STATE OF 2023 in LMI: HOW WILL CML DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPY EVOLVE IN LMI? DO ALL TKI BECOMING GENERIC CHANGE ACCESS IN ANY WAY?

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INTRODUCTION

• Currently the management of CML in LMI countries is faced with some challenges.

• These include the availability and access to diagnostic and monitoring tools, costs of laboratory tests and access to all the different kinds tyrosine kinase inhibitors.

• Lack of awareness of CML in the general populace also poses a problem.
• Diagnosis of CML in most centers in LMI countries is based on morphology; peripheral film comment and bone marrow aspirate

• Performing and reporting of these tests require the expertise of haematologists who are also few in number

• Haematological remission is most often the only type of response that can readily be accessed
• Access to PCR testing is also a challenge and even where it is available the cost can be a problem. This leads to inadequate monitoring.

• Thanks to the Cepheid, the GeneXpert system has simplified PCR testing making it much more accessible and affordable.

• Through the efforts of Cepheid, iCMLf and the Max Foundation certain centres in LMI countries now have access to GeneXpert machines and PCR testing has been made very simple.

• Our centre has been a beneficiary and this has revolutionized our CML care.
• **Imatinib is the commonest TKI** in most LMI countries and this has been made possible because of GIPAP and MAS (MAX access solutions).

• **Availability of second and third generation TKIs** is not as common and when there is a need to switch therapy choices are limited.

• **Lack of awareness** leads to advanced disease at diagnosis with prognostic implications.
HOW WILL DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS AND THERAPY IN CML EVOLVE /IMPROVE?

• Diagnostic tools will improve as the need to beef up the diagnostic capabilities in LMI is now an accepted fact.

• PCR testing will become much more accessible and affordable making it possible to quickly confirm the diagnosis and initiate treatment.

• Also various point of care diagnostic tools will evolve with the LMI population in mind so that testing will not require sophisticated infrastructure and equipment.
• There are research centres in LMI using techniques such as sequencing and FISH( cytogenetics ).

• Personnel at these centres can be roped in to use their techniques to help in the diagnosis and monitoring of patients.
• They can further train people who will use the expertise acquired in clinical laboratories thus further enhancing diagnostic capabilities.

• **Access to therapy** will also improve as various stakeholders continue to engage policy makers and private sector to find ways of making all TKI readily accessible.
WILL GENERIC CML TREATMENTS IMPACT ACCESS

• Generic CML treatments will impact access in terms of availability of especially the second and third generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors.

• However will it come at a cost?

• There will be different brands of generics and issues such as efficacy and side effects may differ with different brands posing therapeutic challenges.
• More work will need to be done in order to streamline the production of the generics, access its efficacy and determine the side effects profile to ensure compliance.

• Pharmacovigilance will also be needed to ascertain the safety profile of the generics.
WHAT WILL BE THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED TO BE SEEN IN CML CARE IN LMI

• The single most important improvement expected to be seen in CML care in LMI is in the area of diagnosis and monitoring.

• More people will have access to affordable PCR testing leading to a dramatic impact on CML care in LMI.
CONCLUSION

• The future of CML care in LMI countries looks bright.

• Challenges have already been identified.

• With unity of purpose all stakeholders can ensure optimum care for people living with CML in LMI countries.
State of 2023 in LMI Countries: How will CML diagnostics and Therapy Evolve? Do all TKI Becoming Generic Change Access in Any Way?

Qian JIANG, M.D.

Peking University People’s Hospital, Beijing, China
How will Diagnostic and Monitoring Tools Improve?

More than 50 international standardized labs in China
The GeneXpert Cartridge
Automated Sample Preparation and Multiplexed qRT-PCR

Key features:

- **Rapid results**, typically within several hours
- **Portability**, can be run anywhere
- **Ease-of use**, does not require a high complexity lab
- **Reduced the cost** from $600 a test to $50 a test
- **Accuracy, reproducibility, and standardization**
Spots to Seattle  *Med 45 days; range 8-49 days*

Blood
50 ul x 4

versus >$500!!!!
How will TKI-Therapy Improve?

Safety and Efficacy of HQP1351, a 3rd Generation Oral BCR-ABL Inhibitor in Patients with Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor-Resistant Chronic Myeloid Leukemia: Preliminary Results of Phase I Study

Qian Jiang, M.D.¹, Xiaojun Huang, M.D., Ph.D.¹, Zi Chen, M.D., Ph.D. ², Lichuang Men², Wei Liu, M.D., Ph.D. ², Xuemei Sun, M.D.², Jiao Ji, M.D., Ph.D. ², Hengbang Wang, M.D., Ph.D. ², Ting Zhao, M.D.¹, Yue Hou¹, Po Hu², Lei Zou², Hua Yan², Yingjie Huang, M.D.²,³, Dajun Yang, M.D., Ph.D. ²,³ and Yifan Zhai, M.D., Ph.D. ²,³

¹Peking University People's Hospital, Peking University Institute of Hematology, Beijing Key Laboratory of Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, Beijing, China. ²HealthQuest Pharma Inc. Room F314, GIBI, No.3 Lanyue Road, Guangzhou, China. ³Ascentage Pharma Group Inc. 9400 Key West Avenue, Suite 280, Rockville, MD 20850.
New Drugs for TKI-resistant Patients

- Imatinib and 2nd generation TKIs have significantly improved the outcomes in patients with CML.
- Unfortunately, none of these TKIs successfully inhibit clones with T315I mutation, which is a key challenge.
- In order to overcome TKI-resistance, 3rd generation TKIs were developed.

HQP1351 (GZD824) is an orally active, novel and potent small molecule inhibitor against:

- A broad spectrum of BCR-ABL mutations, including T315I, E255K/V, G250E, H396P, M351T, Q252H and Y253F/H mutations.
- BCR-ABLWT.
- Other kinases, including KIT, BRAF, DDR1, PDGFR, FGFR, FLT3, RET, SRC, TIE1 and TIE2.
# Adverse Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AEs (&gt;10% of patients)</th>
<th>Any grade n (%)</th>
<th>Grade 3/4 n (%)</th>
<th>SAE n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thrombocytopenia</td>
<td>46 (46)</td>
<td>45 (45)</td>
<td>5 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukopenia</td>
<td>17 (17)</td>
<td>15 (15)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutropenia</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia</td>
<td>10 (10)</td>
<td>9 (9)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertriglyceridemia</td>
<td>51 (51)</td>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin pigmentation</td>
<td>35 (35)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT elevation</td>
<td>29 (29)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST elevation</td>
<td>31 (31)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypocalcemia</td>
<td>31 (31)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypebilirubinemia</td>
<td>28 (28)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CK elevation</td>
<td>19 (19)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteinuria</td>
<td>11 (11)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Responses

**Complete Hematologic Response**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>ALL</th>
<th>T315I+</th>
<th>T315I-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the patients with no CHR at baseline

**Cytogenetic Response**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>ALL</th>
<th>T315I+</th>
<th>T315I-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCyR</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 78 evaluable patients receiving HQP1351 ≥ 3 cycles

**Major Molecular Response**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>ALL</th>
<th>T315I+</th>
<th>T315I-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 79 evaluable patients receiving HQP1351 ≥ 3 cycles

**Preliminary Conclusions**

- HQP1351, a novel 3rd-generation TKI, was well tolerated and highly active in the Chinese patients with CML in the CP and AP resistant to TKIs, including those with **T315I mutation**
- With a median follow-up of 7 (3-11) months, **96% CP patients and 85% AP patients achieved CHR**; **67% CP patients and 25% AP patients, MCyR**; those with **T315I had better response**
- HQP1351 displayed linear PK following multiple QOD dosing, the AUC and Cmax were dose proportional ranging from 1mg to 60mg
- The reduction of p-CRKL, a surrogate marker, was dose-and time-dependent
Will Generics Impact Access?

- N=949, in 2014
  - Generics: 19%

- N=3179, in 2019
  - Generics: 40%
Comparison of the Efficacy of Chinese Generic Imatinib with Branded Imatinib as Front-line Therapy in Patients with Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in the Chronic Phase: Experience from Single Center

• Age ≥ 18 years old
• Consecutive newly diagnosed CML-CP patients in our hospital between October 2013 and August 2018
• Chinese generic imatinib or Glivec 400mg/d as frontline therapy
• Monitoring according to ELN recommendations 2013
• Follow-up till March 2019
## Patients Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Generic imatinib N=237</th>
<th>Glivec N=208</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (median, range)</td>
<td>41 (18-75)</td>
<td>41 (18-83)</td>
<td>0.817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (n, %)</td>
<td>155 (65.4%)</td>
<td>118 (56.7%)</td>
<td>0.061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokal risk groups (n, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>99 (41.8%)</td>
<td>111 (53.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate risk</td>
<td>81 (34.2%)</td>
<td>57 (27.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>41 (17.3%)</td>
<td>28 (13.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>16 (6.8%)</td>
<td>12 (5.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBC &lt;100×10^9/L (n, %)</td>
<td>97 (41.5%)</td>
<td>99 (47.8%)</td>
<td>0.179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb &gt;120g/L (n, %)</td>
<td>101 (43.2%)</td>
<td>98 (47.6%)</td>
<td>0.354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Patients Characteristics

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Generic imatinib N=237</th>
<th>Glivec N=208</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education level (n, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory (≤9 years)</td>
<td>83 (35.0%)</td>
<td>34 (16.3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate (10-12 years)</td>
<td>61 (25.7%)</td>
<td>46 (22.1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High (≥13 years)</td>
<td>93 (39.2%)</td>
<td>128 (61.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage status (n, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>41 (17.3%)</td>
<td>39 (18.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>180 (75.9%)</td>
<td>167 (80.3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced or widowed</td>
<td>16 (6.8%)</td>
<td>2 (1.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban household registration (n, %)</td>
<td>141 (59.5%)</td>
<td>158 (76.0%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Drug Switch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Generic imatinib N=237</th>
<th>Glivec N=208</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switch to 2G TKI</td>
<td>30 (12.7%)</td>
<td>27 (13.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch to Glivec</td>
<td>7 (3.0%)</td>
<td>7 (3.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch to generics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Median follow up: 29 (3-65) mo
Cytogenetic and Molecular Responses

Complete cytogenetic response rates by 3 years: 98.0% vs. 94.5%

P = 0.758

Major molecular response rates by 3 years: 81.7% vs. 93.1%

P = 0.110

- Generic
- Glivec
Deep Molecular Responses

Molecular response 4.0, %

- Molecular Response 4.0 rates by 3 years: 41.3% vs. 42.0%

Molecular response 4.5, %

- Molecular Response 4.5 rates by 3 years: 24.1% vs. 33.0%

P = 0.169

P = 0.178
Survivals

- Failure-free survival at 3 years: 76.6% vs. 81.0%
- Progression-free survival at 3 years: 92.7% vs. 96.3%
- Overall survival at 3 years: 96.3% vs. 98.5%

P = 0.401

- Progression-free survival, %
- Overall survival, %

Months

Generic

- Failure-free survival: 76.6% vs. 81.0%

Glivec

- Progression-free survival: 92.7% vs. 96.3%
- Overall survival: 96.3% vs. 98.5%
Responses after Switch to Generic Imatinib

- **Total (N=31)**
- **Glivec Group (N=20)**
- **Tasigna Group (N=11)**

- **MMR**
- **MR4**
- **MR4.5**
Changes of Adverse Events in the Glivec Group

- Malaise/Fatigue
- Periorbital/lower limb edema
- Skin color change
- Hypomnesis
- Nausea
- Weight gain
- Rash/Pruritus
- Myospasm
- Chest tightness/Shortness of breath
- Hair color change
- Conjunctivitis/Tearing Increased
- Alopecia
- Depression/Anxiety
- Dizziness
- Insomnia
- Lidodema
- Dry eye
- Diarrhea
- Bone/Joint/Myalgia pain
- Headache
- Conjunctival hemorrhage
- Decreased appetite
- Vomiting
- Skin bleeding by collision
- Pleural/Enterocoelia effusion
- Palpitation
- Tinnitus
- Constipation
- Ventosity
- Pyrexia
- Weight loss
- Abdominal pain
- Hair color change
- Conjunctivitis/Tearing Increased
- Alopecia
- Depression/Anxiety
- Dizziness
- Insomnia
- Lidodema
- Dry eye
- Diarrhea
- Bone/Joint/Myalgia pain
- Headache
- Conjunctival hemorrhage
- Decreased appetite
- Vomiting
- Skin bleeding by collision
- Pleural/Enterocoelia effusion
- Palpitation
- Tinnitus
- Constipation
- Ventosity
- Pyrexia
- Weight loss
- Abdominal pain

Adverse event percent, %

Baseline
Switch M3
Switch M24
Changes of Adverse Events in the Tasigna Group

Adverse event percent, %

Baseline | Switch M3 | Switch M24

- Malaise/Fatigue
- Hypomnesis
- Bone/Joint/Myalgia pain
- Dry eye
- Alopecia
- Hidrosis
- Depression/Anxiety
- Headache
- Hair color change
- Pyrexia
- Weight gain
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Skin bleeding by collision
- Rash/Pruritus
- Myospasm
- Constipation
- Hemorrhage
- Palpitation
- Tinnitus
- Nausea
- Pleural/Enterocelia effusion
- Decreased appetite
- Constitutional hemorrhage
- Abdominal pain
- Ventosity
- Skin color change

- Changes of baseline
- * indicates significant change
Conclusions

State of 2023 in low-middle income countries:

Q: How will CML diagnostics and therapy evolve?
A: Yes!

Q: Do all TKI becoming generic change access in any way?
A: Not all, but more and more!
Acknowledgments
Thanks for your attention!

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