

INTERVIEW

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DR LOVE: Would you describe your findings from the AVIDA registry evaluating the use of 5-azacitidine in MDS?

DR SEKERES: AVIDA is a prospective, longitudinal, multicenter registry that collects data from community-based hematology-oncology clinics in the United States on patients with MDS treated with 5-azacitidine. Currently it has enrolled nearly 500 patients, and we presented data at ASH 2009 on 331 patients.

Treating physicians made the decision to administer 5-azacitidine and also chose the route and the regimen. Approximately 17 percent of patients received the FDA-approved seven-day continuous regimen. Most patients either received 5-azacitidine on fewer than seven days in a cycle or on seven days with breaks in between (Sekeres 2009; [3.1]).

Examining the route of administration in the database, we found that about half of the patients received 5-azacitidine by the subcutaneous route and the other half received it intravenously. Rates of hematologic improvement are similar whether 5-azacitidine is administered by subcutaneous or by intravenous dosing (Sekeres 2009; [3.2]).

.1	AVIDA: Use of Different 5-Azacitidine Regimens in the Community Setting			
	FDA-approved seven-day continuous regimen	Seven days with breaks	Less than seven days	Greater than seven days
Overall population ¹ n = 217	17.5%	29.0%	52.1%	1.4%
Lower risk ¹ n = 150	14.0%	27.3%	58.0%	0.7%
Higher risk ¹ n = 67	25.4%	32.8%	38.8%	3.0%

¹114 patients with missing IPSS or dosing information were excluded from this analysis.

Sekeres MA et al. Proc ASH 2009; Abstract 3797.

3.2

AVIDA: Hematologic Improvement (HI) by Route of 5-Azacitidine Administration

	All patients receiving 5-azacitidine (n = 319) ¹	Intravenous 5-azacitidine $(n = 181)^1$	Subcutaneous 5-azacitidine (n = 138) ¹
Any HI	24.4%	24.1%	24.8%
HI-E ²	10.4%	10.3%	10.3%
HI-P ²	25.6%	23.0%	29.2%
HI-N ²	19.8%	19.0%	21.2%

 $^1\,\text{Patients}$ on the study fewer than 56 days were excluded from HI measurements. 2 Individual cell-line denominators E, P and N include only patients eligible for the improvement in that line.

Sekeres MA et al. Proc ASH 2009; Abstract 3797.

📊 Track 14

DR LOVE: What do we know about lenalidomide in MDS with chromosome 5q deletion?

DR SEKERES: The pivotal Phase II study (List 2006; [3.3]) produced high rates of transfusion independence and complete cytogenetic response. The median duration of transfusion independence has been reported to be as high as 2.2 years.

.3	Lenalidomide in MDS with the Chromosome 5q Deletion			
Trans	fusion independence	Complete cytogenetic response	Partial cytogenetic response	
	67%	45%	38%	

📊 Track 6

DR LOVE: How do you approach the initial management of APL?

DR SEKERES: Our approach at Cleveland Clinic is to follow the Intergroup C9710 protocol evaluating arsenic trioxide consolidation, as results from that study showed a survival benefit with arsenic trioxide as initial postremission therapy for patients with newly diagnosed APL (Powell 2010; [3.4]).

I think arsenic trioxide is an active agent in APL, and for an older person who cannot tolerate chemotherapy/ATRA/arsenic combinations, I would consider administering ATRA or arsenic trioxide alone in the up-front setting.

Consolidation with Arsenic Trioxide (As ₂ O ₃) in Newly Diagnosed APL Following Standard Induction with Tretinoin, Cytarabine and Daunorubicin			
	As ₂ O ₃ consolidation x 2 cycles	No As_2O_3 consolidation	<i>p</i> -value
Three-year EFS	80%	63%	<0.0001
Three-year DFS	90%	70%	< 0.0001
Three-year OS	86%	81%	0.059

SELECT PUBLICATIONS

List A et al. Lenalidomide in the myelodysplastic syndrome with chromosome 5q deletion. N Engl J Med 2006;355(14):1456-65.

Powell BL et al. Arsenic trioxide improves event-free and over-all survival for adults with acute promyelocytic leukemia: North American Leukemia Intergroup Study C9710. *Blood* 2010; [Epub ahead of print].

Sekeres MA et al. A study comparing dosing regimens and efficacy of subcutaneous to intravenous azacitidine for the treatment of myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS). *Proc* ASH 2009; Abstract 3797.