

Frontline approaches for previously untreated Hodgkin lymphoma

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Conflicts of Interest

- I have no conflicts of interest

Management challenges in HL

- Most patients will be cured.

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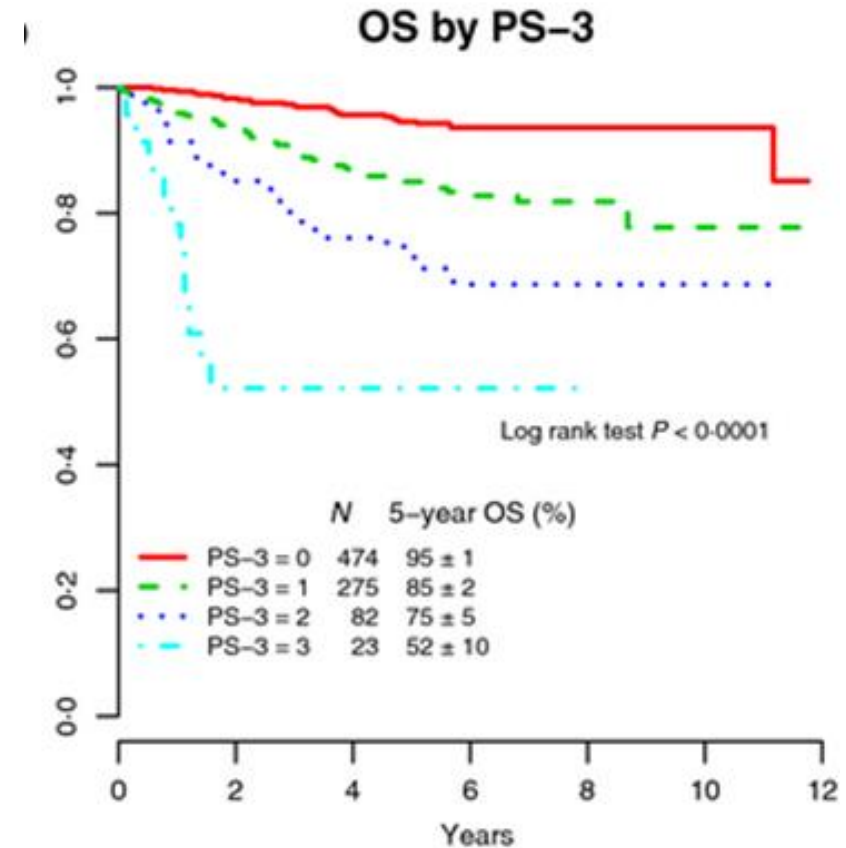
Management challenges in HL

- Most patients will be cured.
- Therapy is toxic.
- Ideal: precision approach
 - Limit therapy in patients with favorable disease
 - Escalate therapy only when necessary

Challenges to defining risk in advanced stage HL

- IPS 3, prognostic for FFP and OS:
 - Age
 - Stage
 - Hemoglobin

Only 3% of patients are in the high risk group for OS.



A-HIPI prediction model:

<https://holistic-calculator.web.app/>

- Multivariable clinical prediction model to predict progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in advanced stage HL.
- Includes novel nonlinear relationships between age and absolute lymphocyte count (as continuous variables) with patient outcomes.
- A-HIPI had superior discrimination for OS and enhanced calibration for PFS and OS compared with the historic International Prognostic Score.

ADVANCED STAGE HODGKIN LYMPHOMA INTERNATIONAL PROGNOSTIC INDEX (A-HIPI)

This model predicts 5-year progression-free survival and overall survival in adults (18 to 65 years of age) with newly diagnosed advanced stage Hodgkin Lymphoma (stage 2B, 3 and 4)

Age (years) Values from 18 to 65 allowed.

Gender:

Stage:

Any Bulk:

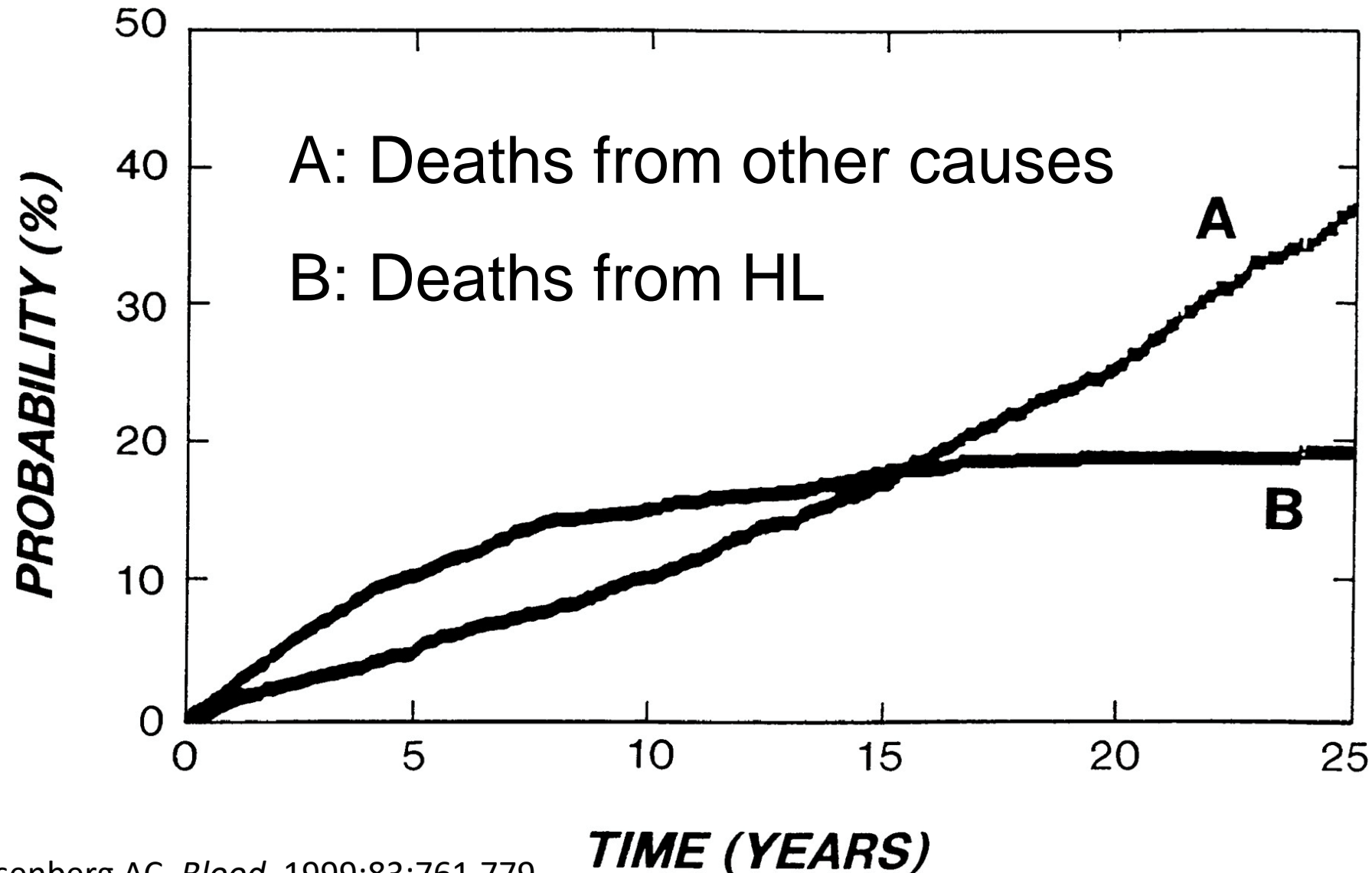
Lymphocyte count: $10^3/\mu\text{L}$ Values from 0.1 to 5 are allowed.

Progression Free Survival at 5 years
74.57%

Overall Survival at 5 years
93.91%

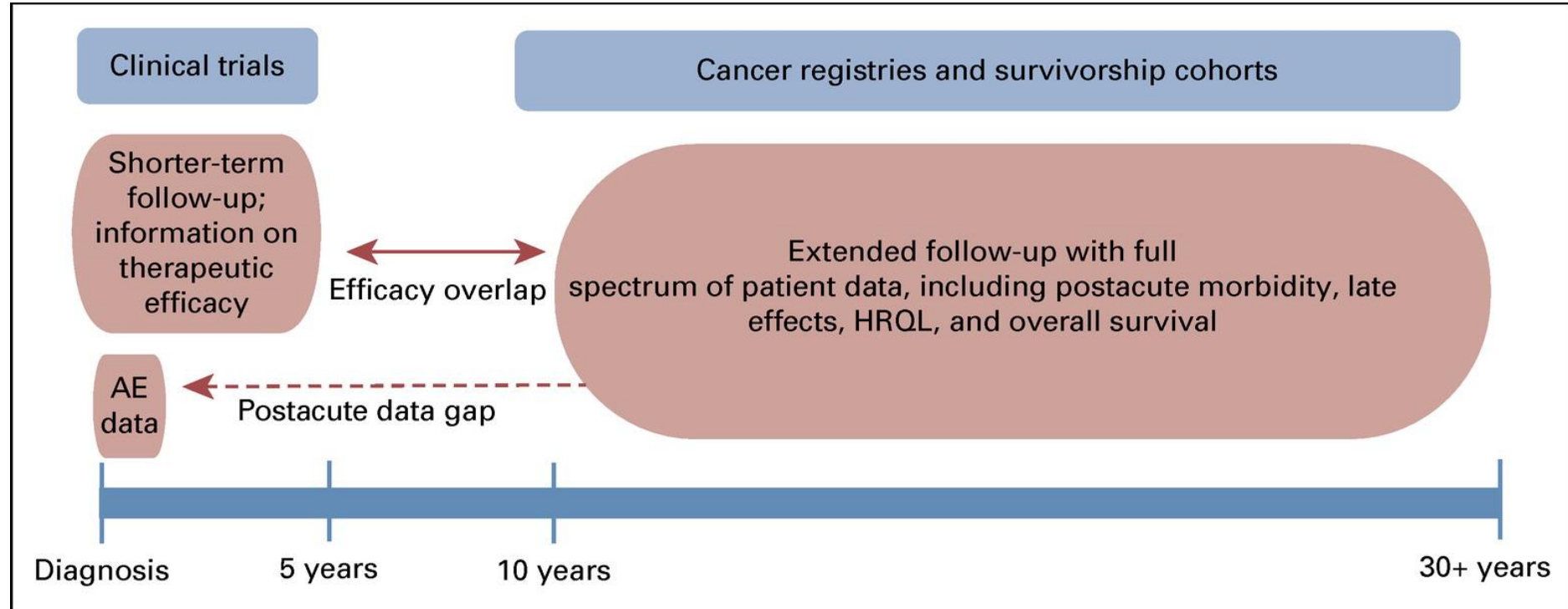


Late mortality after radiation therapy for HL



Aisenberg AC. *Blood*. 1999;83:761-779

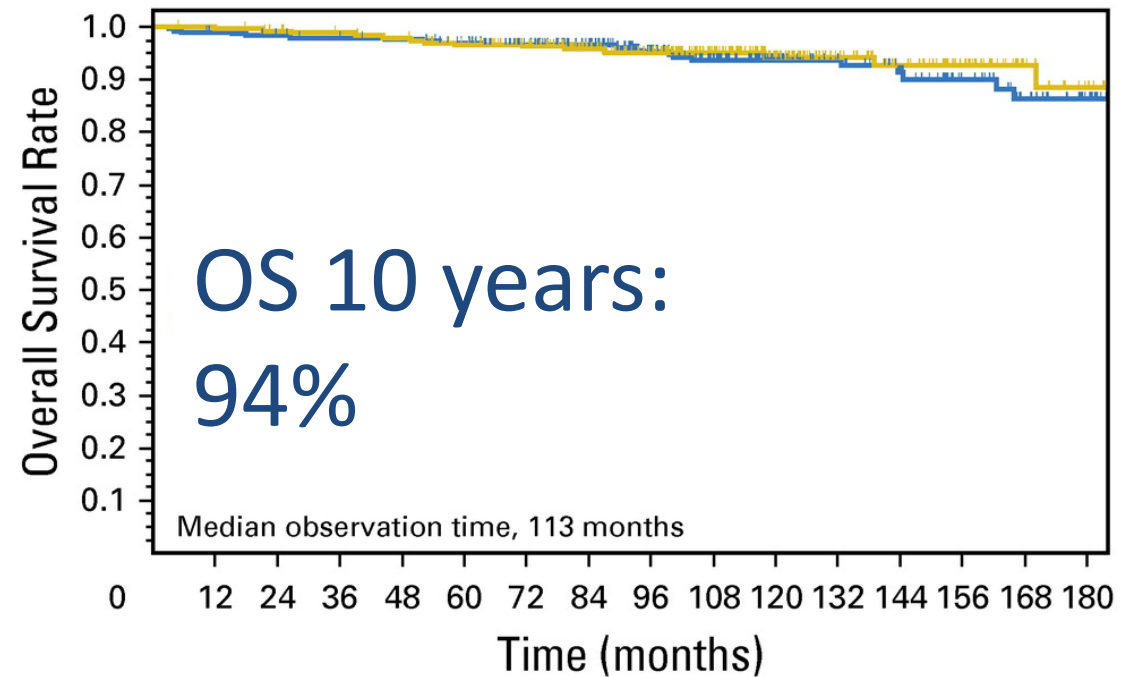
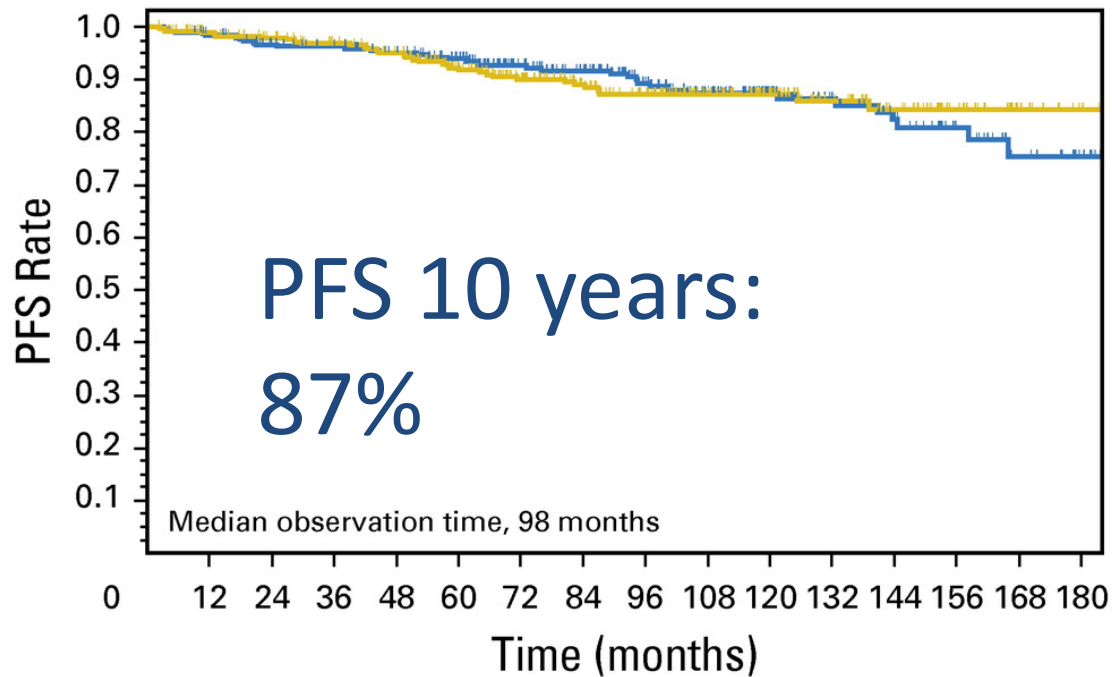
Challenges of studying HL: Need for long follow-up



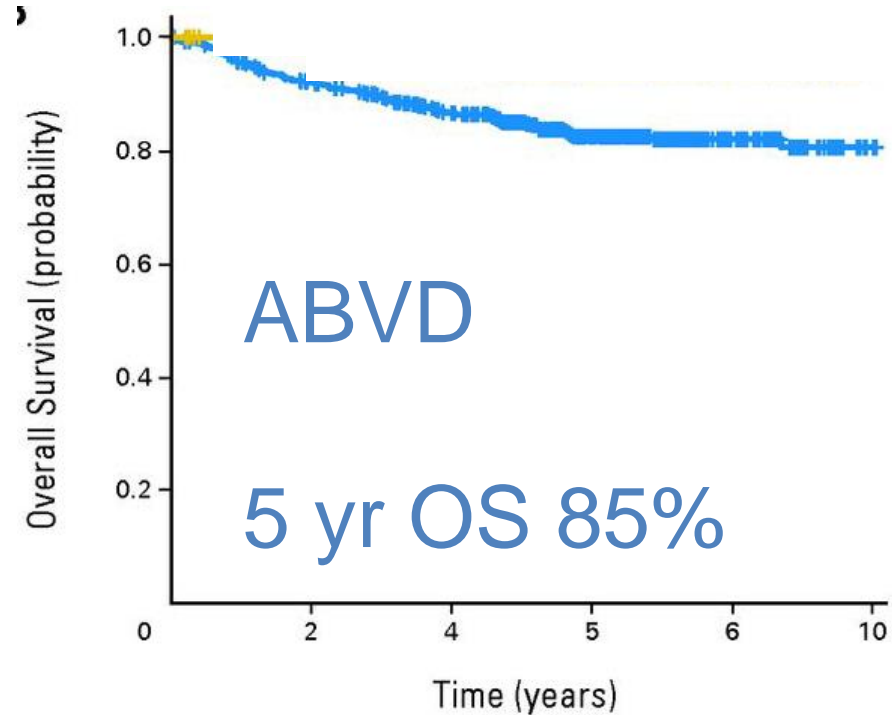
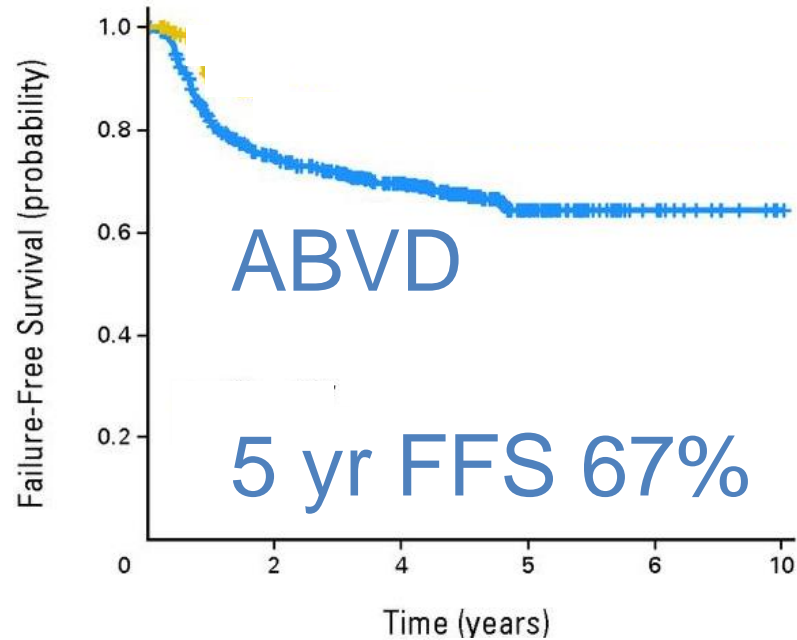
Baseline outcomes for patients with HL

Mature outcomes for early stage favorable HL

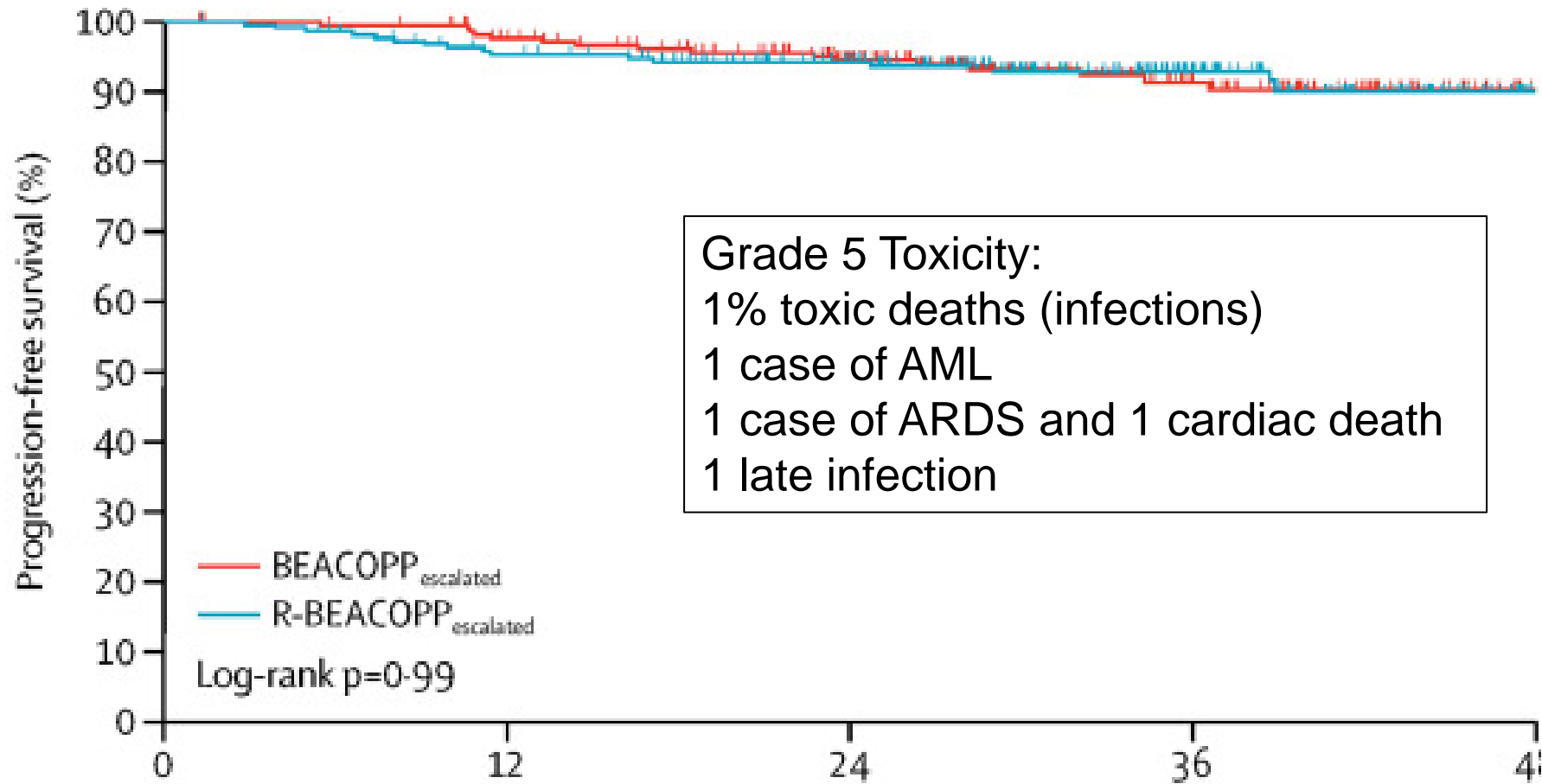
HD10: ABVD x 4 + 30 Gy vs. ABVD x 2 + 20 Gy



Mature outcomes for advanced HL

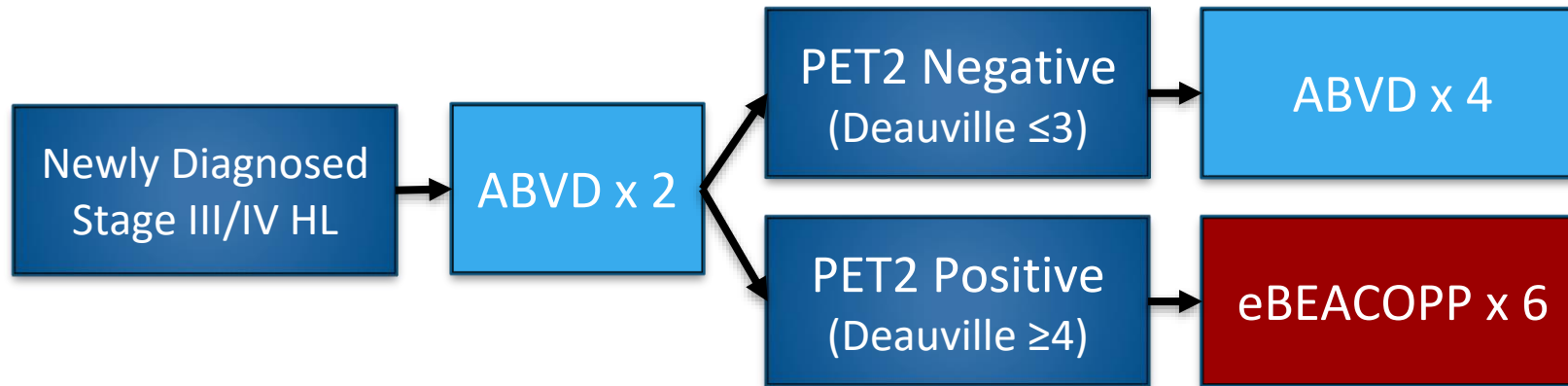


BEACOPP HD18 PFS



Improving outcomes with response adaptation

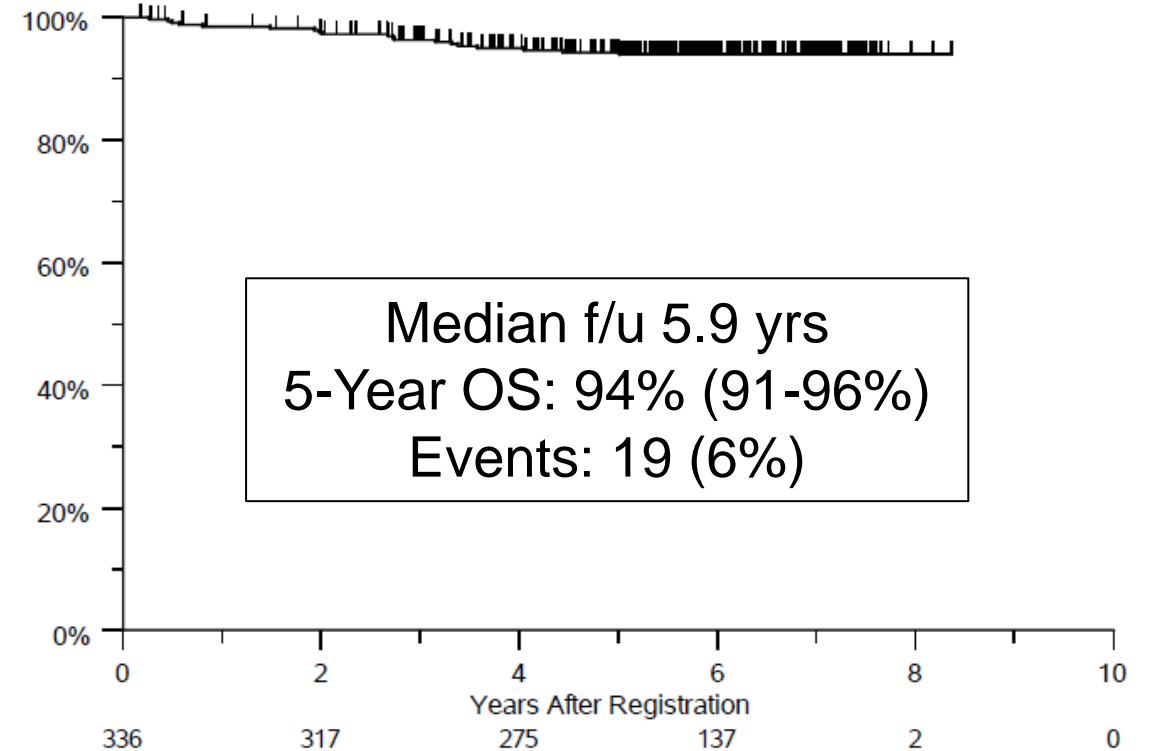
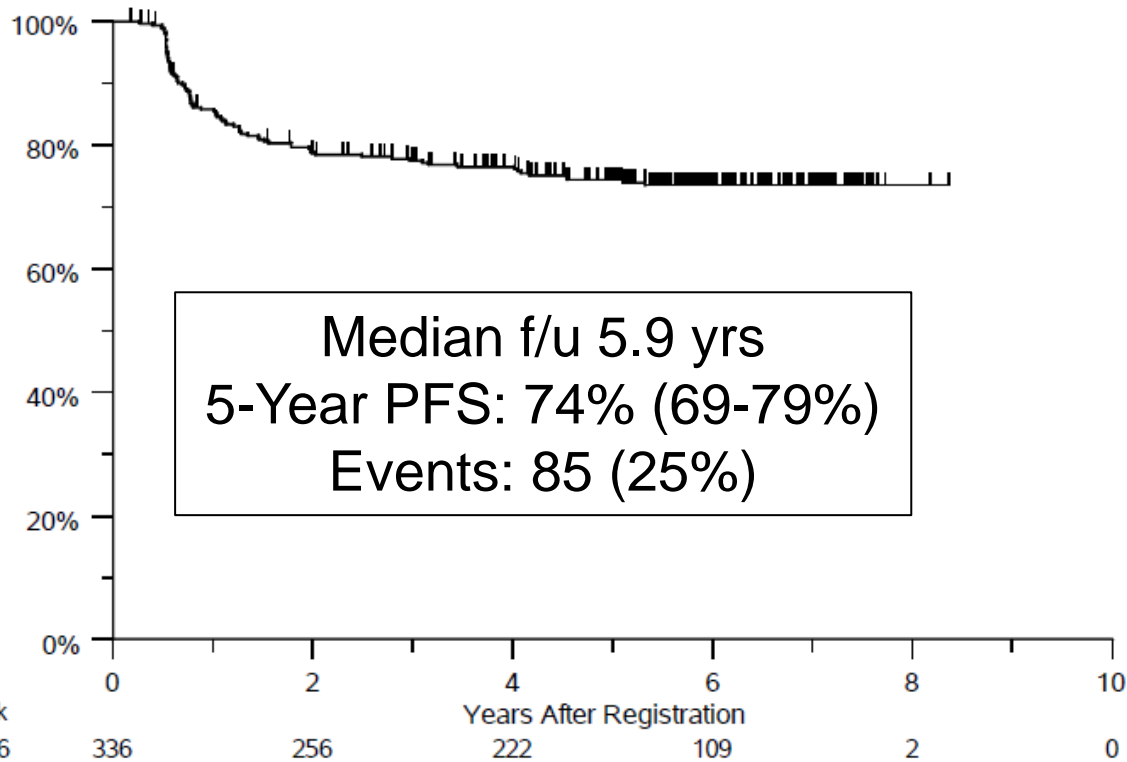
S0816 HL Treatment Schema



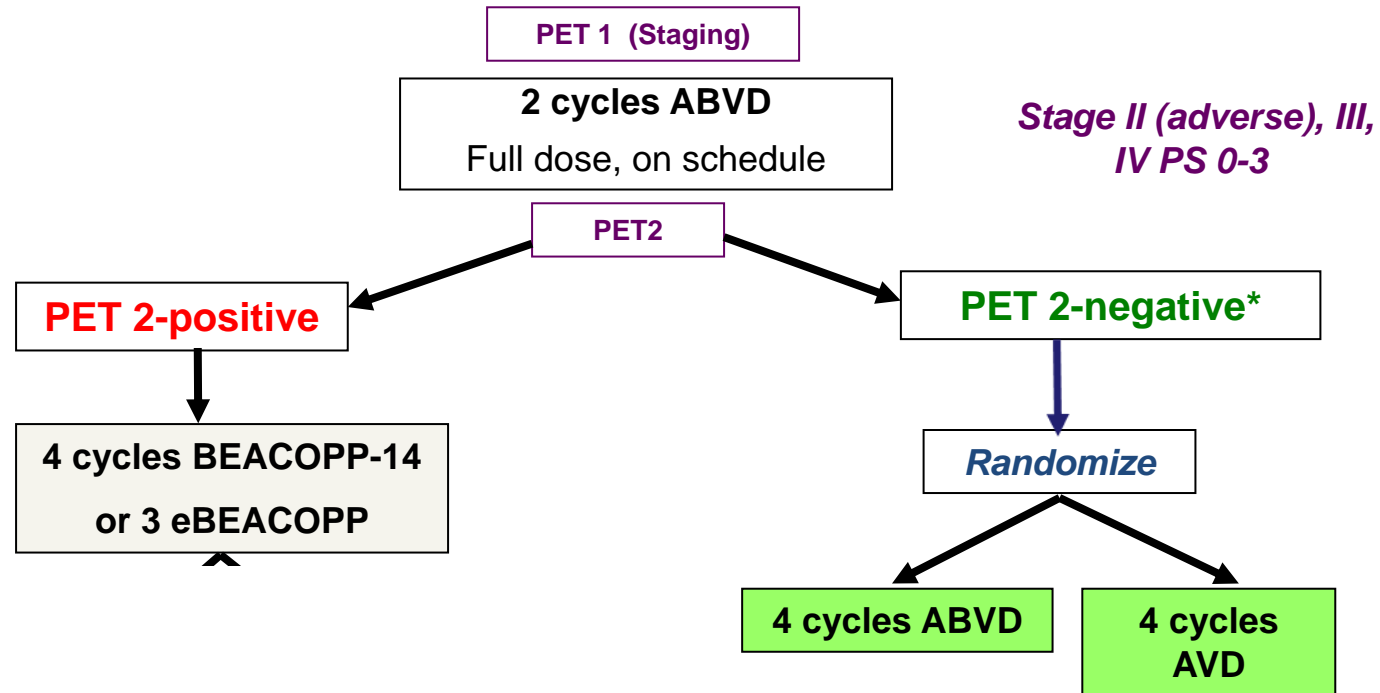
Primary endpoint: 2-year Progression-Free Survival (PFS)

- Overall Goal: Improve from 70% to 78%
- Goal for PET2 +: Improve from 30% to 48%

S0816 advanced stage HL Long-term follow-up: Limitations of a PET-adapted approach



RATHL study: PET adaptation for advanced stage HL



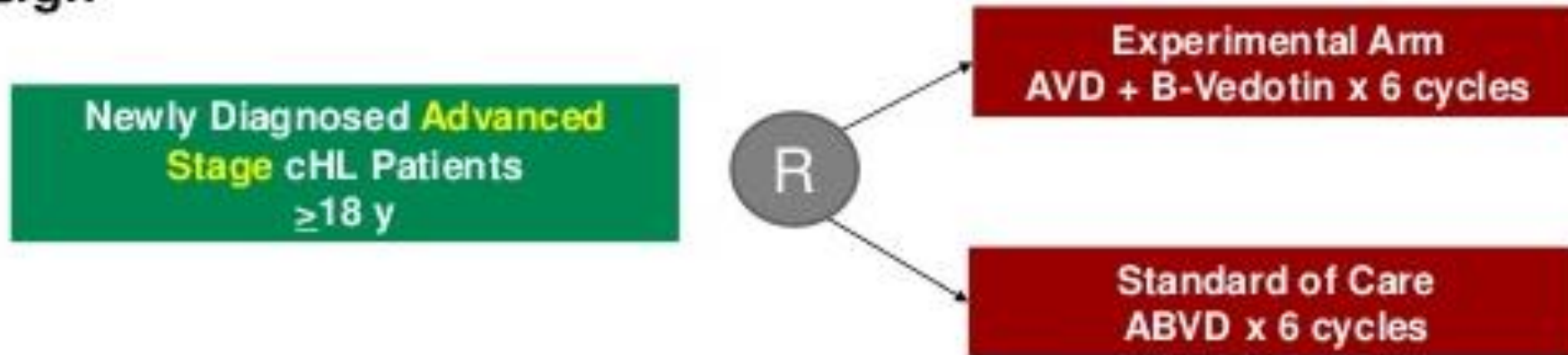
Summary: recent response-adapted trials in advanced stage HL

- RATHL: Eliminating bleomycin for PET-2 negative patients after ABVD is safe and does not impact efficacy.
- PET adaptation is not final answer for ABVD-treated patients, as 20% of patients treated with a PET-adapted approach still relapse; majority of whom are PET-2 negative.

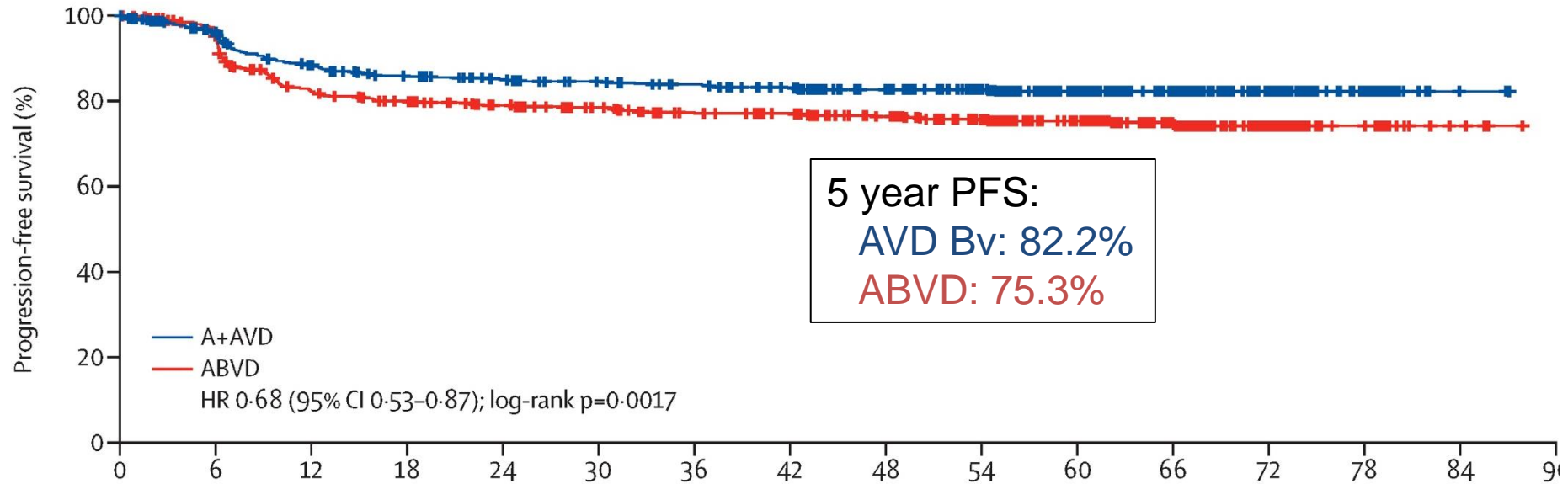
Improving outcomes with incorporation of novel agents

ECHELON-1 advanced HL: AVD-brentuximab versus ABVD

Design



Echelon-1: Long-term follow-up



Second cancers (n):

AVD Bv: 19

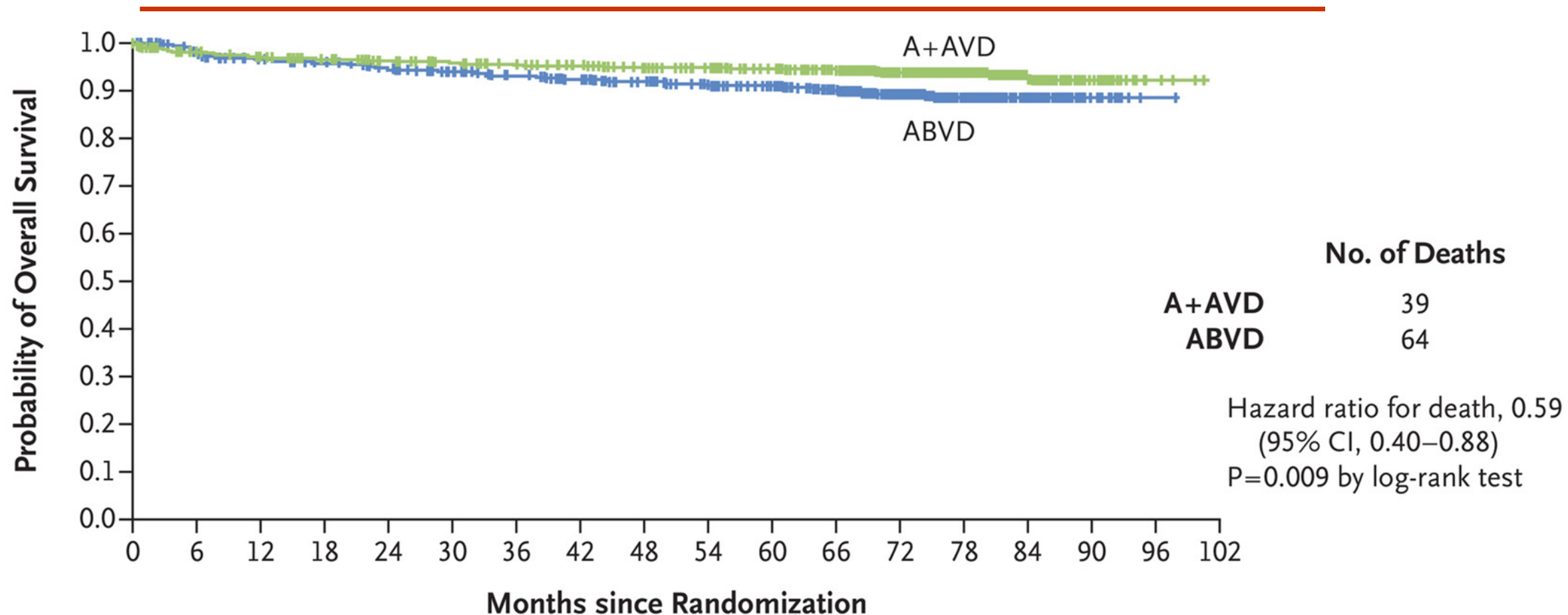
ABVD: 29

Pregnancies/partner pregnancies:

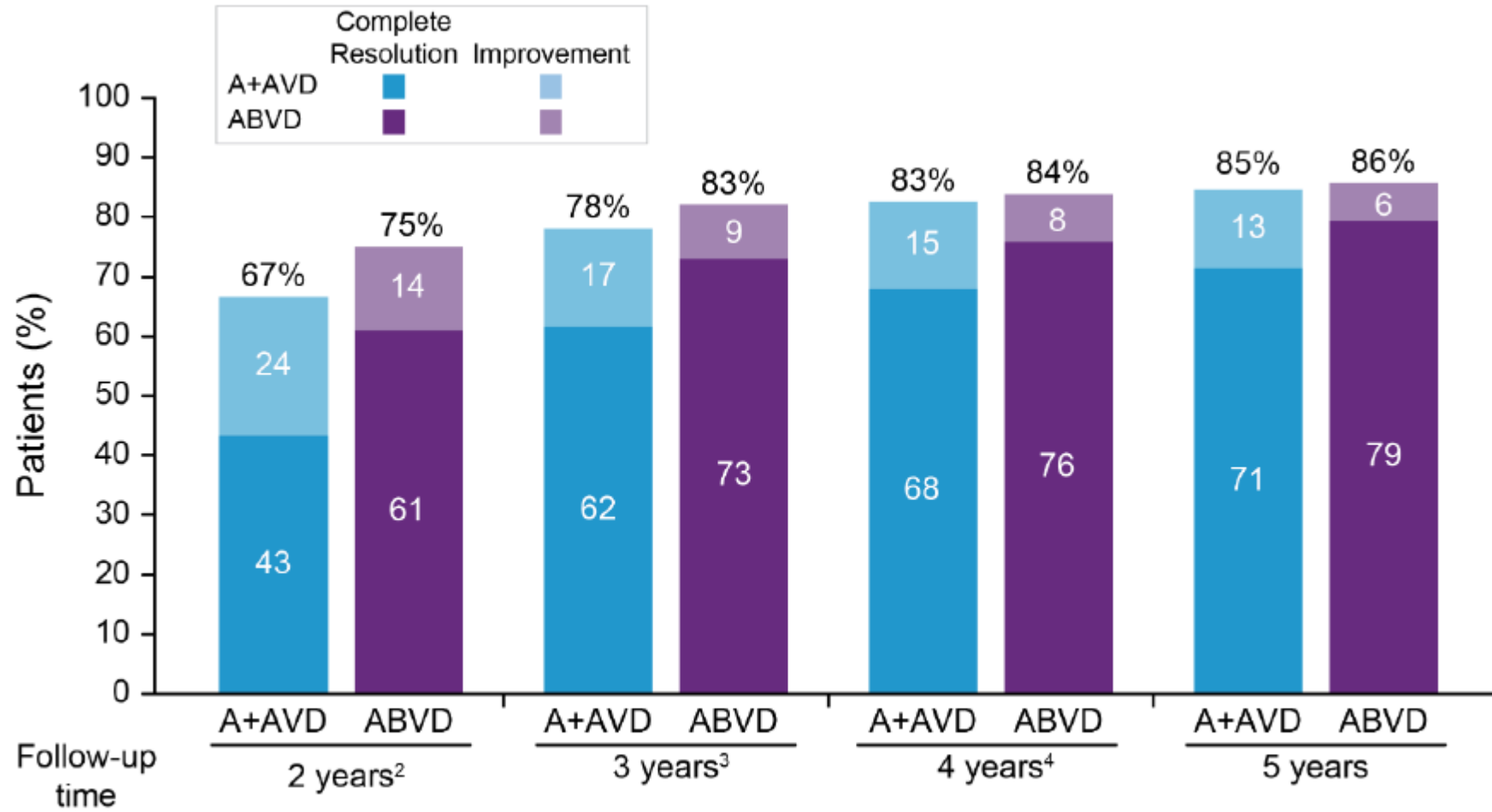
AVD BV: 44/31

ABVD: 26/30

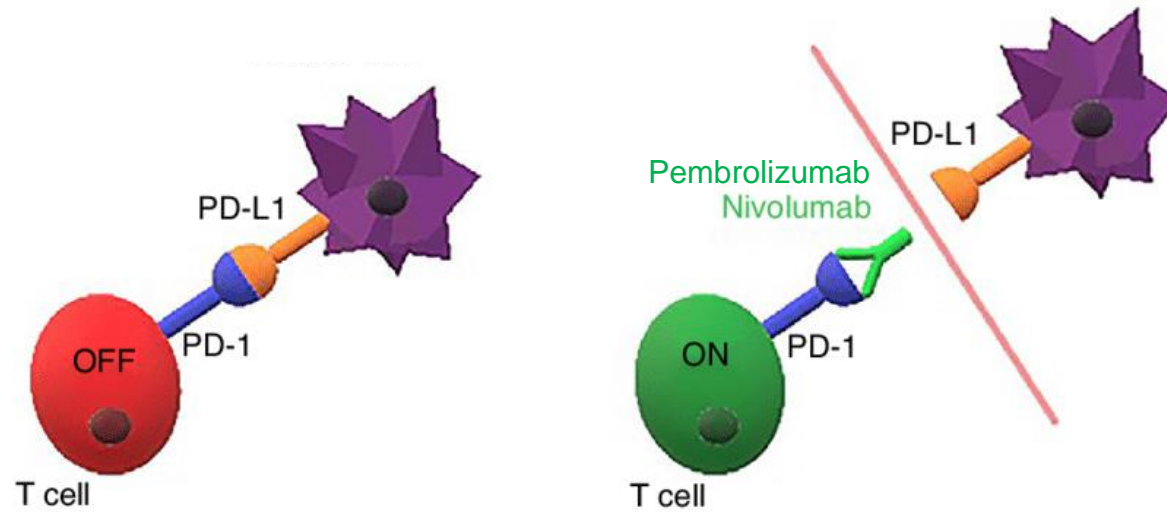
Echelon-1: Overall survival



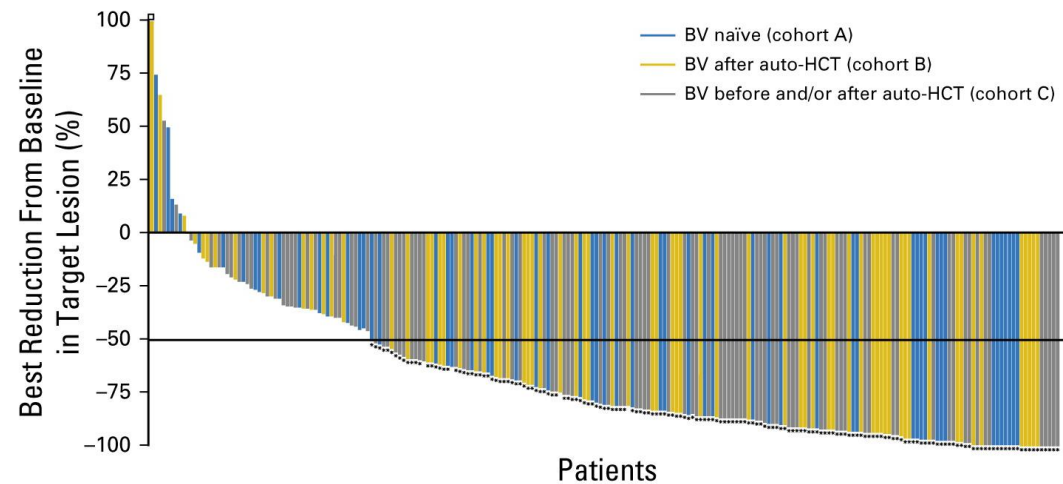
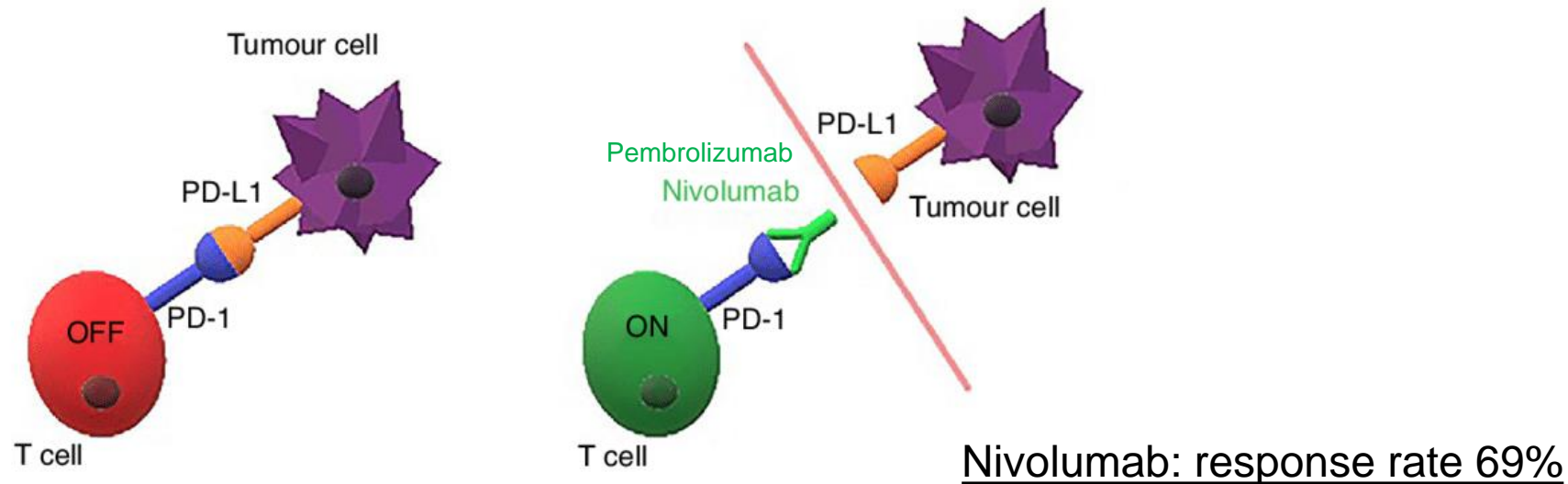
Echelon-1: Neuropathy



Checkpoint inhibition in HL



Checkpoint inhibition in HL

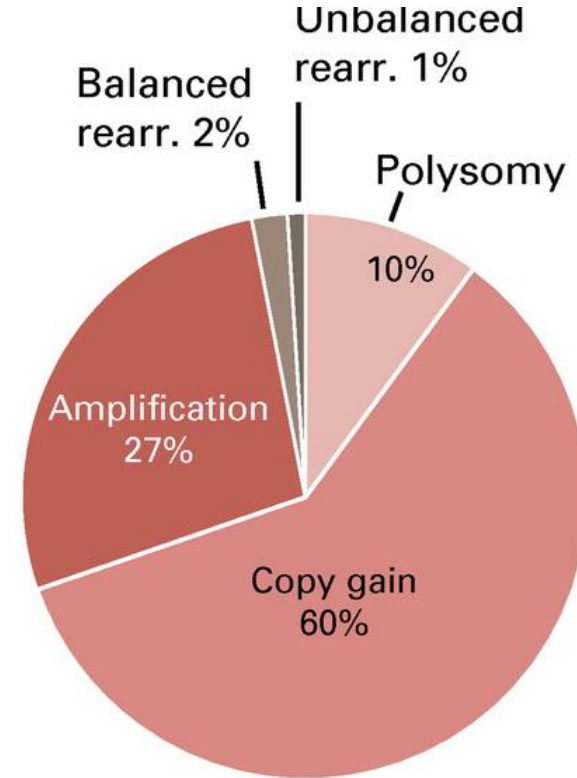


Armand et al., *JCO* 36:1428-39 2018

Why is HL so sensitive to PD1 inhibition?

Reed Sternberg cells exhibit frequent copy number alterations of 9p24.1 and the genes encoding the programmed death 1 (PD-1) receptor ligands, *PD-L1* and *PD-L2*.

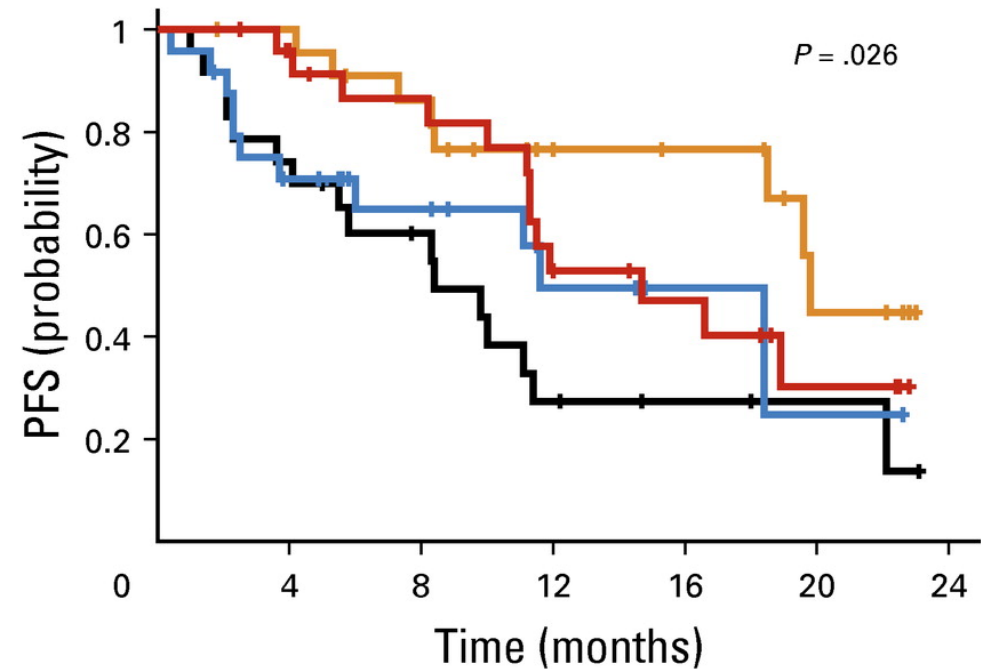
Highest single-agent response rates in any tumor type.

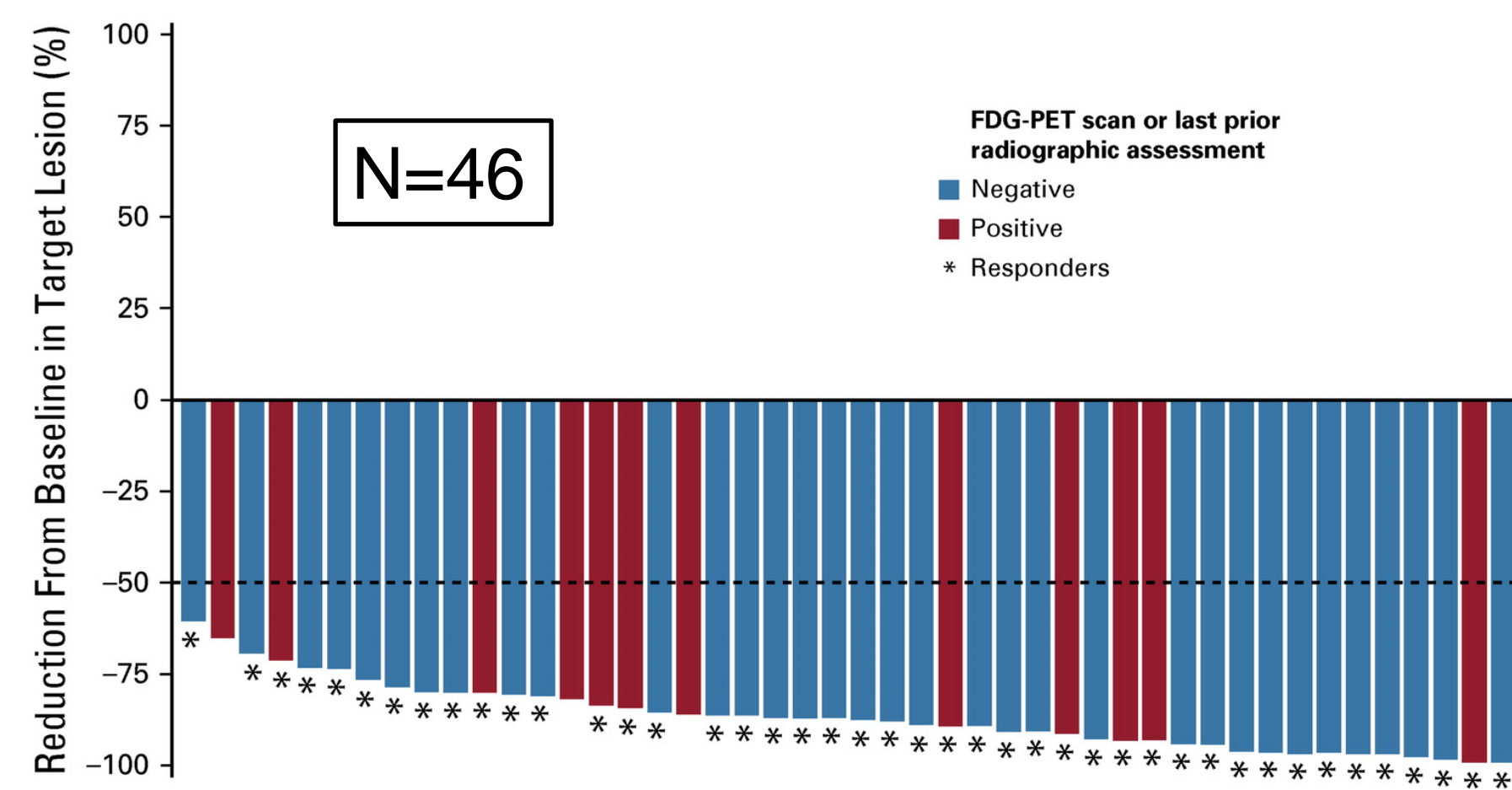


Why is HL so sensitive to PD1 inhibition?

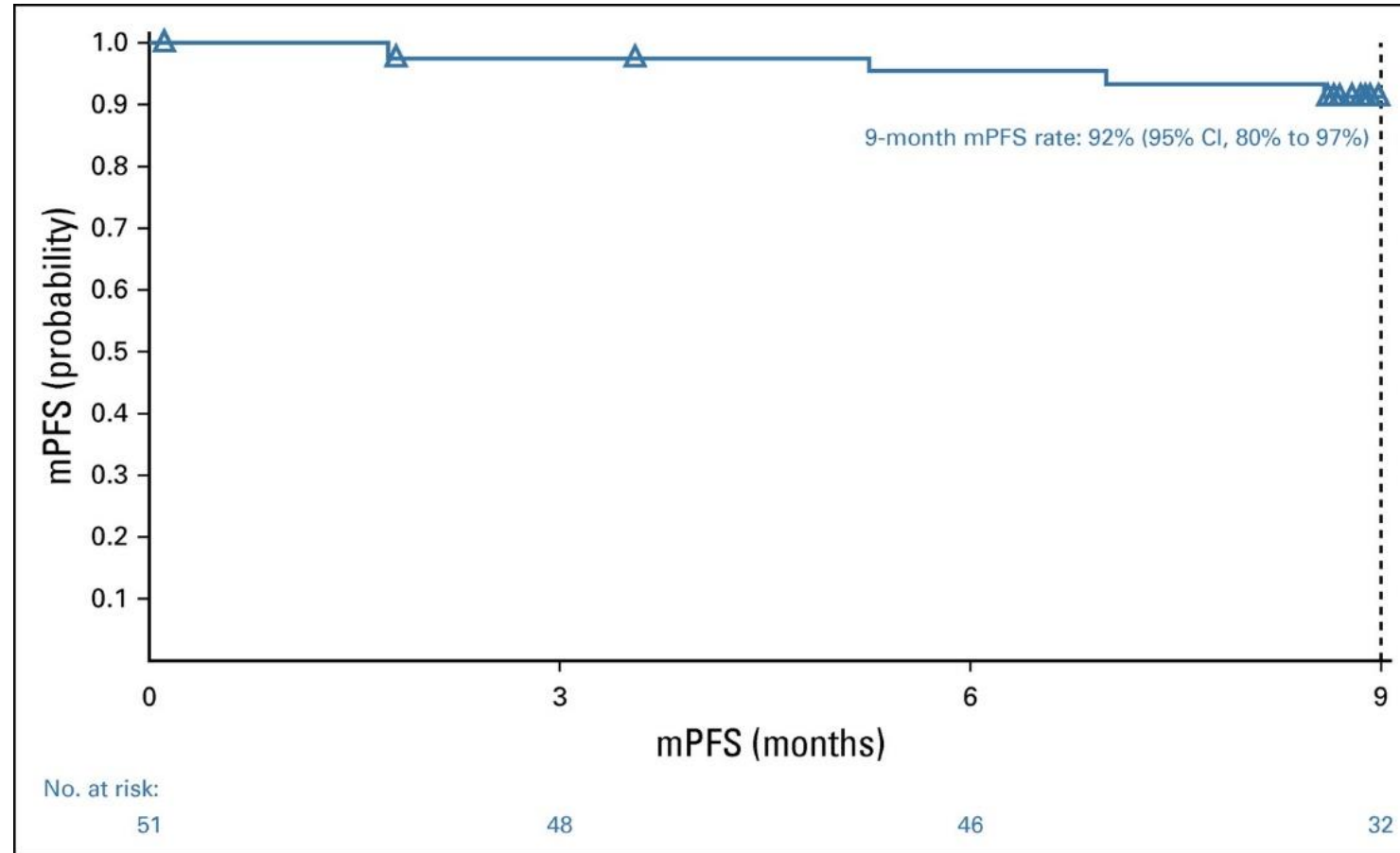
PFS according to PD-L1
H-score for malignant
cells, quartiles

9p24.1/*PD-L1*/*PD-L2* genetic alterations and PD-L1 expression may predict clinical outcome to checkpoint blockade therapy.





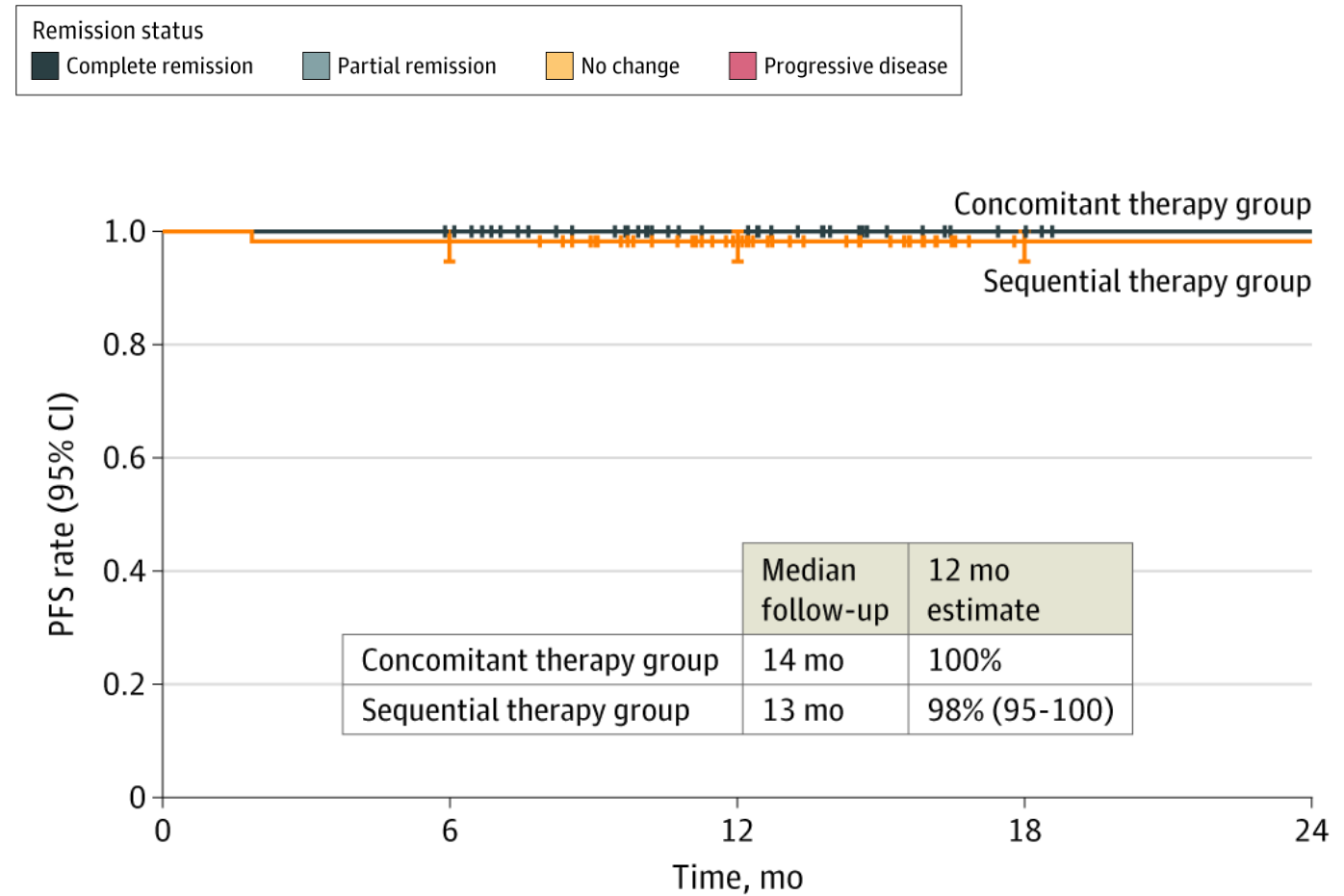
mPFS: AVD + Nivolumab



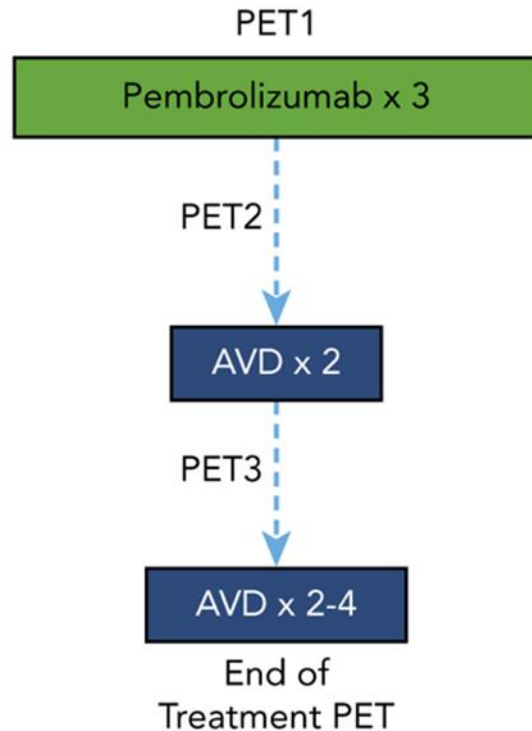
Checkmate 205: AVD + Nivolumab for advanced stage HL: Immune-related adverse events

Nonendocrine IMAEs		
Rash	3 (6)	0
Hepatitis*	2 (4)	2 (4)
ALT increased	2 (4)	2 (4)
AST increased	1 (2)	1 (2)
Infusion-related reaction	1 (2)	0
Endocrine IMAEs		
Hypothyroidism/thyroiditis	9 (18)	0
Hyperthyroidism	4 (8)	0

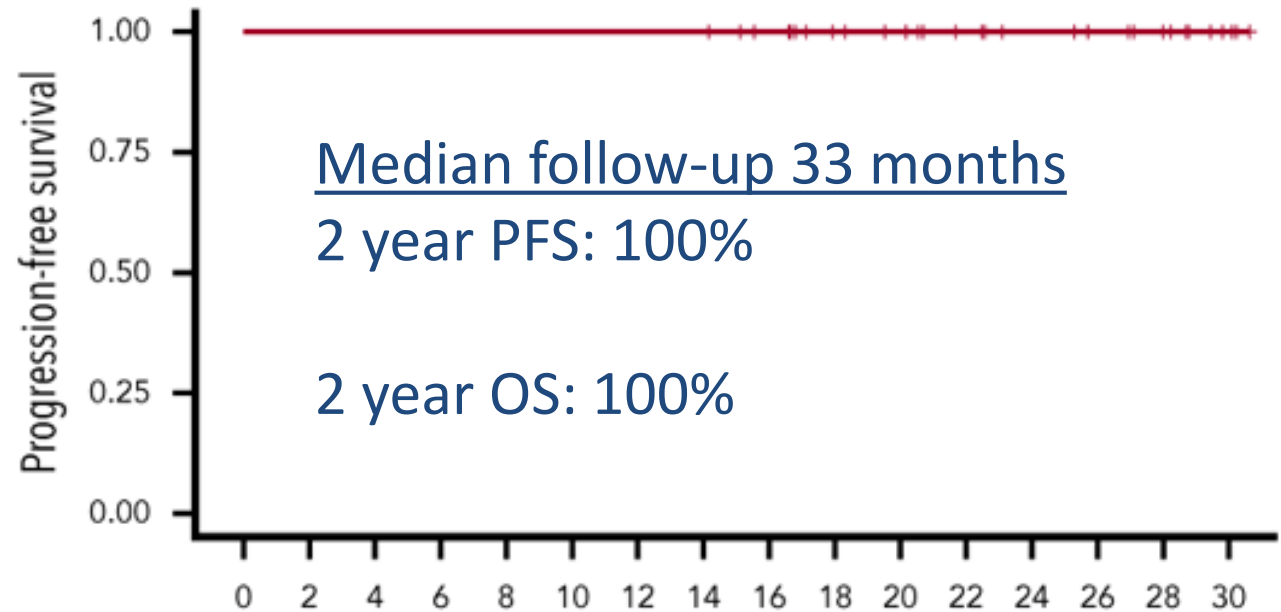
AVD-Nivolumab in Early Stage Unfavorable HL



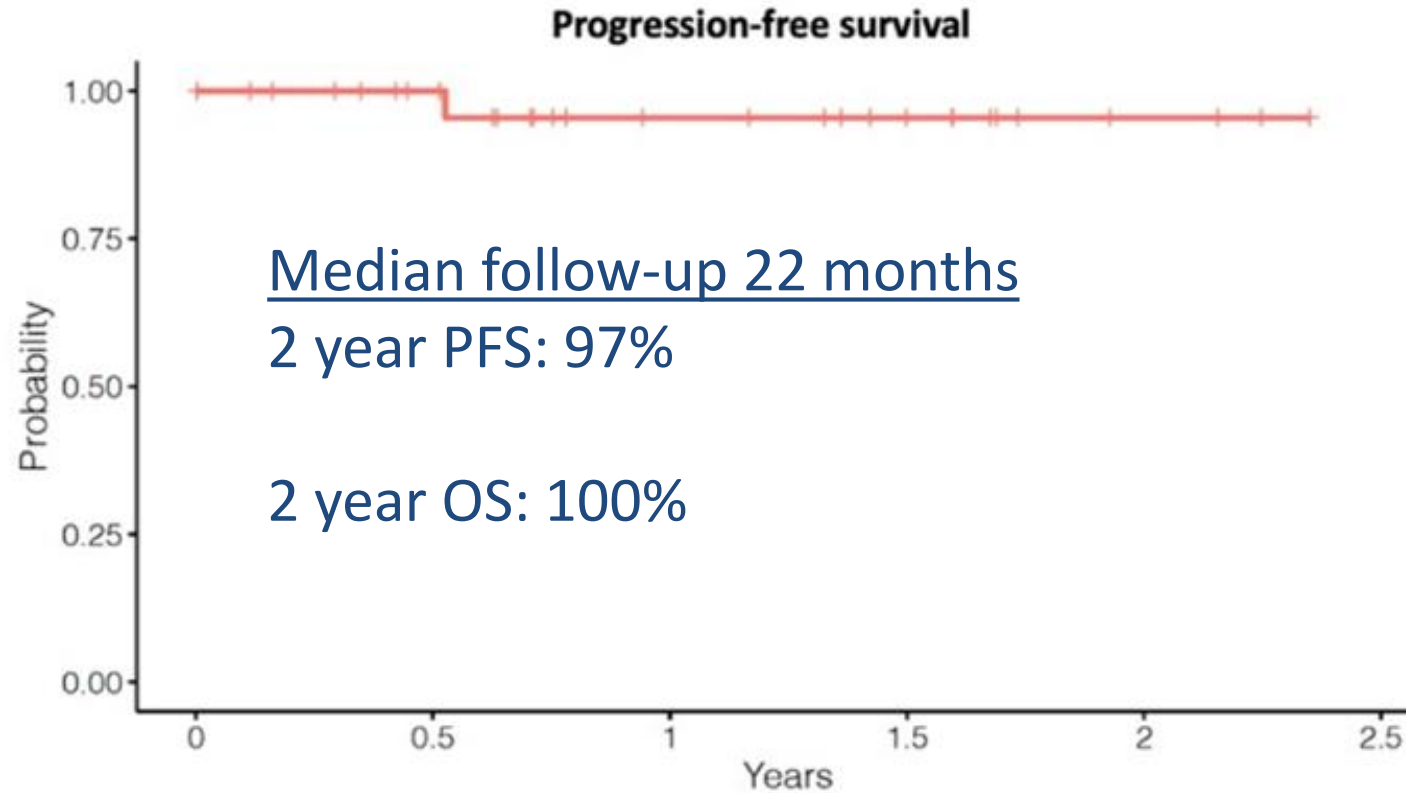
AVD-Pembrolizumab in early and advanced HL



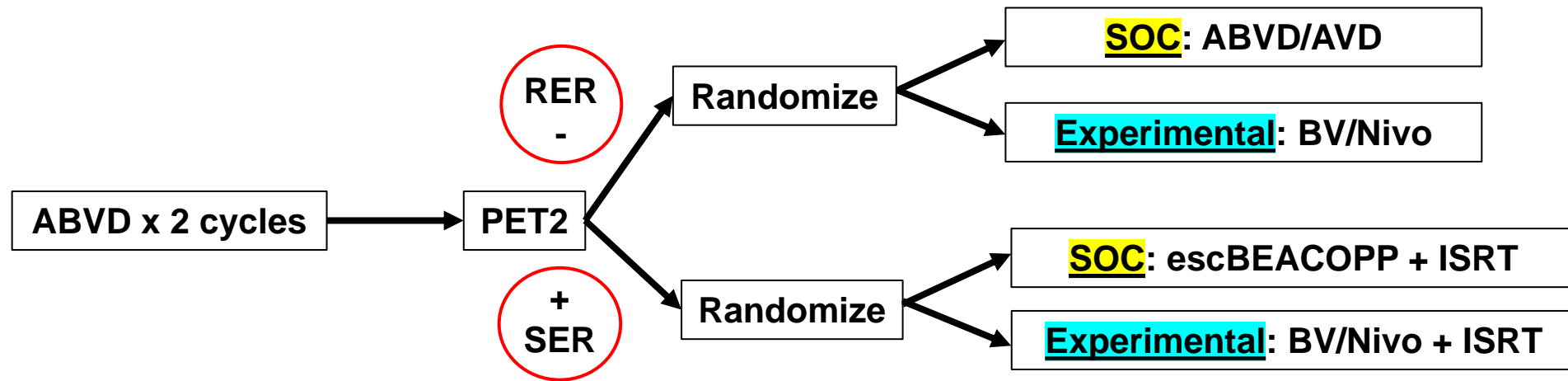
Follow up every 3 months
x 2 years



AVD-Pembrolizumab for early and advanced HL (N=30)

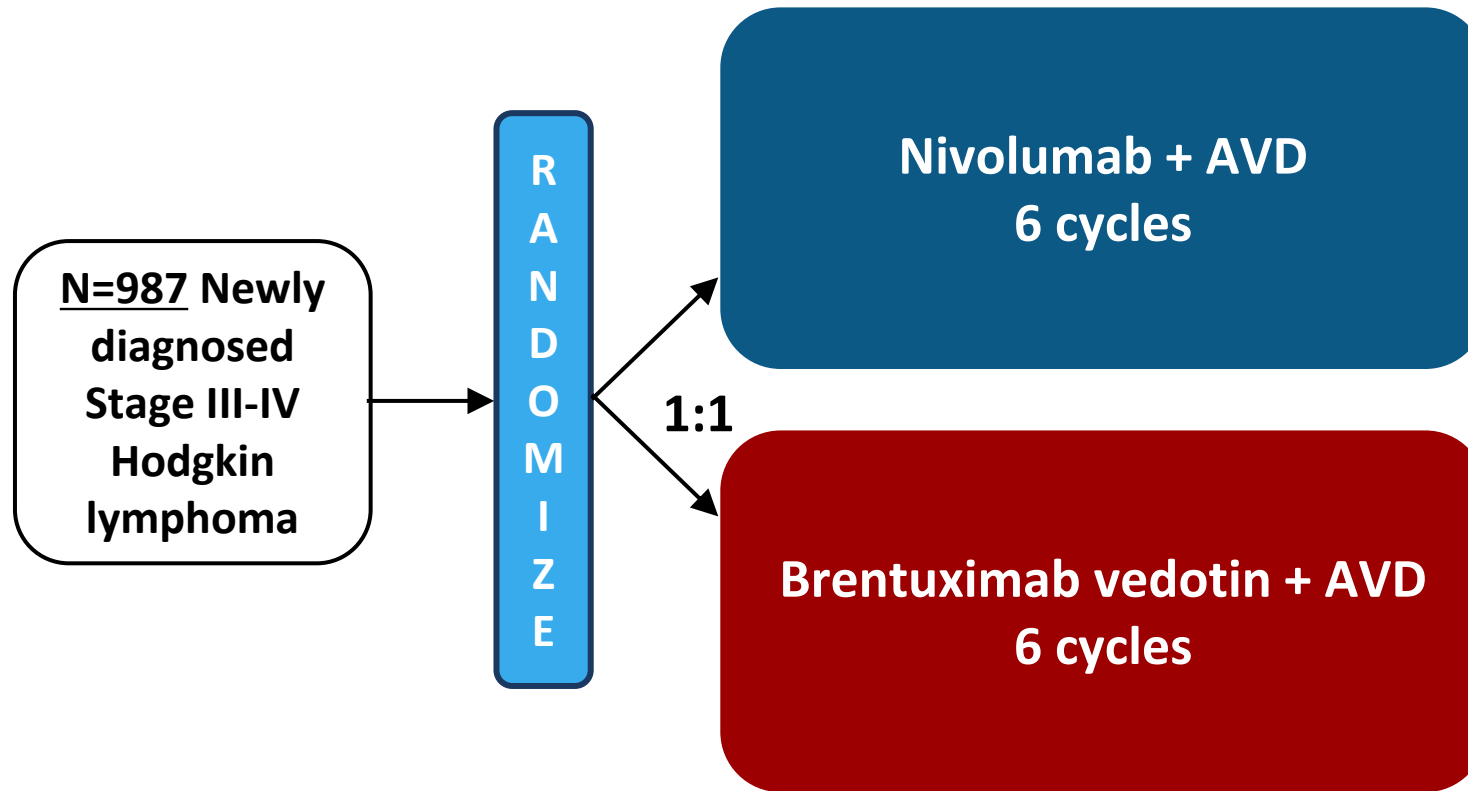


AHOD2131: Response-adapted therapy for early stage HL



RER: Rapid Early Responders
SER: Slow Early Responders

North American Study: S1826



S1826 Leadership



Alex Herrera
SWOG



Andrew Evens
ECOG-Acrin



Sarah Rutherford
Alliance



Sharon Castellino
COG



Kelly Davidson
CCTG

S1826: Progress

March 2023:

- Second interim analysis by DMSC
- **Recommendation: primary endpoint met; immediate reporting of results**
- ASCO and Lugano presentations

Conclusions: Hodgkin lymphoma

- Most patients are cured; burden of late effects mandates precision approach which has remained elusive.
- Early incorporation of checkpoint blockade exciting direction:
 - Underlying genetic rationale
 - Impact on microenvironment
 - Predictive biomarkers
- Early stage studies: continued refinement to safely eliminate radiation therapy
- Current S1826 trial may define a new standard of care for most adolescent and adult patients with advanced stage disease.

HERE RESTS THE BODY
OF
THOMAS HODGKIN M. D.
OF BEDFORD SQUARE,
LONDON
A MAN DISTINGUISHED
ALIKE
FOR SCIENTIFIC
ATTAINMENTS
MEDICAL SKILL
AND SELF SACRIFICING
PHILANTHROPY
HE DIED AT JAFFA
THE 4TH OF APRIL 1866
IN THE 68th YEAR OF HIS
AGE



Thomas Hodgkin grave
Jaffa, Israel 2011