

**Current and Emerging Therapies for
Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS)**



Welcome & Introductions

Dr. Sekeres's slides are available for download at
www.LLS.org/programs

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Current and Emerging Therapies for Myelodysplastic Syndromes

Mikael A. Sekeres, MD, MS
Professor of Medicine
Director, Leukemia Program

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Disclosures

Mikkael A. Sekeres, MD, MS, has affiliations with Celgene (*Consultant*).

Friday, April 7, 2017

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- MDS Overview
- Treatment of Lower-risk Disease
- Treatment of Higher-risk Disease



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- A heterogeneous clonal hematopoietic disorder derived from an abnormal multipotent progenitor cell



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- A heterogeneous clonal hematopoietic disorder derived from an abnormal multipotent progenitor cell
 - **Heterogeneous** = many different forms!
 - **Clonal** = genetic basis (genetics that you inherit)
 - **Hematopoietic** = starts in the bone marrow, affects blood cells
 - **Multipotent progenitor** = changes occur in one bone marrow cell and are passed along



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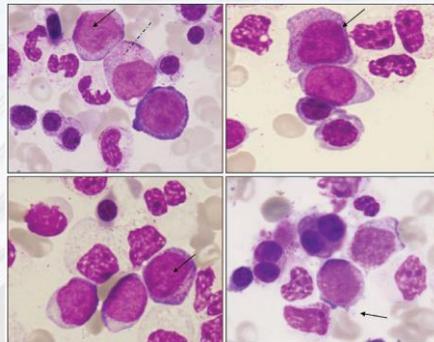
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- Characterized by a hyperproliferative bone marrow, dysplasia of the cellular elements, and ineffective hematopoiesis



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- Characterized by a hyperproliferative bone marrow, dysplasia of the cellular elements, and ineffective hematopoiesis
 - **Hyperproliferative** = too many cells (for your age)
 - **Dysplasia** = bad growing cells
 - **Ineffective hematopoiesis** = can't make normal red blood cells, platelets, and/or white blood cells



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Site	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS)						
By age						
Ages <40	0.1	335	0.1	164	0.1	171
Ages 40-49	0.7	459	0.8	233	0.7	226
Ages 50-59	2.4	1,406	2.7	781	2.0	625
Ages 60-69	9.3	3,653	11.5	2,131	7.4	1,522
Ages 70-79	30.2	6,539	40.3	3,861	22.2	2,678
Ages 80+	59.8	8,946	90.0	4,928	42.3	4,018
By race						
All Races	4.9	21,338	6.7	12,098	3.7	9,240
White	5.1	17,978	7.0	10,351	3.8	7,627
Black	4.1	1,617	5.3	806	3.4	811
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.7	1,420	4.8	777	2.8	643
American Indian/Alaska Native ^b	3.4	76	3.6	38	3.2	38
Hispanic ^c	3.5	1,644	4.4	866	2.9	778

Incidence Rate = 4.9/100,000 per year

Howlander et al. SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 2009-2013,
http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2013/.

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Men > Women

Howlander et al. SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 2009-2013,
http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2013/.

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Whites > African-Americans

Howlander et al. SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 2009-2013,
http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2013/.

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Cross-sectional analysis of 4514 MDS patients in the U.S. in 2005-7

Age (Median)	Newly diagnosed	71 years
	Established	72-75 years
Sex (Mean)	Male (Newly diagnosed)	55%
	(Established)	51-57%
Duration of MDS (Median)		13-16 months
MDS Status	Primary	88 – 93%
	Secondary	7 – 12%
Secondary Cause	Chemotherapy	55 – 80%
	Radiation	6 – 21%
	Chemical exposure	2 – 9%

Sekeres et al. J National Cancer Inst 2008;100:1542

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2008 Name	Abbrev.	2016 Name	Abbrev.
Refractory cytopenia with unilineage dysplasia	RCUD (includes RA, RN and RT)	MDS with single lineage dysplasia	MDS-SLD
Refractory anemia with ring sideroblasts	RARS	MDS with ring sideroblasts	MDS-RS
MDS w/ isolated del(5q)	Del(5q)	<i>unchanged</i>	<i>unchanged</i>
Refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia	RCMD	MDS with multilineage dysplasia	MDS-MLD
		(with ring sideroblasts)	MDS-RS-MLD
Refractory anemia with excess blasts, type 1	RAEB-1	MDS with excess blasts, type 1	MDS-EB-1
Refractory anemia with excess blasts, type 2	RAEB-2	MDS with excess blasts, type 2	MDS-EB-2
MDS, Unclassifiable	MDS-U	<i>unchanged</i>	<i>unchanged</i>
Refractory cytopenia(s) of childhood	RCC	<i>unchanged</i>	<i>unchanged</i>

Adapted from Arber et al. Blood 2016

Higher Risk

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MDS Basics: IPSS

Calculation of prognostic score

Score	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0
BM Blast %	< 5	5-10		11-20	21-29
Cytogenetics	Good	Intermediate	Poor		
Cytopenias	0/1	2/3			

Estimation of prognosis

Higher Risk

↓

Overall Score	IPSS Subgroup	Median Survival (Years)
0	Low	5.7
0.5-1.0	Intermediate-1	3.5
1.5-2.0	Intermediate-2	1.2
>2.5	High	0.4

Cytopenias: ANC < 1.5, HGB < 10.0, PLT < 100,000
Good Risk: [-Y,del(5q), del(20q),NI]; **Intermediate Risk:** [8+,other]; **Poor Risk:** [Chr. 7 abn, ≥3 abn]
Greenberg P, et. al. Blood 1997;89:2079-88.

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MDS Staging: IPSS-R Prognostic Score Variables

VARIABLE	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	3	4
Cytogenetics	V. Good		Good		Intermediate	Poor	V. Poor
BM Blast %	≤2		>2-<5%		5-10%	>10%	
Hemoglobin	≥10		8-<10	<8			
Platelets	≥100	50-<100	<50				
ANC	≥0.8	<0.8					

IPSS-R Prognostic Risk Categories/Scores

RISK GROUP	Risk Score	Median Survival (Yrs)
Very Low	≤1.5	8.8
Low	>1.5-3	5.3
Intermediate	>3-4.5	3.0
High	>4.5-6	1.6
Very High	>6	0.8

Greenberg et al. Blood 2012;120:2454-65.

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MDS Prognosis Made Easy!!!

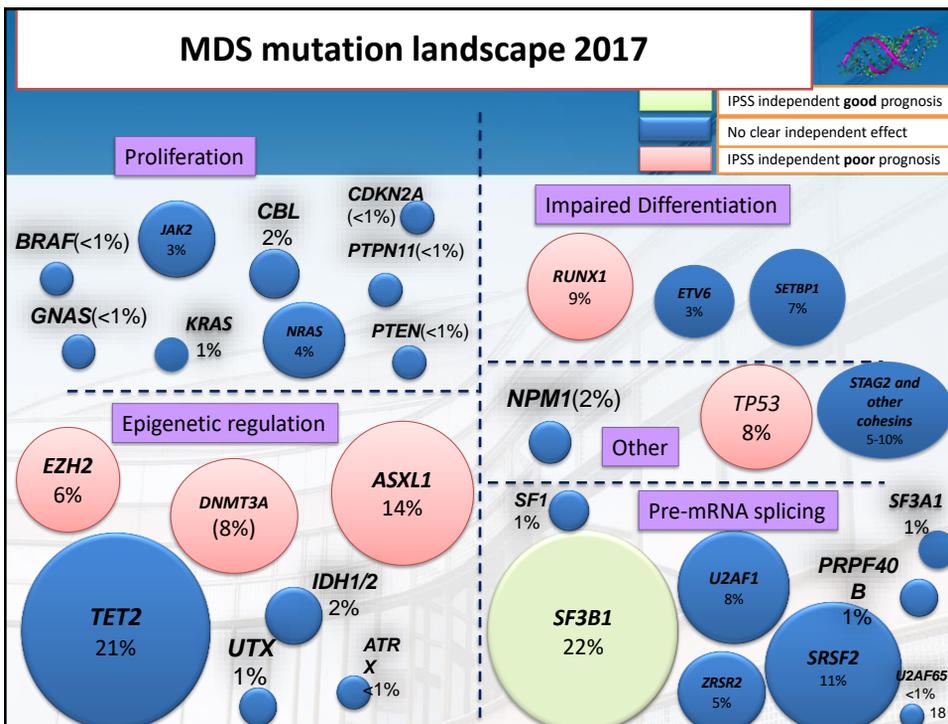
- **Lower Risk**

- RA, RARS
- RCMD, RCUD
- MDS-U, MDS del (5q)
- IPSS Low, Int-1 (0-1.0); **IPSS-R V. Low, Low, Int (≤ 3.5)**

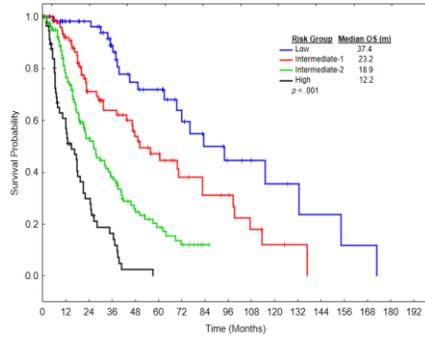
- **Higher Risk**

- RAEB (-1, -2)
- IPSS Int-2, High (≥ 1.5); **IPSS-R Int (>3.5), High, V. High**

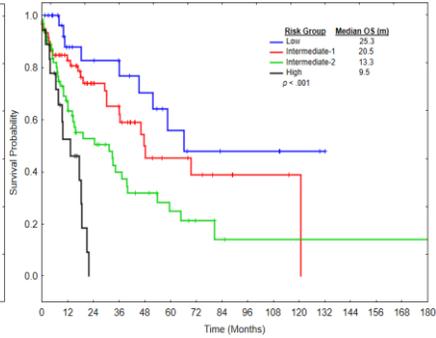
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IPSS-R “molecular” (IPSS-Rm)



Training Cohort
C-Index = **.74**



Validation Cohort
C-Index = **.65**

Nazha et al. Leukemia 2016

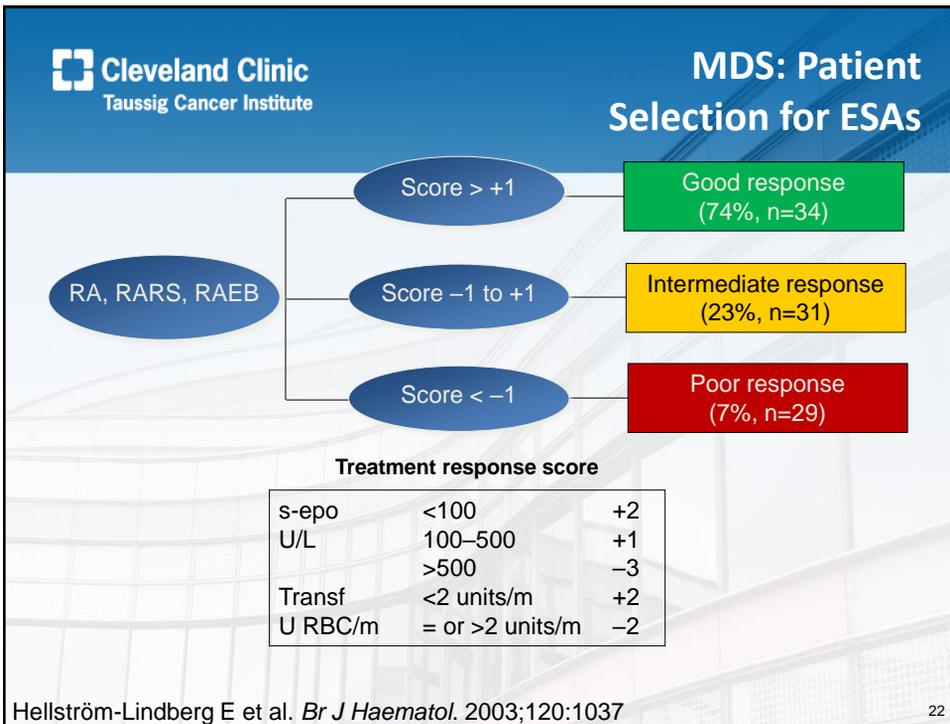
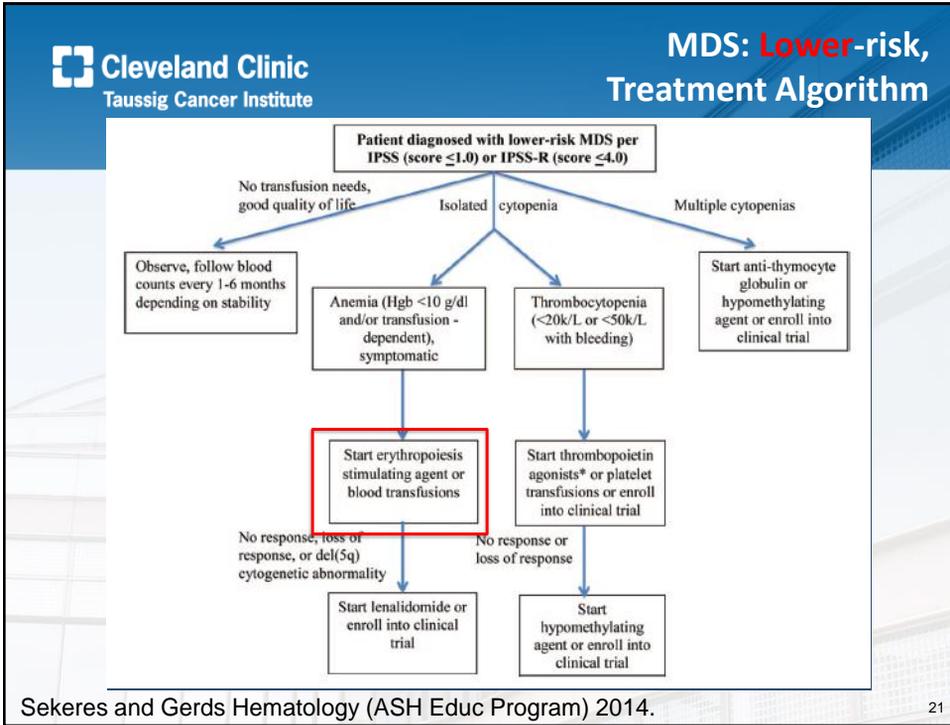
19

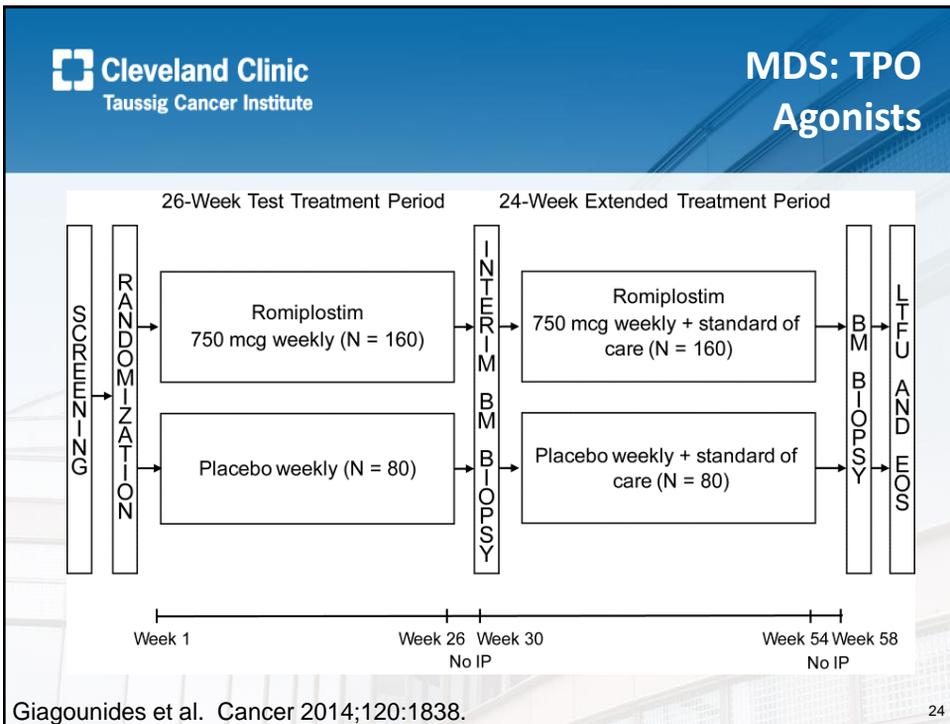
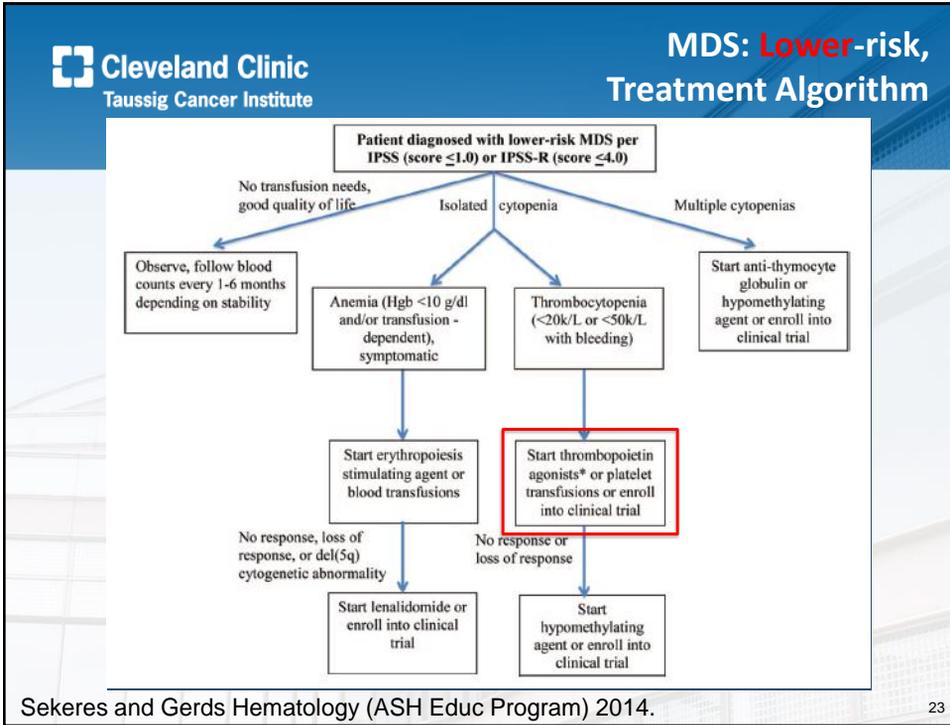
- MDS Overview
- **Treatment of Lower-risk Disease**
- Treatment of Higher-risk Disease



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MDS: TPO Agonists

	Baseline platelets < 20x10 ⁹ /L		Baseline platelets ≥ 20x10 ⁹ /L	
	Placebo (N = 43)	Romiplostim (N = 87)	Placebo (N = 40)	Romiplostim (N = 80)
CSBE (rate/100 pt-yr)	501.2	514.9	226.4	79.5
	RR = 1.03, p = 0.827		RR = 0.35, p<0.0001	
PTE (rate/100 pt-yr)	1778.6	1250.5	179.8	251.8
	RR = 0.71, p<0.0001		RR = 1.38, p = 0.1479	

Giagounides et al. Cancer 2014;120:1838. 25

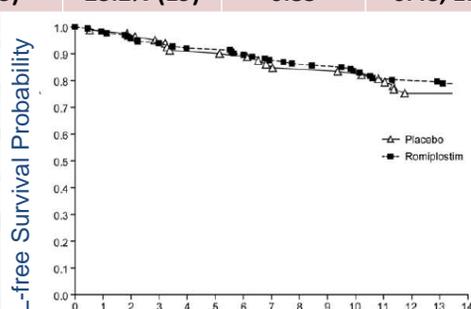


Lower-risk MDS: TPO Agonists

58 weeks of follow-up

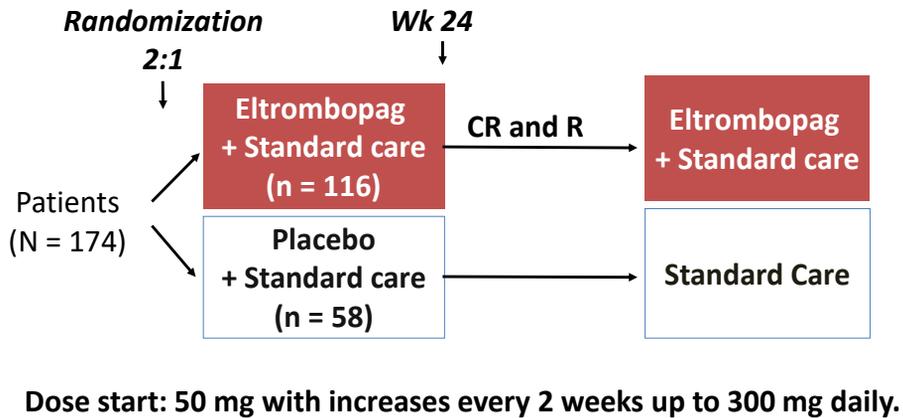
	Romiplostim	Placebo	HR	95% CI
Deaths	17.9% (30)	20.7% (17)	0.86	0.47, 1.56
AML	6.0% (10)	4.9% (4)	1.20	0.38, 3.84
AML-free survival	19.6% (33)	23.2% (19)	0.85	0.48, 1.50

AML-free Survival Probability



Giagounides et al. Cancer 2014;120:1838. 26

Study design



Platelet responses

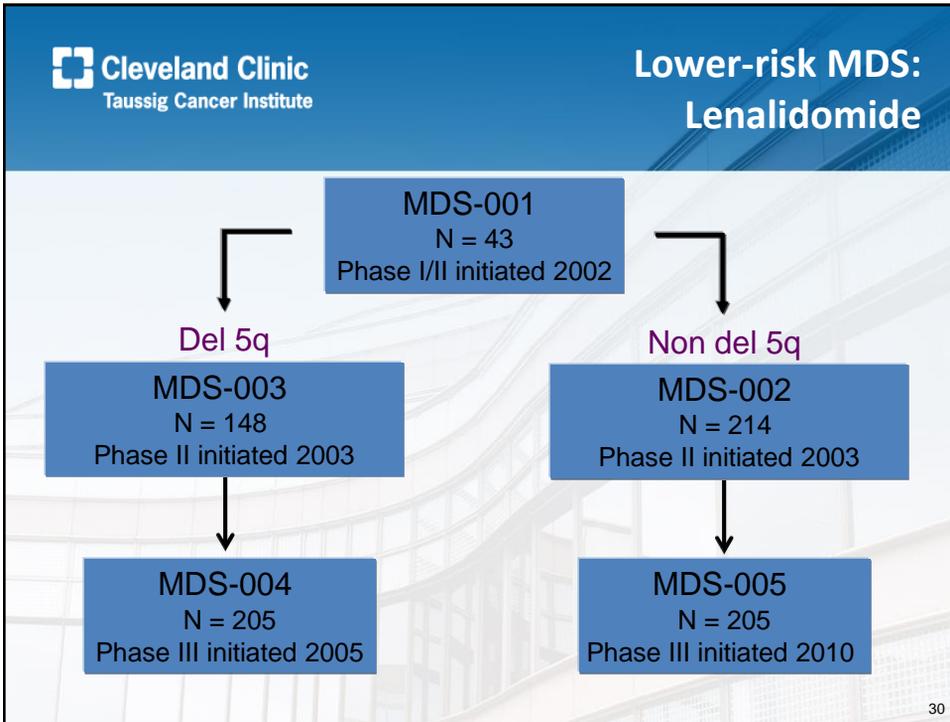
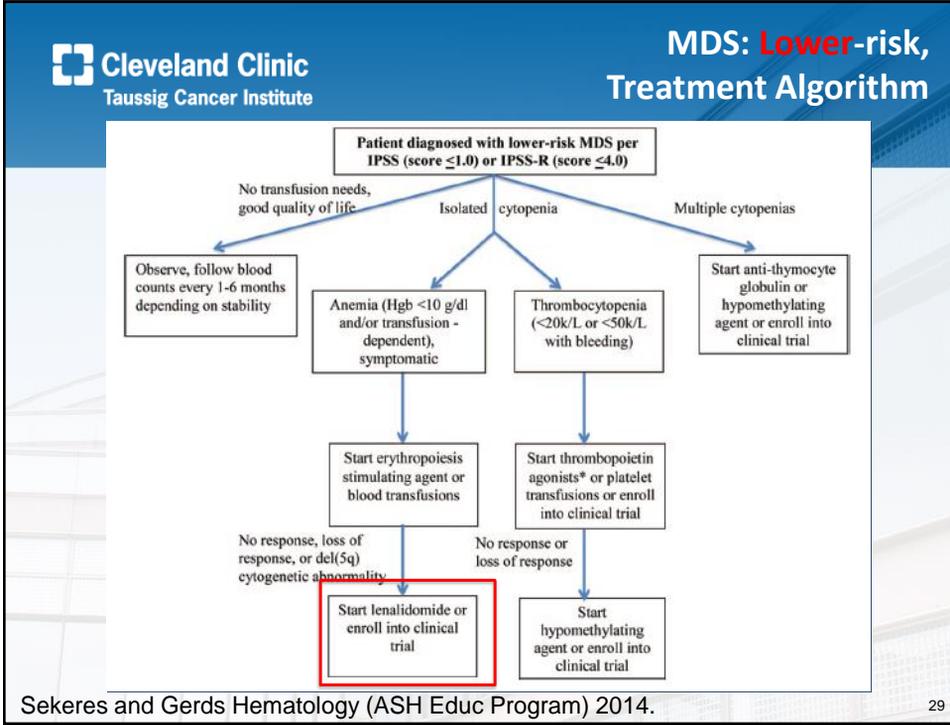
Response	8 weeks Elt 41:placebo 17 Elt:Plac	24 weeks Elt 24:Placebo11 Elt:Plac
R, n	12 : 0	5 : 3
CR, n	9 : 0	8 : 0
NR	20 : 17	11 : 8
Total responses, n	21 : 0	13 : 3
WHO bleeding grade ≥ 2, events	1 : 2	3 : 1

Time to Response (TTR) :

Eltrombopag : median 14 (IQR 8-39) days

Placebo: median 85 (IQR 41-193) days (p =0.023) *

Median daily eltrombopag dose at response: 50 (IQR 50-150) mg.



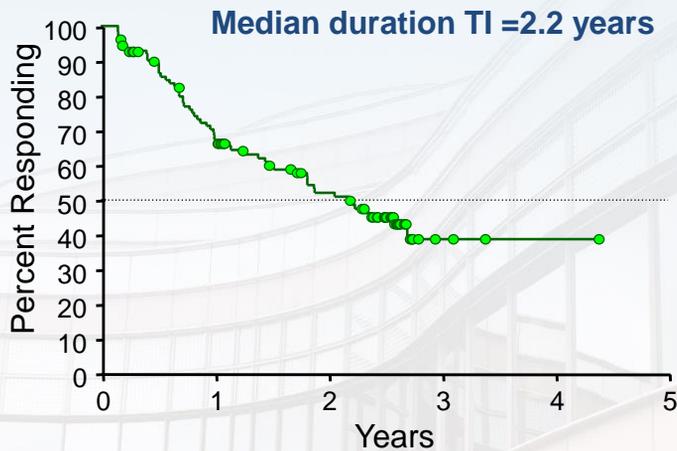
MDS: Phase 3 Lenalidomide in del(5q) Lower-risk

	RBC-TI, n (%) [95% CI]		
	Placebo	Lenalidomide 5 mg	Lenalidomide 10 mg
mITT population	n = 51	n = 47	n = 41
Protocol defined (≥ 26 weeks)	3 (5.9) [1.2-16.2]	20 (42.6) [28.3-57.8]*	23 (56.1) [39.7-71.5]*
IWG 2000 ¹³ (≥ 8 weeks)	4 (7.8) [2.2-18.9]	24 (51.1) [36.1-65.9]*	25 (61.0) [44.5-75.8]*
IWG 2006 ¹⁴ (≥ 8 weeks)	3 (5.9) [1.2-16.2]	24 (51.1) [36.1-65.9]	25 (61.0) [44.5-75.8]*

Fenaux et al. Blood 2011;118:3765-76.

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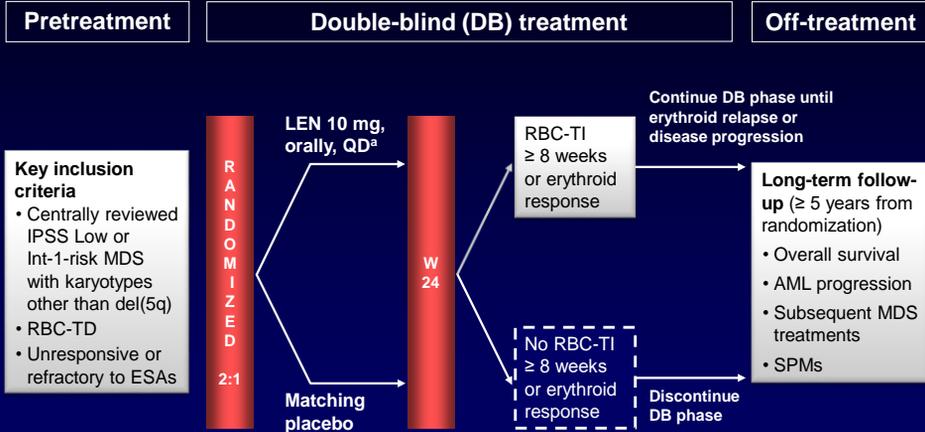
Lower-risk MDS: Lenalidomide in del(5q)



List et al. Leukemia 2014;28:1033.

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MDS-005: Study Design

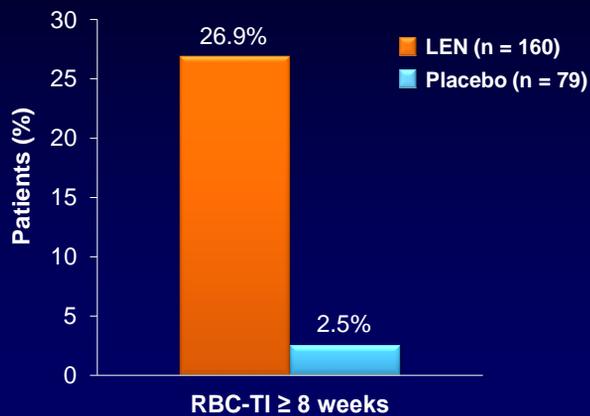


Santini et al. JCO 2016;34:2988.

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MDS-005: RBC-TI \geq 8 Weeks

Significantly more LEN patients achieved RBC-TI \geq 8 weeks versus placebo ($P < 0.001$)

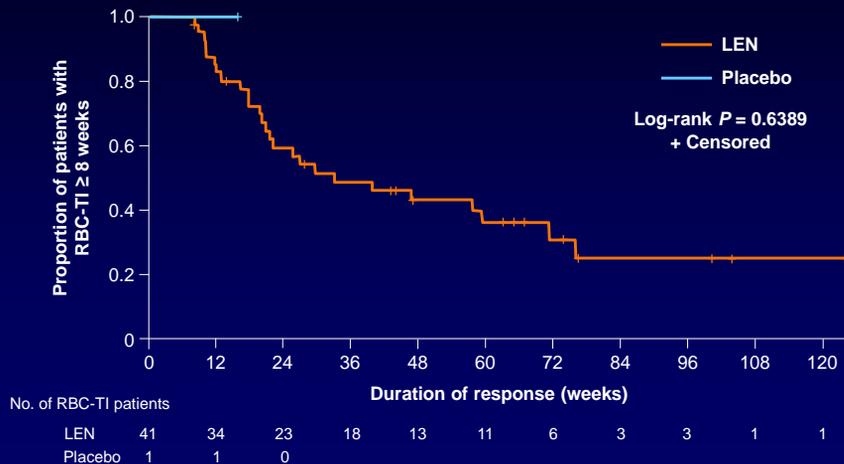


Santini et al. JCO 2016;34:2988

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MDS-005: Duration of RBC-TI \geq 8 Weeks

The median duration of response was 32.9 weeks (95% CI 20.7–71.1) among RBC-TI \geq 8 weeks responders with LEN



Santini et al. JCO 2016;34:2988.

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Abstract # 92 Luspatercept Treatment Leads to Long Term Increases in Hemoglobin and Reductions in Transfusion Burden in Patients with Low or Intermediate-1 Risk Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS): Preliminary Results from the Phase 2 PACE-MDS Extension Study

Aristoteles Giagounidis, MD, PhD¹, Uwe Platzbecker, MD², Ulrich Germing, MD³, Katharina Götze, MD⁴, Philipp Kiewe, MD⁵, Karin Mayer, MD⁶, Oliver Ottmann, MD⁷, Markus Radsak, MD⁸, Thomas Wolff, MD⁹, Detlef Haase, MD¹⁰, Monty Hankin¹¹, Dawn Wilson¹¹, Xiaosha Zhang¹¹, Adberrahmane Laadem, MD¹², Matthew L. Sherman, MD¹¹ and Kenneth M. Attie, MD¹¹

¹Marien Hospital Düsseldorf, ²Universitätsklinikum Carl Gustav Carus, Dresden, ³Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf, ⁴Technical University of Munich, ⁵Onkologischer Schwerpunkt am Oskar-Helene-Heim, Berlin, ⁶University Hospital Bonn, ⁷Universitätsklinikum Frankfurt, Goethe Universität, Frankfurt/Main, ⁸Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz, ⁹OncoResearch Lerchenfeld UG, Hamburg, ¹⁰Universitätsmedizin Göttingen, Germany; ¹¹Acceleron Pharma, Cambridge, MA, ¹²Celgene Corporation, Summit, NJ, USA

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Response Rates by Baseline Characteristics

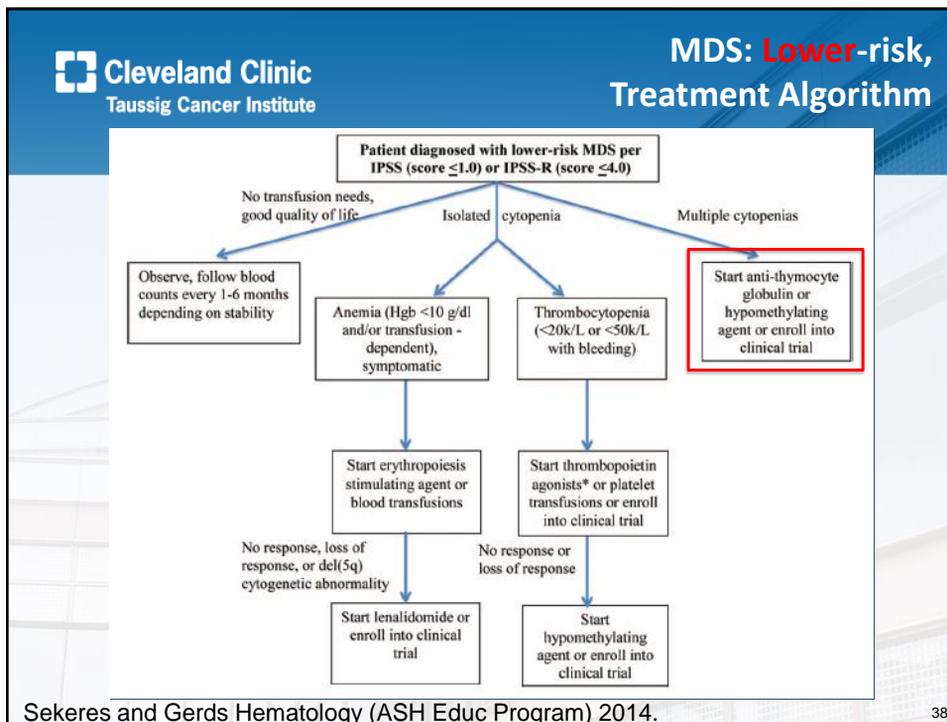
- Majority of patients in extension study were RS+; ≥ 50% patients responded to luspatercept who had EPO up to 500 I/U or prior ESA treatment

n (%)	IWG HI-E N=32	RBC-TI* N=22
All Patients	22/32 (69%)	11/22 (50%)
RS positive	21/29 (72%)	10/19 (53%)
Baseline EPO		
< 200 U/L	16/20 (80%)	7/13 (54%)
200-500 U/L	5/7 (71%)	2/4 (50%)
> 500 U/L	1/5 (20%)	2/5 (40%)
Prior ESA Treatment		
Yes	12/19 (63%)	7/14 (50%)
No	10/13 (77%)	4/8 (50%)

* RBC-TI: RBC transfusion independent ≥ 8 weeks; includes 19 HTB patients and 3 LTB patients evaluable for transfusion independence (at least 2 Units over 8 weeks pre-treatment)

Data as of 31 Aug 2015

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Low-dose HMAs in LR-MDS: Treatment

- **Regimens:**
 - DAC 20 mg/m² IV D1-3 every 4 weeks
 - AZA 75 mg/m² IV/SC D1-3 every 4 weeks
- **Response assessment by modified IWG 2006**
- **Between 11/2012 and 10/2015, 91 pts with LR-MDS treated and evaluable for response**
- **Median duration of follow-up = 14 months (range: 2-30 months)**

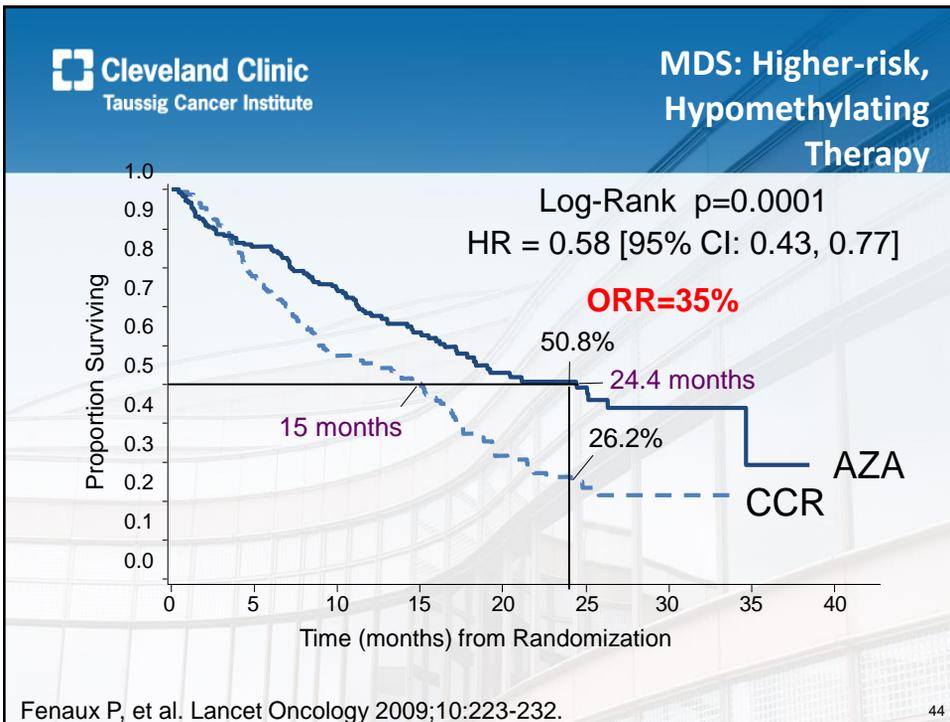
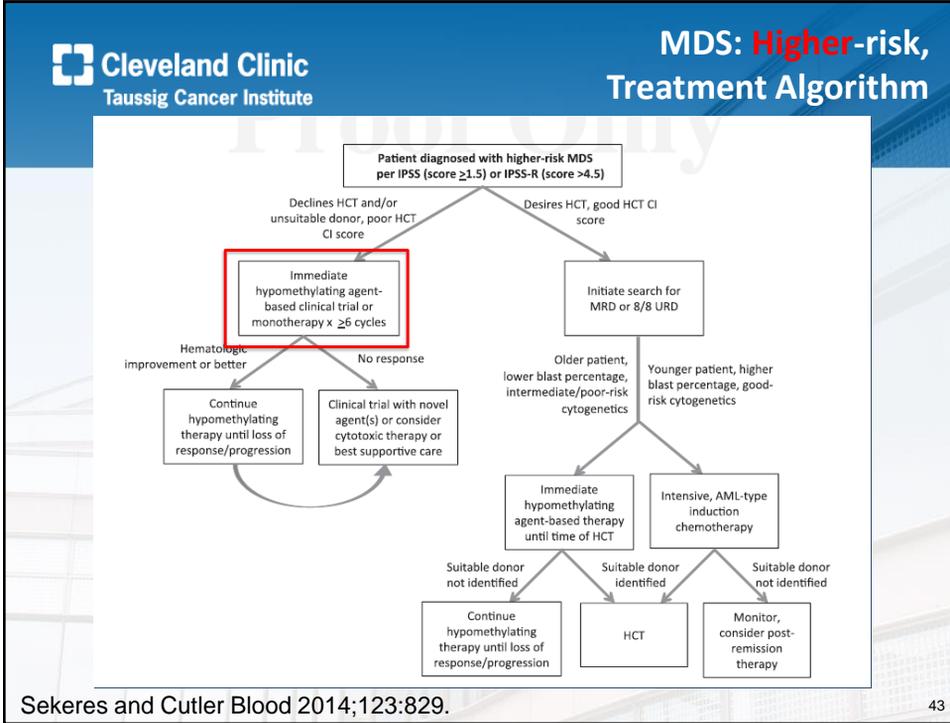
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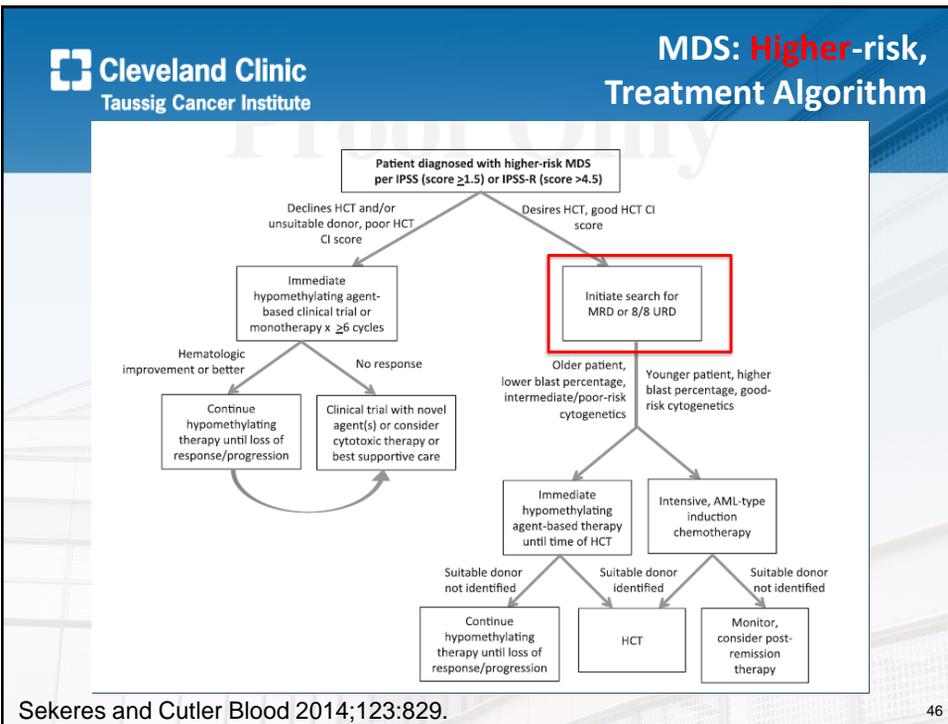
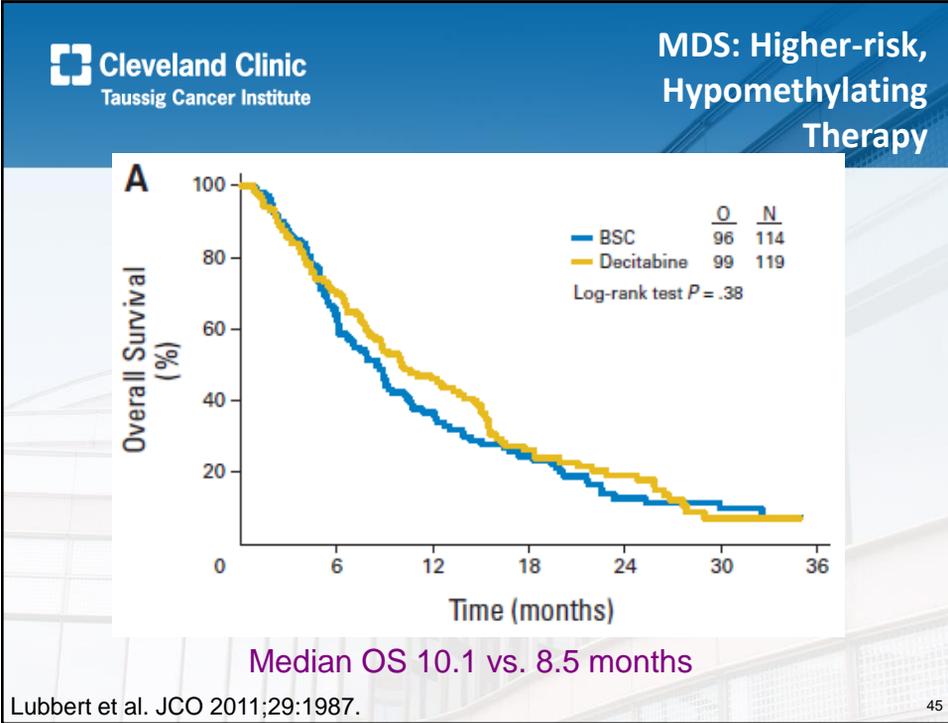
Low-dose HMAs in LR-MDS: Response

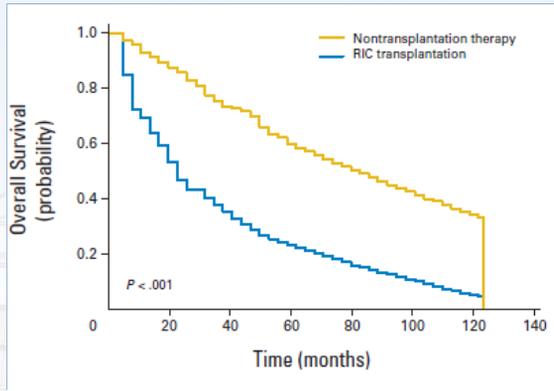
Response	N (%)
CR	33 (36)
mCR	8 (9)
HI	13 (14)
ORR	54 (59)
SD	31 (34)
PD	6 (7)

- Median time to best response: 2 months (range: 1-20)
- Median number of cycles received: 9 (range: 2-32)

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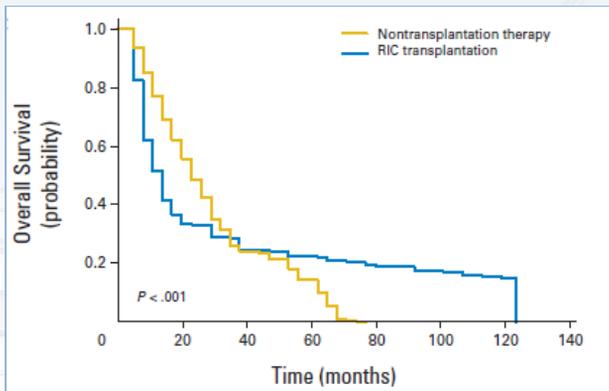


Test of Equality over Strata	
Test	p
Log-Rank	<.0001
Wilcoxon	<.0001
-2Log(LR)	<.0001

Low/Int-1 MDS

Koreth et al. JCO 2013;31:2662

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Test of Equality over Strata	
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Log-Rank	<.0001
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Int-2/High MDS

Koreth et al. JCO 2013;31:2662

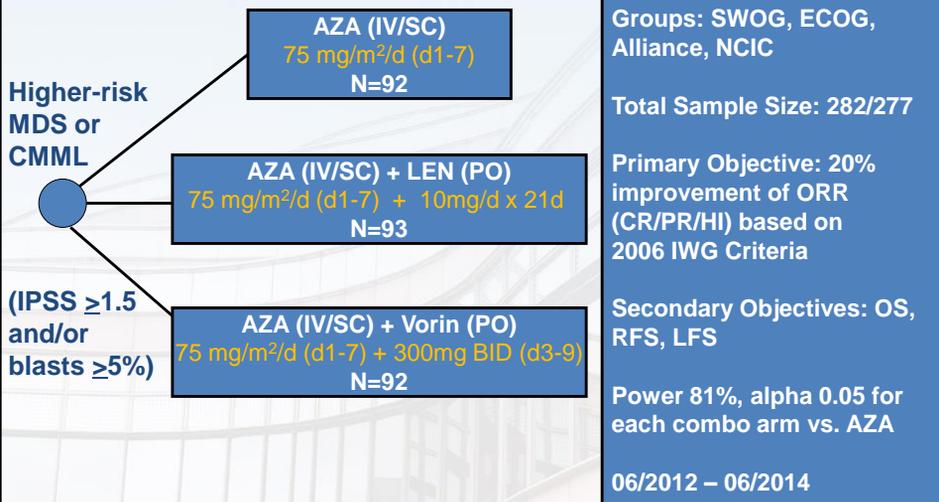
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What happens when we add drugs together?



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North American Intergroup Randomized Phase 2 MDS Study S1117: Study Design



Sekeres et al. JCO 2017

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North American Intergroup Randomized Phase 2 MDS Study S1117: Grade ≥ 3 Toxicities

Toxicity Variable	AZA	AZA+LEN (P-value vs. AZA)	AZA+VOR (P-value vs. AZA)	Total n=271
Febrile neutropenia (n)	10	13 (.66)	12 (.51)	36
GI (n)	4	12 (.10)	14 (.02)	28
Rash (n)	3	14 (<.01)	1 (1)	17
Off Tx due to Toxicity/Side Effect/Complication	8%	20% (.05)	21% (.03)	18%
Non-protocol defined dose modifications	24%	43% (.002)	42% (.01)	33%

Sekeres et al. JCO 2017

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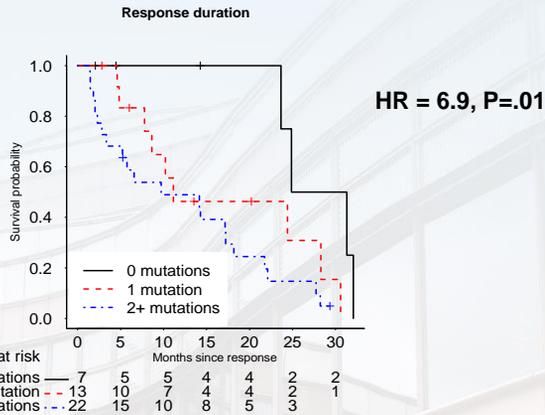
North American Intergroup Randomized Phase 2 MDS Study S1117: Response

Response Variable	AZA	AZA+LEN (P-value vs. AZA)	AZA+VOR (P-value vs. AZA)	Total n=277
Median Tx Duration (Wks)	25	24	20	22
Overall Response Rate (%)	38	49 (.16)	27 (.16)	38%
CR/PR/Hi (%)	24/0/14	24/1/ 25	17/1/9	22/1/16%
CMML ORR (%)	5 (28)	13 (68) (.02)	2 (12) (.41)	37%
ORR Duration (median)	10 months	14 months (.41)	15 months (.31)	14 months
CMML ORR Duration (median)	15 months	14 months (.87)	24 months (.69)	15 months

Sekeres et al. JCO 2017

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North American Intergroup Randomized Phase 2 MDS Study S1117: Response Duration By Number of Mutations



ORR was higher for **DNMT3A** (67% vs. 34%, $p=.03$), lower for **SRSF2** (17% vs. 41%, $p=.04$) and **ASXL1** (23% vs. 43%, $P=.04$).

Response Duration was worse for **TET2** ($p=.046$) and **TP53** ($p=.003$).

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MDS Summary

- In lower risk MDS promising results with
 - Lower dose HMA.
 - Eltrombopag for thrombocytopenia.
 - Luspatercept.
- Improving outcome in higher risk MDS remains an unmet need.

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Thanks to You and LLS!

Cleveland Clinic Leukemia/MDS Program

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 Anjali Advani, MD
 Matt Kalaycio, MD
 Ronald Sobecks, MD
 Betty Hamilton, MD
 Aaron Gerds, MD, MS
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 Tracy Cinalli, RN
 Jacqui Mau, RN
 Christine Cooper, RN
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 Andrea Smith, RN
 Eric Parsons, RN
 Samjhana Bogati, RN
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Current and Emerging Therapies for Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS)



Q&A Session

Ask a question by phone:

- Press star (*) then the number 1 on your keypad

Ask a question by web:

- Click "Ask a question"
- Type your question
- Click "Submit"

Due to time constraints, we can only take one question per person. Once you've asked your question, the operator will transfer you back into the audience line.

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Aplastic Anemia and MDS International Foundation

The world's leading nonprofit health organization dedicated to patients and families living with aplastic anemia, MDS, PNH and related bone marrow failure diseases.

- **Free Educational Materials** in multiple languages: www.aamds.org/materials
- **Online Academy** with over 100 classes and expert interviews: www.aamds.org/learn
- **Free Patient and Family Conferences:** www.aamds.org/conferences
- **Personalized Support** through our Information Specialists: help@aamds.org or (800) 747-2820
- **Peer Support Network** with trained patient and caregiver volunteers: www.aamds.org/psn
- **Community Connections** support groups led by local volunteers around the United States: www.aamds.org/support/support-networks

Learning is hope.

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Current and Emerging Therapies for Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS)



SUPPORT RESOURCES

- **Clinical Trials:** LLS provides personalized clinical trial navigation: www.LLS.org/clinicaltrials
- **What to ask:** Questions to ask your treatment team: www.LLS.org/whattoask
- **Free education materials:** www.LLS.org/booklets
- **Additional information on MDS :** www.LLS.org/mds
- **Join LLS Community:** Connect with others who share your diagnosis: www.LLS.org/community
- **Information Resource Center:** Speak one-on-one with an Information Specialist who can assist you through cancer treatment, financial, and social challenges.
 - **EMAIL:** infocenter@LLS.org
 - **TOLL-FREE PHONE:** (800) 955-4572

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