



# **A051301: A randomized phase III study of ibrutinib during and following autologous stem cell transplantation versus placebo in patients with relapsed or refractory Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma of the Activated-B-Cell Subtype**

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# Presentation Objectives

- Describe DLBCL and treatment of relapse/progression
- Understand the mechanics of AutoHCT
- Discuss A051301 study logistics
- Answer questions about data management

# DLBCL

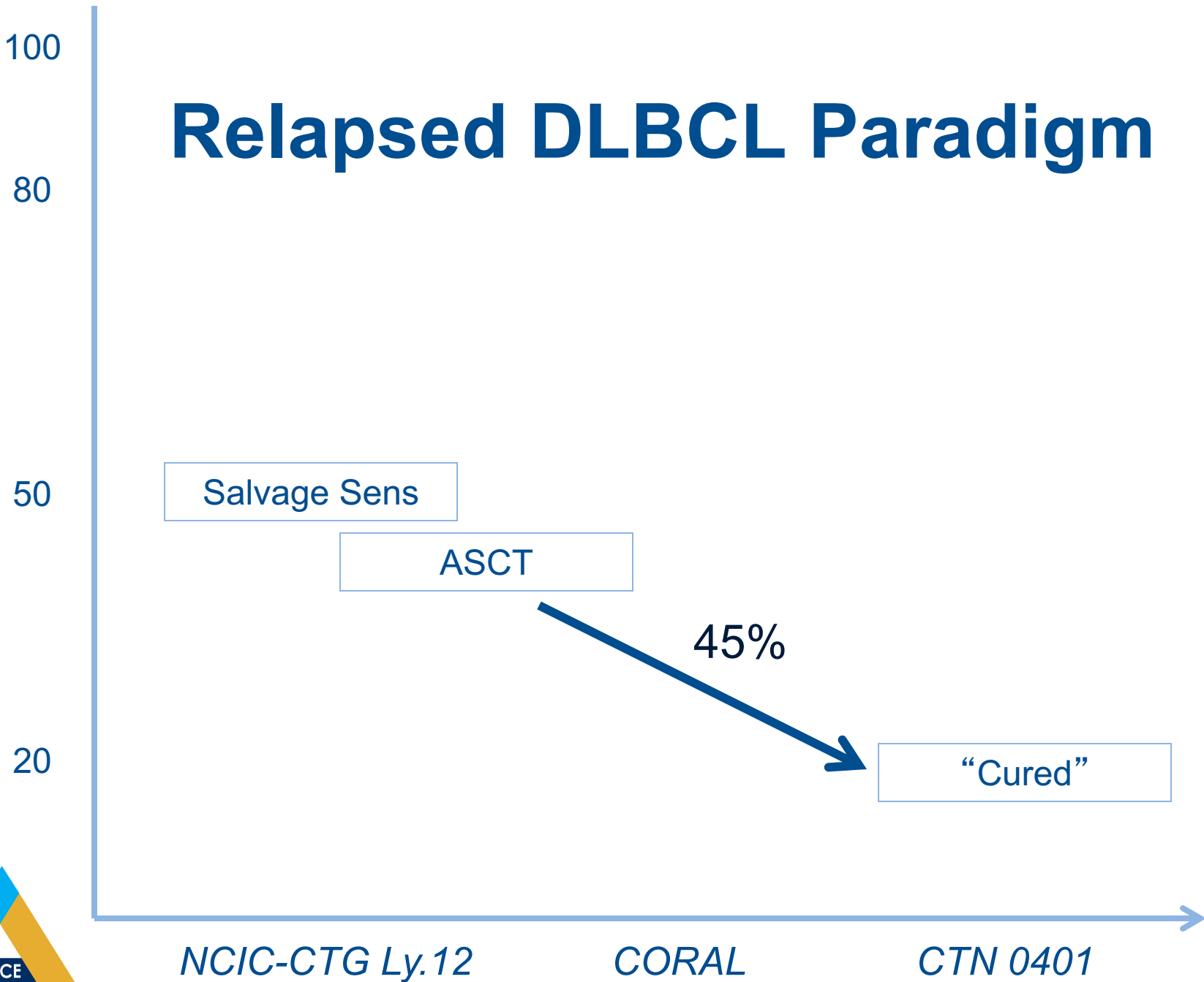
- DLBCL is the most common lymphoma in adults, comprising ~40% of NHL cases
- Aggressive malignancy with over 50% cure rate with modern front-line therapy (e.g. R-CHOP, DA-EPOCH-R, etc.)
- Patients who do not respond to 1<sup>st</sup> therapy or progress thereafter, can be cured with an approach that includes stem cell transplant

# Treatment at relapse/progression

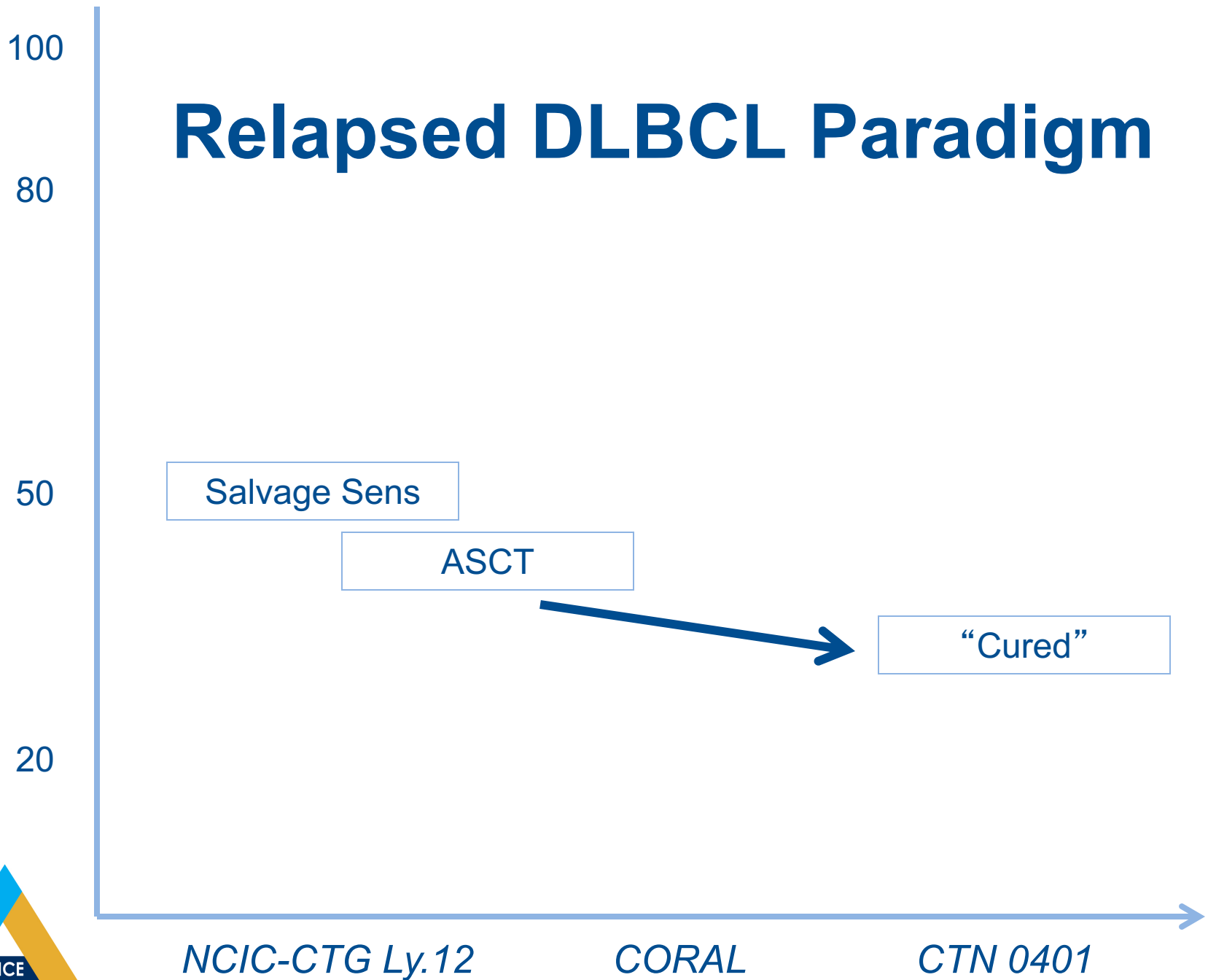
- 2<sup>nd</sup> line (“salvage”) therapy:
  - Given x 2-4 cycles
  - Includes a stem cell collection step
  - E.g. R-ICE, R-DHAP, R-GemOx, etc.
- Mobilization for stem cell collection
  - Apheresis (HPC-A) or Bone Marrow Harvest (HPC-M)
- Stem cell Transplantation (AutoHCT)



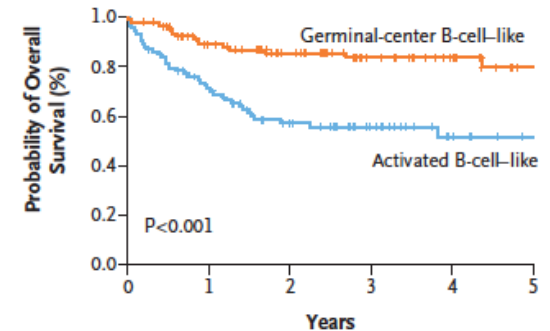
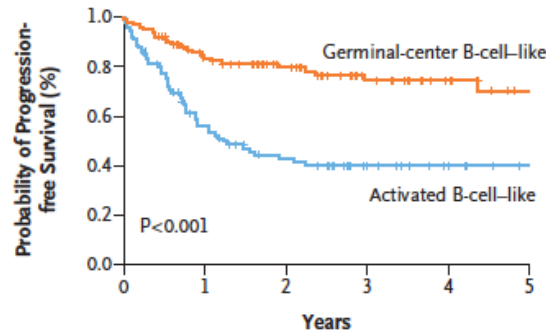
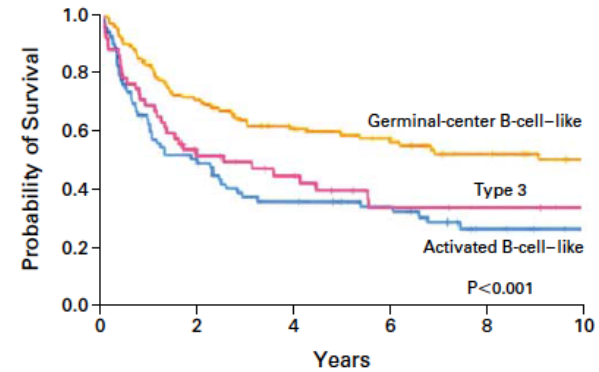
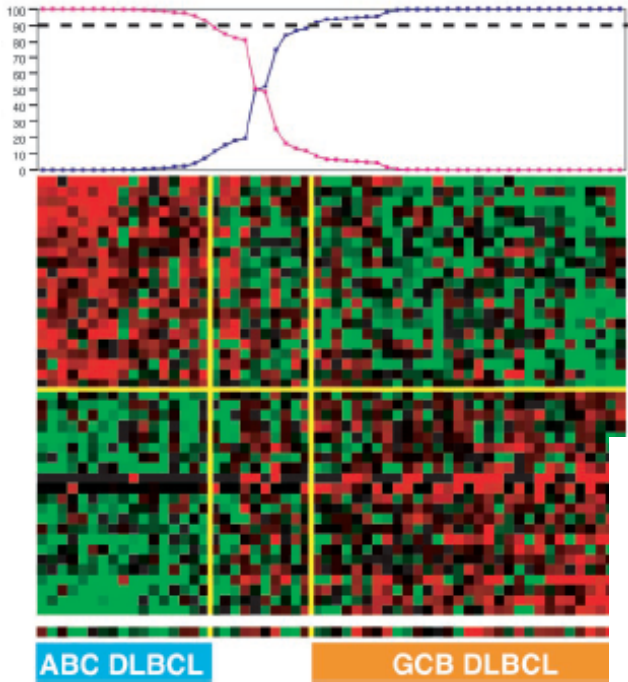
# Relapsed DLBCL Paradigm



# Relapsed DLBCL Paradigm

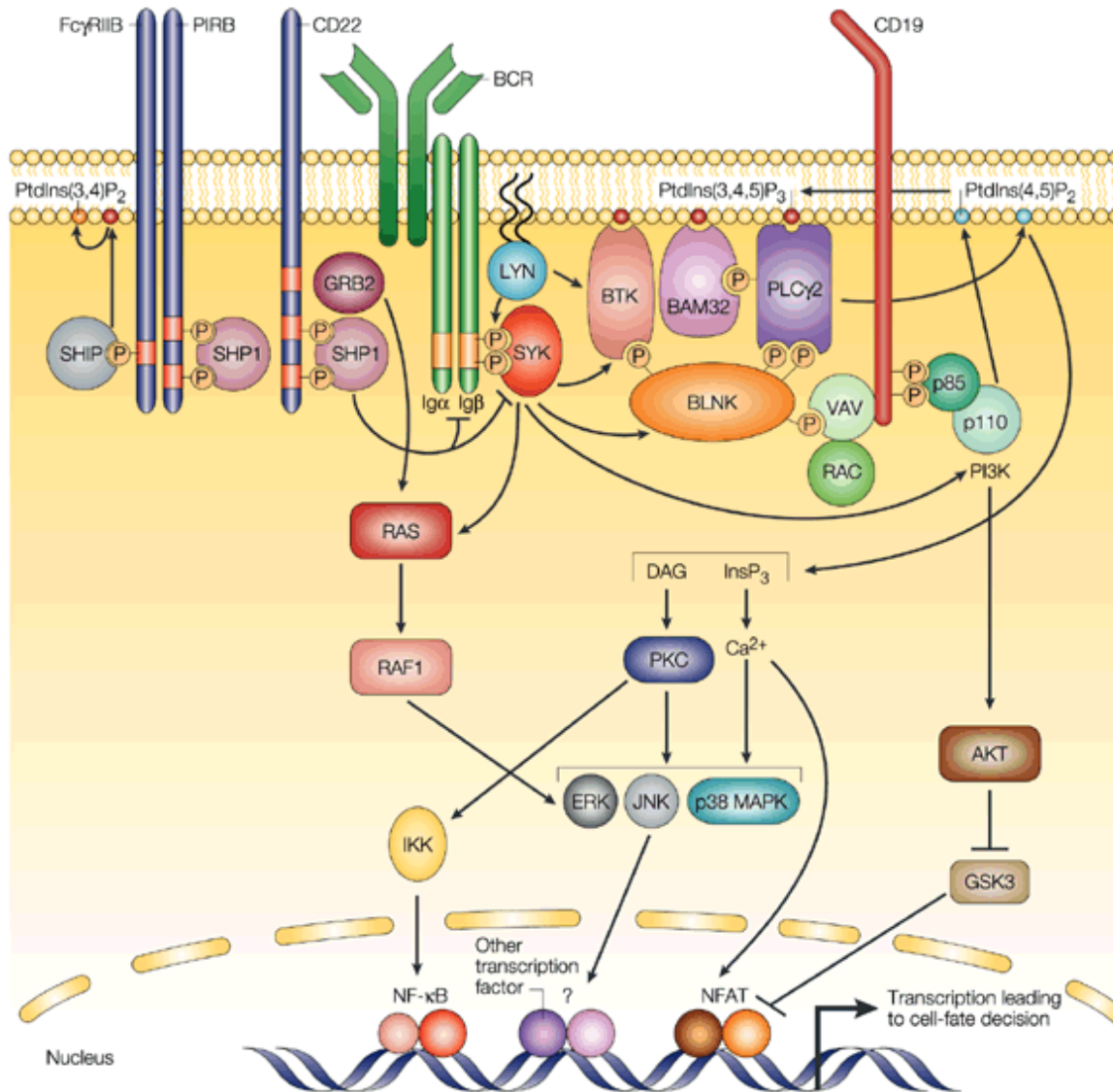


# DLBCL-Gene Expression Profiling



Alizadeh, Nature 2000; Wright, PNAS, 2002;  
 Rosenwald, NEJM 2002; Lenz, NEJM 2008;  
 Alizadeh/Lossos; NEJM 2009

# Targeting of B-Cell Receptor Signaling



From: *Nat Rev Immunol* 2:945



# Ibrutinib

- A Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (Btk) inhibitor that interferes with B-Cell receptor signaling.
- Activity against ABC-type DLBCL cell lines <sup>1</sup>
- Phase I and II data in heavily pretreated patients with DLBCL showed 40% RR in ABC subtype (8% CR, 32% PR, N=25), only 5% in GCB. <sup>2, 3</sup>
- Well tolerated with 13%  $\geq$  gr 3 AEs. <sup>2, 3</sup>
  - Most common related gr 3: hyponatremia, fatigue, GI
  - Heme: <8% gr3,4 neutropenia, anemia, or thrombocytopenia

<sup>1</sup>: Davis et al, Nature 2010    <sup>2</sup>: Advani et al, JCO 2012    <sup>3</sup>: Wilson et al, ASH 2012

# Ibrutinib - Immunology

- A potent irreversible inhibitor of ITK that together with RLK drives TCR signalling
- Ibrutinib can suppress Th-2 activation.<sup>1</sup>
- A Th-1 predominant response can have beneficial effects for cancer immunity.<sup>2, 3</sup>
  - Generation of inflammatory cytokines
  - Stimulation of APCs/cross-priming?
  - CTL generation and persistence

1: Dubovsky et al, Blood 2013 2: Knutson et al, CII 2005 3:Disis, JCO 2010

# A051301: Hypothesis

- Addition of ibrutinib to autoHCT regimen will synergistically improve response to treatment
- Additional consolidation with single agent ibrutinib will eliminate residual disease following autoHCT and prevent relapse

# Study Objectives

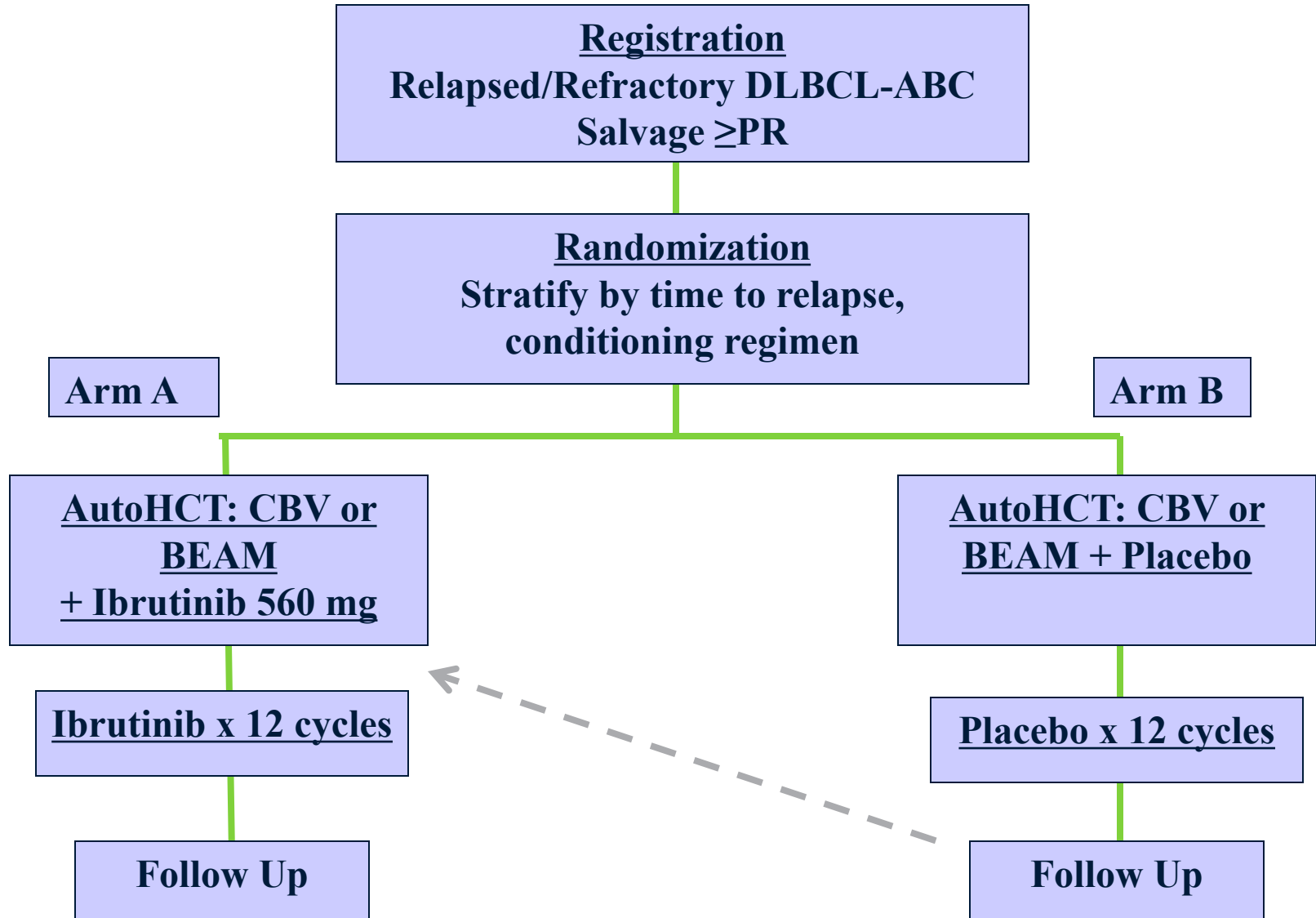
## Primary objective

- 24 month Progression-Free Survival

## Secondary objective(s)

- Overall Survival
- Progression-Free Survival
- Post-Auto Response Rates
- Hematopoietic Recovery
- Safety/tolerability of Ibrutinib
- Secondary Malignancies
- Immune Reconstitution

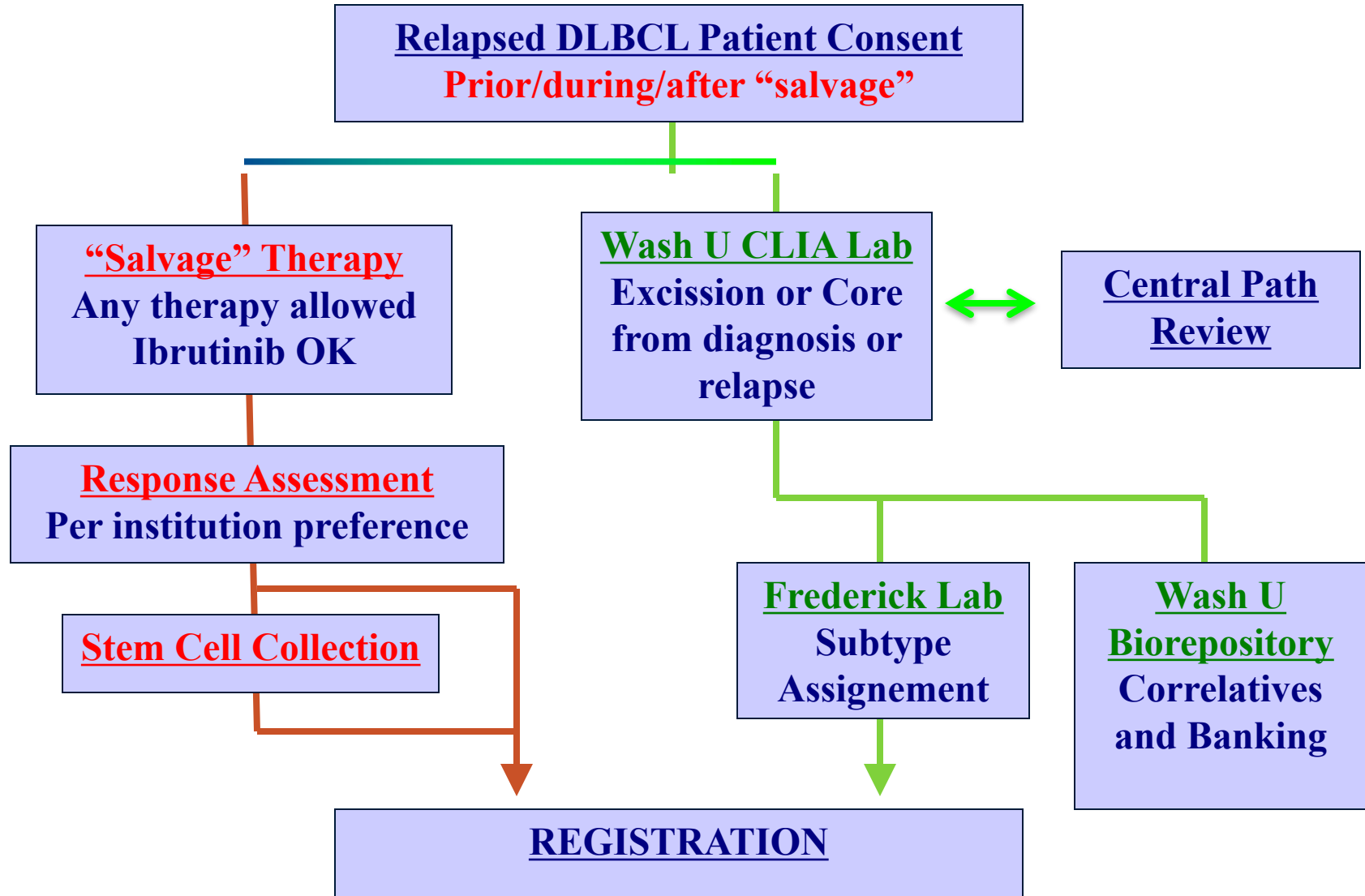
# Study Schema



# Pre-Registration

- Necessary for central path review and establishment of DLBCL subtype
  - Only ABC subtype is eligible (~50%)
- TAT ~ 3-4 weeks
- Tissue submission requirements in section 6.2 of protocol

# Pre-Registration



# Eligibility: Additional Disease Criteria

- Age 18 years and older
- Progressed or refractory to 1<sup>st</sup> line therapy
- No more than 3 prior therapies for large cell
- Prior ibrutinib is allowed as long as no disease progression
- No active CNS lymphoma (> 91 days)
- Chemosensitive disease by local criteria (PET/CT preferred)
- Approved to proceed to autoHCT by transplant center committee



# Eligibility: Organ Function

- Cardiac

- NYHA Class I or less
- If 60 or older, LVEF measured  $\geq 40\%$  (TTE/MUGA)

- Pulmonary Eligibility

- DLCO, FEV1, FVC  $\geq 40\%$  of predicted (corrected for hemoglobin)

- Hepatic

- Total Bilirubin  $\leq 1.5 \times$  ULN. AST and ALT  $\leq 3 \times$  ULN
- No Child-Pugh class B or C impairment

- Renal

- Creat  $\leq 2.0$  mg/dL OR Crcl  $\geq 40$  mL/min

# Eligibility: Ibrutinib specific

- No coagulopathy or bleeding diathesis
  - PT/INR and PTT (aPTT) < 1.5 x ULN
- No major surgery  $\leq$  7 days and no minor surgery  $\leq$  3 days prior to registration
- No strong CYP3A inhibitors or strong CYP3A inducers (see Appendix II).
- No steroids ( $>$  20 mg of prednisone/day)
- No warfarin or vit K antagonists
- No recent stroke or hemorrhage

# Eligibility: Infectious

- No ACTIVE hepatitis B or C infection by PCR.  
HBcAb +, HBsAg+, HCVAb+
- HIV is ALLOWED
  - No prior history of AIDS defining conditions
  - Use of HIV protease inhibitors is not allowed
  - Zidovudine is not allowed
  - Once daily combination pills containing a booster such as cobicistat are not allowed
  - Patients with multi-drug resistant HIV are not eligible

# Procedures Cheat Sheet

	≤12 weeks	≤ 6 weeks	≤ 3 weeks	≤ 2 weeks		≤ 3 weeks	
PRE-REGISTRATION					REGISTRATION		
Salvage & Mobilization							AUTO-HCT
	PFTs						
	BM Biopsy						
		PET/CT					
			Visit & all Labs				
				HCG			
						Fatigue Assessment	

# Treatment Plan

## Cycle 1: autoHCT

- Starts with first day of conditioning
- Ends day +29 (~36 days)
- BEAM or CBV conditioning, center choice
- Ibrutinib or placebo 560 mg daily, days -6 to -1
- Stem cell infusion HPC-A or HPC-M on day 0
- **Weekly follow up until day +29**
- See section 8.1 for ancillary/con meds
- For dose modifications see section 8.2.1

# Treatment Plan

## Cycle 2: Continuation

- Ibrutinib vs. placebo 560 mg PO qd x 28 days
- Start between day +30 and +60 of AutoHCT
- **Day 1 visit at study site.** To start:
  - ANC  $\geq$  1000/ $\mu$ L, platelets  $\geq$  30,000/ $\mu$ L
  - No active bleeding
  - Serum creatinine  $\leq$  2.0 mg/dL
  - AST, ALT  $\leq$  2x ULN; Total bilirubin  $\leq$  1.5x ULN
- Day 15 follow up visit can be done locally
- See section 8.1 for ancillary/con meds
- Dose modifications, section 8.2.2

# Treatment Plan

## Cycles 3-13: Continuation

- Ibrutinib vs. placebo 560 mg PO qd x 28 days
- Day 1 visits:
  - Study Center: Cycles 3, 7, 10, and 13
  - Locally: Cycles 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 12
- See section 8.1 for ancillary/con meds
- Dose modifications, section 8.2.2
- Two 7-day drug holidays for reasons other than toxicity allowed

# Follow Up

- Clinical: 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60 mos
- Imaging
  - Baseline PET/CT during salvage/before registration
  - Response assessment PET/CT at 3 +/-1 months
  - Monitoring at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months (+/- 1 month)
- BM Biopsy
  - Repeat at 3 months ONLY if positive at baseline
- Pulmonary Function Tests
  - Baseline required
  - Repeat at 3 months



# Follow Up, cont

- Quantitative Immunoglobulins (IgG, IgM, IgA)
  - Monitor for hypogammaglobulinemia
  - at baseline and at 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, and 24 months
- T-cell Subsets (CD3+, CD4+, CD8+)
  - Evaluate immune reconstitution
  - at baseline and at 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, and 24 months

# Progression

- History & Physical
- Routine Lab assessment
- PT/CT imaging, central review
- Tissue collection
  - See section 6.2.3 for substudy A051301-ST1
- Unblinding allowed for Crossover

# Crossover

- Eligibility

- ANC  $\geq$  1000/ $\mu$ L, platelets  $\geq$  30,000/ $\mu$ L
- Creat  $\leq$  2.0 mg/dL OR CrCl  $\geq$  40 mL/min
- AST, ALT  $\leq$  2 x ULN, Total bilirubin  $\leq$  1.5 x ULN

- Up to 12 cycles allowed

- Ibrutinib 560 mg PO qd x 28 days

- Monthly follow up (**locally OK**)

- Imaging every 3 months

- **Measure response rate, 2<sup>nd</sup> PFS, OS**

# Statistics & Accrual

- Primary Endpoint: 24 month **PFS**
- Assumptions
  - Prolong 24-month PFS from 50% to 67%
  - 5% attrition rate
  - $\alpha=0.05$ , power=0.80
- Accrual and Follow-Up
  - N=296 at ~75 pts/year (4 years)
  - 24 months of additional follow-up
- BMT/CTN estimate
  - 732 DLBCL ASCT/year at top 50 US sites
  - If ~50% ABC, 366 patients potentially eligible annually

# Safety and Interim Analyses

- **Safety in combination with conditioning**
  - Run-In cohort of 6 patients on active agent and monitored for first cycle before formal enrollment begins
  - *6 Registrations to date*
- **Interim Analyses**

Early termination for futility or superiority

Interim analyses will be conducted when 140 and 210 patients have at least 24 months F/U

# AE Reporting

- Cycle 1: AutoHCT
  - Only grade  $\geq 2$  related or  $\geq 3$  are captured
  - Only unexpected with auto are reported
- Cycles 2-13: continuation
  - Only related or  $\geq 3$  are captured
- AEs of special interest
- Section 9 for details

# Correlatives

- Imaging Correlative Science
  - Role of FDG-PET in predicting outcomes following AutoHCT in relapsed/refractory DLBCL
  - Central Radiology Submission, section 6.3
- Substudy A051301-PP1
  - Evaluate the Pharmacogenetics of High-dose Chemotherapy and Treatment Efficacy in Relapsed/Refractory DLBCL
  - Peripheral blood submission at registration
  - Section 6.2

# Correlatives, cont.

- Substudy A051301-ST1
  - Assess activating mutations in the BCR pathway and response to ibrutinib
  - Assess phenotypic associations with IHC markers (particularly MYC protein expression level) and presence of BCR mutations
  - Tissue submission at pre-registration, registration and progression, section 6.2



# CRFs Question & Answers

- *On Study*
  - Prior Surgery- document only surgeries related to this tumor (i.e. biopsies, complications)
  - Prior Radiation- document only radiation therapy related to NHL

# CRFs Question & Answers

- *Pulmonary Function tests*
  - Required fields are: DLCO, FEV1, FVC.
  - FEF 25-75 and TLC are all measured but optional.
- *Cardiac Function*
  - If cardiac disease is present, NYHA grade > 1 is an exclusion

# CRFs Question & Answers

## Response Assessment

- Patients enter study in response (“CR” or “PR”)
  - 3 month PET: response to auto (Lugano or Deauville)
  - Subsequent scans: progression on maintenance (CT-based criteria)
- *Target Lesion Measurement*
  - Capture type of scan used in assessment
  - Spleen size matters for CT-based progression

# Questions?