





**SPOTLIGHT ON
MYELOPROLIFERATIVE
NEOPLASMS (MPNs)**


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 & Medical Oncology
 Deputy Director for Clinical Research
 Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute
 Medical Director
 Case Comprehensive Cancer Center Clinical
 Research Office
 Cleveland, OH*

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WELCOMING REMARKS
 SPOTLIGHT ON MYELOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASMS (MPNs)



Lizette Figueroa-Rivera, MA
 Senior Director, Education & Support
 The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
 Rye Brook, NY



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WELCOMING REMARKS

SPOTLIGHT ON MYELOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASMS (MPNs)

This program is supported by



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PRESENTATION

SPOTLIGHT ON MYELOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASMS (MPNs)



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DISCLOSURES

SPOTLIGHT ON MYELOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASMS (MPNs)

Aaron T. Gerds, MD, MS

The following relationships have ended and have been mitigated prior to this presentation:

Consulting/Advisory: AbbVie, BMS, CTI Biopharma, Imago, Morphosys, Novartis, PharmaEssentia, Sierra Oncology/GSK

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Objectives

1. The different types of MPNs
2. Therapies for MPNs
3. Current Research and Clinical Trials
4. Managing Side Effects

6

Overview of MPNs

Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MPNs)

Essential Thrombocythemia

Polycythemia Vera

Myelofibrosis

Essential Thrombocythemia (1:2)

<

Median age at Diagnosis:

ET	56 years
PV	61 years
MF	65 years

MORE THAN 300,000 U.S. PATIENTS ARE LIVING WITH AN MPN. 10,000 PEOPLE AFFECTED

ET

134,500

PV

148,000

MF

12,800

Polycythemia Vera (2:1.8)

>

Primary Myelofibrosis (1:1)

=

Treatment Options

Phlebotomy

Medication

- JAKi
- Interferons
- Anagrelide
- Hydroxyurea

Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation

Mehta L, et al. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2014;55:595–600 @AaronGerds Cleveland Clinic

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What are the MPNs?

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What is a cancer?

Oxford dictionary: The disease caused by an uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in a part of the body (from Latin *cancer* meaning crab)

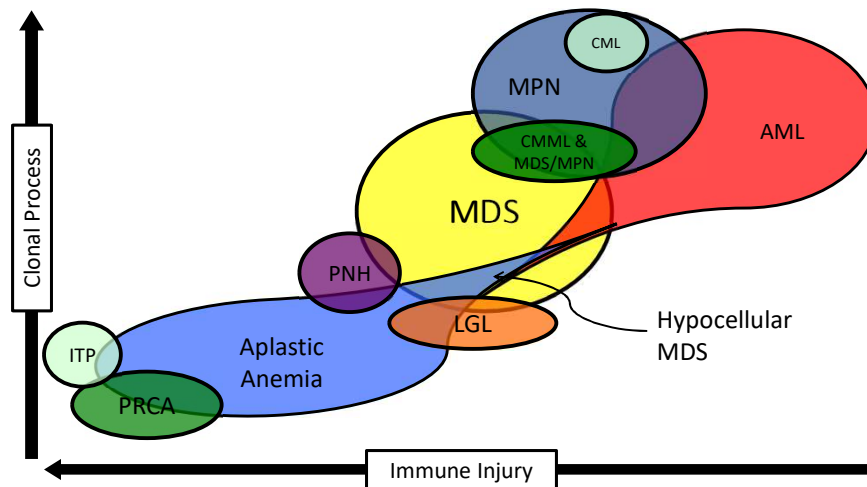


Mural Study for Cancer, 1948; Clarence Van Duzer (1920–2009)

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Spectrum of Marrow Failure



Gerds, AT. *Curr Hematol Malig Rep.* 2014 Dec;9(4):400–6

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LEUKEMIA AND LEUKOSARCOMA

A SCHEMA

Correlating Cell Growth Rate with Clinical Activity

LEUKEMIAS GENERALIZED	LEUKOSARCOMAS LOCALIZED
CELL GROWTH RATE EXTREMELY RAPID	
<p>"Acute" All cells primitive No differentiation Fulminating course (1-8 wks) Rapid Marrow Involvement Anemia, Granulocytopenia Thrombocytopenia Bleeding</p>	<p>"Blast" Sarcoma Nucleoli very prominent Many Mitoses Highly Invasive Widely Metastatic Bone, Lungs, etc.</p>
CELL GROWTH RAPID	
<p>"Subacute" Most Cells primitive Some differentiation Less Rapid Course (8 wks. - 1 yr.) Marked Marrow Involvement</p>	<p>"Blast-Cyte" Sarcoma Nucleoli fewer Fewer Mitoses Invasive Metastatic</p>
CELL GROWTH RATE RELATIVELY SLOW	
<p>"Chronic" Most cells mature Marked differentiation Slow course (1-10 yrs.) Slow marrow involvement</p>	<p>"Cyte" Sarcoma Few nucleoli Few Mitoses Relatively benign Slowly invasive</p>

Courtesy of David Steensma



A classification of leukemia and lymphoma presented at the 1949 American Medical Association Annual Meeting in Atlantic City


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2022 ICC Classification

Myeloid Neoplasms

- Acute Myeloid Leukemia
- Myelodysplastic Syndromes
- Myeloproliferative Neoplasms
- Mastocytosis
- MDS/MPN Overlap Syndromes
- Myeloid neoplasms with germ line predisposition
- Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with eosinophilia and rearrangement of *PDGFRA*, *PDGFRB*, or *FGFR1*, or with *PCM1-JAK2*

Arber et al. Blood 2022. epub ahead of print.




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Myeloid Neoplasms

- Acute Myeloid Leukemia
- Myelodysplastic Syndromes
- Myeloproliferative Neoplasms
 - Chronic myeloid leukemia, *BCR::ABL1*⁺
 - Chronic neutrophilic leukemia
 - Polycythemia vera
 - Essential thrombocythemia
 - Primary myelofibrosis
 - PMF, prefibrotic/early stage
 - PMF, overt fibrotic stage
 - Chronic eosinophilic leukemia, NOS
 - Myeloproliferative neoplasm, unclassifiable
- Mastocytosis
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2022 ICC Classification

Arber et al. *Blood*.2022015850.

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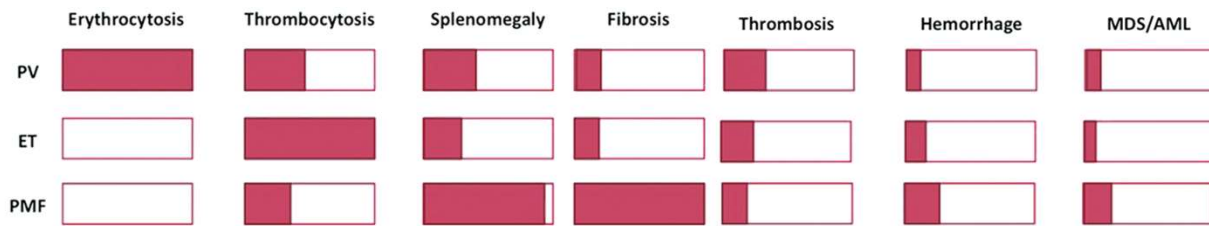
2022 ICC Classification

Arber et al. *Blood* 2022. *epub ahead of print.*

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MPN: Overlap in clinical presentation and progression



Kiladjian JJ. *Hematology* 2012;2012:561–566

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EDITORIAL

Some Speculations on the Myeloproliferative Syndromes

It is possible that these various conditions—“myeloproliferative disorders”—are all somewhat variable manifestations of proliferative activity of the bone marrow cells, perhaps due to a hitherto undiscovered stimulus.

Syndromes	Myelostimulatory Factor(s)				Potential bone marrow
	Erythroblasts	Granulocytes	Megakaryocytes	Fibroblasts	
Chronic Granulocytic Leukemia	±	+++	+ to +++	+	++
Polythemia Vera	+++	++	++ to +++	+ to +++	+ to +++
Idiopathic or Agnogenic Myeloid Metaplasia of Spleen	±	±	+++	+ to +++	+++
Megakaryocytic Leukemia	±	±	+++	+	+ to +++
Erythroleukemia (including diGuglielmo syndrome)	+++	+	±	±	+ to +++

Degrees of Proliferation: + slight, ++ moderate, +++ marked

Dameshek W. *Blood*. 1951 Apr;6(4):372–5.
Blood. 2016 Feb 11;127(6):663.


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Activating mutation in the tyrosine kinase *JAK2* in polycythemia vera, essential thrombocythemia, and myeloid metaplasia with myelofibrosis

Ross L. Levine,^{1,2,11} Martha Wadleigh,^{2,11} Jan Coombs,² Benjamin L. Ebert,^{2,8} Gerlinde Wernig,¹ Brian J.P. Huntly,¹ Titus J. Boggon,¹ Iwona Wlodarska,¹ Jennifer J. Clark,¹ Sandra Moore,¹ Jennifer Adelsperger,¹ Sumin Koo,¹ Jeffrey C. Lee,⁸ Stacey Gabriel,¹ Thomas Merchant,¹ Alan D'Andrea,³ Stefan Fröhling,¹ Konstanza Döhner,² Peter Mänyan,⁴ Peter Vandenbergh,⁶ Ruben A. Mesa,⁷ Ayalew Tefferi,⁷ James D. Griffin,² Michael J. Eck,⁴ William R. Sellers,^{2,8} Matthew Meyerson,^{2,8} Todd R. Golub,^{5,8,10} Stephanie J. Lee,^{2,*} and D. Gary Gilliland^{2,10,*}

CANCER CELL · APRIL 2005 · VOL. 7 · COPYRIGHT © 2005 ELSEVIER INC. DOI 10.1016/j.ccr.2005.03.023




HOME ARTICLES & MULTIMEDIA ISSUES SPECIALTIES & TOPICS FOR AUTHORS CME

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Gain-of-Function Mutation of *JAK2* in Myeloproliferative Disorders

Robert Kralovics, Ph.D., Francesco Passamonti, M.D., Andreas S. Buser, M.D., Soon-Siong Teo, B.S., Ralph Tiedt, Ph.D., Jakob R. Passweg, M.D., Andre Tichelli, M.D., Mario Cazzola, M.D., and Radek C. Skoda, M.D.
N Engl J Med 2005; 352:1779-1790 | April 28, 2005 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa051113

Share: 

***JAK2*^{V617F} is present in:**

- 97% of PV patients
- 50%-60% of ET/MF patients

letters to nature

A unique clonal *JAK2* mutation leading to constitutive signalling causes polycythaemia vera



Chloé James¹, Valérie Ugo^{1,2,3,4}, Jean-Pierre Le Couédic^{1,5}, Judith Staerk¹, François Delhommeau^{1,6}, Catherine Lacout¹, Loïc Garçon¹, Mana Raslova¹, Roland Berger¹, Amelise Bonnacour-Grisicelli^{1,7}, Jean Luc Villeval¹, Stefan R. Constantinescu^{1,8} & William Valincich^{1,9}

NATURE | VOL 434 | 28 APRIL 2005 | www.nature.com/nature

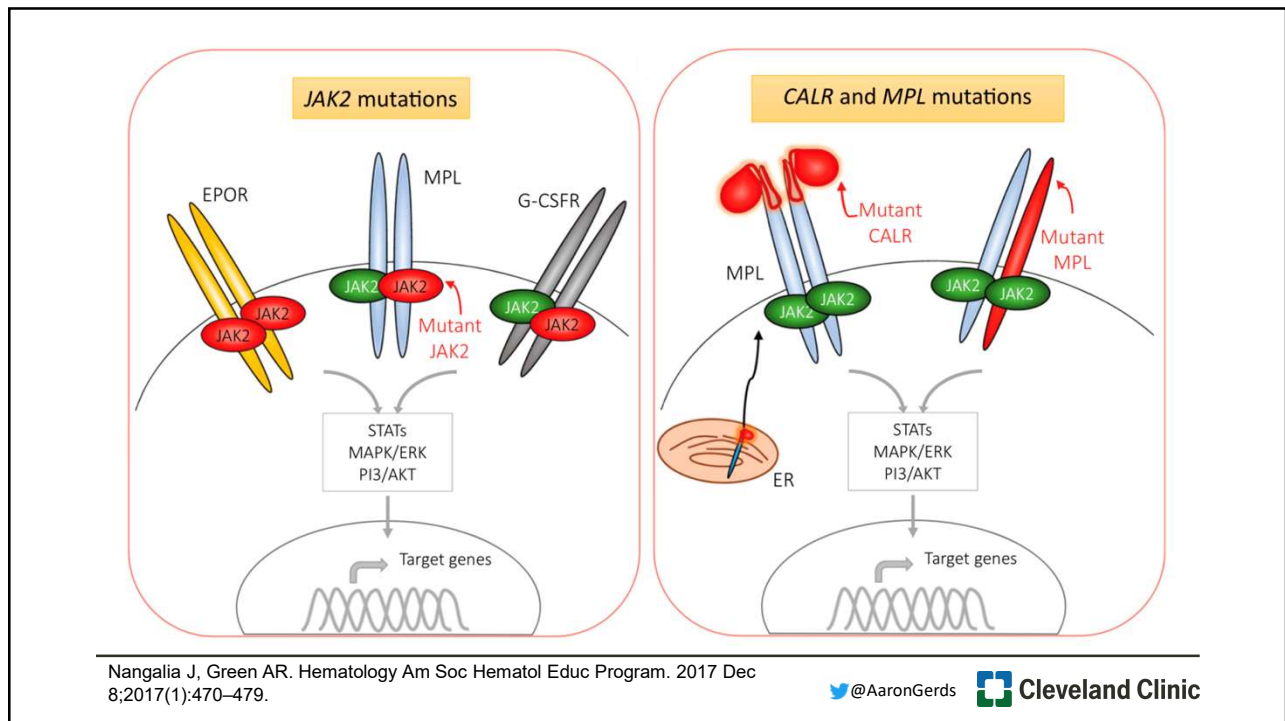
Acquired mutation of the tyrosine kinase *JAK2* in human myeloproliferative disorders

→ *Elisavina Baxter*, Linda M Scott*, Peter Campbell*, Clare East, Nicos Fourouclas, Sheila Sventon, George S Vassiliou, Anthony y. Jenchi, Elaine M Boyd, Natasha Curtin, Mike A Scott, Wendy N Eber, the Cancer Genome Project†, Anthony R Green*

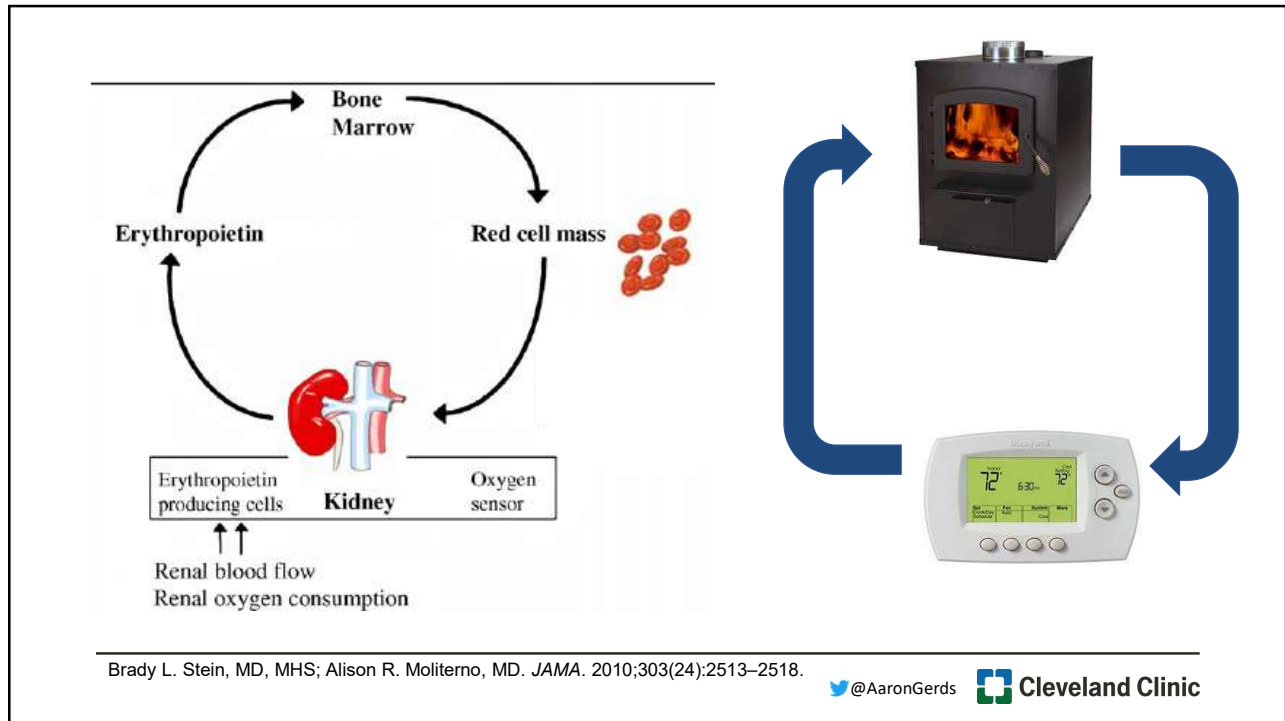
Lancet 2005; 365: 1054-61
*These authors contributed equally to this study

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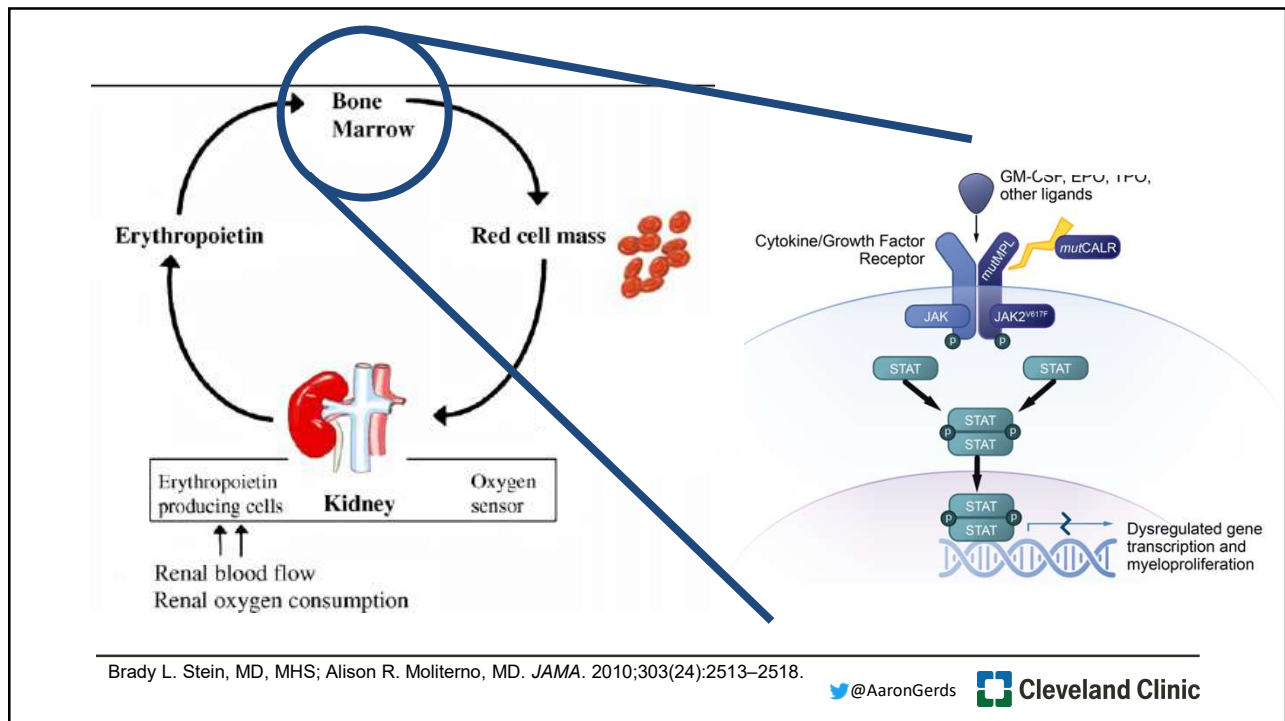
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Brady L. Stein, MD, MHS; Alison R. Moliterno, MD. *JAMA*. 2010;303(24):2513–2518.

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Mutational Landscape in MPNs

Polycythemia vera

Essential thrombocythemia

Primary myelofibrosis

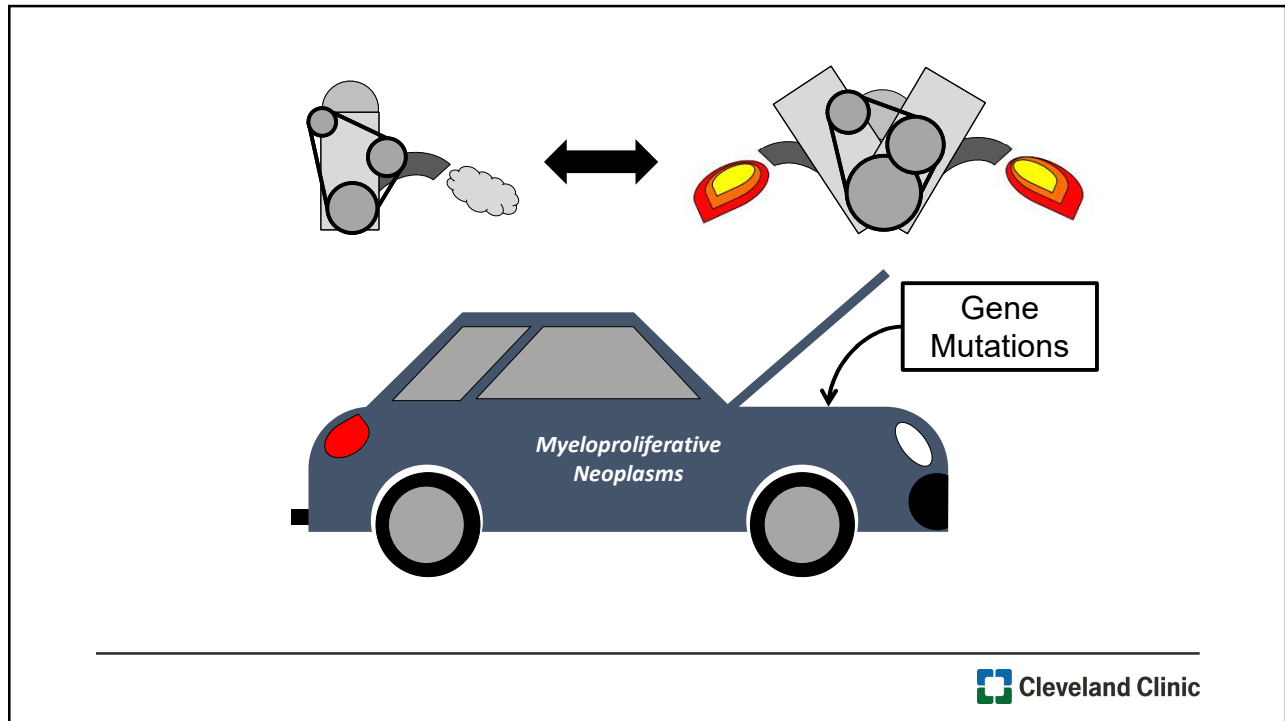
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C

Nangalia J, Green TR. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2014;2014:287–296.
Lundberg P et al. *Blood* 2014 123:2220-2228

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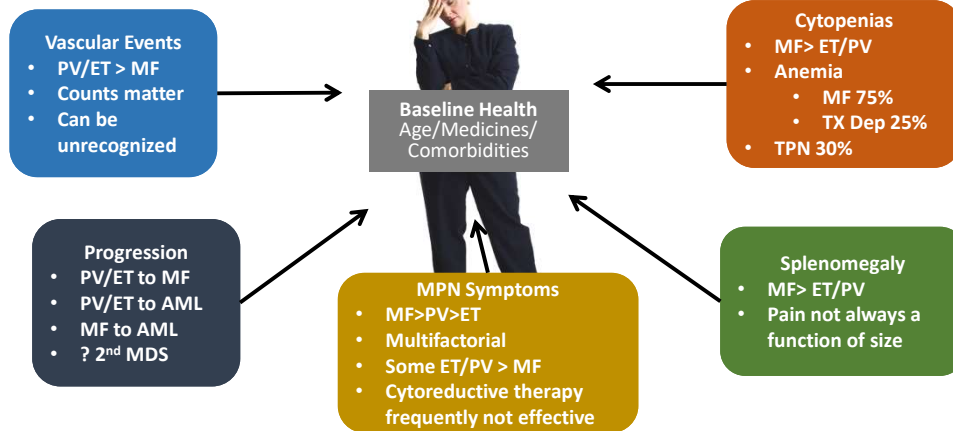


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Symptom Burden in the MPNs?

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Assessing MPN Burden WHO Diagnosis Does Not Tell Whole Story



MPN = myeloproliferative neoplasm; WHO = World Health Organization; PV = polycythemia vera; ET = essential thrombocytopenia; MF = myelofibrosis; AML = acute myeloid leukemia; MDS = myelodysplastic syndrome; TPN = total parenteral nutrition.

Slide courtesy of Ruben A Mesa, MD

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MYELOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASM SYMPTOM ASSESSMENT FORM TOTAL SYMPTOM SCORE (MPN-SAF TSS-10 ITEMS)² (Recommended for monitoring symptoms during the course of treatment)

Symptom	1 to 10 (0 if absent) ranking 1 is most favorable and 10 least favorable
Please rate your fatigue (weariness, tiredness) by circling the one number that best describes your WORST level of fatigue during past 24 hours	(No Fatigue) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Worst Imaginable)

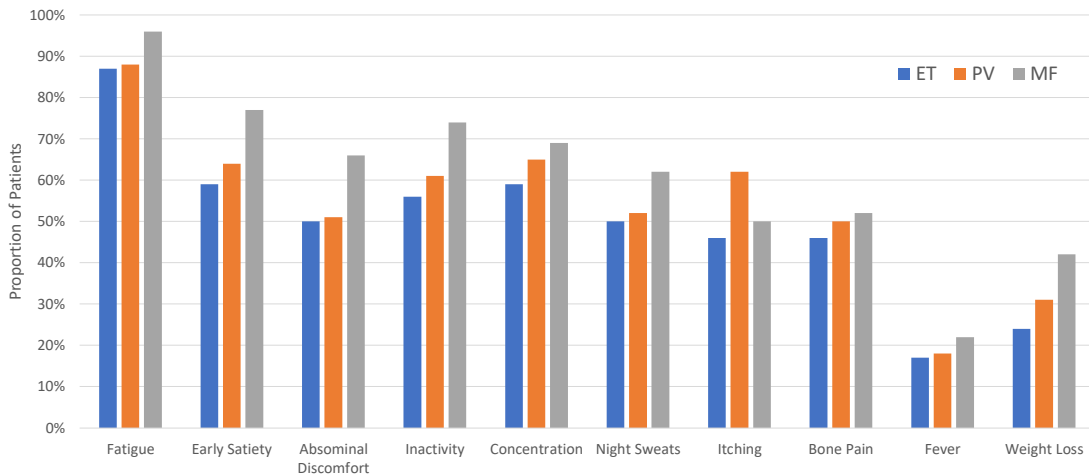
Circle the one number that describes how, during the past week how much difficult you have had with each of the following symptoms

Filling up quickly when you eat (early satiety)	(Absent) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Worst Imaginable)
Abdominal discomfort	(Absent) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Worst Imaginable)
Inactivity	(Absent) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Worst Imaginable)
Problems with concentration-compared to prior to my MPD	(Absent) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Worst Imaginable)
Numbness/Tingling (in my hands and feet)	(Absent) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Worst Imaginable)
Night sweats	(Absent) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Worst Imaginable)
Itching (pruritus)	(Absent) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Worst Imaginable)
Bone pain (diffuse not joint pain or arthritis)	(Absent) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Worst Imaginable)
Fever (>100 F)	(Absent) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Daily)
Unintentional weight loss last 6 months	(Absent) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Worst Imaginable)

Emanuel RM et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012 Nov 20;30(33):4098–103.

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Symptoms by Disease Type



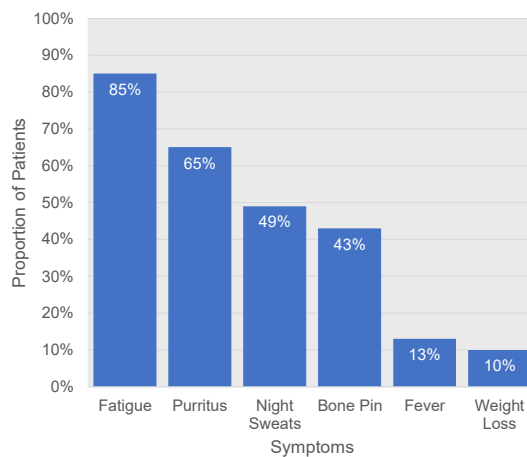
Emanuel RM et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012 Nov 20;30(33):4098–103.

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Symptoms of PV at Presentation

- PV is associated with significant symptom burden
 - Fatigue is the most common and intense symptom reported
 - Some patients may experience intractable pruritus, which can be debilitating
- Splenomegaly is observed in 30-40% of patients at presentation

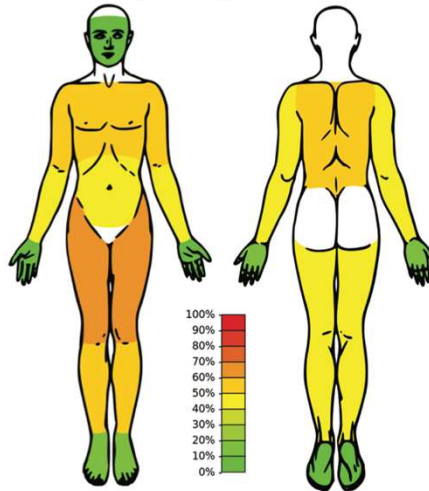


Mesa RA et al. *Cancer.* 2007;109:68–76., Emanuel RM et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012;40:98–4098., Johansson R et al. *Leuk Lymphoma.* 2012;53:441–444. Scherber R et al. *Blood.* 2011;118:401–408. Passamonti F. *Blood.* 2012;120:275–284.

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Distribution of Aquagenic Pruritus in PV

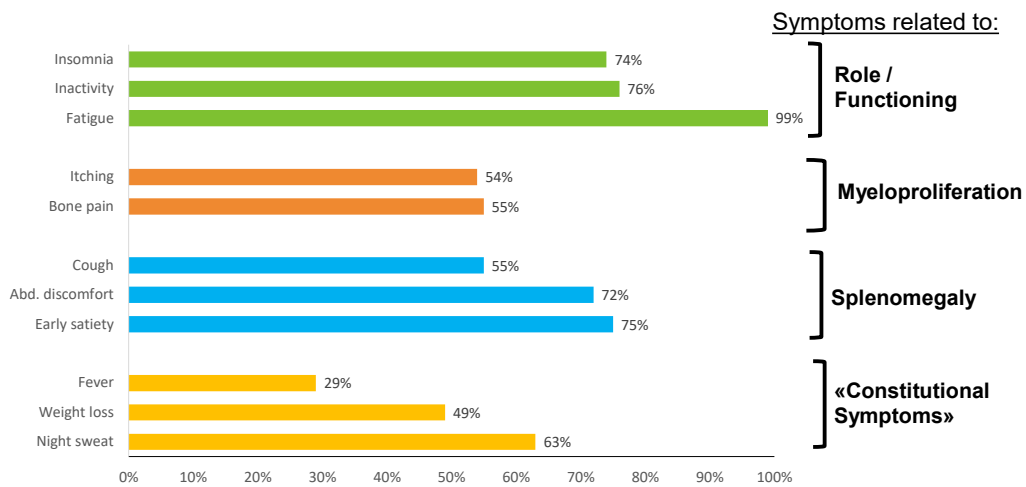


Siegel FP, Tauscher J, Petrides PE. *Am J Hematol.* 2013 Aug;88(8):665–9.

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Symptomatic Burden in Myelofibrosis



Scherber R et al. *Blood* 2011;118(2):401–8.

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Cause and effect

Symptom	Cause
Organomegaly	Elevated red cell mass, extramedullary hematopoiesis, elevated cytokine levels
Pruritus/bone pain	Presumed 2/2 mast cell degranulation – histamine, prostaglandins, etc...(unproven)
Erythromelalgia or ocular migraine	Thrombocytosis
Fever	Elevated cytokine levels
Weight loss	Splenomegaly (early satiety), elevated cytokine levels
Hyperuricemia, gout, renal stones	Increased cell turnover
Fatigue	????, IL-6/IL-8, Multifactorial

Treatment for the MPNs

MPNS: “Clinical needs”-oriented current therapy

Clinical need	Drugs/intervention	
Anemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corticosteroids Danazol Erythropoietin (ESAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thalidomide Lenalidomide Luspatercept
Symptomatic splenomegaly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JAK inhibitors Hydroxyurea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMiDs Splenectomy/XRT
Extramedullary hematopoiesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radiation therapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypomethylating agents
Hyperproliferative (early) disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interferon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydroxyurea
Risk of thrombosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-dose ASA 	
Constitutional symptoms/QoL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JAK inhibitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corticosteroids
Accelerated/blast phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypomethylating agents 	
Improved survival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allo HCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ruxolitinib

Slide Courtesy of Srdan Verstovsek, MD, PhD

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Treatment for PV

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Taussig Cancer Institute

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Risk-Stratification in PV

Risk Group	Factors	Treatment
Low	Age < 60 yrs No thrombosis Hx	Phlebotomy CV risk modification ASA
High	Age ≥ 60 yrs - and/or - Thrombosis history	Cytoreduction (± phlebotomy) CV risk modification ASA

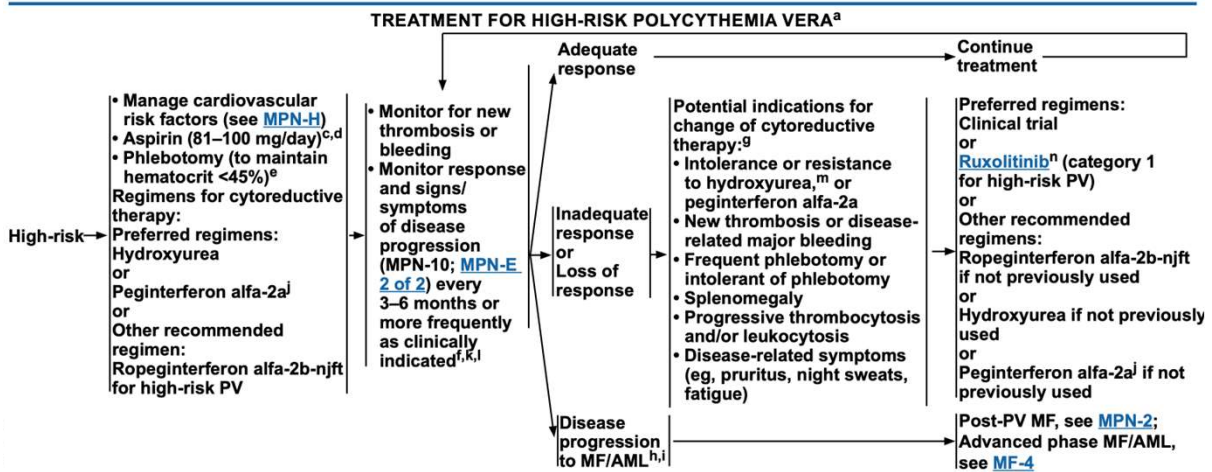
Crisà E et al. *Ann Hematol.* 2010 Jul;89(7):691–9.

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NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2022 Polycythemia Vera



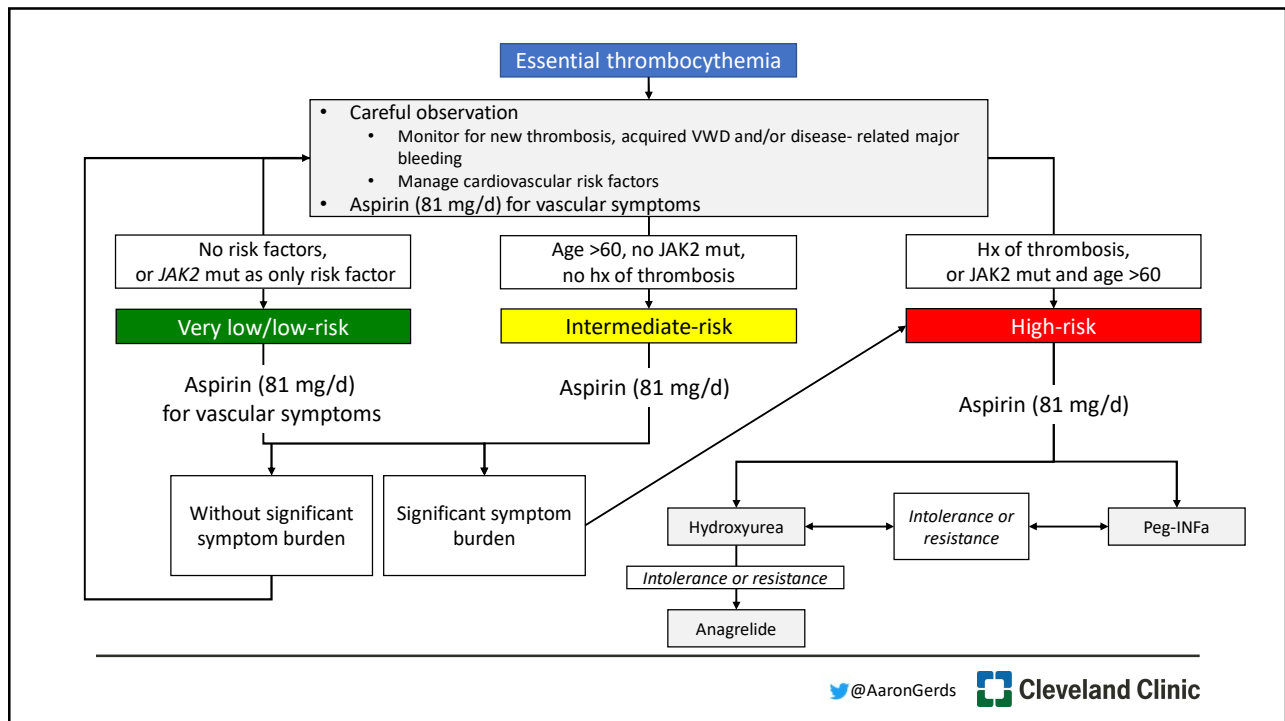
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Treatment for ET



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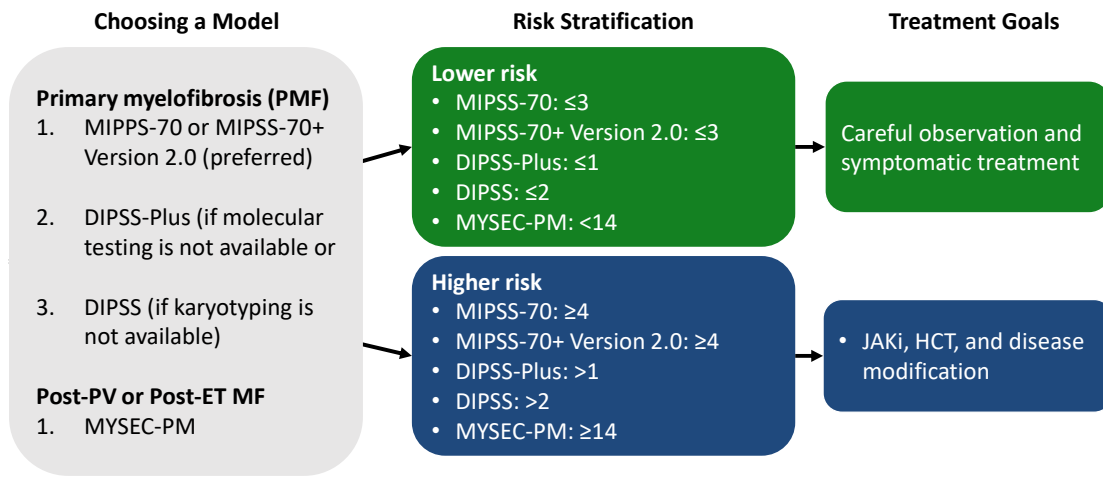


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Treatment for MF

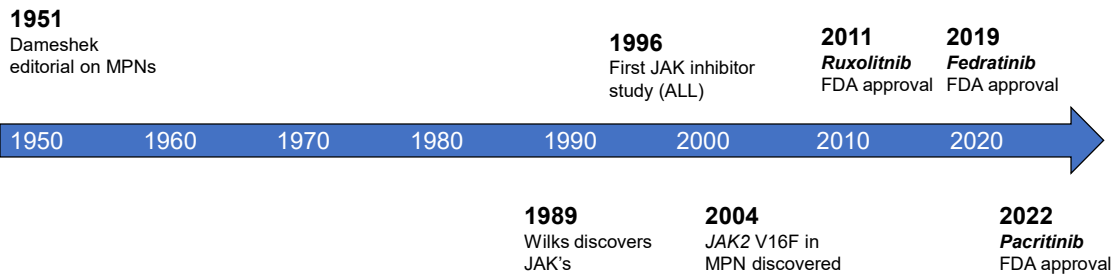
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What Model to Use and When?



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JAK Inhibitors for Myelofibrosis



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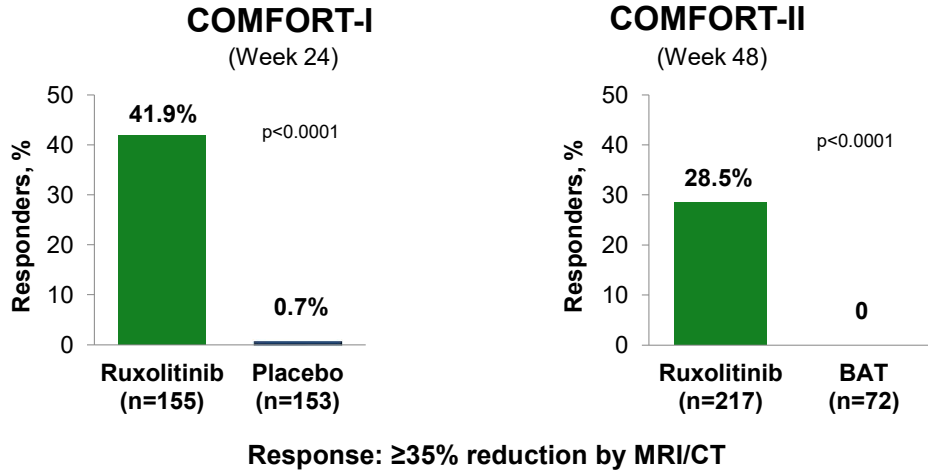
JAKi with regulatory approval for MF

- **Ruxolitinib**
 - COMFORT-1
 - Vs placebo in intermediate-2/high-risk myelofibrosis
 - COMFORT-2
 - Vs best available therapy in intermediate-2/high risk myelofibrosis
- **Fedratinib**
 - JAKARTA
 - Vs placebo in intermediate-2/high-risk myelofibrosis
 - JAKARTA-2
 - Open-label phase 2 study in post-ruxolitinib myelofibrosis
- **Pacritinib**
 - PERSIST-2
 - PAC 203

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Spleen Volume Reduction

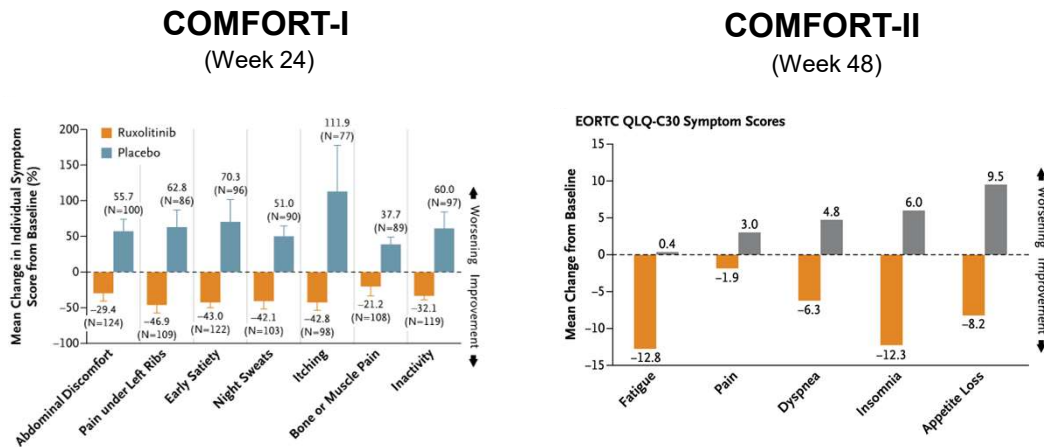


Verstovsek S et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2012;366:799–807.
 Harrison C et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2012;366:787–798.c

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Symptom Burden Improvement

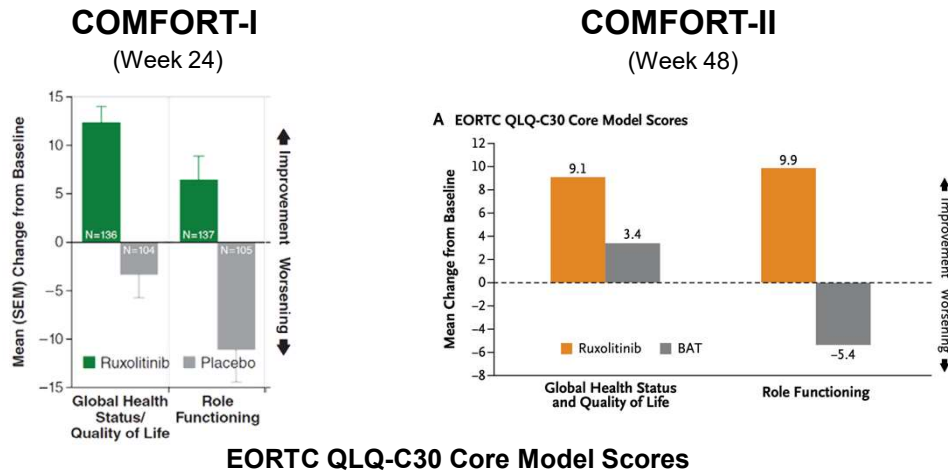


Verstovsek S et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2012 Mar 1;366(9):799–807.
 Harrison C et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2012 Mar 1;366(9):787–98.

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Quality of Life Improvement



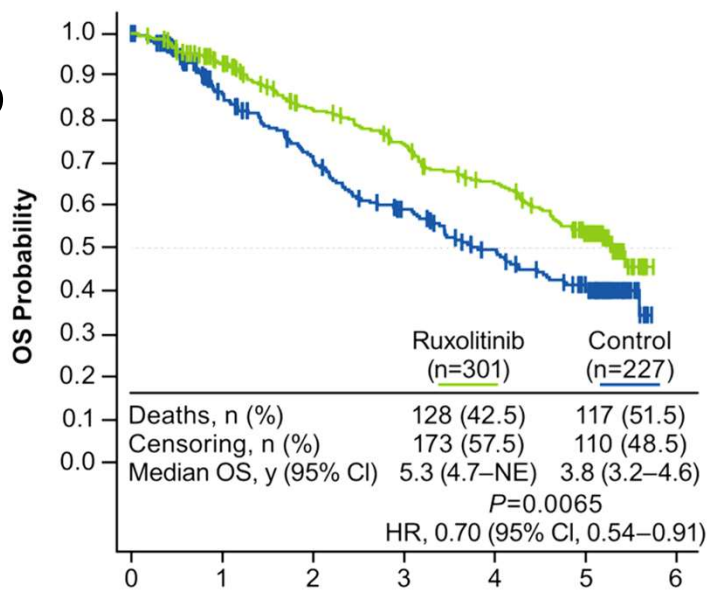
Verstovsek S et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2012 Mar 1;366(9):799–807.
 Harrison C et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2012 Mar 1;366(9):787–98.

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Survival in MF with Ruxolitinib

Median time on ruxolitinib in the COMFORT studies was ~3 years



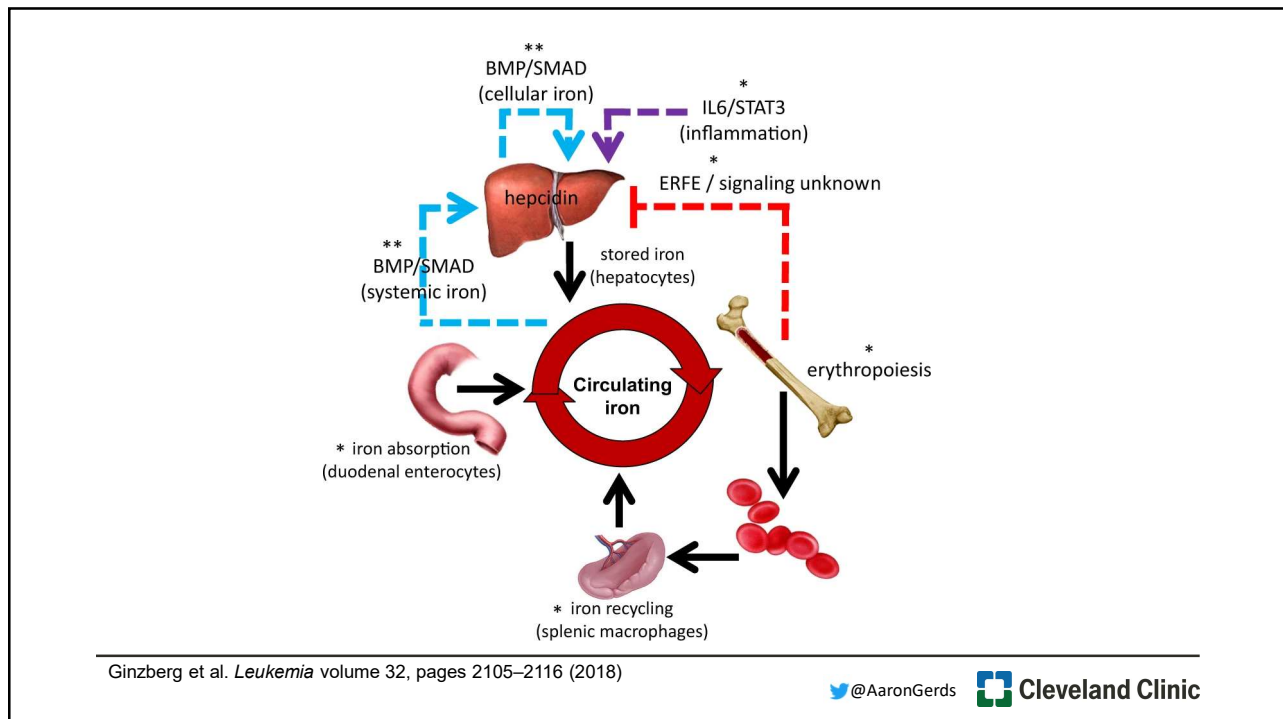
Verstovsek S et al., *J Hematol Oncol.* 2017 Sep 29;10(1):156.

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Emerging Treatments

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Momelotinib
(hepcidin-blocker to treat anemia in MF)

expanded erythropoiesis = low hepcidin suppressed erythropoiesis = high hepcidin

low inflammation = low hepcidin high inflammation = high hepcidin

Iron overload **Iron deficiency**

Rusfertide
(hepcidin-mimicker to treat PV)

Ginzberg et al. *Leukemia* volume 32, pages 2105–2116 (2018)

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Effect of Rusfertide on Reducing Phlebotomy Frequency

PHLEBOTOMY ONLY (N=31, 49%)

P<0.001

PHLEBOTOMY + CYTOREDUCTIVE (N=32, 51%)

P<0.001

Median Dose 40-60 mg/week

During the first 28 weeks of treatment, **84% of patients did not require a phlebotomy**,
14% required one and 2% required two phlebotomies.

Data cut off Sept 30, 2021

2022 ASCO ANNUAL MEETING #ASC022

PRESENTED BY:
Ron Hoffman, Abstract # 7003

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JAK Inhibitors for Myelofibrosis

	IC ₅₀ (nanomolar)				AEs
	JAK1	JAK2	JAK3	TYK2	
Ruxolitinib	2.8	4.5	322	30	Cytopenias (anemia, thrombocytopenia), infection
Fedratinib	105	3	>1000	405	Wernicke encephalopathy
Pacritinib	1280	6	18.3	27	GI (diarrhea, nausea)
Momelotinib	11	18	155	17	Increased amylase/lipase, thrombocytopenia, PN

Duenas-Perez AB, Mead AJ. *Ther Adv Hematol.* 2015;6:186–201.

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MOMENTUM: Top-line Results

Wk 24 Endpoint	Test	MMB	DAN	p-value
TSS response rate (primary), %	Superiority	24.6	9.2	0.0095
TI rate, %	Non-inferiority	30.8	20.0	0.0064 (one-sided)
SRR ≥25%, %	Superiority	40.0	6.2	<0.0001
TSS change from BL*	Superiority	-9.36	-3.13	0.0014
SRR ≥35%, %	Superiority	23.1	3.1	0.0006
Zero transfusion rate, %	Superiority	35.4	16.9	0.0012

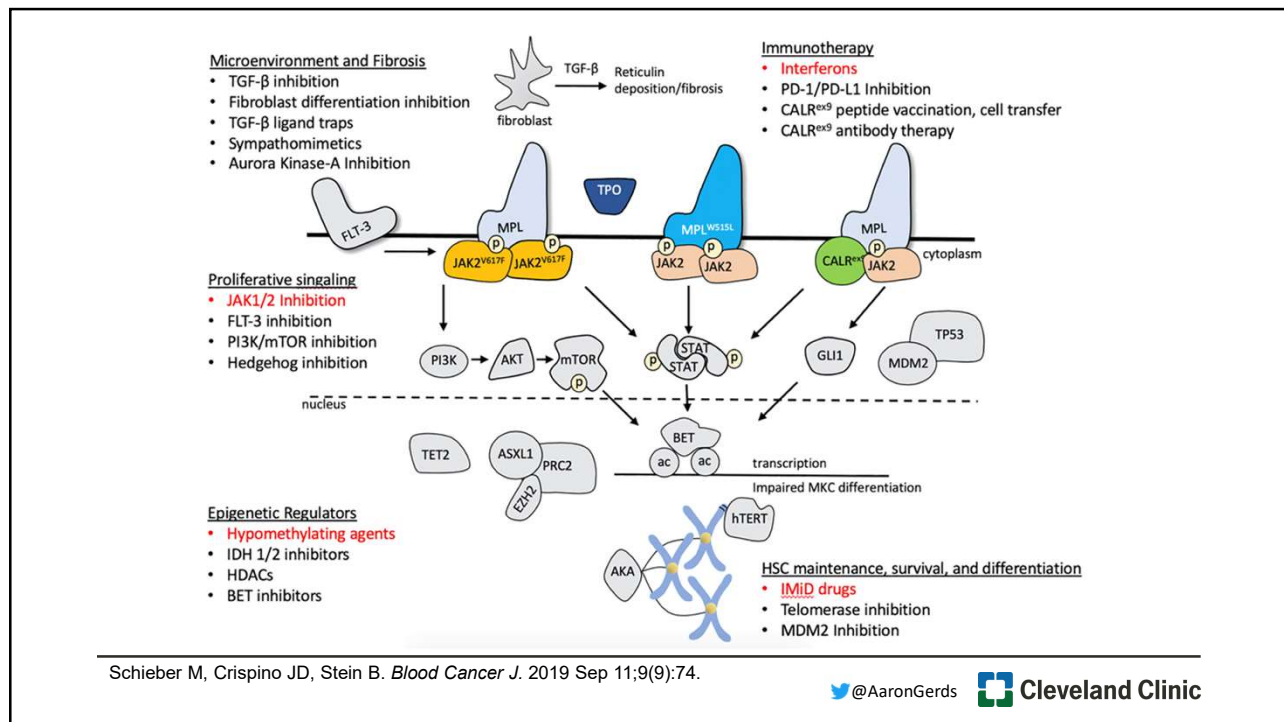
*Least-squares mean from mixed model for repeated measures.

Mesa R, et al. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2022 40:16_suppl. 7002–7002
Verstovsek S et al. *HemaSphere* 2022;6:S3;96–97; abstract S195.

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The JAKi Barn Dance

Grab your partner...



• Ruxolitinib plus:

- Danazol
- IMiDs
- Hypomethylating agents
- Interferons
- HDAC inhibitors
- IDH 1/2 inhibitors
- BCL inhibitors
- BET inhibitors
- PI3K δ inhibitors
- MDM2 inhibitors
- LSD1 inhibitors
- And the list goes on and on...

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Objectives

1. The different types of MPNs
2. Therapies for MPNs
3. Current Research and Clinical Trials
4. Managing Side Effects



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Thanks!



L&MD
Leukemia & Myeloid Disorders
Program



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Discussion



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ASK A QUESTION

SPOTLIGHT ON MYELOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASMS (MPNs)

Ask a question by **phone**:

Press star (*) 1 on your keypad to ask a question

To remove your question press star (*) 2 on your keypad

Ask a question by **web**:

Type your question in the "Ask a question" box under the speaker video window

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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LLS EDUCATION & SUPPORT RESOURCES



HOW TO CONTACT US:

To contact an **Information Specialist** about disease, treatment and support information, resources and clinical trials:

Call: (800) 955-4572

Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. ET

Chat live online: www.LLS.org/InformationSpecialists

Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. ET

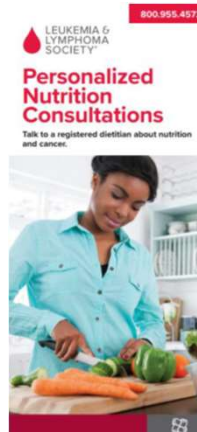
Email: www.LLS.org/ContactUs

All email messages are answered within one business day.

CLINICAL TRIAL SUPPORT CENTER

Work one-on-one with an LLS Clinical Trial Nurse Navigator who will help you find clinical trials and personally assist you throughout the entire clinical-trial process.

www.LLS.org/Navigation



NUTRITION CONSULTATIONS

Our registered dietitian has expertise in oncology nutrition and provides free one-on-one consultations by phone or email.

www.LLS.org/Consult



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LLS EDUCATION & SUPPORT RESOURCES



Online Chats

Online Chats are free, live sessions, moderated by oncology social workers. To register for one of the chats below, or for more information, please visit **www.LLS.org/Chat**.



Education Videos

View our free education videos on disease, treatment, and survivorship. To view all patient videos, please visit **www.LLS.org/EducationVideos**.



Patient Podcast

The Bloodline with LLS is here to remind you that after a diagnosis comes hope. To listen to an episode, please visit **www.TheBloodline.org**.



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LLS EDUCATION & SUPPORT RESOURCES

877.557.2672

LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY™

Help With Finances

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS) offers financial assistance* to help individuals with blood cancer.

The **LLS Patient Aid** Program provides financial assistance to blood cancer patients in active treatment. Eligible patients will receive a \$100 stipend. Visit www.LLS.org/PatientAid

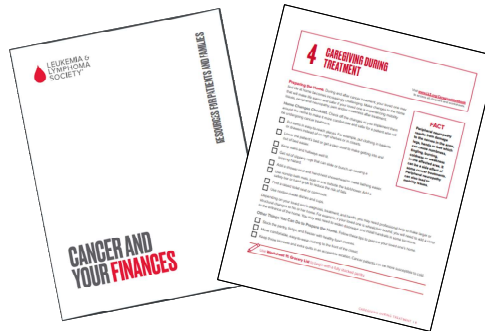
The **Urgent Need** Program, established in partnership with Maggie's Love, helps pediatric and young adult blood cancer patients, or adult blood cancer patients who are enrolled in clinical trials, with acute financial need. The program provides a \$500 grant to assist with non-medical expenses, including utilities, rent, mortgage, food, lodging, dental care, child care, elder care, and other essential needs. Visit www.LLS.org/UrgentNeed

The **Susan Lang Pay-It-Forward Patient Travel Assistance** Program provides blood cancer patients a \$500 grant to assist with transportation and lodging-related expenses. Visit www.LLS.org/Travel

The **Co-Pay Assistance** Program offers financial support toward the cost of insurance co-payments and/or insurance premiums for prescription drugs. Visit www.LLS.org/Copay

*Funding for LLS's Co-pay Assistance Program is provided by pharmaceutical companies. Funding for other LLS financial assistance programs is provided by donations from individuals, donors, companies, and LLS campaigns.

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS) offers the following financial assistance programs to help individuals with blood cancers:
www.LLS.org/Finances



To order free materials: www.LLS.org/Booklets



THANK YOU

This program is supported by

We have one goal: A world without blood cancers