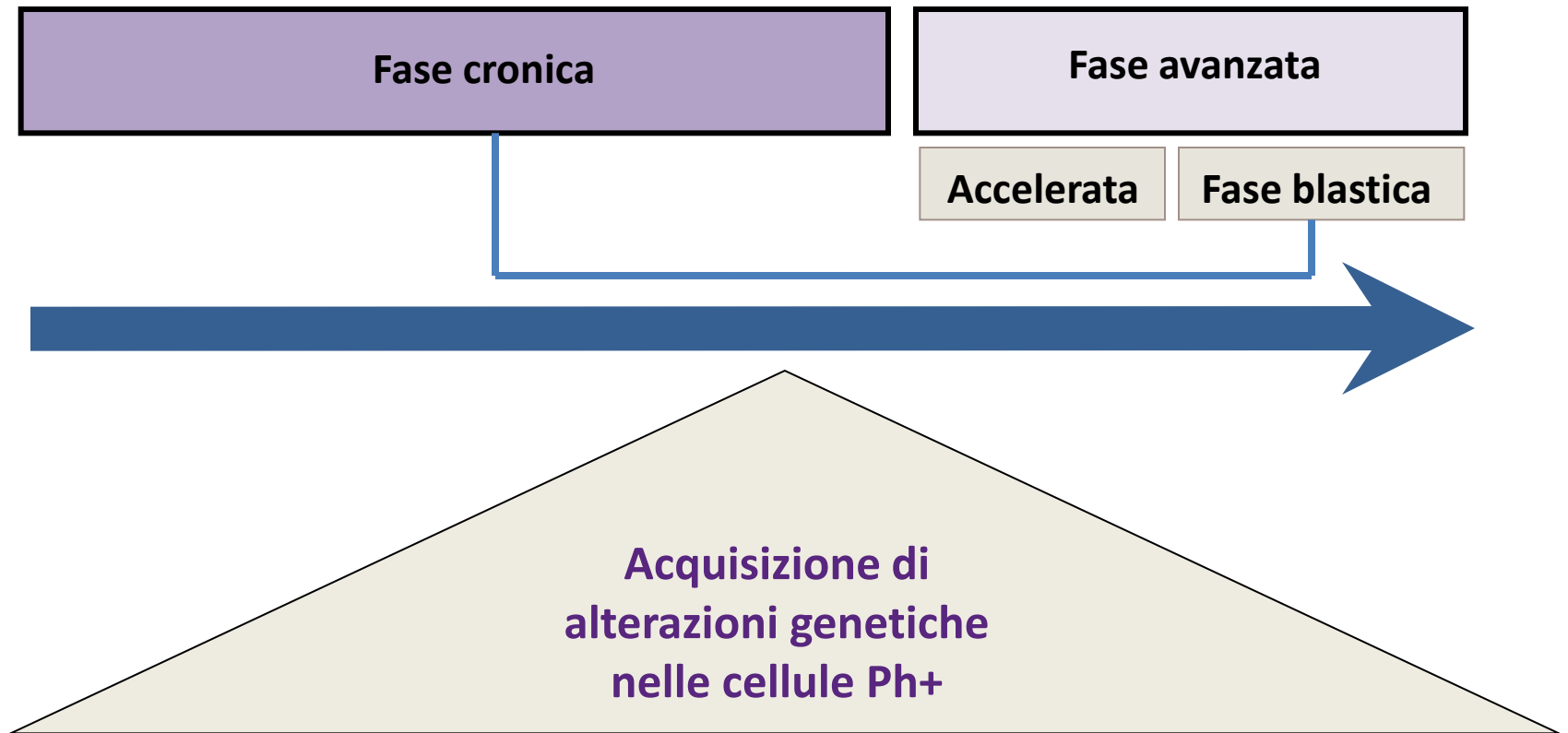
Figure 1. The estimated prevalence of chronic myeloid leukemia in the United States by calendar year is illustrated.

# Epidemiologia della LMC

- Nel mondo 300.000 nuovi casi di leucemia/anno, malattia rara
- Età media di insorgenza: 60-62 anni
- Aumento di incidenza con l'età
- Incidenza lievemente superiore nel sesso maschile
- **Alla presentazione**
  - **50% diagnosticati attraverso analisi di laboratorio**
  - **85% diagnosticati durante fase cronica**



# LMC: le 3 fasi della storia naturale



# LMC: eziologia

- Perché ci si ammala di LMC non è noto
- Fattori di rischio possono essere:
  - **Esposizione a tossine**
    - Radiazioni ionizzanti, benzene,
  - **Condizioni genetiche rare (instabilità genetica, fragilità cromosomica)**
  - **Precedenti trattamenti chemioterapici** (rara però come leucemia secondaria a chemio-radioterapia)

# Sospetto diagnostico di LMC

## Sintomatologia clinica

•NO

•SI

astenia  
febbricola  
calo peso/anoressia  
distensione addominale

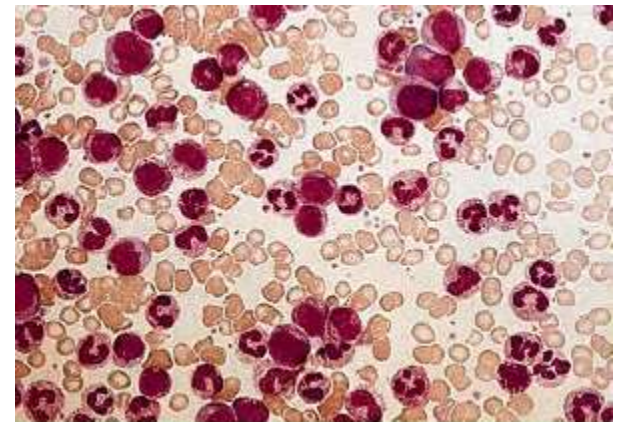
## Laboratorio

Emocromo:

leucocitosi neutrofila  
cellule miel. immature  
basofilia  
anemia  
piastrinopenia/piastrinosi

## Ambulatorio

Striscio di sangue periferico



# La diagnosi di LMC

Nel sospetto diagnostico

- Ricerca sul sangue periferico di mRNA per trascritto BCR-ABL in analisi PCR **qualitativa** o del riarrangiamento in FISH : se positivo si fa diagnosi di LMC
- Valutazione della **fase di malattia** (midollo)
- **Analisi citogenetica standard** su midollo (cromosoma Ph: t(9;22)(q34;q11); ACA)
- Definizione **categoria di rischio** (dati clinici e da emocromo): Sokal, Euro, EUTOS

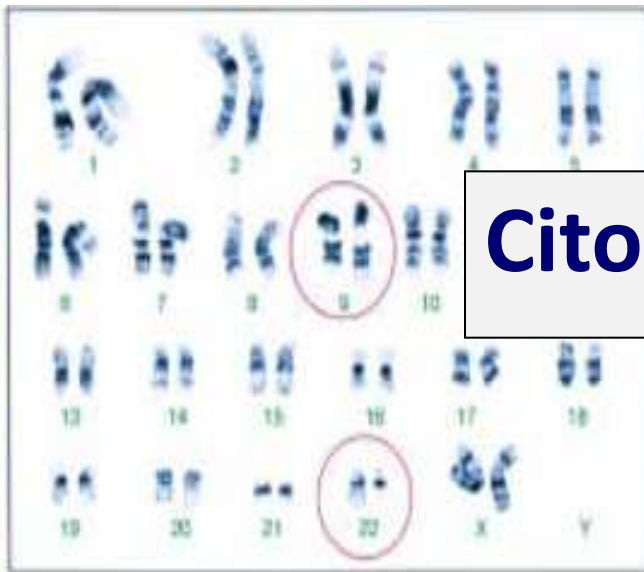


**Decisione terapeutica** (malattia/paziente)

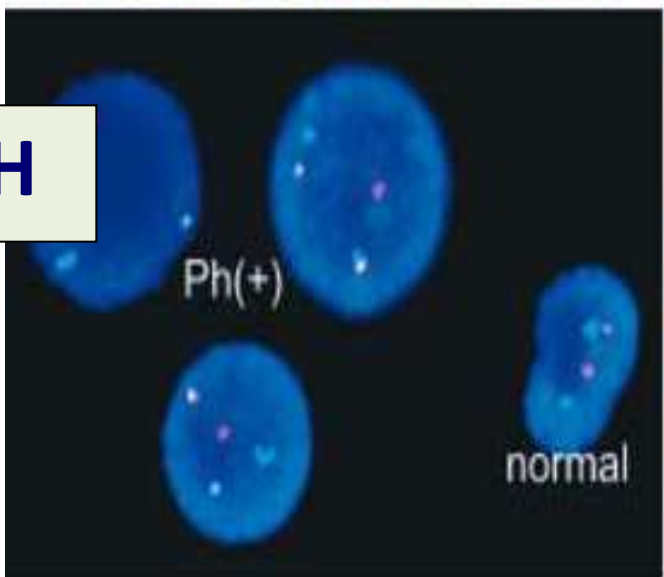
# Metodiche di studio della LMC



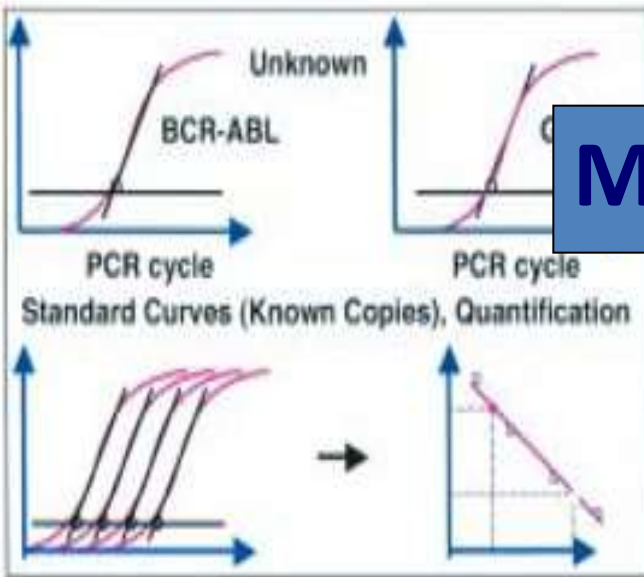
**Citologia**



**Citogenetica**



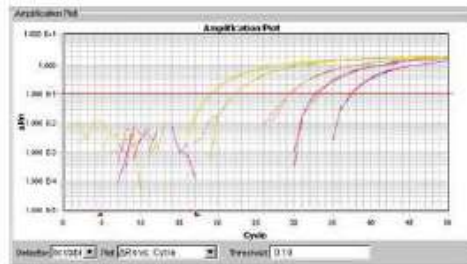
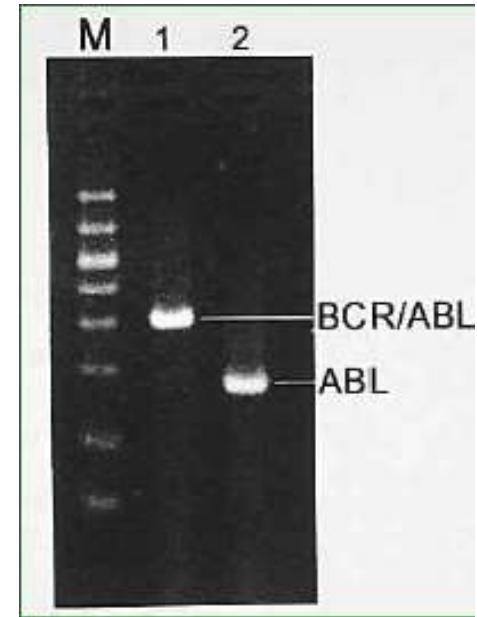
**FISH**



**Molecolare**

# LMC diagnosi molecolare: PCR

- RT-PCR qualitativa alla diagnosi rileva il trascritto BCR-ABL
- RQ-PCR quantifica il trascritto BCR-ABL (sec International Scale) (monitoraggio, studio malattia residua)

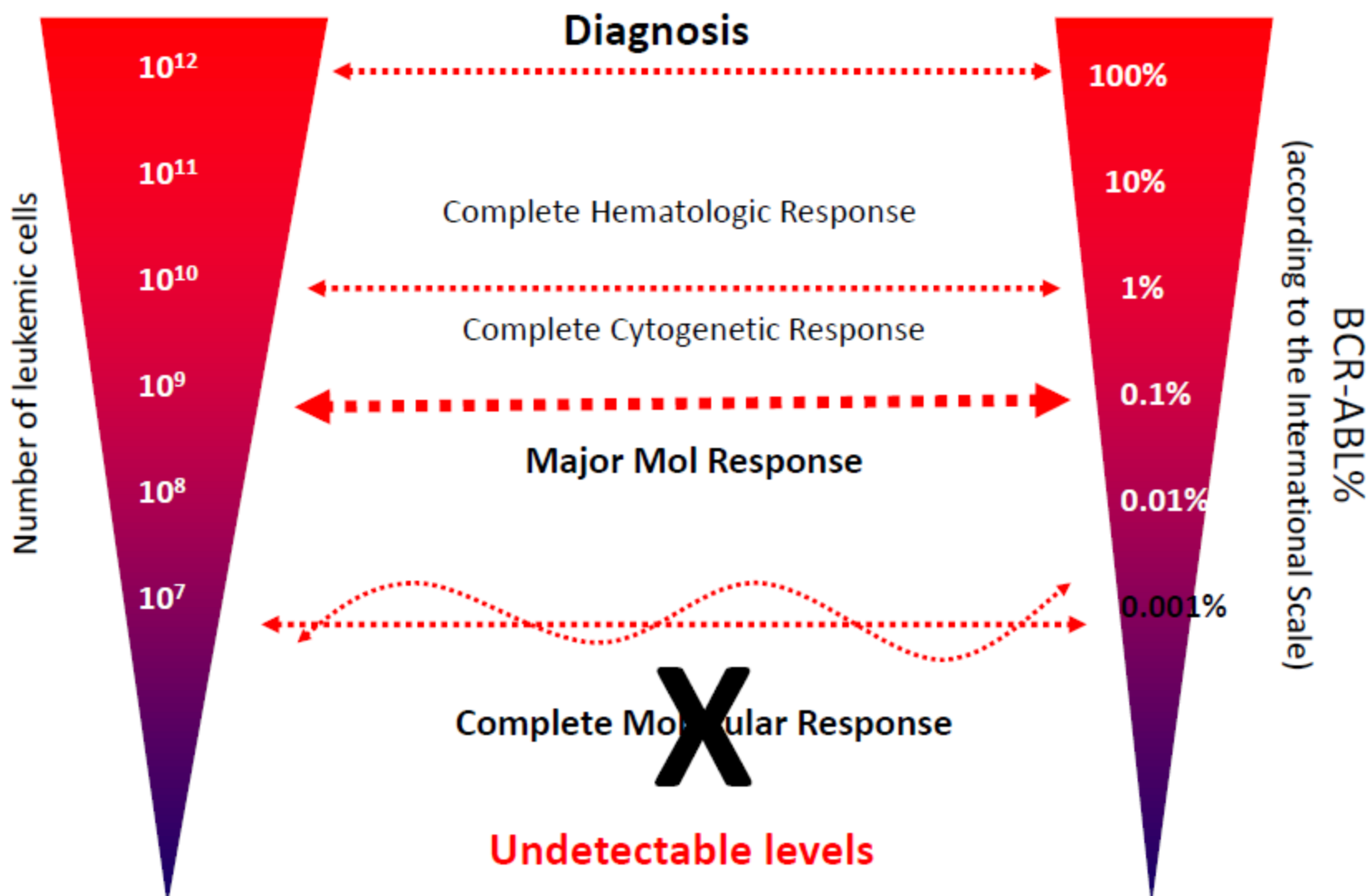


BCR-ABL/ABL % I.S.

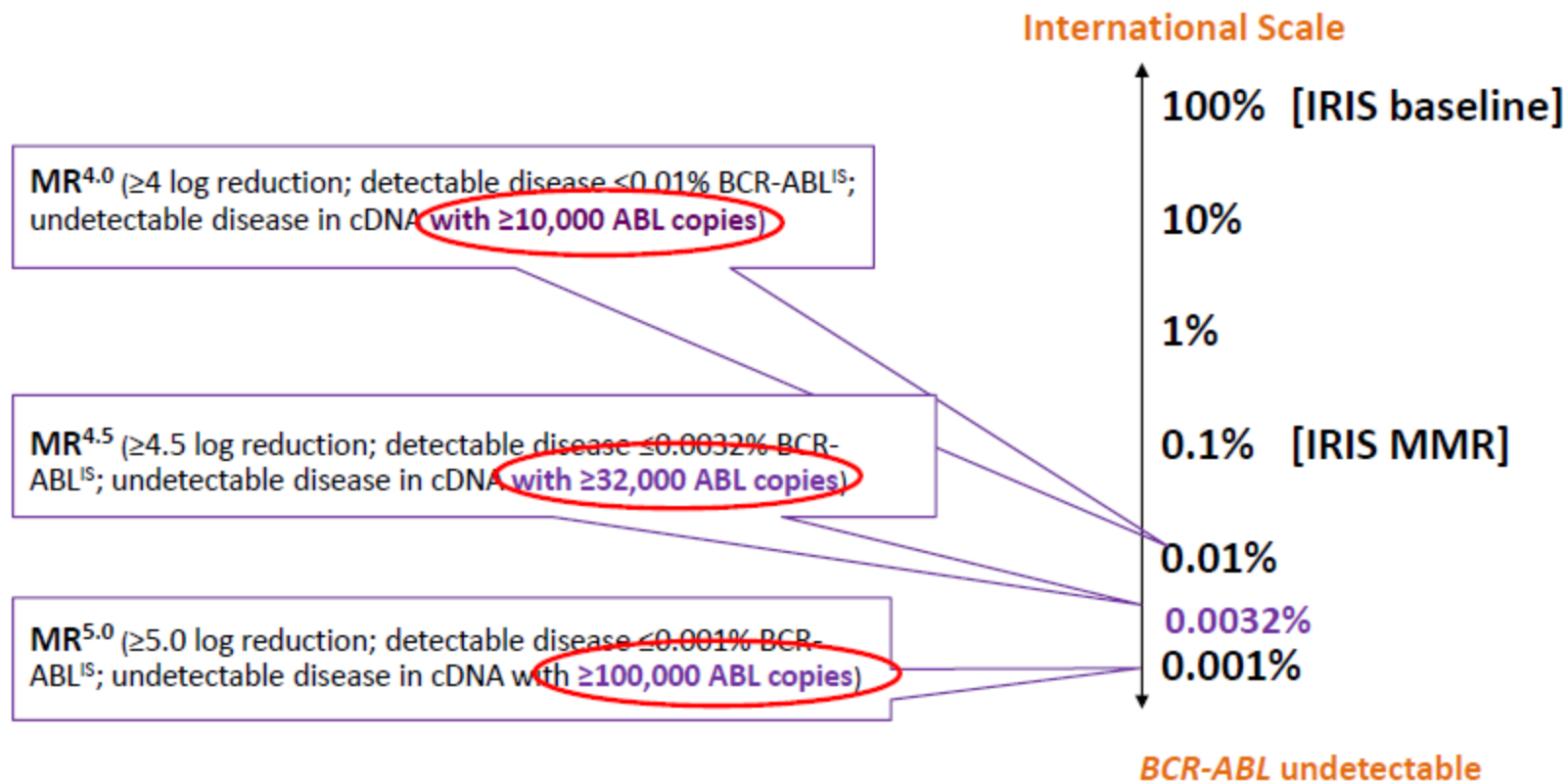
TaqMan amplification plot (RQ-PCR)

9%IS → 0,3%IS →

# Molecular Response: International Scale



# Definitions of “[Complete] Molecular Response”



log reduction = reduction from IRIS baseline,  
not individual pre-treatment levels



# Terapia della LMC in fase cronica

- Tre inibitori della tirosino-chinasi disponibili in prima linea: Imatinib, Nilotinib, Dasatinib
- In linea successiva anche Bosutinib e Ponatinib
- Schede tecniche: non facili da interpretare
- Spettri di tossicità differenti
- Spettri di resistenza “mutazionale” differenti

#### **4.1 Indicazioni terapeutiche**

Glivec è indicato per il trattamento di

- pazienti adulti e pediatrici con leucemia mieloide cronica (LMC) con cromosoma Philadelphia (bcr-abl) positivo (Ph+) di nuova diagnosi, per i quali il trapianto di midollo osseo non è considerato come trattamento di prima linea.
- pazienti adulti e pediatrici con LMC Ph+ in fase cronica dopo il fallimento della terapia con interferone-alfa, o in fase accelerata o in crisi blastica.
- pazienti adulti e pediatrici con leucemia linfoblastica acuta con cromosoma Philadelphia positivo (LLA Ph+) di nuova diagnosi integrato con chemioterapia.
- pazienti adulti con LLA Ph+ recidivante o refrattaria come monoterapia.

#### **4.1 Indicazioni terapeutiche**

SPRYCEL è indicato per il trattamento di pazienti adulti con:

- Leucemia Mieloide Cronica (LMC) con cromosoma Philadelphia positivo (Ph+) in fase cronica, di nuova diagnosi.
- Leucemia Mieloide Cronica (LMC), in fase cronica, accelerata o in fase blastica con resistenza o intolleranza ad una precedente terapia comprendente imatinib mesilato.
- Leucemia linfoblastica acuta (LLA) Ph+ e LMC in fase blastica linfoide con resistenza o intolleranza ad una precedente terapia.

#### **4.1 Indicazioni terapeutiche**

Tasigna è indicato per il trattamento di pazienti adulti con:

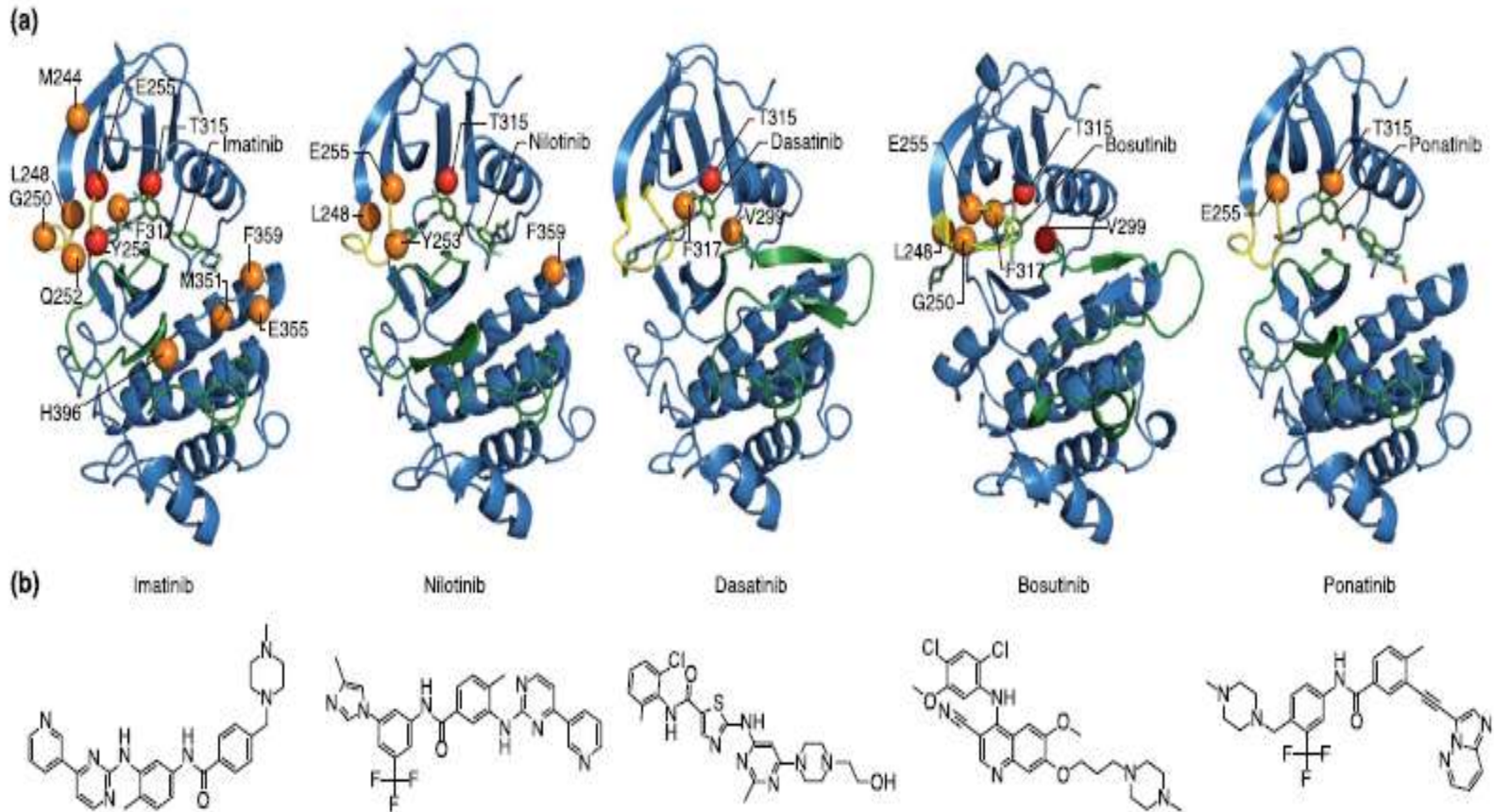
- leucemia mieloide cronica (LMC) con cromosoma Philadelphia positivo di nuova diagnosi in fase cronica,
- LMC con cromosoma Philadelphia positivo in fase cronica ed in fase accelerata con resistenza o intolleranza a precedente terapia comprendente imatinib. Non sono disponibili dati di efficacia in pazienti con LMC in crisi blastica.

## 4.1 Indicazioni terapeutiche

Bosulif è indicato per il trattamento di pazienti adulti affetti da leucemia mieloide cronica con cromosoma Philadelphia positivo (LMC Ph+), in fase cronica (FC), in fase accelerata (FA) e in fase blastica (FB), trattati in precedenza con uno o più inibitori della tirosin-chinasi e per i quali l'imatinib, il nilotinib e il dasatinib non sono considerati opzioni terapeutiche appropriate.

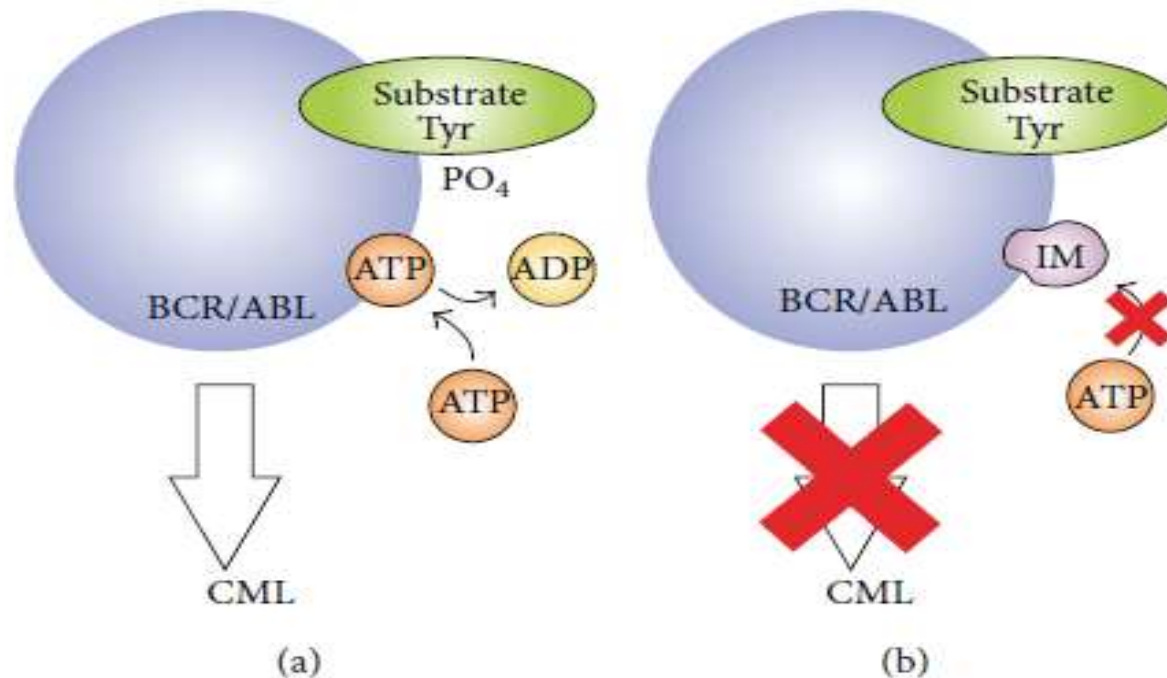
***Meglio non entrare nel dettaglio.....***

- dasatinib o nilotinib e per i quali il successivo trattamento con imatinib non è clinicamente appropriato, oppure in pazienti nei quali è stata identificata la mutazione **T315I**
- leucemia linfoblastica acuta con cromosoma Philadelphia positivo (LLA Ph+) resistenti o intolleranti a dasatinib e per i quali il successivo trattamento con imatinib non è clinicamente appropriato, oppure in pazienti nei quali è stata identificata la mutazione **T315I**.



**Figure 1 Tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) approved for the treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia. (a)** The crystal structure of the ABL1 kinase domain is shown in complex with the indicated TKI. Highlighted residues indicate mutations that confer resistance to the indicated TKI *in vitro*. Orange (moderate) and red (severe) spheres indicate the level of TKI resistance. **(b)** The chemical structures of the TKIs. Adapted with permission from O'Hare *et al.* [3].

# I TKI inibiscono la fosforilazione indotta dalla attività tirosino-chinasica costitutivamente attiva di BCR-ABL



# Targets di Imatinib, Nilotinib, Dasatinib, Bosutinib...

Target	IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)			
	Imatinib <sup>8, 9</sup>	Nilotinib <sup>9, 10</sup>	Dasatinib <sup>11</sup>	Bosutinib <sup>12, 13</sup>
BCR-ABL1	122–466	20–60	< 1.0	1
KIT	96	200	5.0	–
PDGFR	74	71	28	–
Src	–	–	0.50	1.2
YES	–	–	0.50	0.4
LCK	–	–	0.40	1.3

IC<sub>50</sub> = 50% inhibitory concentration.

Other targets of imatinib and nilotinib include ARG, DDR1, NQO2; other targets of dasatinib include ARG, LYN, HCK, FGR, BLK, FRK, CSK, RTK, TEC, BMX, TXK, DDR1, DDR2, ACK, ACTR2B, ACVR2, BRAF, EGFR/ERBB2, EPHA2, EPHA3, EPHA4, EPHA5, EPHA8, EPHB1, EPHB2, EPHB5, ERBB2, ERBB4, FAK, FYN, GAK, GCK, HH 499/TNNI3K, ILK, LIMK1, LIMK2, MAP2K5, MAP3K1, MAP3K2, MAP3K3, MAP3K4, MAP4K5/KHS1, MAPKI 1/p38 beta, MAPKI 4/p38 alpha, MYT1, NLK, PTK6/BrK, QIK, QSK, RAF1, RET, RIPK2, SLK, STK36/ULK, SYK, TAO3, TESK2, TYK2, ZAK;<sup>7</sup> other targets of bosutinib include ARG, HCK, FGR, BLK, CSK, BMX, TXK, ACK, EGFR, EPHB2, FYN, LCK, LOK, MINK, MST3, PTK5, TRKA, TRKB.

IC<sub>50</sub> values for imatinib and nilotinib were determined by the capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay technique<sup>9, 10</sup> and IC<sub>50</sub> values for dasatinib by kinase selectivity assay.<sup>11</sup>

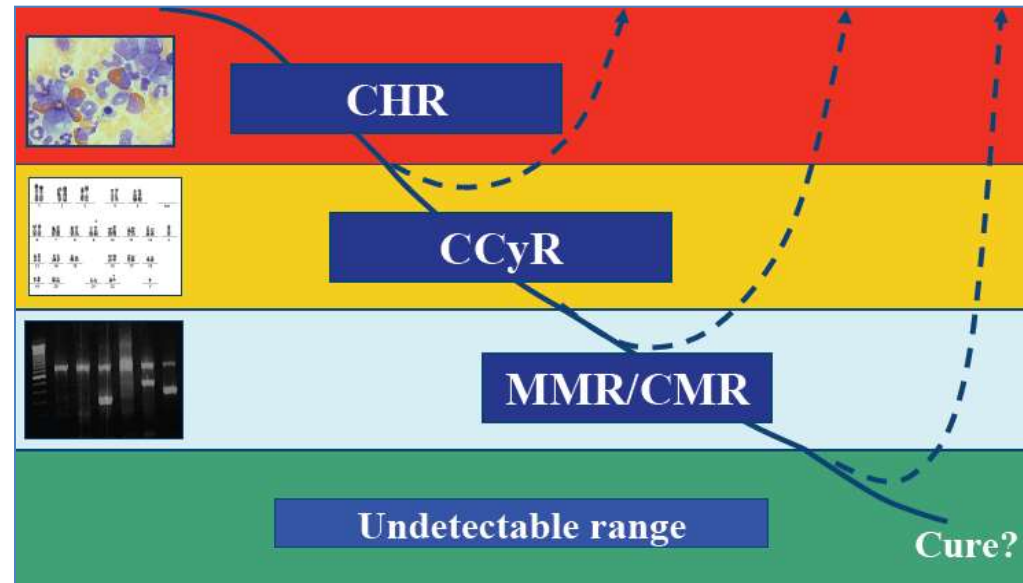
## ...e di Ponatinib

	IC50 (nM)
	0.1-20nM
ABL	0.4
<b>ABL<sup>T315I</sup></b>	2
Src-familiy	5.4
c-KIT	12.5
<b>VEGFR-1</b>	1.5
PDGFR-A	1.1
FGFR1	2.2
FLT3	12.6
Ephrin	
RET	0.16
TIE2	

## ... effetti collaterali

# 2016 - Obiettivi della terapia nella LMC

- OS simile a quelli dei soggetti senza LMC
- prevenzione della progressione
- sopravvivenza libera da eventi
- buona QoL
- possibilità di *treatment free remission*



# Scelta della terapia di 1<sup>a</sup> linea

- Fase della malattia (**cronica**, accelerata, blastica)
- Categoria di rischio (Sokal)
- Alterazioni cromosomiche aggiuntive
  
- **Comorbidità del paziente**
- Obiettivi individuali
  
- *Costi? Esperienza del medico? Compliance del paziente?*



# 2<sup>^</sup> generation TKI vs Imatinib in 1<sup>^</sup> linea

(studi randomizzati sponsorizzati  
ENESTnd, DASISION, BELA, EPIC,  
non spons. SPIRIT2)

- % di RCC maggiori
- % di MMR maggiori
- Risposta citogenetica e molecolare più precoci
- % RM profonda maggiore
- Riduzione incidenza di crisi blastica
- Più efficaci nell'alto rischio
  
- Su OS differenze NON significative

## ANNUAL CLINICAL UPDATES IN HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES

**TABLE I.** Summary of Pivotal Phase III Trials of Approved Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors

Trial	Treatment	EFS/PFS (%)	OS (%)
IRIS	Imatinib ( <i>n</i> = 304)	81	<u>At 6 years</u> 85
DASISION	Dasatinib ( <i>n</i> = 259)	85	<u>At 5 years</u> 91
	Imatinib ( <i>n</i> = 260)	86	90
ENESTnd	Nilotinib 300 mg ( <i>n</i> = 282)	<u>At 5 years</u> 95	<u>At 6 years</u> 92
	Nilotinib 400 mg ( <i>n</i> = 281)	97	96
	Imatinib ( <i>n</i> = 283)	93	91

# Raccomandazioni European LeukemiaNet

- 2006
- 2009
- 2013: entra prepotentemente la “molecolare”

blood

2013 122: 872-884  
Prepublished online June 26, 2013;  
doi:10.1182/blood-2013-05-501569

## European LeukemiaNet recommendations for the management of chronic myeloid leukemia: 2013

Michele Baccarani, Michael W. Deininger, Gianantonio Rosti, Andreas Hochhaus, Simona Soverini, Jane F. Apperley, Francisco Cervantes, Richard E. Clark, Jorge E. Cortes, François Guilhot, Henrik Hjorth-Hansen, Timothy P. Hughes, Hagop M. Kantarjian, Dong-Wook Kim, Richard A. Larson, Jeffrey H. Lipton, François-Xavier Mahon, Giovanni Martinelli, Jiri Mayer, Martin C. Müller, Dietger Niederwieser, Fabrizio Pane, Jerald P. Radich, Philippe Rousset, Giuseppe Saglio, Susanne Saübele, Charles Schiffer, Richard Silver, Bengt Simonsson, Juan-Luis Steegmann, John M. Goldman and Rüdiger Hehlmann

EU

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®)

## Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia

USA

Version 1.2015  
NCCN.org

	Optimal	Warning	Failure
Baseline	NA	High risk Or CCA/Ph+, major route	NA
3 mo	BCR-ABL1 $\leq$ 10% and/or Ph+ $\leq$ 35%	BCR-ABL1 $>$ 10% and/or Ph+ 36-95%	Non-CHR and/or Ph+ $>$ 95%
6 mo <b>CCR</b>	BCR-ABL1 $<$ 1% and/or Ph+ 0	BCR-ABL1 1-10% and/or Ph+ 1-35%	BCR-ABL1 $>$ 10% and/or Ph+ $>$ 35%
12 mo	BCR-ABL1 $\leq$ 0.1%	BCR-ABL1 $>$ 0.1-1%	BCR-ABL1 $>$ 1% and/or Ph+ $>$ 0
Then, and at any time	BCR-ABL1 $\leq$ 0.1%	CCA/Ph- (-7, or 7q-)	Loss of CHR Loss of CCyR Confirmed loss of MMR* Mutations CCA/Ph+

	Optimal	Warning	Failure
Baseline	NA	High risk Or CCA/Ph+, major route	NA
3 mo	BCR-ABL1 $\leq 10\%$ and/or Ph+ $\leq 35\%$	BCR-ABL1 $> 10\%$ and/or Ph+ 36-95%	Non-CHR and/or Ph+ $> 95\%$
6 mo	BCR-ABL1 $< 1\%$ and/or Ph+ 0	BCR-ABL1 1-10% and/or Ph+ 1-35%	BCR-ABL1 $> 10\%$ and/or Ph+ $> 35\%$
12 mo	BCR-ABL1 $\leq 0.1\%$	BCR-ABL1 $> 0.1-1\%$	BCR-ABL1 $> 1\%$ and/or Ph+ $> 0$
Then, and at any time	BCR-ABL1 $\leq 0.1\%$	CCA/Ph- (-7, or 7q-)	Loss of CHR Loss of CCyR Confirmed loss of MMR* Mutations CCA/Ph+

**MR3**

# Importanza della risposta molecolare maggiore (MR3, MMR)

L'ottenimento della MR3 è associato a:

- Maggior durata della risposta citogenetica completa
- Miglior EFS e PFS

La risposta molecolare maggiore si associa a maggior probabilità di risposta molecolare profonda

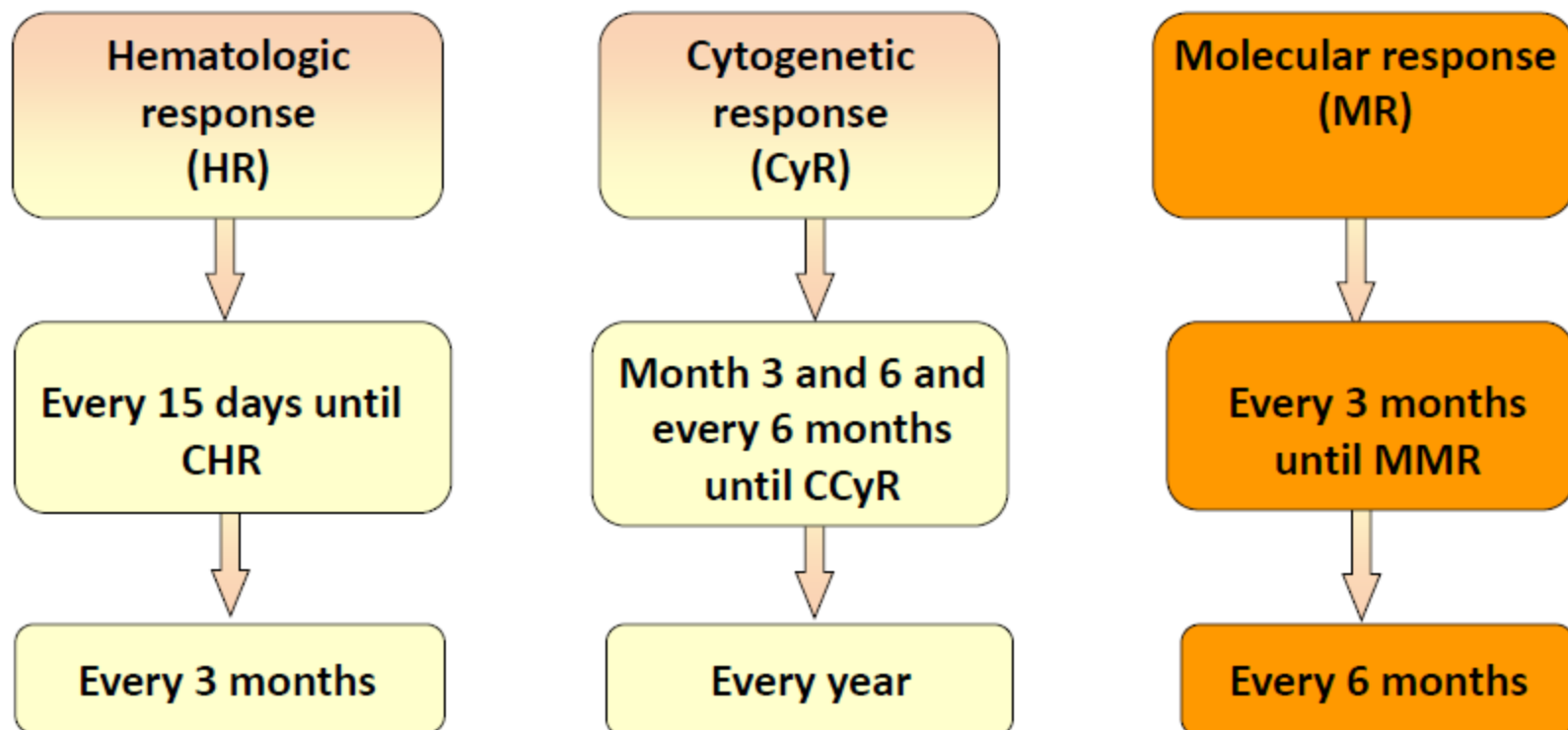
La risposta molecolare profonda (MR4, MR4.5) è prerequisito per i trials di discontinuazione della terapia

# Monitoraggio: è fondamentale richiede laboratorio standardizzato I.S.

**Table 9. Recommendations for cytogenetic and molecular monitoring**

At diagnosis	Chromosome banding analysis (CBA) of marrow cell metaphases FISH in case of Ph negativity to identify variant, cryptic translocations Qualitative PCR (identification of transcript type)
During treatment	Quantitative real-time PCR (RQ-PCR) for the determination of <i>BCR-ABL1</i> transcripts level on the international scale, to be performed every 3 months until an MMR ( $BCR-ABL \leq 0.1\%$ , or $MR^{3.0}$ ) has been achieved, then every 3 to 6 months and/or CBA of marrow cell metaphases (at least 20 banded metaphases), to be performed at 3, 6, and 12 months until a CCyR has been achieved, then every 12 months. Once a CCyR is achieved, FISH on blood cells can be done. If adequate molecular monitoring can be ensured, cytogenetics can be spared.
Failure, progression	RQ-PCR, mutational analysis, and CBA of marrow cell metaphases. Immunophenotyping in BP.
Warning	Molecular and cytogenetic tests to be performed more frequently. CBA of marrow cell metaphases recommended in case of myelodysplasia or CCA/Ph- with chromosome 7 involvement.

# Molecular Monitoring: European LeukemiaNet Recommendations



CHR, complete hematologic response; CCyR, complete cytogenetic response; MMR, major molecular response.



## Terapia della LMC : perché la rapidità e la profondità della risposta sono importanti

- L'attività di BCR-ABL stimola la proliferazione e modula le risposte cellulari al danno del DNA causando instabilità genetica (evoluzione clonale, mutazioni del domain kinasico di ABL, ...)
- Il ruolo di BCR-ABL nella progressione della LMC supporta il concetto terapeutico di ottenere precocemente la massima riduzione del carico di cellule BCR-ABL positive

	Optimal	Warning	Failure
Baseline	NA	High risk Or CCA/Ph+, major route	NA
3 mo <b>EMR</b>	BCR-ABL1 $\leq 10\%$ and/or Ph+ $\leq 35\%$	BCR-ABL1 $> 10\%$ and/or Ph+ 36-95%	Non-CHR and/or Ph+ $> 95\%$
6 mo	BCR-ABL1 $< 1\%$ and/or Ph+ 0	BCR-ABL1 1-10% and/or Ph+ 1-35%	BCR-ABL1 $> 10\%$ and/or Ph+ $> 35\%$
12 mo	BCR-ABL1 $\leq 0.1\%$	BCR-ABL1 $> 0.1-1\%$	BCR-ABL1 $> 1\%$ and/or Ph+ $> 0$
Then, and at any time	BCR-ABL1 $\leq 0.1\%$	CCA/Ph- (-7, or 7q-)	Loss of CHR Loss of CCyR Confirmed loss of MMR* Mutations CCA/Ph+

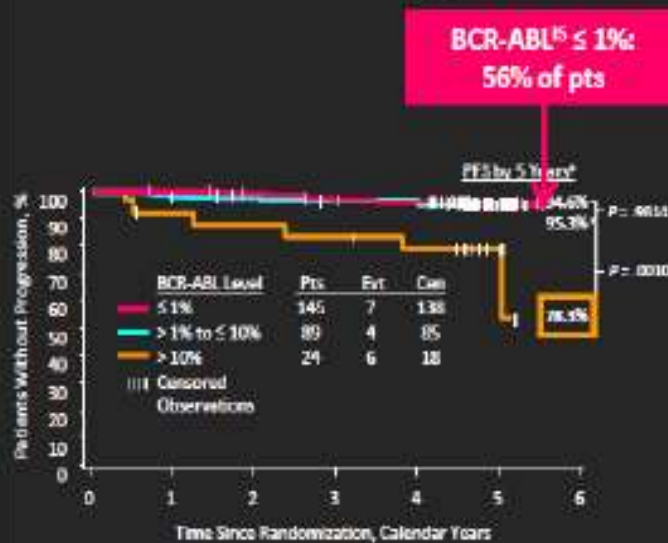
# TKI in prima linea: early molecular response

- confermato significato prognostico del cut-off 10% IS a 3 mesi
- per pazienti >10% IS l'outcome a lungo termine come PFS, OS e la probabilità di MR3 e di *deep molecular response* sono meno favorevoli
- se  $\leq 10\%$  IS, l'outcome (PFS, OS) è sovrapponibile, indipendentemente dal TKI impiegato
- la % di pazienti in EMR è maggiore con TKI di seconda generazione rispetto a Imatinib (all'incirca: 85% vs 65%)

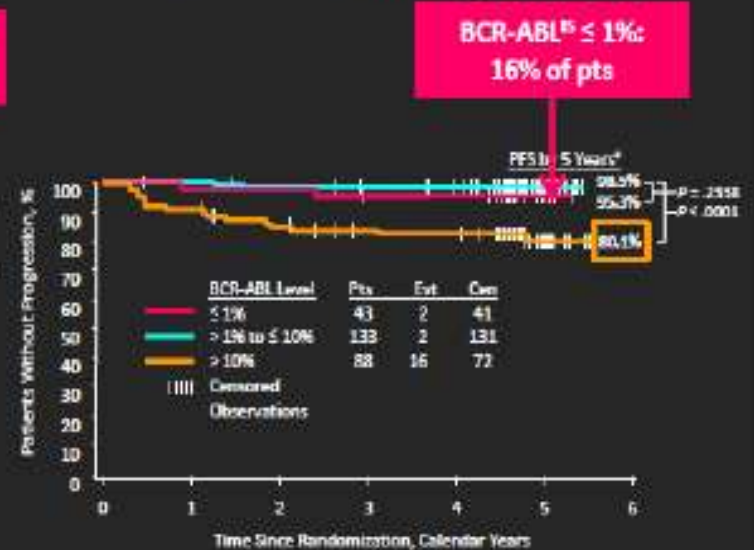
# ENESTnd: PFS By BCR-ABL levels at 3 months

100  
80  
60  
40  
20  
0  
% not progressed

## Nilotinib 300 mg BID



## Imatinib 400 mg QD



- » Patients with EMR failure (BCR-ABL > 10% at 3 months) have significantly worse 5-year PFS
- » Rates of EMR failure are lower on nilotinib 300 mg BID vs imatinib

Cen, censored; EMR, early molecular response; Evt, events; Pts, patients.  
\* PFS rates reported consider each year to consist of twelve 28-day cycles

	Optimal	Warning	Failure
Baseline	NA	High risk Or CCA/Ph+, major route	NA
3 mo	BCR-ABL1 $\leq 10\%$ and/or Ph+ $\leq 35\%$	BCR-ABL1 $> 10\%$ and/or Ph+ 36-95%	Non-CHR and/or Ph+ $> 95\%$
6 mo	BCR-ABL1 $< 1\%$ and/or Ph+ 0	BCR-ABL1 1-10% and/or Ph+ 1-35%	BCR-ABL1 $> 10\%$ and/or Ph+ $> 35\%$
12 mo	BCR-ABL1 $\leq 0.1\%$	BCR-ABL1 $> 0.1-1\%$	BCR-ABL1 $> 1\%$

**NCCN: atteggiamento diverso rispetto a ELN2013**

**Se  $> 10\%$  a 3 mesi si cambia farmaco (soprattutto se Imatinib)**

## REVIEW

## Laboratory recommendations for scoring deep molecular responses following treatment for chronic myeloid leukemia

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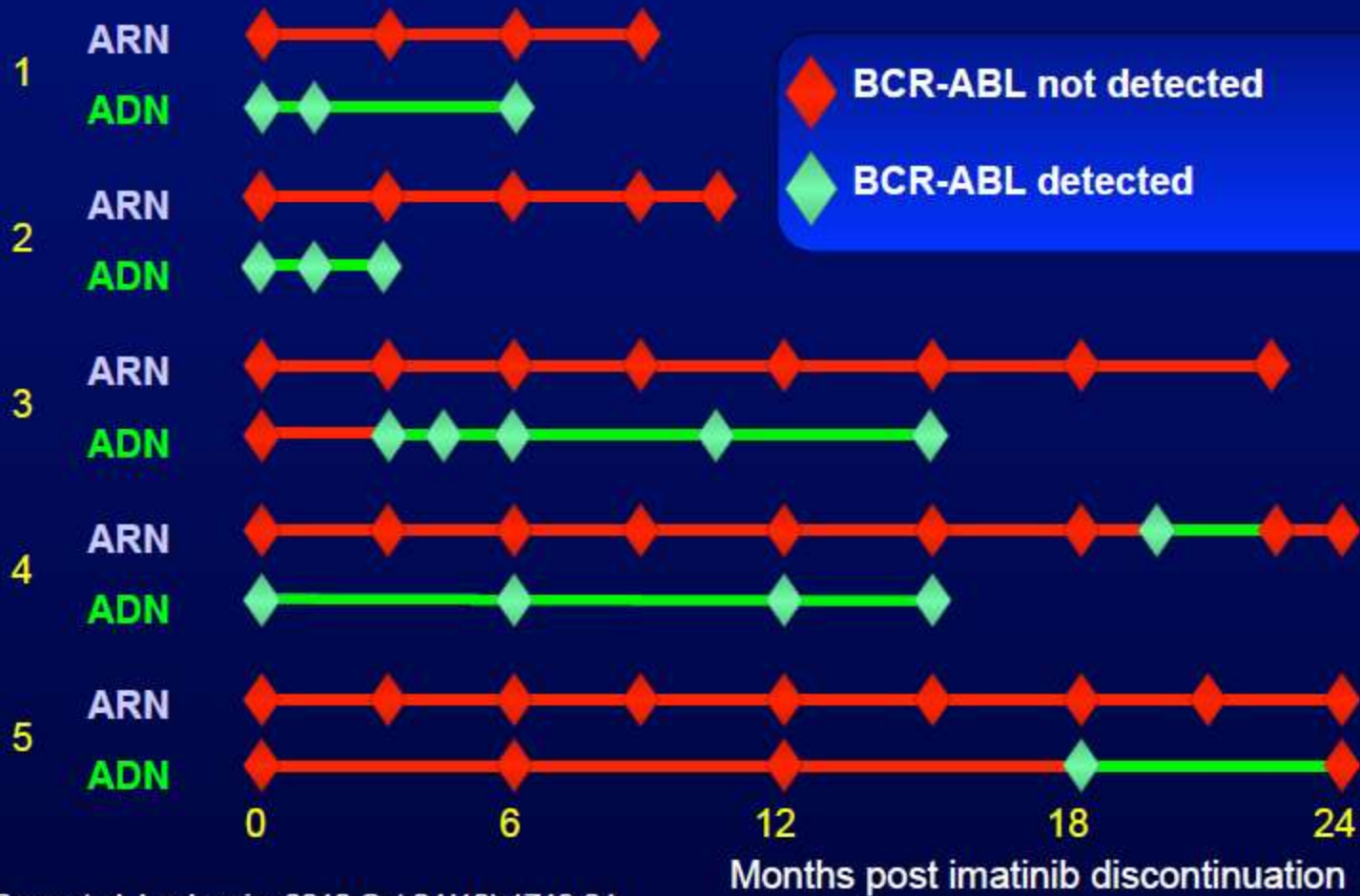
## Analisi molecolare Criticità della metodica

- La metodica ha limiti correlati alla interpretazione dei risultati “undetectable” o molto bassi
- il trascritto può non essere proporzionale al numero di cellule Ph+ e le cellule possono essere trascrizionalmente silenti
- RQ-PCR ha sensibilità limitata a 4-5 log sotto il baseline standardizzato: possibile massa residua fino a  $10^7$  cellule

**Nuove metodiche:**      **DNA PCR**  
                                 **digital PCR**  
                                 **Next generation sequencing**

**La sensibilità è importante soprattutto per treatment free remission**

# PCR Positivity on DNA in CMR Patients



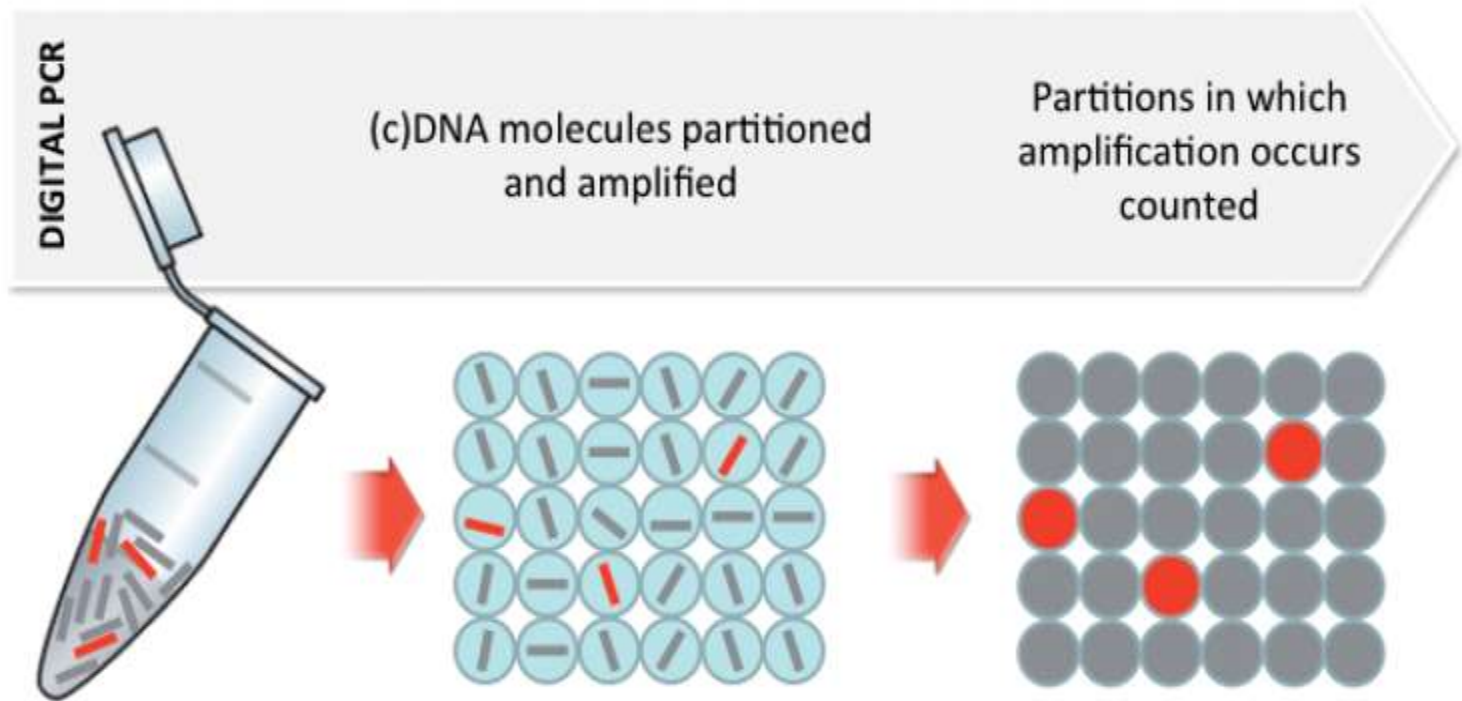
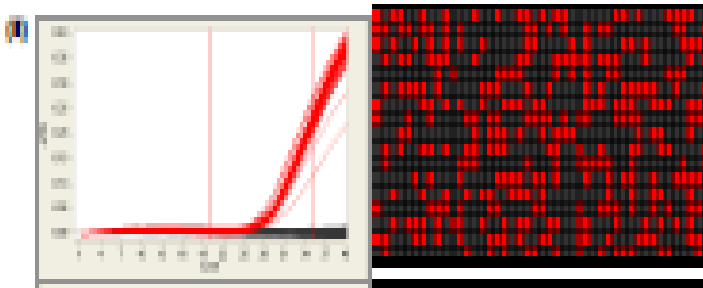
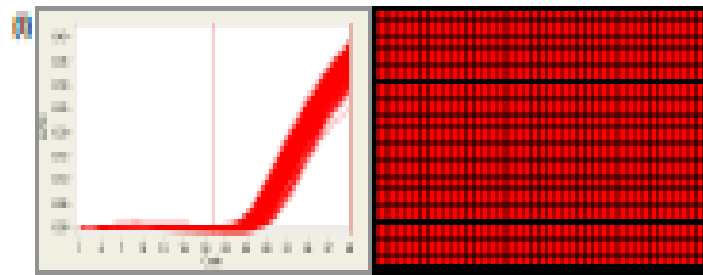
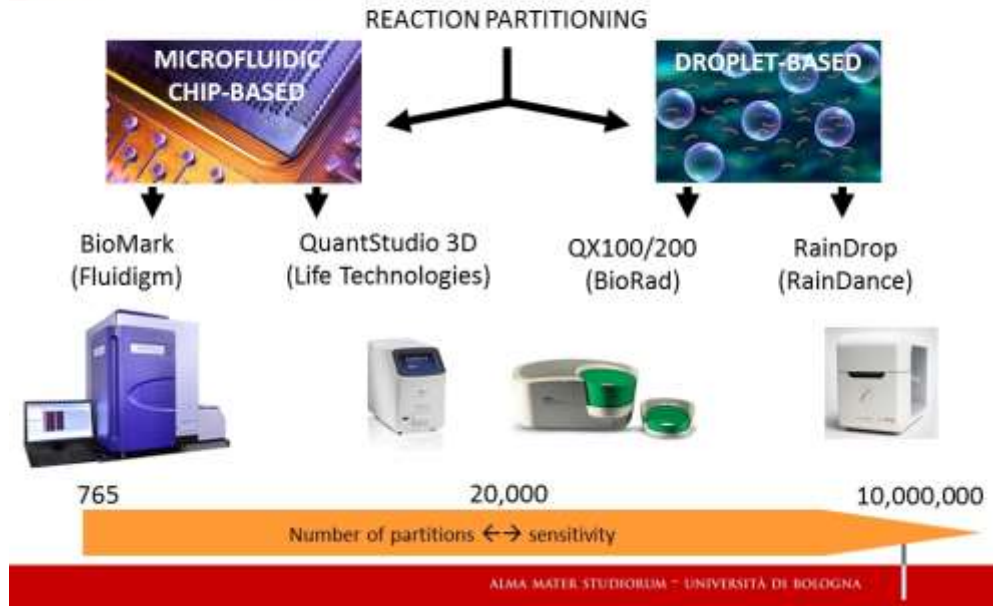


Figure 2. Simplified schematic representation of the principles underpinning digital polymerase chain reaction (PCR). A typical real-time PCR reaction is diluted and partitioned into thousands of individual picoliter-scale subreactions. Some partitions will contain one target molecule, others will not. Absolute quantification is accomplished by counting the numbers of partitions where amplification occurred, yielding a fluorescence signal, i.e. the partitions that contained a target molecule.





# Digital PCR: instruments



**ISAV protocol:**  
 "Validation of Digital-PCR Analysis through Programmed Imatinib Interruption in PCR Negative Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients"  
 Milano Bicocca University

## dPCR

dPCR	RELAPSED	NOT RELAPSED	TOTAL
+	17 (68%)	8 (32%)	25
-	35 (42.7%)	47 (57.3%)	82
TOTAL	52	55	107

**Negative Predictive Value (NPV)** is the probability that a subject negative with the test do not relapse

$$NPV(dPCR) = 47/82 = 64.6\%$$

$$NPV(Q-RT-PCR) = 55/107 = 51.4\%$$

$$NPV(dPCR)/NPV(Q-RT-PCR) = 1.115 [95\% \text{ CI: } 1.013-1.227]$$

**dPCR+ in 23.4% delle CMR**



## The Cepheid Xpert BCR-ABL Monitor



- The cartridge provides a closed microfluidic system which integrates and automates RNA extraction, RT and a nested RQ-PCR for both e13/14-a2 *BCR-ABL* and *ABL* mRNA on the GeneXpert® Dx System automated analyzer
- Reagent lot-specific CF allows to express results on IS



Winn-Deen et al, Clin Chem 2007; Cayuela et al, Haematologica 2011; Lopez-Jorge et al, Ann Hematol. 2012; O'Dwyer et al, Leuk Res 2014



## ***Cepheid Xpert: pros and cons***

### **PROS**

- Delivers results in approx. 2,25 hrs from sample collection
- Low input volumes (200  $\mu$ L blood)
- Lower expertise and manpower needed
- No risk of contamination
- No need for periodical control rounds for CF stability validation

### **CONS**

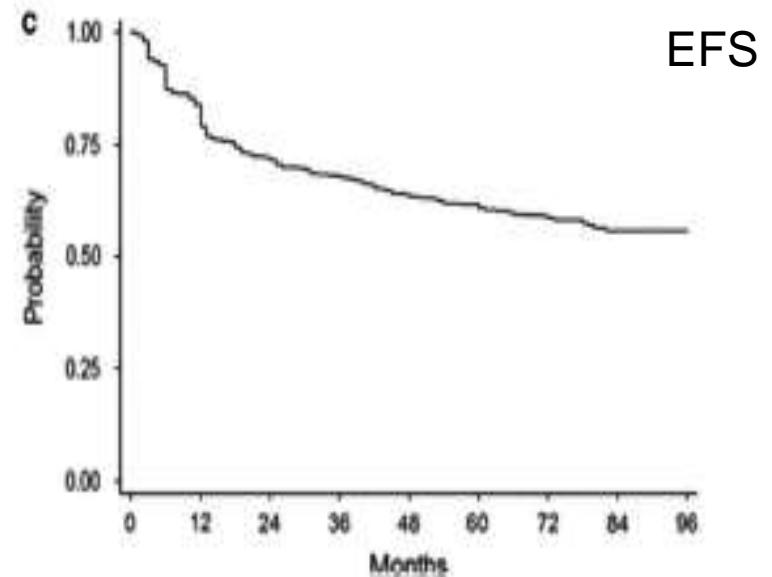
- Higher cost per sample
- ABL1 only as control gene
- Not implemented for e1a2- and e19a2-positive patients  $\rightarrow$  not for diagnostic confirmation of CML
- Sensitive enough to reliably measure deep molecular response?

# TKI

farmaci molto efficaci, ma.....

- Intolleranza

- Resistenza  $1^{\wedge}/2^{\wedge}$



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Long-term outcome of chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated frontline with imatinib

F Castagnetti<sup>1</sup>, G Gugliotta<sup>1</sup>, M Breccia<sup>2</sup>, F Stagno<sup>3</sup>, A Iurlo<sup>4</sup>, F Albano<sup>5</sup>, E Abruzzese<sup>6</sup>, B Martino<sup>7</sup>, L Levato<sup>8</sup>, T Intermesoli<sup>9</sup>, P Pregno<sup>10</sup>, G Rossi<sup>11</sup>, F Gherlinzoni<sup>12</sup>, P Leoni<sup>13</sup>, F Cavazzini<sup>14</sup>, C Venturi<sup>1</sup>, S Soverini<sup>1</sup>, N Testoni<sup>1</sup>, G Alimena<sup>2</sup>, M Cavo<sup>1</sup>, G Martinelli<sup>1</sup>, F Pane<sup>15</sup>, G Saglio<sup>16</sup>, G Rosti<sup>1</sup>, M Baccarani<sup>17</sup> on behalf of the GIMEMA CML Working Party

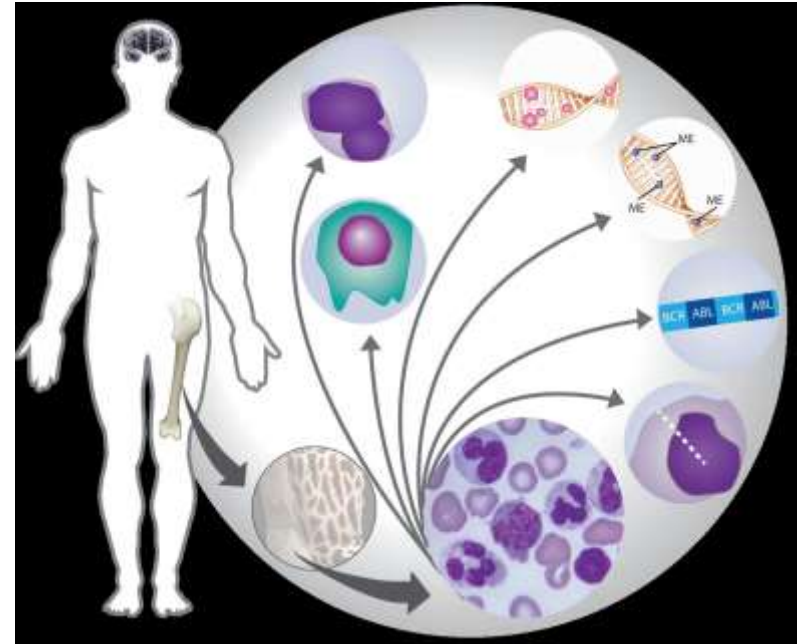
# Resistenza ai TKI

## BCR-ABL indipendente

- attivazione di pathways alternativi
- anomalie citogenetiche aggiuntive

## BCR-ABL dipendente

- mutazioni ABL
- duplicazione Ph/  
amplificazione BCR-ABL

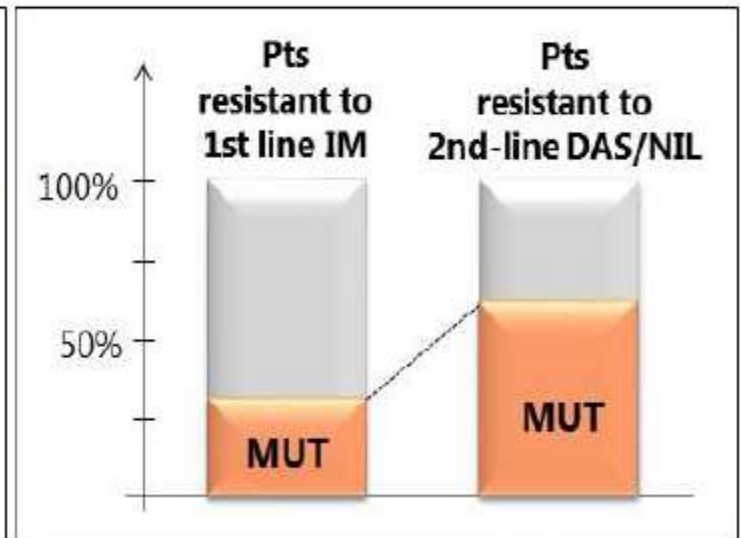
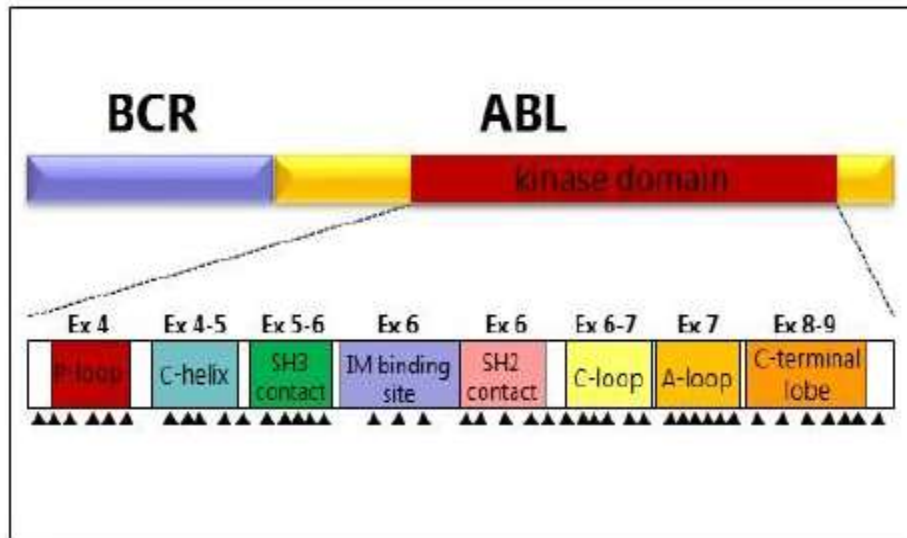


- Multidrug resistance
- Compliance
- PK

# Cambio terapia per failure a 1<sup>a</sup> linea *cosa prendere in considerazione?*

- resistenza primaria o secondaria; “livello di resistenza”
- TKI in atto
- caratteristiche della malattia (**mutazioni ABL**, CCA, progressione?)
- caratteristiche del paziente (età/**comorbidità**/polifarmacia...)
- obiettivo della terapia
- opzione allotrapianto
- esperienza del medico

# Le mutazioni di ABL: causa di resistenza



1st generation					2nd generation			3rd generation	
Insensitive mutations: imatinib					nilotinib	dasatinib	bosutinib	ponatinib	
M237V	L273M	F311L	E355D/G	V379I	A397P	Y253F/H	V299L	E255K	?
M244V	E275K/Q	<b>T315I</b>	F359V/I/C	A380T	S417F/Y	E255K/V	<b>T315I</b>	V299L	
L248R	D276G	F317L/V/I/C	D363Y	F382L	I418S/V	<b>T315I</b>	T315A	<b>T315I</b>	
G250E/R	T277A	F359V/I/C	L364I	L384M	S438C	F359V/I/C	F317L/V/I/C	?	
Q252R/H	E279K	Y342H	A365V	L387M/F	E453G/K				
Y253F/H	V280A/I	M343T	L370P	M388L	E459K/V				
E255K/V	V289A	A344V	V371A	Y393C	P480L				
E258D	V299L	M351T	E373K	H396R/P	F486S				

**T315I** = 

Location of Mutation	Mutation	IC <sub>50</sub> -fold increase (WT = 1)				
		Imatinib	Bosutinib	Dasatinib	Nilotinib	Ponatinib
	Parental	10.8	38.3	568.3	38.4	570.0
	WT	1	1	1	1	1
P-loop	M244V	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.2	3.2
	L248R	14.6	22.9	12.5	30.2	6.2
	L248V	3.5	3.5	5.1	2.8	3.4
	G250E	6.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	6.0
	Q252H	1.4	0.8	3.1	2.6	6.1
	Y253F	3.6	1.0	1.6	3.2	3.7
	Y253H	8.7	0.6	2.6	36.8	2.6
	E255K	6.0	9.5	5.6	6.7	8.4
	E255V	17.0	5.5	3.4	10.3	12.9
	C-helix	D276G	2.2	0.6	1.4	2.0
E279K		3.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.0
E292L		0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.0
ATP binding region	V299L	1.5	26.1	8.7	1.3	0.6
	T315A	1.7	6.0	58.9	2.7	0.4
	T315I	17.5	45.4	75.0	39.4	3.0
	T315V	12.2	29.3	738.8	57.0	2.1
	F317L	2.6	2.4	4.5	2.2	0.7
	F317R	2.3	33.5	114.8	2.3	4.9
	F317V	0.4	11.5	21.3	0.5	2.3
SH2-contact	M343T	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
	M351T	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.2
Substrate binding region	F359I	6.0	2.9	3.0	16.3	2.9
	F359V	2.9	0.9	1.5	5.2	4.4
A-loop	L384M	1.3	0.5	2.2	2.3	2.2
	H396P	2.4	0.4	1.1	2.4	1.4
	H396R	3.9	0.8	1.6	3.1	5.9
C-terminal lobe	F486S	8.1	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.1
	L248R 1 F359I	11.7	39.3	13.7	96.2	17.7
Sensitive	≤2					
Moderately resistant	2.1–10					
Highly resistant	>10					



*Grazie dell'attenzione*



Mutation	IC <sub>50</sub> -fold increase relative to WT (W=1)				
	Imatinib	Bosutinib	Dasatinib	Nilotinib	Ponatinib
M244V	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.2	3.2
L248R	14.8	22.9	12.5	30.2	6.2
L248V	3.5	3.5	5.1	2.8	3.4
G250E	6.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	6.0
Q252H	1.4	0.8	3.1	2.6	6.1
Y253F	3.6	1.0	1.6	3.2	3.7
Y253H	8.7	0.6	2.6	36.8	2.6
E255K	6.0	9.5	5.6	6.7	8.7
E255V	17.0	5.5	3.4	10.3	12.9
D276G	2.2	0.6	1.4	2.0	2.1
E279K	3.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.0
E292L	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.0
V299L	1.5	26.1	8.7	1.3	0.6
T315A	1.7	6.0	58.9	2.7	0.4
T315I	17.5	45.4	75.0	39.4	3.0
T315V	12.2	29.3	738.8	57.0	2.1
F317L	2.6	2.4	4.5	2.2	0.7
F317R	2.3	33.5	114.8	2.3	4.9
F317V	0.4	11.5	21.3	0.5	2.3
M343T	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
M351T	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.2
F359I	6.0	2.9	3.0	16.3	2.9
F359V	2.9	0.9	1.5	5.2	4.4
L384M	1.3	0.5	2.2	2.3	2.2
H396P	2.4	0.4	1.1	2.4	1.4
H396R	3.9	0.8	1.6	3.1	5.9
F486S	8.1	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.1
L248R + F359I	11.7	39.3	13.7	96.2	17.7

Sensitive	<2-fold difference
Moderately sensitive	2.1- to 4-fold difference
Resistant	4.1- to 10-fold difference
Highly resistant	>10-fold difference

Table 2. Adapted from Eiring and Deininger.<sup>42</sup>

## Causes of resistance and treatment choices of second- and third-line treatment in chronic myelogenous leukemia patients

Andreas Hochhaus · Thomas Ernst ·  
 Ekkehard Eigendorff · Paul La Rosée

S138

Ann Hematol (2015) 94(Suppl 2):S133–S140

**Table 5** Recommended treatment options ([24], modified)

1st line	Resistance to 1st line	Intolerance to 1st line	Resistance to 2nd line	T315I mutation any line
Imatinib	Nilotinib	Nilotinib	Nilotinib	Ponatinib
	Dasatinib	Dasatinib	Dasatinib	
	Bosutinib	Bosutinib	Bosutinib	
			Ponatinib	
Nilotinib	Dasatinib	Dasatinib	Dasatinib	Ponatinib
	Bosutinib	Bosutinib	Bosutinib	
	Ponatinib	Imatinib	Ponatinib	
	SCT considered		SCT recommended	
Dasatinib	Nilotinib	Nilotinib	Nilotinib	Ponatinib
	Bosutinib	Bosutinib	Bosutinib	
	Ponatinib	Imatinib	Ponatinib	
	SCT considered		SCT recommended	

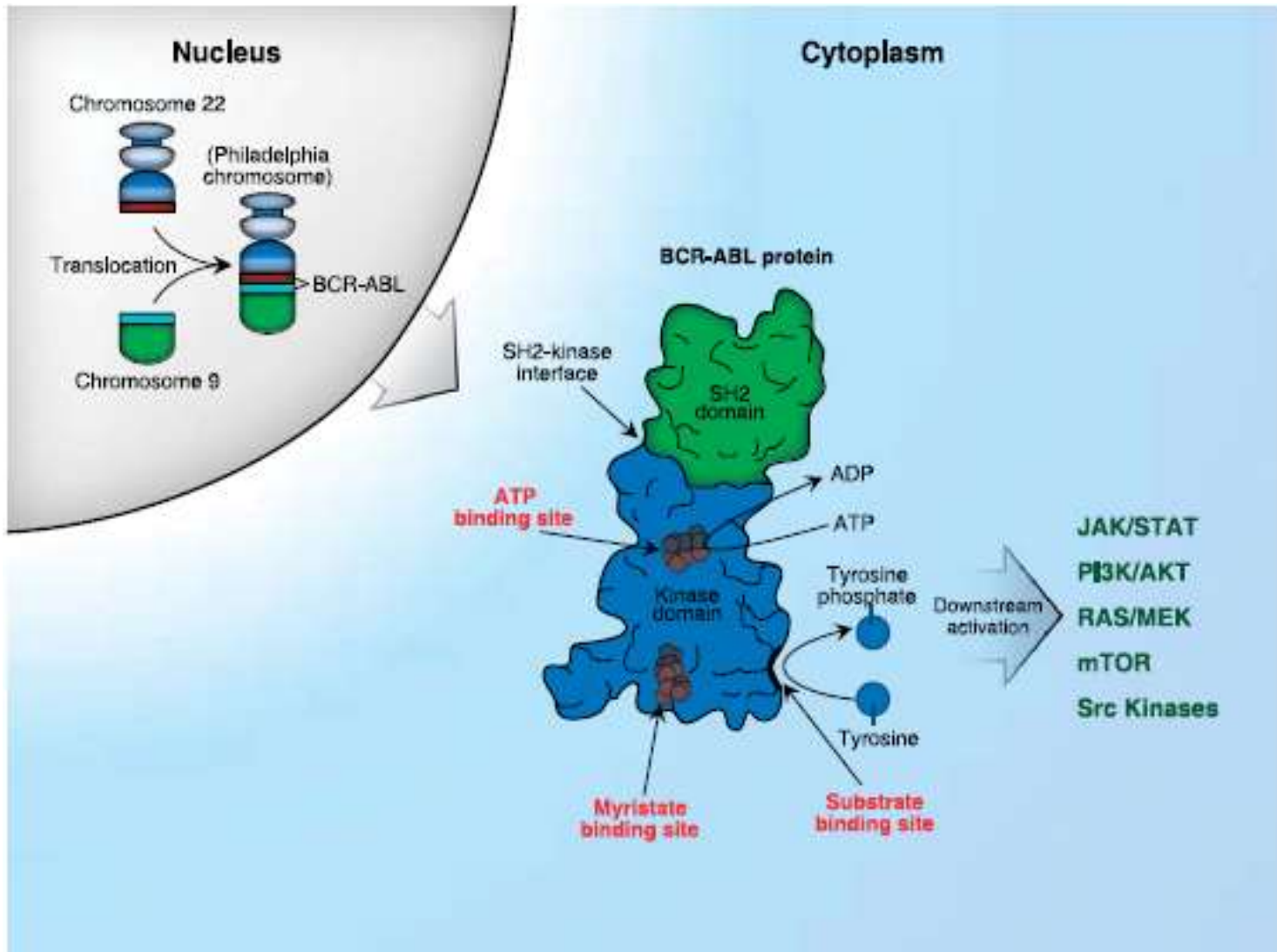
*SCT* stem cell transplantation

# Sokal and Hasford Risk Scoring Systems

	Factors Associated With Risk Calculation	Risk Category
Sokal risk score <sup>a</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patient age</li> <li>• Spleen size</li> <li>• Platelet count</li> <li>• Percentage of blast cells in peripheral blood</li> </ul>	Low: < 0.8 Intermediate: 0.8-1.2 High: > 1.2
Hasford risk score <sup>b</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patient age</li> <li>• Spleen size</li> <li>• Platelet count</li> <li>• Percentage of blast cells, eosinophils, and basophils in peripheral blood</li> </ul>	Low: ≤ 780 Intermediate: 781-1480 High: > 1480

Calculation of relative risk is available at <http://bloodref.com/myeloid/cml/sokal-hasford>. Age is in years. Spleen is in centimeters below the costal margin. Blast cells, eosinophils, and basophils are in percentage of peripheral blood differentials. All measurements must be made before treatment.

a. Sokal JE, et al. *Blood*. 1984;63:789-799<sup>[12]</sup>; b. Hasford J, et al. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 1998;90:850-858.<sup>[13]</sup>



# Stiamo andando oltre la EMR....

- cinetica nel singolo paziente
- declino rispetto al baseline

per meglio identificare precocemente i pazienti a maggior rischio di fallimento

## CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

### Prognosis for patients with CML and >10% *BCR-ABL1* after 3 months of imatinib depends on the rate of *BCR-ABL1* decline

Susan Branford,<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> David T. Yeung,<sup>1,2,5,6</sup> Wendy T. Parker,<sup>1,3</sup> Nicola D. Roberts,<sup>1</sup> Leanne Purins,<sup>1</sup> Jodi A. Bralov<sup>1</sup>  
Haley K. Altamura,<sup>1</sup> Alexandra L. Yeoman,<sup>1</sup> Jasmina Georgievski,<sup>1</sup> Bronte A. Jamison,<sup>1</sup> Stuart Phillis,<sup>1</sup> Zoe Dr  
Mary Leong,<sup>1</sup> Linda Fletcher,<sup>1</sup> John F. Seymour,<sup>6,7,8</sup> Andrew P. Grigg,<sup>6,8,9</sup> David M. Ross,<sup>2,5,6,10</sup> and  
Timothy P. Hughes<sup>2,5,6,11</sup>

#### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Velocity of early *BCR-ABL* transcript elimination as an optimized predictor of outcome in chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) patients in chronic phase on treatment with imatinib

B Hanfstein<sup>1</sup>, V Shlyakhto<sup>1</sup>, M Lauseker<sup>2</sup>, R Hehlmann<sup>1</sup>, S Saussele<sup>1</sup>, C Dietz<sup>1</sup>, P Erben<sup>1</sup>, A Fabarius<sup>1</sup>, U Proetel<sup>1</sup>, S Schnittger<sup>3</sup>, SW Krause<sup>4</sup>, J Schubert<sup>5</sup>, H Einsele<sup>6</sup>, M Hänel<sup>7</sup>, J Dengler<sup>8</sup>, C Falge<sup>9</sup>, L Kanz<sup>10</sup>, A Neubauer<sup>11</sup>, M Kneba<sup>12</sup>, F Stegelmann<sup>13</sup>, M Pfreundschuh<sup>14</sup>, CF Waller<sup>15</sup>, K Spiekermann<sup>16</sup>, GM Baerlocher<sup>17</sup>, M Pffirmann<sup>2</sup>, J Hasford<sup>2</sup>, W-K Hofmann<sup>1</sup>, A Hochhaus<sup>18</sup> and MC Müller<sup>1</sup> for the SAKK and the German CML Study Group