

Transplantation for Myeloma

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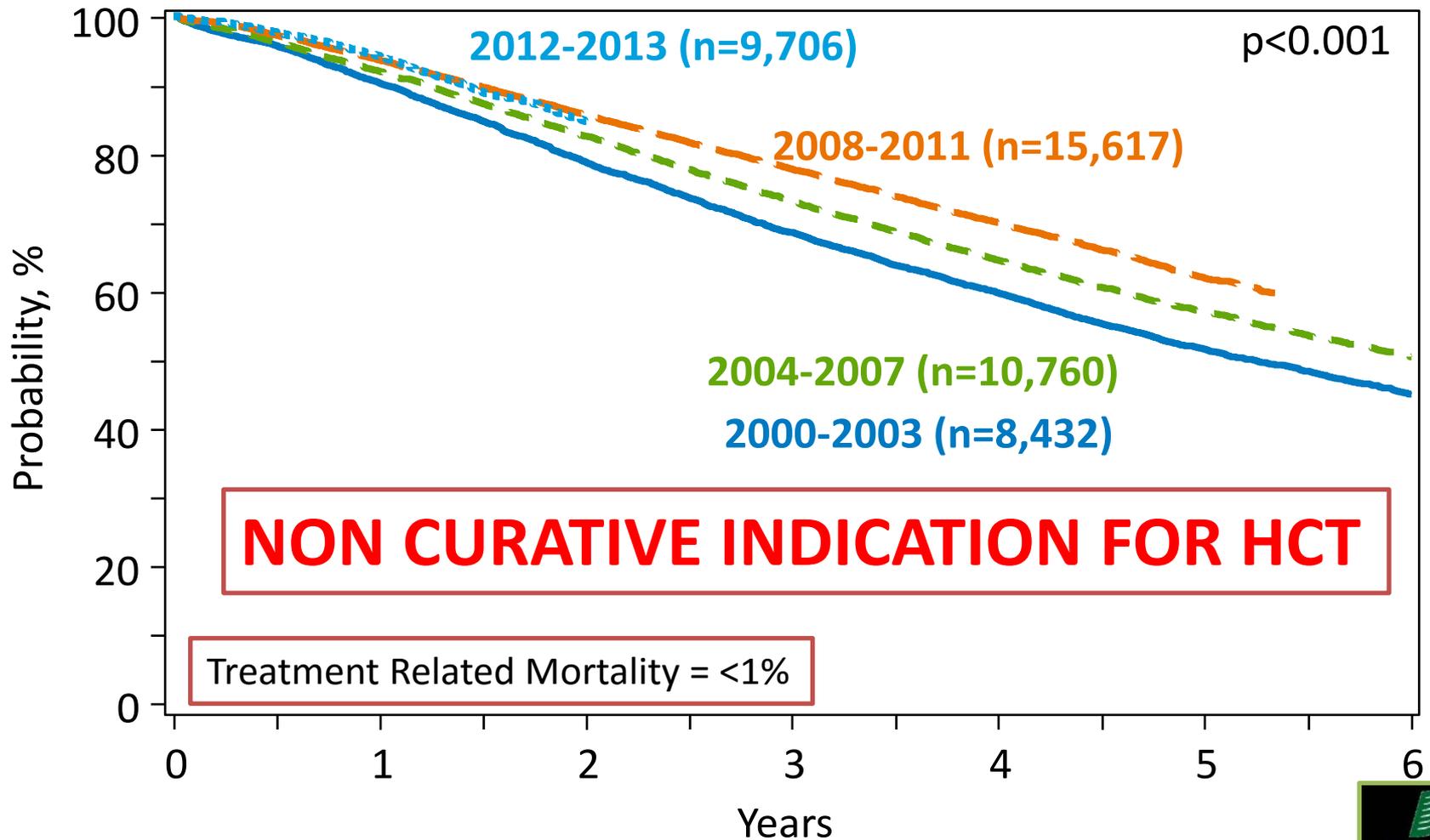
Medical College of Wisconsin

Plasma Cell Disorders Working Committee

CIBMTR



Survival after Auto transplant for Myeloma, 2003-2013



By Year of Transplant

Transplant for MM: Is it still needed?
If so, when... (still upfront or ok to wait)?

Newer drugs :
Carfilzomib
Pomalidomide
Elotuzumab
Daratumumab
Panabinstat

Phase 3 MPR Consolidation vs Tandem MEL200

Lenalidomide + low-dose Dexamethasone Induction
4 cycles
(N = 402)

MPR
6 cycles
(n = 202)

MEL 200
(n = 200)

Lenalidomide
Maintenance
10 mg, d 1-21
(n = 98)

No Maintenance
(n = 104)

Lenalidomide
Maintenance
10 mg, d 1-21
(n = 100)

No Maintenance
(n = 100)

GIMEMA
NEJM 2014

402

RD x4

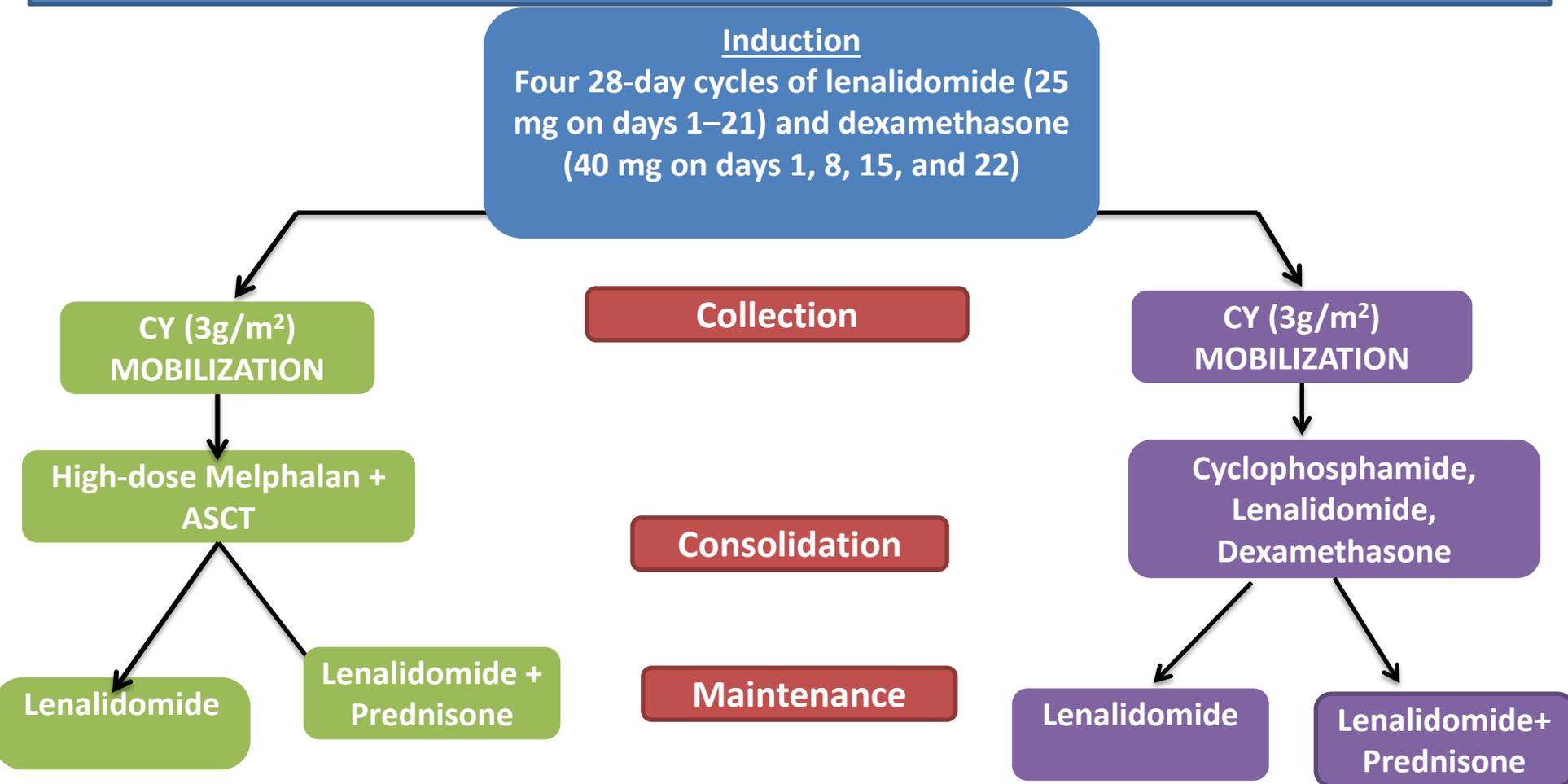
MPR x6
ASCT x2

22mo median
43mo* PFS

65% 4y
81%* OS

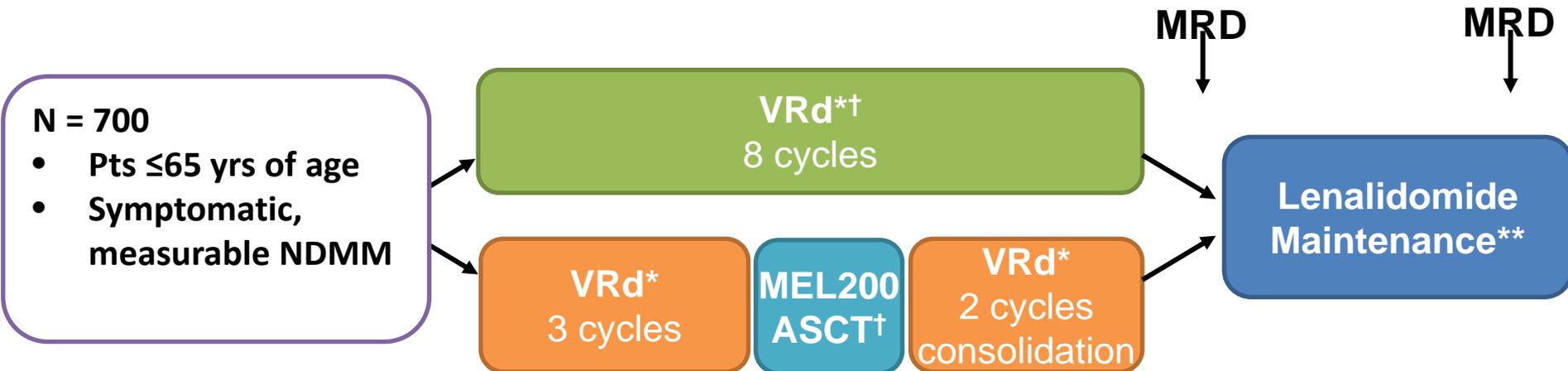


High-dose Melphalan - ASCT vs Chemotherapy



Determination Trial—Phase III IFM/DFCI

Role of Early vs Delayed Transplant in the Era of Novel Agents



- Primary objective: PFS
- Secondary objectives: ORR, MRD, TTP, OS, Safety

*VRD: bortezomib 1.3 mg/m² IV on Days 1, 4, 8, 11 + lenalidomide 25 mg on Days 1-14 + dexamethasone 20 mg on Days 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12.

** till POD in US trial and 12 months in IFM trial

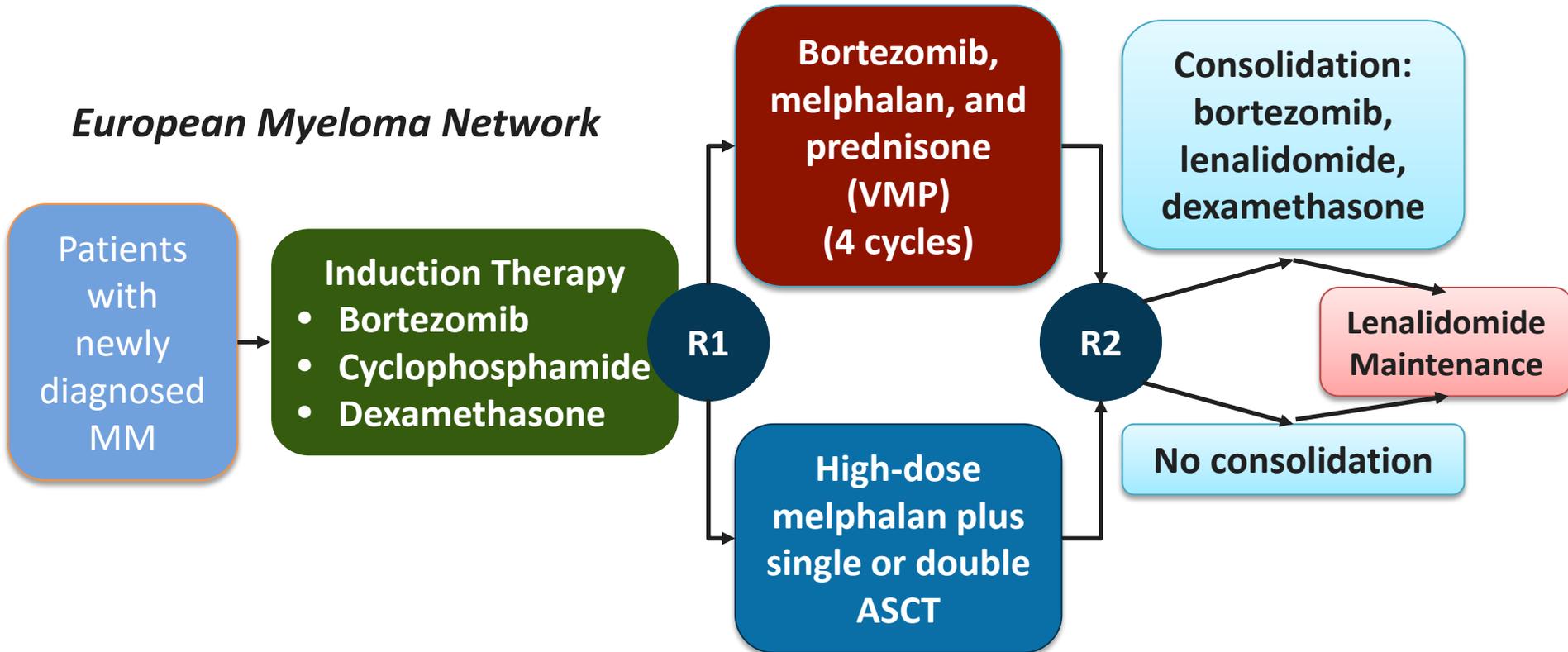
†Included PBSC collection with cyclophosphamide 3 g/m² + G-CSF after cycle 3.



EMN02/H095

ASCT vs VMP After CyBorD Induction

European Myeloma Network



New drug vs. Auto-Transplant Studies

Group	No	Induction	Comparator	> VGPR	PFS	OS
GIMEMA NEJM 2014	402	RD x4	MPR x6 ASCT x2	63 59	22mo median 43mo*	65% 4y 81%*
MultiCenter Lancet Oncol 2015	389	RD x4	CDR x6 ASCT x2	50 54	29mo 43mo*	68% 4y 77%*
IFM 2009 ASH 2015	700	VRD x3	VRD x5 ASCT + VRD x2	78 88*	34mo 43mo*	83% 4y 81%
EMN ASH 2016	1192	VCD x3-4	VMP x4 ASCT 1 or 2	74 85*	57% @ 3 yrs 65% HR 0.73*	NS (short fu)

EMN02/HO95 Results

PFS from first randomization – ASCT vs VMP

	Study Population		High Risk	
	ASCT n=695	VMP n=497	ASCT n=133	VMP n=87
PFS, months	NR	42.5	42.3	20.3
3-year PFS Rate	65%	57.1%	52.4%	29.5%
HR (95% CI)	0.73 (0.61-0.88)		0.53 (0.37-0.76)	
P value	.001		.001	

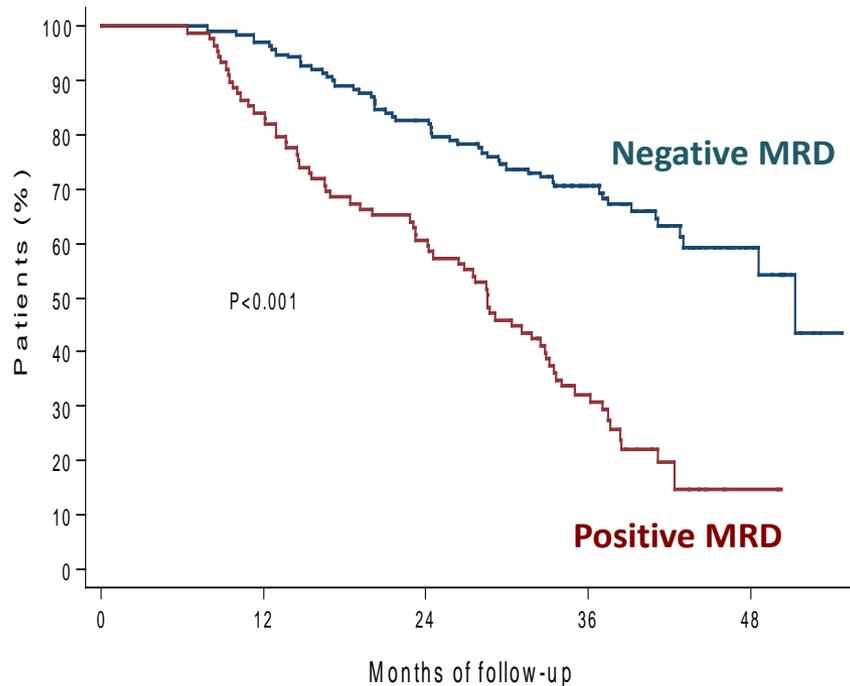
Median follow-up 25 months.

- Patients with high-risk cytogenetics derived the most significant benefit
- Adverse events included GI concerns and mucositis

ASCT improves PFS over high dose therapy for MM patients

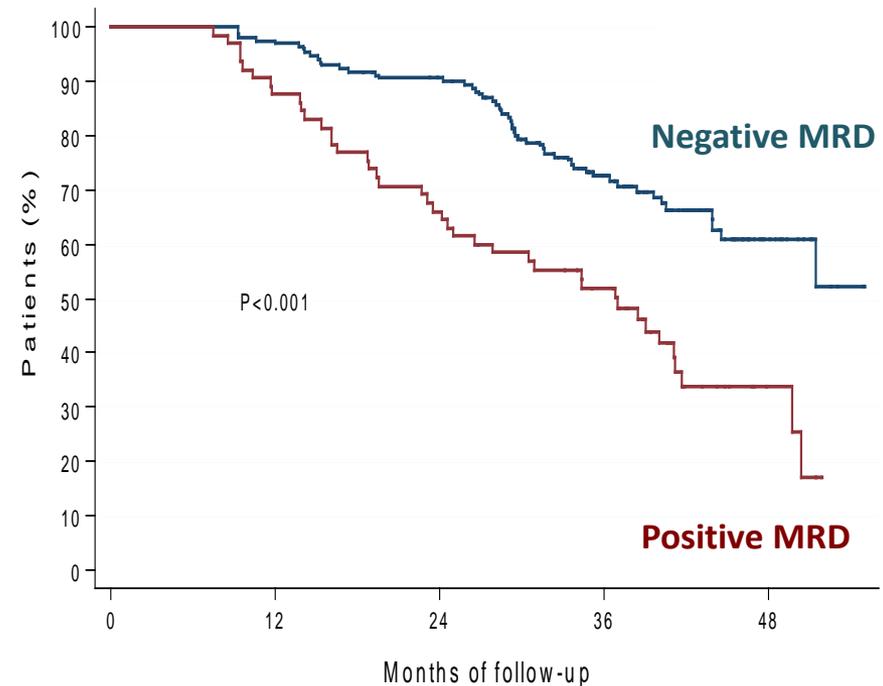
IFM/DFCI—PFS According to MRD (FCM) Post Consolidation

VRD Arm



N at risk		0	12	24	36	48
MRD pos	89	75	54	22	2	
MRD neg	140	135	113	72	14	

Transplant Arm



N at risk		0	12	24	36	48
MRD pos	65	57	43	30	4	
MRD neg	172	166	151	86	17	



Beyond Auto Transplantation for Myeloma

Approaches to prevent relapse

CONSOLIDATION

MAINTENANCE

ALLOTRANSPLANT & IMMUNE THERAPY

BMT CTN 0702 STAMINA Study

MM Requiring
Therapy
Age \leq 70 y,
Karnofsky score
 \geq 70, N = 758

Induction
Therapy*

First ASCT
Mel 200
 mg/m^2

R

Consolidation
RVD \times 4 cycles

No
Consolidation

2nd ASCT
Mel 200 mg/m^2

Lenalidomide
Maintenance
(10 mg/d –
15 mg/d)

*Induction therapy was not specified. Patients must have had \geq 2 cycles of systemic therapy, within 2-12 mos of therapy initiation and Available autograft \geq 4×10^6 CD34+ cell/kg.

Median follow-up: 37.8 mos

Stamina Study Results

No significant difference between the study arms

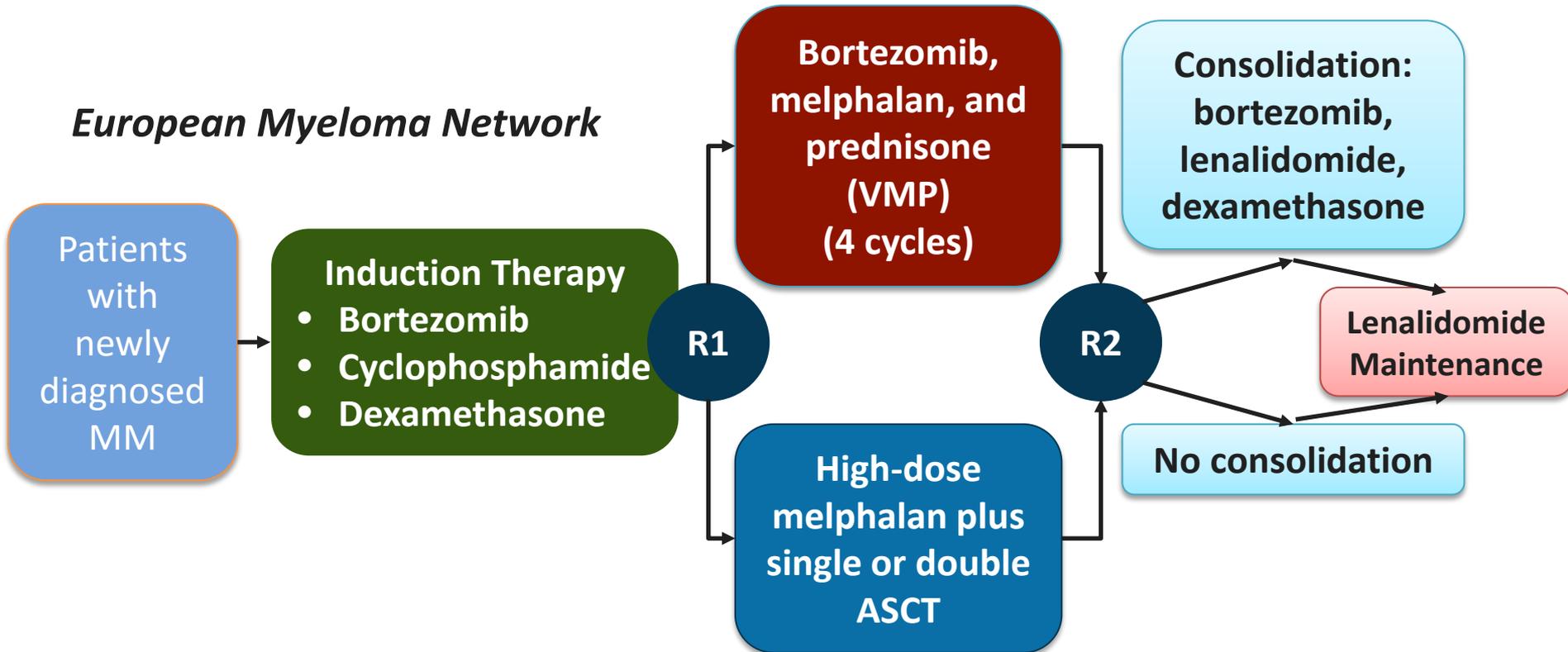
Post induction + ASCT-1 followed by:	R Maint only n=257	RVD→R n=254	Double ASCT→R n=247
Median PFS, mos	52.2	56.7	56.5
Median OS, mos	83.4	85.7	82.0
High-risk patients, n	59	65	57
Median PFS, mos	40.2	48.3	42.2
Median OS, mos	79.5	77.5	79.3

Post induction + ASCT-1 followed by:	R Maint only n=257	RVD→R n=254	Double ASCT→R n=247
Second malignancies, n	10	15	14
Cumulative incidence, %	4.0	6.0	5.9

EMN02/H095

ASCT vs VMP After CyBorD Induction

European Myeloma Network



EMN02/HO95

Consolidation

- PFS from second randomization (R2) – consolidation with VRD vs no consolidation
 - 3-year PFS from R2 = 62%
 - 65% VRD vs 60% without consolidation
 - Median PFS not reached
 - Prolonged PFS after adjustment for R1 with an HR=0.78; $P=.13$
- 3-year OS 86% vs 87%
- PFS benefit in subgroups

Subgroup	HR,	P value
R-ISS stage III	.67	.26
VMP at R1	.76	.19
HDM at R1	.79	.13
Low-risk cytogenetics	.68	.03
High-risk cytogenetics	1.03	

Consolidation improves PFS for most subgroups, but there was no benefit for high risk patients

EMN02/H095 Single vs Double ASCT

High-dose
melphalan plus
single ASCT
n=208

High-dose
melphalan plus
double ASCT
n=207

Bortezomib,
melphalan, and
prednisone
(VMP)
(4 cycles)
n=199

1:1:1

- PFS ITT population, single vs double
 - 45 mo vs NR
- 3-year PFS rate single vs double:
 - 60% vs 73% (HR=0.66; P=.030)
- Patients with high-risk cytogenetics benefit most from double ASCT

STaMINA and EMN02/H095

Differences

- Pre-transplant induction regimen differences
 - Patients in the European study received bortezomib, cyclophosphamide, Dex
 - Most patients on the CTN study received RVD induction

Post induction + ASCT- 1 followed by:	R Maint only n=257	RVD→R n=254	Double ASCT→R n=247
Initial Therapy			
RVD, %	57.1	52.8	55.6
CyBorD, %	13.4	13.8	15.6
Rd, %	9.7	11	8.6
Vd, %	11.3	12.6	12.5
Other, %	8.5	9.8	7.8

- Longer term follow-up needed

What should be the standard of care?

- Proteasome Inhibitor + IMiD + Steroid induction
- Single auto transplant
- Lenalidomide Maintenance
 - Who should not have maintenance? Bortezomib ? For how long?

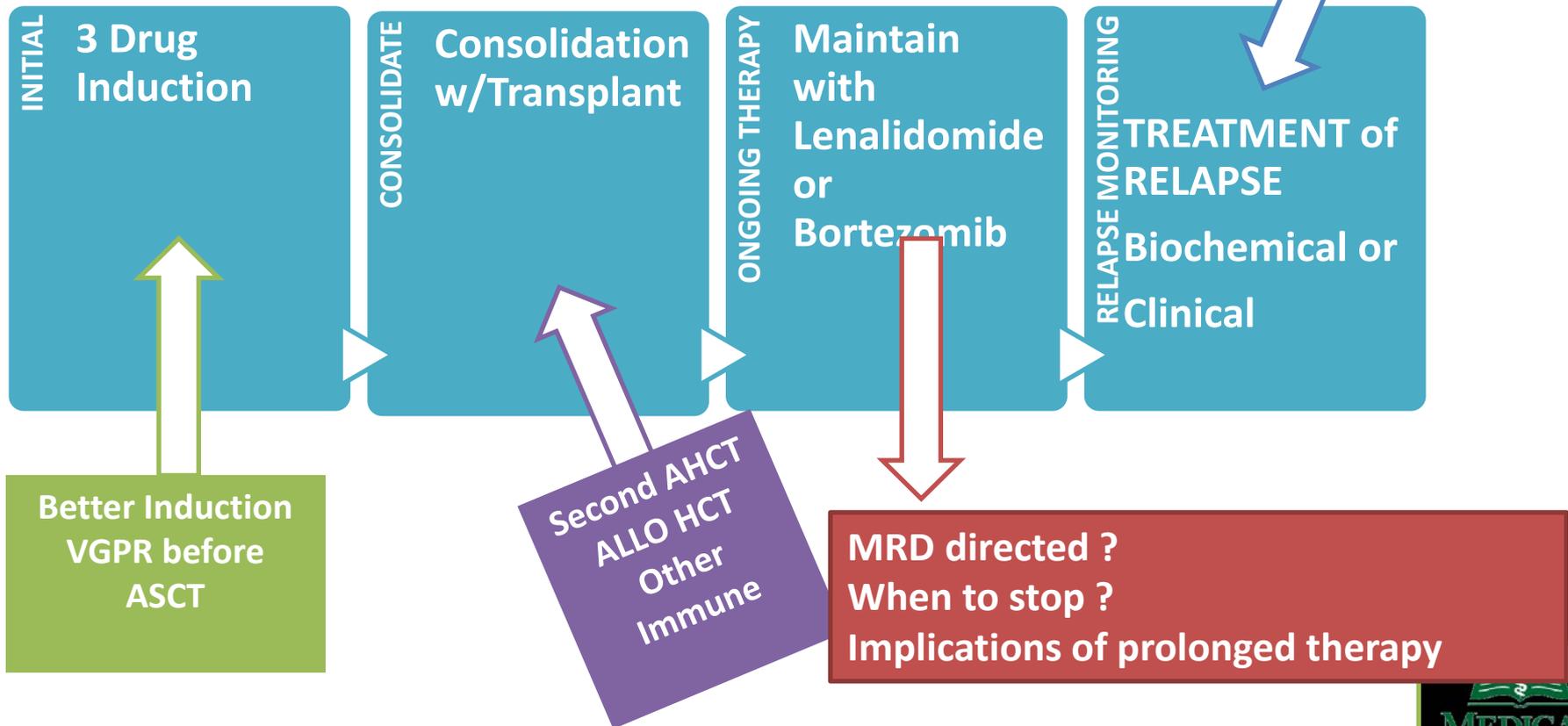
For patients not in CR after 4 cycles of initial therapy, further induction should be attempted to induce VGPR or CR pre transplant

True or False?

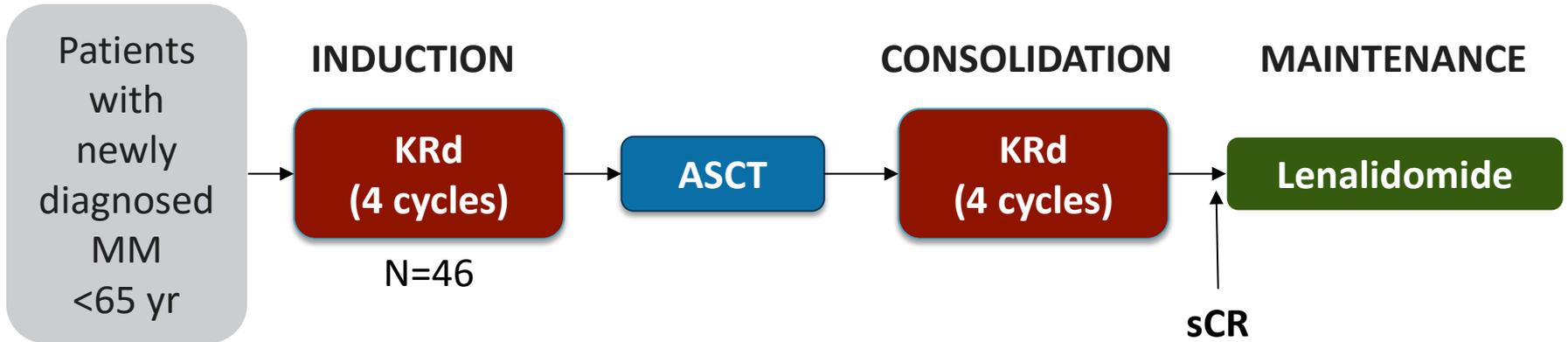
“Improving the Modern Triple Sequence”

Induction AutoHCT and Maintenance

- Randomized trials – Achievement of VGPR/CR or better
- Emerging data – NGS / PET / Flow based deep remissions



KRd Induction and Consolidation



- Efficacy

- Median PFS not reached
- 2-year PFS 91%
- 78% VGPR at ASCT
- 70% MRD negative after consolidation

- Safety

- 17% cardiac and vascular AE

Response after Consolidation

Response after Consolidation	n/N	%
sCR	26/46	57
sCR + CR	28/46	61
MRD - CMF	32/46	70
MRD - NGS	23/34	68

KRd induction and consolidation is effective; cardiac toxicity is a concern

Transplant is the most cost effective therapy in MM

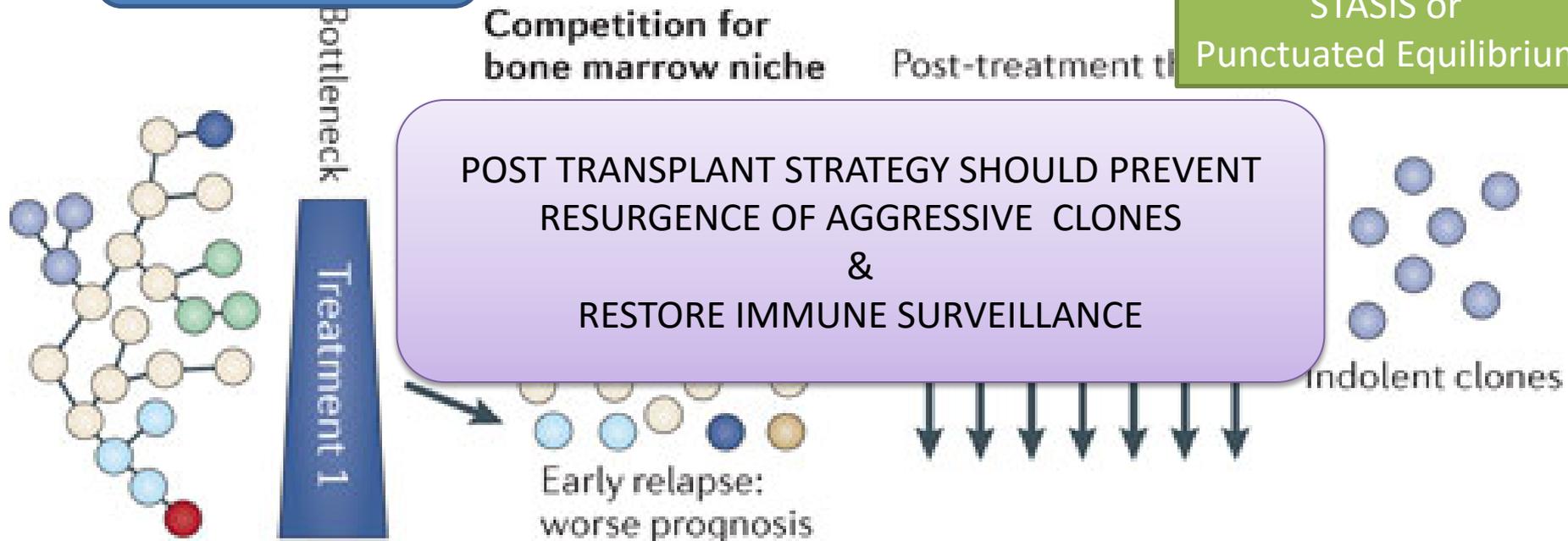
- KRD or VRD in the USA :
 - Approximate monthly cost – 30-50 000 USD/mo
 - Addition of Daratumumab – 12-23 000 USD more
 - Recurring nature of the cost
 - Limitation of Time without treatment

Why is Autotransplant for MM still important?

AUTO TRANSPLANT
DEBULKING
LYMPHODEPLETION

Maintenance/Consolidation

STASIS or
Punctuated Equilibrium



Multiclonal disease with clonal heterogeneity

Immunotherapy after AutoHCT

- Minimal TRM
- Immune effect without GVHD

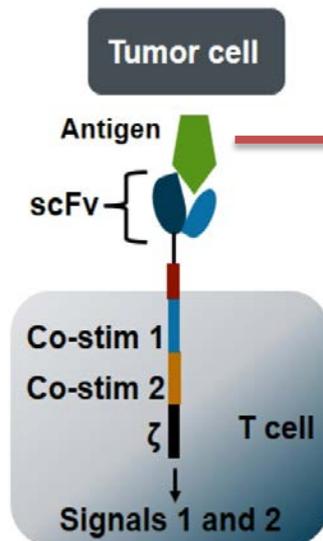
Immune therapy is ideal for post AUTO HCT SETTING

- Minimal residual disease state
- Elimination of competing and suppressor cells
- Tumor antigen release from high dose chemotherapy
- Favorable cytokine milieu

Adoptive Cellular Therapy

- Autologous marrow derived myeloma Infiltrating Lymphocytes
- NK cell therapies (from donors or expanded third party)
- Re-engineered T cells
- Vaccines – BMT CTN 1401 study

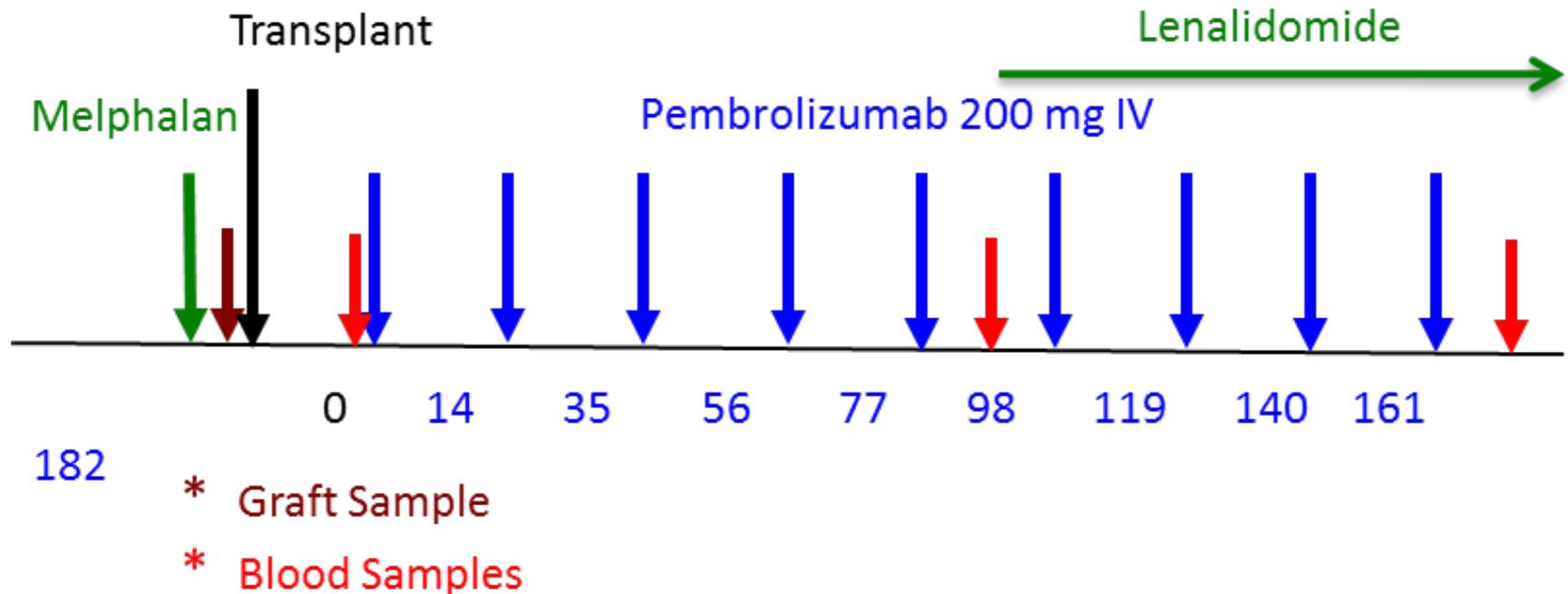
Third-generation chimeric antigen-receptor signaling



Antigenic targets for CAR – T cells :

BCMA – B cell Maturation Antigen
NY ESO -1 / LAGE
SLAM F7
CD 56
NKG2L
Kappa Light Chain
CD19 / CD38 / CD70 / CD138

PD-1 inhibition after Auto



- Effects of anti-PD-1 on T- and NK-cell function
- Correlation of immune cell phenotypes in the autologous graft and outcomes

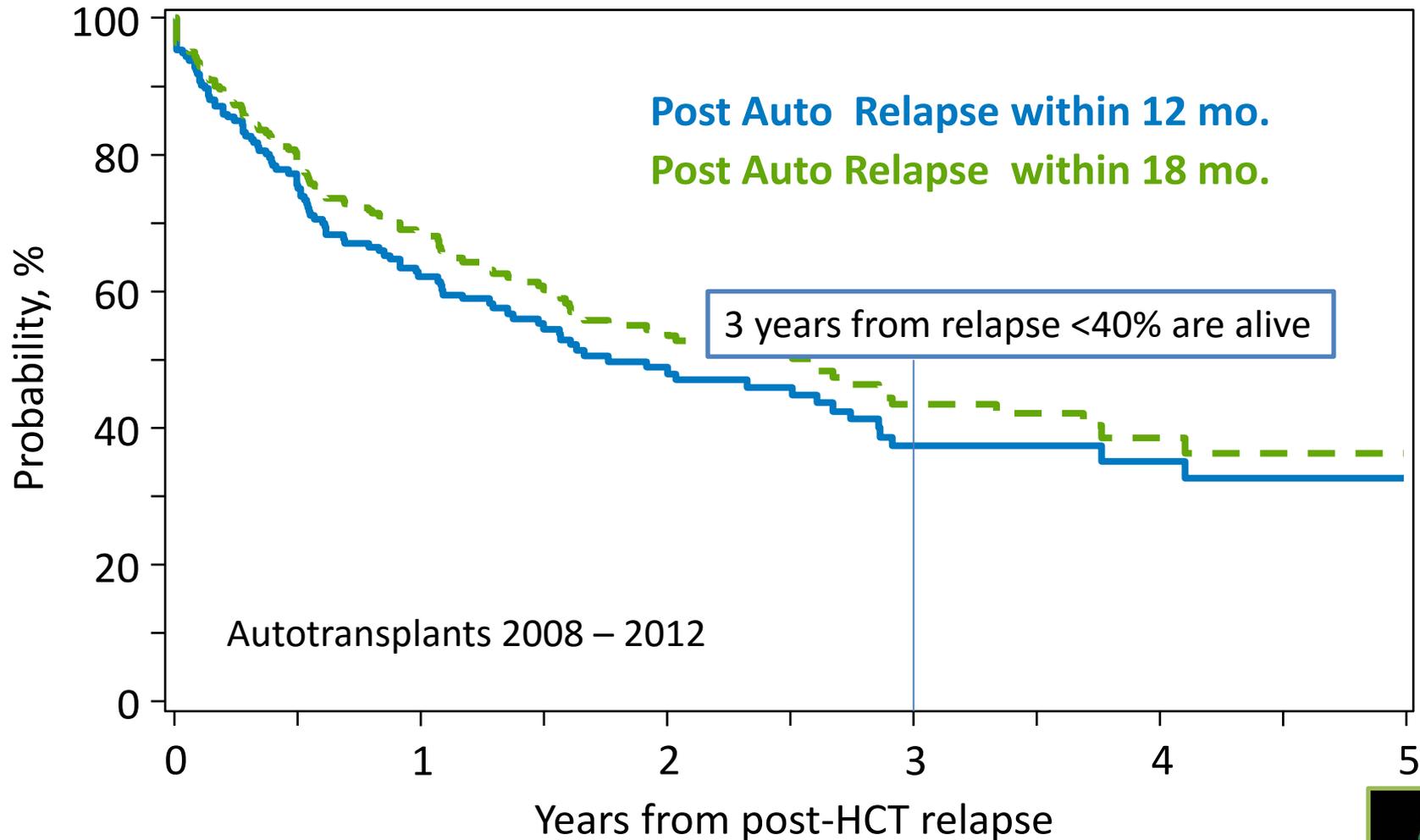
To Cryopreserve or Not?

- Is it worth investing in cryopreservation?
 - IMO – resounding YES!
 - Recover initial outlay in first transplant
 - Annual Cost 150 – 200 USD / year
 - Use cells at relapse in eligible patients
 - Reinduction / Transplant / Diff Maintenance
 - Multiply relapsed pts – cells to recover counts

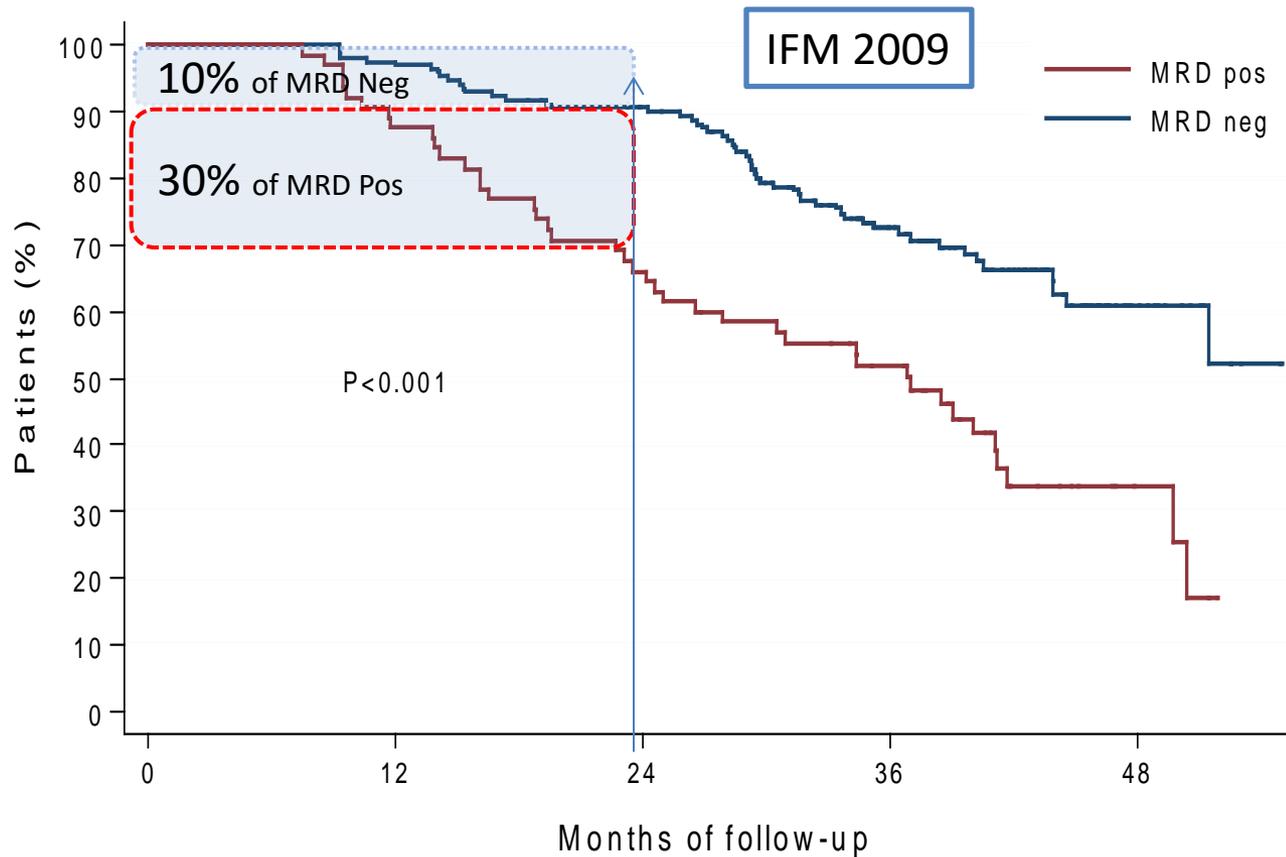
Second Salvage Transplants

- Freeze additional cells vs. Re-mobilize
 - What you gain in storage costs – will lose in Plerixafor
- Second transplant at relapse may be better than tandem upfront in the modern era
- IMWG consensus recommends salvage second transplant if PFS from first transplant is >18 mo

Early Relapse After Auto HCT – is a high risk group

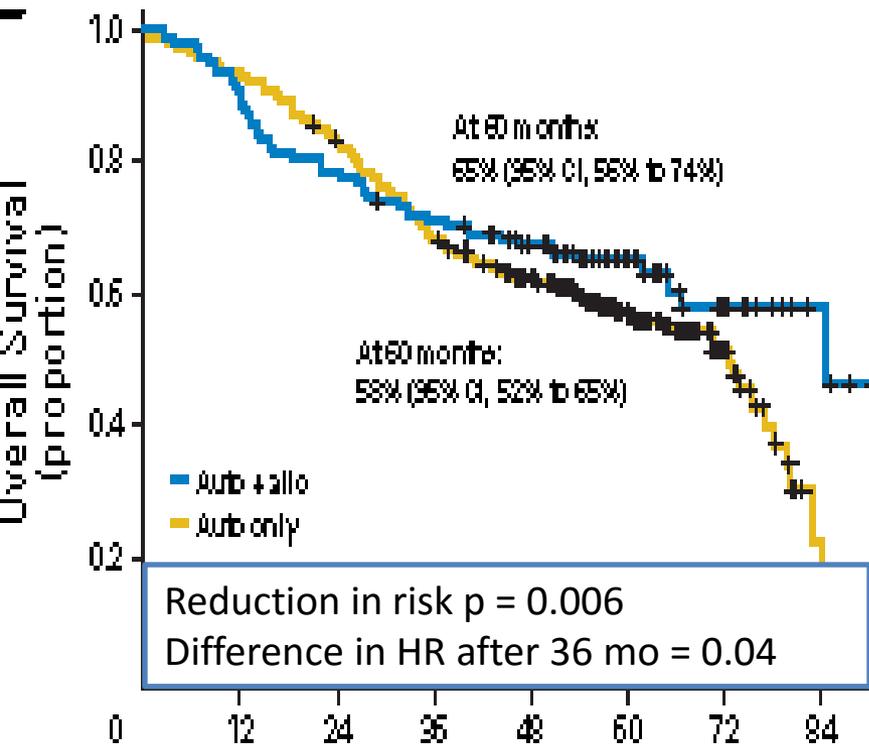


How many pts relapse early?



N at risk						
MRD pos	65	57	43	30	4	
MRD neg	172	166	151	86	17	

Why not give up Allograft?



Bjorkstrand JCO 2011; 29: 3016 -22

- Intriguing European studies
- Longer follow up for a difference to show
- Young high risk pt – what to do?
- Low TRM - ~5% in the best centers
- Allo → Maintenance paradigm
- Backing off from “Mini” regimens

Pay attention to Melphalan MEL Pharmacokinetics

- Inter-individual variability
 - Creatinine Clearance
 - Fat free mass
 - Hematocrit
- Higher MEL exposure—increased toxicity and efficacy
- Unbound MEL—sensitive predictor of toxicity and efficacy
- How do we optimize conditioning?

Autologous HCT for multiple myeloma in US and Canada within 12 months from diagnosis from 1995 to 2010 registered with CIBMTR

Characteristics of patients	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2010	P-value
Registered patients	2226	6408	11644	
Number of centers	189	195	174	
Median Age	54 (19-77)	57 (22-80)	58 (18-89)	
18-50 years	734 (33)	1445 (23)	2079 (18)	<0.001
50-65 years	1330 (60)	3875 (61)	6945 (60)	
65-80 years	162 (7)	1088 (17)	2620 (23)	

How old is too old?

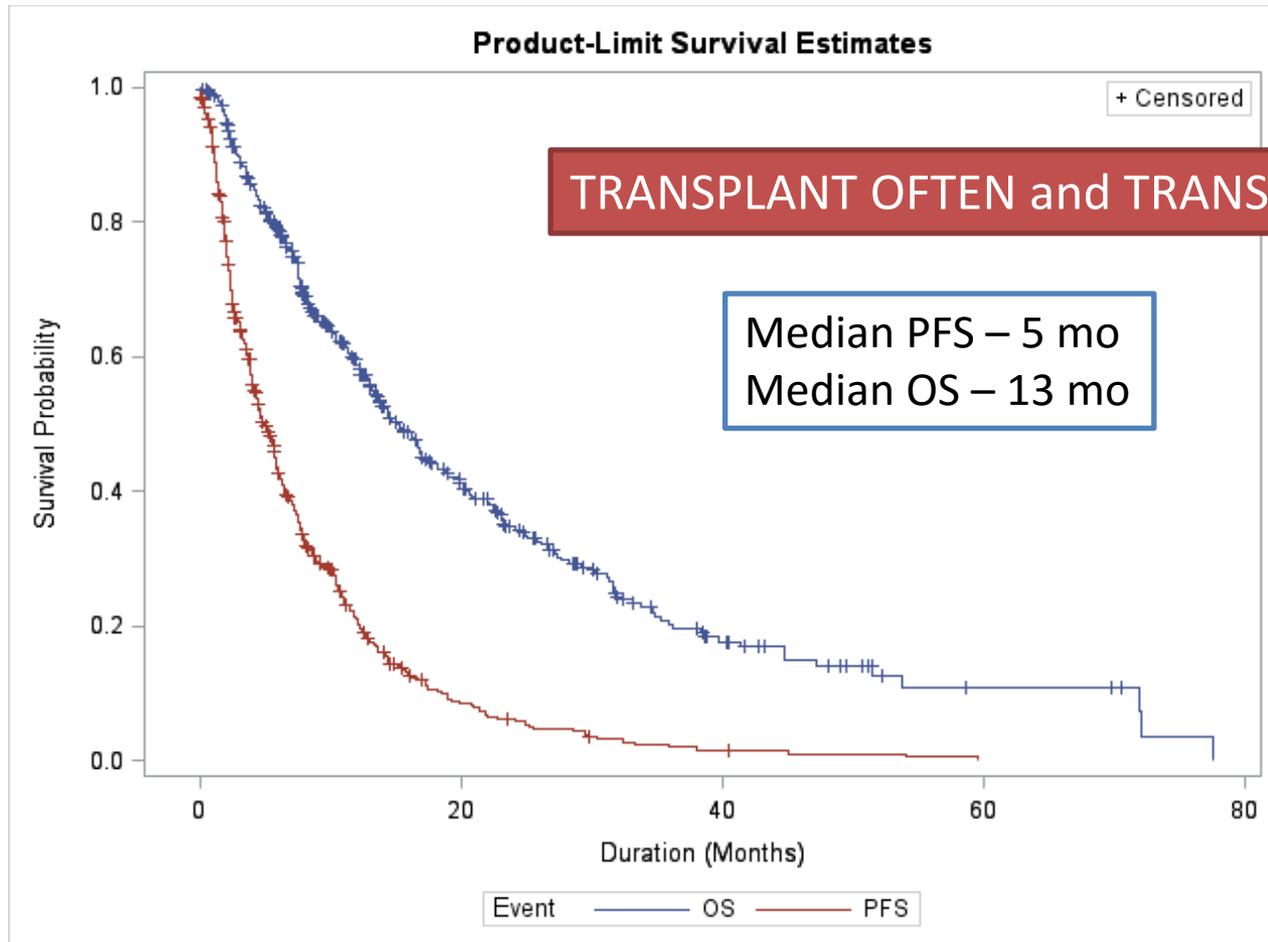


What We Know and Don't Know

- New drugs improve induction CRs → higher CRs after ASCT
 - Beyond VRD which drug combinations are optimal for pts proceeding to transplantation?
- Do higher response rates observed after novel drug combinations plus ASCT improve survival?
- If a pt achieves MRD neg CR after induction therapy is transplantation optional? Which MRD technique?



Myeloma is still incurable: IMWG analysis of double refractory



Milwaukee

