

Myeloproliferative Neoplasms™

U P D A T E

Conversations with Oncology Investigators
Bridging the Gap between Research and Patient Care

FACULTY INTERVIEWS

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EDITOR

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Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Update

A Continuing Medical Education Audio Series

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs) largely consist of 3 disease entities, all heralding from clonal disorders in which an initial molecular event results in excessive production of blood cells. Importantly, although essential thrombocythemia (ET), polycythemia vera (PV) and myelofibrosis (MF) are clinically distinguishable based on laboratory and molecular parameters, they may represent a disease continuum whereby transformation from ET or PV to the more aggressive MF results in a homogenous pathologic entity with a similarly poor prognosis. In contrast to the rather indolent natural history of untransformed ET and PV, primary MF or post-PV/ET MF is a debilitating disease. Historically no FDA-approved therapy existed, but after the FDA approval of ruxolitinib in 2011 for intermediate- and high-risk MF, including primary MF, post-PV MF and post-ET MF, this agent has rapidly been adopted in clinical practice. Patient selection and dosing of ruxolitinib remain relevant topics of discussion and debate. Not surprisingly, JAK inhibitors have been and continue to be critically evaluated for patients with both PV and ET. Most notably, in December 2014, the US FDA approved ruxolitinib as treatment for patients with PV who have experienced an inadequate response to or are intolerant of hydroxyurea.

To bridge the gap between research and patient care, this issue of *Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Update* features one-on-one discussions with leading hematology-oncology investigators. Upon completion of this CME activity, medical oncologists and hematologists should be able to formulate an up-to-date and more complete approach to the care of patients with MPNs.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Use an understanding of disease biology and natural history to diagnose primary PV, ET and MF and communicate prognosis to patients.
- Consider the evidence-based therapeutic options for patients with PV, ET and MF, and develop clinical algorithms intended to enhance quality and quantity of life for patients with these distinct yet related diseases.
- Appraise the role of ruxolitinib in patients with MF and thrombocytopenia, anemia and compromised renal function.
- Appreciate emerging research data with the use of novel JAK inhibitors in the care of patients with MF, and prepare for their potential availability in clinical practice.
- Recognize the benefits of ongoing clinical trials for patients with MPNs, and inform appropriately selected patients about these options for treatment.

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Interview with Professor Claire N Harrison, MD

Tracks 1-17

- Track 1** **Case discussion:** A 67-year-old woman with JAK mutation-positive postpolycythemia vera myelofibrosis (post-PV MF) experiences an excellent clinical response to ruxolitinib after disease progression on hydroxyurea
- Track 2** Lack of correlation between JAK2 mutation status and response to ruxolitinib
- Track 3** Symptom improvement with ruxolitinib; dosing for patients with MF
- Track 4** Incidence and management of JAK2 inhibitor-associated herpes zoster
- Track 5** Duration of response to ruxolitinib
- Track 6** Treatment approaches for patients with MF and disease progression on ruxolitinib
- Track 7** Activity and ongoing investigations of novel JAK inhibitors in myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs)
- Track 8** Tolerability of ropeginterferon alfa-2b therapy for patients with PV
- Track 9** **Case discussion:** A 69-year-old man with primary MF experiences anemia while receiving ruxolitinib
- Track 10** **Case discussion:** A 43-year-old woman who initially presents with myocardial infarction is diagnosed with PV and receives ruxolitinib
- Track 11** Clinical experience with ruxolitinib in younger patients with PV
- Track 12** Long-term prognosis for younger patients with PV
- Track 13** JAK-STAT signaling in the therapeutic landscape of MPNs
- Track 14** Comprehensively understanding fatigue in patients with MPNs
- Track 15** Correlating cytokine levels with severity of fatigue
- Track 16** Pregnancy outcomes in patients with MPNs
- Track 17** Updated World Health Organization diagnostic criteria for MPNs

Interview with Srdan Verstovsek, MD, PhD

Tracks 1-19

- Track 1** Effect of anemia on overall survival in patients with MF treated with ruxolitinib on the COMFORT studies
- Track 2** **Case discussion:** A 68-year-old woman with newly diagnosed, intermediate-1-risk MF and an EZH2 mutation
- Track 3** **Case discussion:** A 76-year-old man with MF and long-standing benefit from ruxolitinib
- Track 4** **Case discussion:** A 59-year-old man with MF and anemia requiring occasional transfusions
- Track 5** **Case discussion:** A 62-year-old man with a history of essential thrombocythemia (ET) presents with complete blood counts consistent with a diagnosis of PV
- Track 6** **Case discussion:** A 76-year-old man with PV previously controlled with hydroxyurea presents with pruritus
- Track 7** **Case discussion:** A 27-year-old woman presents with a platelet count of 1.7 million platelets per microliter and is diagnosed with ET
- Track 8** Clinical overview of MPNs
- Track 9** Alterations in the JAK-STAT signaling pathway in MPNs
- Track 10** Genetic mutation spectrum observed in MPNs
- Track 11** Polyclonality and MPNs: Age-related clonal hematopoiesis versus clonal evolution
- Track 12** Pathophysiology of splenomegaly associated with MF
- Track 13** Use of molecular testing for diagnosis of MPNs
- Track 14** Criteria for the diagnosis of PV
- Track 15** Diagnostic and risk stratification criteria for ET
- Track 16** First- and later-line treatment options for patients with PV

Interview with Dr Verstovsek (continued)

- Track 17** Natural disease course of MF and progression to acute myeloid leukemia
- Track 18** Novel treatment approaches under investigation for MF

- Track 19** Mechanism of action and activity of the telomerase inhibitor imetelstat in patients with MF and ET

Video Program

View highlights from the corresponding video interviews with (from left) Prof Harrison and Dr Verstovsek by Dr Love at www.ResearchToPractice.com/MPNUpdate117/Video.



Have Questions or Cases You Would Like Us to Pose to the Faculty?



Submit them to us via Facebook or Twitter
and we will do our best to get them answered for you

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QUESTIONS (PLEASE CIRCLE ANSWER):

1. Ruxolitinib is FDA approved for which of the following indications?
 - a. For the treatment of intermediate- and high-risk MF, including primary MF, post-PV MF and post-ET MF
 - b. As treatment for patients with PV who have experienced an inadequate response to or are intolerant of hydroxyurea
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
2. In the treatment of MF, JAK2 inhibition with ruxolitinib has shown to be beneficial for _____.
 - a. Patients with JAK2 mutations
 - b. Patients without JAK2 mutations
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
3. Data reported from the Phase III JAKARTA-1 study evaluating the novel JAK inhibitor fedratinib versus placebo for primary or secondary MF demonstrated fedratinib to be effective in reducing splenomegaly and symptom burden. However, clinical development of the agent was discontinued because of incidences of _____ on the trial.
 - a. Hand-foot syndrome
 - b. Encephalopathy
 - c. Peripheral neuropathy
 - d. All of the above
4. Results presented at ASCO 2017 of the Phase III SIMPLIFY-1 trial evaluating momelotinib versus ruxolitinib for patients with JAK inhibitor-naïve MF demonstrated momelotinib to be superior to ruxolitinib with regard to _____.
 - a. Reduction in spleen volume
 - b. Incidence of anemia
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
5. Analyses of patients with MF treated with ruxolitinib on the COMFORT studies indicate that unlike disease-related anemia, ruxolitinib-related anemia in patients with MF is manageable and does not appear to adversely affect survival.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. Which of the following is the mechanism of action of PRM-151?
 - a. Antifibrotic immunomodulatory agent
 - b. Hedgehog pathway inhibitor
 - c. JAK2 inhibitor
7. Patients experiencing benefit with ruxolitinib therapy should immediately discontinue treatment once they begin losing response to ruxolitinib.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. Patients with which of the following disease entities can experience disease progression to acute myeloid leukemia?
 - a. ET
 - b. MF
 - c. PV
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b
 - f. Both a and c
9. The updated revisions to the World Health Organization classification of myeloid neoplasms and acute leukemia published in *Blood* in 2016 introduced which of the following disease entities?
 - a. Prefibrotic myelofibrosis
 - b. Post-ET MF
 - c. Post-PV MF
10. What is the mechanism of action of imetelstat?
 - a. Immunomodulatory drug
 - b. JAK2 inhibitor
 - c. Telomerase inhibitor

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM

Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Update — Volume 1, Issue 1

Research To Practice is committed to providing valuable continuing education for oncology clinicians, and your input is critical to helping us achieve this important goal. Please take the time to assess the activity you just completed, with the assurance that your answers and suggestions are strictly confidential.

PART 1 — Please tell us about your experience with this educational activity

How would you characterize your level of knowledge on the following topics?

	4 = Excellent	3 = Good	2 = Adequate	1 = Suboptimal
	BEFORE		AFTER	
Effect of anemia on overall survival in patients with MF treated with ruxolitinib on the COMFORT studies	4	3	2	1
Notable revisions to the World Health Organization diagnostic criteria for MPNs	4	3	2	1
Management of MF-associated symptoms, including fatigue, weight loss, night sweats, bone pain and/or itching	4	3	2	1
Prognostic and/or clinical significance of common (JAK2, CALR, MPL, TET2) and infrequently observed mutations (ASXL-1, LNK, EZH1 and 2, IDH1 and 2, et cetera) associated with MF	4	3	2	1

Practice Setting:

- Academic center/medical school
 Community cancer center/hospital
 Group practice
 Solo practice
 Government (eg, VA)
 Other (please specify).....

Approximately how many new patients with the following do you see per year? MF..... PV..... ET.....

Was the activity evidence based, fair, balanced and free from commercial bias?

- Yes
 No
 If no, please explain:

Please identify how you will change your practice as a result of completing this activity (select all that apply).

- This activity validated my current practice
 Create/revise protocols, policies and/or procedures
 Change the management and/or treatment of my patients
 Other (please explain):

If you intend to implement any changes in your practice, please provide 1 or more examples:

The content of this activity matched my current (or potential) scope of practice.

- Yes
 No
 If no, please explain:

Please respond to the following learning objectives (LOs) by circling the appropriate selection:

4 = Yes 3 = Will consider 2 = No 1 = Already doing N/M = LO not met N/A = Not applicable

As a result of this activity, I will be able to:

- Use an understanding of disease biology and natural history to diagnose primary PV, ET and MF and communicate prognosis to patients..... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Consider the evidence-based therapeutic options for patients with PV, ET and MF, and develop clinical algorithms intended to enhance quality and quantity of life for patients with these distinct yet related diseases. 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Appraise the role of ruxolitinib in patients with MF and thrombocytopenia, anemia and compromised renal function. 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Appreciate emerging research data with the use of novel JAK inhibitors in the care of patients with MF, and prepare for their potential availability in clinical practice. 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Recognize the benefits of ongoing clinical trials for patients with MPNs, and inform appropriately selected patients about these options for treatment. 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A

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Please describe any clinical situations that you find difficult to manage or resolve that you would like to see addressed in future educational activities:

Would you recommend this activity to a colleague?

Yes No If no, please explain:

Additional comments about this activity:

.....
.....

PART 2 — Please tell us about the faculty and editor for this educational activity									
		4 = Excellent		3 = Good		2 = Adequate		1 = Suboptimal	
Faculty		Knowledge of subject matter				Effectiveness as an educator			
Professor Claire N Harrison, MD		4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Srdan Verstovsek, MD, PhD		4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Editor		Knowledge of subject matter				Effectiveness as an educator			
Neil Love, MD		4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1

Please recommend additional faculty for future activities:

.....

Other comments about the faculty and editor for this activity:

.....

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Myeloproliferative Neoplasms™

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