OUTCOMES OF PATIENTS WITH ANAPLASTIC LARGE CELL LYMPHOMA WHO RELAPSE POST BRENTUXIMAB VEDOTIN

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Introduction

- Brentuximab Vedotin (BV) is an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) that has significantly improved survival in patients with anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) [1]
- BV is approved in the front line setting in combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone (BV-CHP), as well as in relapsed/refractory ALCL [2].
- Few studies have detailed the outcome of patients who relapse following BV in ALCL[3].

Objectives

- We hypothesize that patients with ALCL refractory to brentuximab vedotin will have limited effective treatment options available and represent a subset of patient with an unmet need for treatments.
- We conducted a multicenter, retrospective study to investigate the natural history and outcomes of patients with ALCL refractory to BV.

Methods

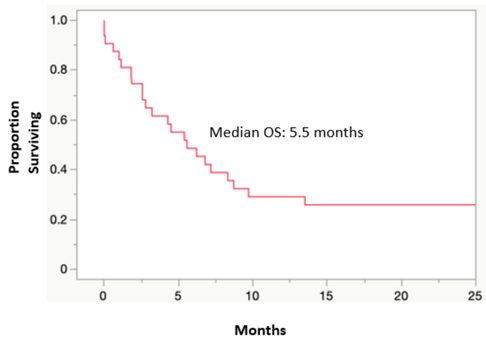
- We identified patients at 3 academic institutions in the US and Brazil
- Eligibility required patients with a diagnosis of ALCL who have received at least one dose of Brentuximab vedotin either in the front line, or with relapsed/refractory disease
- BV failure was defined as the time (T_0)of either biopsy proven relapse, progression, or next treatment—whichever comes first following BV administration.
- Data collected retrospectively included patient characteristics, (age, sex), disease characteristics (stage, cytogenetic abnormalities, ALK status, LDH), and therapies administered before and after T_0
- For analysis, patients were classified into two groups—those that received BV in the front-line, and those that received BV in second or later lines.

Results

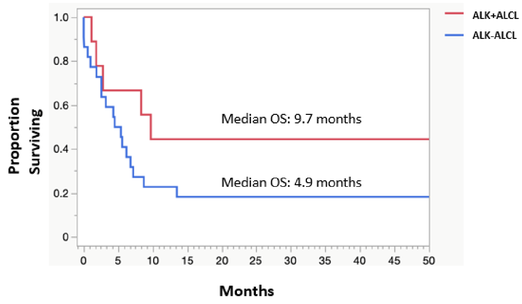
Table 1: Characteristics of Patients

	All (n=60)	BV Front-Line (n=26)	BV Second-line or Later (n=34)
Age*	54.8	53.1	56.9
ALK Positive	21/60 (35.0%)	11/26 (42.3%)	10/34 (29.4%)
LDH*	284	359	242
Hgb*	12	12.1	11.9
Platelets*	295	223	307
WBC*	8.7	8.1	13.1
Response to BV			
Progressive Disease	17/58 (29.3%)	7/26 (26.9%)	10/32 (31.3%)
Complete Response	24/58 (41.4%)	14/26 (53.8%)	10/32 (31.3%)
Overall Response	41/58 (71.8%)	19/26 (73.1%)	22/32 (68.8%)
*Median			

Outcomes of patients with ALCL refractory to Brentuximab Vedotin



Outcomes of patients with ALCL refractory to Brentuximab Vedotin: ALK- vs ALK+



- In patients with BV failure following front-line BV-CHP, the median OS was 4.1 months

Discussion

- The ORR to BV in this retrospective analysis are consistent with prior studies[1,2,3]
- Patients who relapse following BV, either front-line or later, have poor outcomes.
- Novel therapies are needed for this high-risk patient population.

References

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3. Chihara D, et al. Outcome of patients with relapsed or refractory anaplastic large cell lymphoma who have failed brentuximab vedotin therapy. Int J Hematol Oncol. 2019 Feb;37(1):35-38. doi: 10.1002/hon.2560. Epub 2018 Oct 23. PMID: 30209819.