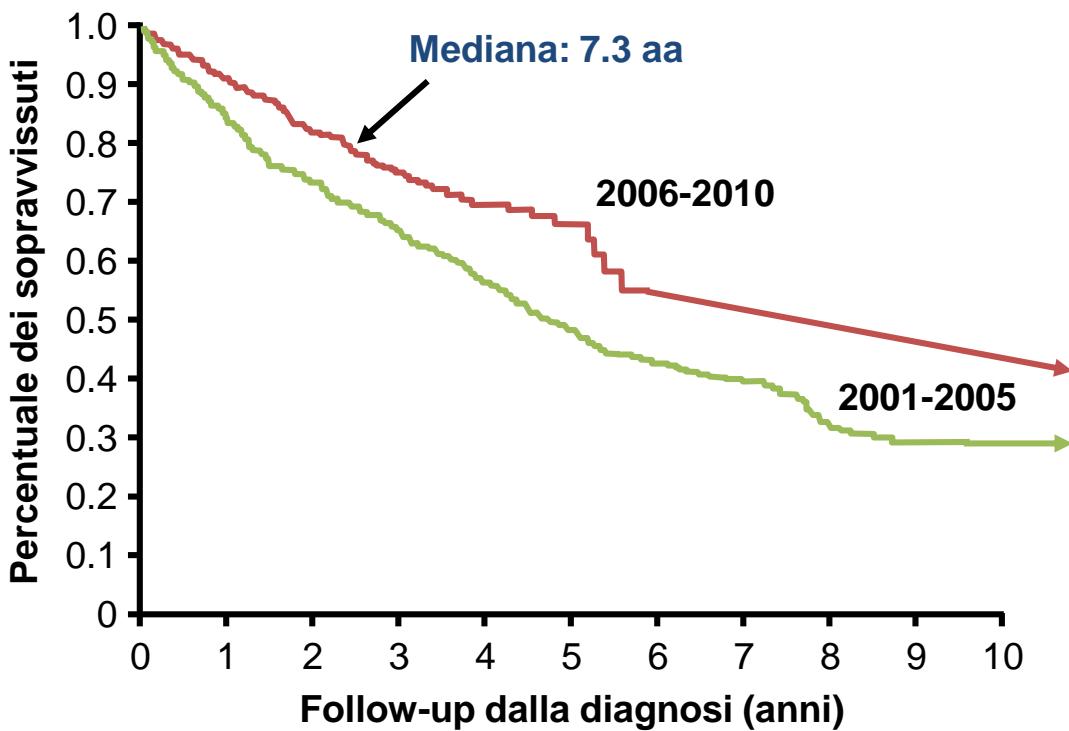


10th EDITION

Highlights from EHA

Mieloma Multiplo

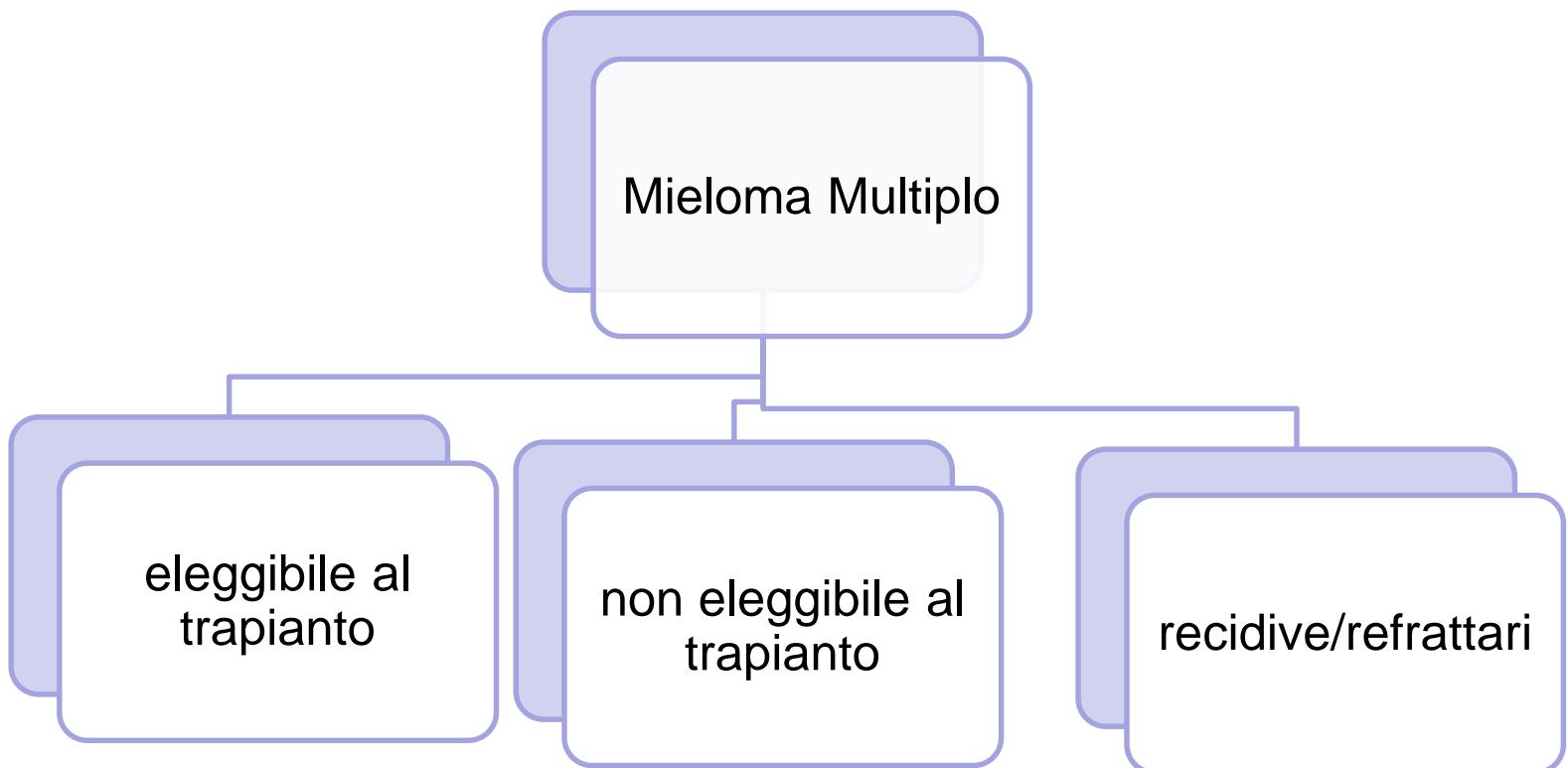
MM: Sopravvivenza più lunga utilizzando i nuovi farmaci



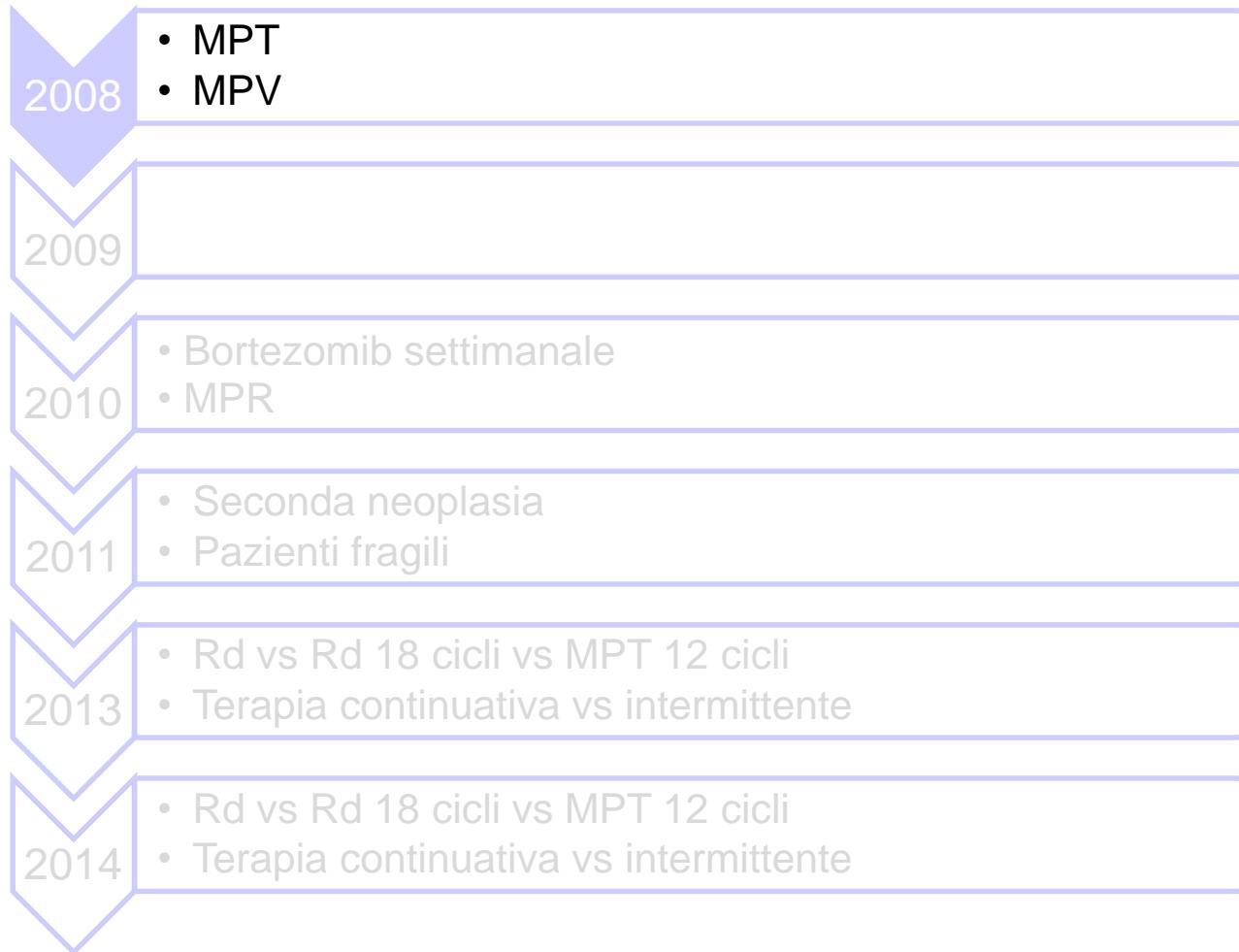
Sopravvivenza mediana a 5 anni

	≤ 65 aa	> 65 aa
2006-2010	73 %	56 %
2001-2005	63 %	31 %

10th EDITION
Highlights from EHA



pazienti non eleggibili per il trapianto



pazienti non eleggibili per il trapianto **Nuovi Standard**

MPT

(Melfalan, Prednisone, Talidomide)

**approvato per pazienti
di nuova diagnosi non
eleggibili per le alte dosi
di chemioterapia**

età ≥ 65 anni

MPV

(Melfalan, Prednisone, Velcade)

**approvato per pazienti
di nuova diagnosi non
eleggibili per le alte dosi
di chemioterapia**

età ≥ 65 anni

Italia: Marzo 2009

Italia: Luglio 2009

pazienti non eleggibili per il trapianto

2008

- MPT
- MPV

2009

- Bortezomib settimanale

2010

- Bortezomib settimanale
- MPR

2011

- Seconda neoplasia
- Pazienti fragili

2013

- Rd vs Rd 18 cicli vs MPT 12 cicli
- Terapia continuativa vs intermittente

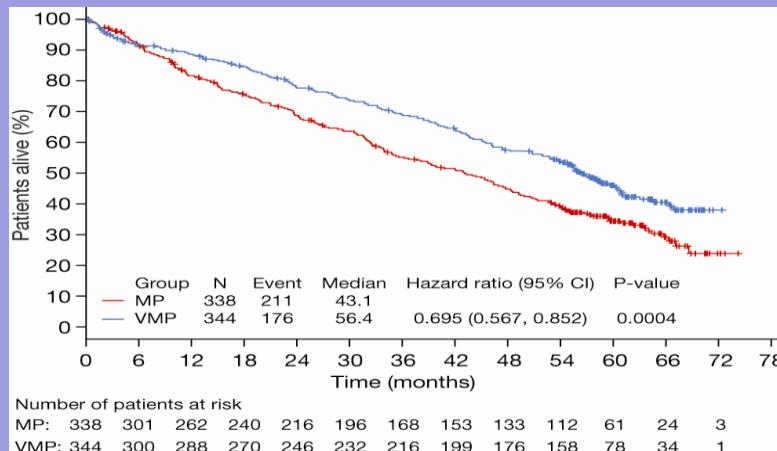
2014

- Rd vs Rd 18 cicli vs MPT 12 cicli
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Da VMP bi-settimanale a mono-settimanale

5aa OS VISTA VMP BW

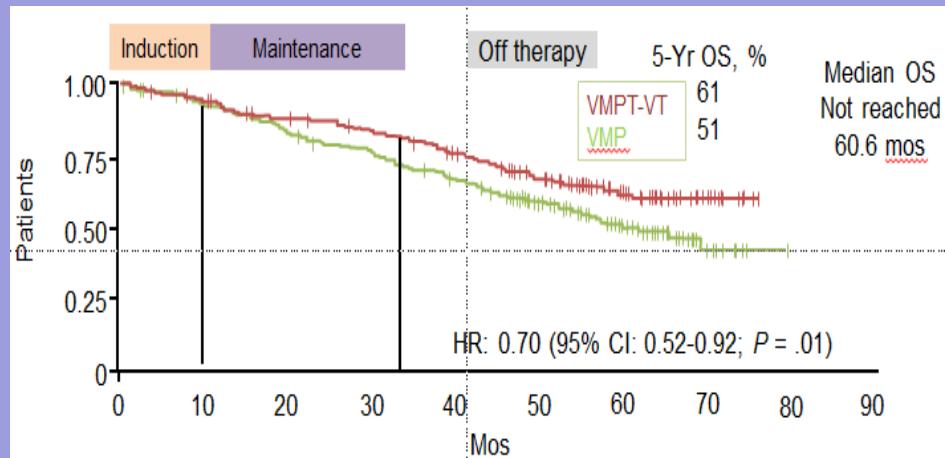
follow-up mediano 60.1 m



31% riduzione del rischio di morte

5aaOS GIMEMA VMP OW

Follow-up mediano 54 m



30% riduzione del rischio di morte

	VMP VISTA	VMP OW
5-anni OS (%)	46	51
mOS (m)	56,4	60,6
Dose totale pianificata, mg/m ²	67.6	46.8
Dose media cumulata, mg/m ²	38.5	40.3
% della dose pianificata	57	86.1

Studio	CR (IF-)	TTP, OS	PN	Interruzione
VISTA: VMP vs MP San Miguel et al. N Engl J Med 2008	VMP: 33%	TTP: 24 months OS: median not reached at 25.9 months 3-year OS: 72%	14%	14 VMP + 19% V only
VMPT vs VMP Palumbo et al. JCO 2010	VMP: 20%	Median TTP and OS not yet available VMPT: 3-year PFS 75% VMP: 3-year PFS 70%	2%	10%
VMP vs VTP Mateos et al. Lancet Oncol 2010	VMP: 22%	Median TTP and OS not yet available 2-year TTP: 72% 2-year OS: ~90%	5%	8%

pazienti non eleggibili per il trapianto

2008

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2009

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2013

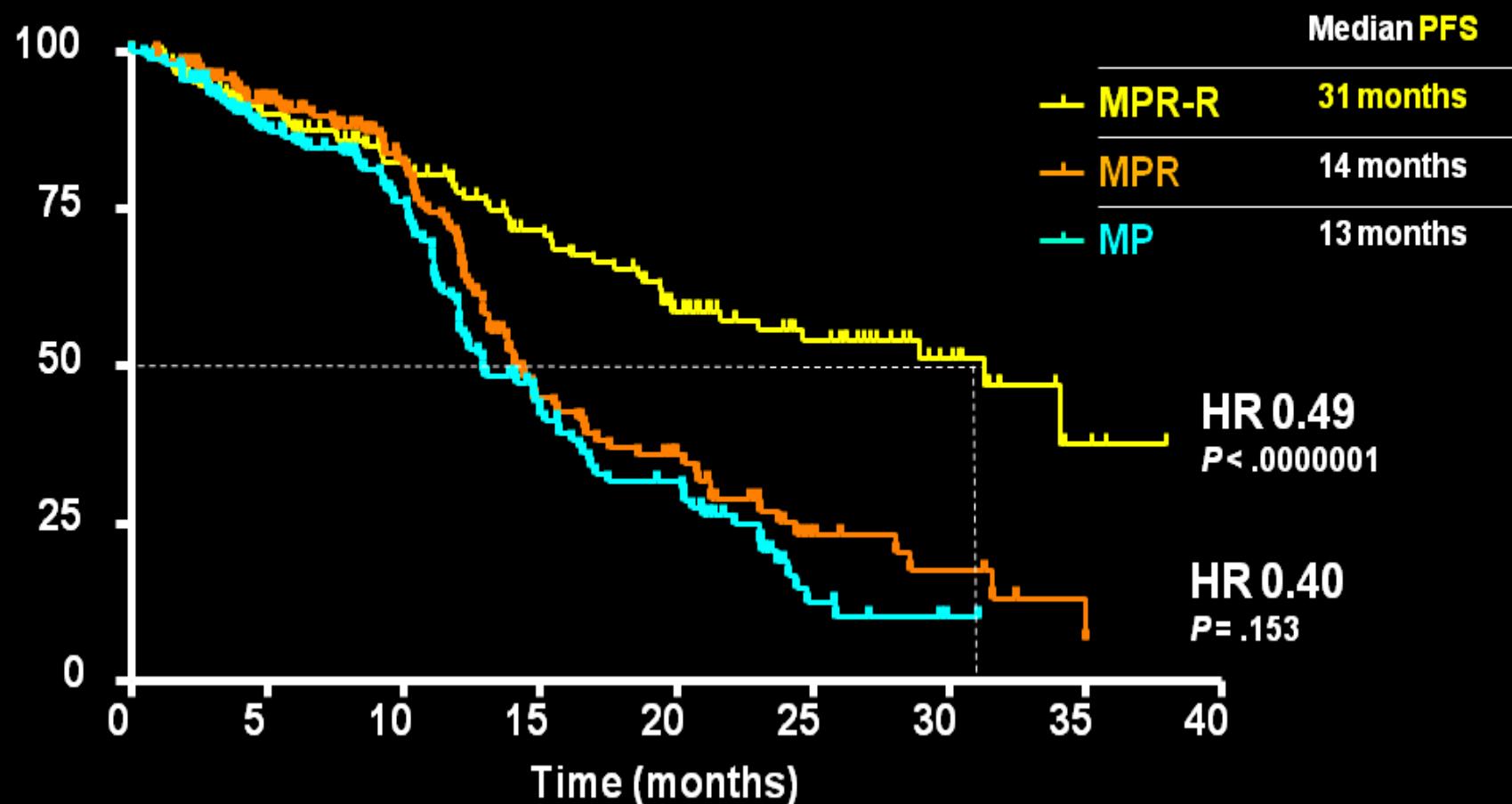
- Rd vs Rd 18 cicli vs MPT 12 cicli
- Terapia continuativa vs intermittente

2014

- Rd vs Rd 18 cicli vs MPT 12 cicli
- Terapia continuativa vs intermittente

Response & PFS: MPR-R vs MP vs MPR

%RR (%CR): 77(10) vs 50(3) vs 68(3)



Median follow-up 30 months

pazienti non eleggibili per il trapianto

2008

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2009

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- MPR

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- Seconda neoplasia
- Pazienti fragili

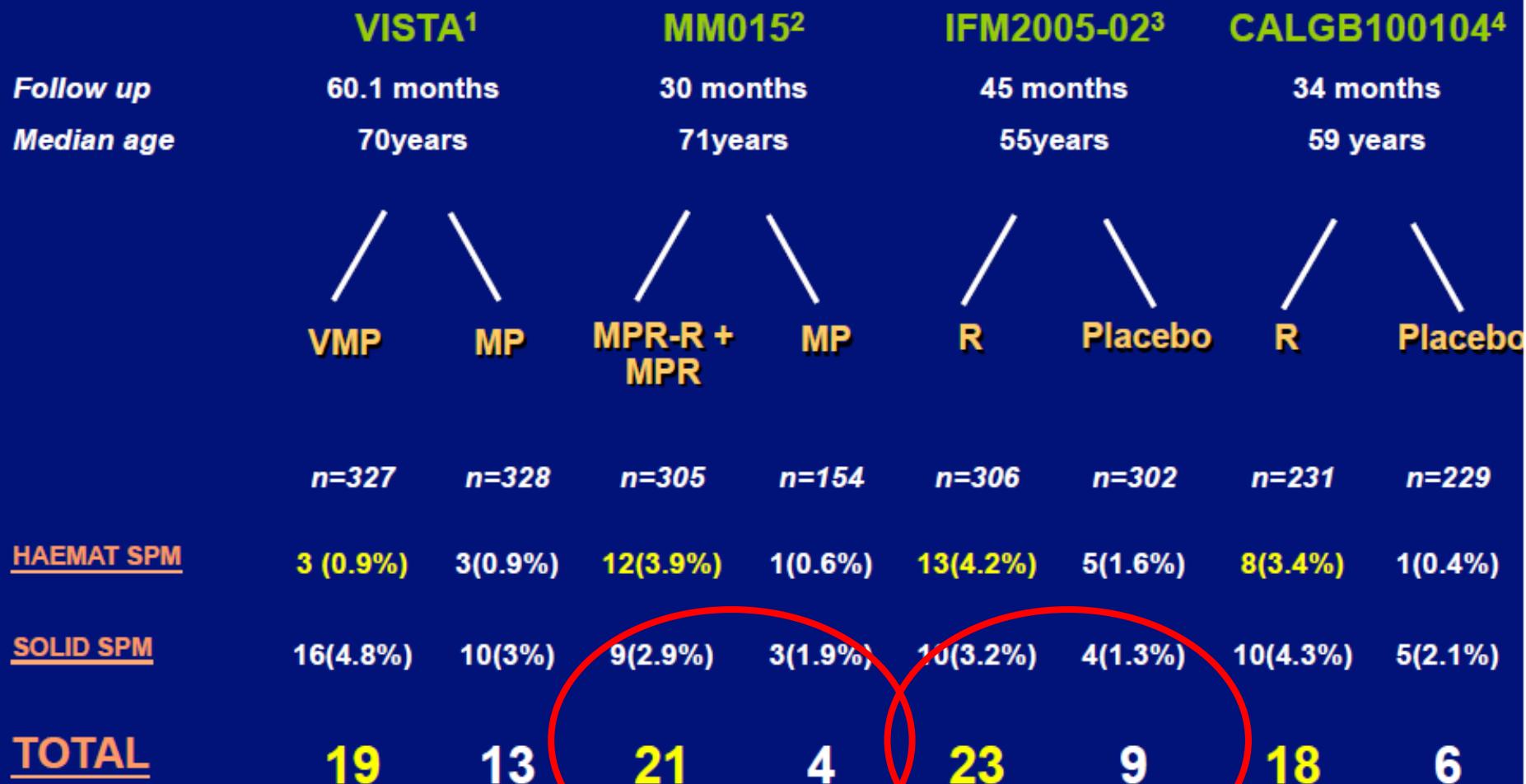
2013

- Rd vs Rd 18 cicli vs MPT 12 cicli
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2014

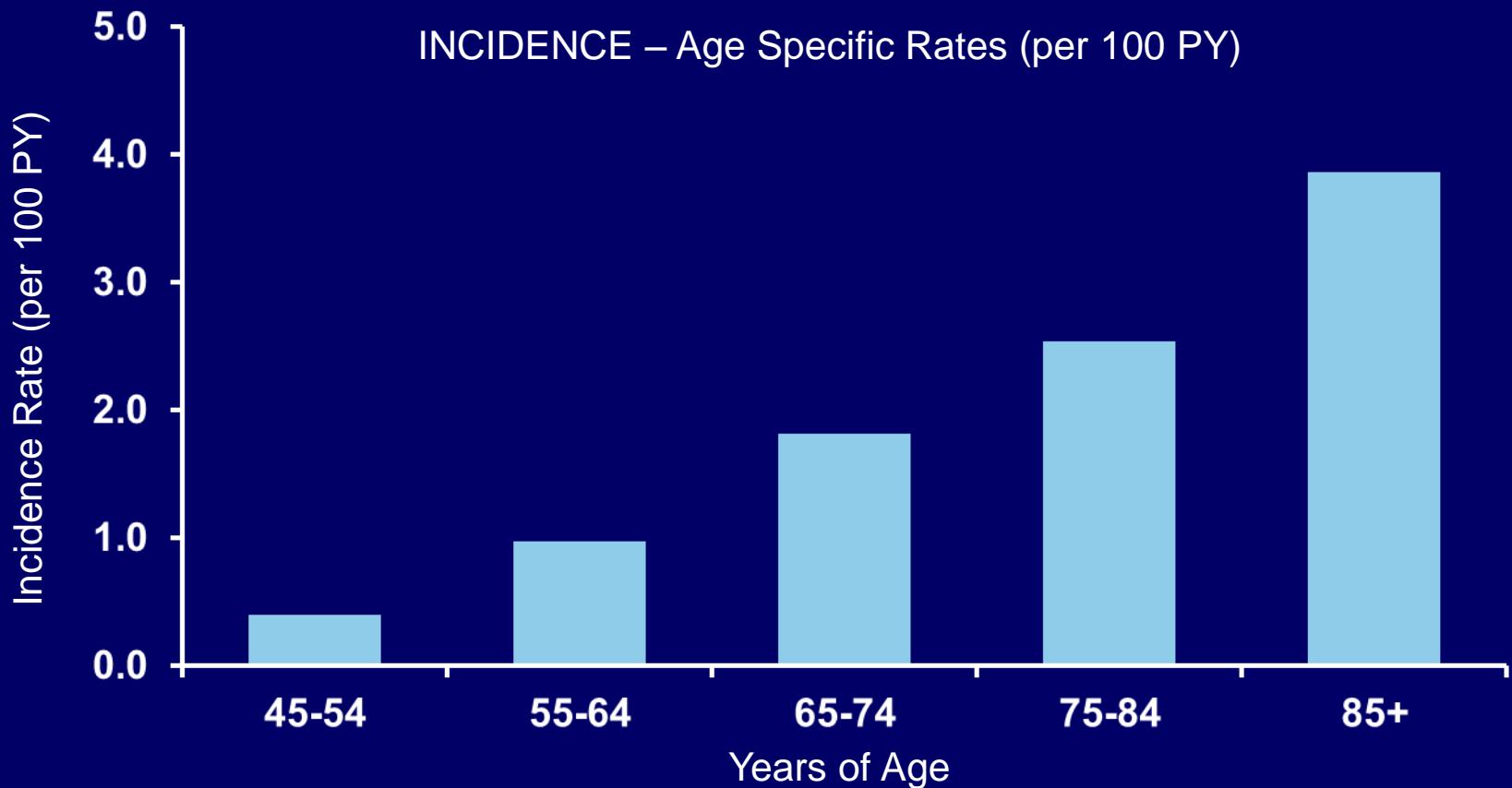
- Rd vs Rd 18 cicli vs MPT 12 cicli
- Terapia continuativa vs intermittente

Incidence of Second Primary Malignancy

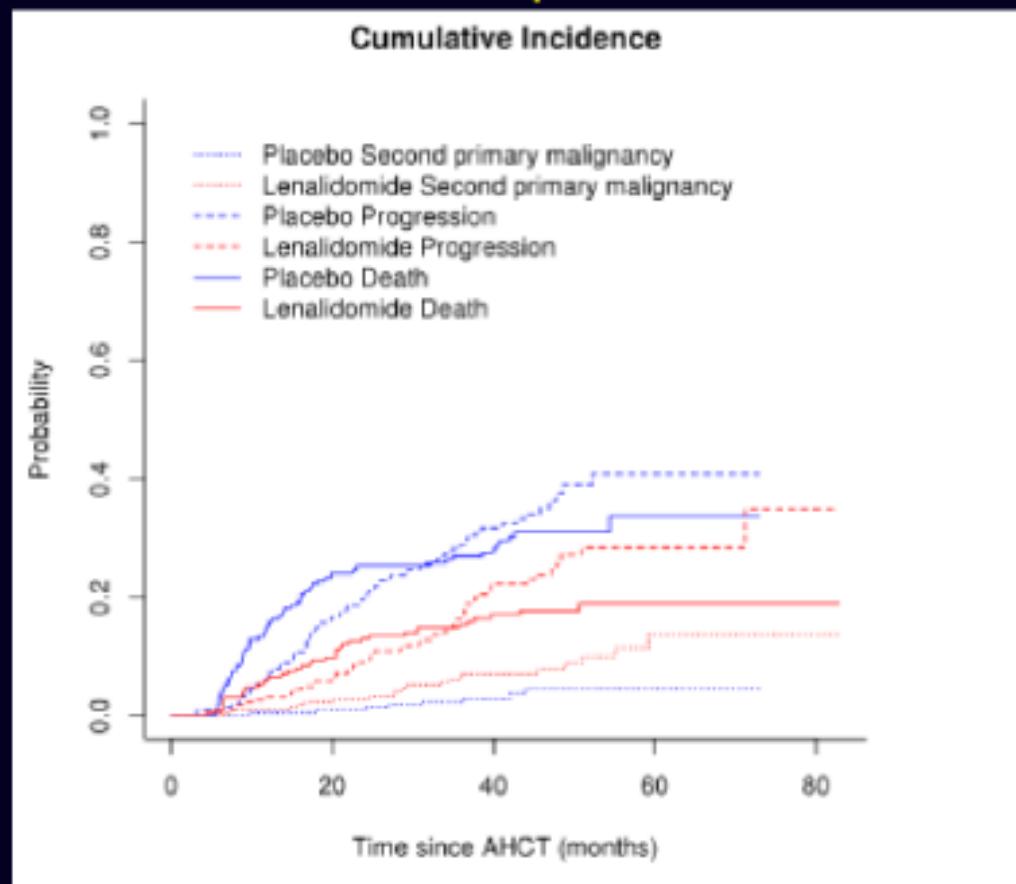


VMP, Bortezomib-Melphalan-Prednisone; MP, Melphalan-Prednisone; MPP-R, Melphalan-Prednisone-Lenalidomide followed by Lenalidomide; R, Lenalidomide; SPM, Second Primary Malignancy; AML, Acute myeloblastic leukemia; MDS, Myelodysplastic syndrome

Incidence of Second Primary Malignancies in Normal Population



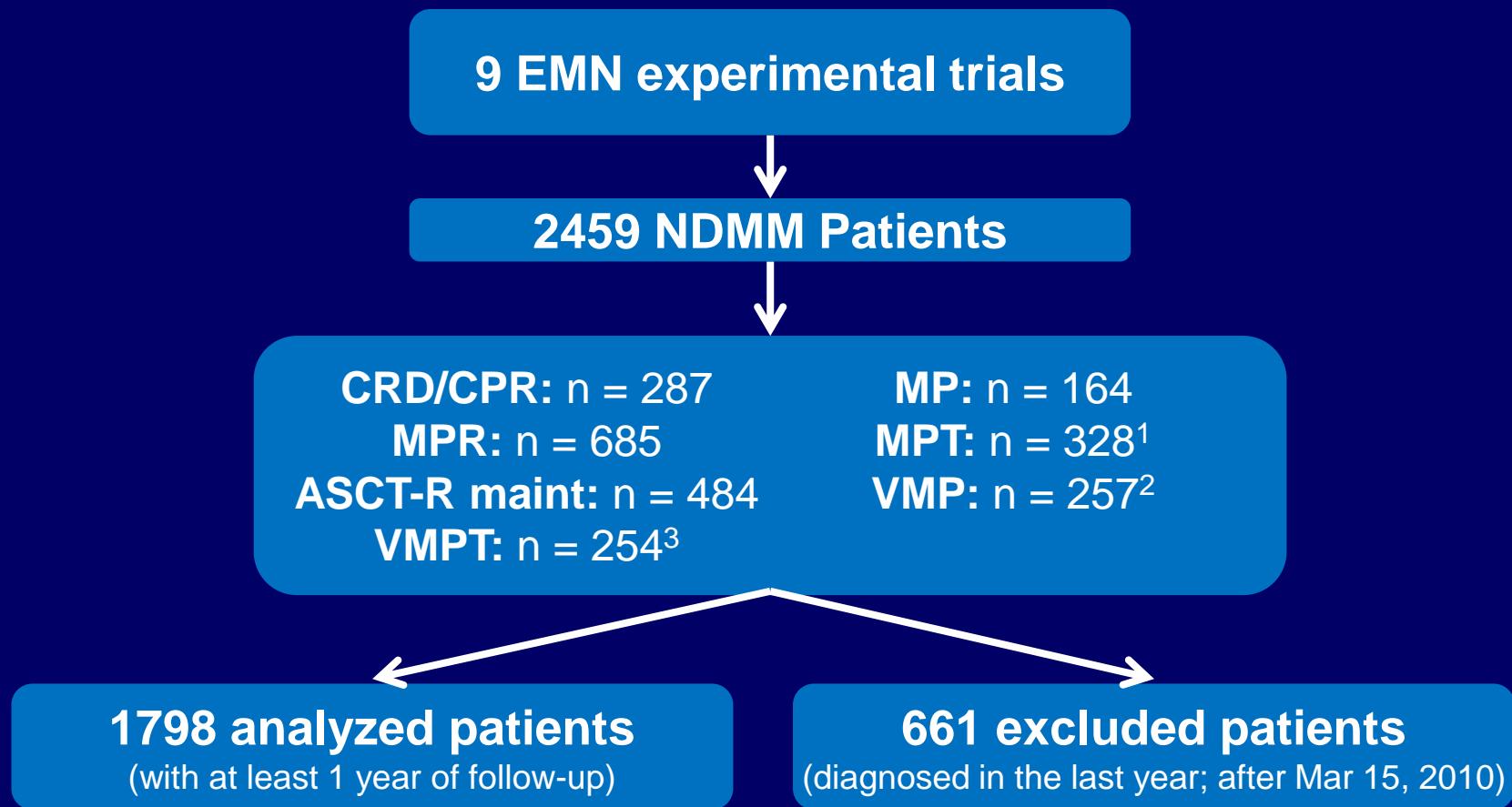
CALGB 100104: Cumulative Incidence Risk of SPM, PD, Death Updated



CALGB 100104 IMW 2013
follow up to January 7, 2013

The cumulative incidence risk of second primary cancers was greater in the lenalidomide group ($p=0.034$). The cumulative incidence risks of progressive disease ($p=0.004$) and death ($p<0.001$) were greater in the placebo group.

Retrospective Study Design

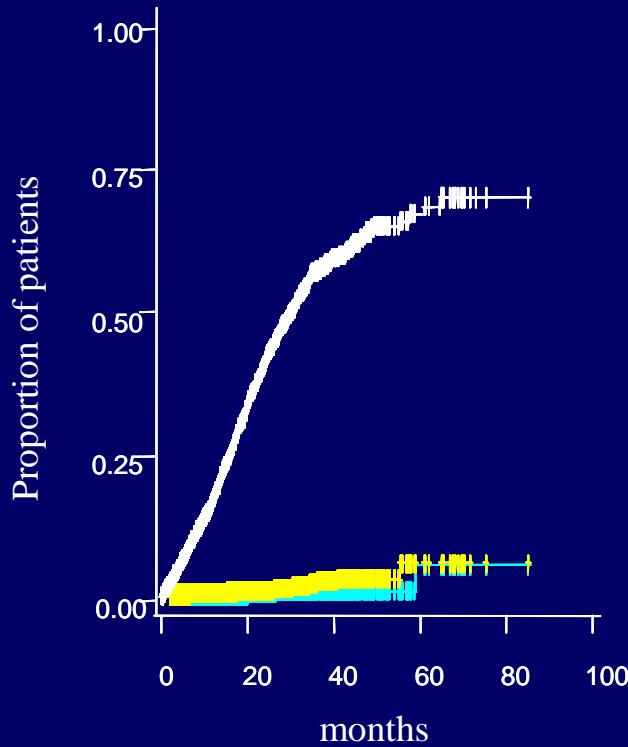


ASCT-R, autologous stem cell transplantation followed by lenalidomide maintenance; CRD, cyclophosphamide, lenalidomide, dexamethasone; CPR, cyclophosphamide, prednisone, lenalidomide; EMN, European Myeloma Network; MP, melphalan, prednisone; MPR, melphalan, prednisone, lenalidomide; MPT, melphalan, prednisone, thalidomide; NDMM, newly diagnosed multiple myeloma; SPM, second primary malignancy; VMP, bortezomib, melphalan prednisone; VMPT, bortezomib, melphalan, prednisone, thalidomide.

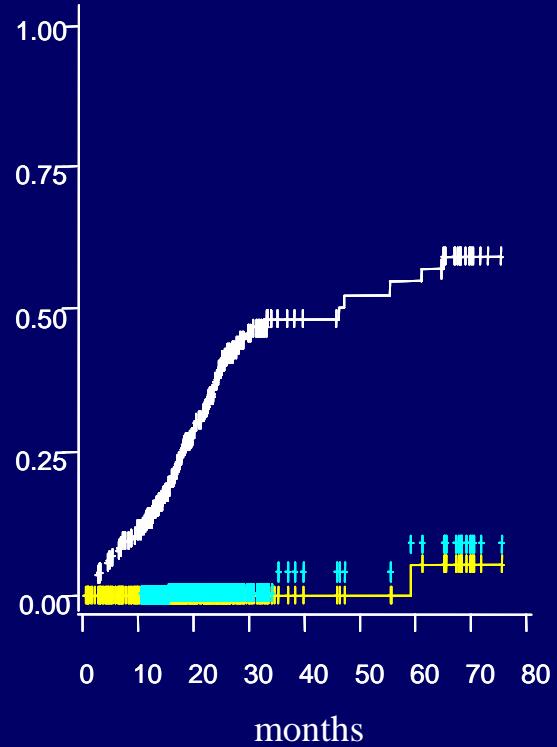
1. Palumbo A, et al. *Blood*. 2008;112:3107-3114.
2. Palumbo A, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2010;28:5101-5109.
Gay F, et al. *Eur J Haematol*. 2010;85:200-208.
www.clinicaltrials.gov.

Second Primary Malignancies and MM Progression Risk

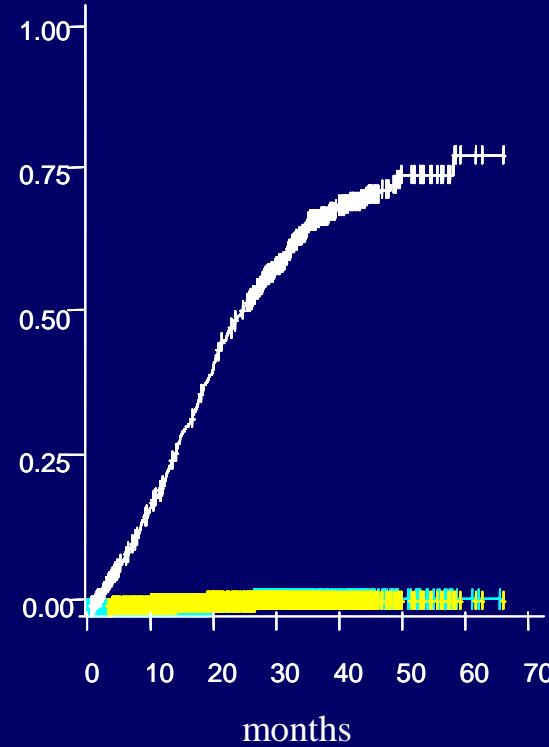
All patients



Lenalidomide



No Lenalidomide

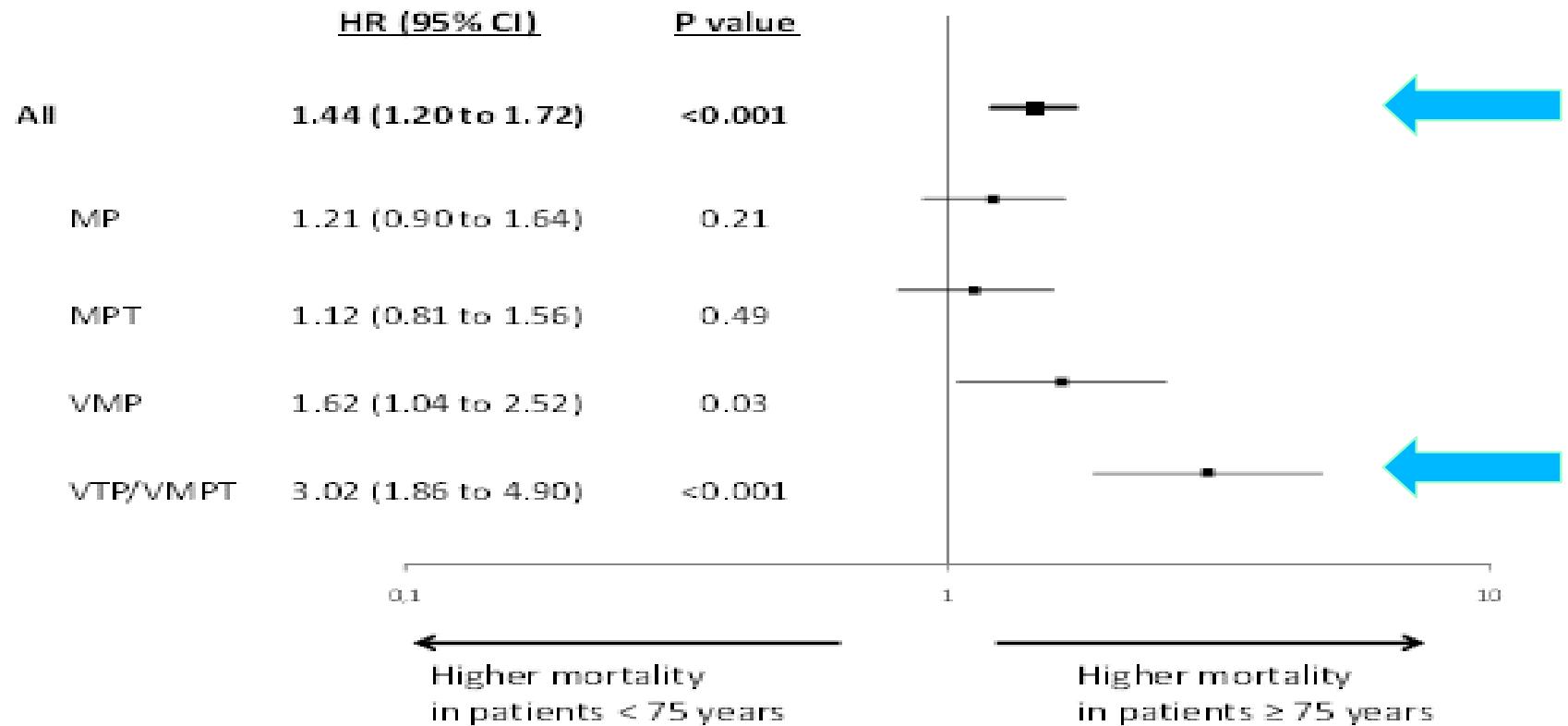


— Progression or death

— Solid SPMs

— Hematologic SPMs

L'età è un fattore negativo sulla sopravvivenza dei pazienti di nuova diagnosi affetti da MM



New treatment algorithm for elderly MM

PATIENT STATUS ASSESSMENT

- Age
- ADL
- IADL
- Charlson co-morbidity score

FIT

UNFIT

FRAIL

Age <80 yr

Fit >80 yr

Unfit >80 yr

ADL 6

ADL 5

ADL ≤4

IADL 8

IADL 6-7

IADL ≤5

Charlson 0

Charlson 1

Charlson ≥2

Go-go

moderate-go

slow-go

Full-dose regimens
Dose level 0

Reduced-dose regimens
Dose level -1

Reduced-dose
Palliative approach
Dose level -2

pazienti non eleggibili per il trapianto

2008

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- MPV

2009

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2010

- MPR

2011

- Seconda neoplasia
- Pazienti fragili

2013

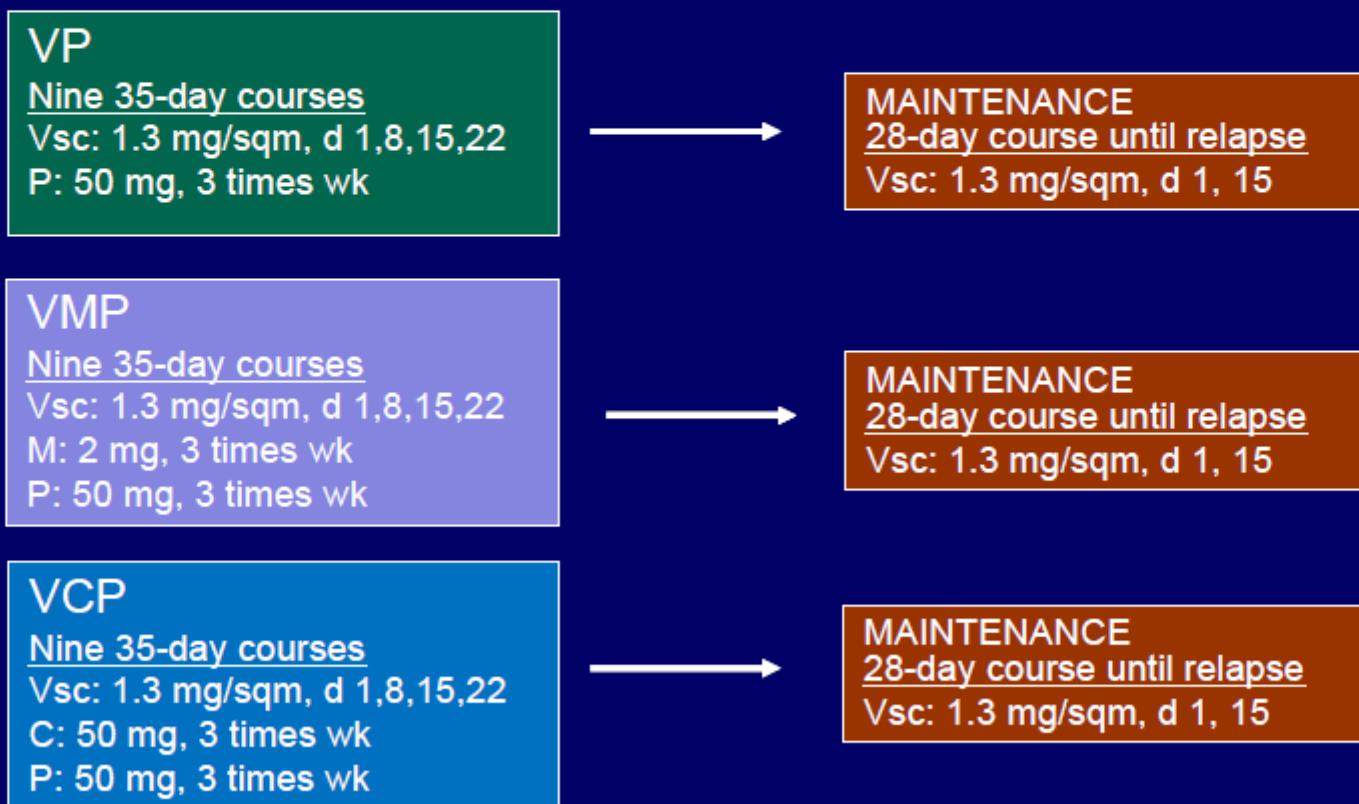
- KCyD
- VP vs VCP vs VMP pazienti “frail”

2014

- Rd vs Rd 18 cicli vs MPT 12 cicli
- Terapia continuativa vs intermittente

Treatment schema

- 152 patients
- ≥ 75 years or younger with co-morbidities
- At baseline: geriatric assessment (ADL, IADL, Charlson)



Vsc, subcutaneous bortezomib; C, cyclophosphamide; M, melphalan; P, prednisone

pazienti non eleggibili per il trapianto

2008

- MPT
- MPV

2009

- Bortezomib settimanale

2010

- MPR

2011

- Seconda neoplasia
- Pazienti fragili

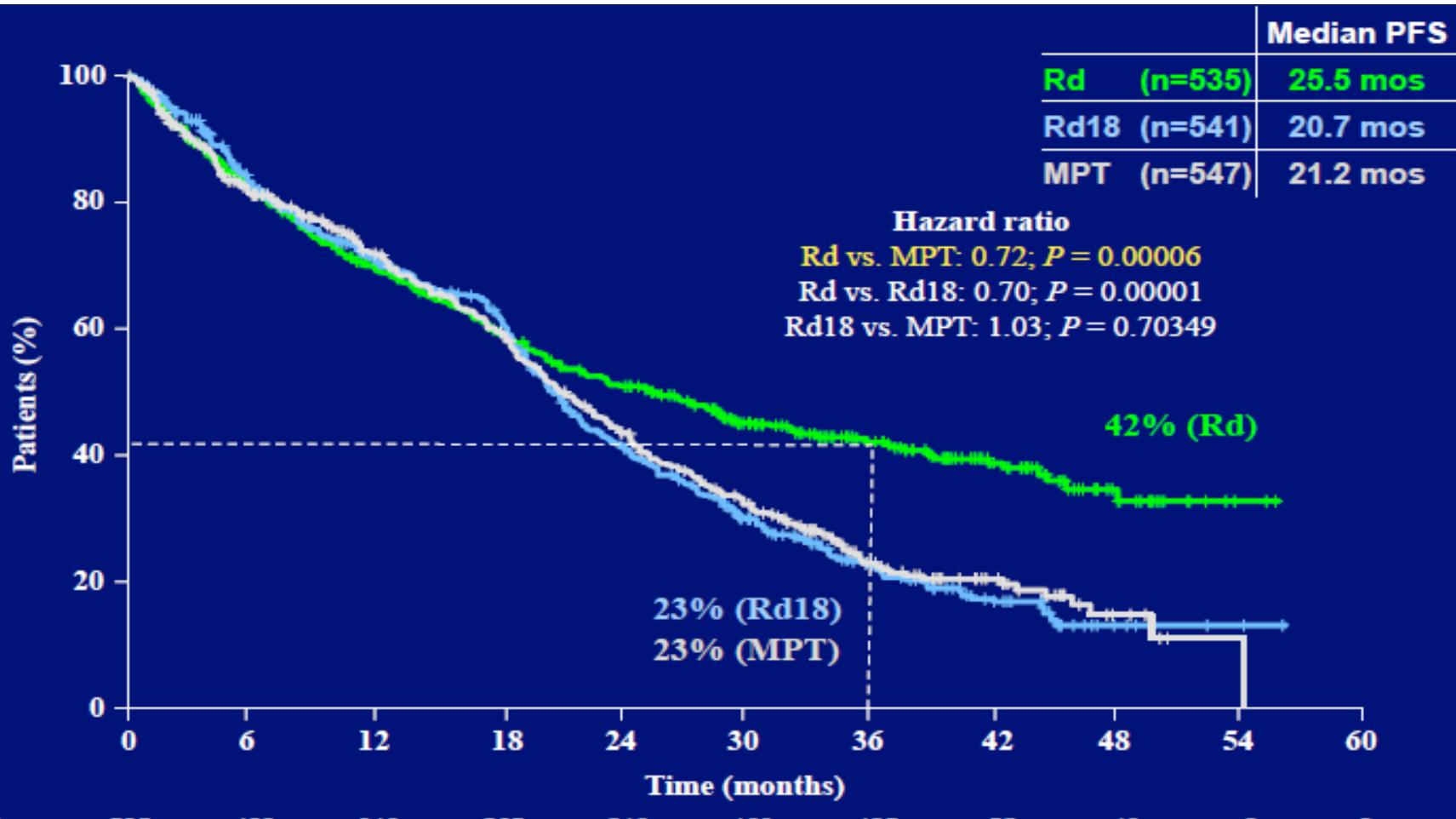
2013

- KCyD
- VP vs VCP vs VMP pazienti “frail”

2014

- Rd vs Rd 18 cicli vs MPT 12 cicli
- Terapia continuativa vs intermittente

FIRST: Progression-free Survival



Rd	535	400	319	265	218	168	105	55	19	2	0
Rd18	541	391	319	265	167	108	56	30	7	2	0
MPT	547	380	304	244	170	116	58	28	6	1	0

Trattamenti di Induzione

Terapia durata definita

MPT

(Melfalan, Prednisone, Talidomide)

approvato per pazienti di nuova diagnosi
non elegibili per le alte dosi di
chemioterapia

età ≥ 65 anni

Marzo 2009

MPV

(Melfalan, Prednisone, Velcade)

approvato per pazienti di nuova
diagnosi non elegibili per le alte dosi
di chemioterapia

età ≥ 65 anni

Luglio 2009

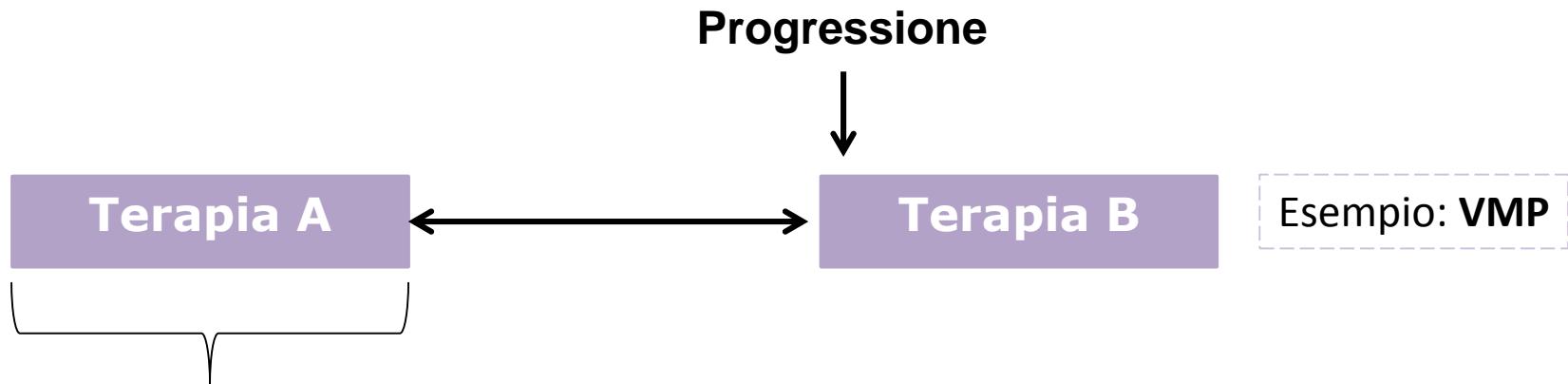
Terapia continuativa

Rd

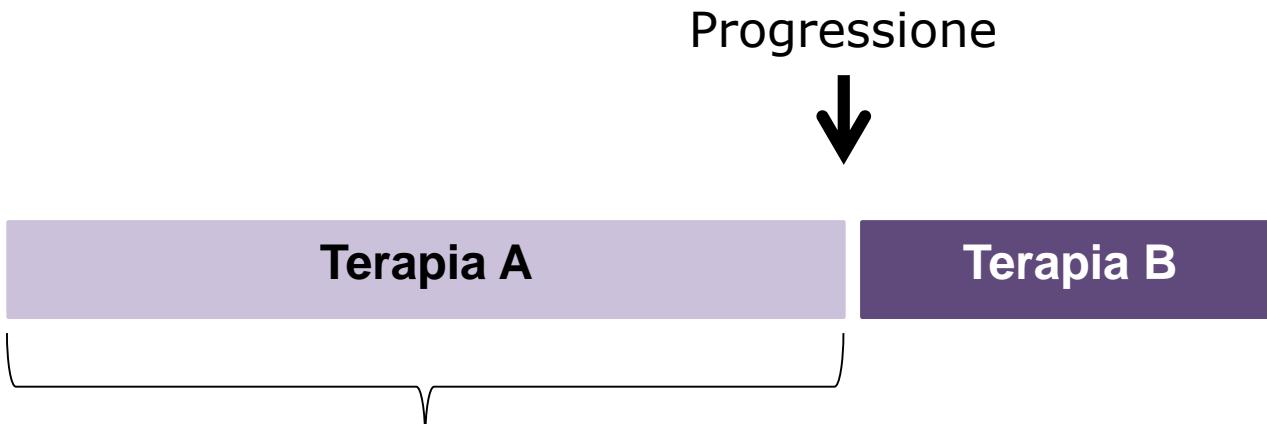
Lenalidomide, Desametasone

approvato per pazienti di nuova diagnosi
non elegibili per le alte dosi di
chemioterapia

Possibile strategia terapeutica



Fixed duration treatment



Continuous treatment

pazienti eleggibili al trapianto

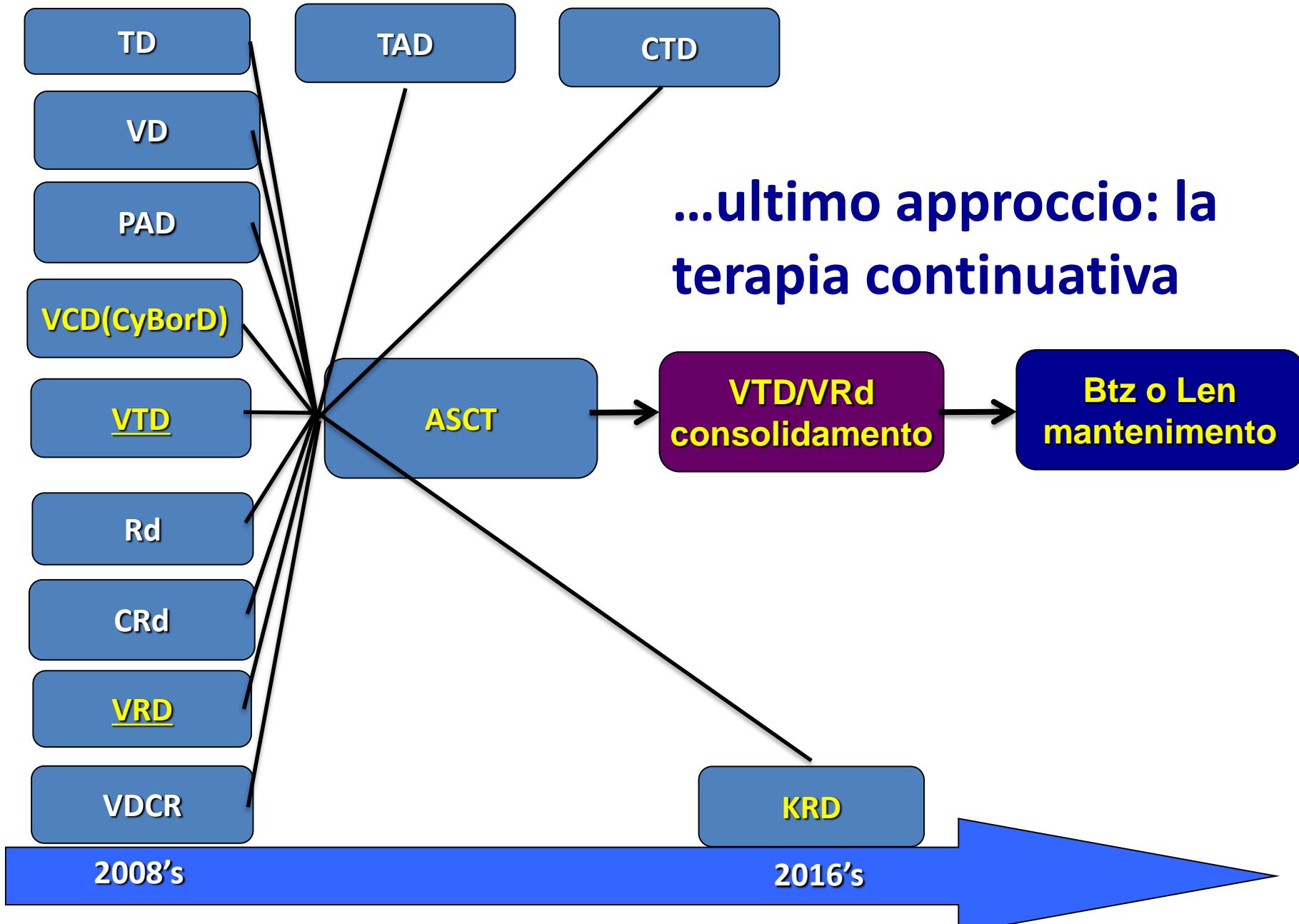
Terapia di induzione
consolidamento
mantenimento

Trapianto in induzione
vs in recidiva

pazienti eleggibili al trapianto

Terapia di induzione
consolidamento
mantenimento

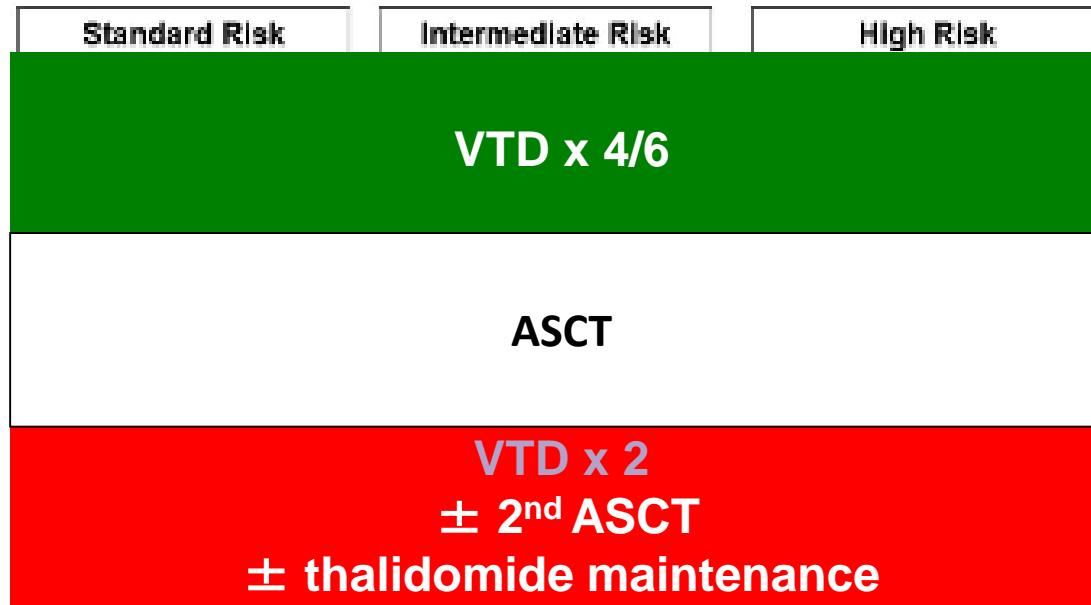
Trapianto in induzione
vs in recidiva



...ultimo approccio: la terapia continuativa

Increasing of PFS, DFS and OS

Approccio terapeutico nei pazienti elegibili al trapianto “The Italian Real Life”



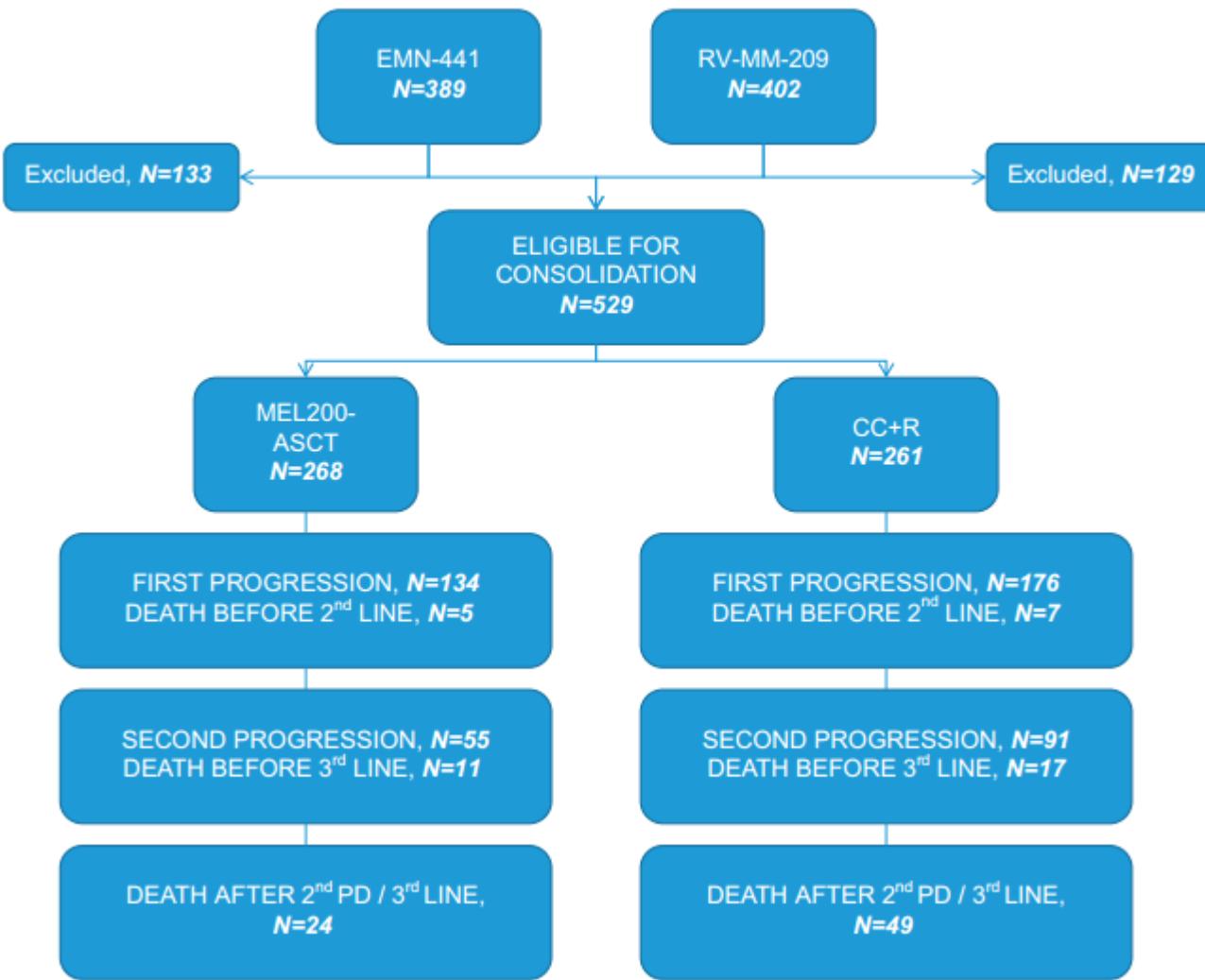
2017: EMA approva Lenalidomide in mantenimento

pazienti eleggibili al trapianto

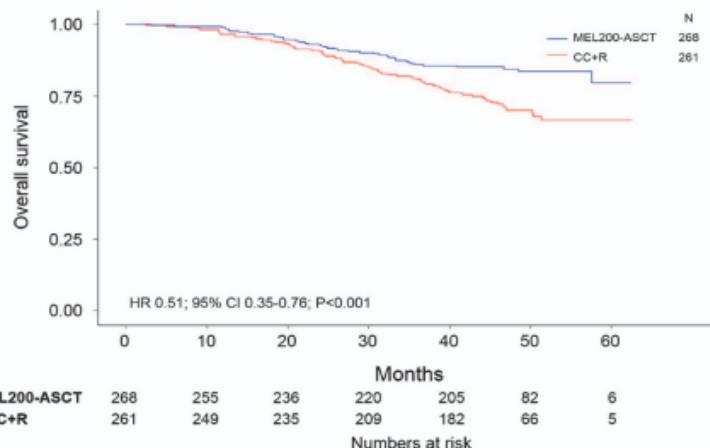
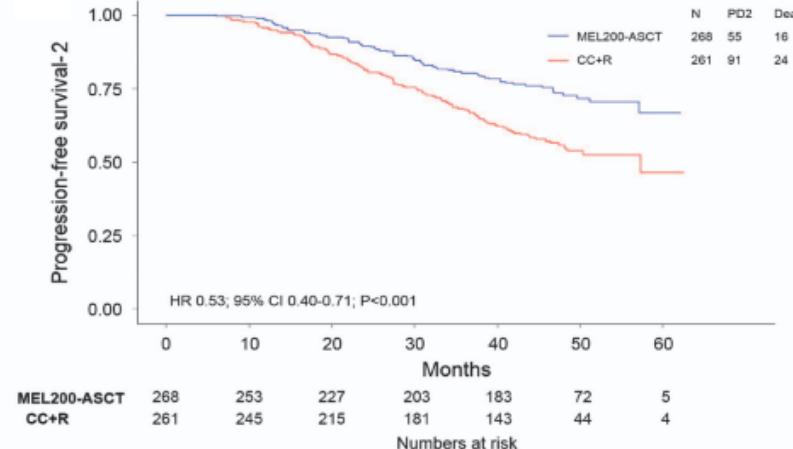
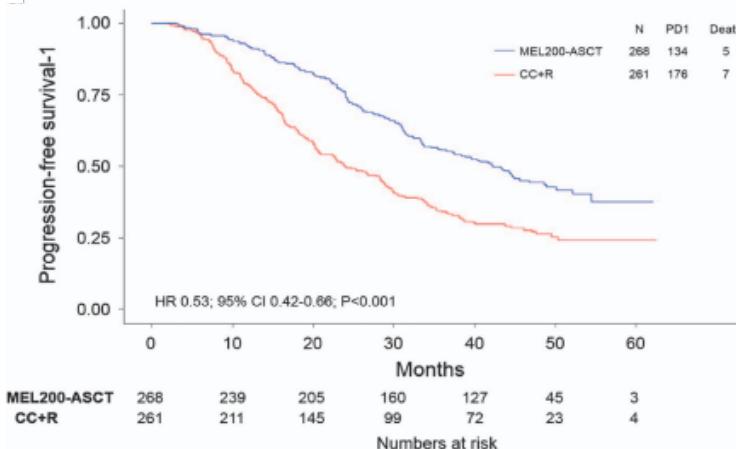
Terapia di induzione
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Trapianto in induzione
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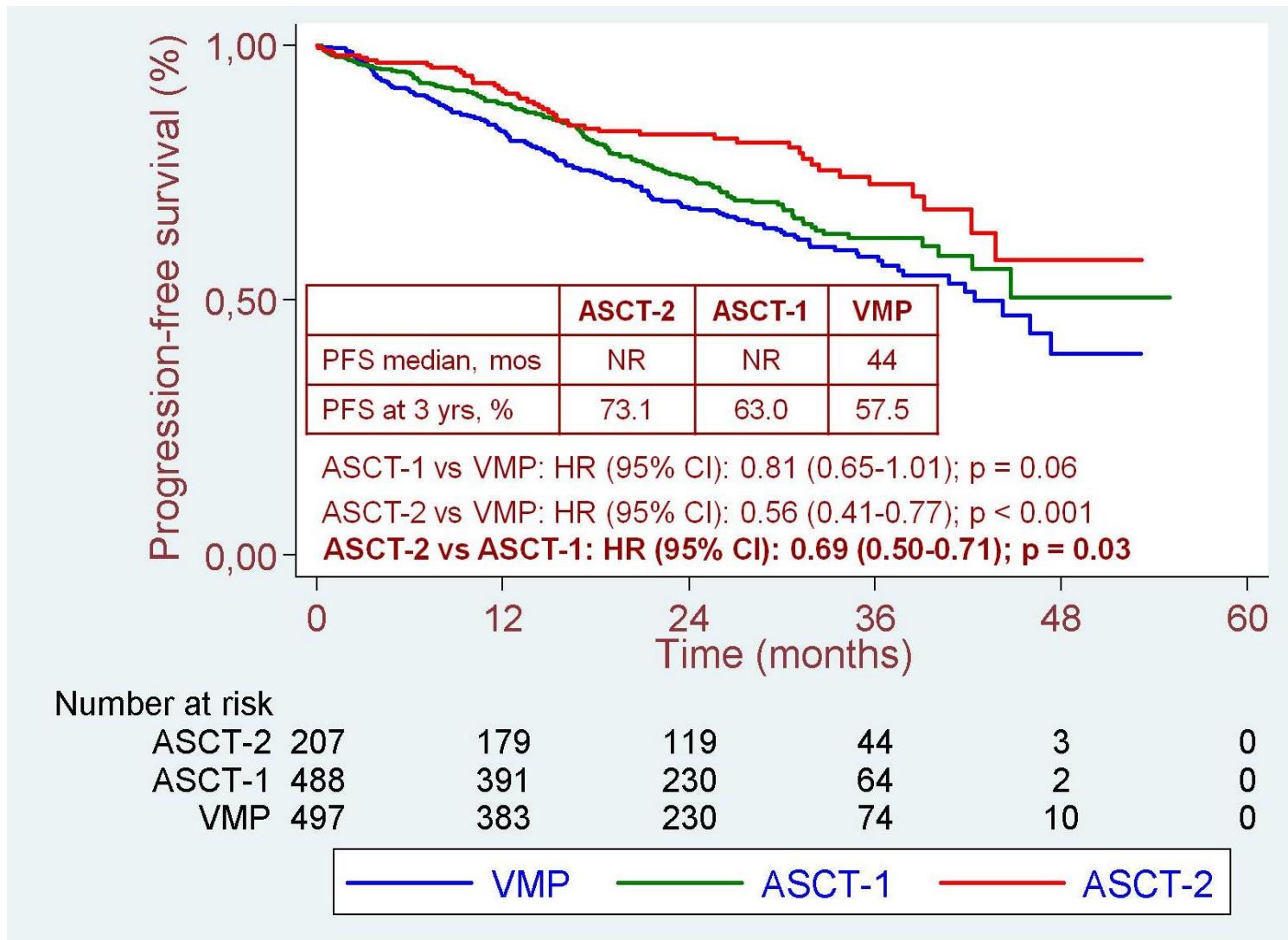
Autologous transplant vs oral chemotherapy and lenalidomide in newly diagnosed young myeloma patients: a pooled analysis



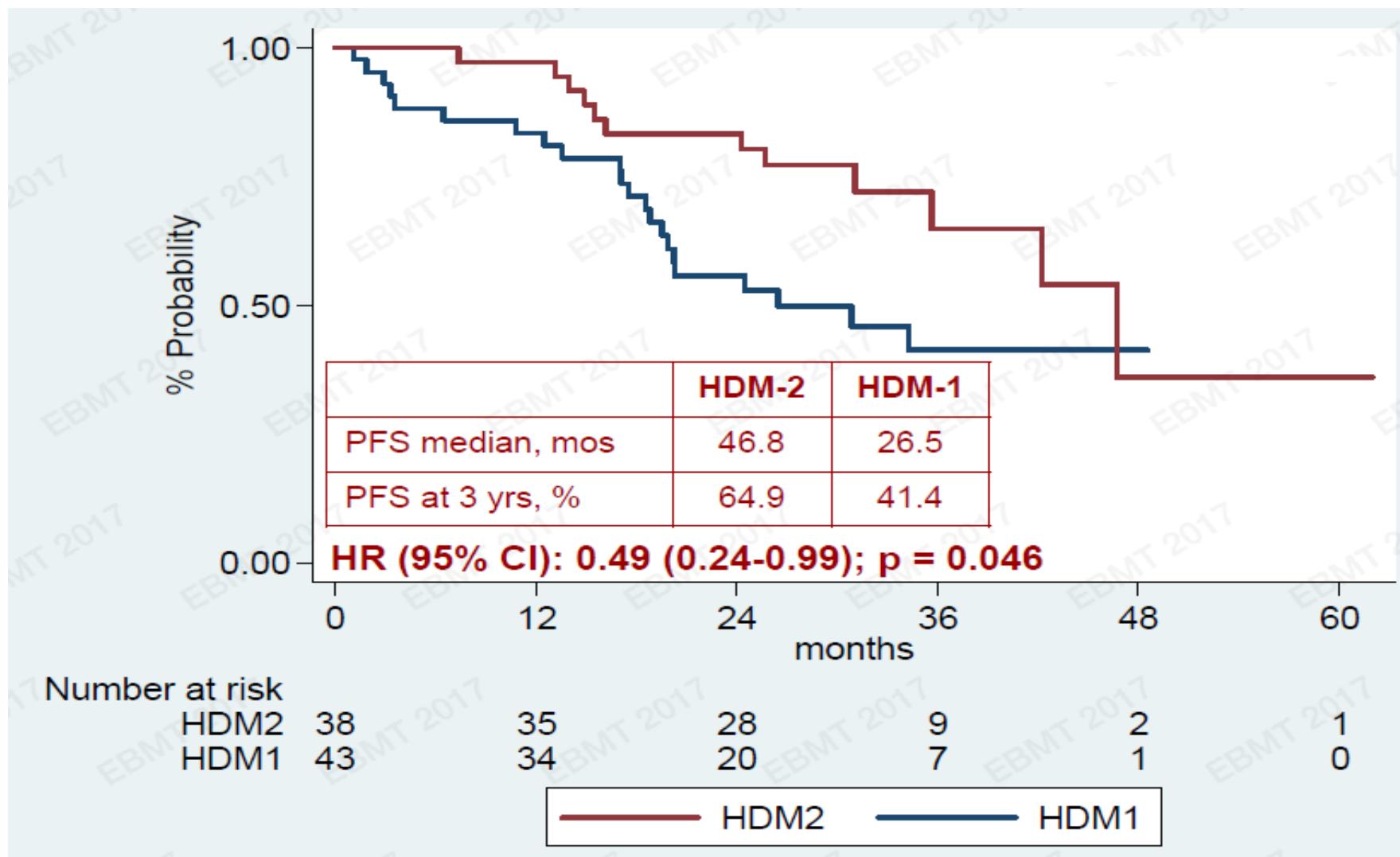
Autologous transplant vs oral chemotherapy and lenalidomide in newly diagnosed young myeloma patients: a pooled analysis



PFS: protocollo EMN02/H095



PFS: alto rischio citogenetico



Risultati dell'autotripianto nel MM induzione con i nuovi farmaci

- Risposte complessive 70 - 100 %
- **Risposte complete** 31 - 57 %
- Sopravvivenza mediana 3 anni >85%
- **PFS 3 anni** >65%
- Mortalità correlata a trapianto < 2 %
- Buona qualità di vita post auto

Indicazione assoluta nei pazienti < 65/70 aa

pazienti in recidiva/refrattari

2012

- Poma
- CFZ
- EloRd
- DARA

2013

- Poma
- DARA

Pomalidomide approvata nel 2016

Dara in monoterapia approvato nel 2017

2014

- Panobinostat
- DRd

KRd approvato nel 2016

EloRd approvato nel 2017

2015

- DARA
- EloRd
- KRd

2016

- DVd
- DRd
- Venetoclax

2017

- Federico Silvestri Udine
- Tolomeo Anna Vercelli
- Ursoleo Paola Milano
- Garvey Kimberly Ancona
- Tomassetti Simona Rimini
- Ferrara Maria Giovanna Napoli
- Fani Arianna Firenze
- Veltroni Marinella Firenze
- Camera Andrea Caserta
- Califano Catello Pagani
- Attingenti Enrico Caserta
- Maesano Silvana Sondrio

Domande

- Citogenetica/citofluorometria
 - Eseguita in alcuni centri ma non per indirizzo terapeutico
 - Terapia Anziano
 - MPT 1 centro
 - VMP o Rd decisione sulla base delle caratteristiche del paziente, malattia e logistica
 - Terapia Giovane
 - VTD 4icli + Auto + e VDT no Tal 2 centri Lena
 - NON SEMPRE DOPPIO TRAPIANTO

Recidiva

Difficoltà di eseguire KRd o EloRd (centri prescrittori)

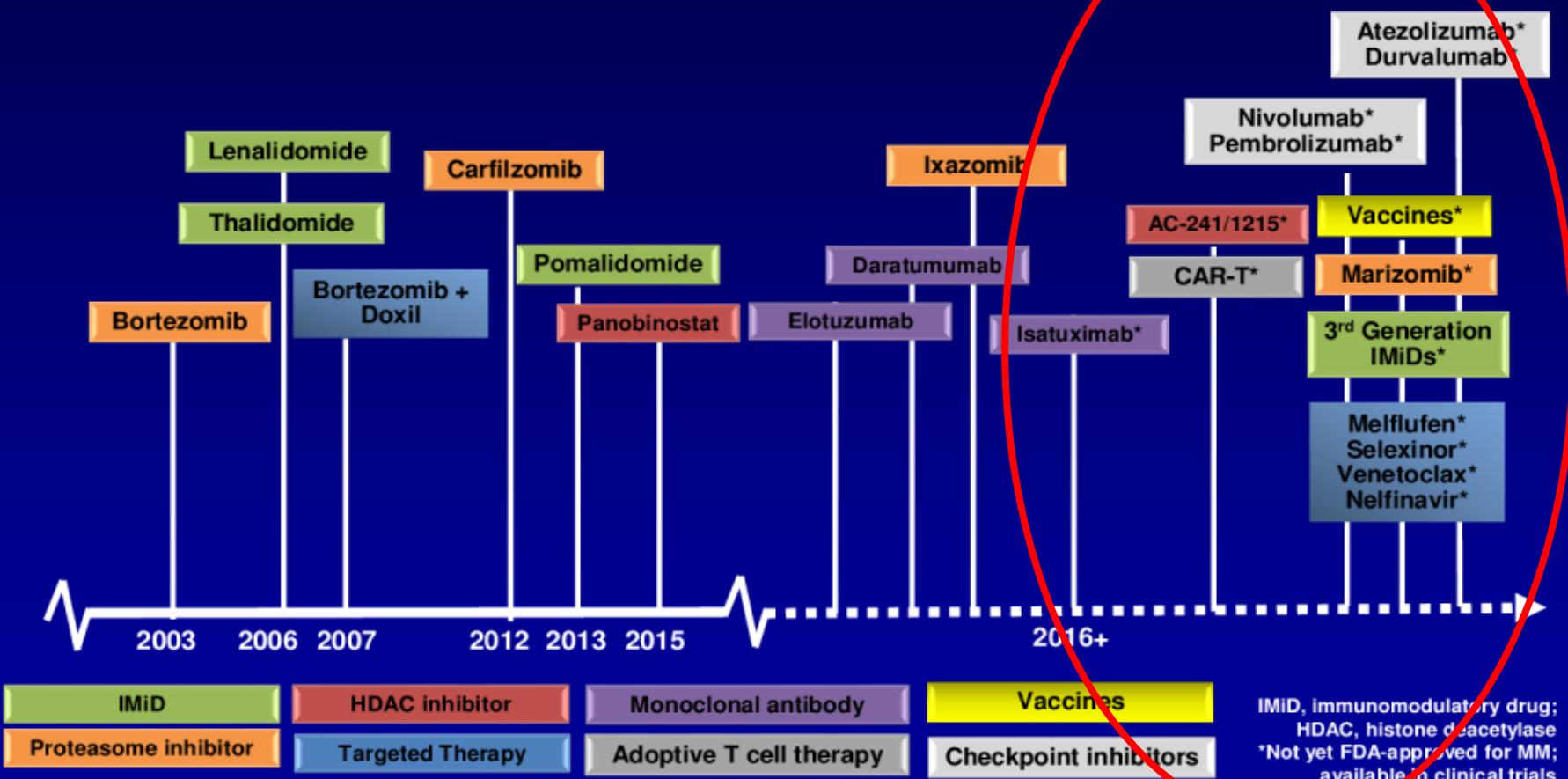
Seconodo autotripianto considerato se almeno 24 mesi

Daratumumab difficoltà organizzative

Continuing Evolution of Multiple Myeloma Treatment: Selected New Classes and Targets 2016- 2017

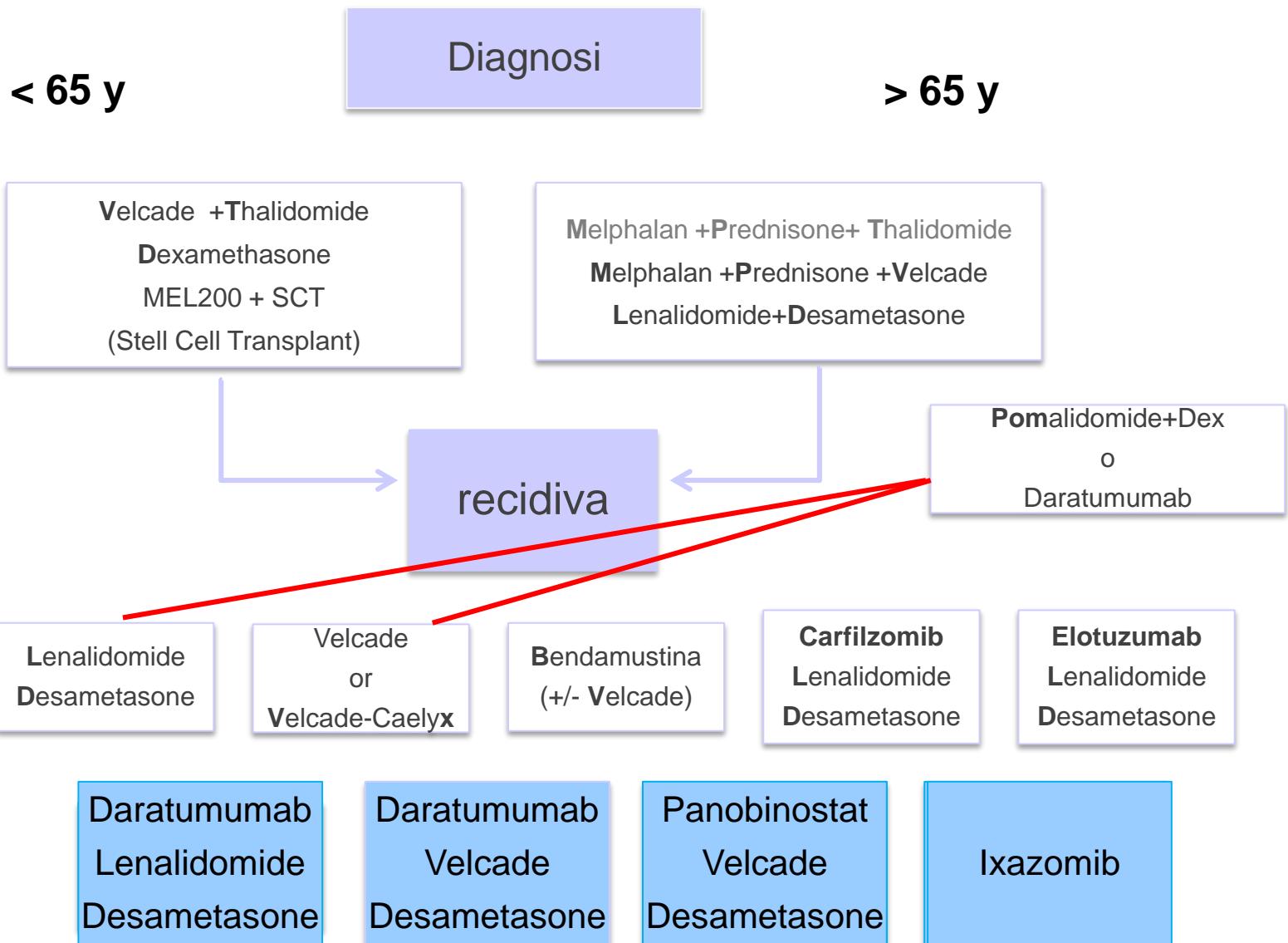
1st Generation Novel Agents

2nd Generation Novel Therapies/ Immunotherapy



Adapted from Richardson PG. et al ASH 2015, MMRF 2016

Algoritmo terapeutico



Grazie!!