# Updates in the management of Hodgkin and T-cell lymphomas

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# Barbara Pro, MD

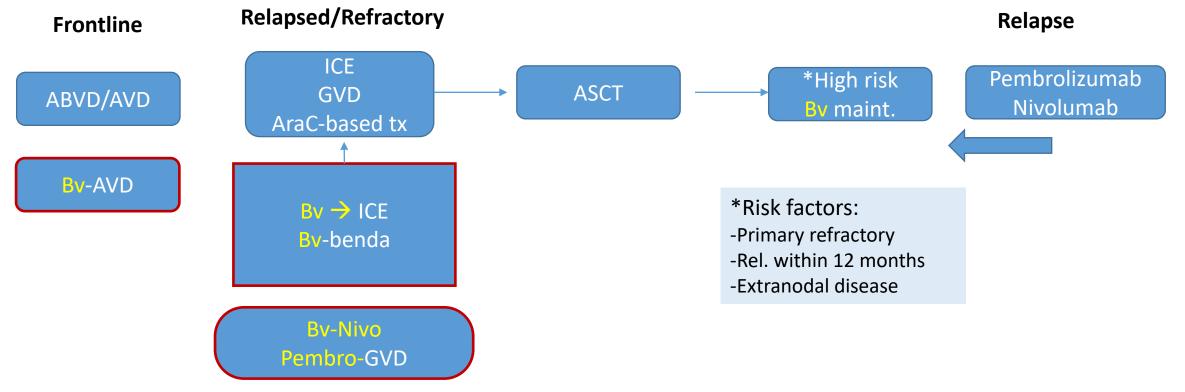
I have the following relevant financial relationship to disclose:

- Honoraria: Takeda, Seattle Genetics, Secura Bio
- Research: Takeda , Seattle Genetics, Celgene, Verastem, Secura Bio, Astex Pharmaceuticals

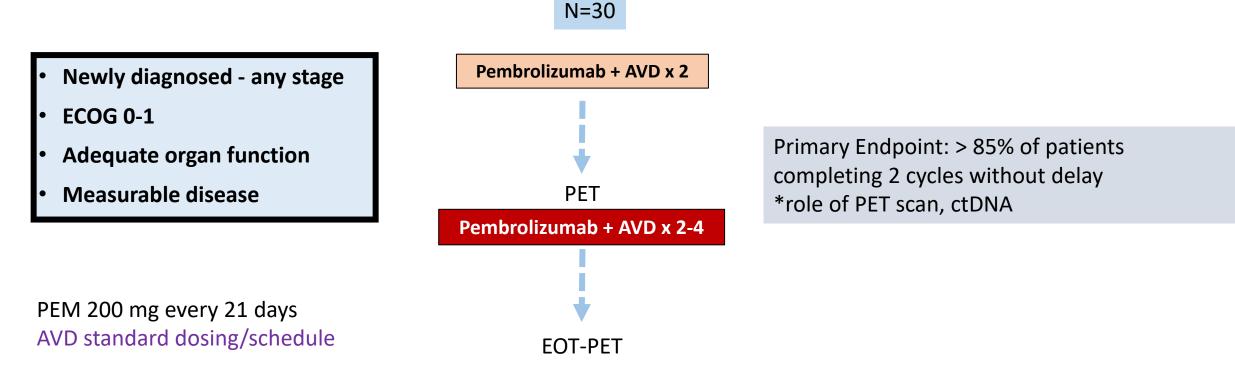
I will discuss off-label use in my presentation.

# Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Estimated 8,830 cases in 2021
  - Stage at diagnosis: 53% Stage I/II, 42% Stage III/IV
- ~ 30% of patients relapse
  - Complete metabolic response predictive of PFS and OS
- Standard treatment approach



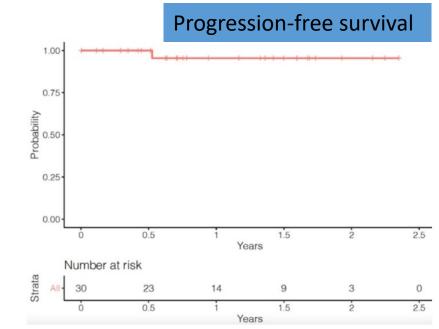
# **Concurrent Pembrolizumab With AVD**



# Results

## **Efficacy**

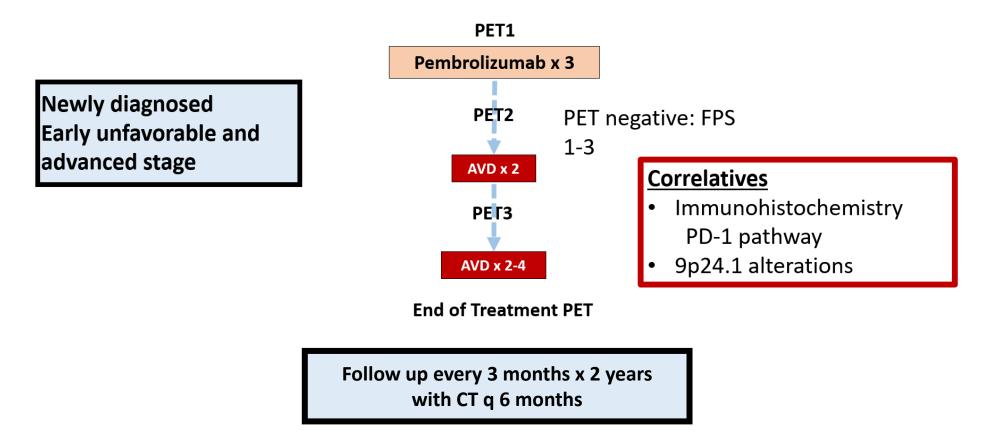
- Interim CMR 66%
- 1-year PFS 96%
- 1-year OS 100%
- 5 patients PET + EOT
  - 1 PD



#### Toxicity

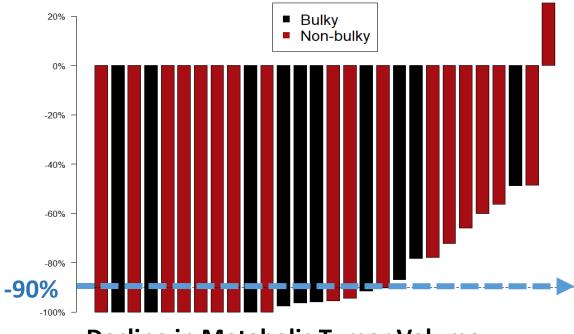
- Transaminitis grade  $\geq$  2 83%
- Febrile neutropenia 17%
- Hyponatremia 10%
- Syncope 10%

#### Sequential Pembrolizumab and AVD : A Phase II Study N=30

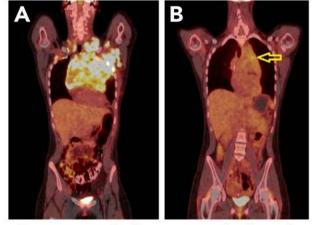


Allen PB et al. ASH 2021 Allen PB et al. *Blood* 2021.

# Summary of Response to Single-Agent Pembrolizumab



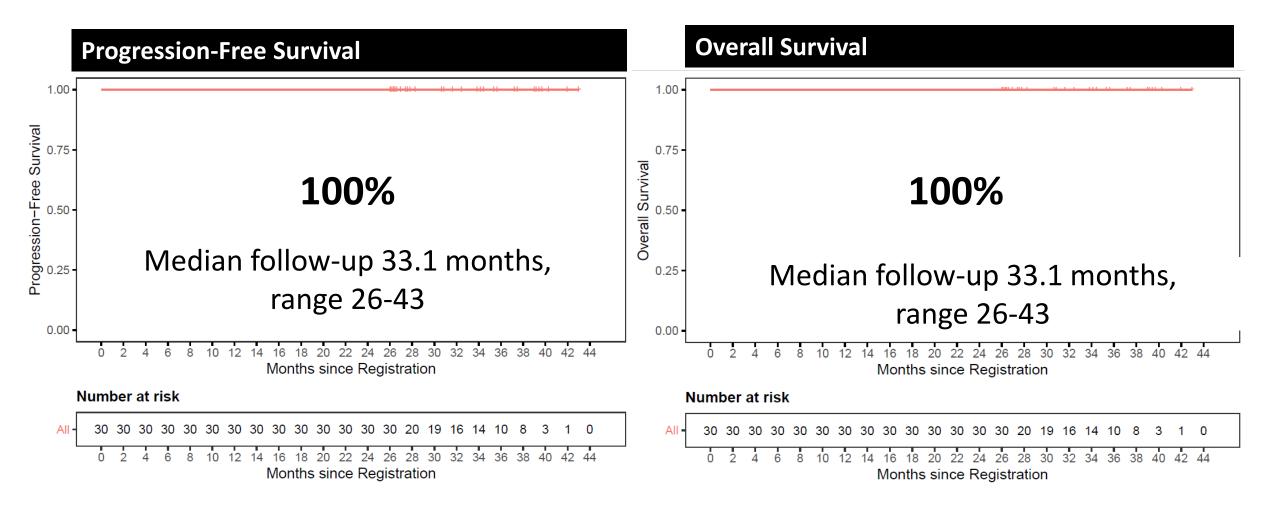
**Decline in Metabolic Tumor Volume** 



Response to single-agent pembrolizumab

\*Near-CMR ≥ 90% reduction in metabolic tumor volume

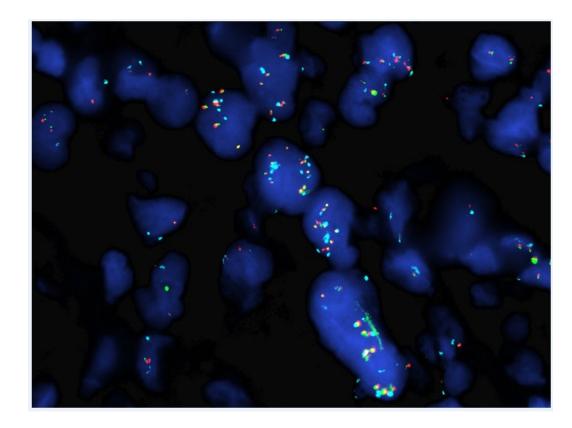
## Sequential Pembrolizumab and AVD



Allen P et al. ASH 2021

# **Correlative Summary**

Biomarker	N = 30
9p24.1 alteration (highest level)	29, 21-77
Disomy	0 (0%)
Copy number gain	14 (50%)
Amplification	14 (50%)
PD-L1 H score	215 (20-300)
(median, range)	
PD-L2 H score	20 (0-180)
(median, range)	
pSTAT3 H score	300 (60-300)



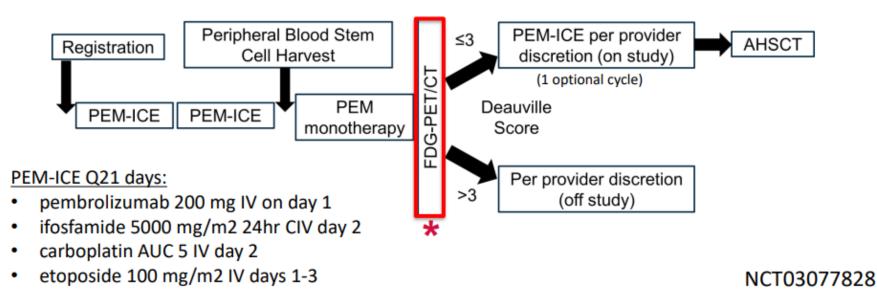
\*No correlation between PD-1 pathway markers and response

Allen P et al. ASH 2021.

# Pembrolizumab Added to ICE Chemotherapy: A Multi-Institutional Phase 2 Trial

## **Trial Schema:**

Key enrollment criteria: Age >18 years Medically fit for AHSCT Relapsed/refractory classic Hodgkin lymphoma Exclusions: >2 prior regimens, prior PD-1 inhibitor exposure, history of autoimmune disease, known CNS involvement.



Primary endpoint: Improve CMR to 70%.

Bryan et al. ASH 2021

# **Patient Characteristics**

45 patients enrolled -8 inevaluable

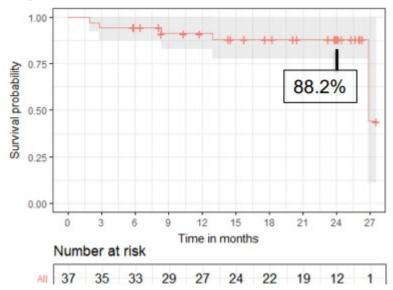
Patient Characteristics (n = 37)	n	(%)
Age: median age (range)	37	(19-70)
Sex		
Female	25	(68)
Male	12	(32)
Race		
White	26	(70)
African American	6	(16)
Asian	1	(3)
Not Reported / Unknown	4	(11)
Treatment History		
Received ABVD as Front-line Therapy	34	(92)
Primary Refractory Disease	14	(39)
Relapsed Disease within 1 yr	12	(32)
Bulky Disease (>10 cm) at Enrollment	6	(16)

# Results

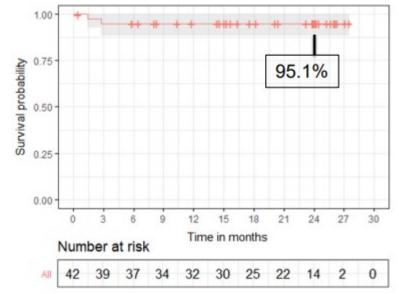
PET/CT Response Assessment (n = 37)				
Complete Response Rate	86.5%	(71 - 96)		
PET2 Response	<u>n</u>	(%)		
Deauville Score 1	17	(45)		
Deauville Score 2	10	(27)		
Deauville Score 3	3	(8)		
Deauville Score 4	*5	(14)		
Deauville Score 5	*2	(5)		

\* 2 cases with follow up biopsies confirmed noncaseating granuloma and EBV positive cells without evidence of lymphoma

#### **Progression-Free Survival**



#### **Overall Survival**



Bryan et al. ASH 2021

# Toxicity

Safety and Tolerability (n = 42)	n	(%)
Grade 3-4 Hematologic Toxicity		
Thrombocytopenia	39	(93)
Anemia	32	(76)
Febrile Neutropenia	12	(29)
Grade 3-4 Non-hematologic Toxicity		
Hypokalemia	15	(36)
Hypophosphatemia	11	(26)
Oral Mucositis	10	(24)
Attribution to PEM		
PEM-related Autoimmune Events	1*	

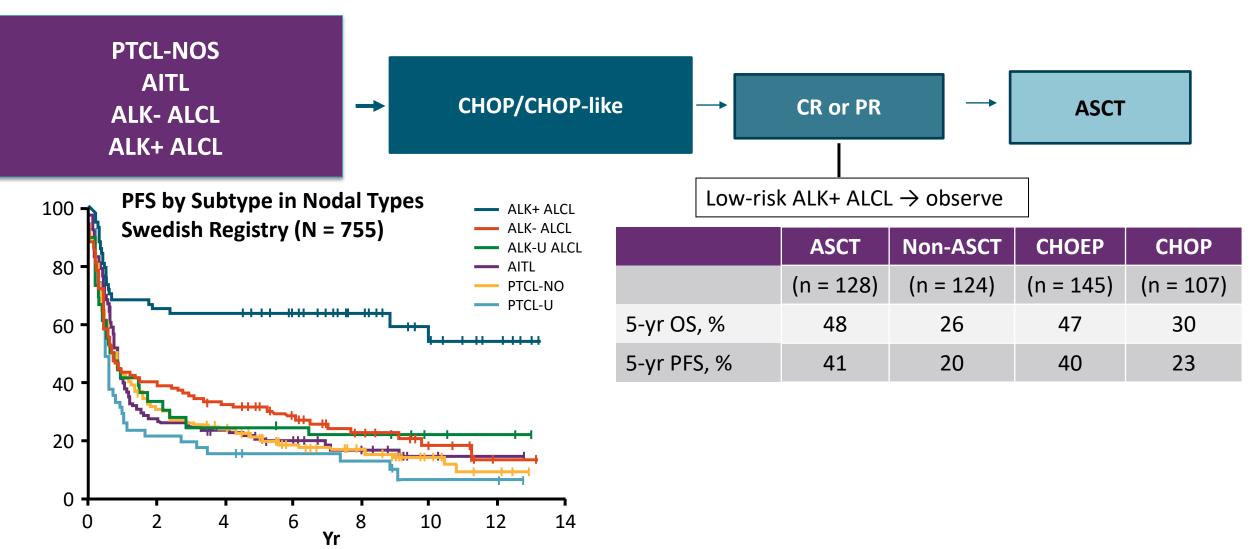
#### **Grade 5 Toxicities**

Cardiac arrest during stem cell collection

\*ARDS following autoSCT – engraftment syndrome

Bryan et al. ASH 2021.

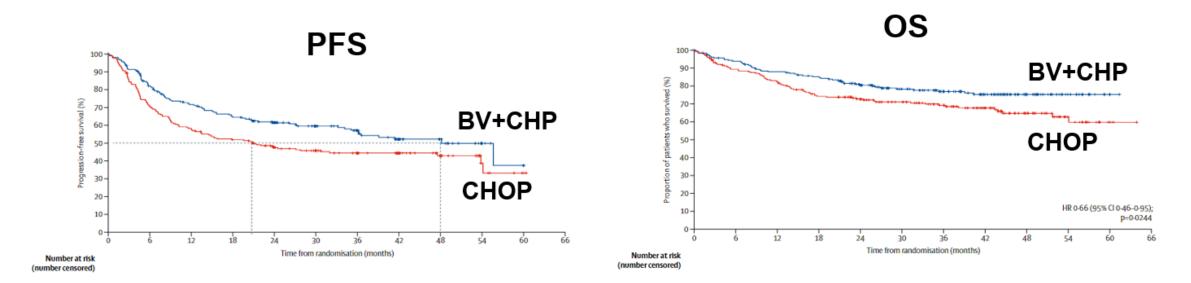
## **PTCL: Frontline Treatment**



Ellin. Blood. 2014;124:1570.

## **PTCL: CD30-targeted therapy**

- CD30 expression universal in ALCL, ~50% in other PTCL subtypes
- Brentuximab vedotin + CHP as frontline therapy for CD30+ (≥10%)
  PTCLs improved PFS and OS compared to CHOP



Horwitz S, et al. Lancet 2019.

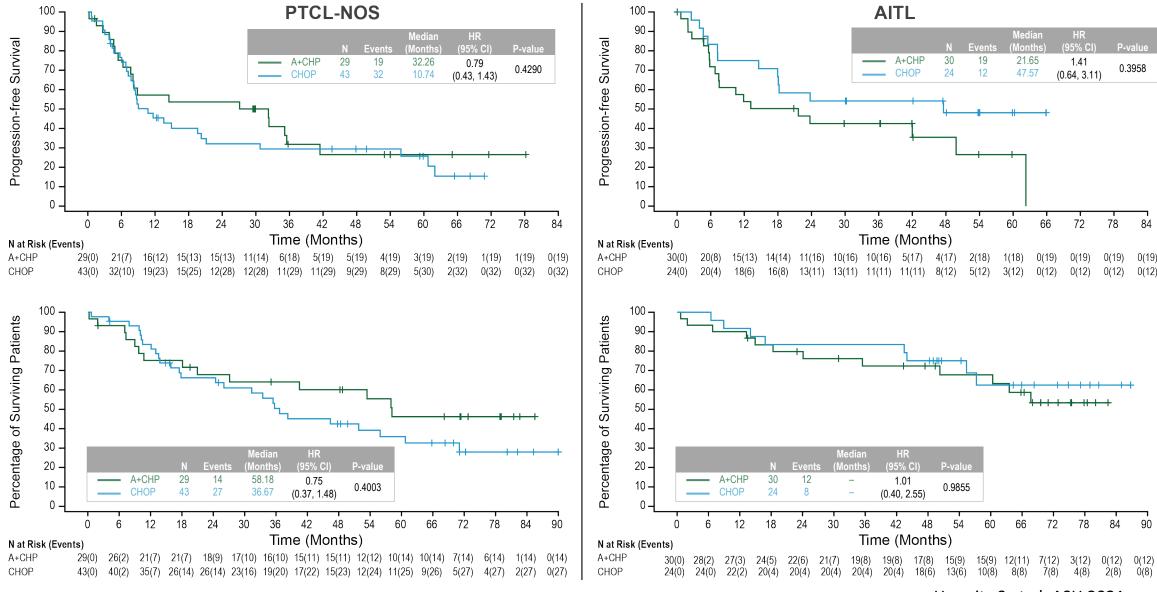
#### Echelon-2: Analysis by subtypes Estimated 5-year PFS and OS rates in prespecified subgroups

	Estimated 5-y	ear PFS rate	HR		Estimated 5-year OS rate		HR	
Subgroup	A+CHP	СНОР	HR (95% CI)	P-value	A+CHP	СНОР	(95% CI)	P-value
PTCL subtype								
PTCL-NOS, % (n)	26.5 (29)	25.7 (43)	0.79 (0.43, 1.43)	0.4	46.2 (29)	35.9 (43)	0.75 (0.37, 1.48)	0.4003
AITL, % (n)	26.6 (30)	48.1 (24)	1.41 (0.64, 3.11)	0.3958	67.8 (30)	62.5 (24)	1.01 (0.40, 2.55)	0.9855
sALCL								
Overall, % (n)	60.6 (162)	48.4 (154)	0.55 (0.39, 0.79)	0.0009	75.8 (162)	68.7 (154)	0.66 (0.43, 1.01)	0.0529
ALK+ % (n)	87 (49)	67 (49)	0.40 (0.17, 0.98)	0.0372	91.5 (26)	79.6 (27)	0.48 (0.16, 1.40)	0.1688
ALK– % (n)	49 (113)	39 (105)	0.58 (0.40, 0.86)	0.0054	68.7 (50)	63.3 (41)	0.71 (0.44, 1.12)	0.1373
sALCL, IPI Score								
0–1 <i>,</i> % (n)	59.5 (41)	47.6 (32)	0.42 (0.18, 0.94)	0.0301	87.0 (41)	86.2 (32)	0.73 (0.20, 2.73)	0.6411
2–3, % (n)	68.5 (95)	50.9 (100)	0.57 (0.35, 0.90)	0.0158	80.6 (95)	68.7 (100)	0.57 (0.32, 1.01)	0.0496
4–5 <i>,</i> % (n)	27.2 (26)	36.4 (22)	0.73 (0.35, 1.50)	0.3839	38.0 (26)	43.2 (22)	0.89 (0.42, 1.89)	0.7606

IPI, International Prognostic Index.

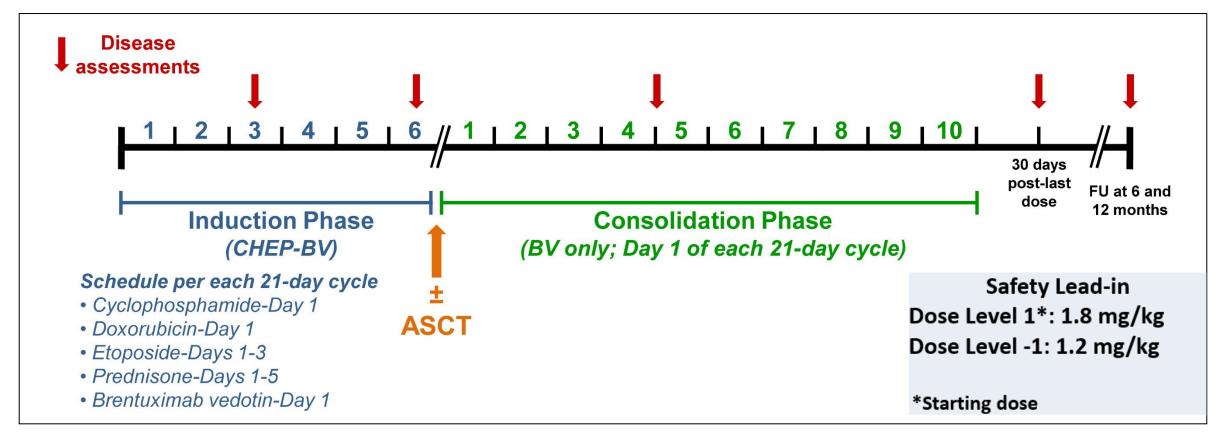
Horwitz S et al. ASH 2021

#### Summary of OS and PFS per Investigator (PTCL-NOS and AITL)



Horwitz S et al. ASH 2021.

# CHEP-BV Followed by BV Consolidation Study Schema



\*CD30-positivity ≥ 1% on tumor cells by IHC (local review) Response assessment by investigators: 2014 Lugano classification

# Most Common Adverse Events

#### **CHEP-BV**

Attributable AEs reported during Induction in 20%+ patients

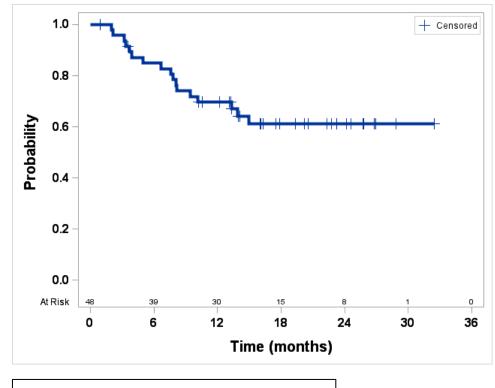
#### Fatigue Peripheral sensory neuropathy Nausea Neutrophil count decreased Anemia Fatigue Peripheral sensory neuropathy Alanine aminotransferase increased Lymphocyte count decreased Platelet count decreased Aspartate aminotransferase increased White blood cell decreased White blood cell decreased Neutrophil count decreased Anemia Vomiting Constipation Platelet count decreased Mucositis oral Gait disturbance Diarrhea Lymphocyte count decreased Dizziness Peripheral motor neuropathy Febrile neutropenia 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 0.0 1.0 Frequency Frequency AEGrade Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 4 AEGrade Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 4 \*\*5 deaths on study: 4 due to PD, 1 due to COVID-19 during C3 of CHEP-BV

#### **BV** consolidation

Attributable AEs reported during Consolidation in 15%+ patients

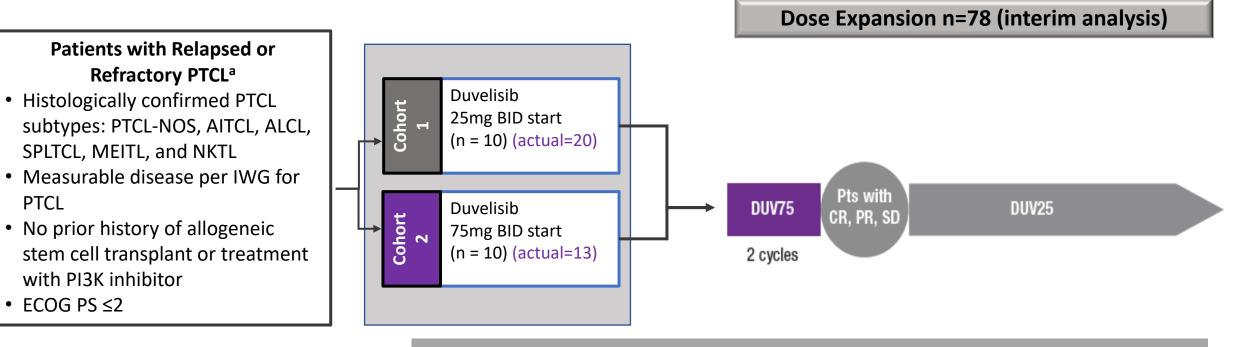
# End of CHEP-BV Response: PTCL Subtypes

Response	ALCL (n=16)	Non- ALCL (n=30)	AITL (n=17)	PTCL NOS (n=11)	PTCL TFH (n=2)
Overall response	15	27			
(ORR)	(94%)	(90%)	16 (94%)	9 (82%)	2 (100%)
Complete	15	22			
response (CR)	(94%)	(73%)	14 (82%)	6 (55%)	2 (100%)
Partial response					
(PR)	0	5	2	3	0
Stable disease					
(SD)	0	0	0	0	0
Progressive					
disease (PD)	1	3	1	2	0



Median follow-up 16.1 months 18-month PFS 61%

## PRIMO: Phase 2 Study of Duvelisib Monotherapy in R/R PTCL



#### Disease response assessed by PET at start of C2 and every 2 months following

#### Objectives

PTCL

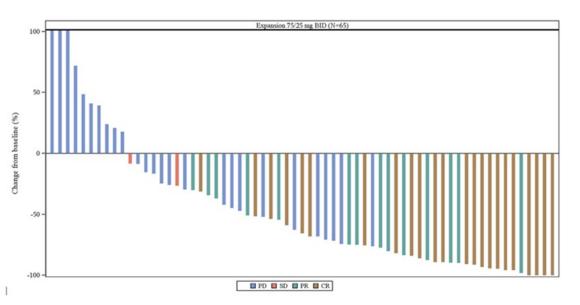
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Primary Objective	IRC assessed ORR
Secondary Endpoints	Safety, DOR, PFS, DCR (i.e., CR + PR + SD $\ge$ 8 weeks), OS
Exploratory Endpoints	PK/PD markers

<sup>a</sup> Received ≥ 2 cycles of 1 prior regimen administered with curative intent and failed to achieve PR or better after ≥ 2 cycles, or failed to achieve CR after ≥ 6 cycles, or progressed after initial response.

## **Dose Expansion: Results**

#### **Best percent change from baseline in target lesions** (n=65)\*



\*65 out of 78 subjects had both best overall response (CR, PR, SD, PD) and data available to compute percent change from baseline sum of target lesions

Number of patients dosed	78
Summary of responses, by IRC Number of Responders (Lugano Criteria), n (%)	39 (50)
CR PR	25 (32.1) 14 (17.9)
Duration of response in days	233
Median (95% CI) Range	(90, NC) (1+, 420+)
Number of patients discontinued from treatment, n (%)	64 (82.1)
Disease progression Death	34 (43.6) 4 (5.1)
Transplant	5 (6.4)
Adverse Event	14 (17.9)
Other	7 (8.9)
Median time to response, days (range)	53 (15,114)
Number of patients continued on treatment, n (%)	14 (18)
Minimum follow up, months	6

# Conclusions

## • cHL

Use of PD-1 inhibitors in the frontline setting appears very promising

- Ongoing US intergroup Phase 3 study evaluating BV or nivolumab in combination with AVD
- Multicenter trial of sequential pembrolizumab and AVD planned

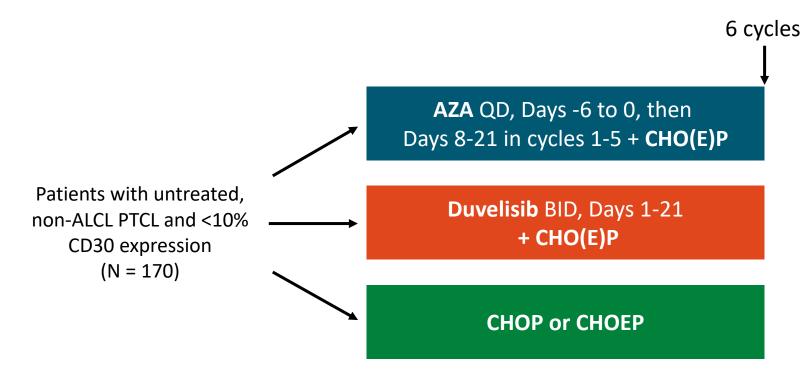
Novel combinations in the R/R setting very effective

## • PTCL

sALCL: BV + CHP has a PFS and OS benefit over CHOP

Alternative therapies for AITL/TFH-PTCL , PTCL-NOS, CD30- cases are needed

# Phase II A051902: Azacitidine + CHO(E)P vs Duvelisib + CHOEP vs CHOP or CHOEP in CD30- Untreated PTCL



- Primary endpoint: CR rate per PET/CT (goal: 25% difference)
- Secondary endpoints: safety/tolerability, ORR, DoR, PFS, EFS, OS, PROs

ClinicalTrials.gov. NCT04803201.