

**Problem Statement: What are the key issues  
in treating early stage HL**

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University Hospital of Cologne

# Early stage Hodgkin Lymphoma

## Key issues

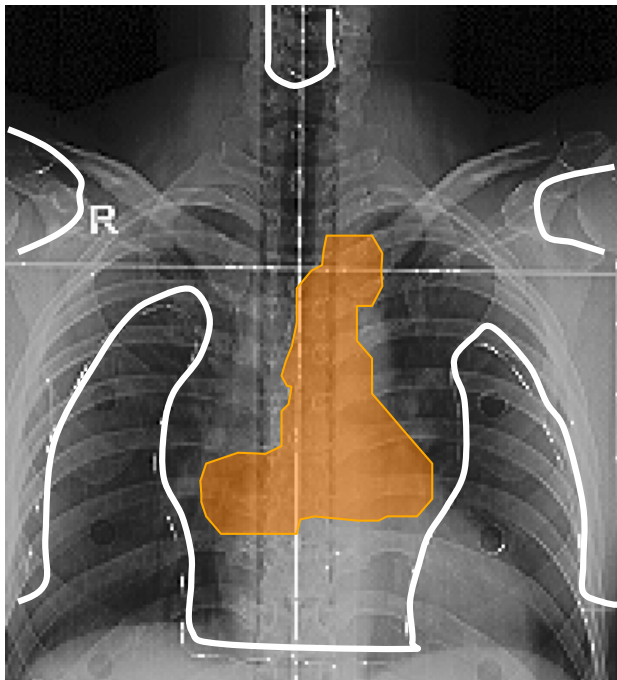
- **Background**
- **Early stages**
- **Perspectives**
- **Summary**

# GHSQ Risk Allocation for HL

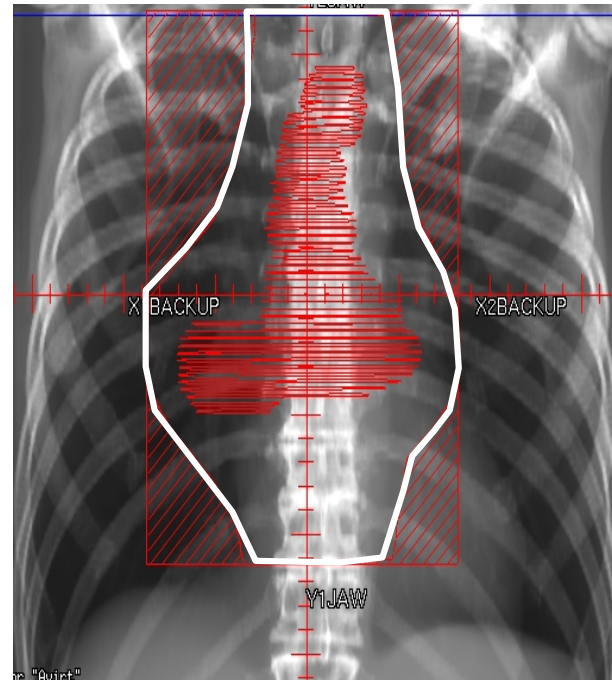
	<b>Stage (Ann Arbor)</b>			
<b>Risk factors</b>	<b>IA, IB, IIA</b>	<b>IIB</b>	<b>IIIA, IIIB</b>	<b>IVA, IVB</b>
<b>None</b>	<b>Early favorable</b>		<b>Advanced</b>	
<b>≥ 3 LK- Areas</b>	<b>Early unfavorable</b>			
<b>Elevated ESR</b>				
<b>Large Med Mass</b>				
<b>Extranodal disease</b>				

# Hodgkin Lymphoma

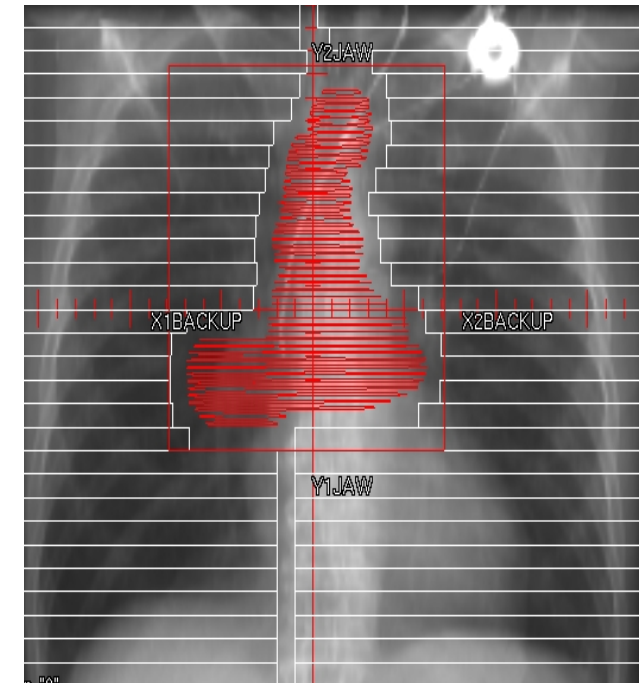
## Evolution of Radiotherapy



**Mantle field**



**Involved Field**

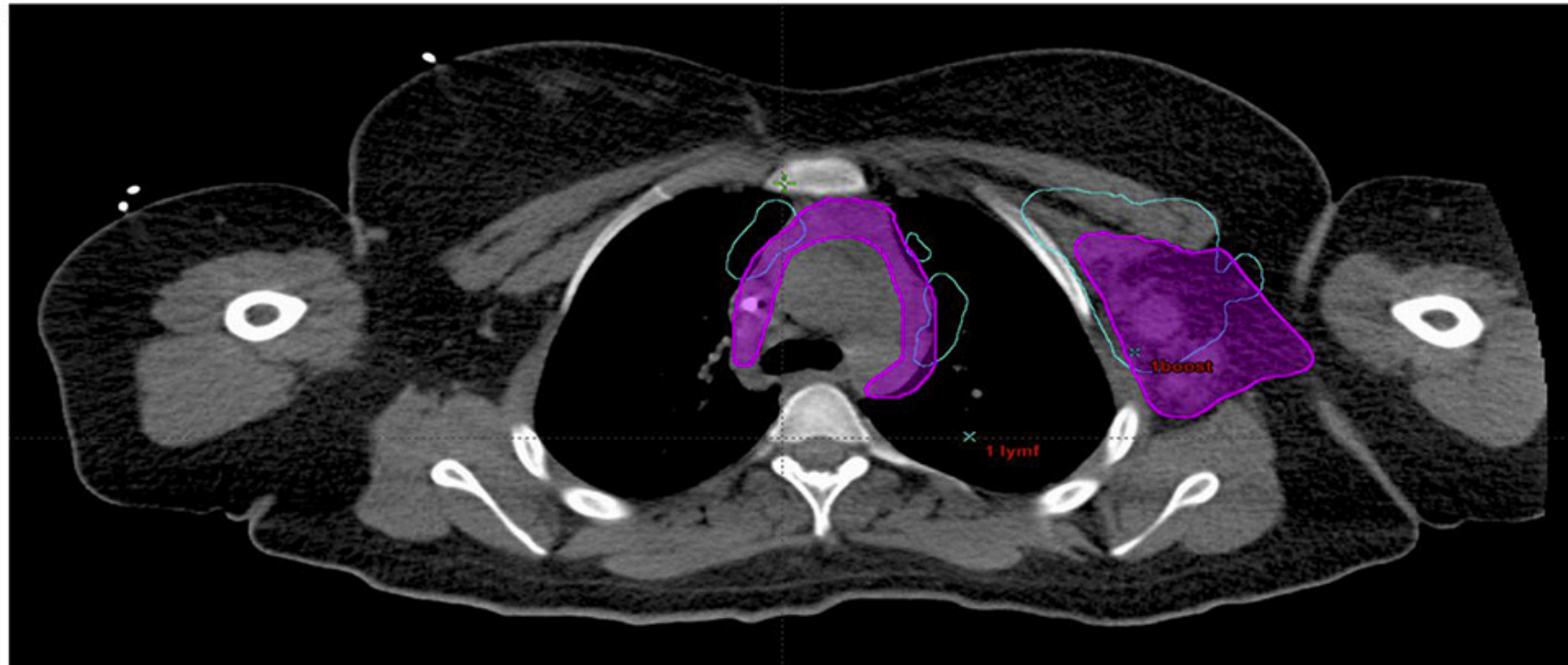


**Involved Node**

# IS-RT ILROG Guidelines

## Target volume definition

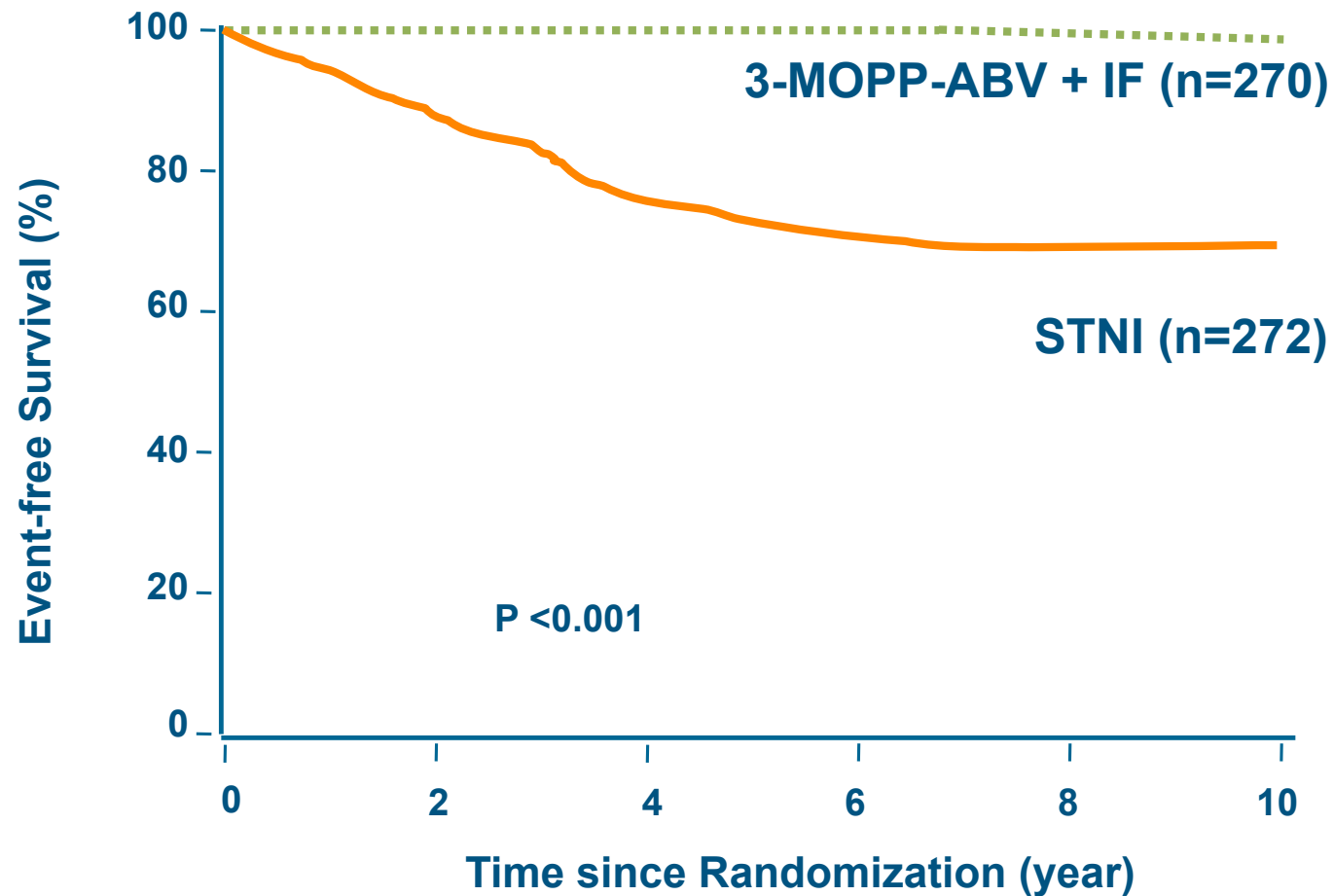
E:



Fusion of GTV-CT-pre and GTV-PET-pre as well as response after chemo results in the CTV-post

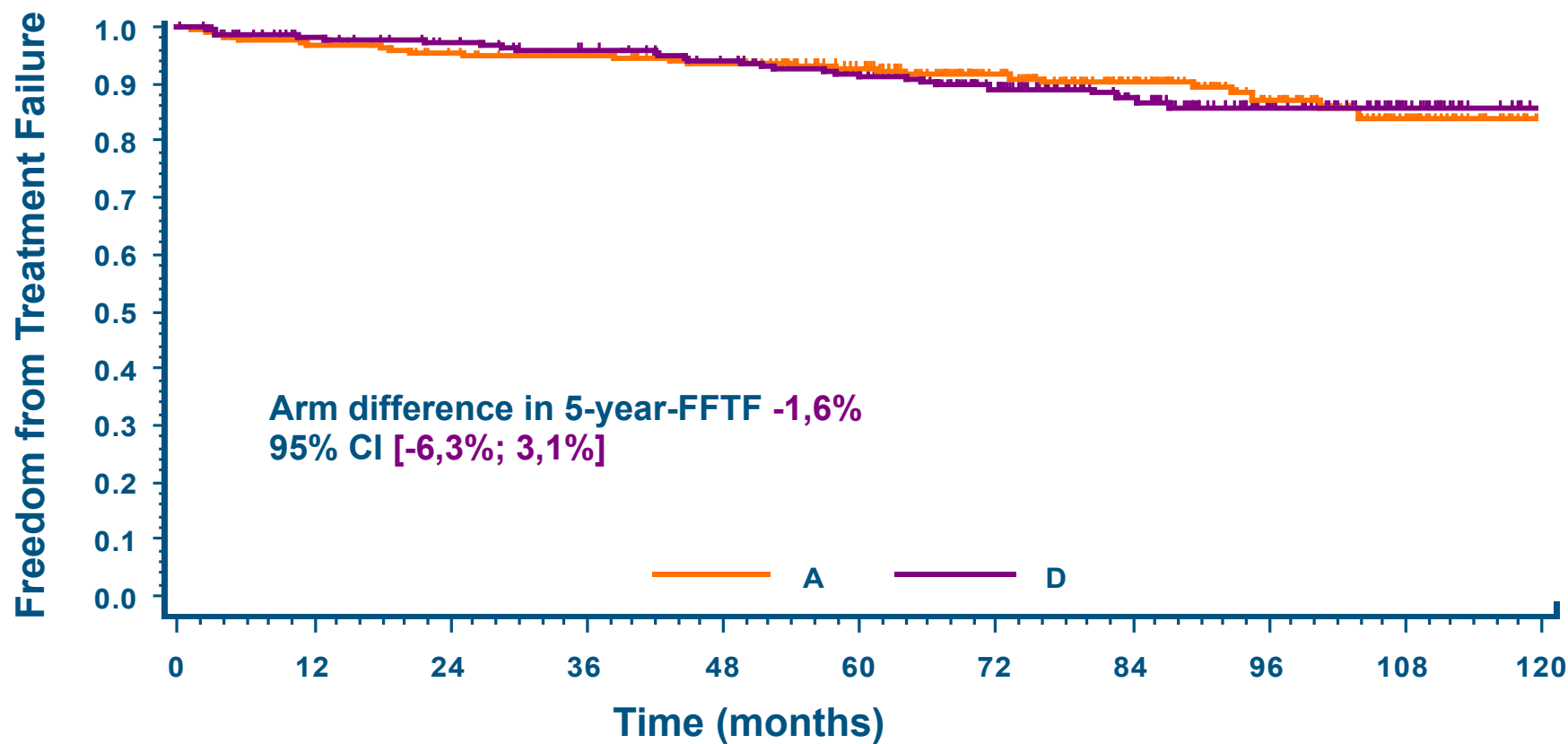
# EORTC H8F trial

## FFTF for pts with early favorable HL



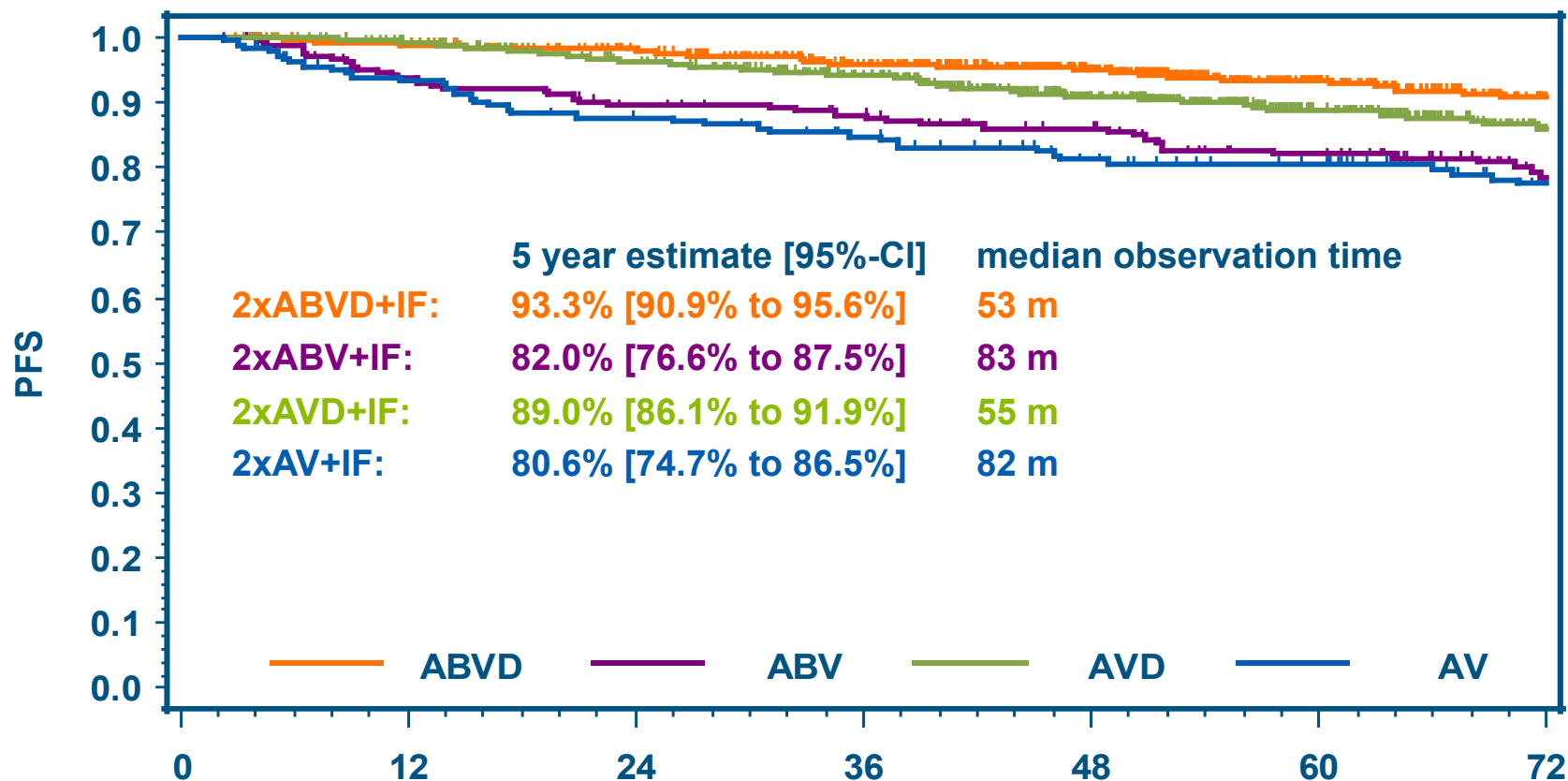
# GHSQ HD10 Study

## Weakest vs strongest arm (FFTF)



# HD13: Progression-free survival

## All patients (ITT)



Pts. at Risk	Time [months]						
	0	12	24	36	48	60	72
ABVD	623	593	556	490	362	228	130
ABV	209	189	178	170	156	139	109
AVD	620	592	540	477	344	230	126
AV	186	166	153	144	128	118	93

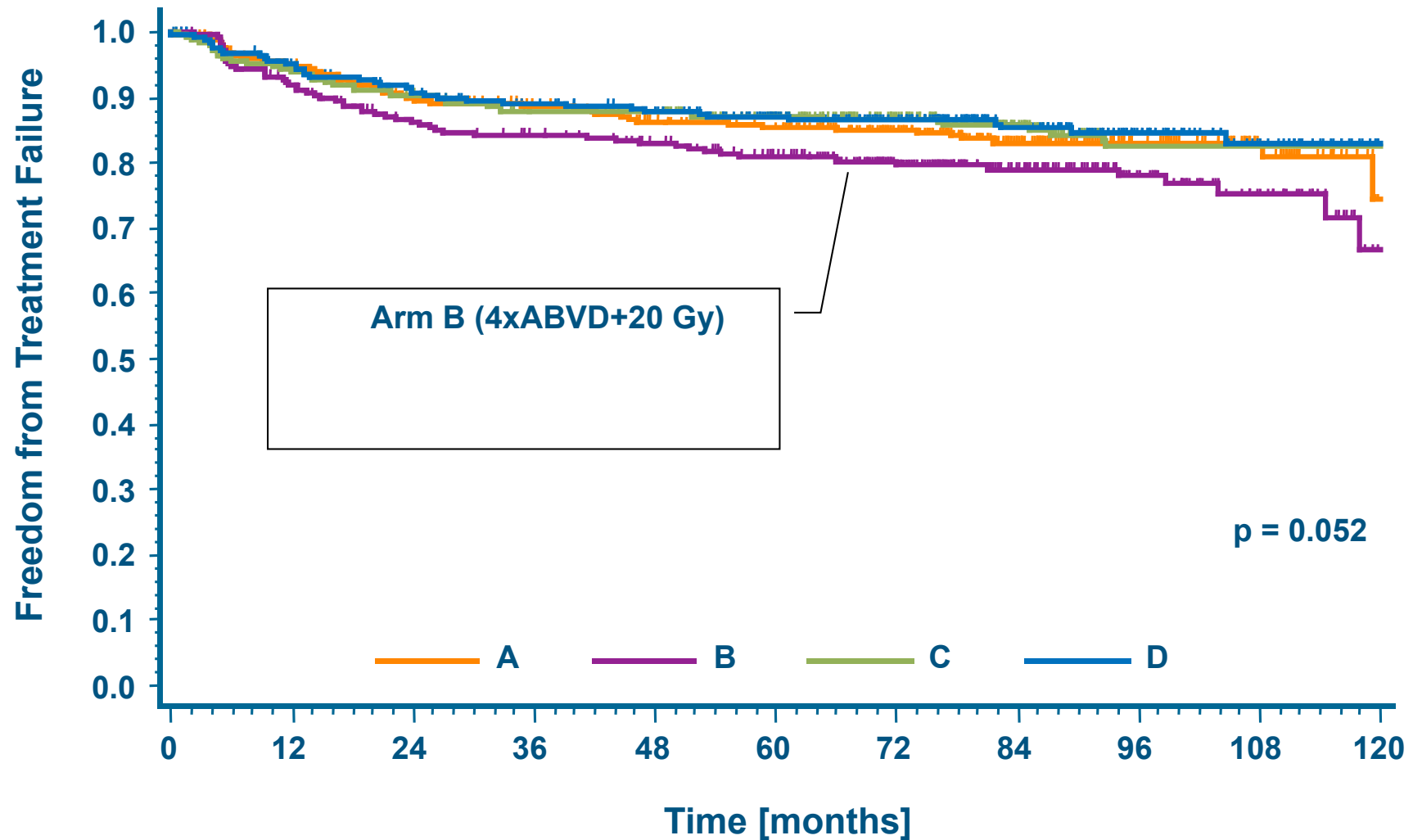


# GHSQ Risk Allocation for HL

	<b>Stage (Ann Arbor)</b>			
<b>Risk factors</b>	<b>IA, IB, IIA</b>	<b>IIB</b>	<b>IIIA, IIIB</b>	<b>IVA, IVB</b>
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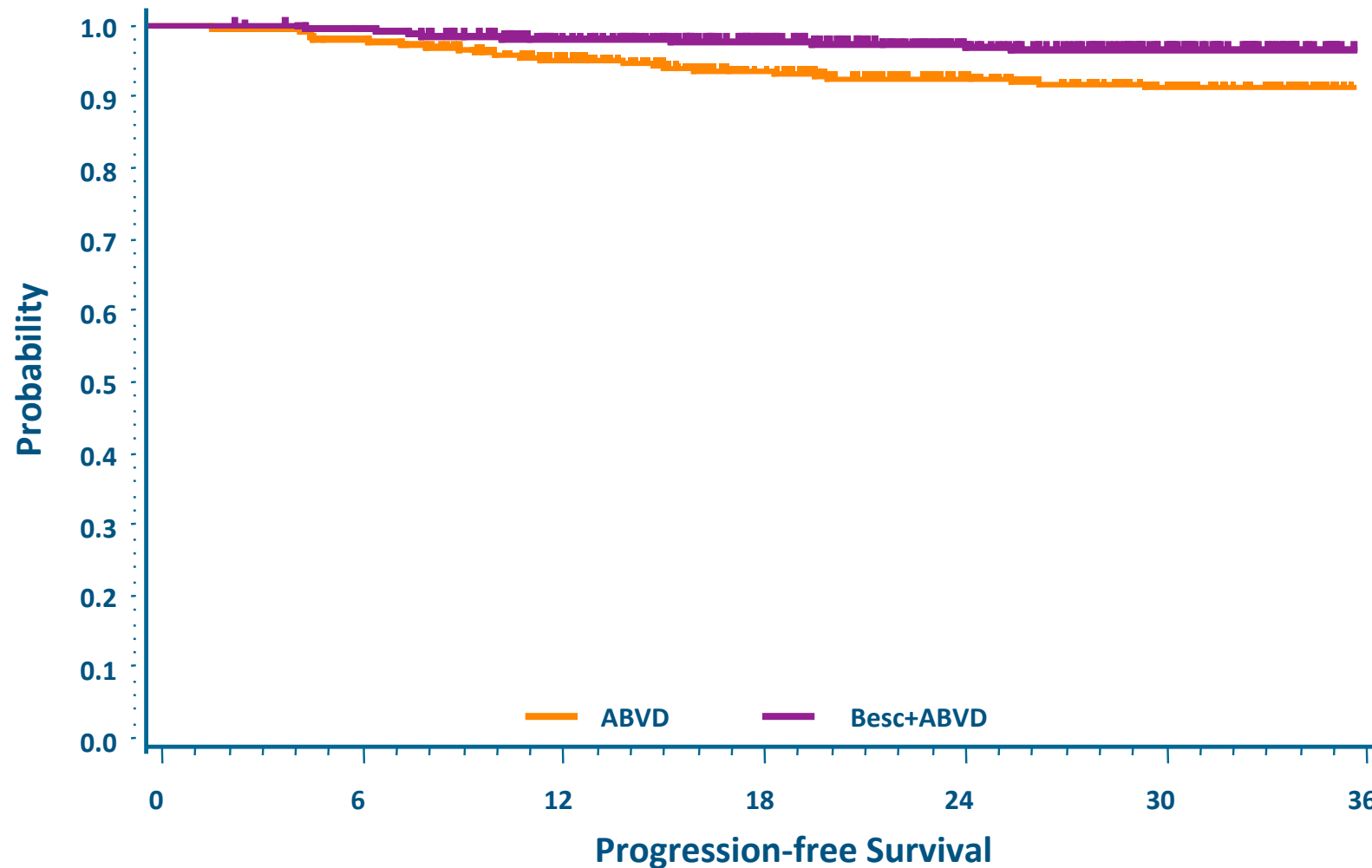
# HD11 trial

## FFTF – all 4 arms



# HD14 Studie (GHSG)

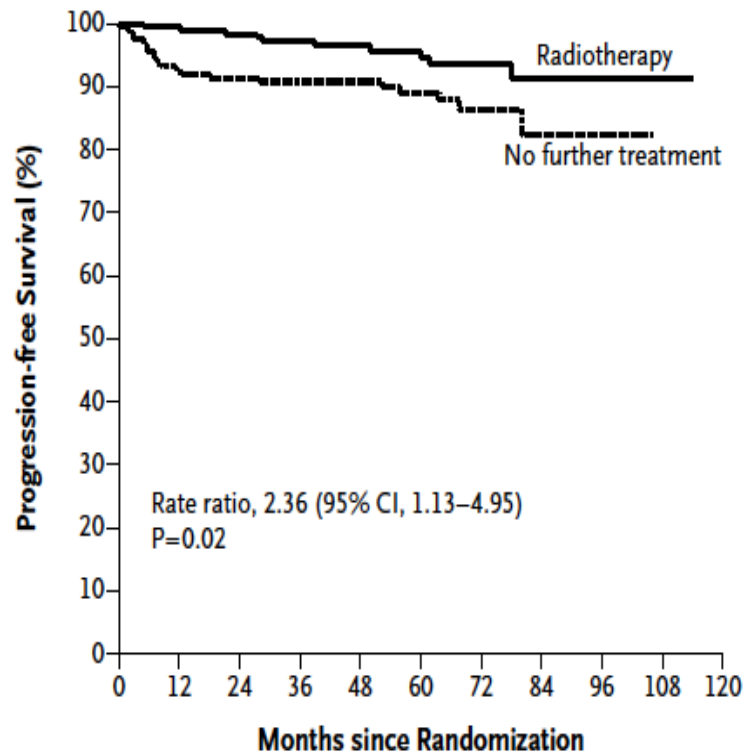
## Early unfavorable HL (PFS)



# UK NCRI RAPID trial

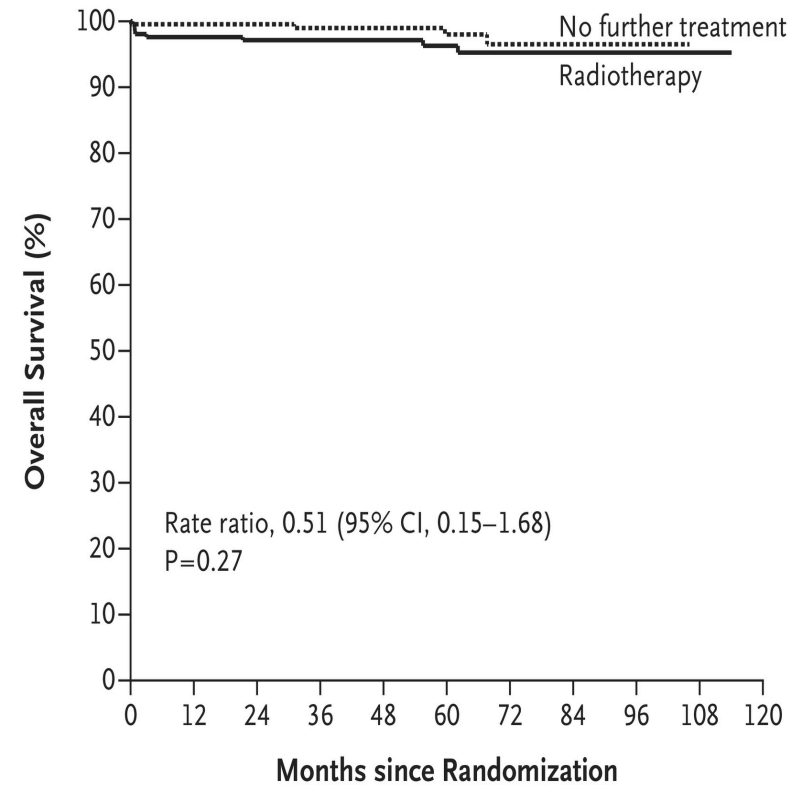
## Early stage HL

### B Per-Protocol Analysis



#### No. at Risk

Radiotherapy	183	180	172	161	130	99	58	33	13	2	0
No further treatment	209	202	194	165	139	97	56	18	6	0	0



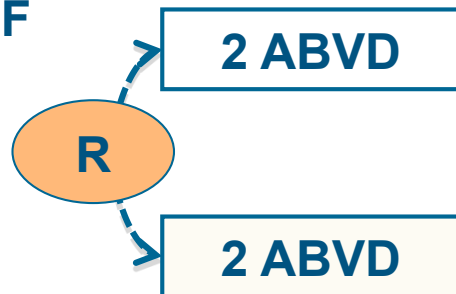
#### No. at Risk

Radiotherapy	209	200	191	175	139	103	60	34	13	2	0
No further treatment	211	204	196	167	140	97	56	18	6	0	0

# EORTC/GELA/IL H10 Study

## Results of PET+ patients

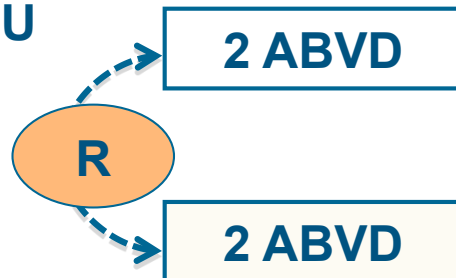
H10F



PET	1 ABVD+INRT 30 Gy (+6)
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P E T	-*	2 ABVD
	+	2 BEACOPPesc+INRT 30 (+6)

H10U



PET	2 ABVD+INRT 30 Gy (+6)
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P E T	-*	4 ABVD
	+	2 BEACOPPesc+INRT 30 (+6)

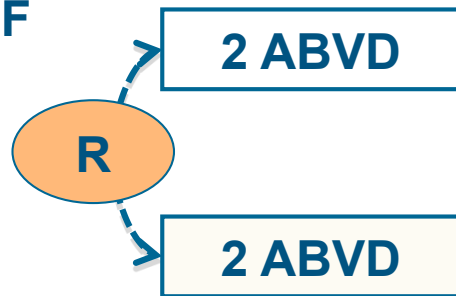
\*PET-/+ according to protocol criteria

Hodgkin - CS I/II – untreated - 15-70 yrs – supradiaphragmatic - no NLPHL

# EORTC/GELA/IIL H10 Study

For early favorable and unfavorable HL

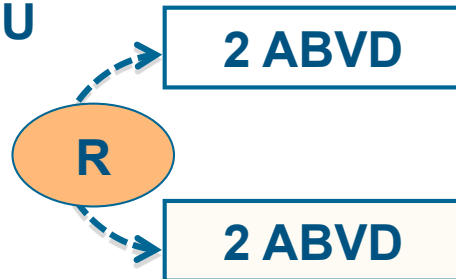
H10F



PET	1 ABVD+INRT 30 Gy (+6)
-----	------------------------

P E T	-	2 ABVD
	+	2 BEACOPPesc+INRT 30(+6)

H10U



PET	2 ABVD+INRT 30 Gy (+6)
-----	------------------------

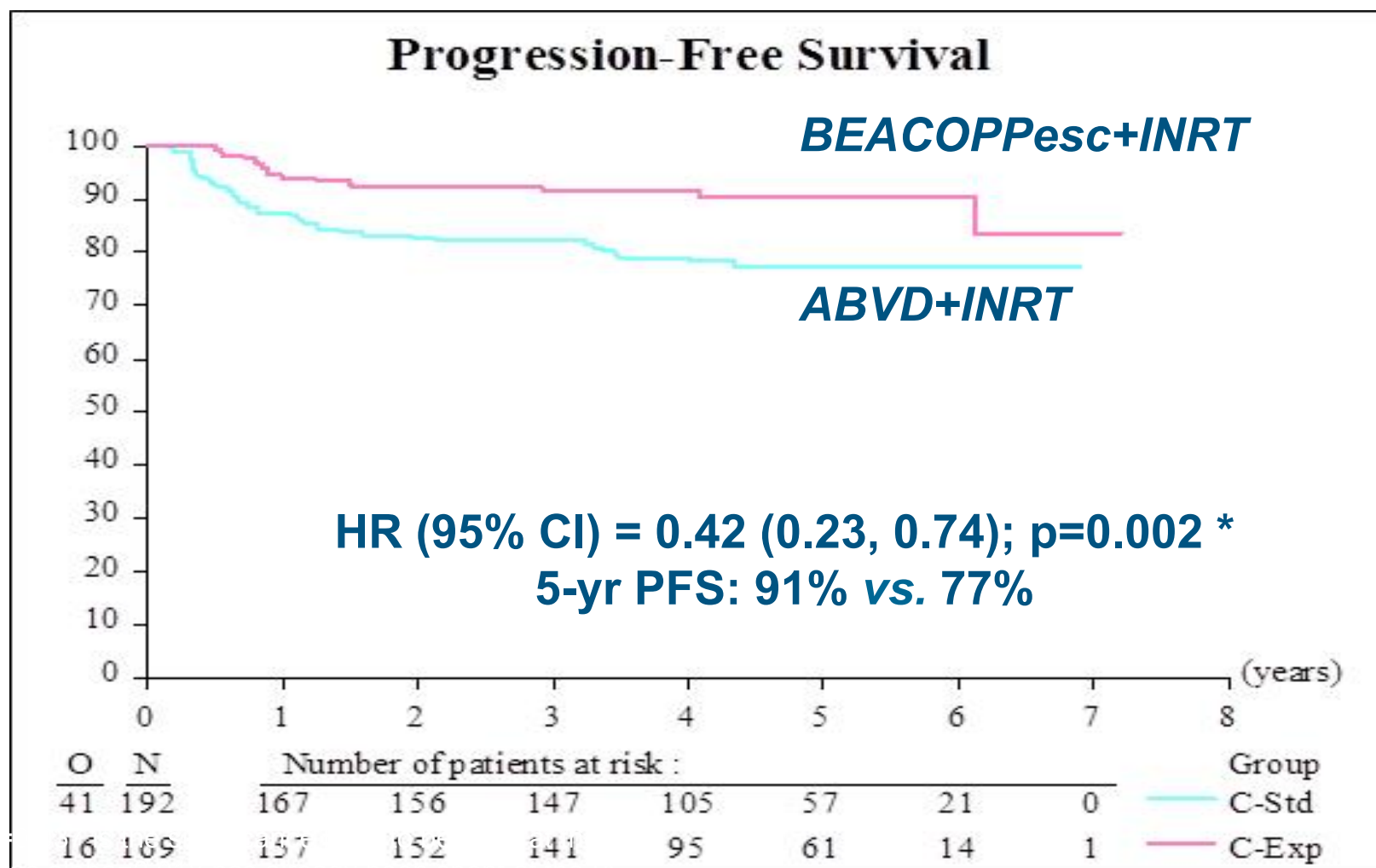
P E T	-	4 ABVD
	+	2 BEACOPPesc+INRT 30(+6)

\*PET-/+ according to protocol criteria

Hodgkin - CS I/II – untreated - 15-70 yrs – supradiaphragmatic - no NLPHL

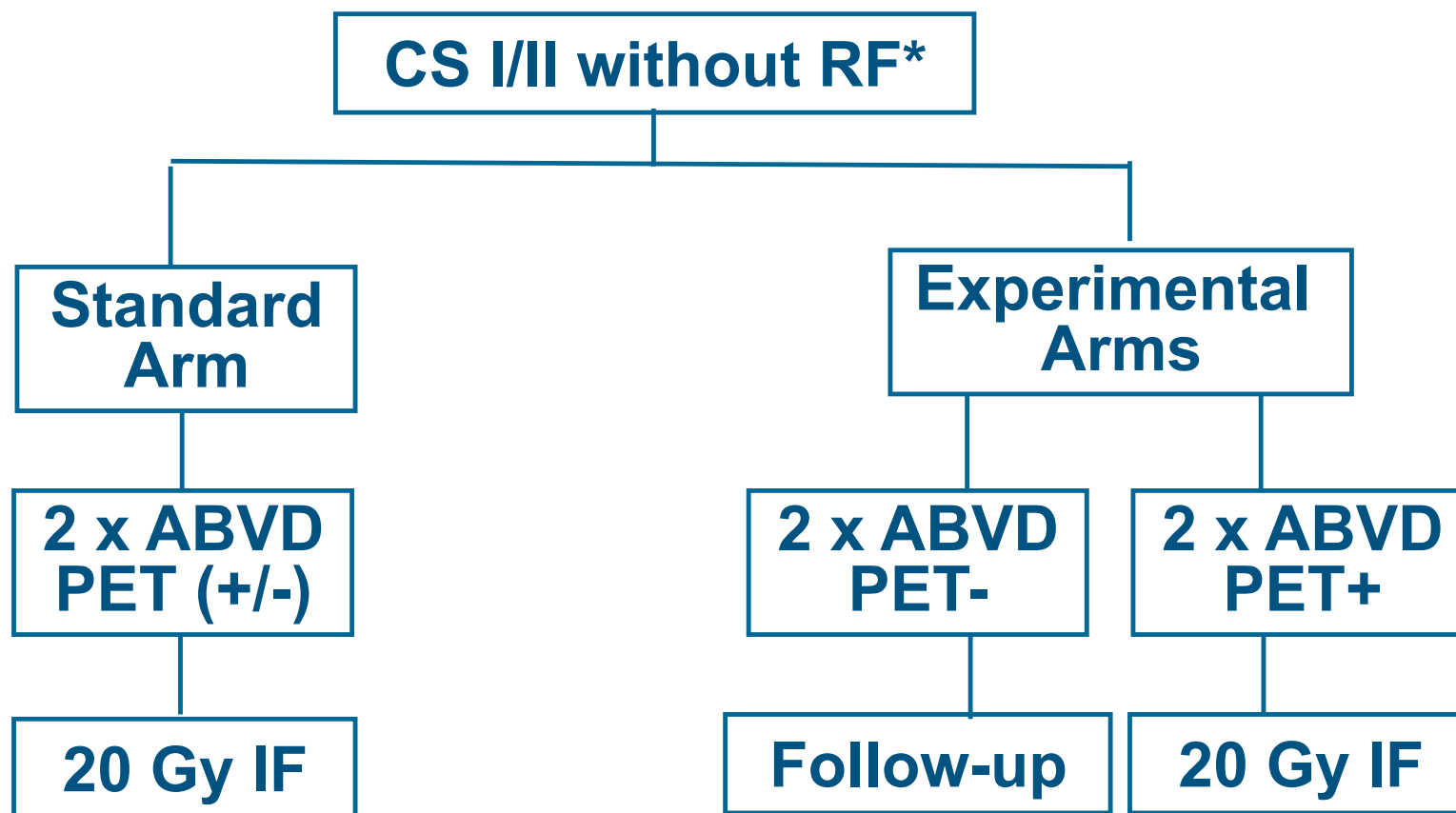
# PET+ after 2xABVD: B.esc vs. ABVD

## Progression-free survival (PFS)



# GHSQ HD16 Trial

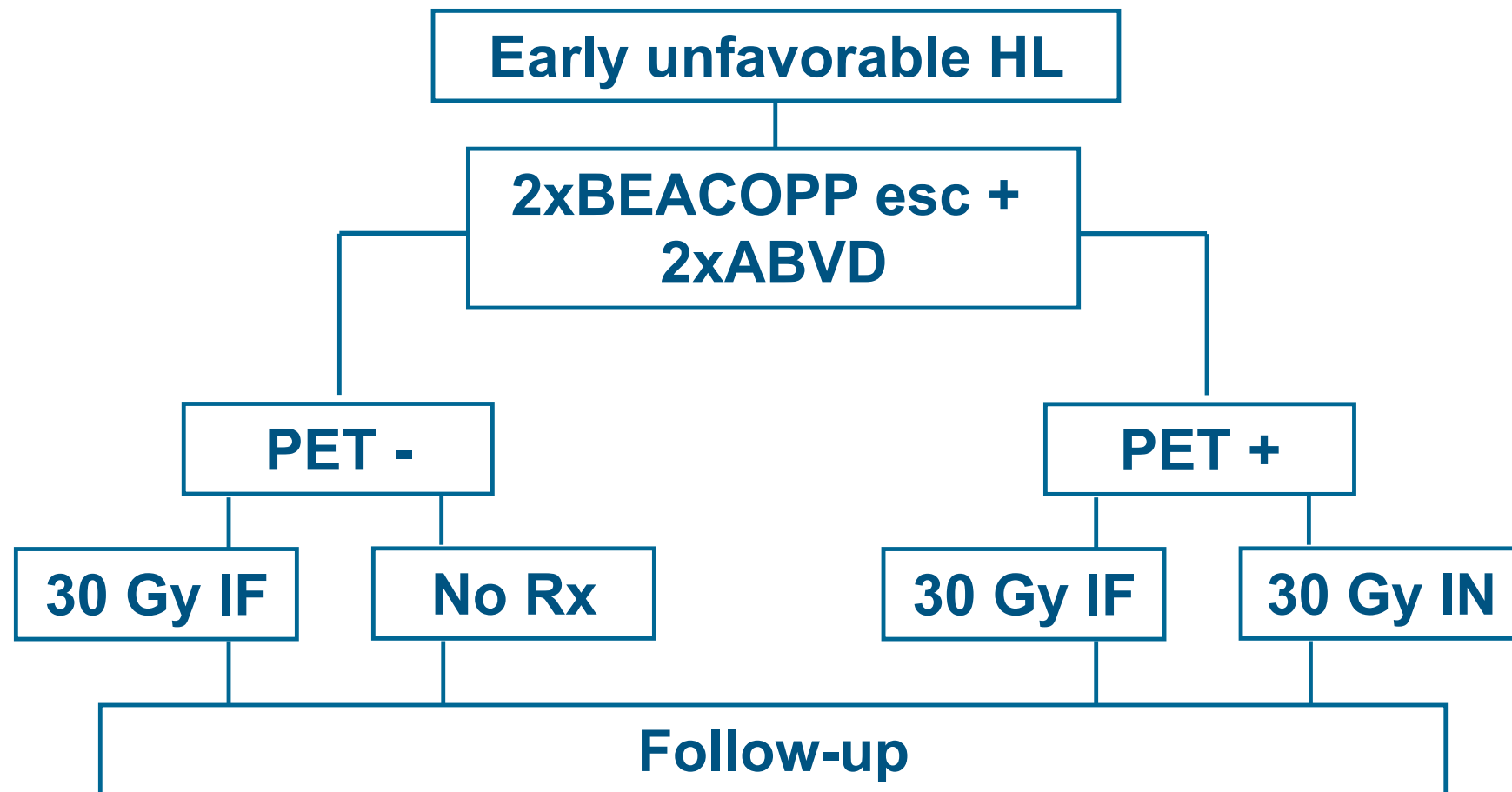
## Early favorable HL



\*a) large mediastinal mass; b) extranodal disease; c) high ERS; d) 3 or more areas



# Ongoing GHSG trial for early unfavorable (HD17)



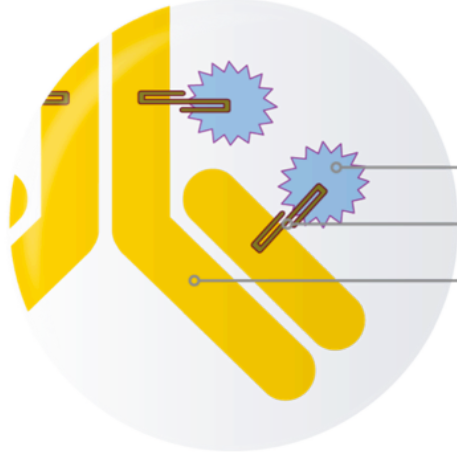
# Early stage Hodgkin Lymphoma

## Key issues

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# Brentuximab Vedotin

## Mechanism of action



### Brentuximab vedotin ADC

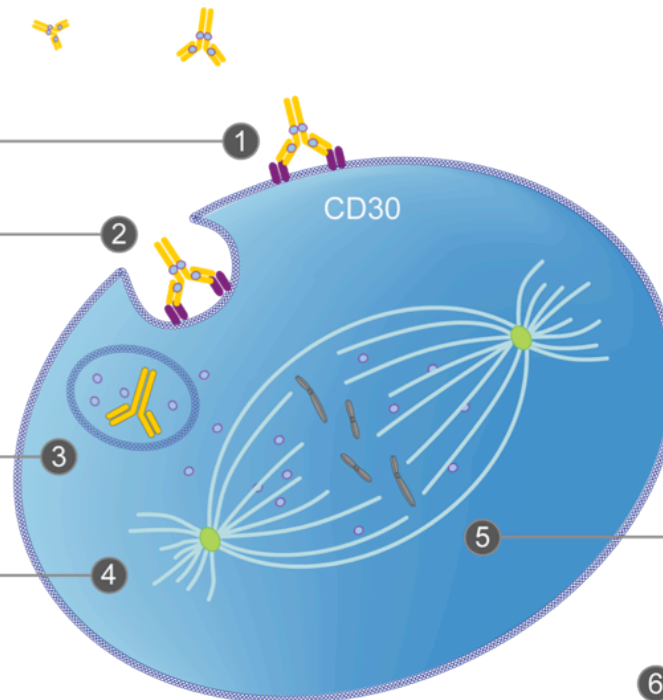
- Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE), potent antitubulin agent
- Protease-cleavable linker
- Anti-CD30 monoclonal antibody

ADC binds to CD30

ADC-CD30 complex traffics to lysosome

MMAE is released

MMAE disrupts  
Microtubule network

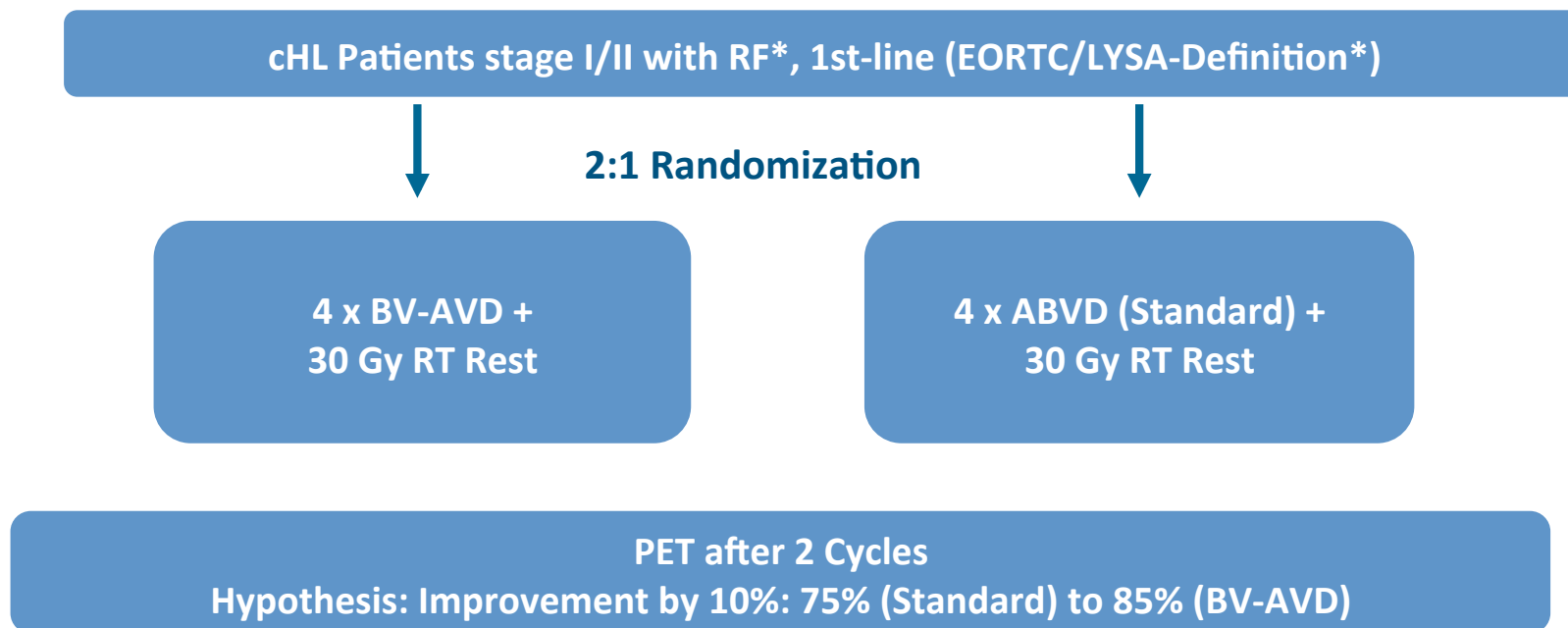


G2/M cell  
cycle arrest

Apoptosis

# Hodgkin Lymphoma ASH 2017

## Design BREACH Phase II study



\* At least 1 RF: age  $\geq 50$ J, mediastinal tumor,  $\geq 4$  LN regions ESR  $\geq 50$ mm/h or  $\geq 30$  mm/h with B-symptoms

# Hodgkin Lymphoma

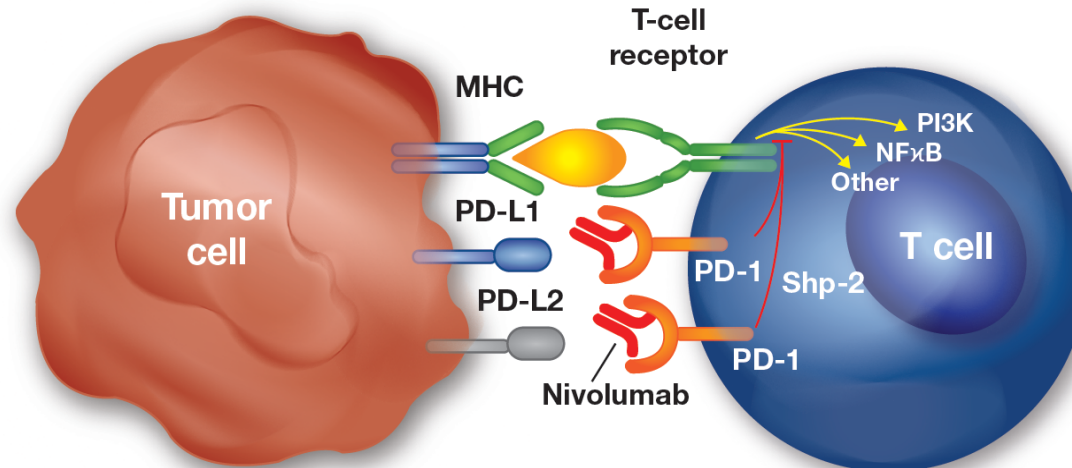
## Summary BREACH Phase II Study

- **After 2 cycles, 82.3% in the BV-AVD were PET- (95% CI 75.3-88.0); Standardarm 75.4% (95% CI 64.3-84.5)**
- **Primary endpoint reached**
- **More tox in the BV-AVD arm, higher rate of grade 3-4 Aes and SAEs within first 2 cycles with BV-AVD**

# PD1 Inhibition in Classical HL

## Mechanism of action

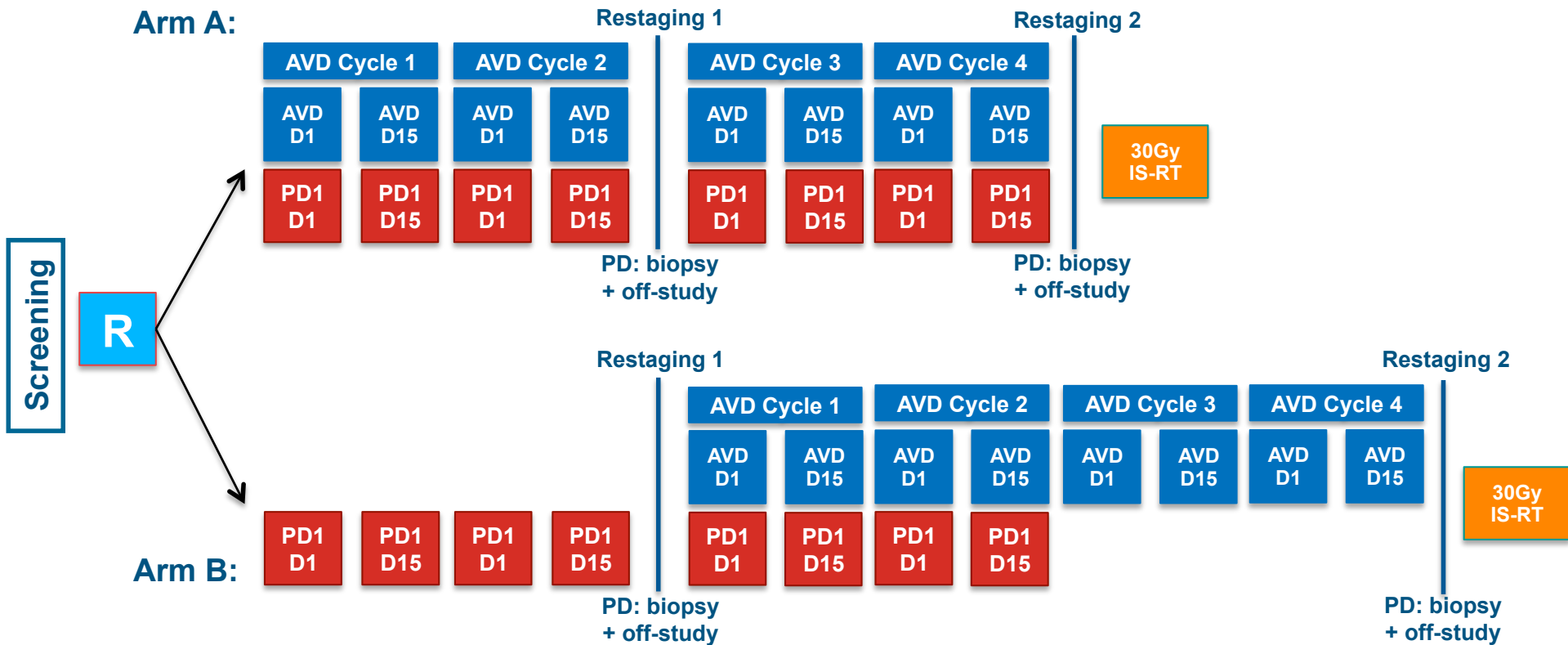
- Patients with cHL show high frequency of 9p24.1 alterations and overexpression of PD-L1 and PD-L2<sup>1</sup>
- Nivo and Pembro are fully human or humanized moabs targeting the programmed death-1 (PD-1) receptor immune checkpoint pathway



- PD1 inhibitors block signaling through the PD-1 receptor

# HD20 Pilot

## Randomized trial in early unfavorable HL



**AVD: Adriamycin, Vinblastin, Dacarbazine; PD1: anti-PD1-antibody**

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# Early stage HL

## Summary

- **HL one of the best curable cancers; long-term side effects**
- **In early favorable, 2xABVD+20Gy IFRT; more chemo not better**
- **In early unfavorable, 2+2+IFRT or 4xABVD+IFRT; 6x chemo not better (H8U)**
- **CMT standard of care in early stage HL (OS better!)**
- **Rapid and H10 gave conflicting results; PET+ pts in H10 benefit from dose escalation with Besc.**
- **IFRT only in stage IA NLPHL**
- **Need to develop less toxic regimen; current trials evaluate targeted therapy including BV and PD1 inhibitors**



# ISHL 11

**October 27 – 29, 2018**

[www.hodgkinsymposium.org](http://www.hodgkinsymposium.org)

**GHSG**   
[www.ghsq.org](http://www.ghsq.org)