

HEALTHY ARIZONA WORKSITES PROGRAM (HAWP) PRESENTS:

EMERGING OPTIONS FOR CANCER TREATMENT (PART 2)





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WEBINAR HOUSEKEEPING

WELCOME

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All handouts and a copy of the presentation slides are available in the Handouts panel.

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Evolving Therapies for Acute Myeloid Leukemia
Stem Cell Part 2

Soyoung Park, MD Clinical Professor Cancer Center at Dignity Health St. Joseph's

8/20/2020







About Me...



https://www.nola.com/living/2017/10/new_orleans_nicknames_the_good.html; https://tulanehealthcare.com/





https://www.bannerhealth.com/locations/tucson/university-of-arizona-cancer-center-tucson-Campbell;

https://www.modernhealthcare.com/article/20150226/NEWS/150229916/banner-uahn-merger-in-arizona-signals-future-of-academic-medical-centers

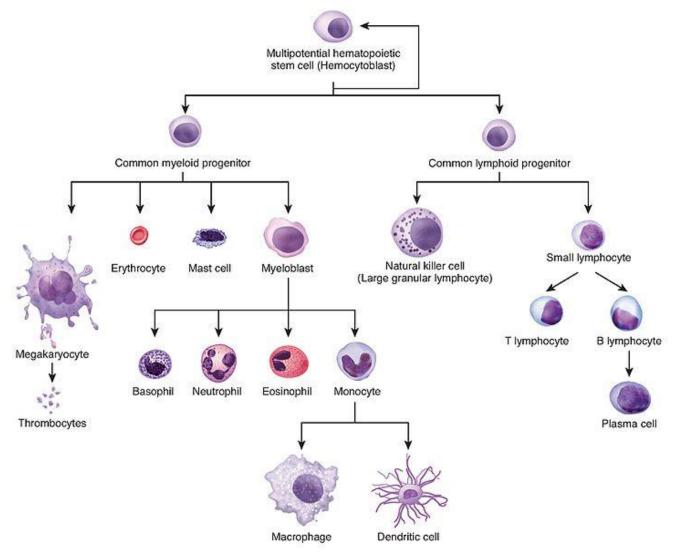


Overview

- Definition of Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)
- Clinical Presentation
- Diagnostic Criteria
- Classification
- Treatment
- Targeted Therapies
- AML in the Elderly



What is AML?



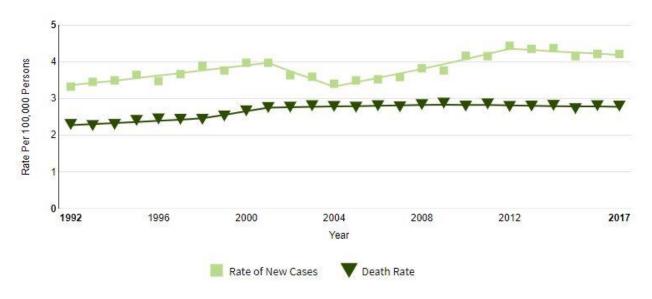


Incidence

At a Glance

Estimated New Cases in 2020	19,940
% of All New Cancer Cases	1.1%
Estimated Deaths in 2020	11,180

5-Year Relative Survival
28.7%
2010-2016





AML, Age-Adjusted SEER Incidence Rates, 2012-2016

	All Races			
Age at Diagnosis	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
All ages	4.3	5.2	3.5	
Under 65	2.0	2.1	1.9	
65 and over	20.1	26.9	15.2	
All ages (WHO world std)⁵	3.2	3.8	2.8	



Risk Factors

- Idiopathic
- Chemicals
- Irradiation
- Chemotherapy history of use of alkylators (i.e. cyclophosphamide, melphalan) or topoisomerase II inhibitors (i.e. anthracyclines, etoposide)
- Immunosuppression
- Pre-existing hematological diseases



Clinical Presentation

- Low blood cell counts without symptoms
- Bleeding or clotting
- Type "B" symptoms: Unexplained fevers, appetite changes, fatigue, etc.
- Enlarged dental gums
- Skin changes



Enlarged dental gums



https://ipj.quintessenz.de/ipj/content/2006-02/poster311/abb1.jpg



Skin Changes



http://medicalpicturesinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Leukemia-cutis-2.jpg

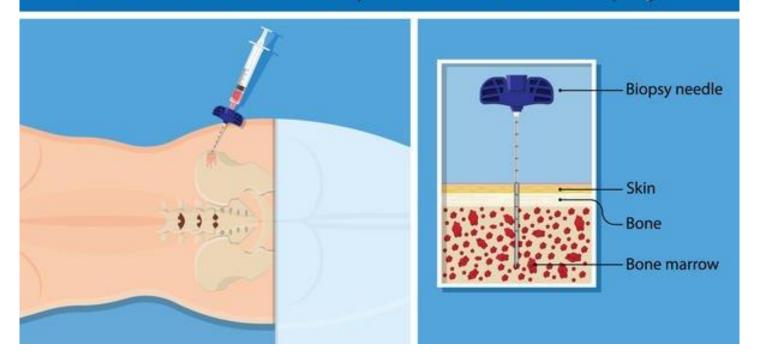


Diagnostic Tests for Acute Myeloid Leukemia

- Various blood tests including blood count and genetic and molecular testing of the leukemia
- Bone marrow biopsy



Bone Marrow Aspiration and Biopsy



https://www.oncolink.org/cancer-treatment/procedures-diagnostic-tests/biopsy-procedures/bone-marrow-aspiration-and-biopsy



WHO 2016 Classification of AML: AML and Related Neoplasms

- AML with myelodysplasia-related changes
- Therapy-related myeloid neoplasms
- AML, NOS
- AML with minimal differentiation
- AML without maturation
- AML with maturation
- Acute myelomonocytic leukemia
- Acute monoblastic/monocytic leukemia
- Pure erythroid leukemia
- Acute megakaryoblastic leukemia
- Acute basophilic leukemia
- Acute panmyelosis with myelofibrosis
- Myeloid sarcoma
- Myeloid proliferations related to Down syndrome
- Transient abnormal myelopoiesis
- Blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasi



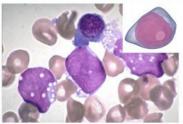
WHO 2016 Classification of AML: AML with recurrent genetic abnormalities

- t(8;21)(q22;q22.1); RUNX1-RUNX1T1
- inv(16)(p13.1q22) or t(16;16)(p13.1;q22); CBFB-MYH11
- Acute promyelocytic leukemia with PML-RARA
- t(9;11)(p21.3;q23.3); MLLT3-KMT2A
- t(6;9)(p23;q34.1); DEK-NUP214
- inv(3)(q21.3q26.2) or (3;3)(q21.3;q26.2); GATA2,MECOM(EVI1)
- AML (megakaryoblastic) with t(1;22)(p13.3;q13.3); RBM15-MKL1
- AML with biallelic mutations of CEBP®
- Provisional entity: AML with BCR-ABL1
- Provisional entity: AML with mutated RUNX1

Roboz G, MD Anderson Board Review 2017



FAB classification of acute myeloblastic leukaemia



MO

Acute myeloblastic leukaemia with minimal differentiation

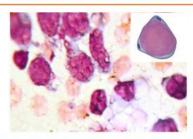
Morphology:

Immunophenotype
•CD13 +

Can resemble LLA-L2 blasts. Medium-sized blasts, rounded nucleus, fine chromatin, basophilic non-granular cytoplasm, prominent nucleoli.

*CD33 +
*CD11b +
*CD11c +
*CD14 +
*CD15 +

Photo courtesy of: Acute myeloid leukemia pathophysiology, 2012



M1

Acute myeloblastic leukaemia without maturation

Morphology:

Immunophenotype

Medium-sized blasts with high nucleo:cytoplasm (n:c) ratio, rounded nuclei with immature, dispersed chromatin with one or more prominent nucleoli. Blasts can show fine azurophilic granulation or isolated Auer rods in the cytoplasm in 5% to 10% of cases

Small to medium-sized blasts with high nucleo:

cytoplasm (n:c) ratio and rounded nuclei sometimes

shows dispersed, immature chromatin with one or more

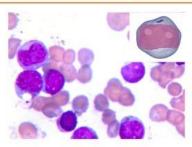
nucleoli. The cytoplasm is basophilic and can contain

traces of primary azurophilic granulation or isolated

located in a corner of the cytoplasm. The nucleus

•MPO + •CD13 + •CD33 +

*CD117+ **CD34 +/-



M2

Acute myeloblastic leukaemia with maturation

Morphology:

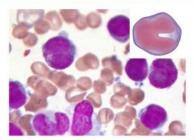
Auer rods.

Immunophenotype

•MPO + •CD34 +/-

•CD13 + •CD15 +

*HLA-DR +/*Sudan black +
*CD117 +/-



МЗ

Promyelocytic leukaemia

Morphology:

Immunophenotype

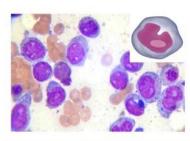
*CD13 + *CD33 + *HLA-DR - *CD34 -

The nucleus is usually monocytic in appearance (reniform) and is either irregular or bilobed with a deep cleft. Scarcely basophilic cytoplasm due to the proliferation of azurophilic granulation. Some atypical promyelocytes also contain elongated or splinter-shaped crystalline cytoplasmic inclusions specific to this type of leukaemia. These usually form clumps, but differ from Auer rods in that they show a tubular substructure on electronic microscopy.

Abundant, intensely azurophilic granulation.

Ladines-Castro W, et al. Revista Medica del Hospital General de Mexico 2016

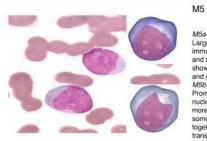
FAB classification of acute myeloblastic leukaemia



Acute myelomonocytic leukaemia

Morphology: Immunophenotype

Large blasts, moderate nucleo:cytoplasm (n:c) ratio and variable basophilia. The nucleus may be rounded, kidney-shaped or irregular. Nucleoli are usually prominent.	-CD13 + -CD15 + -CD33 + -CD11b + -CD11c + -CD14 + -CD64 +



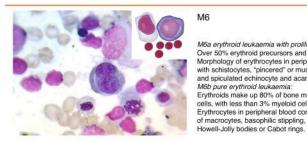
Acute monocytic leukaemia

M5a acute monoblastic leukaemia: Large blasts with rounded nucleus and dispersed, immature chromatin (1-3 nucleoli) and moderately large and intensely basophilic cytoplasm. The cytoplasm may show some Auer rods and/or prolongations and granulations. M5b acute monocytic leukaemia

Promonocytes have a rounded or kidney-shaped nucleus with a less basophilic cytoplasm that is more highly granulated than monoblasts and contains some vacuoles. A findings of erythrophagocytosis together with monocytic blasts suggests a t(8;16) translocation.

Immunophenotype

·CD14 +	
·CD68 +	
•CD4 +	
·CD11c +	
·HLA-DR	+
·CD64 +	



Acute erythroid leukaemia

M6a erythroid leukaemia with proliferation of mixed blasts: Over 50% erythroid precursors and around 30% myeloblasts. Morphology of erythrocytes in peripheral blood is greatly changed. with schistocytes, "pincered" or mushroom-shaped cells, and spiculated echinocyte and acanthocyte cells. M6b pure erythroid leukaemia: Erythroids make up 80% of bone marrow cells, with less than 3% myeloid cells. Erythrocytes in peripheral blood consist

Immunophenotype

Immunophenotype

•CD41 +

•CD61 +

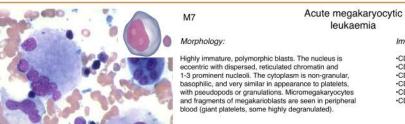
·CD42 +

·CD13 +

·CD33 +

·CD34 +

·CD13 + ·CD33 + ·CD15 + ·Glycophorin A + ·Glycophorin C +



Ladines-Castro W, et al. Revista Medica del Hospital General de Mexico 2016



Major Prognostic Factors

- Leukemia genetics and molecular findings
- Patient age
- Organ involvement of Leukemia
- Associated other blood diseases
- Very high blood cell counts
- Prior chemotherapy



Treatment

- Induction chemotherapy
- Consolidation chemotherapy
- Allogeneic stem cell transplant (with some exceptions)



Induction Chemotherapy

- "7+3": 7 days of cytarabine + 3 days of Daunorubicin
- Additional targeted therapy based on prior molecular testing is added if found



Consolidation Chemotherapy

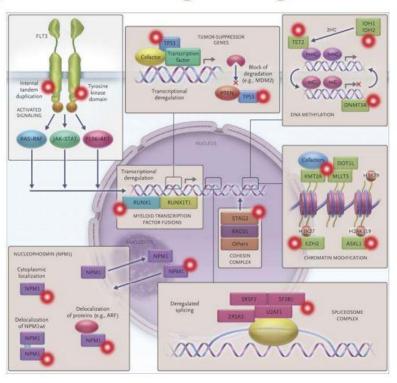
- Consolidation chemotherapy is given once a leukemia patient is proven to be in remission on bone marrow biopsy after completing induction chemotherapy
- Helps extend patient's survival
- Most patients will proceed to undergo an allogeneic stem cell transplantation



Targeted Therapies

Pathogenesis and Biology of AML

Eight functional categories of genes commonly mutated in AML



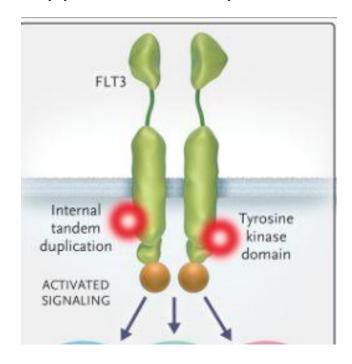
- 1. Activated signaling
- Tumor suppressor
- DNA methylation
- Transcriptional deregulation
- Cohesin complex
- 6. Chromatin modification
- 7. Nucleophosmin
- 8. Deregulated splicing

Döhner H et al. N Engl J Med 2015;373:1136-1152.



FLT3 inhibitors

- Midostaurin FDA approved in frontline treatment
- Gilteritinib FDA approved in relapsed treatment

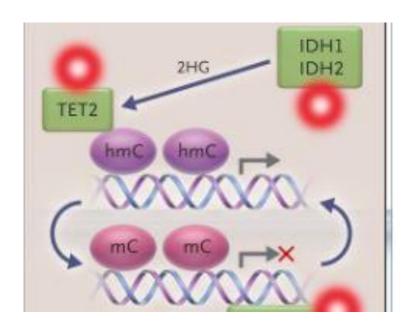


Dohner H et al. N Engl J Med 2015; 373:1136-1152



IDH1, IDH2 inhibitors

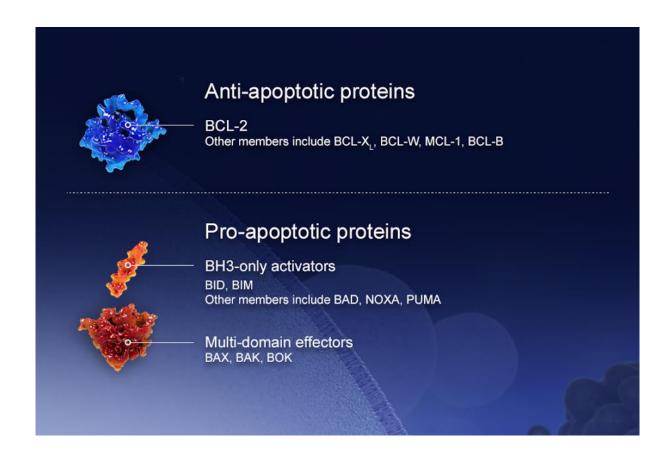
- Enasidenib IDH2 inhibitor
- Ivosidenib IDH1 inhibitor



Dohner H et al. N Engl J Med 2015; 373:1136-1152



Venetoclax



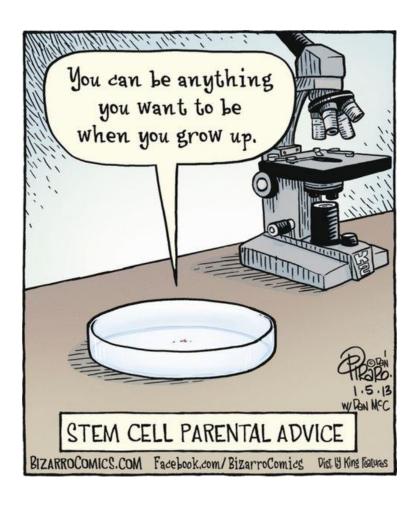


AML in the elderly

4	All Races		
Age at Diagnosis	Both Sexes	Males	Females
<1	1.6	1.6	1.6
1-4	1.0	1.0	1.0
5-9	0.4	0.4	0.4
10-14	0.7	0.8	0.6
15-19	0.9	0.9	0.9
20-24	1.1	1.0	1.2
25-29	1.2	1.1	1.2
30-34	1.4	1.5	1.4
35-39	1.6	1.6	1.6
40-44	2.1	2.2	2.1
45-49	2.5	2.5	2.5
50-54	3.5	3.8	3.2
55-59	4.9	5.6	4.3
60-64	7.8	9.1	6.7
65-69	12.1	15.2	9.4
70-74	18.3	23.6	13.9
75-79	23.3	31.0	17.4
80-84	28.6	39.3	21.2



Questions?





https://www.pinterest.com/pin/289989663477164012/?lp=true

The Multidisciplinary Cancer Program with 60+ cancer experts at Dignity Health Everyone and Everything You Need In One Place Hematology Oncologists



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Genetic Counselors

Kimberly Brussow, MS, CGC

Genetic Counselor



Karen Dirrigl, MS Genetic Counselor

Pain and Palliative Care



Kerry Tobias, DO Supportive Care and Survivorship

Radiation Oncology



Nitika Thawani, MD Radiation Oncology

Medical Oncology



Mital Patel, MD Gastrointestinal Oncology



Other services involved in all decisions: Radiology and Pathology When needed: Gynecologic Oncology and Urologic Oncology

Thank You!

For more information about cancer prevention, treatment, screening, or to request a speaker for your worksite on any cancer-related topic, **Call:**

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