Early Progression after R-CHOP in Follicular Lymphoma: Key Role for the Maintenance Therapy



<u>Vít Procházka¹</u>, Tomáš Papajík¹, Andrea Janíková², David Belada², Tomáš Kozák², Vít Campr², David Šálek², Alice Sýkorová², Heidi Móciková², Vít Campr², Jitka Dlouhá², Tomáš Fűrst², Marek Trněný² on behalf of the Czech Lymphoma Study Group

¹Dept. of Hemato-Oncology Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, Palacký University, Olomouc, Czech Republic

²Czech Lymphoma Study Group, 1st Department of Internal Medicine – Department of Hematology, Prague, Czech Republic





Background

Follicular lymphoma (FL) is an indolent lymphoma chronically relapsing disease course. Treatment of relapses with 2nd line regimens is considered successful, i.e. the relapse itself does life expectancy. shorten However, LymphoCare registry study (Casulo C et al., JCO 2015) identified early progression of the disease within 24 months after R-CHOP (POD24) to be a strong unfavorable event. It is unclear whether post R-CHOP maintenance immunotherapy with rituximab (MAINT) decreases POD24 incidence. Potential predictors identifying patients at risk of POD24 have not been analyzed yet.

Aims

Aims: (1) To analyze the impact of MAINT on POD24 occurrence (2) to find clinically applicable predictors of POD24 at the time of FL diagnosis.

Specific endpoints

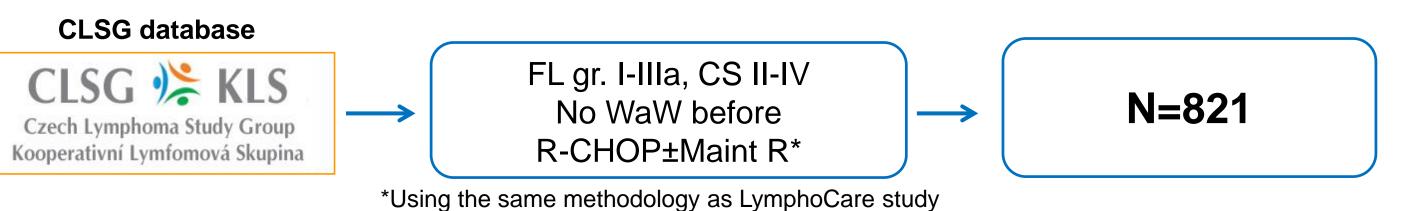
POD24

progression or relapse within 24 months after FL diagnosis.

rdOS (risk-definig event OS)

time from the date of early progression (POD24 group) or 24 months after diagnosis (non POD) to death of any cause.

Methods & Results



	CLSG	LymphoCare	100% —	ui.	PFS		100%			os			
n	821	588	2004	THE ROOM OF THE PARTY.			100%			Millions.			
Age (range)	58 (26-82)	58 (22-88)	80% -	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO			80% -			╼╍╍╺ ┍ ╋╫┼╫┼╫	\\ \\\ \\		4
Sex (male)	42%	46%	<u>%</u> 60% -	, mil	₩ ₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩		<u>%</u> 60% -						
H-FLIPI	50.5%	44%	(%) 80% - 40% -		"" ¹	++	Surviva - %06						
FL grade I-II	80.8%	62%											
CR rate	70.0%	-	20% -				20% -						
Maint Ritux	63.9%	-	0%	4	8	12	0%	3	6	9	12	15	
FU (median)	5.02 yrs	7 yrs		Time (years)						Time (year	s)		_
POD-24	12.3%	19%		5-y PFS 63.7% (95% CI 0.60-0.68)				5- y	OS 90	.1% (95	% CI 0.8	8-0.92)	

Pts in CR1/PR1 with MAINT (n=525)

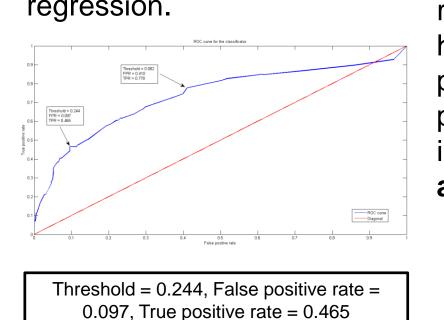
HR 3.75

All patients stratified by POD24 N=722 N=40 N=99 40% no POD24 no POD24/MAINT POD24 POD24/MAINT p<0.001 p=0.0057Time from the risk defining event (years) 5-y **OS** 84.8% (POD24) vs 97.2% (no POD24), 5-y **rdOS** 60.2% (POD24) vs 90.9% (no POD24),

All patients (n=821)

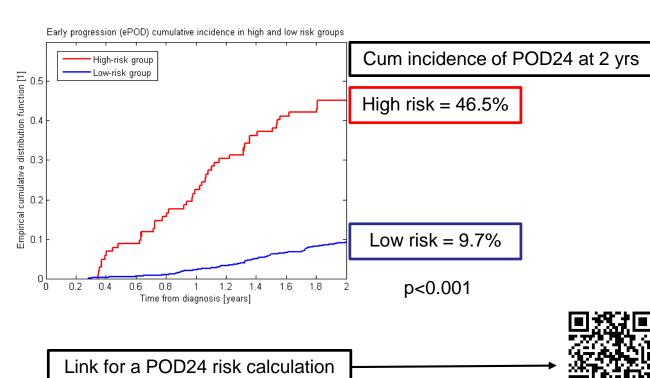
HR 5.83

A predictive model to identify patients at **risk of POD24** was built by means of multivariate logistic regression.



Predictive model

The final model included 6 variables: sex (male), CS IV, ECOG≥2, LDH>ULN, Leucocytes ≥10³/µL, and hemoglobin<12.0 g/dL.



Conclusion

In high-tumor burden FL patients, POD24 after R-CHOP is associated with almost 6 times higher risk of death, with 5years rdOS only 60.2%. Pts who achieve CR/PR and receive rituximab maintenance and POD24 have still reduced OS probability (HR 3.75). On the other hand, pts on rituximab maintenance without early progression have extremely good prognosis with 97% probability to be alive at 5 years. We have proposed a prediction system to identify individuals at risk of POD24 who may profit from alternative treatment modalities.

Acknowledgement: Supported by: IGA_LF_ 2016_001 and the Czech Ministry of Health AZV 16-31092A grants. We would like to thank to all referring physicians