

# CML in Blastcrisis

Philipp le Coutre, Charité

## Disclosures:

- Novartis, BMS, Pfizer, Incyte, Blueprint, GSK, JAZZ

# Charité



R. Virchow



Berlin

## Weißes Blut.

Außer sehr wenig rothen Blutkörperchen bestand der ungleich größere Theil aus denselben farblosen oder weißen Körpern, die auch im normalen Blut vorkommen, nämlich kleinen, nicht ganz regelmäßigen Protokümmern, größeren, körnigen, fetthaltigen, kernlosen Körperchen und granulirten Zellen mit einem rundlichen, hufensförmigen oder fleckblattartigen oder mit mehreren napfförmigen, distincten Kernen. Die größeren dieser Zellen hatten ein leicht gelbliches Aussehen. Das Verhältniß zwischen den farbigen und farblosen Blutkörperchen stellte sich hier ungefähr umgekehrt, wie im normalen Blut, indem die farblosen die Regel, die farbigen eine Art von Ausnahme zu bilden schienen. Wenn ich daher von weißem Blute spreche, so meine ich in der That ein Blut, in welchem die Proportion zwischen den rothen und farblosen (in Masse weißen) Blutkörperchen eine umgekehrte ist, ohne daß eine Beimischung fremdartiger chemischer oder morphologischer Elemente zu bemerken wäre.

Ich würde mich glücklich schätzen, der Wissenschaft dadurch zu einer neuen und, wie es mir scheint, nicht unwichtigen Thatsache verholfen zu haben. —

Dr. Virchow.

## LEUCOCYTHEMIA,

### OR

## WHITE CELL BLOOD,

IN RELATION TO THE  
PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE LYMPHATIC GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

BY JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., F.R.S.E.,

PROFESSOR OF INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE AND OF CLINICAL MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY,  
AND PRESIDENT OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.  
MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY; OF THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF  
PHYSICIANS OF VIENNA; OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PRUSSIA;  
OF THE ANATOMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES OF PARIS;  
OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETIES OF SWEDEN, DENMARK,  
ETC., ETC.

WITH TWO COLOURED LITHOGRAPHS, AND NUMEROUS WOODCUTS.



EDINBURGH: SUTHERLAND AND KNOX.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.

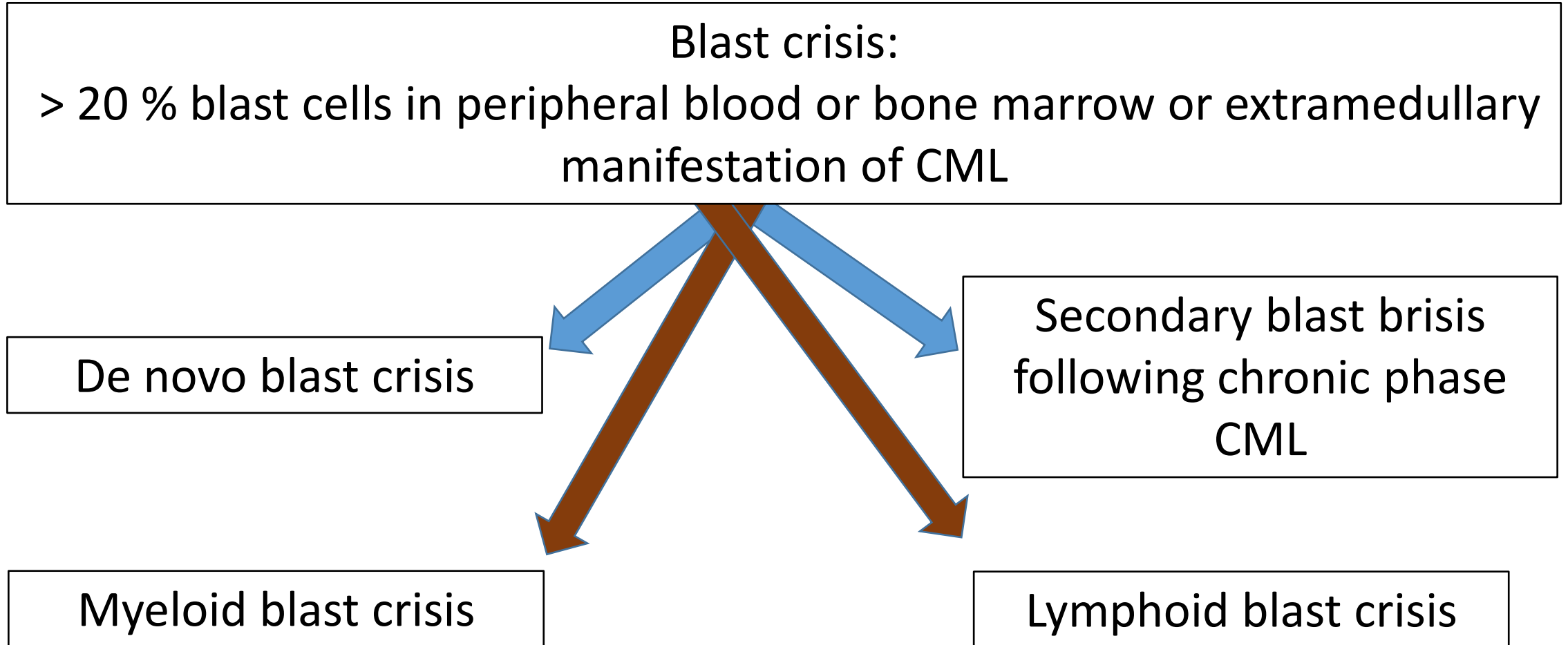
MDCCLXV.

J. Bennett

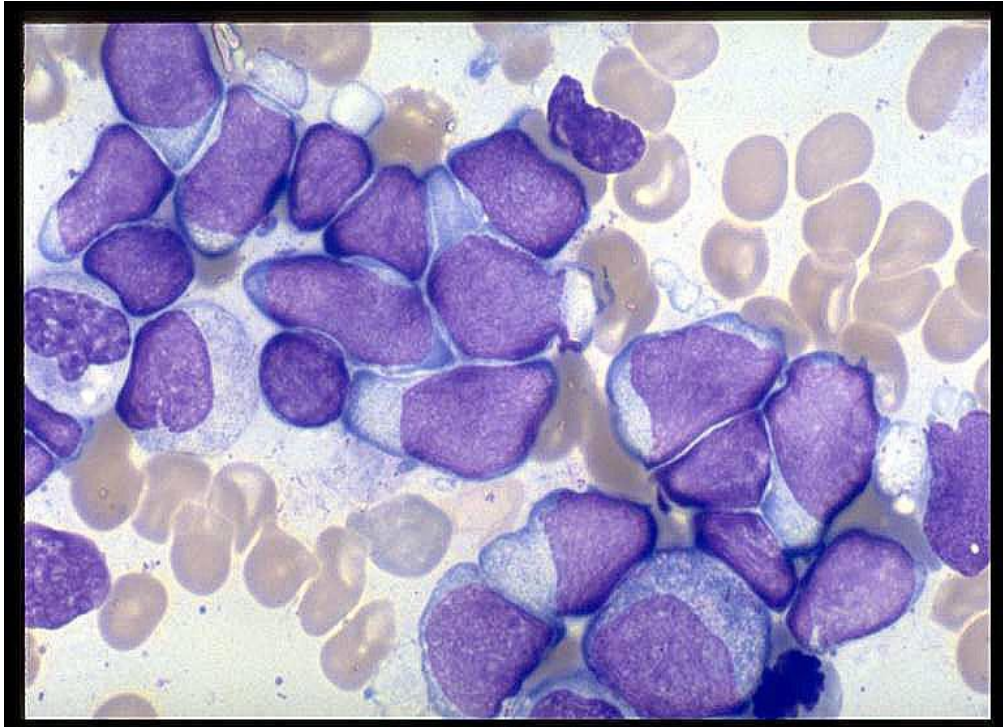
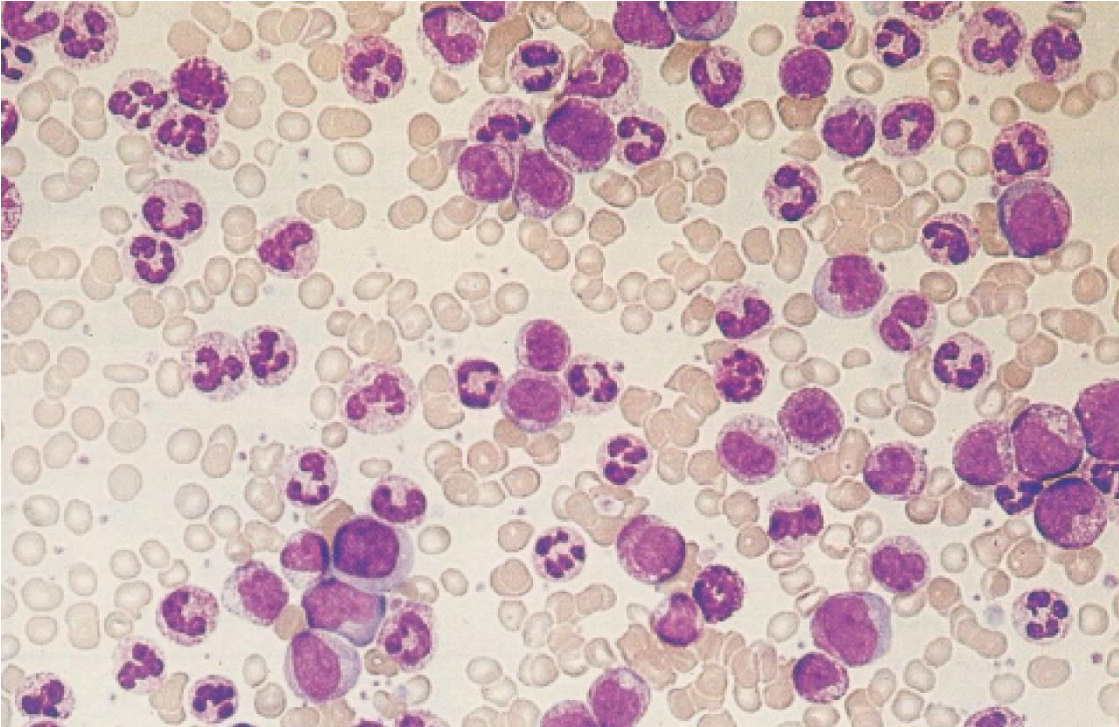


Edinburgh

# CML blast crisis: definitions



# Chronic Phase versus Blast Crisis: Cytology



# WHO Classification 2022

Leukemia

www.nature.com/leu

REVIEW ARTICLE **OPEN**

Check for updates

## The 5th edition of the World Health Organization Classification of Haematolymphoid Tumours: Myeloid and Histiocytic/Dendritic Neoplasms

CML is 80–90% [10, 11]. The designation of AP has thus become less relevant, where resistance stemming from *ABL1* kinase mutations and/or additional cytogenetic abnormalities and the development of BP represent key disease attributes [12, 13].

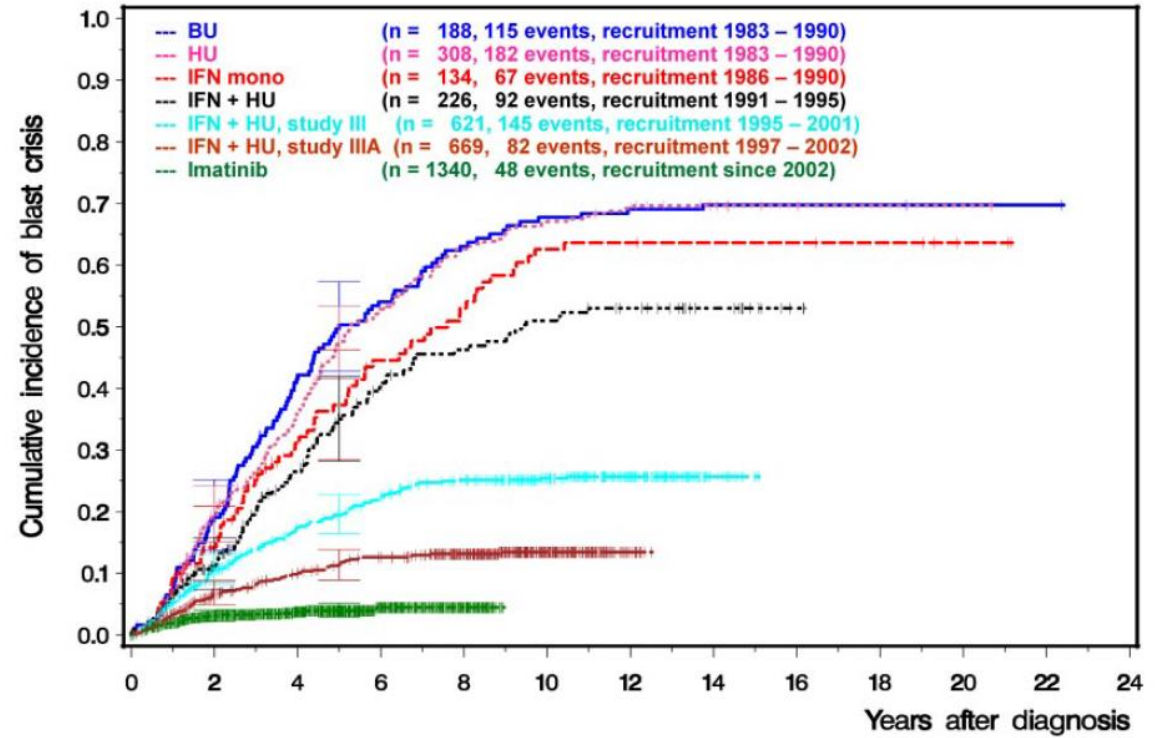
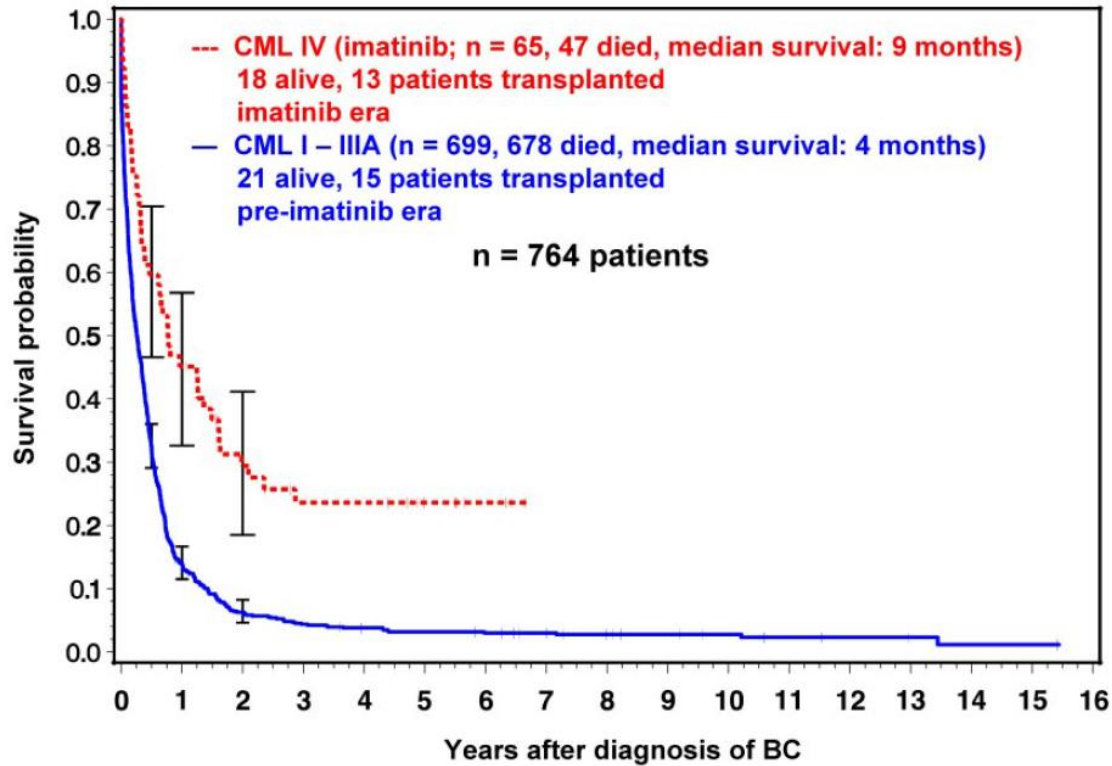
Accordingly, AP is omitted in the current classification in favour of an emphasis on high risk features associated with CP progression and resistance to TKI. Criteria for BP include: (1)  $\geq 20\%$  myeloid blasts in the blood or bone marrow; or (2) the presence of an extramedullary proliferation of blasts; or (3) the presence of increased lymphoblasts in peripheral blood or bone marrow. The

# Blast crisis: Additional clinical features

- Low platelets, thrombopenia
- Splenomegaly
- Additional chromosomal abnormalities
- Anemia
- Fever
- Chills
- Bleeding disorders
- Worsening of clinical performance status



# Overall survival of blast crisis (historical data)



# Response to tyrosine kinase inhibitors

TKI	Prior TKI (yes/no)	Reference(s)	No. of patients	CHR (%)	CCyR (%)	alloHSCT (%)	Median OS (mo)
Imatinib	No	37	mBP = 38 lBP = 20	10.5 20	7.9 10	4.5 N/A	N/A N/A
		40,41	229 (mBP)	15.3	7.4	5	6.9
	No	38	75	21.3	18.7	9.3	6.5
	No	42	30	33	0	N/A	OS 36% at 1 year
	No	39	92	26.1	9.8	9.8	7.0
Dasatinib	Yes	47	mBP = 23 lBP/Ph <sup>+</sup> ALL = 10	34.8 70	26.1 30	N/A 10	N/A N/A
	Yes	43,46	mBP = 149 lBP = 61	17.4 18.0	17.5 36.8	6.0 9.8	7.7–7.9 9.0–11.4
Nilotinib	Yes	45	33	6.1	6.1	N/A	N/A
	Yes	44	mBP = 105 lBP = 31	24	30	11	10.1
				21	32	6	7.9
Yes	51	mBP = 133 lBP = 50	6.8 14.0	8.3 26.0	N/A N/A	OS 63% at 18 months for mBP/lBP	
Bosutinib	Yes	49	Second line = 36 ≥Third line = 28	27	37	N/A	11.2
				4	17	N/A	8.9
Ponatinib	Yes	48,52	62 (incl. 24 with T315I)	21	17.4	9.7	OS 29% at 1 year & 9% at 3 years

# Response to TKI plus Chemo

## Myeloid

Combination	Reference(s)	No. of patients	CHR (%)	CCyR (%)	alloHSCT (%)	Median OS (mo)
Ponatinib + FLAG-IDA	10	17 (incl. 4 IBP)	19	50	70.6	12
Dasatinib + FLAG-IDA	98	4 (incl 1 IBP)	100	75	100	N/A
Imatinib + '7+3' daunorubicin/cytarabine	99	36	56	30.6	30.6	16
Imatinib + idarubicin/idarubicin + cytarabine	100	19	47	15.8	26.3	5
Imatinib + mitoxantrone/etoposide	101	16	81	N/A	37.5	6.4
Imatinib + decitabine	53	10	20	10	N/A	3.5
Dasatinib + decitabine	54	30 (incl AP $n = 7$ and Ph <sup>+</sup> AML $n = 4$ )	48	33.3	26.7	13.8
Dasatinib or nilotinib or ponatinib + azacytidine	55	7	71	43	N/A	27.4
Imatinib + omacetaxine	102	12	58	27.3	72.7	N/A; 75% OS at 12 months

## Lymphoid

Combination	Reference(s)	No. of patients	CHR (%)	CCyR (%)	alloHSCT (%)	Median OS (mo)
Imatinib + vincristine + dexamethasone	58	12	91.7	33.3	58.3	13
Imatinib or dasatinib + HyperCVAD	56	42	90.4	58	42.9	17

# Response after allo Transplantation


Dates of study	No. of patients	3-year OS (%)	3-year PFS (%)	Relapse incidence (%)	Non-relapse mortality (%)
2000–2009	63	36	23	40	33
1999–2004	80 (active BP-CML)	14	10	36	54
2004–2016	170	39	26	51	23
1990–2018	147 (incl. 51 AP-CML)	34	26	43	28

# Patient Population


Variabel	N	
Gender, m/f, n (%)	240	144 (60.0%)/96 (40.0%)
Age at CML-Diagnosis (years), Median (range)	240	45 (13-86)
Age at CML-Blast crisis (years), Median (range)	240	49 (18-86)
Phase at diagnosis	240	
chronic phase, n(%)		151 (62.9%)
Blastencrisis, n(%)		89 (37.0%)
Diagnosis of BC after Diagnosis of CML (months), median (range)	151	29.1 (0.1-378)
ELTS-Score at diagnosis of CML (only in CP patients)	151	
low risk, n (%)		36 (39.6%)
intermediate risk, n(%)		33 (36.3%)
high risk, n(%)		22 (24.2%)


## Morphology; N=233

  
myeloid  
117  
(50%)

  
lymphatic  
71  
(31%)

  
mixed  
10  
(4%)

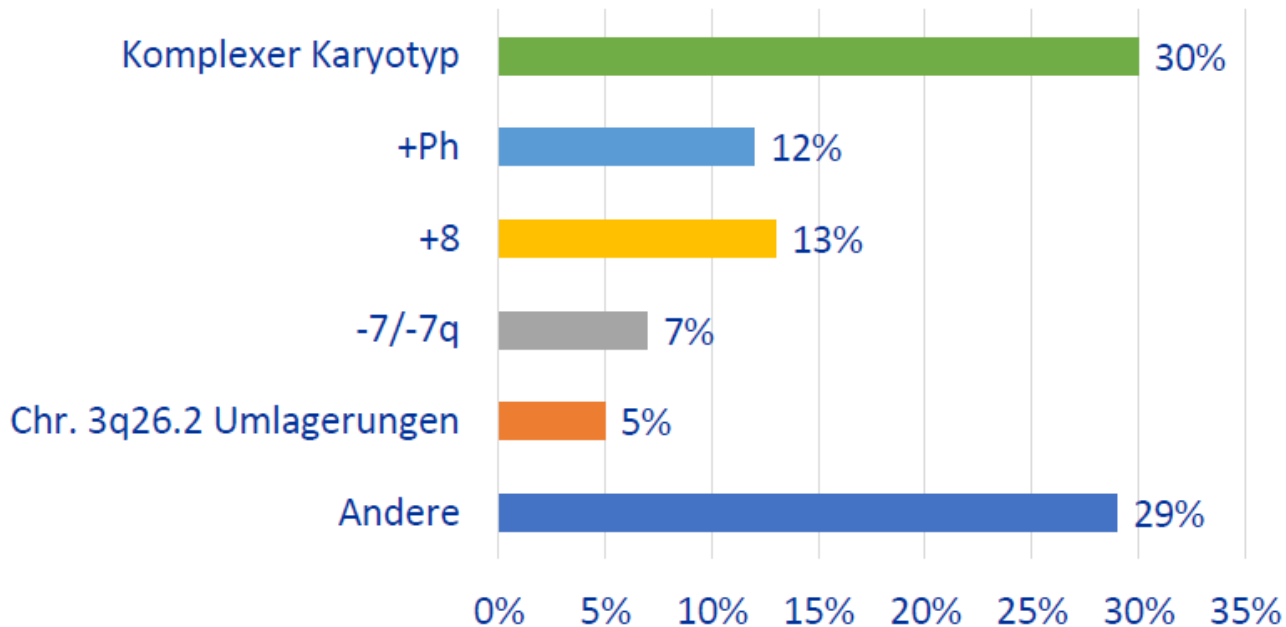
  
megakaryoblastic  
3  
(1%)

  
unknown  
32  
(14%)

# Blast Crisis Patients: Biology of Blast Crisis

## Addtl. chromosomal abnormalities (ACAs)

ACAs in: 101/174 Pat. (58%)



High risk ACAs: 72/174 (41%)

## *BCR::ABL1* - Mutations and Highrisk characteristics



new mutations,  
n/N (%): 46/166 (28%)

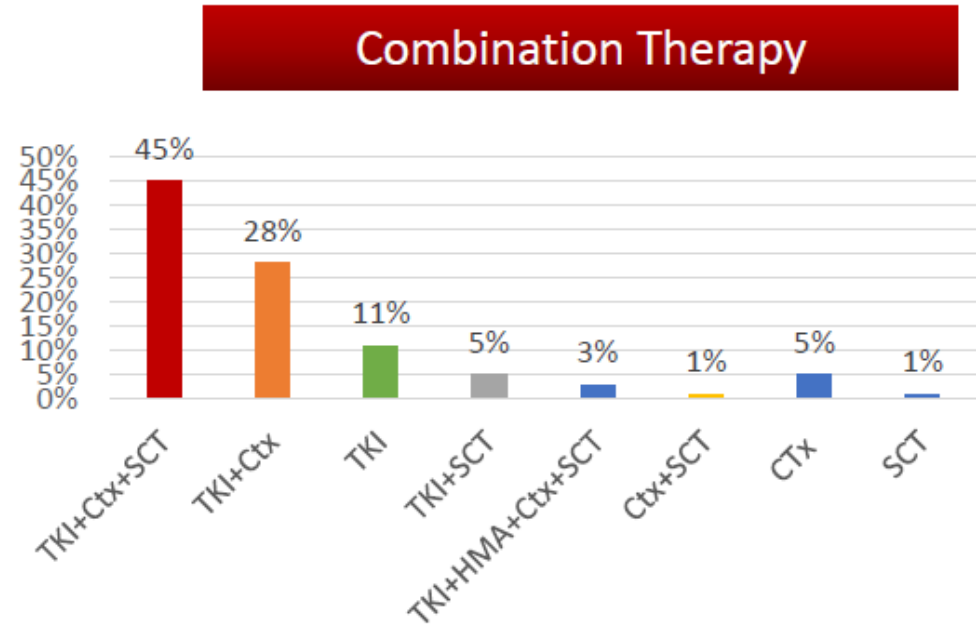
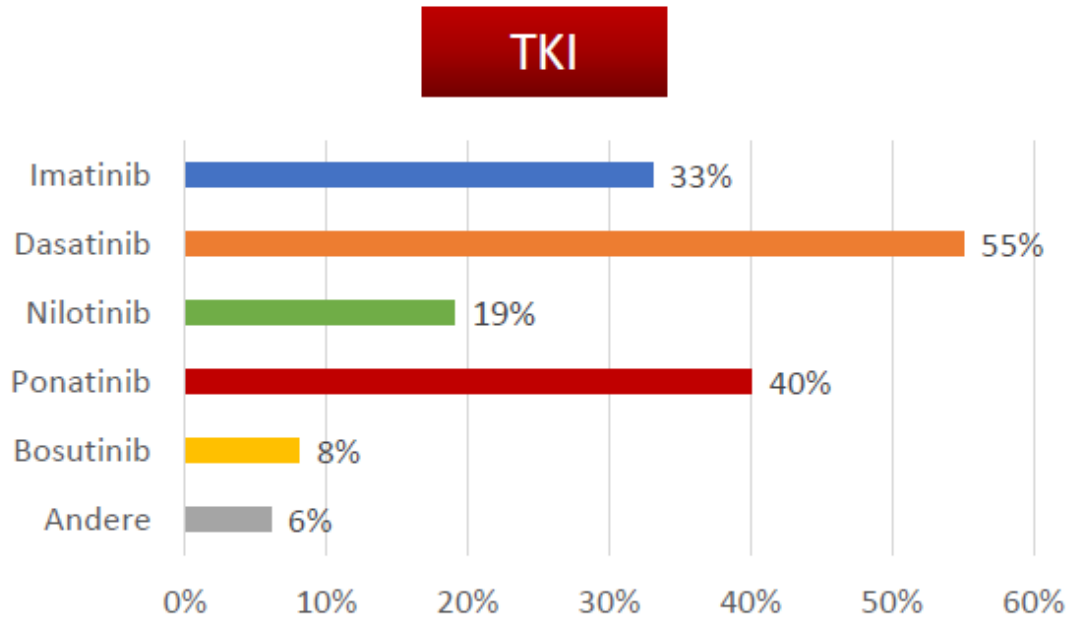


CNS-Involvement,  
n/N (%): 21/214 (10%)



Extramedullary manifestations,  
n/N (%): 43/220 (20%)

# Treatment of Blast Crisis

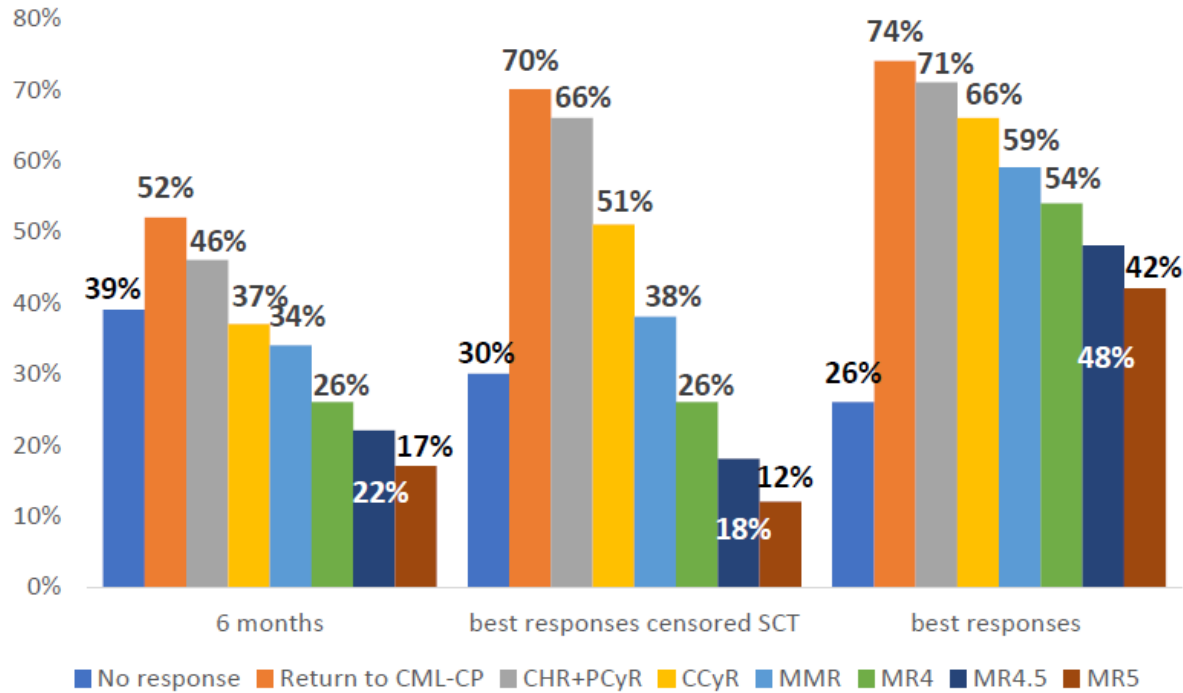


Median number of therapies: n = 3

55% received allo-TX

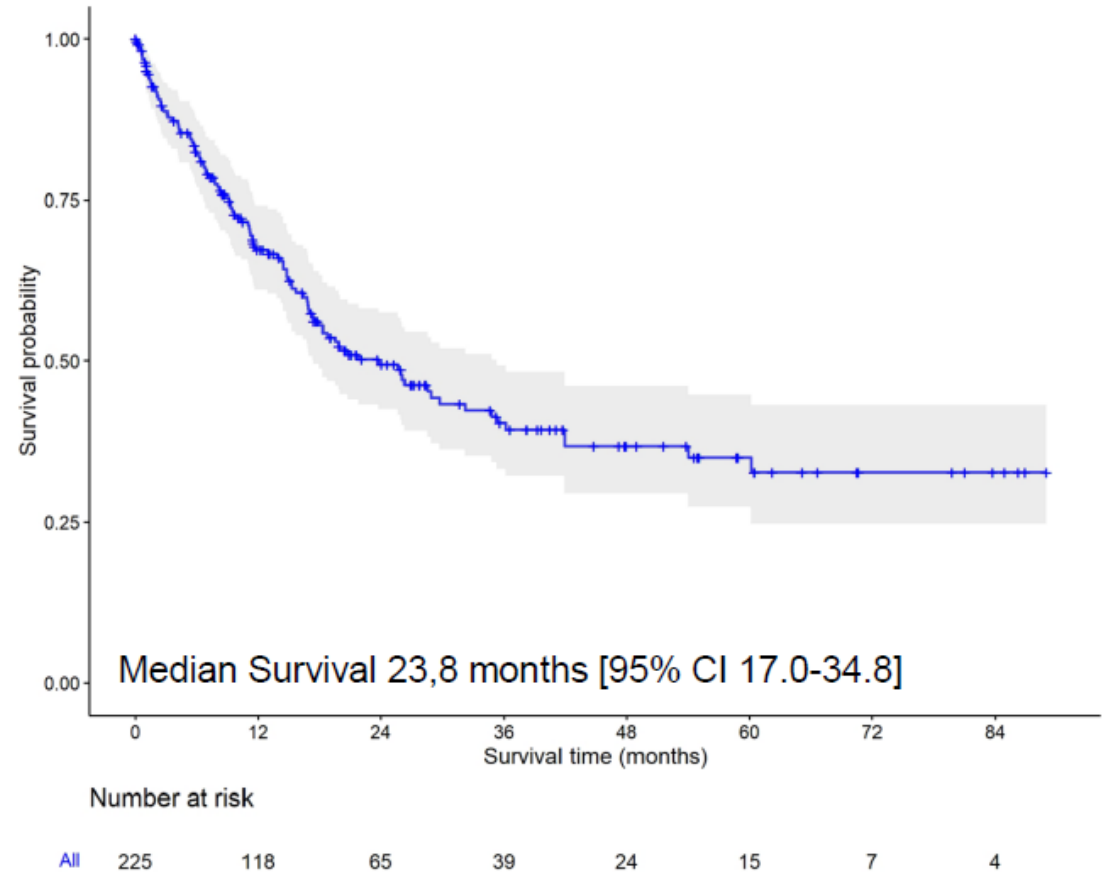
# Response rates and Overall Survival

## Responses



38/106 Pat. (36%) died within 6 months of diagnosis of blast crisis

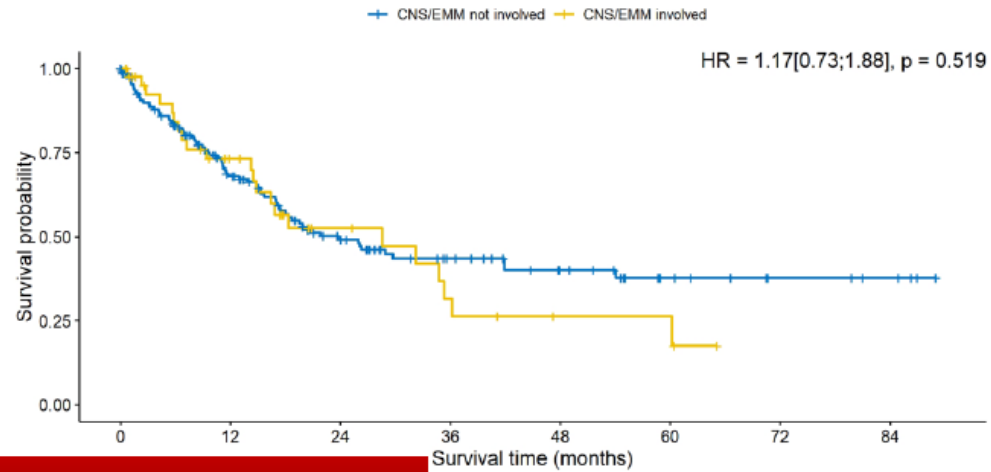
## Overall Survival



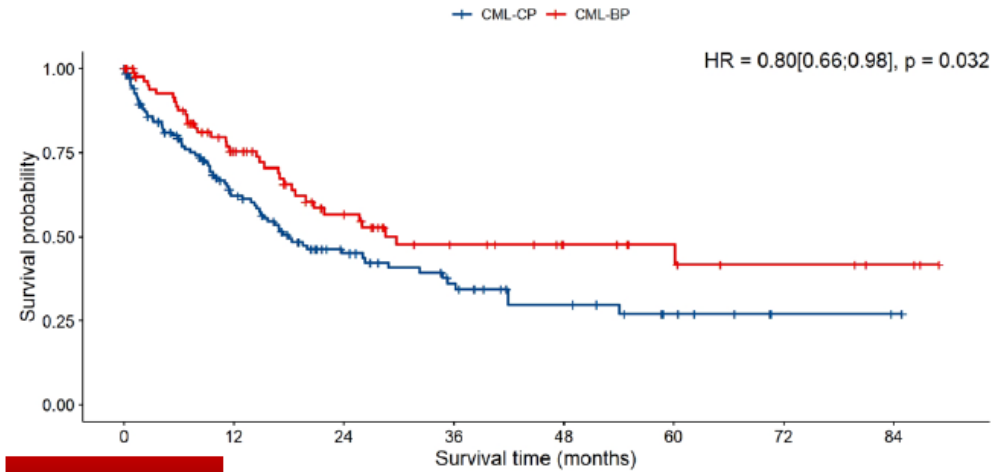


# Overall survival by subgroup

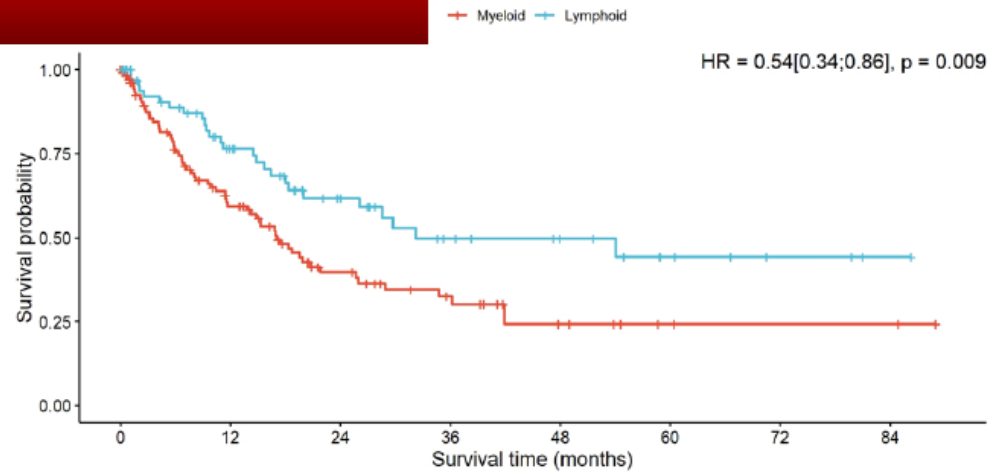
ZNS/EM-involvement vs all others



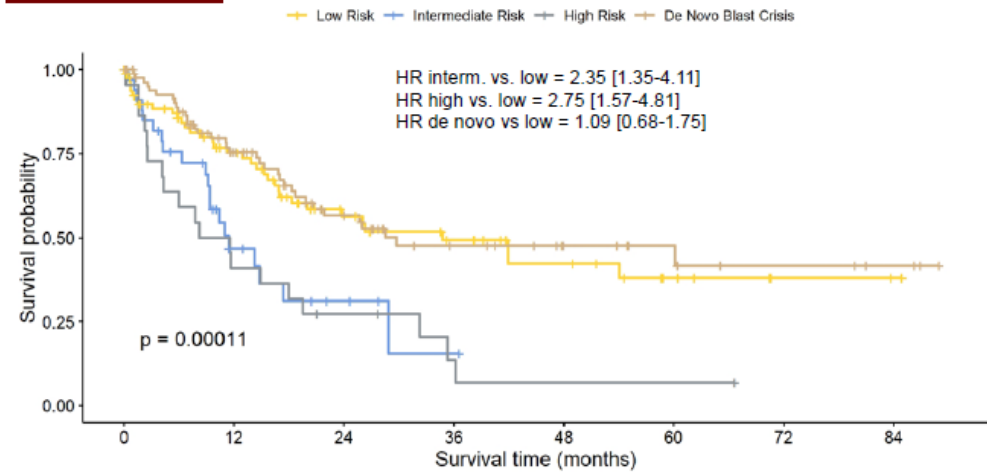
De novo vs secondary BP



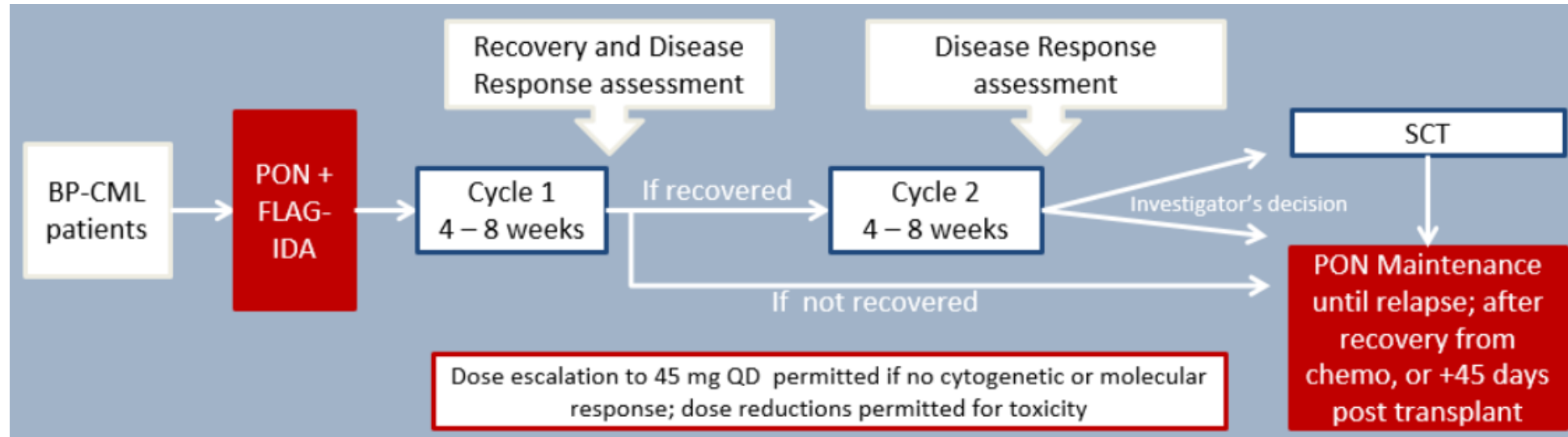
Lymphatic vs. Myeloid BP



ELTS Score



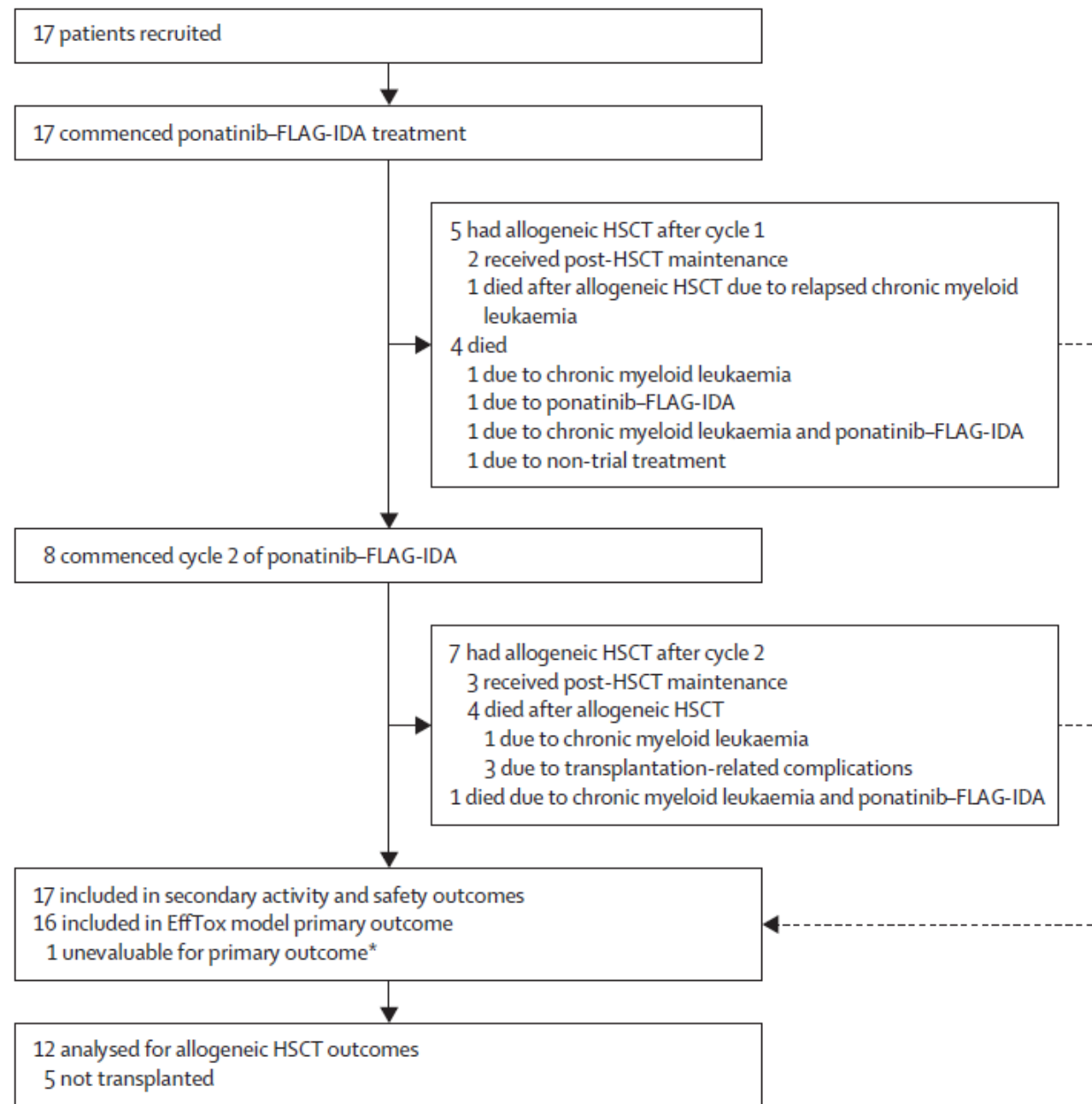
# Blast crisis treatment



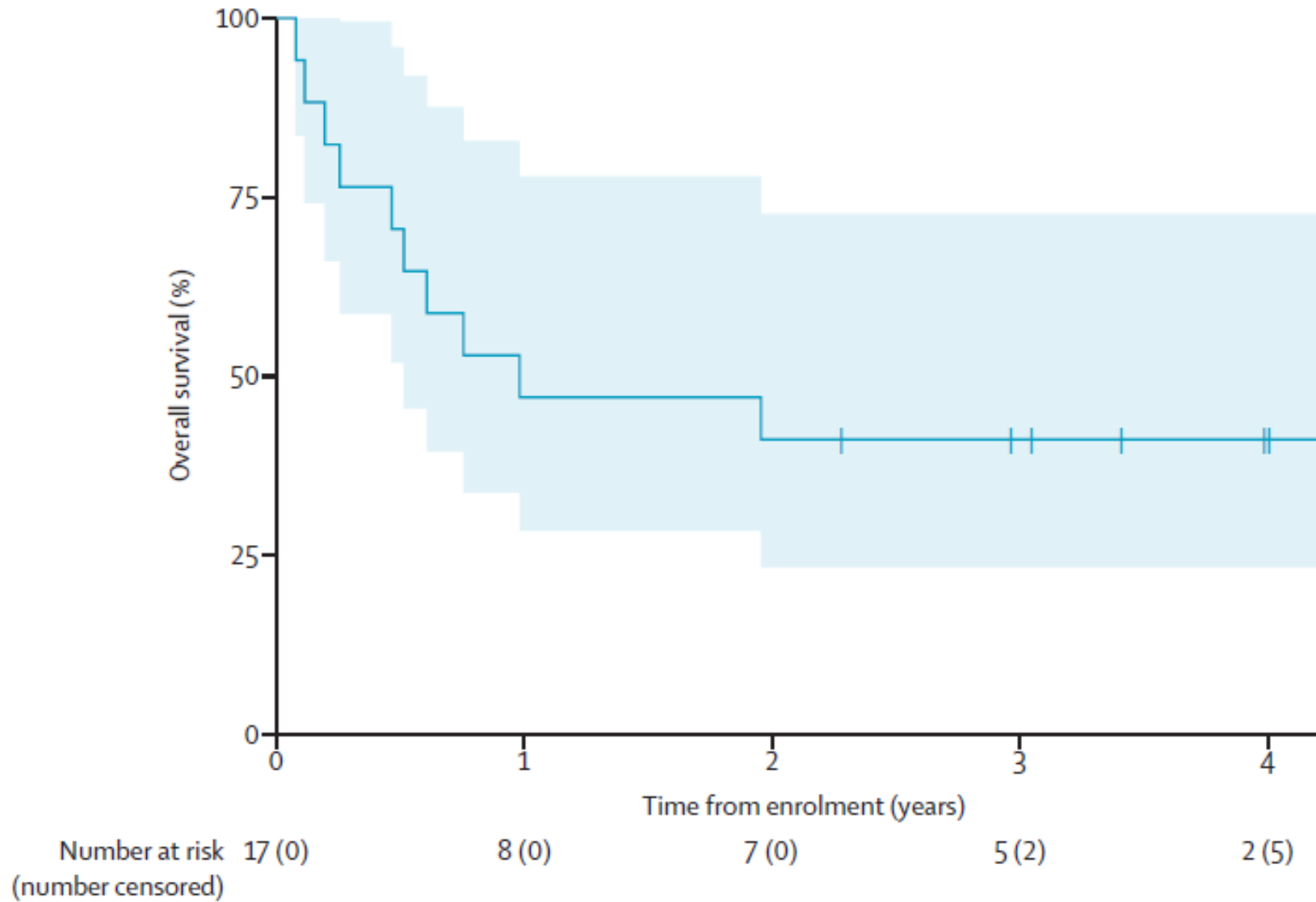
Variable	Level	Overall N (%)
Gender	Female	5 (29.4)
	Male	12 (70.6)
Age	Mean	36.41 (13.4)
	Range	16 – 64
Additional chromosomal abnormality	No	6 (35.3)
	Not Known	3 (17.6)
	Yes	8 (47.1)
Detectable Mutation	No	12 (70.6)
	Present	3 (17.6)
	Missing	2 (11.8)
Blast Phase Phenotype	Myeloid	9 (52.9)
	Lymphoid	4 (23.5)
	Bi-Phenotypic	4 (23.5)
Disease Status	De-Novo	10 (58.8)
	Progression	7 (41.2)

# Blast crisis treatment

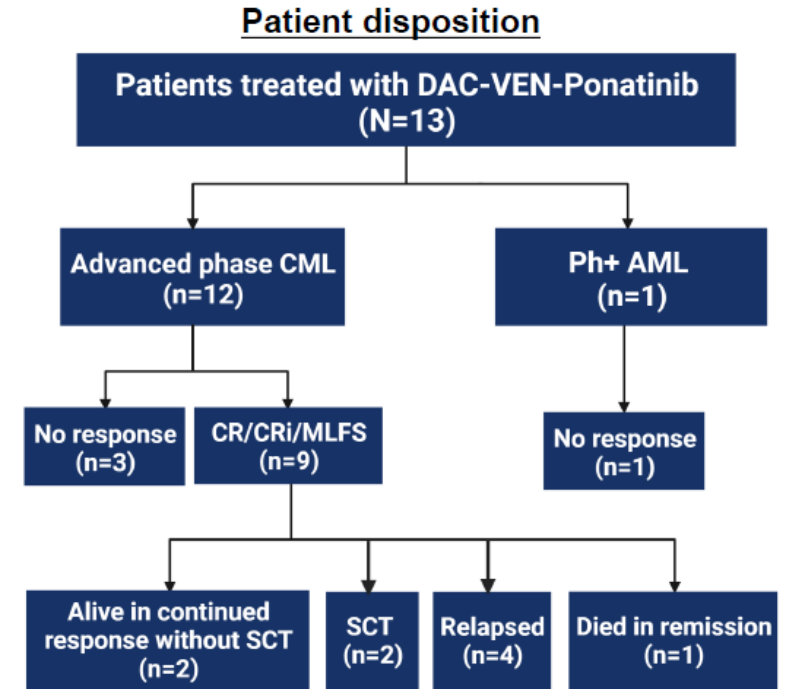
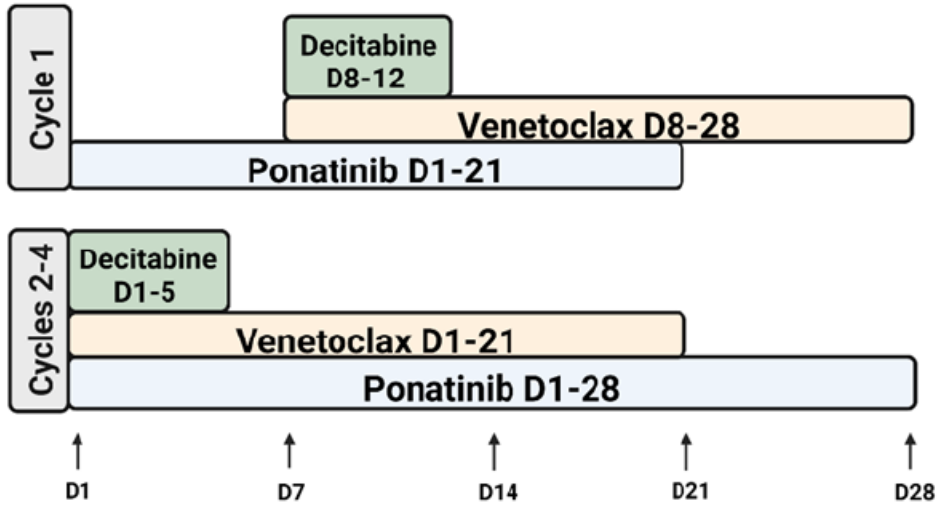
Disease status	
De novo	10 (59%)
Progression	7 (41%)
Extramedullary disease	
Yes	2 (12%)
No	15 (88%)
Previous tyrosine-kinase inhibitor	
Imatinib	7 (41%)
Dasatinib	1 (6%)
Nilotinib	1 (6%)
Bosutinib	1 (6%)
Imatinib first line, dasatinib second line	1 (6%)
Nilotinib first line, dasatinib second line	1 (6%)
None	5 (29%)



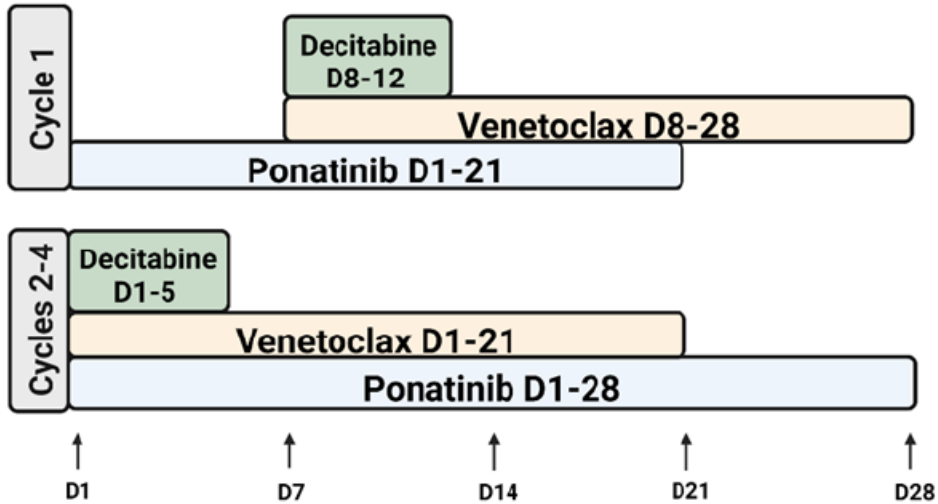
# Blast crisis treatment



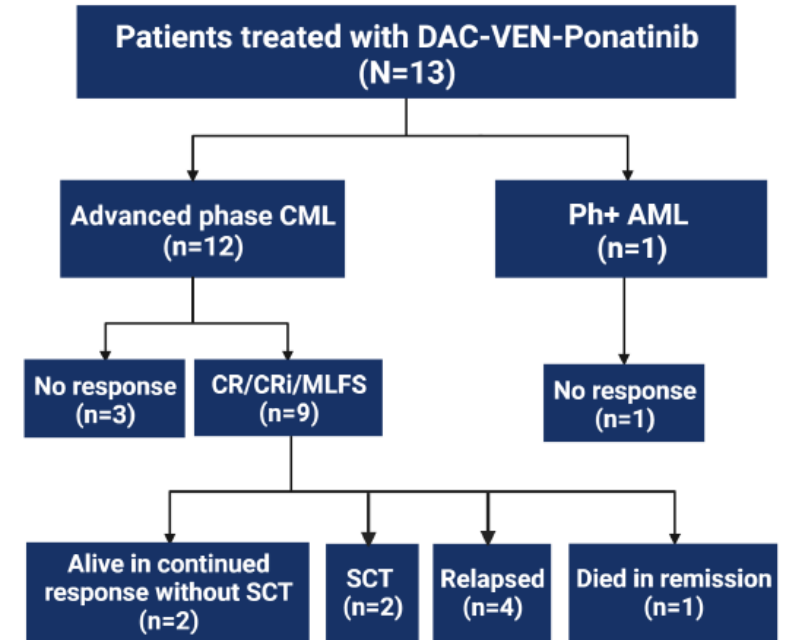
# J Senapati: A Phase II Study of the Combination of Decitabine, Venetoclax and Ponatinib in Patients with CML MBP or Ph+ AML



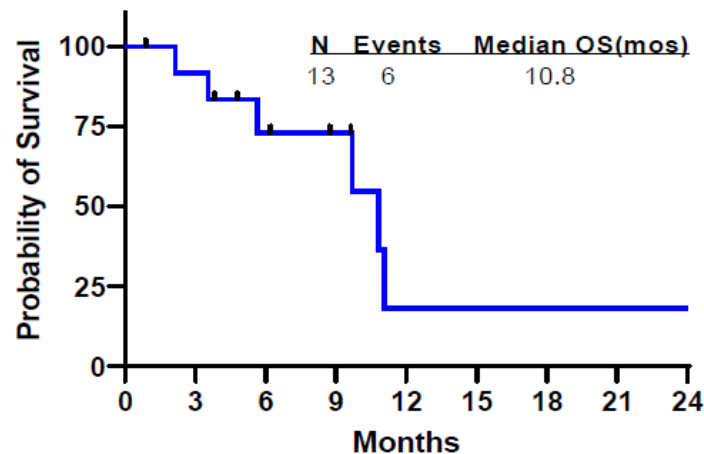
# J Senapati: A Phase II Study of the Combination of Decitabine, Venetoclax and Ponatinib in Patients with CML MBP or Ph+ AML



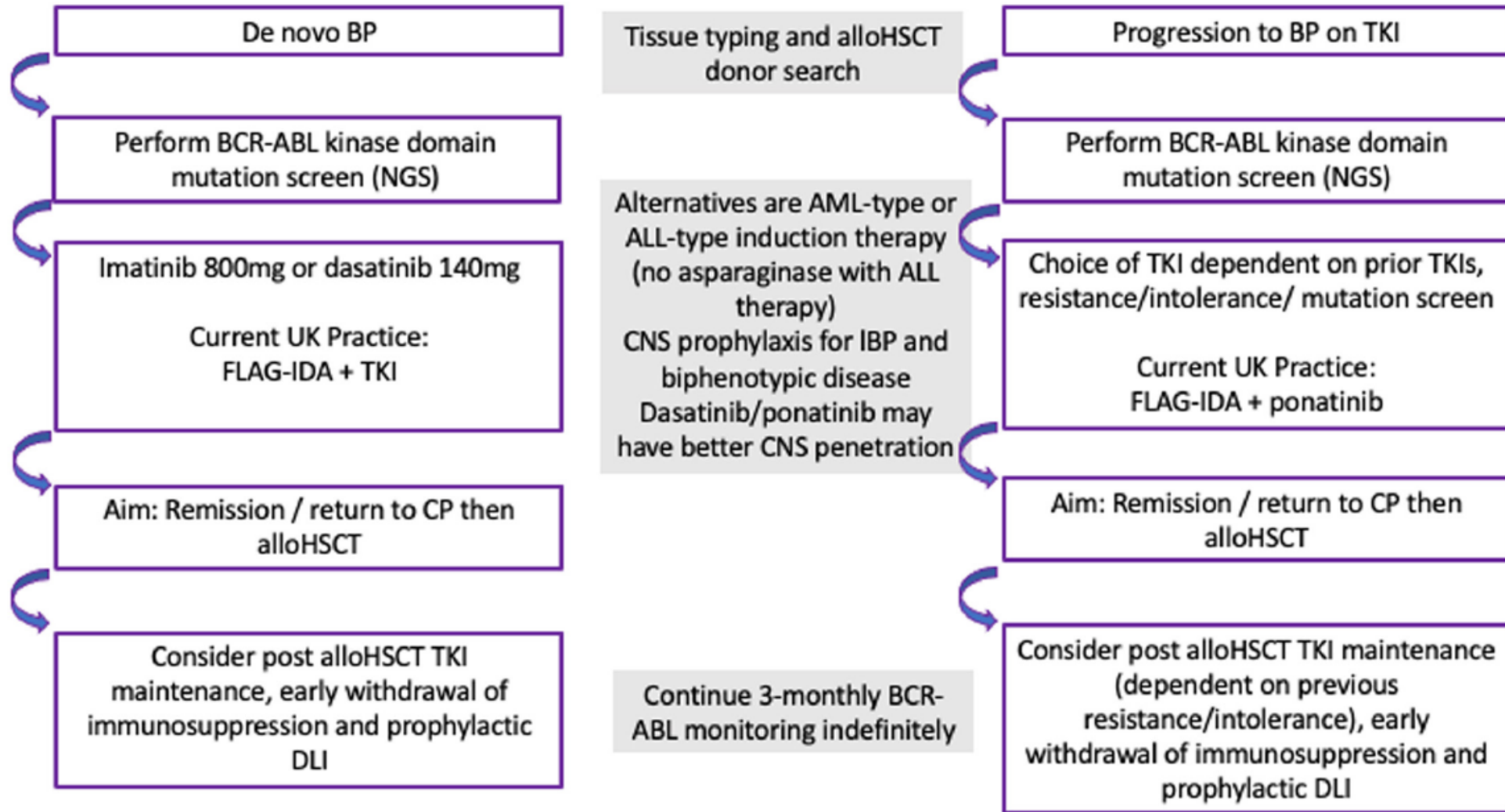
## Patient disposition



Overall survival of the whole cohort



# Treatment algorithm



## Conclusion

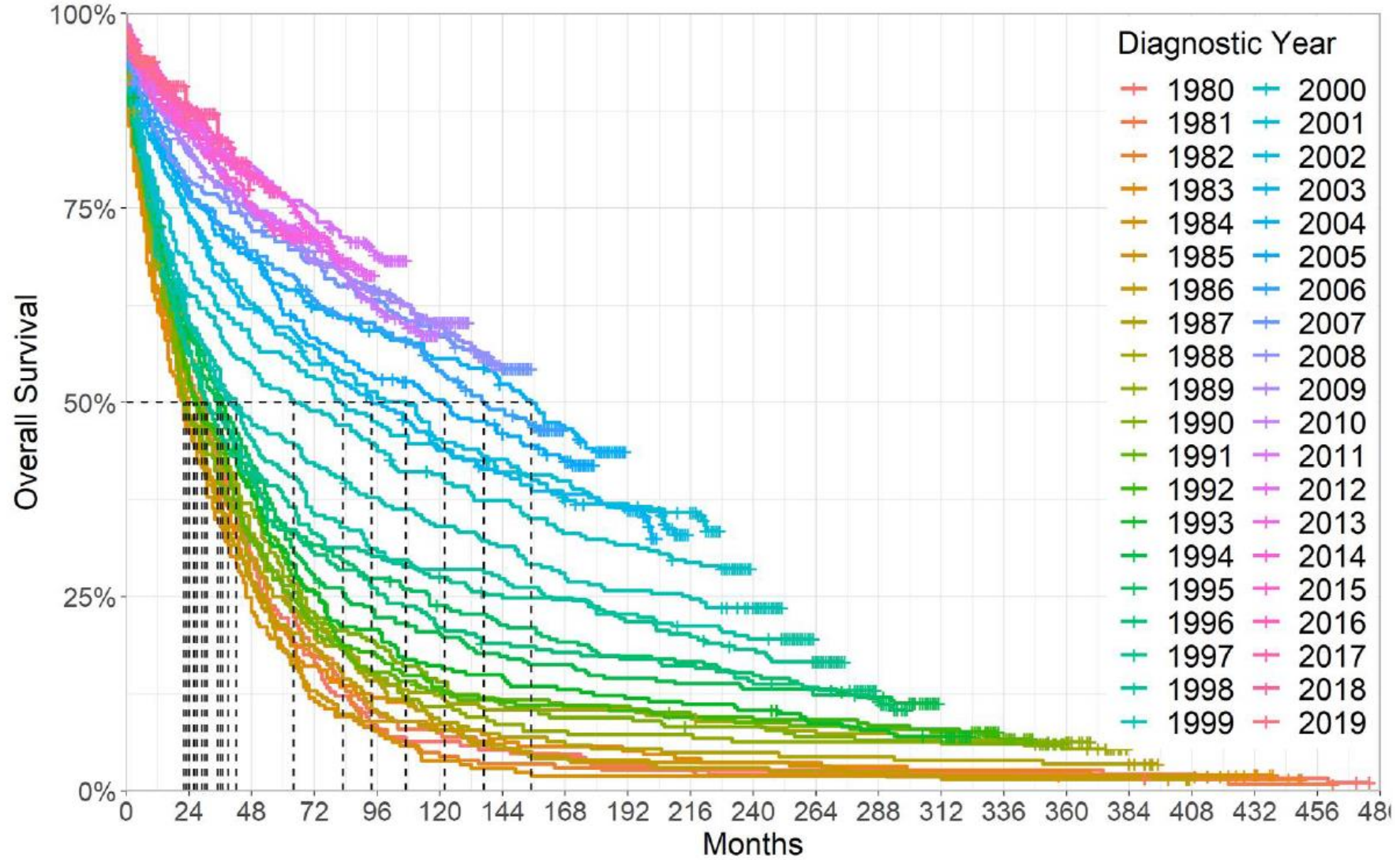
- Treatment options of CML in blast crisis remains unsatisfactory
- Allo-transplantation should be the primary goal of therapy in patients suitable for transplantation
- TKI monotherapy of blast crisis is not sufficient and should be substituted by TKI + CTX approaches
- Treatment of blast crisis is an individual approach and depends on allo-tx availability, clinical condition and biological features of the underlying case



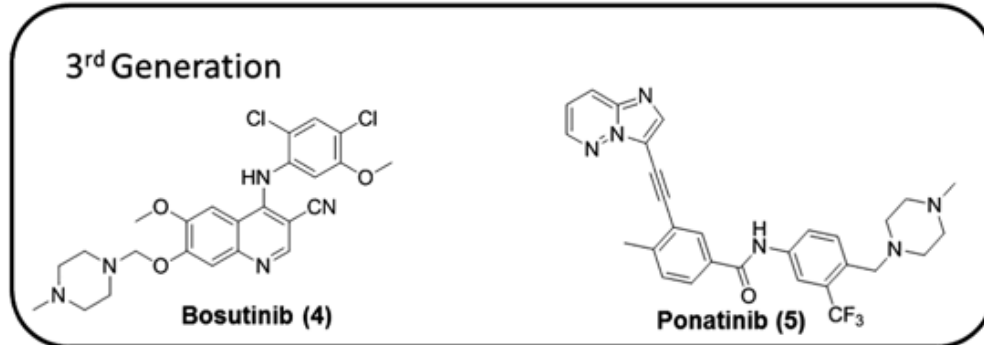
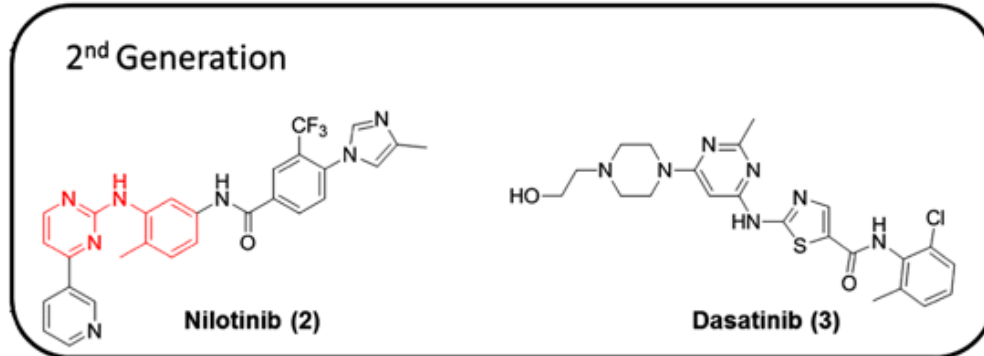
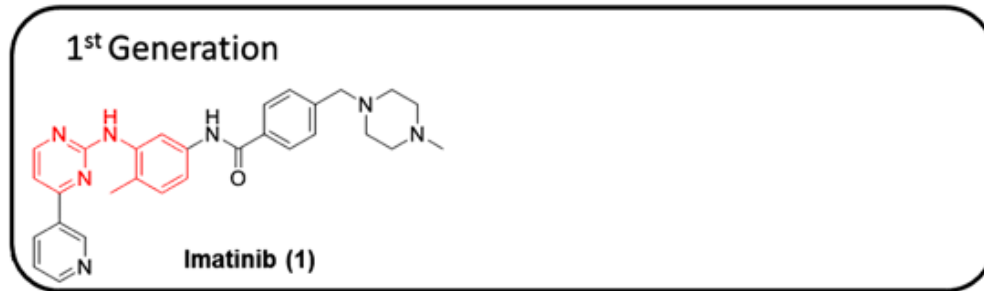
**Thank you very much!**

**[cml@charite.de](mailto:cml@charite.de)**

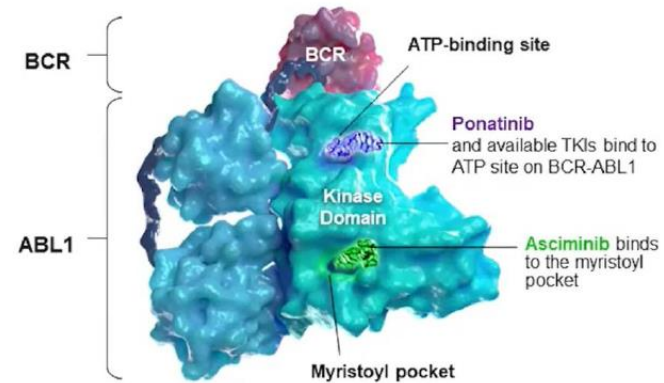
# Prognose 1980 - 2019



# Zugelassene Tyrosinkinaseinhibitoren



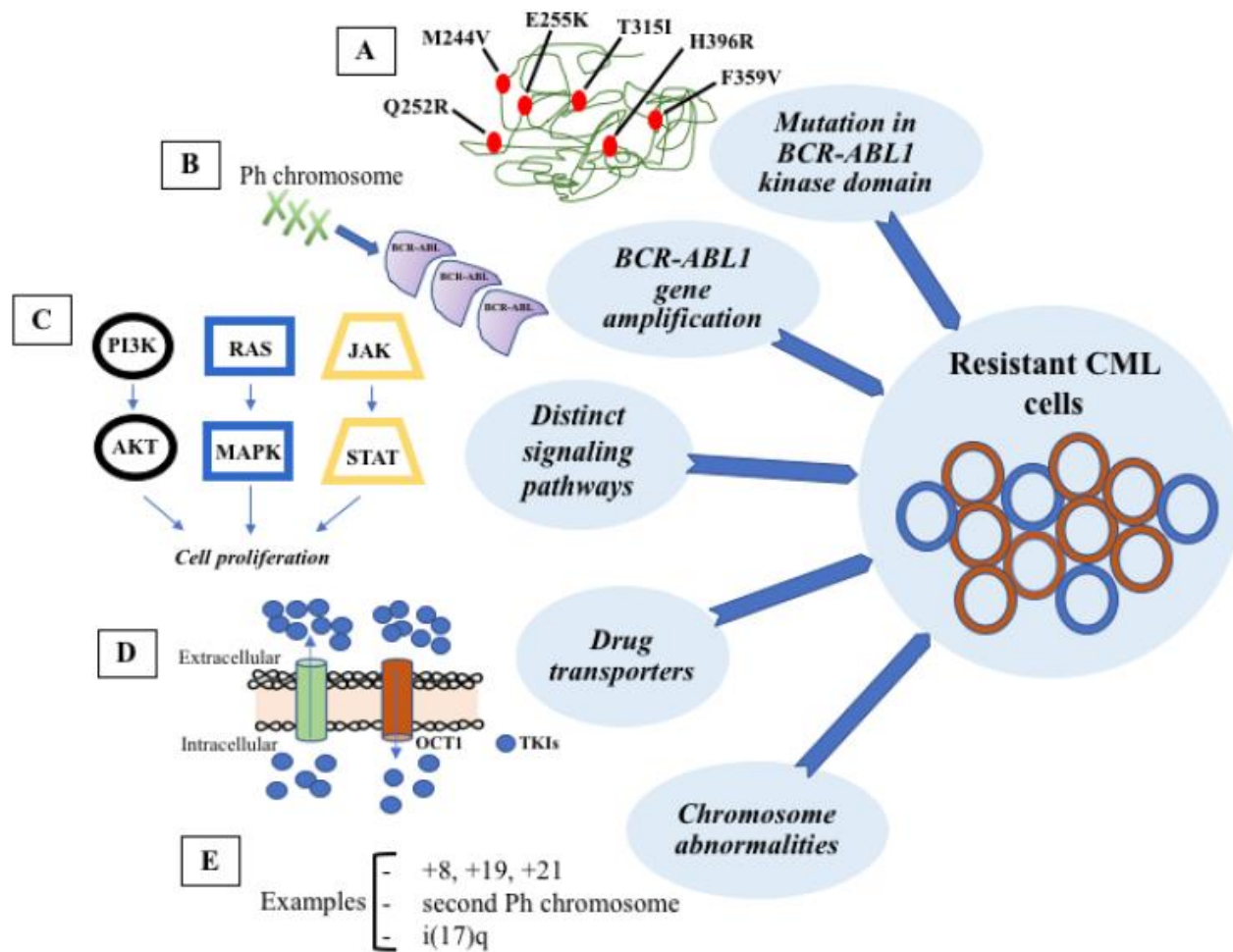
- Imatinib      400 mg
- Nilotinib      2 x 300 mg
- Dasatinib      100 mg
- Bosutinib      400/500 mg
- Ponatinib      45 mg



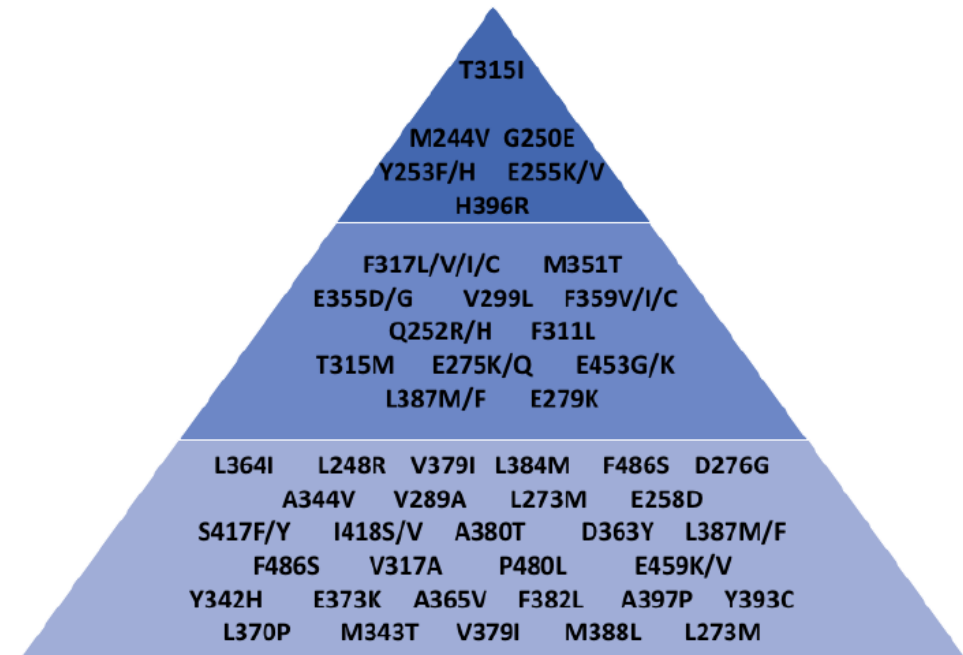
- Asciminib      2 x 40 mg

STAMP: (Specifically Targeting the ABL Myristoyl Pocket)

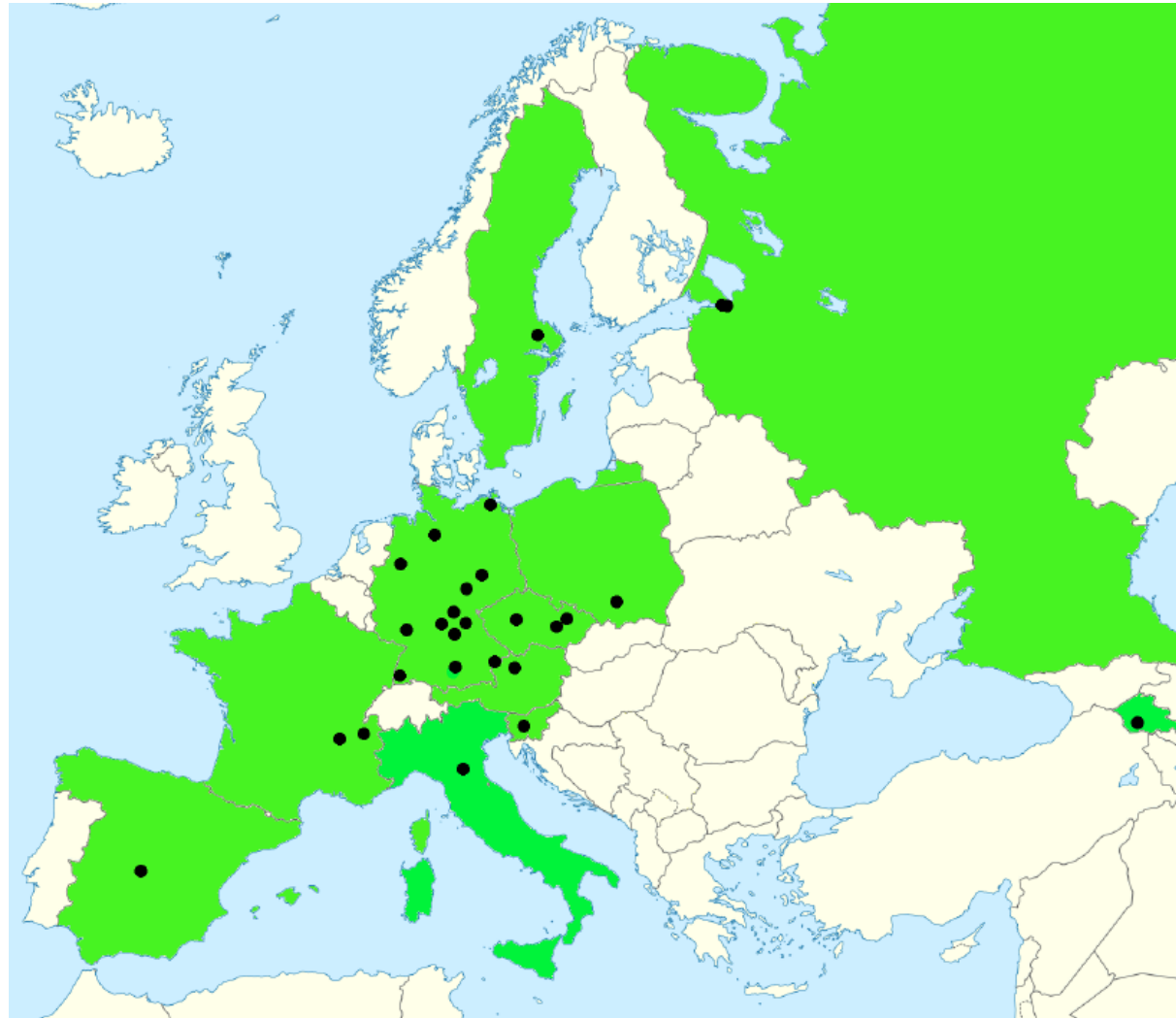
# Resistenzmechanismen



+ RELEVANCE -

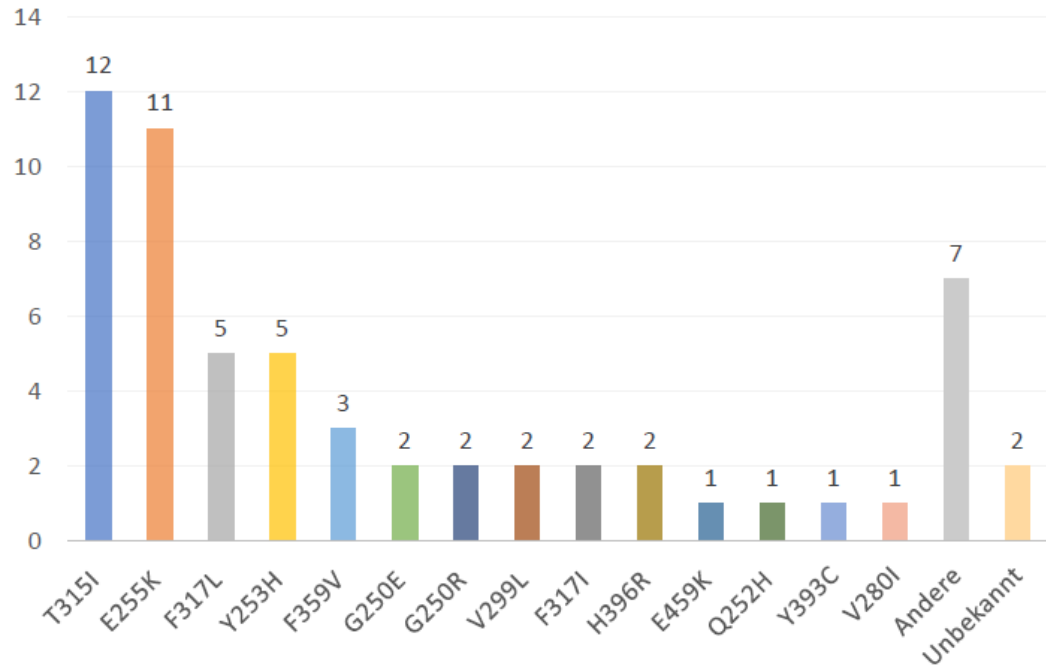


# Blast Crisis Registry



# Mutations

## BCR::ABL1 - mutations



11 Pat. > 1 mutation

## Mutations other than BCR::ABL1 N=30

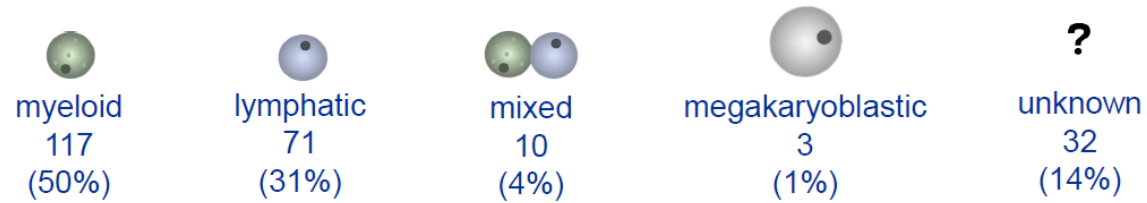
Mutation	Frequency	Mutation	Frequency
WT1	5	TP53°, @	1+1°+1@
RUNX1#	1#+3	ZRSR2°	1
ASXL1#	1#+1	EZH2°	1
FLT3-ITD#	1	STAG2@	1
FLT3-TKD	1	GATA2	1
BCORL1§	1	NOTCH1##	1
IDH1§	1	EV1	1
KRAS#	1	Überexpression	
NRAS°	1°		
CBFB:MYH11	1		
MECOM	1		
JAK2##	1		
NPM1	1		

§ # ° @ ## jeweils gleiche\*r Pat.

5 Pat. > 1 mutation

# Blast Crisis Patients: Characteristics

## Morphology; N=233



## BCR::ABL1 Transcript; N=129

