

Waldenström Macroglobulinemia Discussion Clinical Case Presentation

C Buske
Comprehensive Cancer Center Ulm
University Hospital Ulm
Ulm, Germany

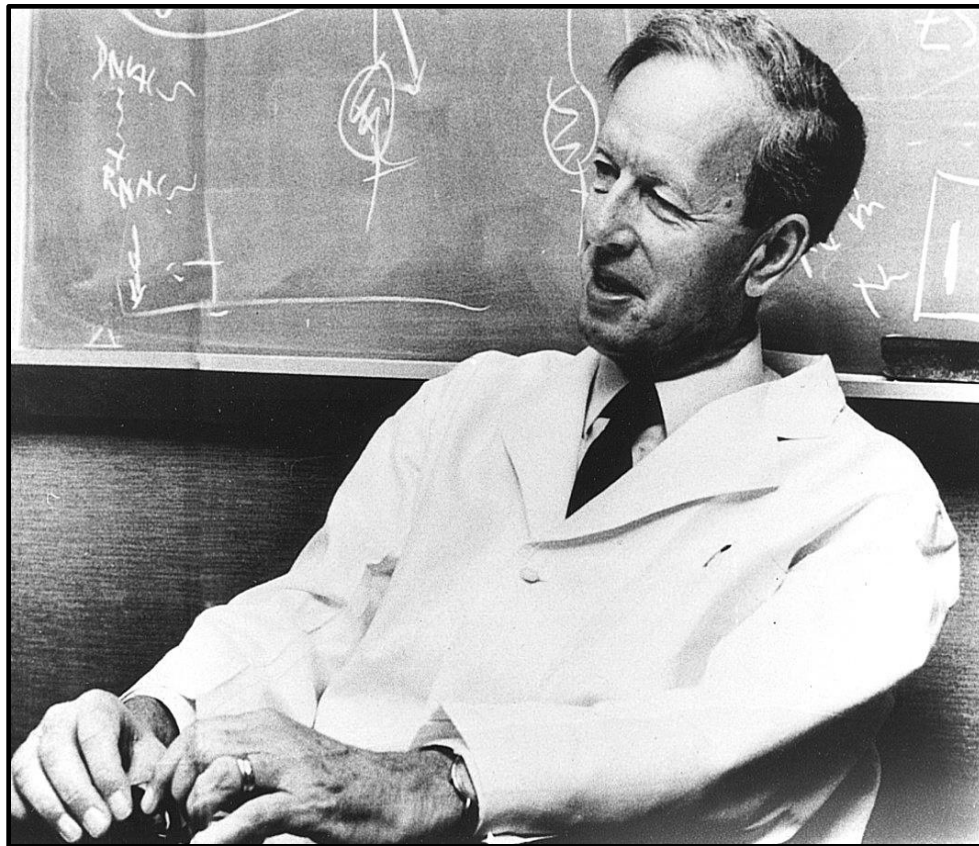
Disclosures

Honoraria from Roche, Janssen, Pharmacyclics

Research funding from Roche, Janssen

Waldenström Macroglobulinemia (WM)

- First identified in 1944 by Swedish physician, Jan G. Waldenström
- Observations based on 2 patients presenting with:
 - Lymphadenopathy
 - Nasopharyngeal bleeding
 - Increased blood viscosity
 - Infiltration of bone marrow by neoplastic B-cells



Jan G. Waldenström, MD

Case Report

2002: 51 years

- Arterial hypertension, BP=160/90 mmHg, systolic BP: sometimes 190 mmHg
- IgM kappa “MGUS” (no marrow assessment)
- Hb=12.7 g/dL, WBC=6.2 $10^9/L$, PMN=3.16 $10^9/L$, Platelet=289 $10^9/L$, IgM concentration: 9g/L

Case Report (continued)

May 2011:

- **Epistaxis**, No other symptoms
- No lymph nodes
- **Hb=10.2 g/dL**, WBC=3.7 $10^9/L$, PMN=2.07 $10^9/L$, Platelet=198 $10^9/L$
- SEP: β 2-globulin: 11.3 g/L; **IgM concentration: 60.9 g/L**; β 2-microglobulin: 2.4 mg/L
FLC kappa: 300 mg/L, lambda: 6.59 mg/L
- **Bone marrow biopsy:**
diffuse lymphoid infiltration (>80%)
CD20 positive
MYD88 (L265P) positive (posterior assessment)
Trisomy 4, del(6q)

Case Report (continued)

May 2011 (continued)

- **Cryoglobulin:** positive, high titer, preventing the identification of the type

- **Fundoscopy:**

February 2011 (at this time done at home for arterial hypertension): central retinal hemorrhages, tortuous blood vessels

Adjust treatment of arterial hypertension → good control of BP

May 2011: small blot-like retinal hemorrhages, tortuous blood vessels with venous sausaging

June 2011:

- **Hb=9.1 g/dL**, Platelet=214 $10^9/L$, WBC=3.9 $10^9/L$, PMN=1.99 $10^9/L$

Q 1: Please indicate indisputable criteria for initiating therapy in May 2011

1. Epistaxis
2. *Fundoscopic abnormalities*
3. Anemia
4. *IgM concentration*
5. none

LPL/ Waldenström's macroglobulinemia

- Start of Therapy –

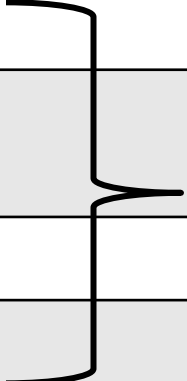
Consensus Panel Recommendation

- not be based on IgM level per se**
- recurrent fever, night sweats, fatigue due to anemia**
- weight loss**
- presence of progressive symptomatic lymphadenopathy or splenomegaly**
- presence of anemia ($\text{Hb} \leq 10 \text{ g/dL}$) or platelet count $\leq 100 \times 10^9/\text{L}$**
- symptomatic sensorimotor peripheral neuropathy**
- systemic amyloidosis, renal insufficiency or symptomatic cryoglobulinemia**
- hyperviscosity syndrome**

Q 2: Please indicate the ISSWM subgroup

1. Low
2. Intermediate
3. High

International Prognostic Index WM (ISSWM)

Risk Score WM			
	Low	Intermediate	High
Score	0-1 (except age)	Age or 2	≥ 3
Survival	87 %	68 %	36%
<u>Factors</u>			
Age > 65 yrs	--	+	+
Hb ≤ 11.5 g/dl	 Every factor counts as 1		
Thrombos < 100 $\times 10^9/l$			
$b_2M > 3$ mg/l			
IgM > 70g/l			

Q 2: Please indicate the ISSWM subgroup

1. Low (Score 1 → Hb)
2. Intermediate
3. High

Response Criteria?

DRC regimen (Dexamethasone, Rituximab, Cyclophosphamide) is initiated

	Date	Hb (g/dL)	IgM (g/L)
1st cycle DRC	25/06/2011	9.1	66.4
6th cycle DRC	05/12/2011	11.7	19.4
Best response	22/05/2013	13.6	6

Response Criteria in WM

Response category	Definition
Complete response (CR)	Absence of serum monoclonal IgM protein by immunofixation Normal serum IgM level Complete resolution of extramedullary disease, i.e., lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly if present at baseline Morphologically normal bone marrow aspirate and trephine biopsy
Very good partial response (VGPR)	Monoclonal IgM protein is detectable $\geq 90\%$ reduction in serum IgM level from baseline* Complete resolution of extramedullary disease, i.e., lymphadenopathy/splenomegaly if present at baseline No new signs or symptoms of active disease

Partial response (PR)	Monoclonal IgM protein is detectable $\geq 50\%$ but $<90\%$ reduction in serum IgM level from baseline* Reduction in extramedullary disease, i.e., lymphadenopathy/splenomegaly if present at baseline No new signs or symptoms of active disease
Minor response (MR)	Monoclonal IgM protein is detectable $\geq 25\%$ but $<50\%$ reduction in serum IgM level from baseline* No new signs or symptoms of active disease
Stable disease (SD)	Monoclonal IgM protein is detectable $<25\%$ reduction and $<25\%$ increase in serum IgM level from baseline* No progression in extramedullary disease, i.e., lymphadenopathy/splenomegaly No new signs or symptoms of active disease
Progressive disease (PD)	$\geq 25\%$ increase in serum IgM level* from lowest nadir (requires confirmation) and/or progression in clinical features attributable the disease

*Sequential changes in IgM levels may be determined either by M protein quantitation by densitometry or total serum IgM quantitation by nephelometry.

Best response

sometimes very delayed

**If we have to treat.....,
which treatment would we
choose?**

Case Report - Initial Therapy

1. DRC regimen (Dexamethasone, Rituximab, Cyclophosphamide) is initiated

	Date	Hb (g/dL)	IgM (g/L)
1st cycle DRC	25/07/2011	9,1	66,4
6th cycle DRC	05/12/2011	11,7	19,4
Best response	22/05/2013	13,6	6

Treatment Concepts in Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia

Published Data

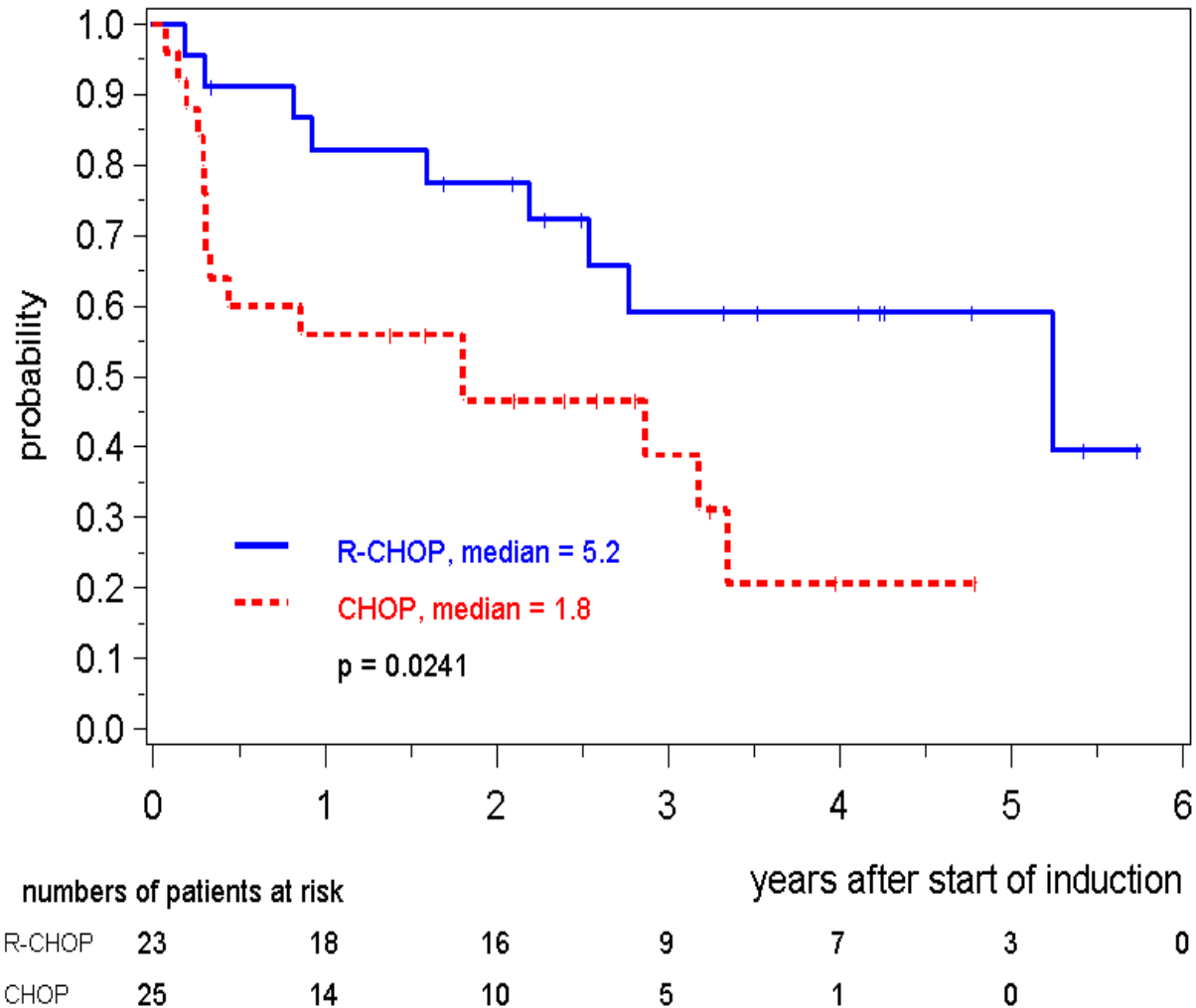
a. Chemotherapy alone

- alkylating agents
- purine analogues

b. Rituximab alone

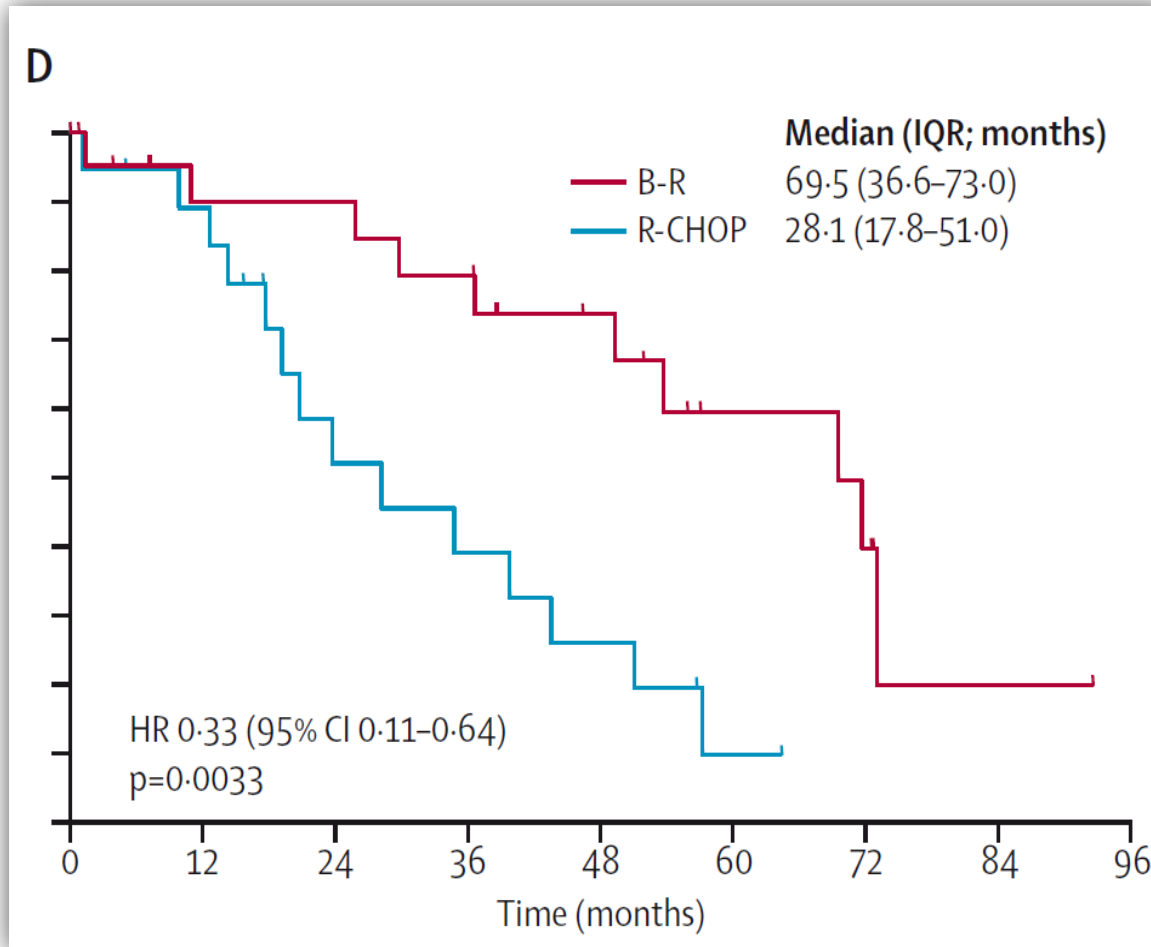
c. Rituximab plus Chemotherapy

CHOP vs. R-CHOP in WM - TTF -



Buske et al., Leukemia 2009

PFS Waldenström



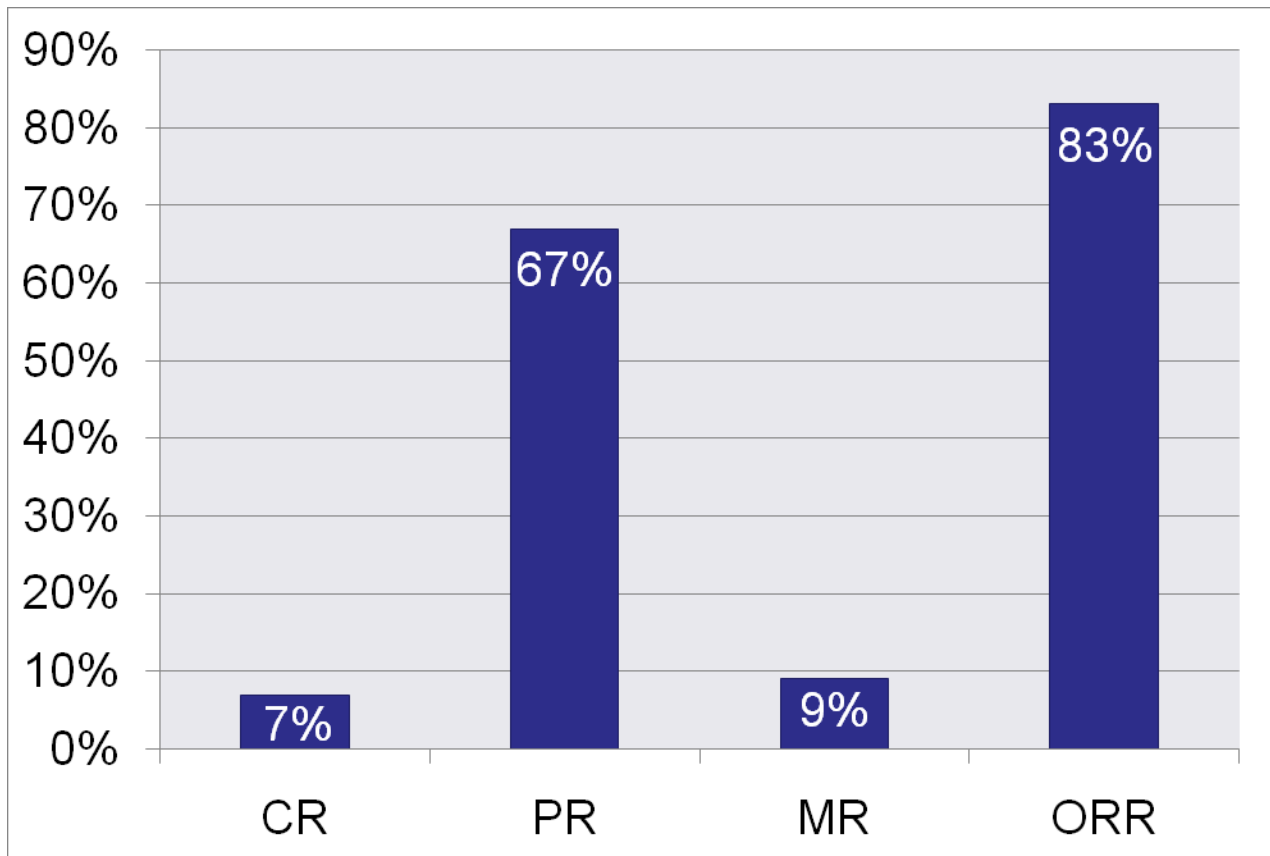
Rummel et al., Lancet 2013

De-escalating treatment?

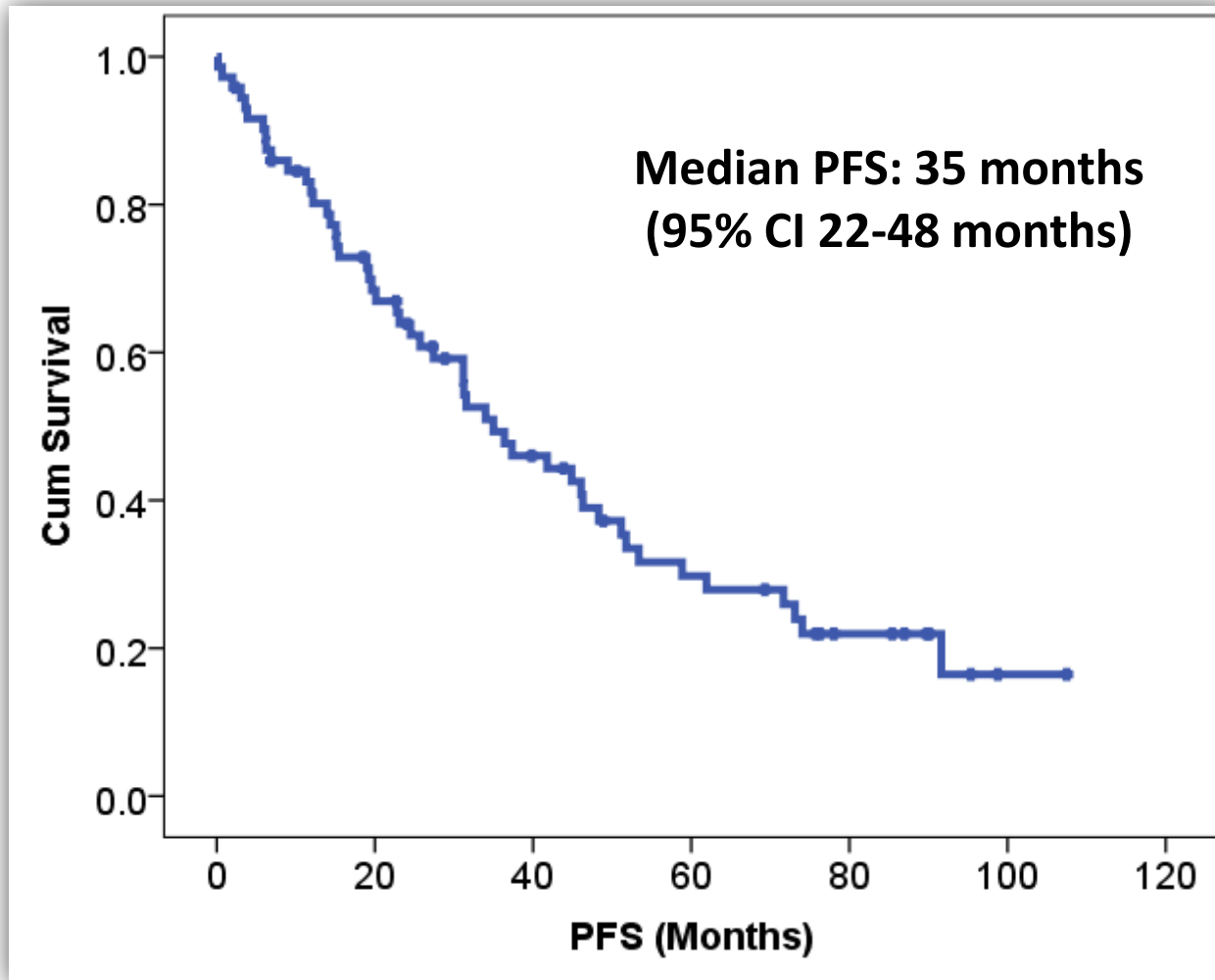
DRC

Results

Response to DRC

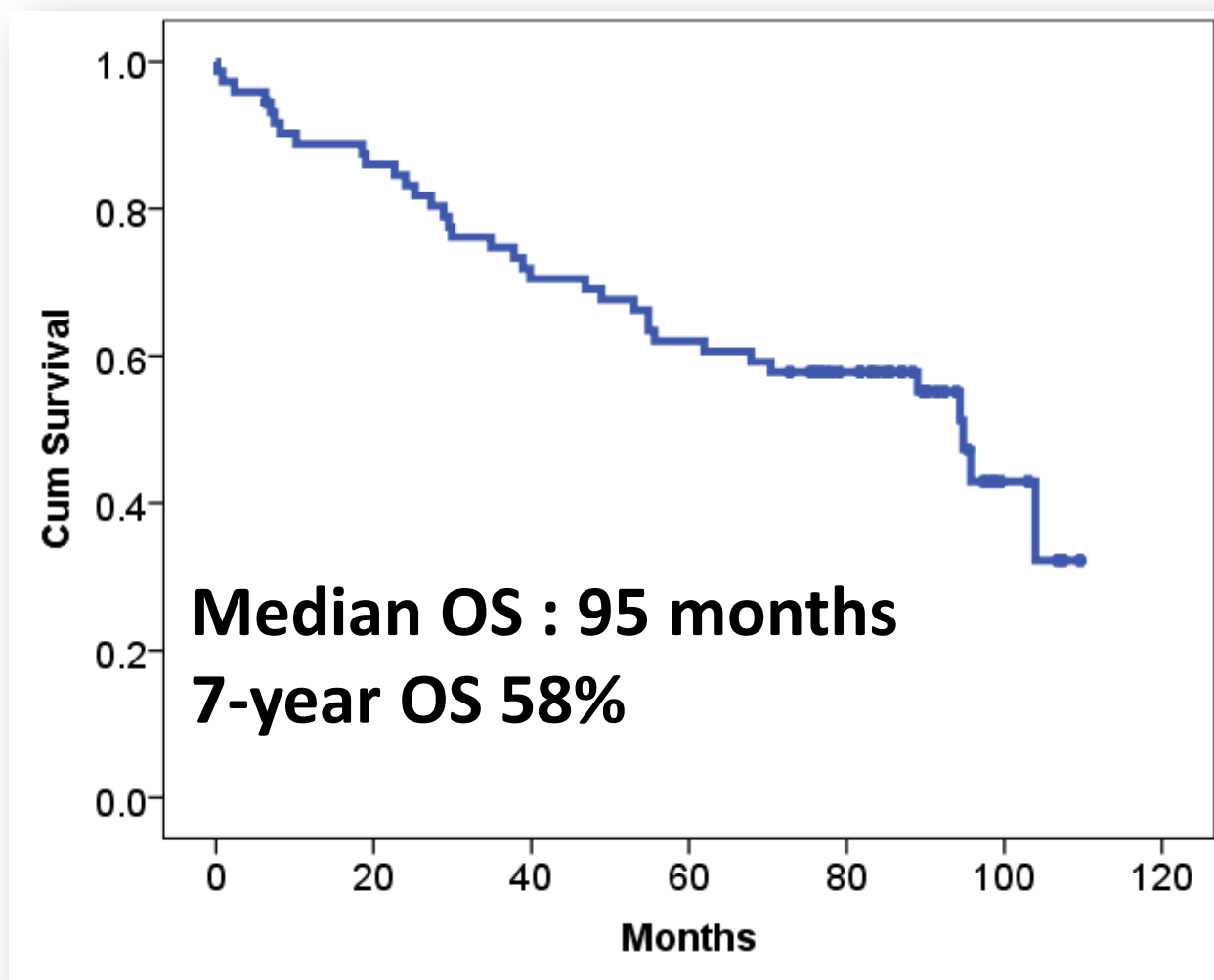


Progression Free Survival



Median follow up for patients still alive is 87 months (range 73-110 months)

Overall Survival



DRC – Toxicities

Table 2. Toxicity of Treatment With DRC (percentage of patients affected)

Toxicity	Grade				
	0	1	2	3	4
Neutropenia	66	15	10	7	2
Thrombocytopenia	93	7	0	0	0
Nausea/vomiting	62	25	13	0	0
Chills/fever	84	12	4	0	0
Headache	81	15	2	2	0
Hypotension	94	2	0	4	0
Alopecia	78	18	4	0	0

Abbreviation: DRC, dexamethasone, rituximab, and cyclophosphamide.

How can we improve..... 'novel agents'?

1. **Thalidomid**
2. **Lenalidomid**
3. **Bortezomib**
4. **Enzastaurin**
5. **Ibrutinib**

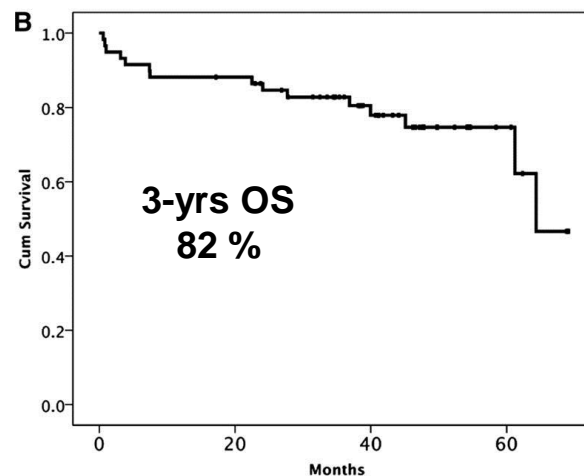
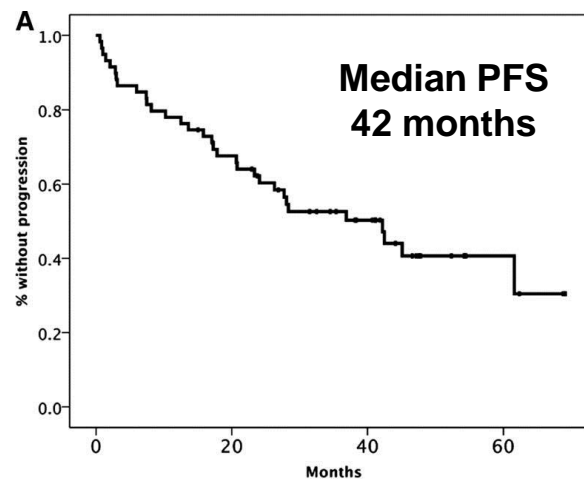
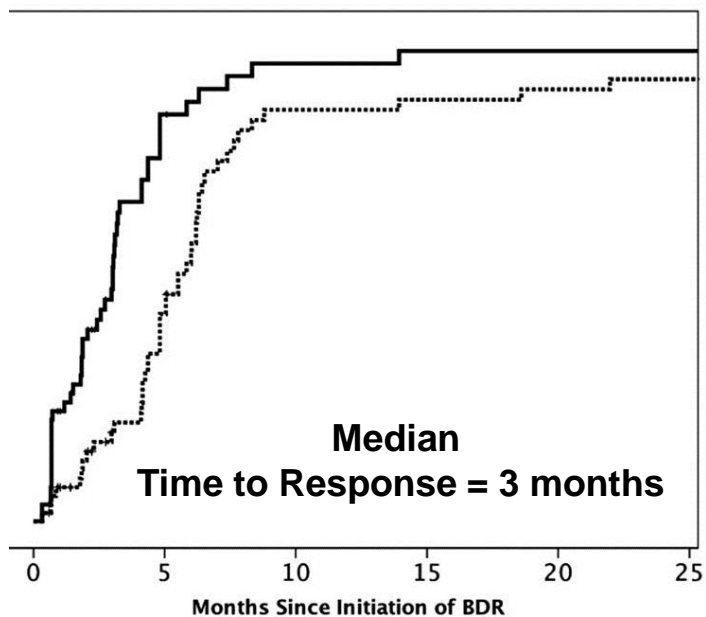
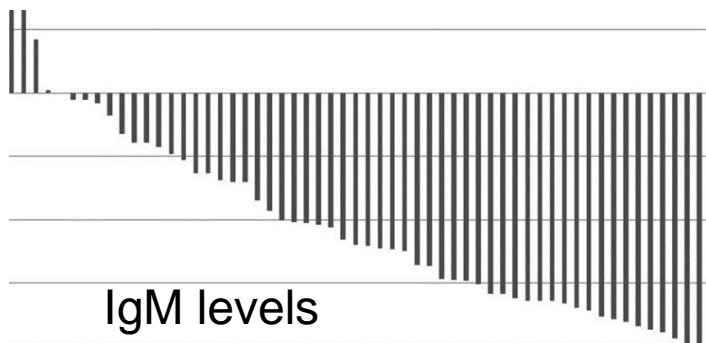
Case Report - Outcome...

1. Plasmapheresis from December 5-11, 2013,
2. December 16, 2013: fever, blood culture staphylococcus lugdunensis despite Augmentin® (amoxicillin/clavulanate potassium)
3. Endocarditis with abscess of aortic valve
4. Cardiac surgery
5. February 20, 2014: asthenia, no lymph node,
 1. Hb=7.4 g/dL, platelet=130 $10^9/\text{mm}^3$, WBC=2.47 $10^9/\text{mm}^3$, PMN =1.16 $10^9/\text{mm}^3$

2. BDR

Date	SEP: M-spike (g/L)	IgM conc (g/L)	Viscosity (cSt)	Protein (g/L)	comment
02/04/2014	13,5	84,6		104	
16/04/2014	16	90,1	4,14	102	
22/04/2014	13,8	56,13	2	79	
07/05/2014		52,26	2,03	95	
28/05/2014	12,2	49,24	1,88	83	No cryoglobulin
25/06/2014	4,8	43,54		88	

BDR – rapidly acting and effective





European Consortium for Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia

CLINICAL INTERGROUP

PATHOLOGY PANEL

RESEARCH

CLINICAL TRIALS

MEMBERS

DATES

07.12.2013 - 10.12.2013

ASH 2013

New Orleans

12.06.2014 - 15.06.2014

EHA 2014

Milano

CLINICAL INTERGROUP

Clinical Intergroup

The ECWM is based on a clinical intergroup connecting all major clinical national study groups such as:

- BNLI
- Czech Myeloma Group
- FIL Italian Intergroup
- FCGLLWM Group
- GLSG/OSHO
- Greek Myeloma Study Group
- HOVON
- Nordic Lymphoma Group
- Portuguese Lymphoma Study Group

Study Flow

Registration

Randomisation

Standard Arm
6 x DRC

Experimental Arm
6 x Bortezomib - DRC

SD, PD

Follow-up for survival

SD, PD

Follow-up for survival

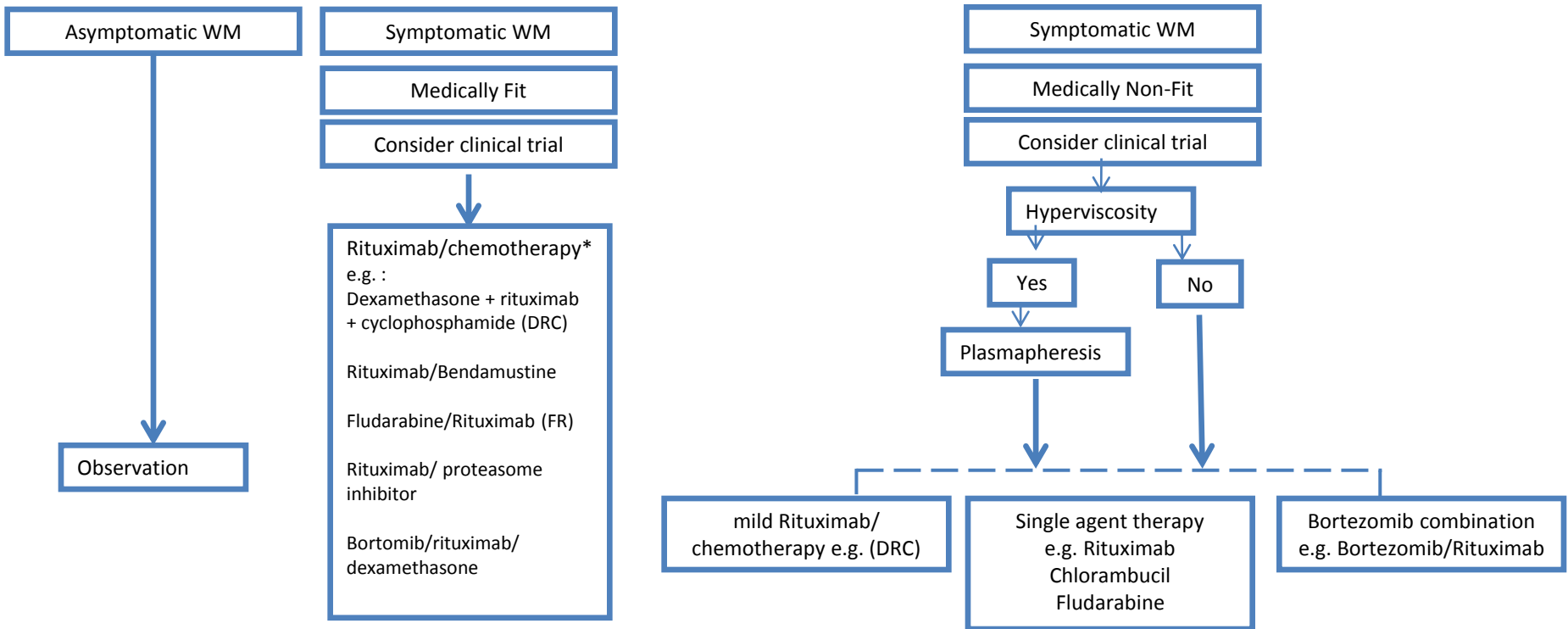
Follow – up

For response until progression

For OS until death

Treatment Algorithms - WM

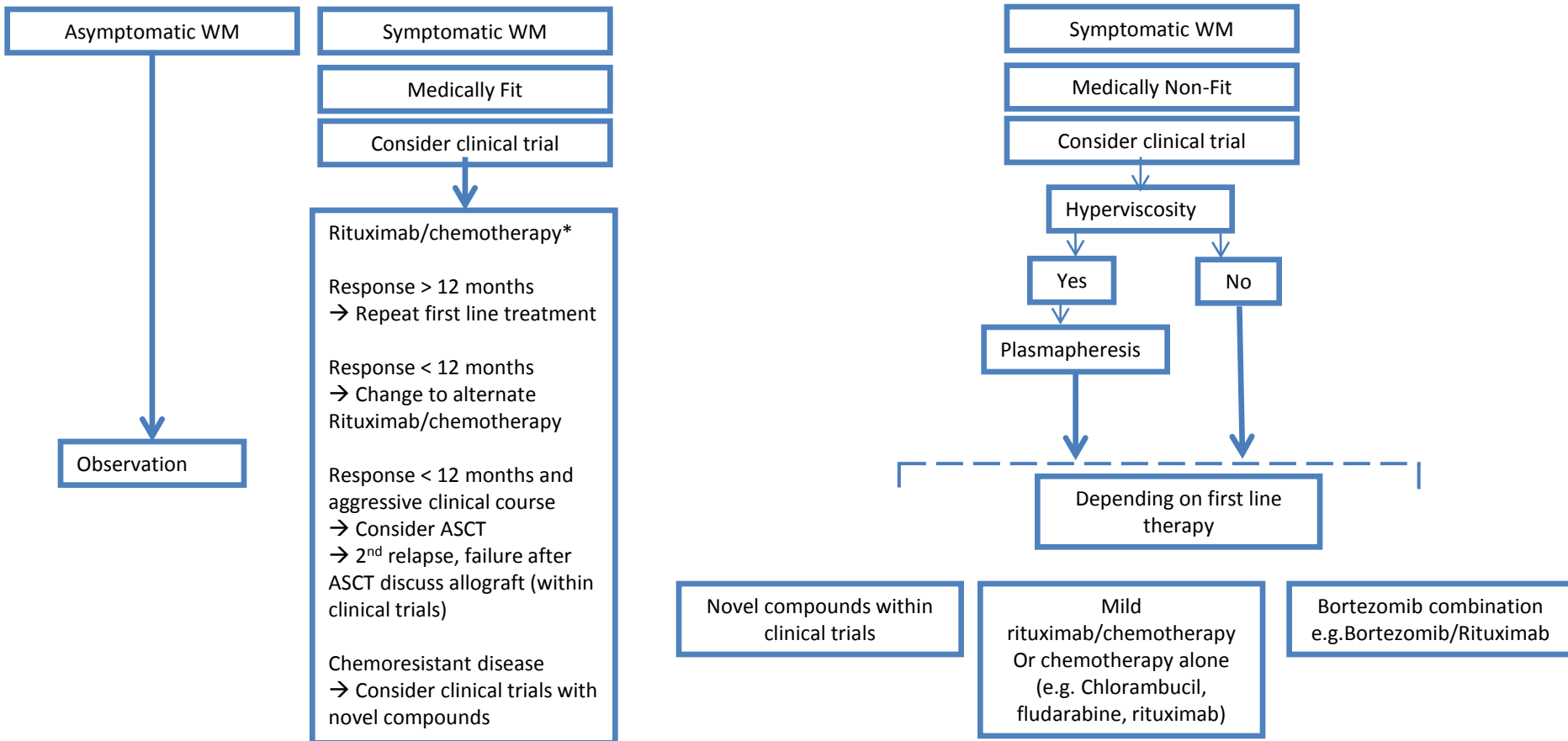
Newly diagnosed WM



* In case of hyperviscosity consider plasmapheresis before Rituximab application

Treatment Algorithms - WM

Relapsed WM



* In case of hyperviscosity consider plasmapheresis before Rituximab application

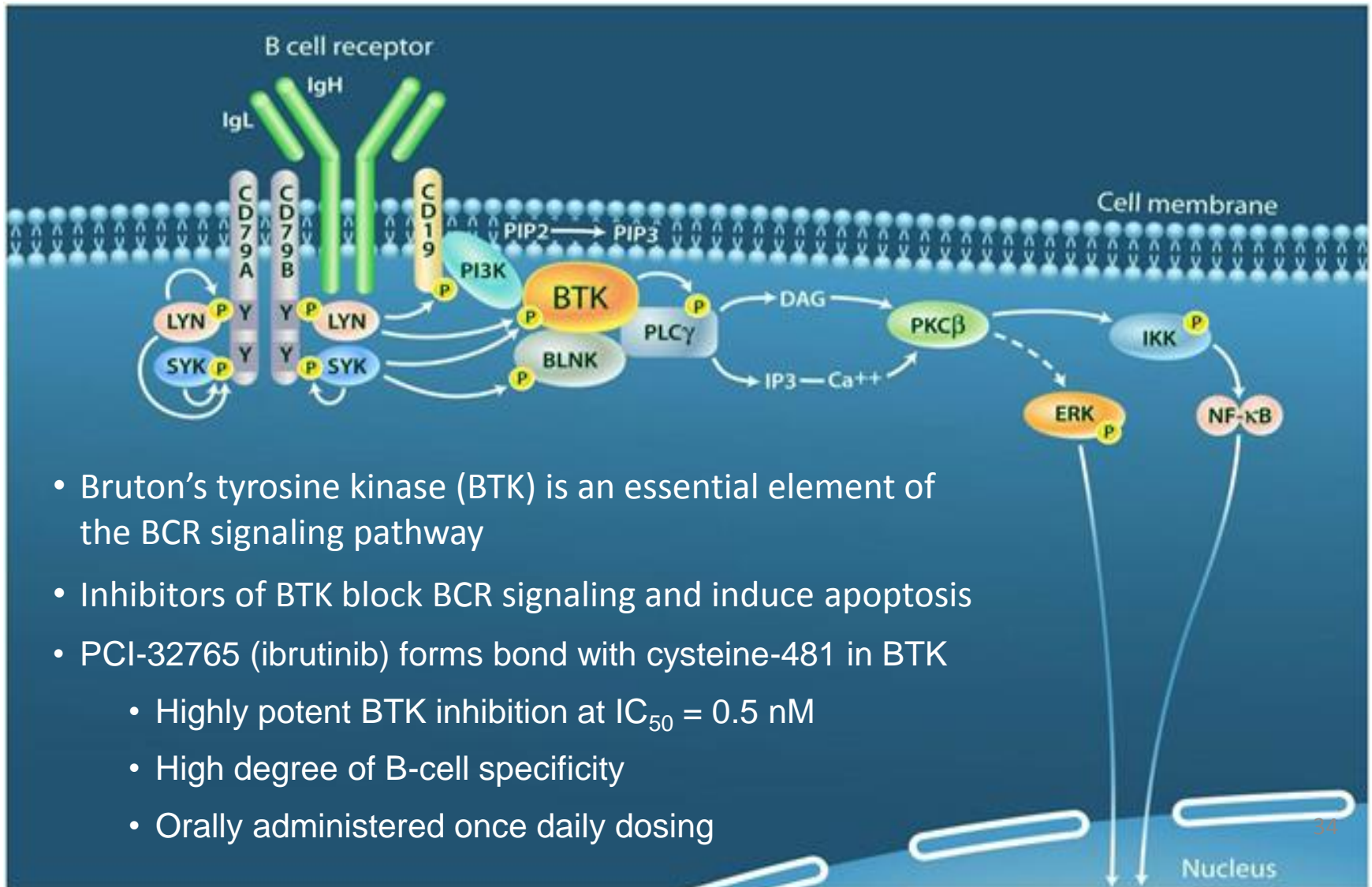
Many thanks!





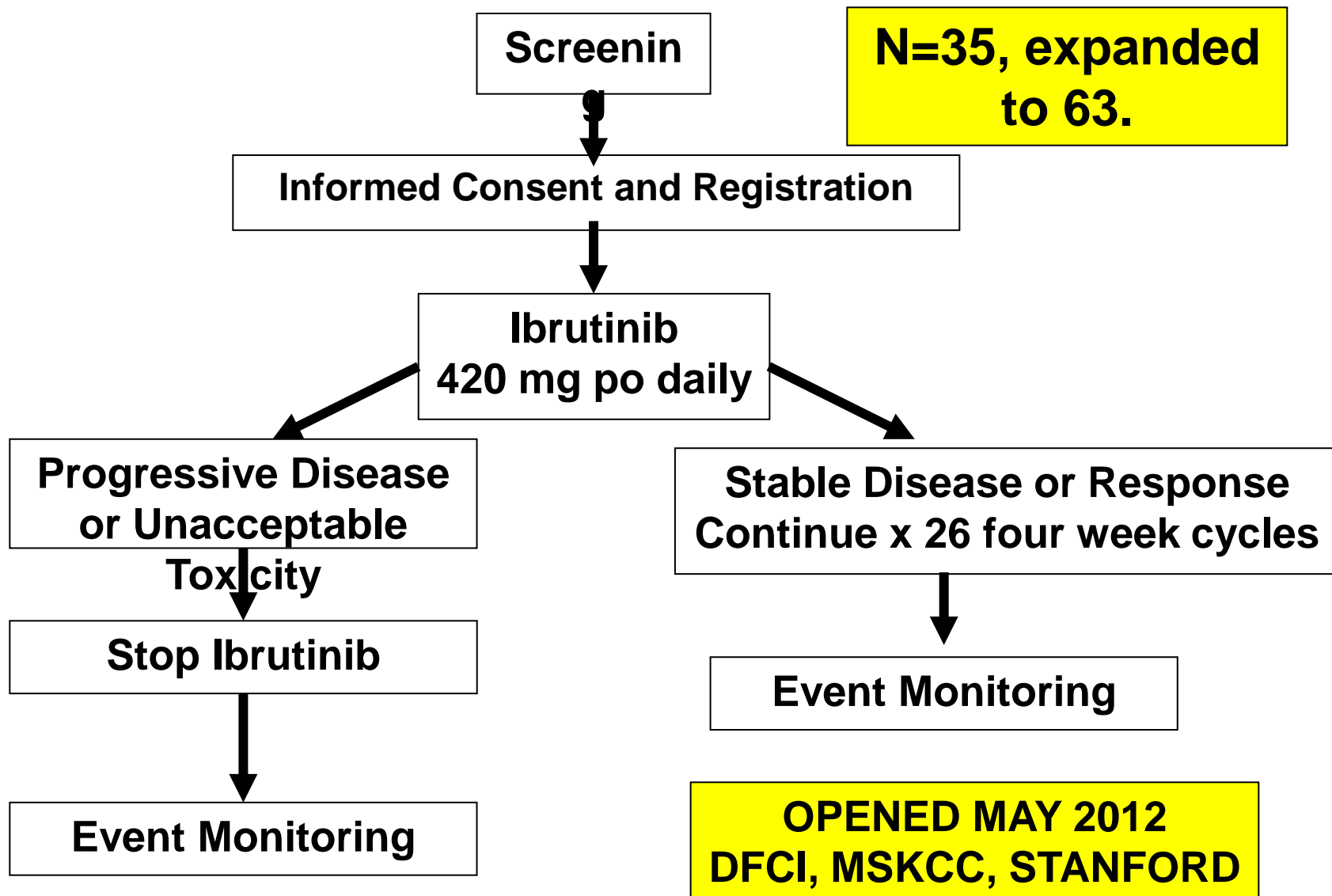
European Society for Medical Oncology

Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (BTK): A Critical Kinase for Lymphoma Cell Survival and Proliferation



- Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) is an essential element of the BCR signaling pathway
- Inhibitors of BTK block BCR signaling and induce apoptosis
- PCI-32765 (ibrutinib) forms bond with cysteine-481 in BTK
 - Highly potent BTK inhibition at $IC_{50} = 0.5 \text{ nM}$
 - High degree of B-cell specificity
 - Orally administered once daily dosing

MULTICENTER PHASE II STUDY OF IBRUTINIB IN RELAPSED/REFRACTORY WM



BEST CLINICAL RESPONSES TO IBRUTINIB (≥ 6 CYCLES; N=35)

Data Lock June 3, 2013

	(n=)	(%)
VGPR	4	11.4
PR	19	54.3
MR	6	17.1
SD	5	14.3
NON- RESPONDER	1	2.9

ORR: 83% MAJOR RR (\geq PR): 66%

POSSIBLY, PROBABLY, OR LIKELY RELATED (N=35)

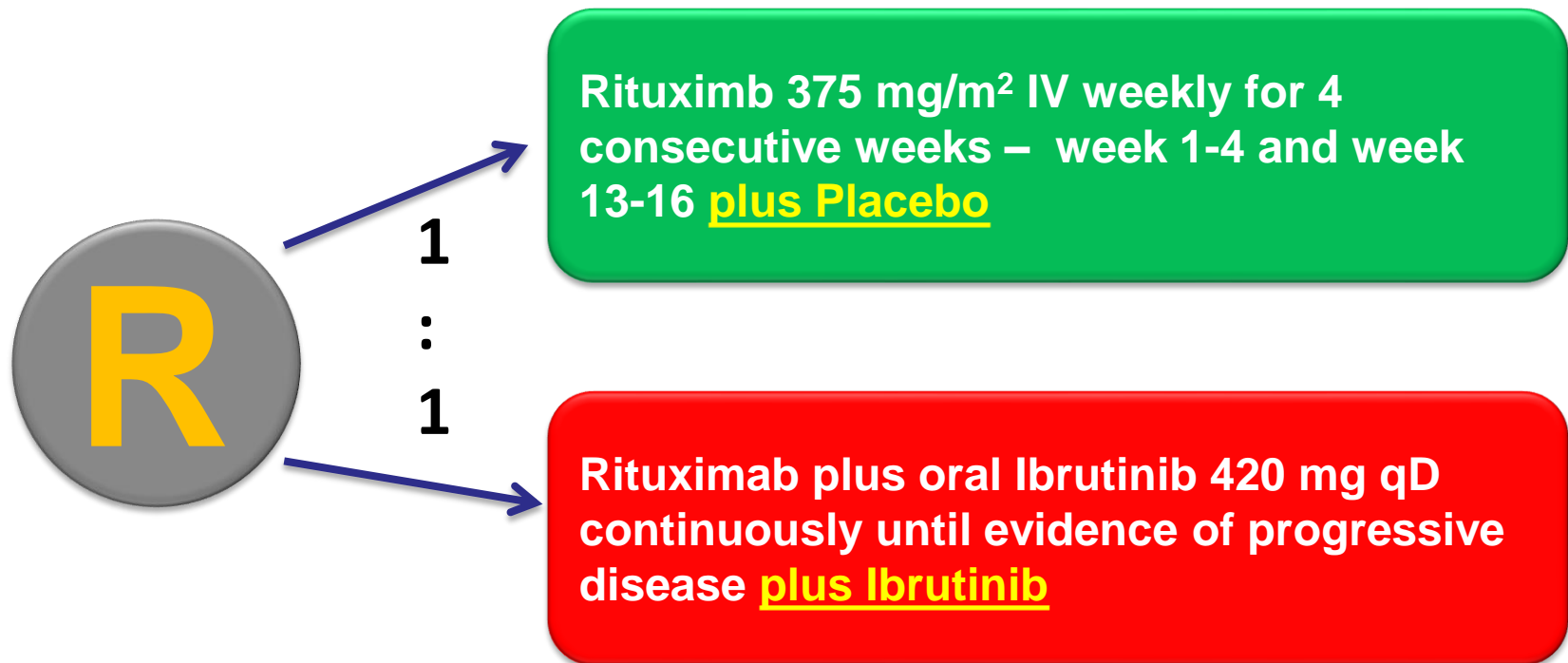
ADVERSE EVENT	≥GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4
THROMBOCYTOPENIA	6 (17.1%)	3 (8.6%)	0 (0.0%)
NEUTROPENIA	6 (17.1%)	2 (5.7%)	1 (2.8%)
HEMATOMA	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
EPISTAXIS	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
STOMATITIS	1 (2.9%)	1 (2.9%)	1 (2.9%)
ATRIAL FIBRILLATION	1 (2.9%)	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)

**A randomized phase III study of
Ibrutinib p.o.
versus
extended Rituximab i.v. therapy
in patients with previously treated WM

ECWM-R1**

European Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia Consortium

ECWM-R1 / Relapse



Crossover: Patients who are randomized in the rituximab arm and demonstrate progressive disease, will be allowed to receive ibrutinib