New Biological Insights and Recent Therapeutic Advances in the Management of Acute and Chronic Leukemias and Myelodysplastic Syndromes A Clinical Investigator Think Tank

CME Information

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity is intended for medical oncologists, hematologyoncology fellows and other healthcare providers involved in the treatment of hematologic cancers.

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Hematologic cancers include the lymphomas, the leukemias, multiple myeloma and other related disorders (eg, myelodysplastic syndromes [MDS], myeloproliferative diseases) stemming from lymphoid and myeloid progenitor cell lines. Taken together, it is estimated that approximately 162,020 new lymphoid, myeloid and leukemic cancer cases will be identified in the United States in the year 2015 and 56,630 individuals will die from these diseases. Importantly, more than 60 drug products are currently labeled for use in the management of hematologic cancers, and although this extensive list of available treatment options is reassuring for patients and oncology healthcare professionals, it poses a challenge to the practicing clinician who must maintain up-todate knowledge of appropriate clinical management strategies across a vast spectrum of liquid and solid tumors.

By reviewing the available clinical trial data and relevant case scenarios, this initiative will provide insight into the gaps in medical knowledge and illuminate treatment ambiguities pertinent to the management of acute and chronic leukemias and MDS. To address these issues, this CME program brings together leading clinical investigators to provide biological insights into the recent therapeutic advances in the management of these cancers.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

 Appraise recent data on therapeutic advances and changing practice standards in the management of select acute and chronic leukemias and MDS, and refine or validate existing treatment algorithms based on discussion of this information.

- Appreciate the FDA approvals of novel targeted agents indicated for the treatment of newly diagnosed and relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia, and discern how these treatments can be appropriately integrated into clinical practice.
- Recognize evidence-based therapeutic options for patients with progressive chronic myeloid leukemia.
- Review existing and evolving clinical trial data to recommend safe therapeutic alternatives for patients with acute myeloid leukemia, including acute promyelocytic leukemia, and increase knowledge regarding investigational options designed for patients who are not candidates for intensive therapy.
- Apply the results of emerging clinical research to optimize treatment for young adult and adult patients with newly diagnosed and recurrent acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
- Counsel patients with MDS about supportive and systemic treatment options to manage disease-related cytopenias and minimize leukemic progression.

ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

Research To Practice is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

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HOW TO USE THIS CME ACTIVITY

This CME activity consists of a video component. To receive credit, the participant should watch the video, complete the Post-test with a score of 75% or better and fill out the Educational Assessment and Credit Form located at ResearchToPractice.com/LeukemiaTT115/Video/CME.

CONTENT VALIDATION AND DISCLOSURES

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FACULTY — The following faculty (and their spouses/partners) reported real or apparent conflicts of interest, which have been resolved through a conflict of interest resolution process:

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No real or apparent conflicts of interest to disclose.

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Hardware/Software Requirements:

A high-speed Internet connection A monitor set to 1280 x 1024 pixels or more Internet Explorer 7 or later, Firefox 3.0 or later, Chrome, Safari 3.0 or later Adobe Flash Player 10.2 plug-in or later Adobe Acrobat Reader (Optional) Sound card and speakers for audio **Last review date:** August 2015

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Expiration date: August 2016

Select Publications

Aldoss I et al. The toxicity profile of repeated doses of peg-asparaginase incorporated into a pediatric-type regimen for adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Eur J Haematol* 2015;[Epub ahead of print].

Bigliardi S et al. Safety profile of Erwinia asparaginase treatment in adults with newly diagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukemia: A retrospective monocenter study. *Leuk Lymphoma* 2014;[Epub ahead of print].

Cortes J et al. Final study results of the phase 3 dasatinib versus imatinib in newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase trial (DASISION, CA180-056). *Proc ASH* 2014;Abstract 152.

Cortes JE et al. Final analysis of the efficacy and safety of omacetaxine mepesuccinate in patients with chronic- or accelerated-phase chronic myeloid leukemia: Results with 24 months of follow-up. *Cancer* 2015;121(10):1637-44.

DeAngelo DJ et al. Long-term outcome of a pediatric-inspired regimen used for adults aged 18-50 years with newly diagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Leukemia* 2014;29(3):526-34.

Döhner H et al. Randomized, phase 2 trial of low-dose cytarabine with or without volasertib in AML patients not suitable for induction therapy. *Blood* 2014;124(9):1426-33.

Flinn I et al. Preliminary results of a Phase 1b study (GP28331) combining GDC-0199 (ABT-199) and obinutuzumab in patients with relapsed/refractory or previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 4687.

Freeman C et al. Risk factors associated with the development of infusion-related reactions in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia treated with anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies: Analysis of the CLL11 study dataset. *Proc ASH* 2014;Abstract 3339.

Goede V et al. **Obinutuzumab as frontline treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia: Updated results of the CLL11 study.** *Leukemia* 2015;29(7):1602-4.

Goede V et al. **Obinutuzumab plus chlorambucil in patients with CLL and coexisting conditions.** *N Engl J Med* 2014;370(12):1101-10.

Goede V et al. Salvage therapy with obinutuzumab (GA101) plus chlorambucil (Clb) after treatment failure of Clb alone in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia and comorbidities: Results of the CLL11 study. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 3327.

Greil R et al. Rituximab maintenance after chemoimmunotherapy induction in 1st and 2nd line improves progression free survival: Planned interim analysis of the international randomized AGMTCLL8/a Mabtenance trial. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 20.

Grupp SA et al. T cells engineered with a chimeric antigen receptor targeting CD19 (CTL019) have long term persistence and induce durable remissions in children with relapsed, refractory ALL. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 380.

Mahon FX et al. Interim analysis of a pan European stop tyrosine kinase inhibitor trial in chronic myeloid leukemia: The EURO-SKI study. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 151.

O'Brien S et al. Efficacy and safety of ibrutinib in patients with relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia or small lymphocytic leukemia with 17p deletion: Results from the phase II RESONATE™-17 trial. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 327.

O'Brien SG et al. Spirit 2: An NCRI randomised study comparing dasatinib with imatinib in patients with newly diagnosed CML. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 517.

Park JH et al. CD19-targeted 19-28z CAR modified autologous T cells induce high rates of complete remission and durable responses in adult patients with relapsed, refractory B-cell ALL. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 382.

Platzbecker U et al. Improved outcome with ATRA-arsenic trioxide compared to ATRA-chemotherapy in non-high risk acute promyelocytic leukemia — Updated results of the Italian-German APL0406 trial on the extended final series. *Proc ASH* 2014;Abstract 12.

Rea D et al. Dasatinib or nilotinib discontinuation in chronic phase-chronic myeloid leukemia patients with durably undetectable BCRABL transcripts: Interim analysis of the STOP 2G-TKI study with a minimum follow-up of 12 months — On behalf of the French CML Group Filmc. *Proc ASH* 2014;Abstract 811.

Roberts A et al. Determination of recommended Phase 2 dose of ABT-199 (GDC-0199) combined with rituximab in patients with relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 325.

Röllig C et al. Sorafenib versus placebo in addition to standard therapy in younger patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia: Results from 267 patients treated in the randomized placebo-controlled SAL-Soraml trial. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 6.

Select Publications

Rousselot P et al. Loss of major molecular response as a trigger for restarting tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy in patients with chronic phase chronic myelogenous leukemia who have stopped imatinib after durable undetectable disease. *J Clin Oncol* 2014;32(5):424-30.

Santini V et al. Efficacy and safety of lenalidomide versus placebo in RBC-transfusion dependent patients with IPSS low/intermediate (int-1)-risk myelodysplastic syndromes without del(5q) and unresponsive or refractory to erythropoiesis-stimulating agents: Results from a randomized phase 3 study (CC-5013-MDS-005). *Proc ASH* 2014;Abstract 409.

Seymour JF et al. International phase 3 study of azacitidine vs conventional care regimens in older patients with newly diagnosed AML with >30% blasts. *Blood* 2015;126(3):291-9.

Sharman J et al. Second interim analysis of a phase 3 study of idelalisib (ZYDELIG[®]) plus rituximab for relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia: Efficacy analysis in patient subpopulations with del(17p) and other adverse prognostic factors. *Proc* ASH 2014; Abstract 330.

Stock W et al. Favorable outcomes for older adolescents and young adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Early results of US Intergroup trial C10403. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 796.

Topp MS et al. Safety and activity of blinatumomab for adult patients with relapsed or refractory B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: A multicentre, single-arm, phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16(1):57-66.

van Oers MHJ et al. Ofatumumab maintenance prolongs PFS in relapsed CLL: Prolong study interim analysis results. *Proc ASH* 2014; Abstract 21.