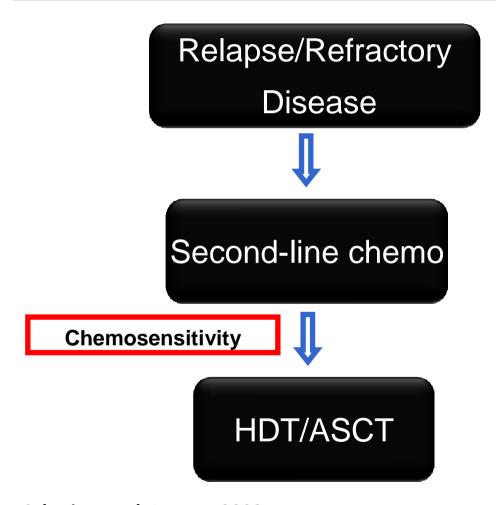
PET in relapsed and refractory Hodgkin lymphoma

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HL pathway



Schmitz, et al. Lancet. 2002. Lynch, et al. Lancet. 1993



Lesson learned from our first 3 studies 1985-2004

- Intensive RT as part of transplant conditioning is safe and effective
- Goodman K, Moskowitz CH, Riedel E, Serrano V, Gulati S, and Yahalom J. Long-term outcome and quality of life of survivors of ASCT for relapsed and refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma. J Clin Oncol. 2008 Nov 10; 26(32):5240-7.
- 3 pre-salvage therapy risk factors predict outcome
 Moskowitz CH, Nimer SD, Portlock CS, Straus DJ, Hedrick EE, Gonzalez M, Walits J, Trippett TM Zelenetz AD, and
 Yahalom J. A 2-step comprehensive chemoradiotherapy program for relapsed and refractory Hodgkin's disease: intent
 to treat analysis and development of a prognostic model. Blood 2001, 97:616-623.
- Normalization of functional imaging pre-ASCT is associated with a survival advantage; however to achieve this, tailored salvage therapy may be required
- Moskowitz CH, Yahalom J, Zelenetz AD, Zhang Z, Filippa D, Teruya-Feldstein J, Kewalramani T, Moskowitz AJ, Rice RD, Maragulia J, Vanak J, Trippett T, Hamlin P, Horowitz S, Noy A, O'Connor OA, Portlock C, Straus D and Nimer SD. High-dose chemo-radiotherapy for relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma and the significance of pre-transplant functional imaging. Journal/Br J Haematol 2010; 148 (6): 890-897.



Prognostic significance of pre-ASCT PET in HL

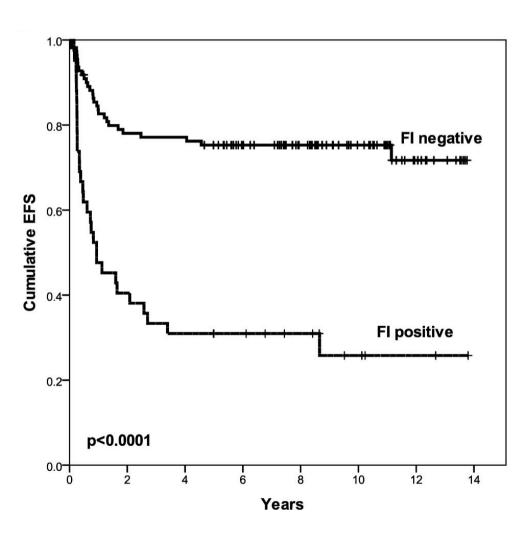
Reference	n	PET neg definition	PFS/EFS PET pos	PFS/EFS PET neg
Gentzler, et al. BJH 2014	32	Deauville 2**	52%	85%
Akhtar, et al. BMT 2013	141	< Mediastinal blood pool	49%	74%
Devillier, et al. Haematologica 2012	111	Harmonization	23%	79%
Smeltzer, et al. BBMT 2011	46	Harmonization	41%	82%
Mocikova, et al. Leukemia&Lymphoma 2011	76	Harmonization	36%	73%
Moskowitz, et al. Blood 2010*	153	Harmonization	31%	75%
Jabbour, et al. Cancer 2007*	211	< Background	27%	69%

^{*}Publications included gallium scans



^{**}Results similar when PET negative defined as Deauville 3

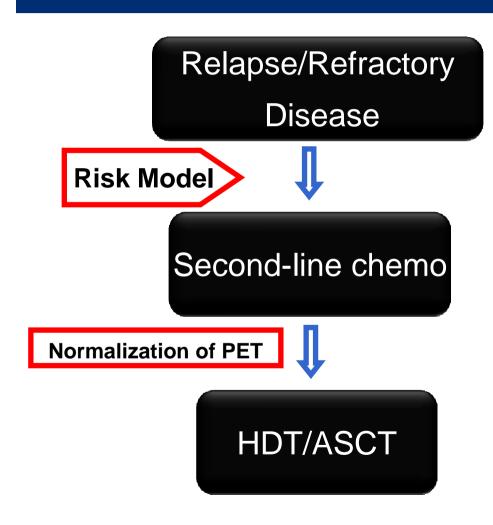
Pretransplant functional imaging in rel/ref HL (1994-2003)



- Risk adapted therapy administered based upon risk factors:
 - B symptoms
 - Extranodal disease
 - Relapse < 1year
- Pre-transplant functional imaging was the most significant determinant of outcome



HL pathway



MSKCC Model

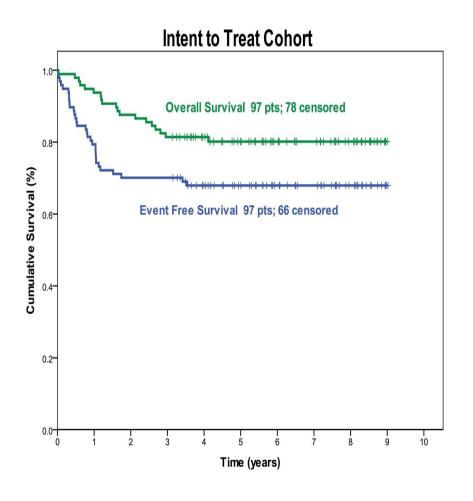
- B symptoms
- Extranodal disease
- Remission duration <1 yr.

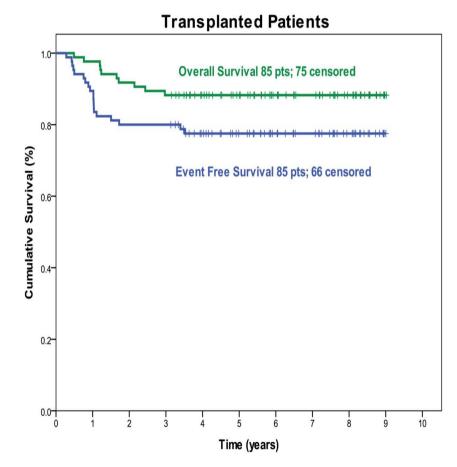


MSKCC Protocol 04-047 for relapsed and refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma

Repeat Biopsy, determine risk factors, Staging evaluation: FDG PET, Diagnostic CT CAP, **BM BX** ARM A = 0 or 1 Risk Factors**ARM B = 2 Risk Factors** Standard ICE x 1 cycle **Augmented ICE x 2 cycles Augmented ICE x 1 cycle PBPC Collection PBPC Collection POD on ICE Restaging: FDG PET, CT CAP PET Positive** GVD x 4 **PET Negative** Restaging Radiotherapy POD --CR, PR, MR (if Applicable) off study HDT / ASCT Memorial Sloan-Kettering

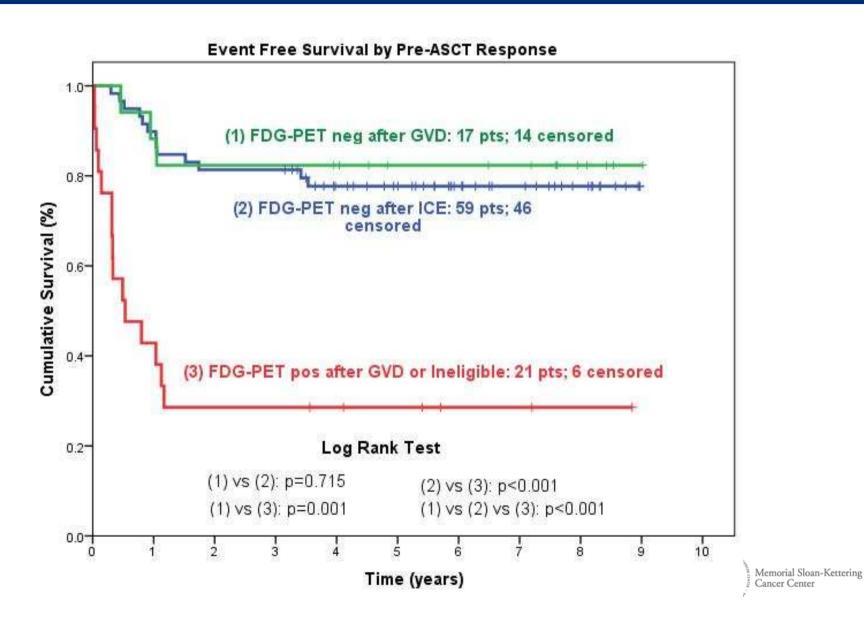
Survival Curves 04-047



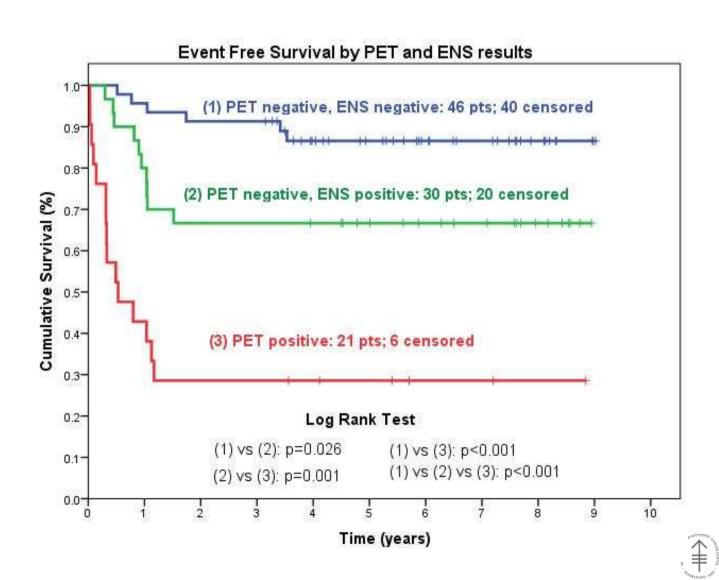




Pre-ASCT Response



FDG-PET and ENS



Memorial Sloan-Kettering

Brentuximab vedotin (BV) as salvage therapy in rel/ref HL: Rationale

- Current salvage regimens (i.e ICE, DHAP) are myelosuppressive, toxic
- Brentuximab vedotin is well tolerated and highly active in HL following transplant failure
- Pre-transplant FDG-PET is highly predictive of post-transplant outcome



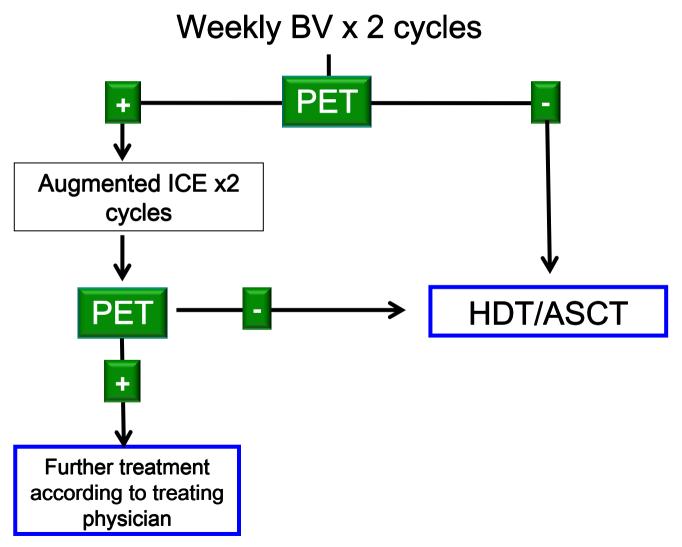
Weekly Brentuximab vedotin – potential for earlier CRs with increased dose intensity

- Phase I study evaluated weekly schedule for brentuximab vedotin
 - 1.2 mg/kg weekly, 3 weeks on, 1 week off
 - 41 patients; 86% with HL
 - CR rate 34%
 - 12/14 CRs seen at first re-staging (8 weeks)



MSKCC 11-142: Relapsed/refractory HL

First TX following upfront therapy





FDG-PET assessment

Deauville criteria or 5 point scale

Score	FDG-PET/CT scan result
1	No uptake above background
2	Uptake ≤ mediastinum
3	Uptake > mediastinum but ≤ liver
4	Uptake moderately more than liver
	uptake, at any site
5	Markedly increased uptake at any site
	or new sites of disease

•Score of 1 or 2 = PET negative

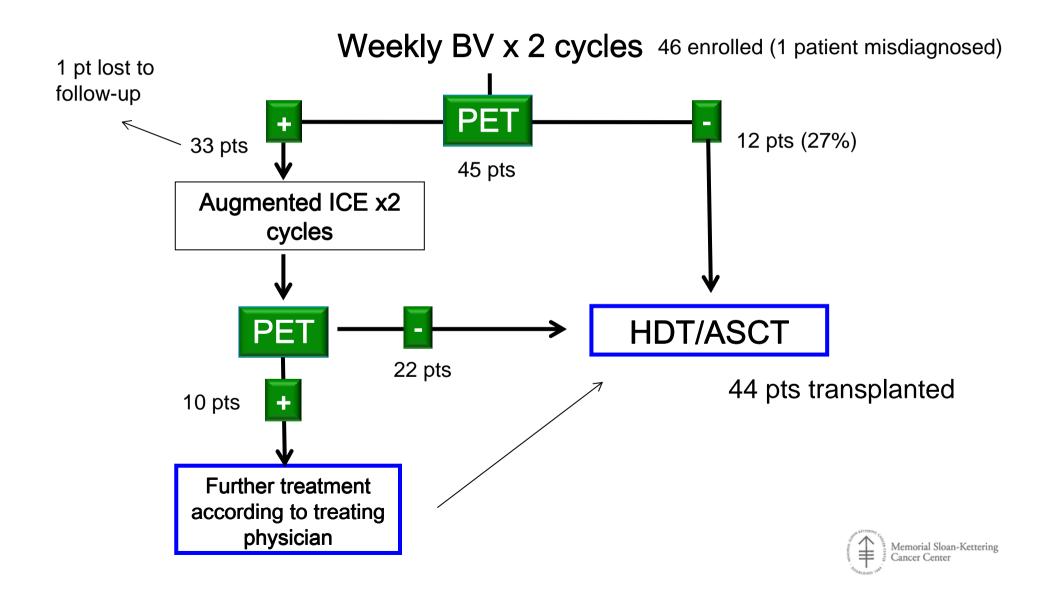


Patient characteristics

Characteristic	N=45
Male	25 (56%)
Median age (range)	31 (13-65)
Initial stage	I: 1 (2%) II: 20 (44%) III: 10 (22%) IV: 14 (31%)
Stage at enrollment	II: 20 (44%) III: 6 (13%) IV: 19 (42%)
Prior radiation	8 (18%)
Relapse > 1 year from initial Rx	7 (16%)
Relapse within 1 year of initial Rx	15 (33%)
Primary refractory	23 (51%)
Extranodal disease	19 (44%)
B symptoms	11 (24%) Memorial Sloan-Kerteri

MSKCC 11-142

45 evaluable patients



Deauville response to salvage therapy

BV (n=45)

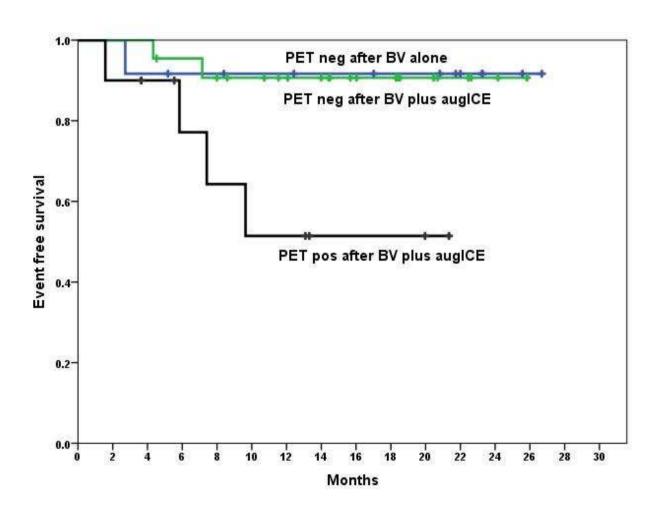
Deauville score	n
1	4
2	8
3	8
4	21
5	4

AugICE (n=32)

Deauville score	n
1	8
2	14
3	2
4	8
5	



EFS according to treatment and PET status





Path to ASCT for PET positive patients

Patient	Deauville Score		Stage at	Post-auglCE	Time since	Status
	After BV	After auglCE	relapse	treatment	ASCT	
1	4	4	IIA	IFRT -> PR BEAM	16 months	NED
2	4	3	IVA	CBV	23 months	NED
3	4	4	IIB	IFRT -> CR BEAM	9 months	NED
4	4	4	IIISA	IFRT -> CR BEAM		Relapsed at 9 months
5	5	4	IIA	IFRT -> PR CBV		Relapsed at 7 months
6	4	4	IIA	IFRT -> PR BEAM	17 months	NED
7	4	4	IVA	R-BEAM		Relapsed at 8 months
8	4	4	IIXA	IFRT -> CR CBV	24 months	NED
9	3	3	IIA	CBV		Relapsed at 6 months
10	5	4	IVB	auglCE#3-> PR CBV		Progression at 6 weeks

Summary

- 76% CR rate achieved with PET adapted sequential therapy with BV and augmented ICE
- 27% patients avoided ICE salvage therapy
- 44 transplants completed
 - Median time since transplant: 19 months (range 6-29 months)

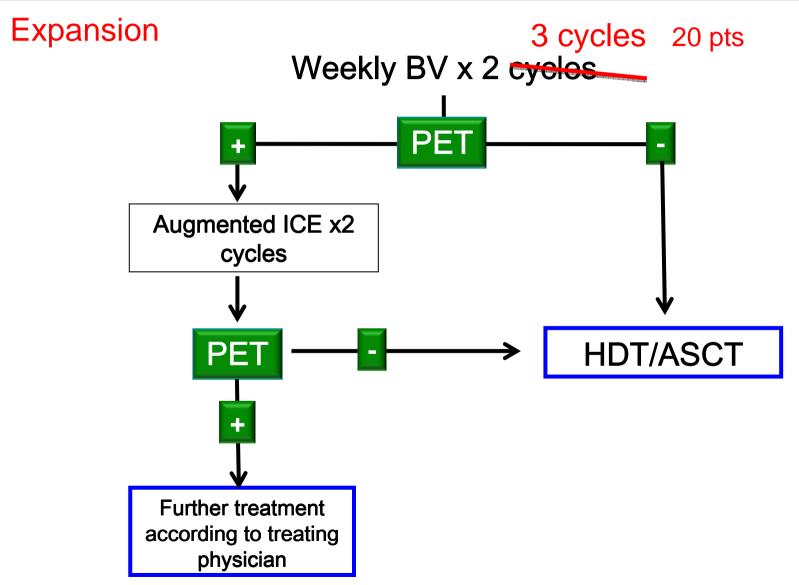


Additional BV combinations under evaluation in the pre-transplant settling

- Brentuximab vedotin combined with DHAP phase I/II in relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma (Europe)
- Brentuximab vedotin combined with ICE in relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma (Washington)



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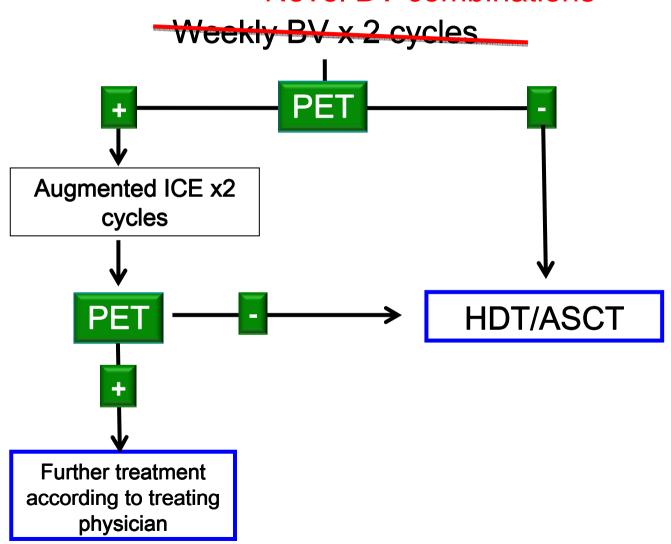




Moving forward

Developing novel combinations within the setting of PETadapted salvage therapy

Novel BV combinations





Acknowledgements

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