



PROGRAM

# Indolent Lymphoma Workshop

May 15-16, 2017

Bologna  
Royal Hotel Carlton

President  
Pier Luigi Zinzani

Co-President  
Michele Cavo

Honorary President  
Sante Tura



## How I approach newly diagnosed Follicular Lymphoma patients with advanced stage ?

Professeur Gilles SALLES



# **How I Choose First Line Treatment in Follicular Lymphoma in 2017?**

---

- 1. How do I take into account the heterogeneity of patients with advanced stage FL ?**
- 2. Choosing first line therapy: standards or options ?**
- 3. What is next in first line therapy ?**

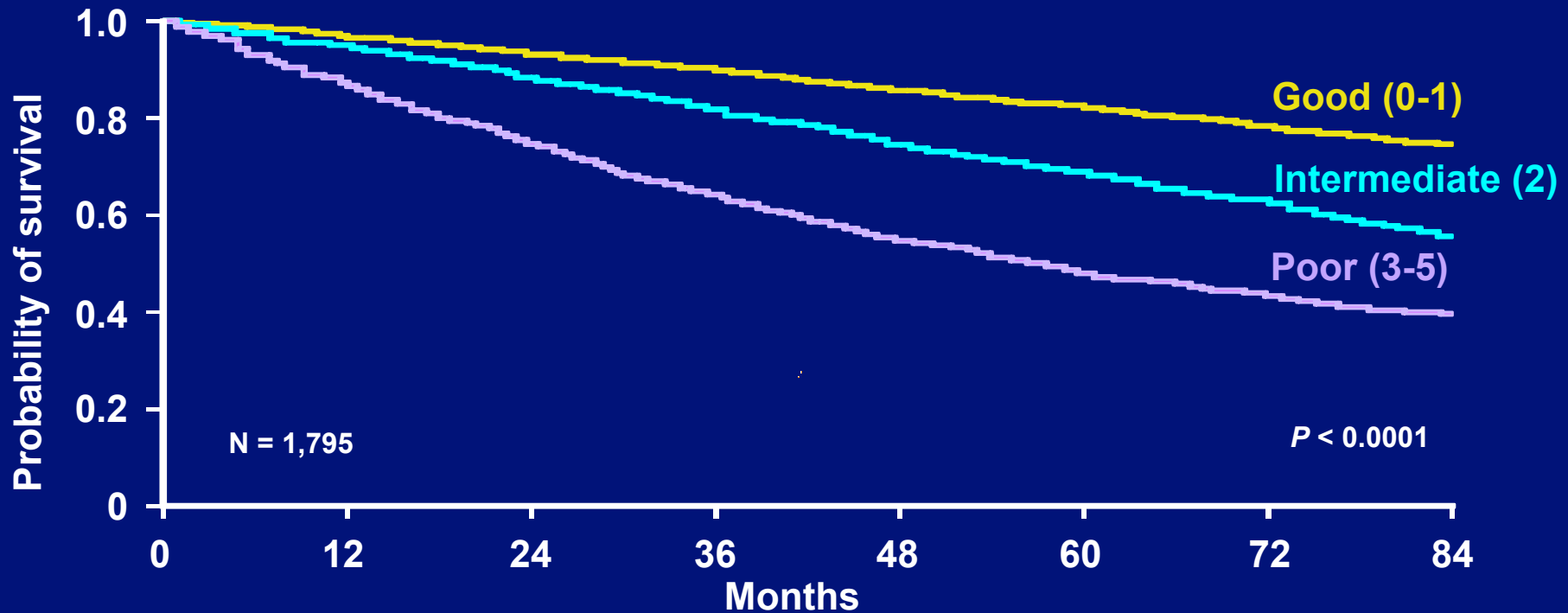
# How I Choose First Line Treatment in Follicular Lymphoma in 2017?

---

1. How do I take into account the heterogeneity of patients with advanced stage FL ?
2. Choosing first line therapy: standards or options ?
3. What is next in first line therapy ?

# The Follicular Lymphoma International Prognostic Index (FLIPI): Overall survival

Solal-Céligny P, et al. Blood 2004; 104:1258-1265.

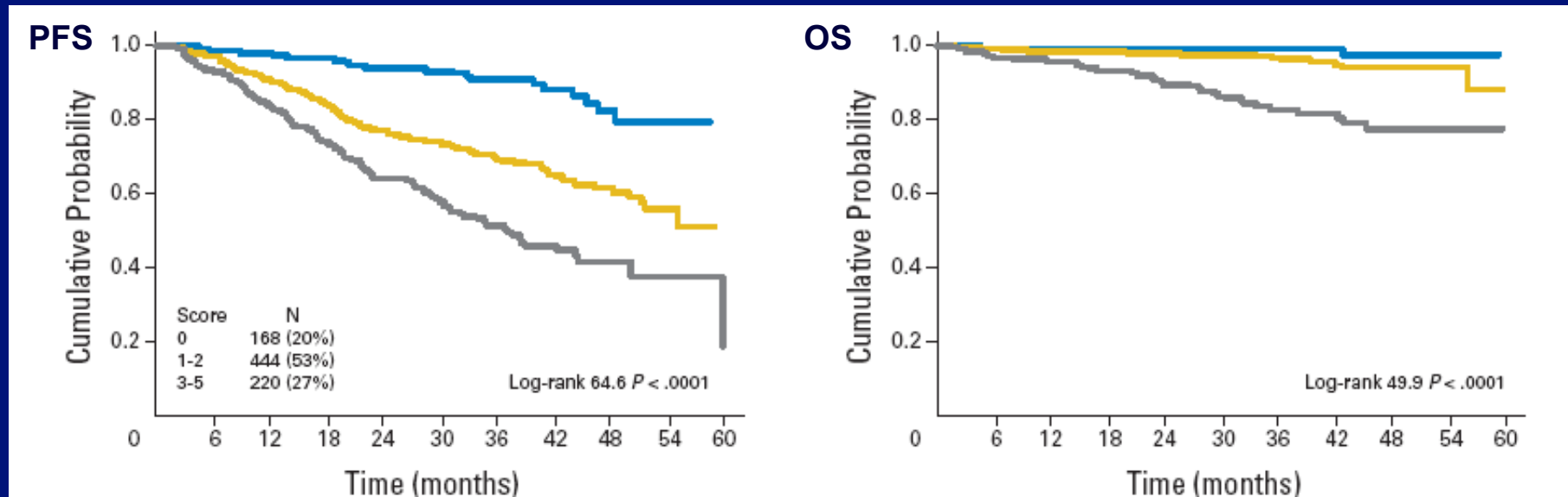


- Age  $< 60$  vs.  $\geq 60$
- Hemoglobin level  $\geq 12\text{g/dL}$  vs.  $< 12\text{g/dL}$
- Serum LDH level  $\leq \text{ULN}$  vs.  $> \text{ULN}$
- Ann Arbor stage I – II vs. III – IV
- Number of nodal sites involved  $\leq 4$  vs.  $> 4$

# Improving FLIPI: may be FLIPI-2 ?

Federico M, et al. J Clin Oncol 2009; 27;4555.

59% of patients had received rituximab ; assess both PFS and OS



Risk group

Good

Intermediate

Poor

- Age  $\leq 60$  vs.  $> 60$
- Hemoglobin level  $\geq 12\text{g/dL}$  vs.  $< 12\text{g/dL}$
- $\beta 2$  microglobulin  $\leq \text{ULN}$  vs.  $> \text{ULN}$
- Bone marrow involvement no vs. yes
- Largest diameter of the largest node  $\leq 6\text{ cm}$  vs.  $> 6\text{ cm}$

OS

# Despite progress in understanding FL biology, clinical features still guide treatment decision

---

- Ann Arbor stage, symptoms, LDH and  $\beta$ 2microglobulin
- FLIPI and FLIPI2 indexes
- Tumor burden criteria

## GELA criteria

- ✓ High tumor bulk defined by either:
  - a tumor > 7 cm
  - 3 nodes in 3 distinct areas each > 3 cm
  - symptomatic splenic enlargement
  - organ compression
  - ascites or pleural effusion
- ✓ Presence of systemic symptoms
- ✓ Serum LDH or  $\beta$ 2-microglobulin above normal values

## BNLI criteria

- ✓ Rapid disease progression in the preceding 3 months
- ✓ Life threatening organ involvement
- ✓ Renal or liver infiltration
- ✓ Bone lesions
  
- ✓ Systemic symptoms or pruritus
- ✓ Hb < 10 g/dL or WBC <  $3.0 \times 10^9/L$  or Plat. <  $100 \times 10^9/L$  ; related to marrow involvement

# How I Choose First Line Treatment in Follicular Lymphoma in 2017?

---

1. How do I take into account the heterogeneity of patients with advanced stage FL ?

**2. Choosing first line therapy: standards or options ?**

3. What is next in first line therapy ?

## **Choosing first line therapy in patients with advanced stage: standards or options**

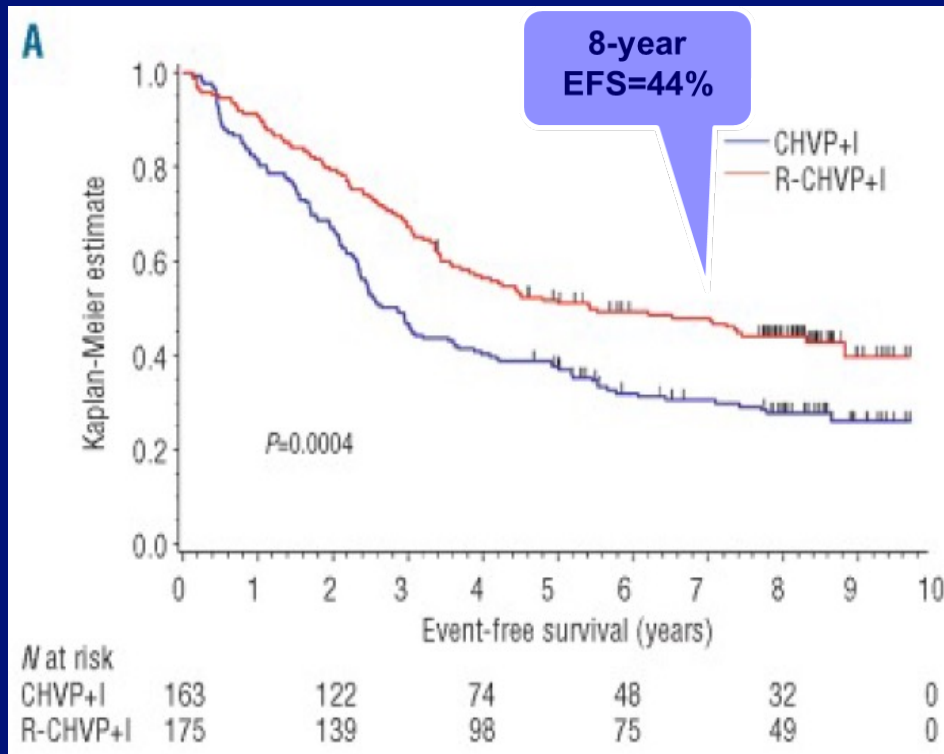
---

- 1. Rituximab plus chemotherapy represents the standard of care**
- 2. Is there an optimal chemotherapy regimen ?**
  - R-CVP, R-CHOP, R-FC/FM/FCM or R-Benda..**
- 3. What is the benefit of further consolidation ?**
  - radioimmunotherapy, rituximab maintenance**

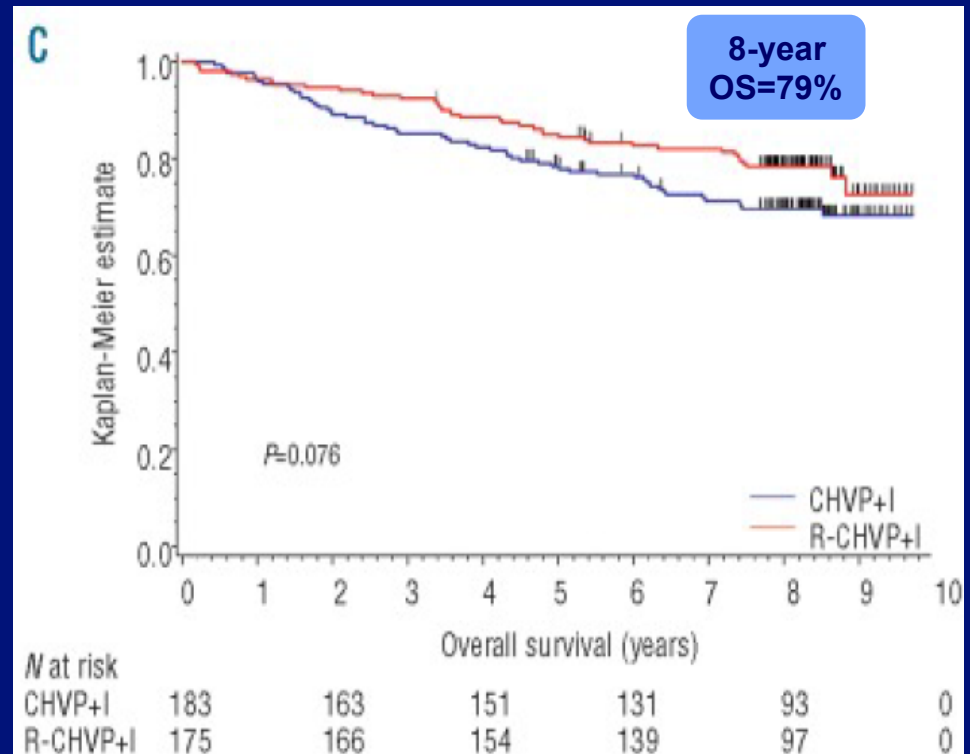


# High tumor burden follicular lymphoma (FL2000 update)

## Event free survival



## Overall survival



**median follow-up = 8.3 years**



# Rituximab + chemotherapy has improved overall survival

Study name and author	Follow-up	Overall survival (%)		P
		Control	Rituximab	
M3902; Marcus <i>et al.</i> <sup>1</sup>	4 years	77	83	✓
GLSG; Hiddemann <i>et al.</i> <sup>2</sup>	5 years	84	90	✓
M39023; Herold <i>et al.</i> <sup>3</sup>	4 years	75	89	✓
FL2000; Salles <i>et al.</i> <sup>4</sup>	8 years	79	84	✓ (high risk pts)

## Cochrane analysis:

**HR = 0.63 [0.51–0.79]**

Schulz H *et al.* Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2007 Oct 17;(4):CD003805.

1. Marcus R, *et al.* *J Clin Oncol* 2008; 26:4579–4586.

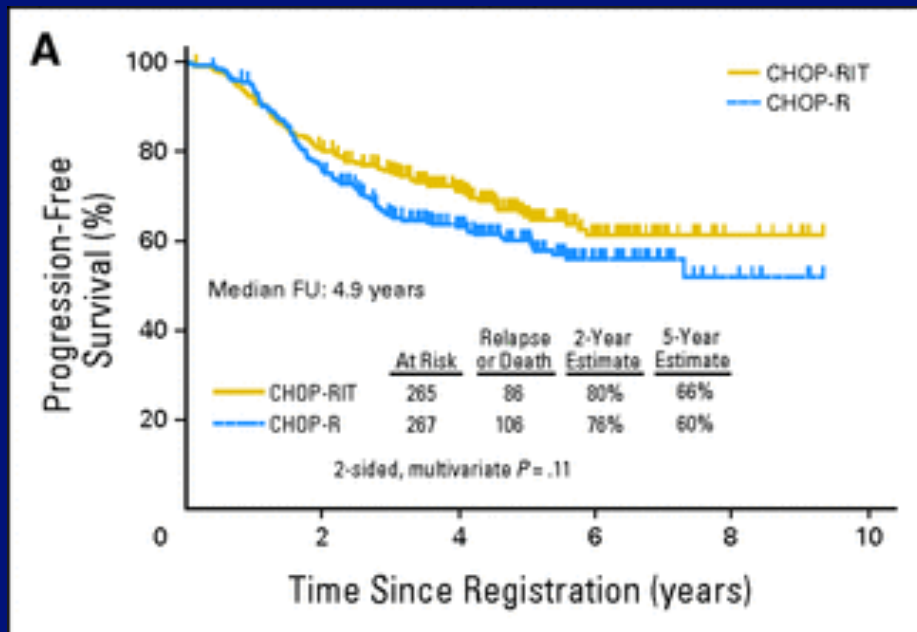
2. Buske C, *et al.* *Blood* 2008; 112:abstract 2599.

3. Herold M, *J Clin Oncol* 2007; 25:1986–1992.

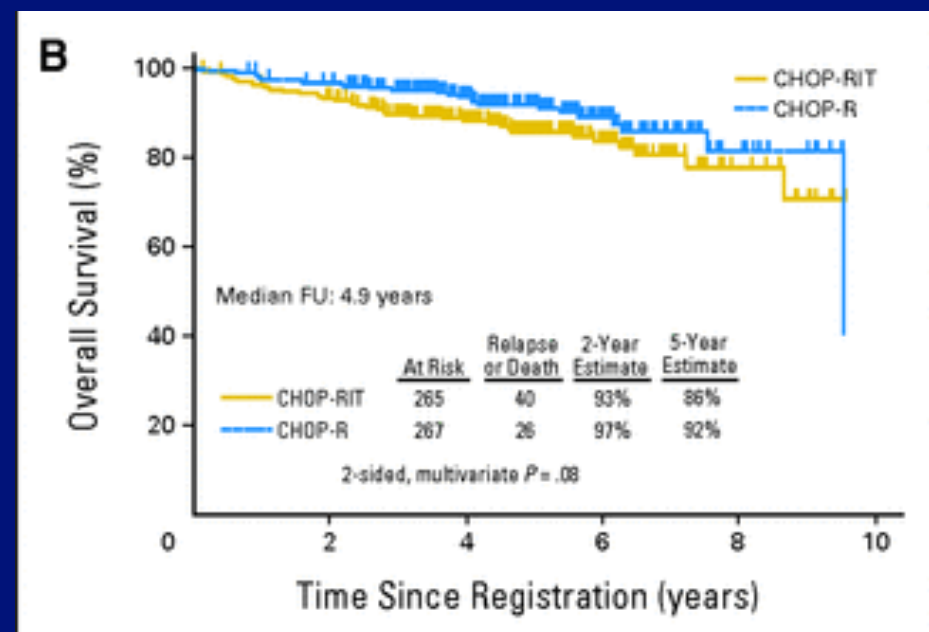
4. Salles G, *et al.* *Blood* 2008; Bachy E. *et al.*; *Haamtologica* 2013

# Randomized trial comparing rituximab-CHOP versus CHOP followed by <sup>131</sup>I tositumomab (CHOP-RIT) in untreated follicular lymphoma (SWOG S0016)

## Progression free survival

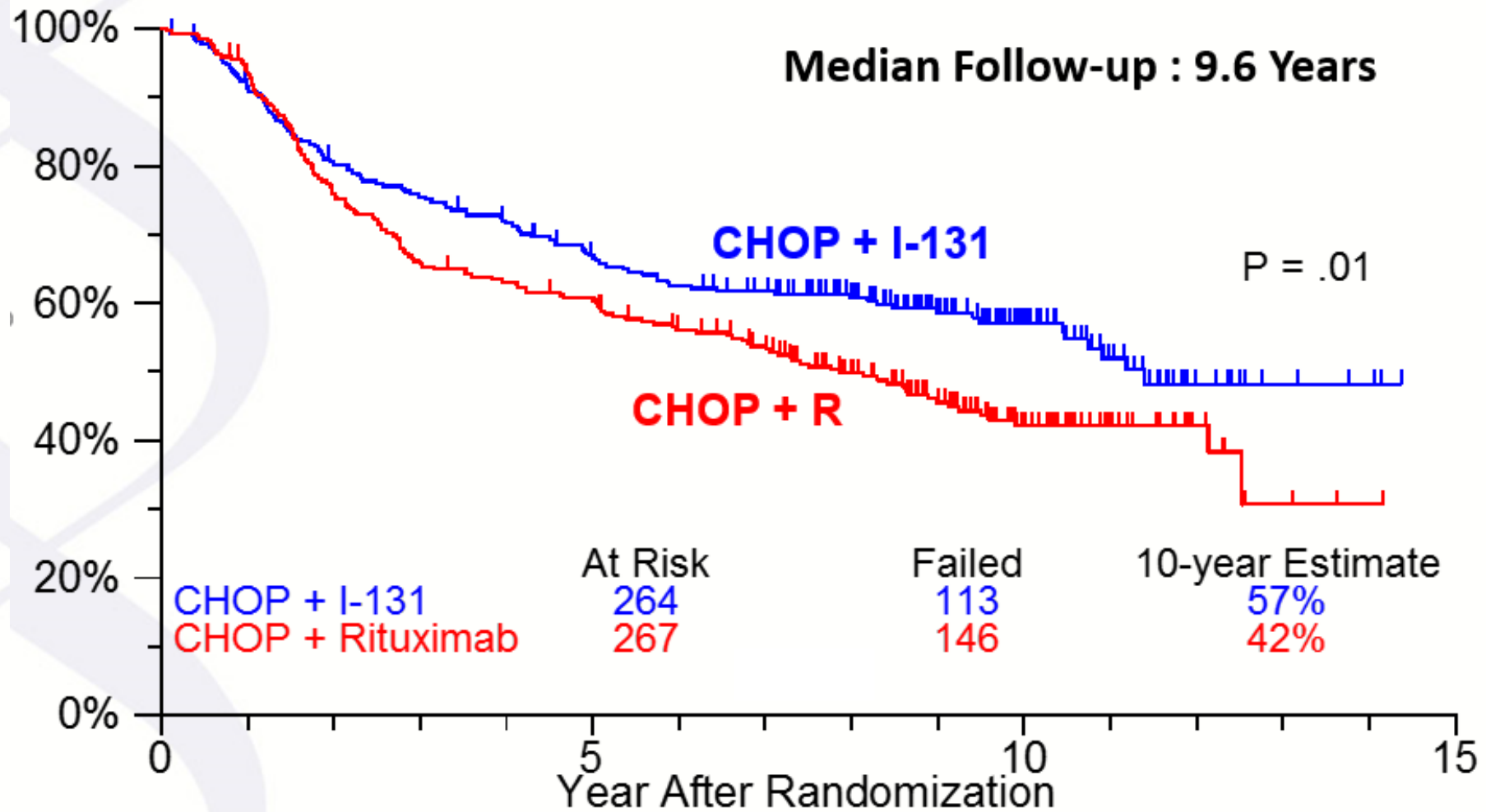


## Overall survival

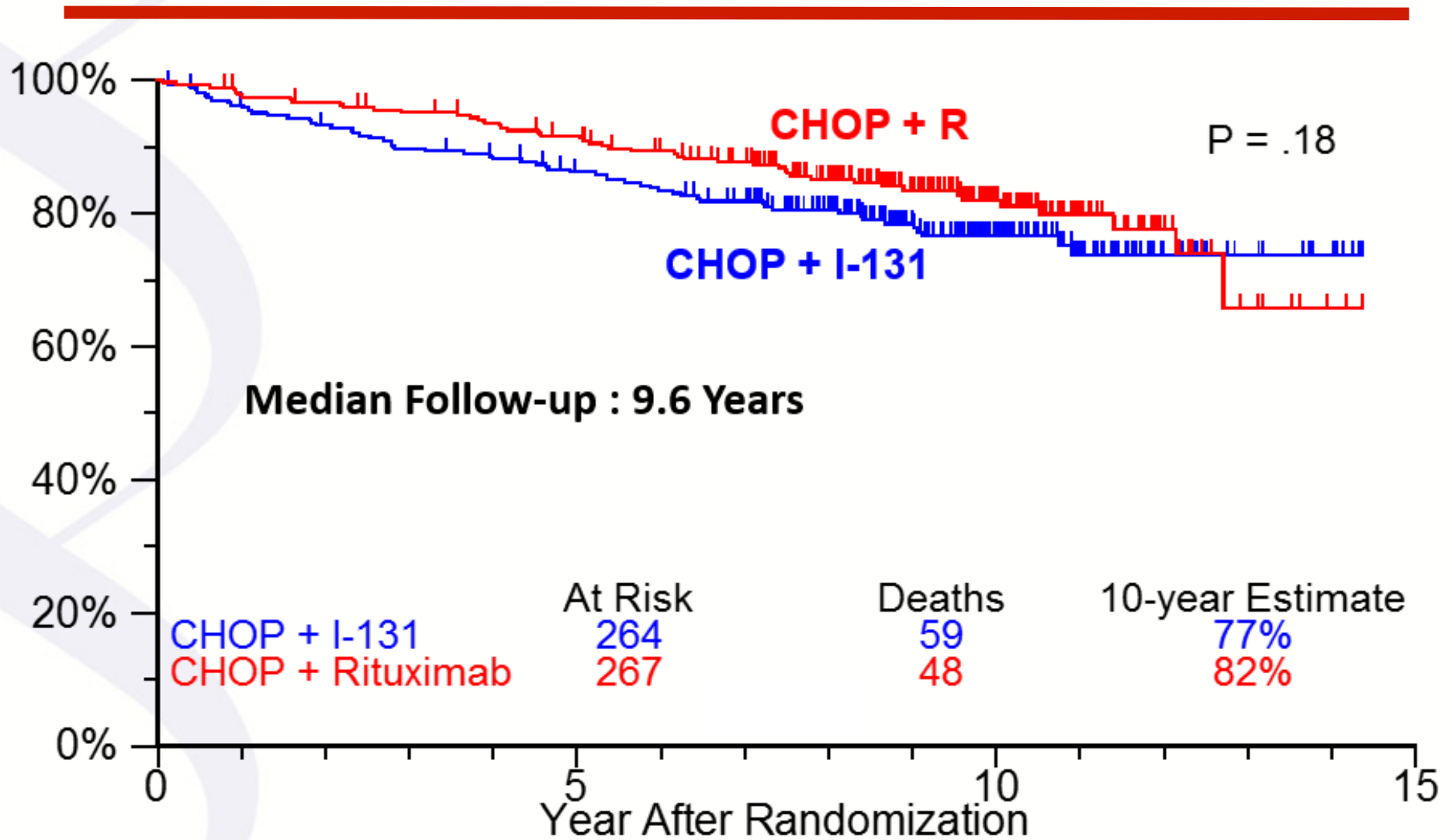


Significantly more Gr. 3 or more febrile neutropenia with R-CHOP, and more Gr. 3 thrombocytopenia with CHOP+RIT  
 AML/MDS: 3 cases of with R-CHOP and 8 cases in CHOP-RIT (non significant)

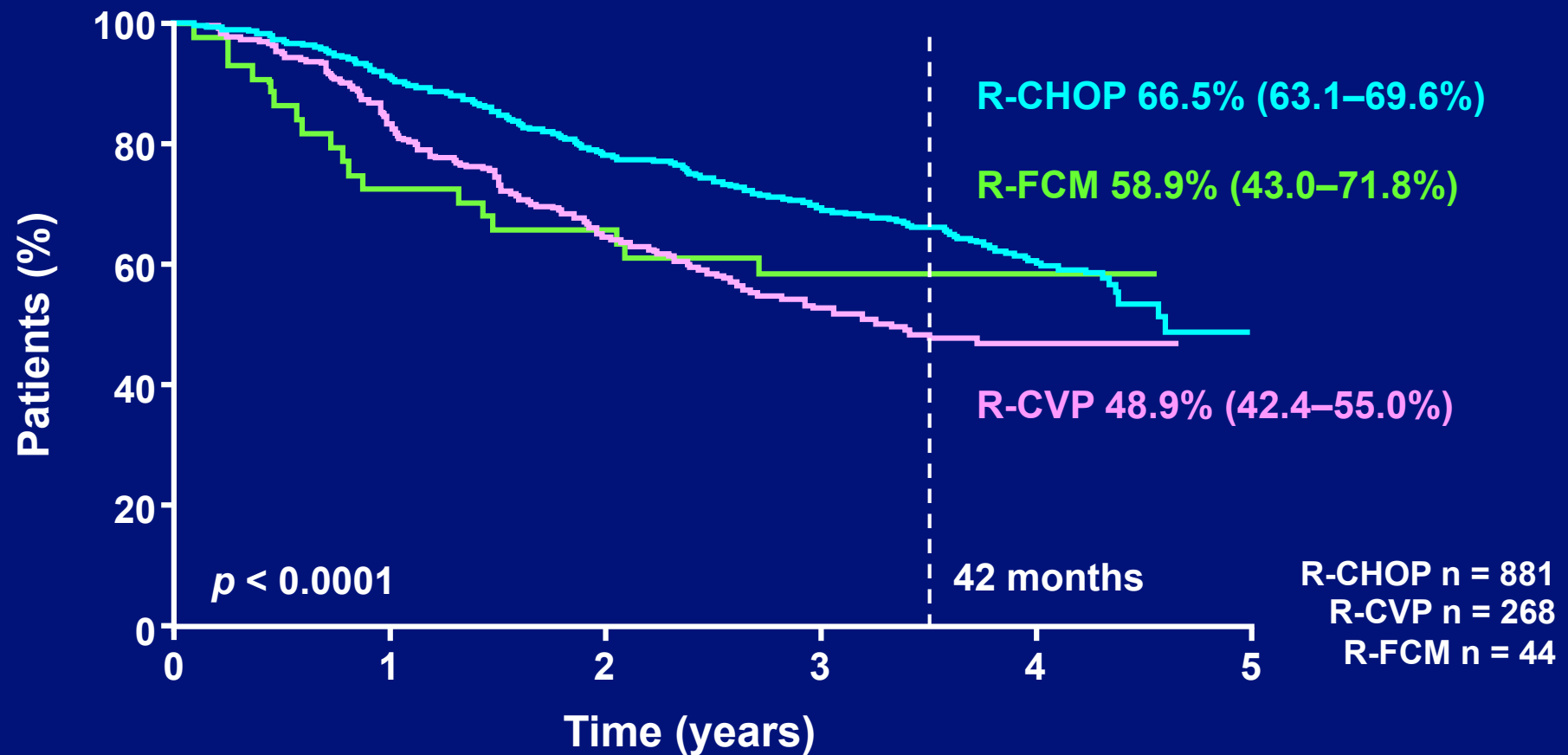
# Progression-Free Survival



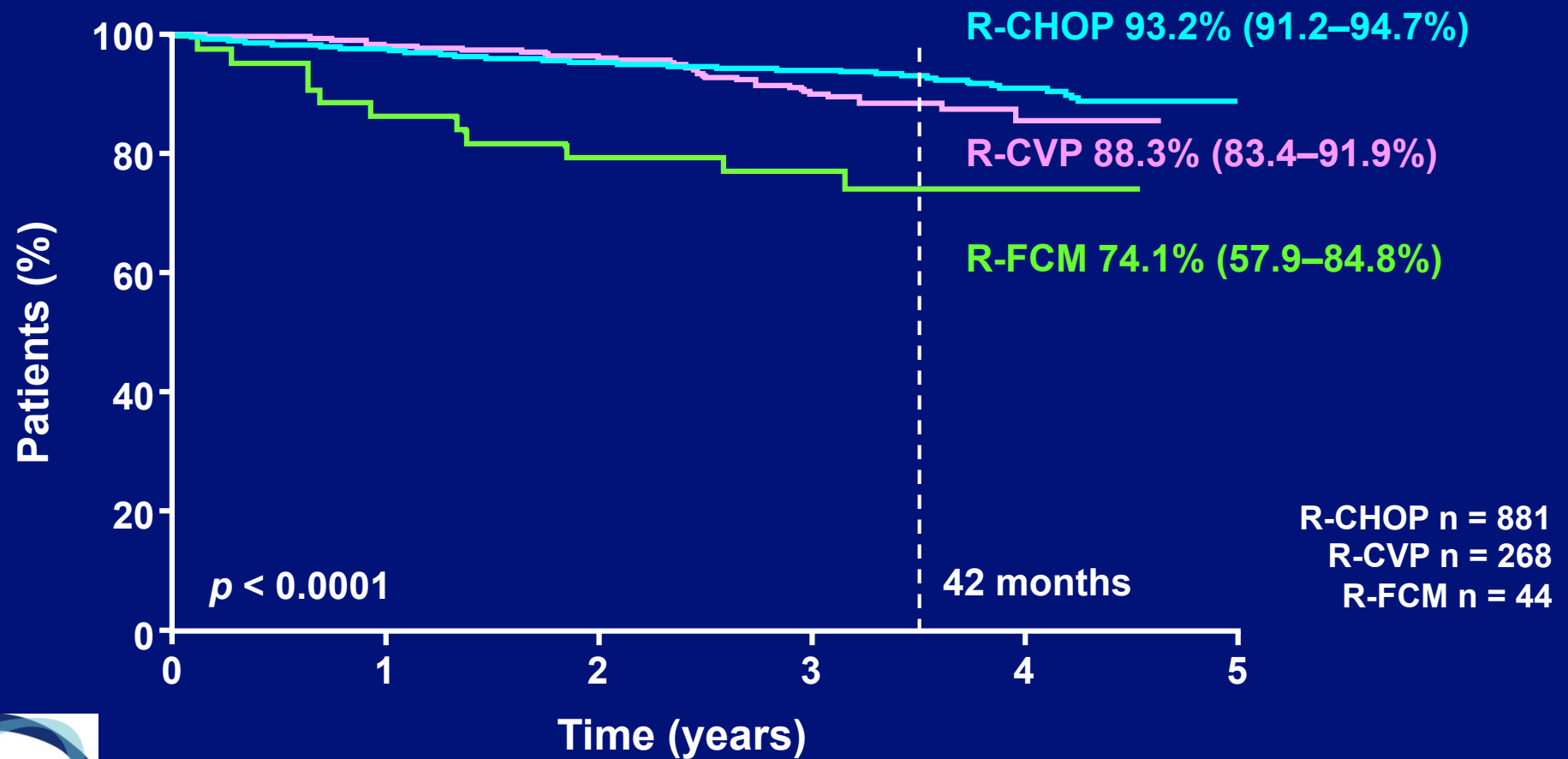
# Overall Survival



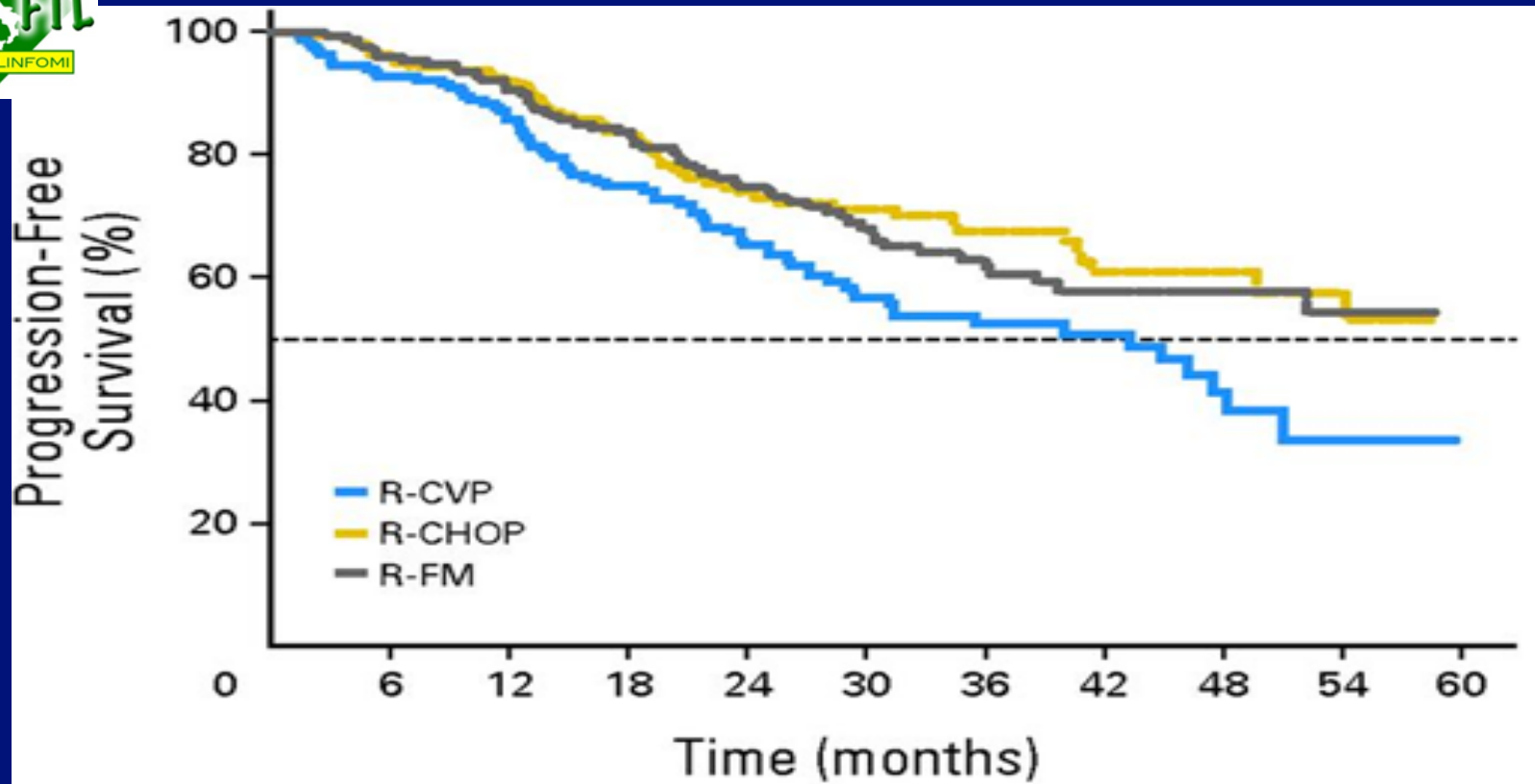
# All chemo regimen are not equal: PRIMA study : PFS from registration by induction regimen



# All chemo regimen are not equal: PRIMA study : OS from registration by induction regimen



# Italian FIL foll05 study: PFS by arm (N=504)



No. at risk

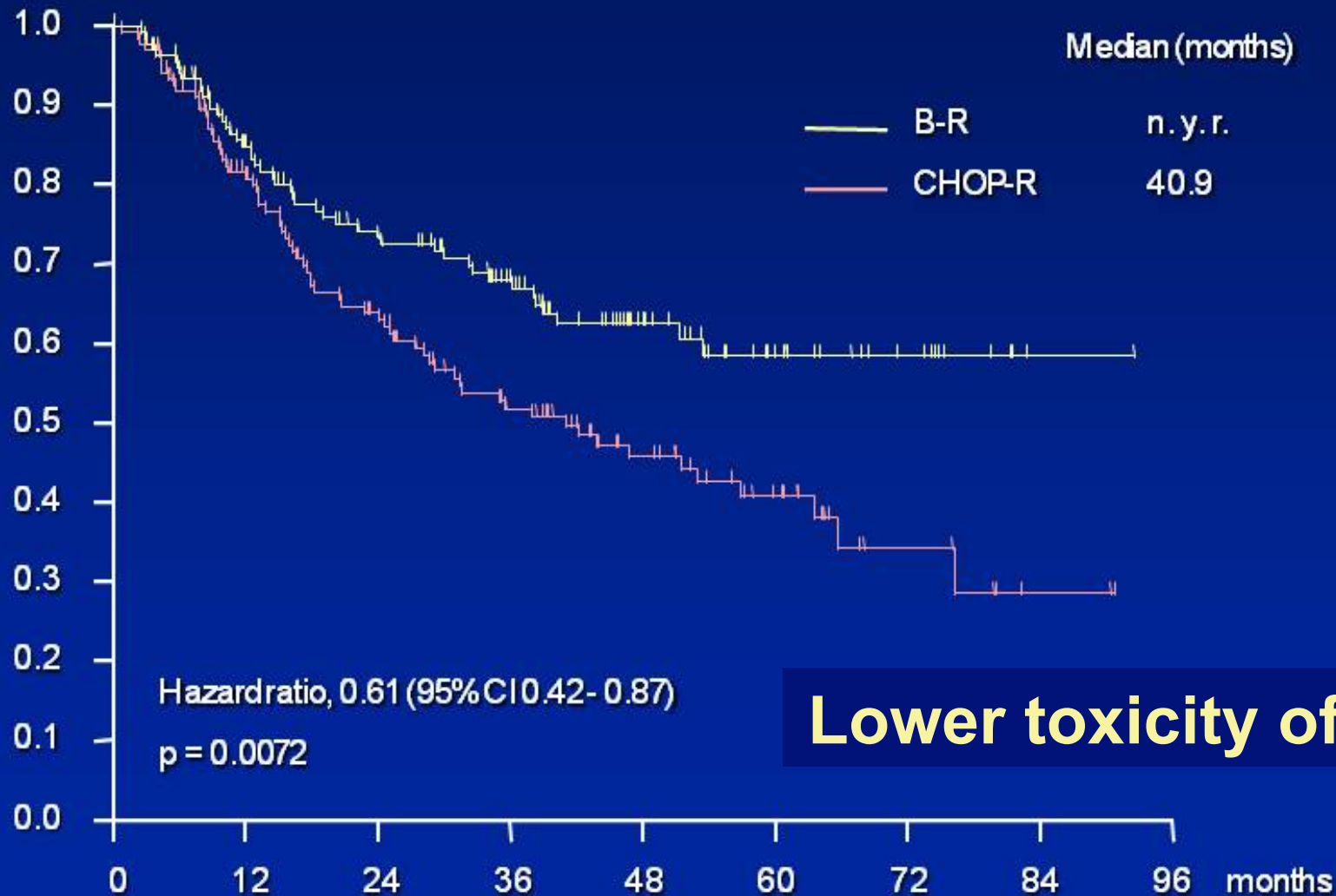
R-CVP	168	154	136	108	85	60	41	27	14	6	1
R-CHOP	165	157	147	128	89	70	51	36	22	14	6
R-FM	171	163	151	130	101	73	55	36	23	14	5



# R-Bendamustine versus R-CHOP

Progression free survival

follicular lymphoma (n=279 pts)



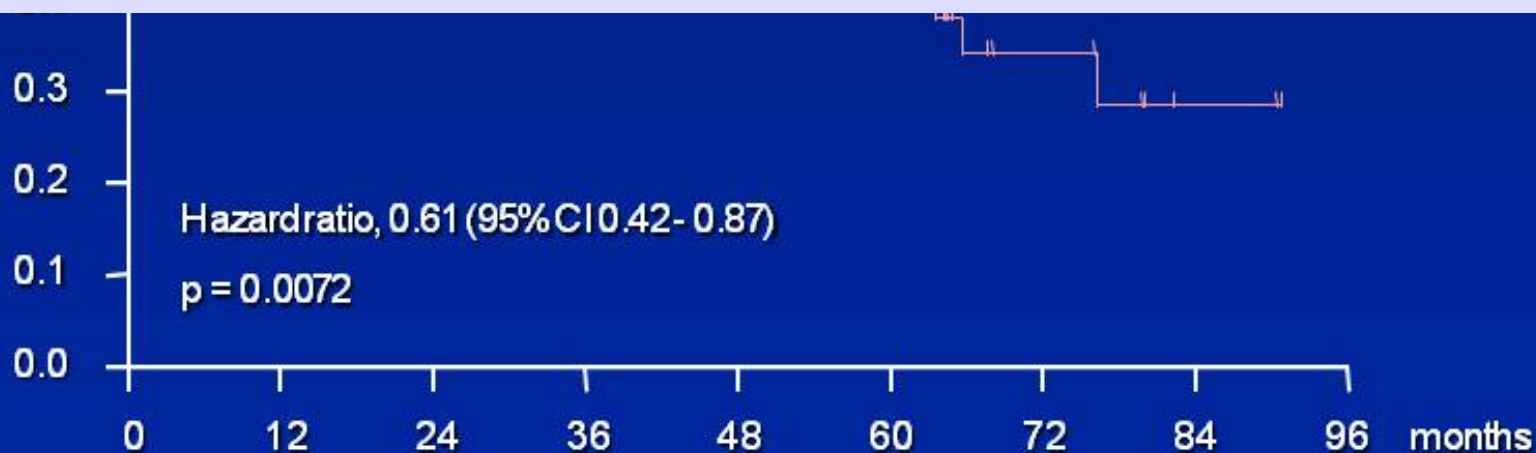
# R-Bendamustine versus R-CHOP

Progression free survival

follicular lymphoma (n=279 pts)

## Some questions:

- Only grade 1-2 FL in the trial
- Poor results of the R-CHOP arm ?
- Early results reported at ASH 2007 ?
  - Long term toxicity of benda ??
  - Lack of OS benefit



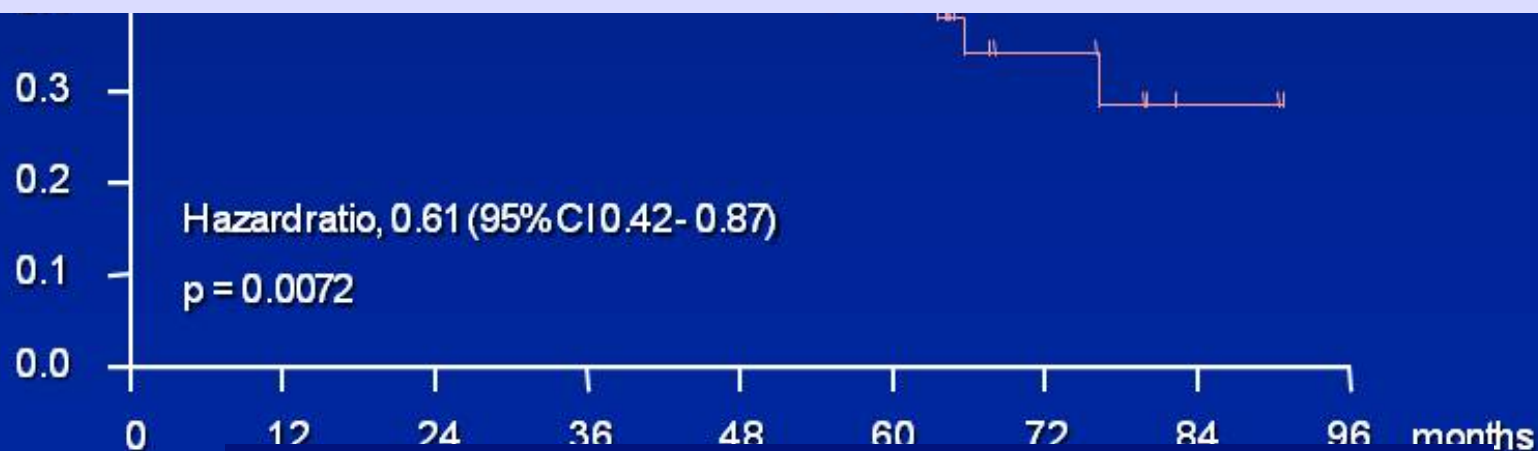
# R-Bendamustine versus R-CHOP

Progression free survival

follicular lymphoma (n=279 pts)

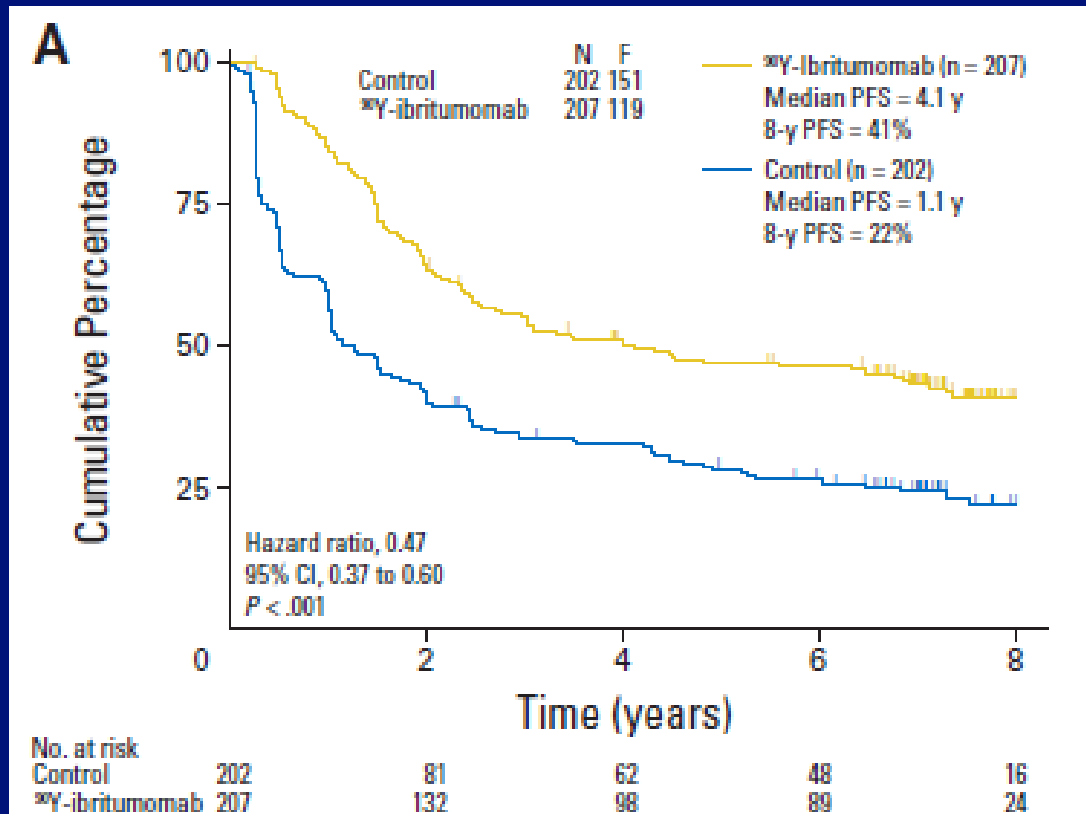
## Some questions:

- Only grade 1-2 FL in the trial
- Poor results of the R-CHOP arm ?
- Early results reported at ASH 2007 ?
  - Long term toxicity of benda ??
  - Lack of OS benefit



# <sup>90</sup>Y Ibritumomab tiutexan (RIT) consolidation in FL patients after chemotherapy (FIT trial)

## Progression free survival in all patients

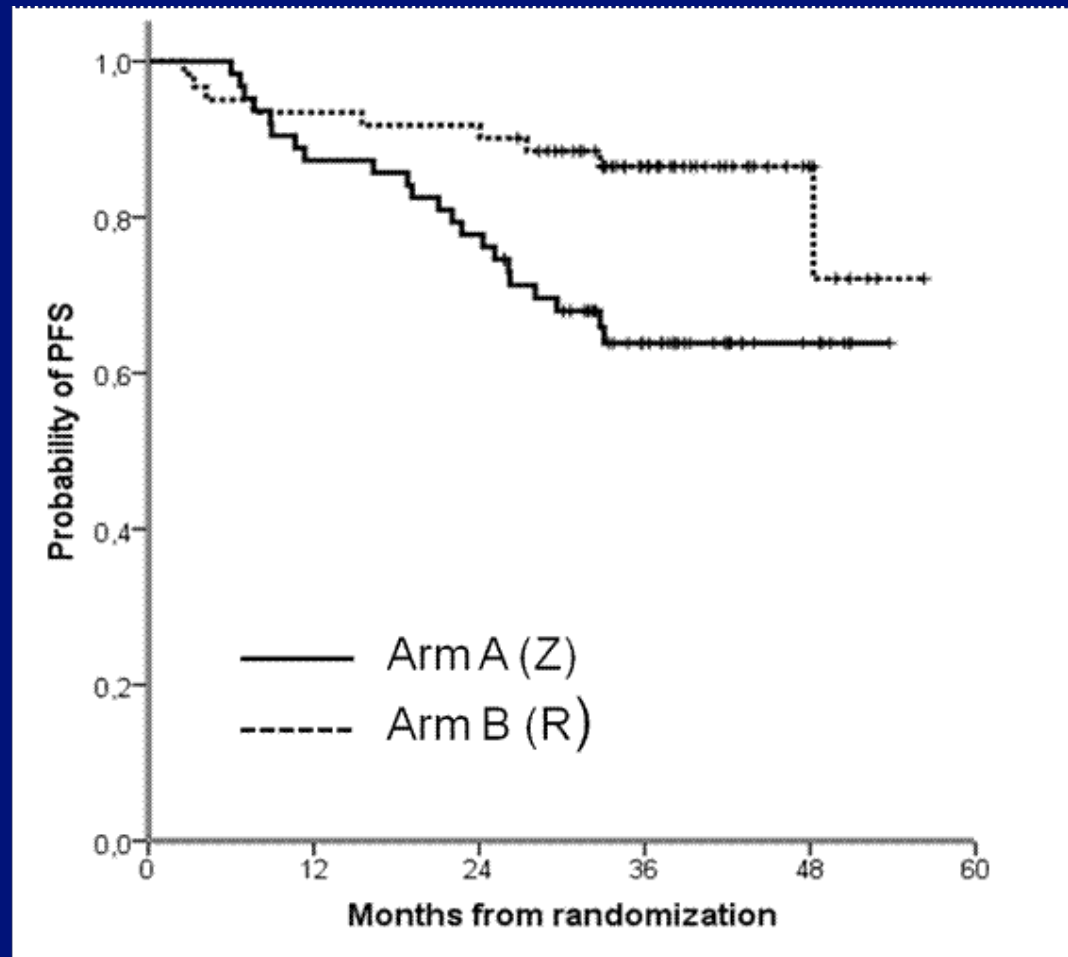


- Very high complete response rates after RIT

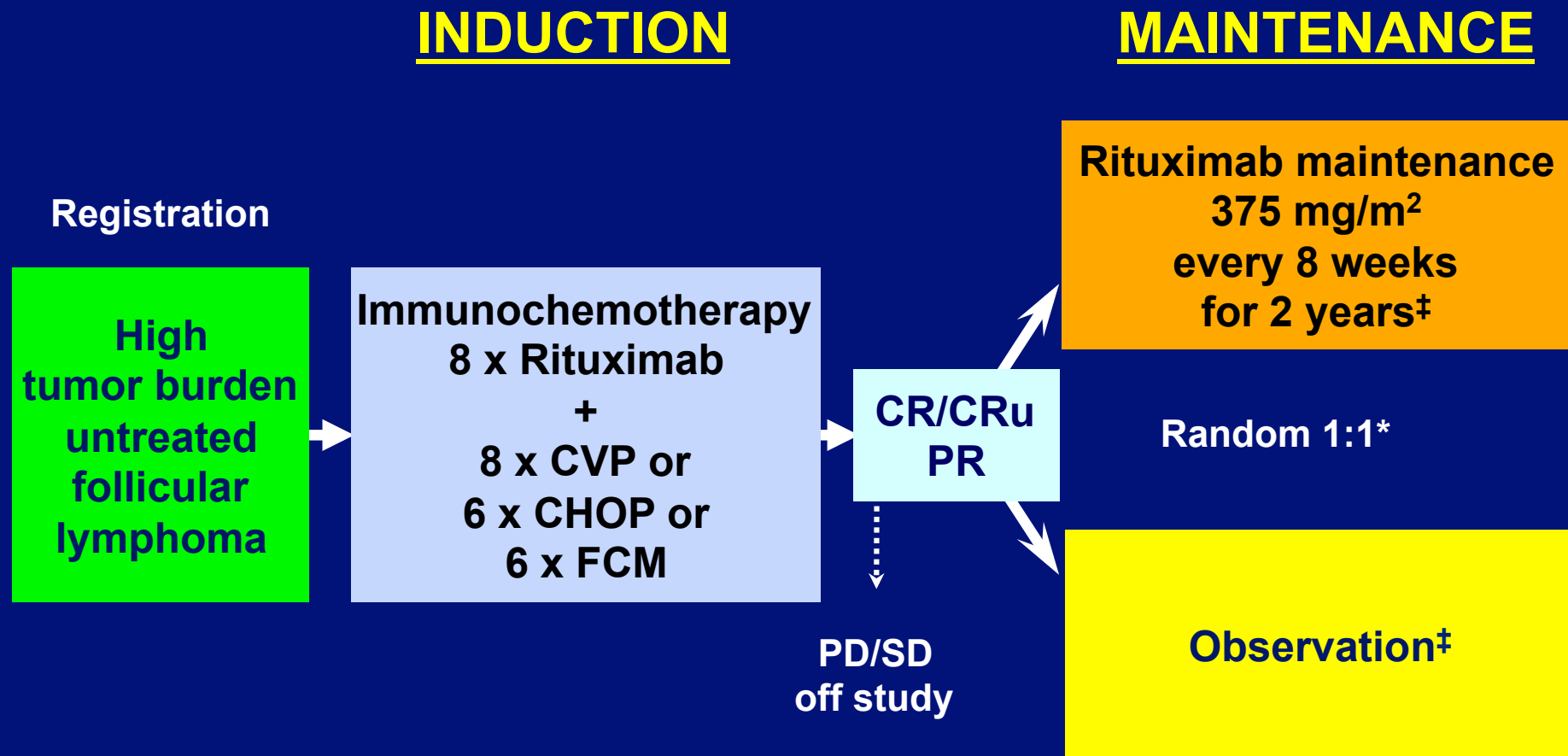
- But few patients had received Rituximab - chemo as induction

- Secondary malignancies 26 after RIT vs. 14 without (including 7 vs. 1 MDS/AML)

**In patients responding to R-CHOP,  
*is radio-immunotherapy better than  
rituximab maintenance ?***



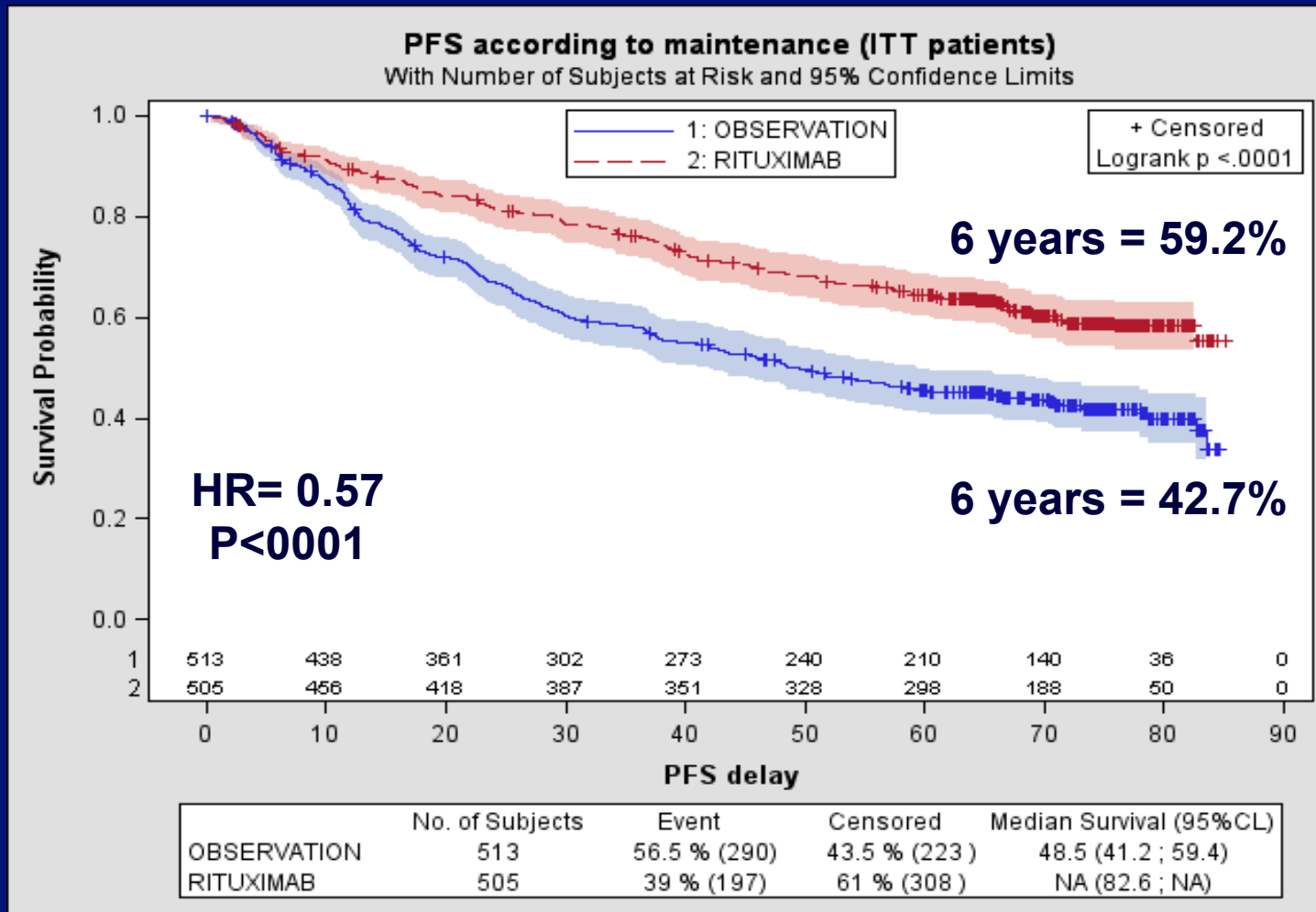
# PRIMA: study design



\* Stratified by response after induction, regimen of chemo, and geographic region  
 ‡ Frequency of clinical, biological and CT-scan assessments identical in both arms  
**Five additional years of follow-up**

# PRIMA 6 years follow-up

## Progression free survival from randomization



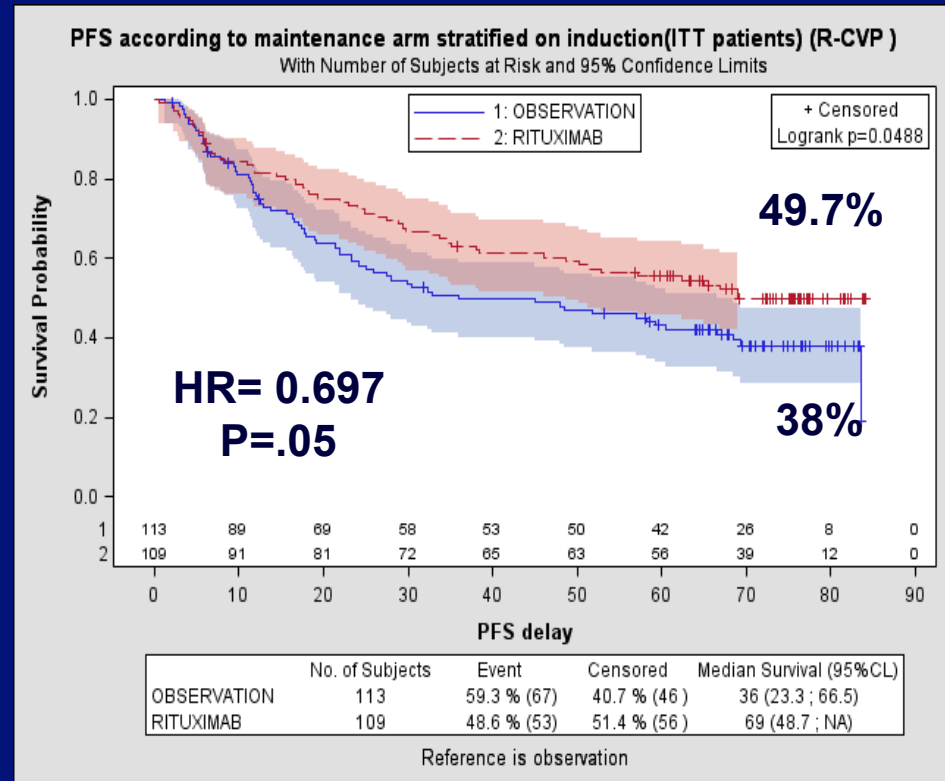
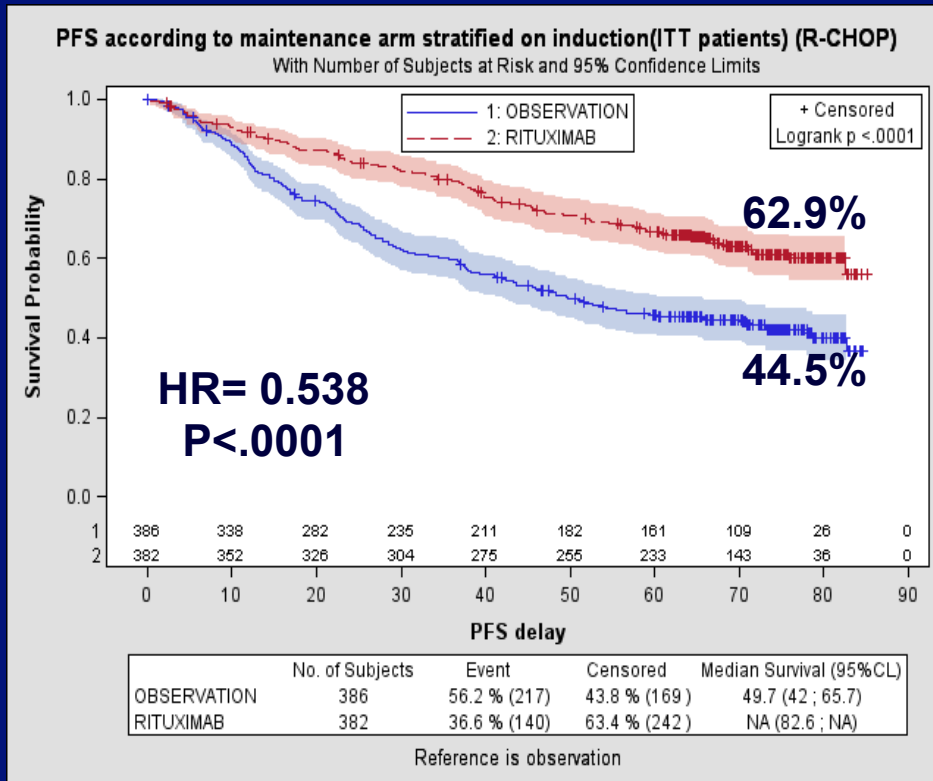
Median follow-up since randomization : 73 months

# PRIMA 6 years follow-up

## Progression free survival from randomization

### R-CHOP induction

### R-CVP induction

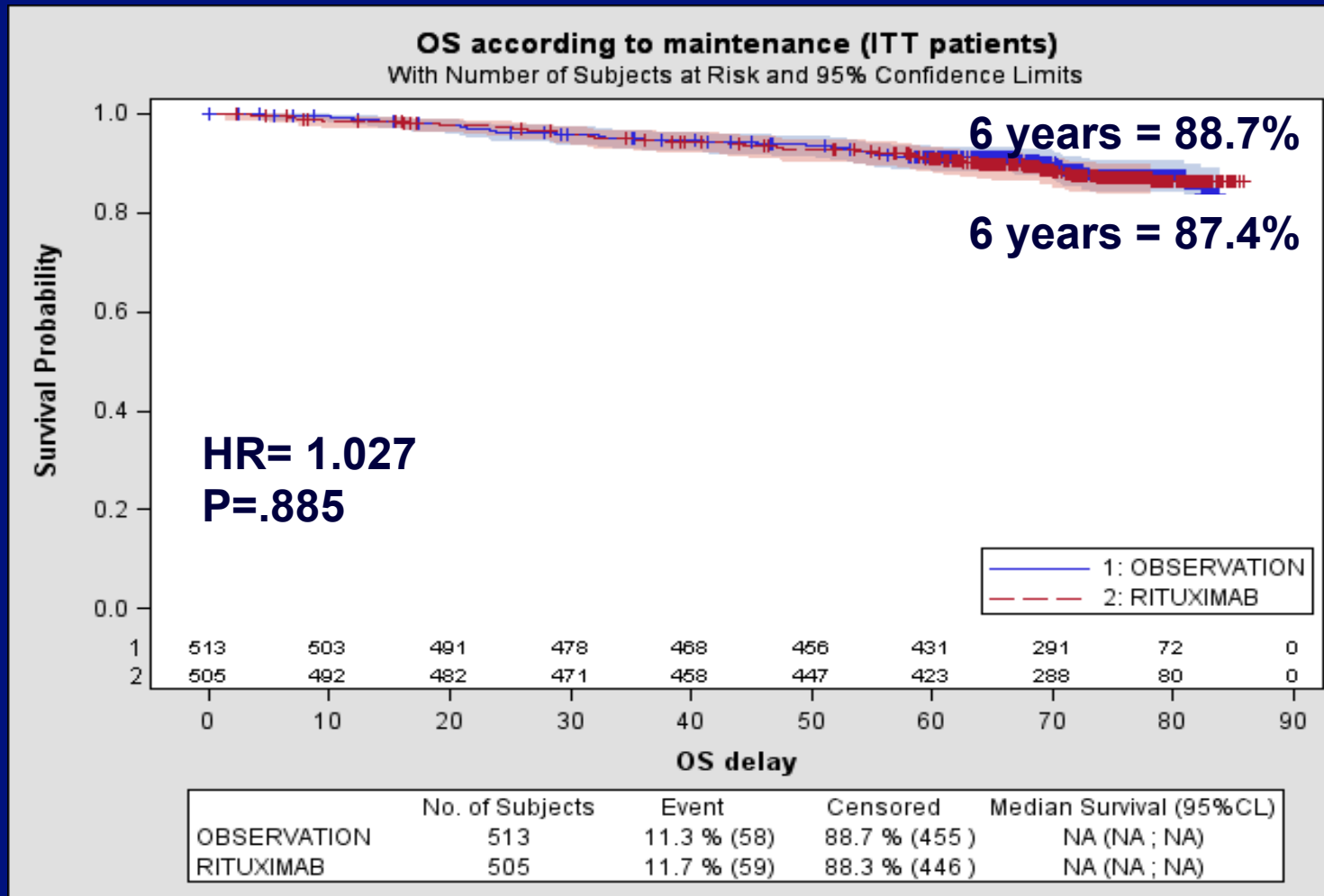


Median follow-up since randomization : 73 months



# PRIMA 6 years follow-up

## Overall survival



Median follow-up since randomization : 73 months

# **My choices in high tumor burden patients**

## **1. Most cases**

- **R-CHOP followed by R maintenance**

## **2. If contra-indication to anthracycline**

- **B-R +/- maintenance**
- **Rituximab single agent ?**

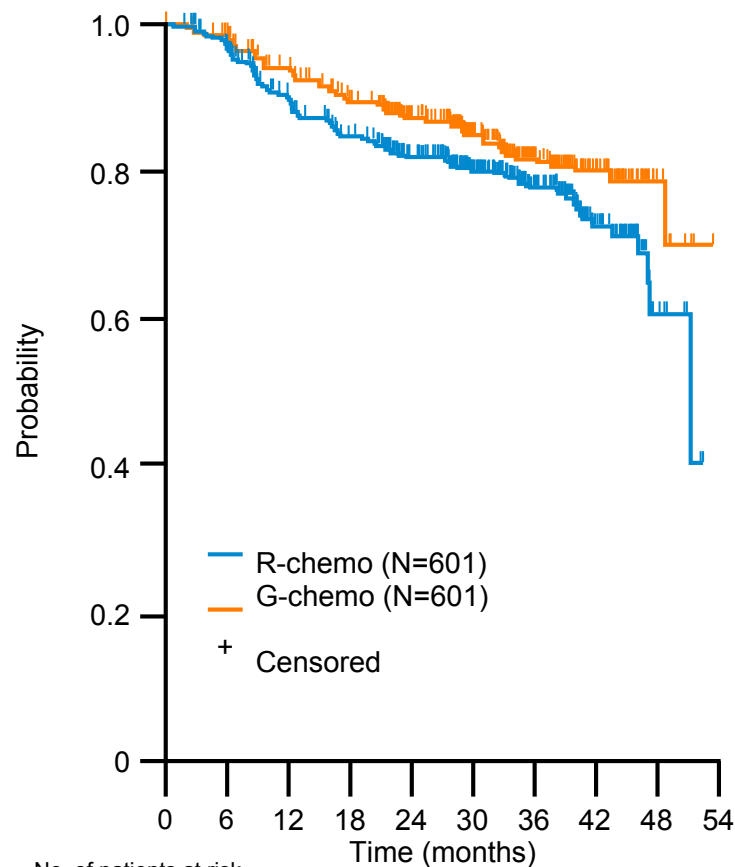
# How I Choose First Line Treatment in Follicular Lymphoma in 2017?

---

1. How do I take into account the heterogeneity of patients with advanced stage FL ?
2. Choosing first line therapy: standards or options ?
- 3. What is next in first line therapy ?**

# GALLIUM : Obinutuzumab in 1<sup>st</sup> line ttt

## R-chemo versus G-chemo - IRC-assessed PFS (FL)



No. of patients at risk		0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
R-chemo	601	563	500	460	372	263	160	66	10	0	0
G-chemo	601	569	528	491	385	270	162	73	10	0	0

	<i>R-chemo,</i> <i>n=601</i>	<i>G-chemo,</i> <i>n=601</i>
Pts with event, n (%)	125 (20.8)	93 (15.5)
3-yr PFS, % (95% CI)	77.9 (73.8, 81.4)	81.9 (77.9, 85.2)
<b>HR (95% CI), p-value*</b>	<b>0.71 (0.54, 0.93), p=0.0138</b>	

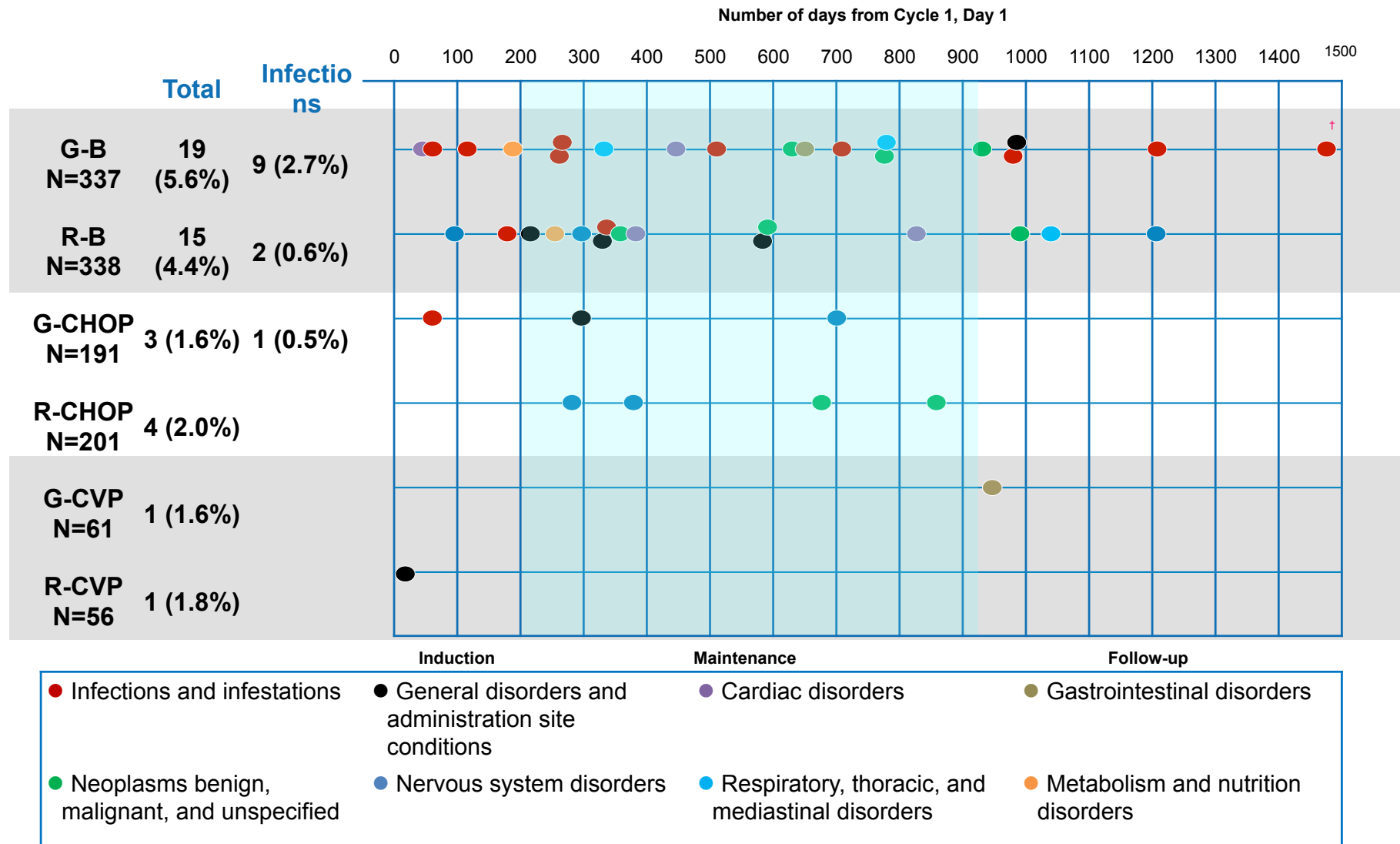
*Median follow-up: 34.5 months*

\*Stratified analysis; stratification factors: chemotherapy regimen, FLIPI risk group, geographic region



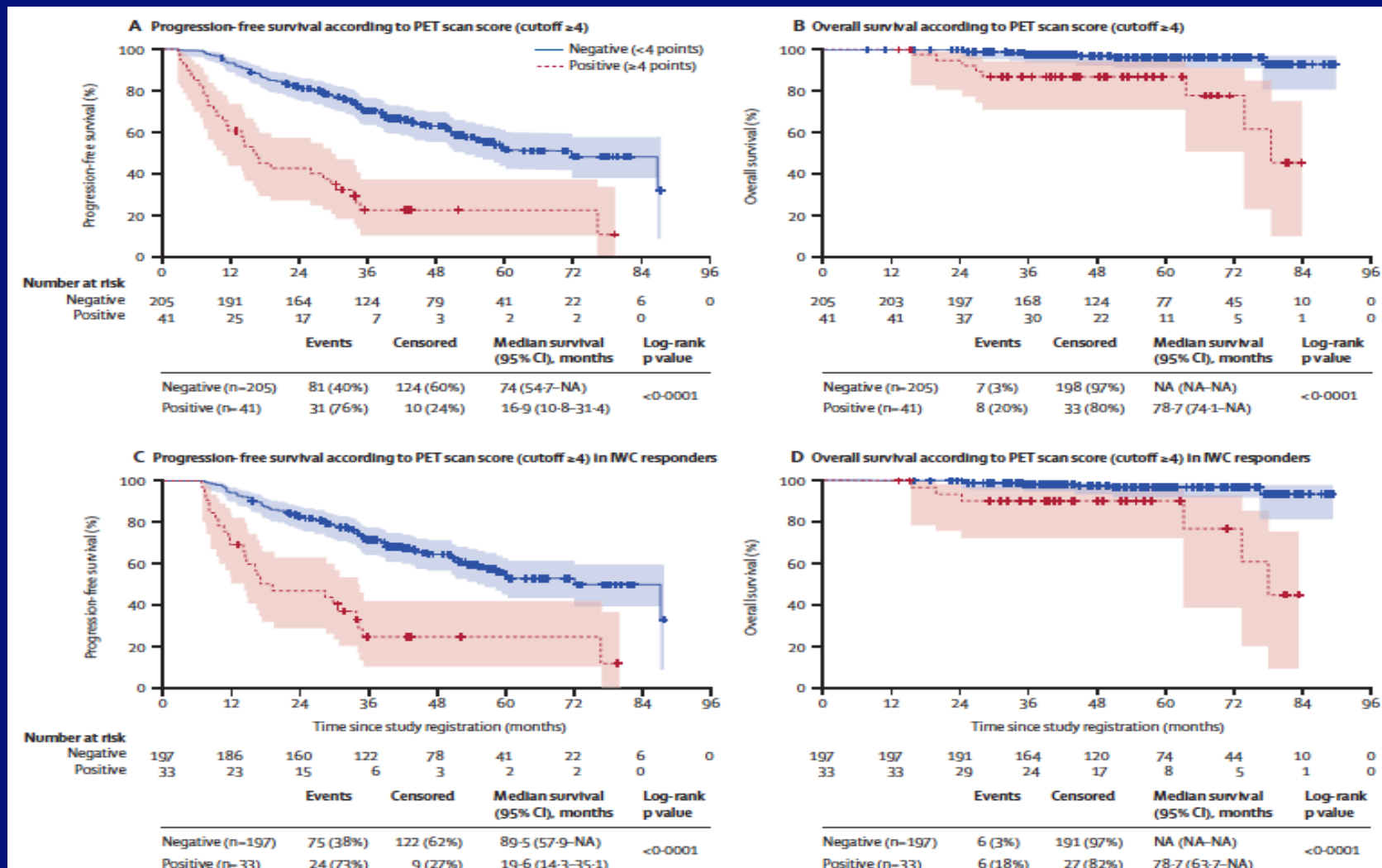
# GALLIUM: toxicities according to treatment arms

## Grade 5 (fatal) AEs by treatment (FL)\*

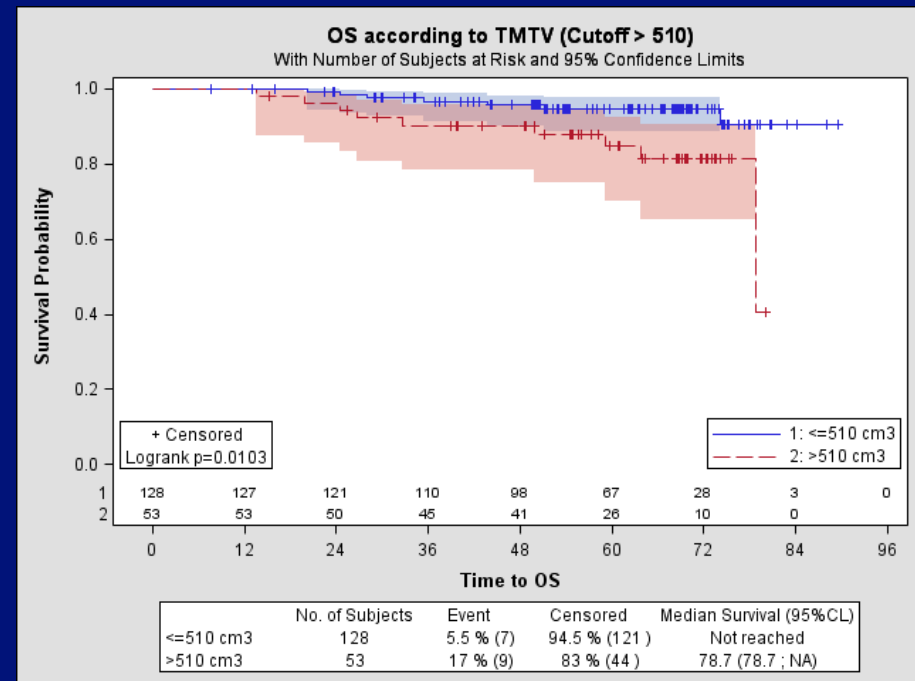
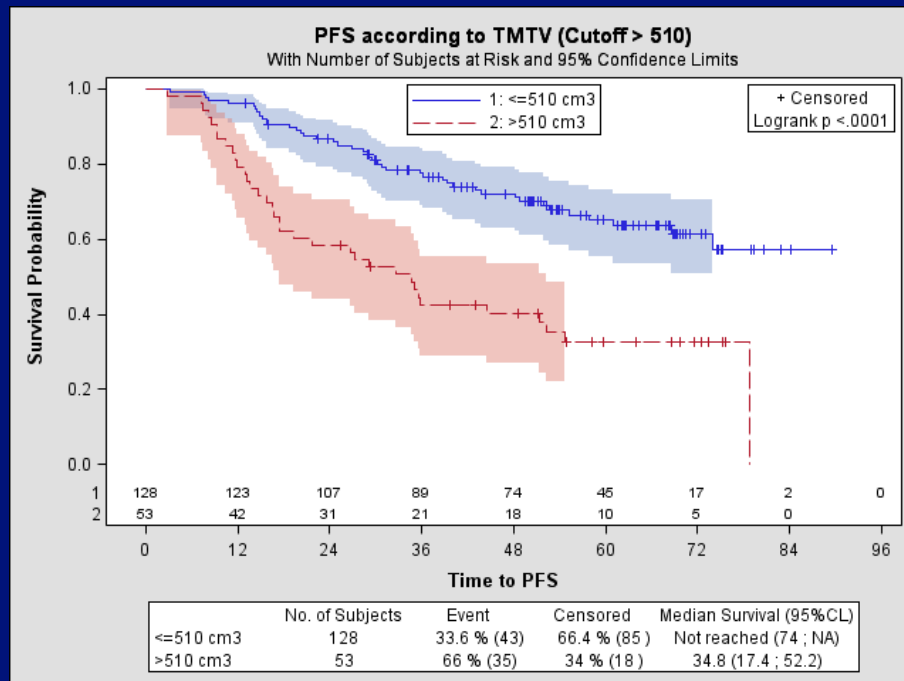


\*Includes only pts who died before clinical cut-off date; \*this patient (G-B group) was initially assigned three causes of death (*Clostridium difficile* colitis, prostate cancer, and myelodysplastic syndrome); *Clostridium difficile* colitis was the most acute, so the patient has been assigned to the 'Infections and infestations' category and the number of fatal AEs in G-B pts in neoplasms SOC reduced from 5 to 3

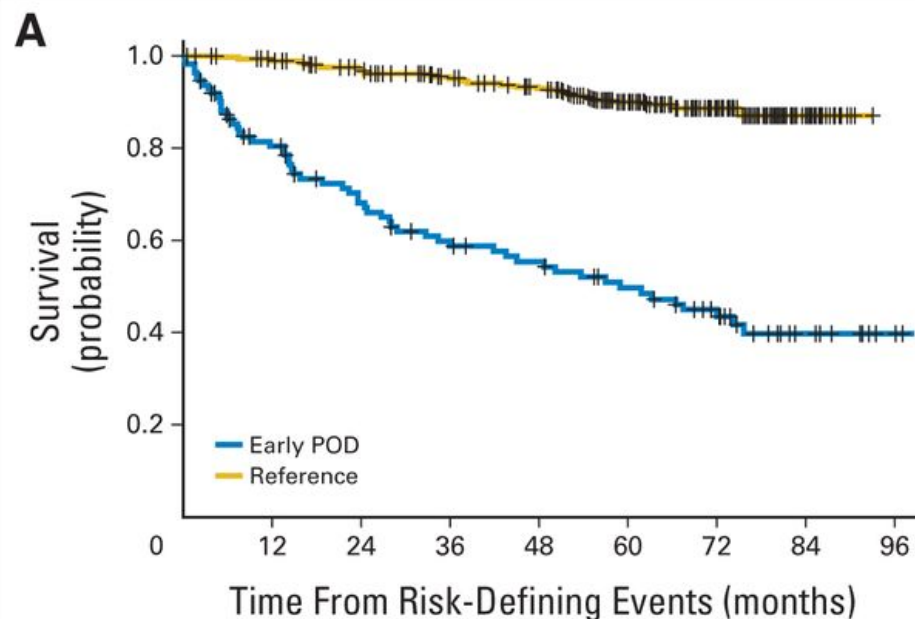
# Prognostic Value of PET-CT After Frontline Therapy in FL



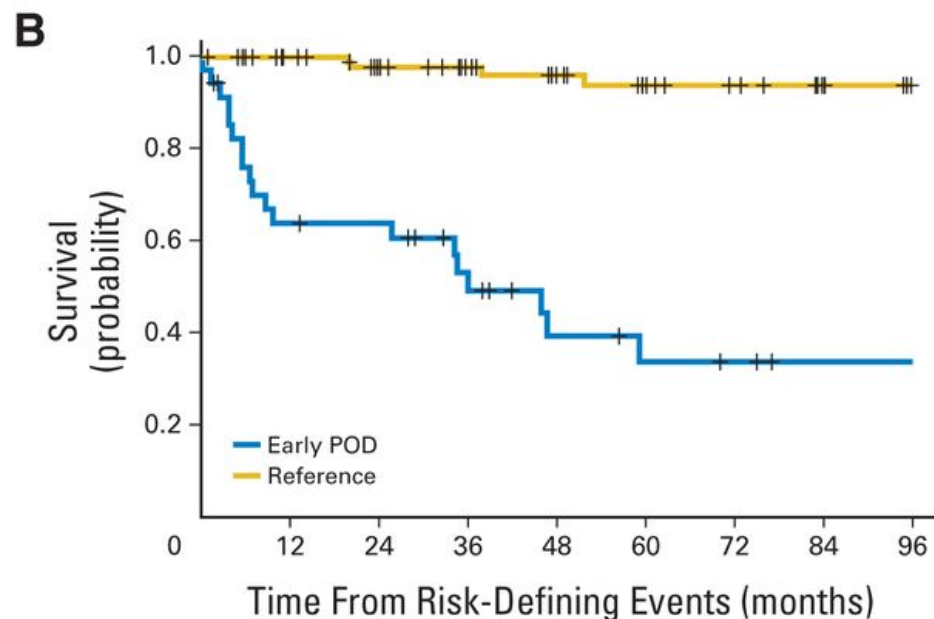
# Total Metabolic Tumor Volum (TMTV) at diagnosis accurately predicts outcome



**(A) Overall survival (OS) from a risk-defining event after diagnosis in patients who received rituximab with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone (R-CHOP) chemotherapy in the National LymphoCare Study group.**



No. at risk	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Early POD	110	82	66	56	50	42	32	14	3
Reference	420	408	387	363	344	253	145	34	0

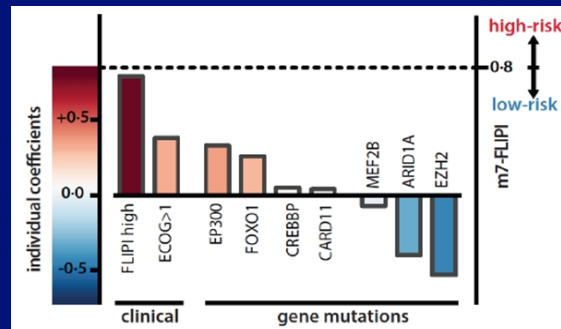
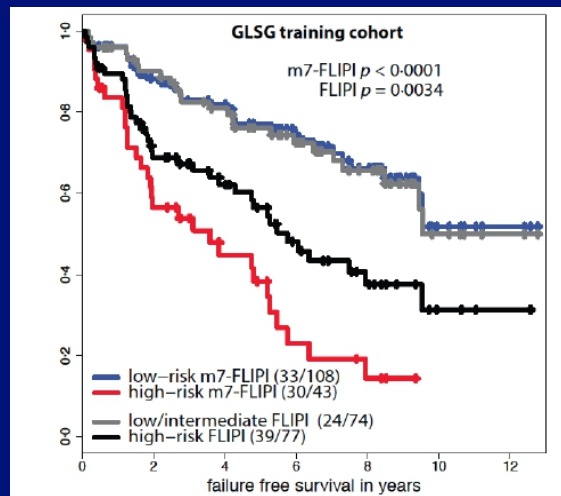


Carla Casulo et al. JCO 2015;33:2516-2522



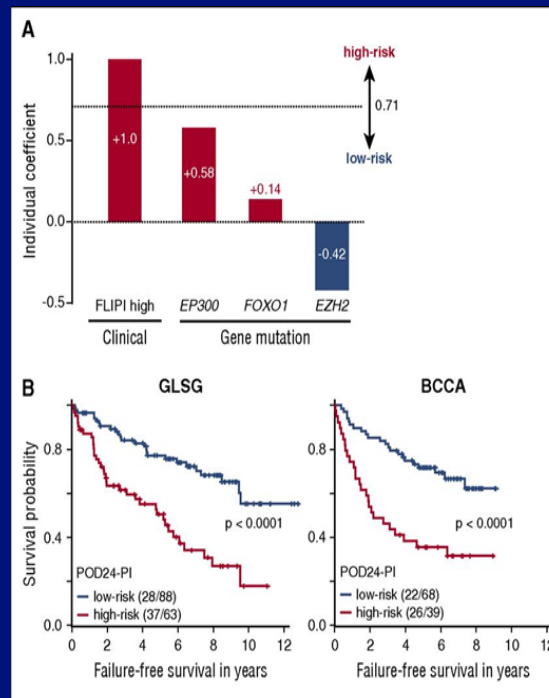
# Improving clinical indexes with mutations or GEP ?

## m7-FLIPI



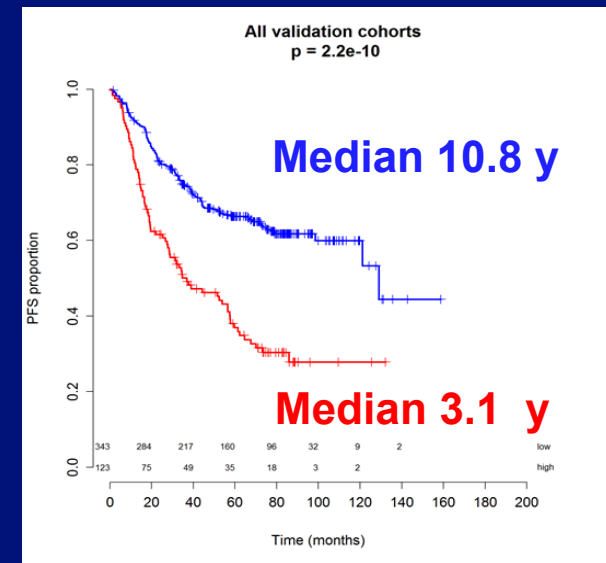
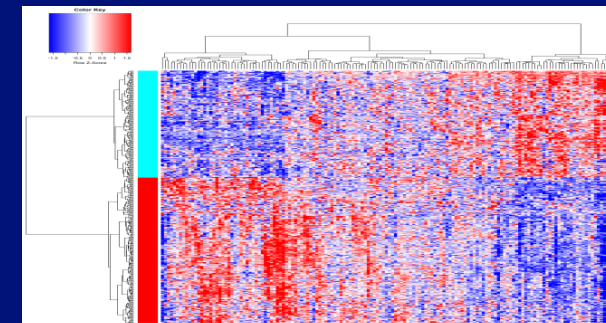
Pastore et al. Lancet Oncol  
 2015 16:1111-1121

## POD24-PI



Jurinovic et al. Blood  
 2016;128:1112-1120

## 23-gene score



Huet et al.  
 Submitted

# **The increase in patients survival implies new challenges**

---

**Important endpoints for future/ongoing studies  
evaluating therapeutic strategies in FL :**

- Quality of response**
- Surrogate for PFS ?**
- Quality of life**
- Ability to deliver second line treatments**
- Long term toxicities**

**... and Overall Survival**