

CMPN

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What entities are in this group?

- Chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML)
- Polycythemia rubra vera (PV)
- Essential thrombocythemia (ET)
- Primary myelofibrosis (MF)

When to think of myeloid neoplasms?

- Mid- or older aged patient (but CML and ET also among young)
- Frequently an incidental laboratory finding (screening blood count)
- Sometimes the first symptom is abdominal discomfort (splenomegaly)
- In some cases neurological or cardiovascular symptoms got the attention (infarction, stroke, hyperviscosity)

How to build up the diagnosis?

- Prove clonality
 - Typical mutations (BCR/ABL, JAK2, CALR, MPL)
 - Suppressed EPO

Rule out secondary causes

- No erythroid proliferation stimuli (normal EPO, normal SpO₂)
- Other
 - Typical bone marrow histology (e.g. accumulation of fibers)

Characteristics - CML

- Philadelphia chromosome or BCR/ABL fusion
- In chronic phase all stages of WBC maturation are present
- In accelerated and blast phase elevated amounts of myeloblasts
- Splenomegaly

Characteristics - PV

- JAK2 mutation present in 95%
- Splenomegaly
- Pruritus, erythromelalgia
- Mostly erythroid proliferation

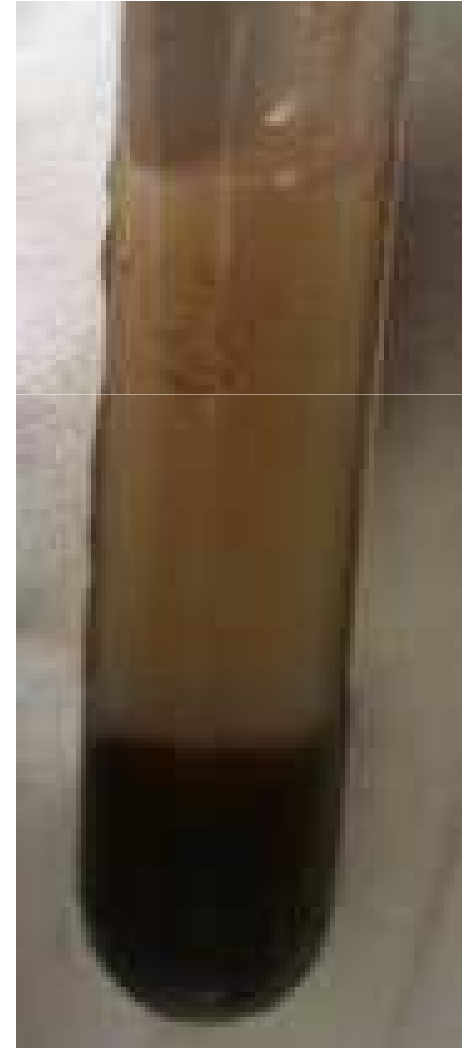
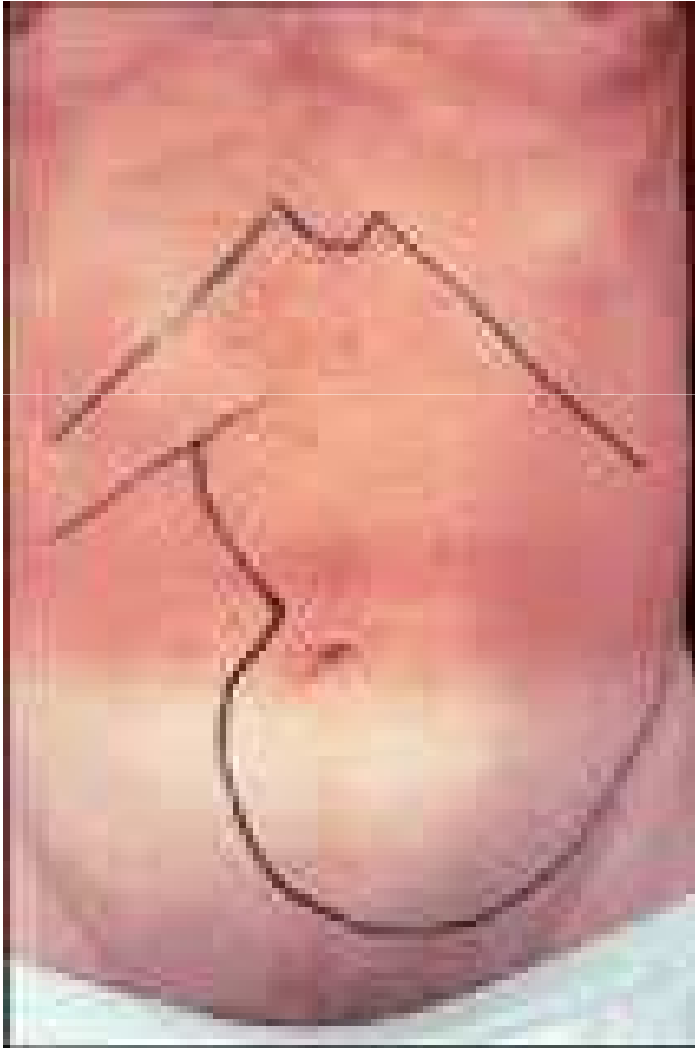
Characteristics - ET

- JAK2 mutation in the 50% of the cases, CALR+ in 15%
- Mostly thrombocytosis
- Recurrent thrombotic events
- Lack of splenomegaly

Characteristics - MF

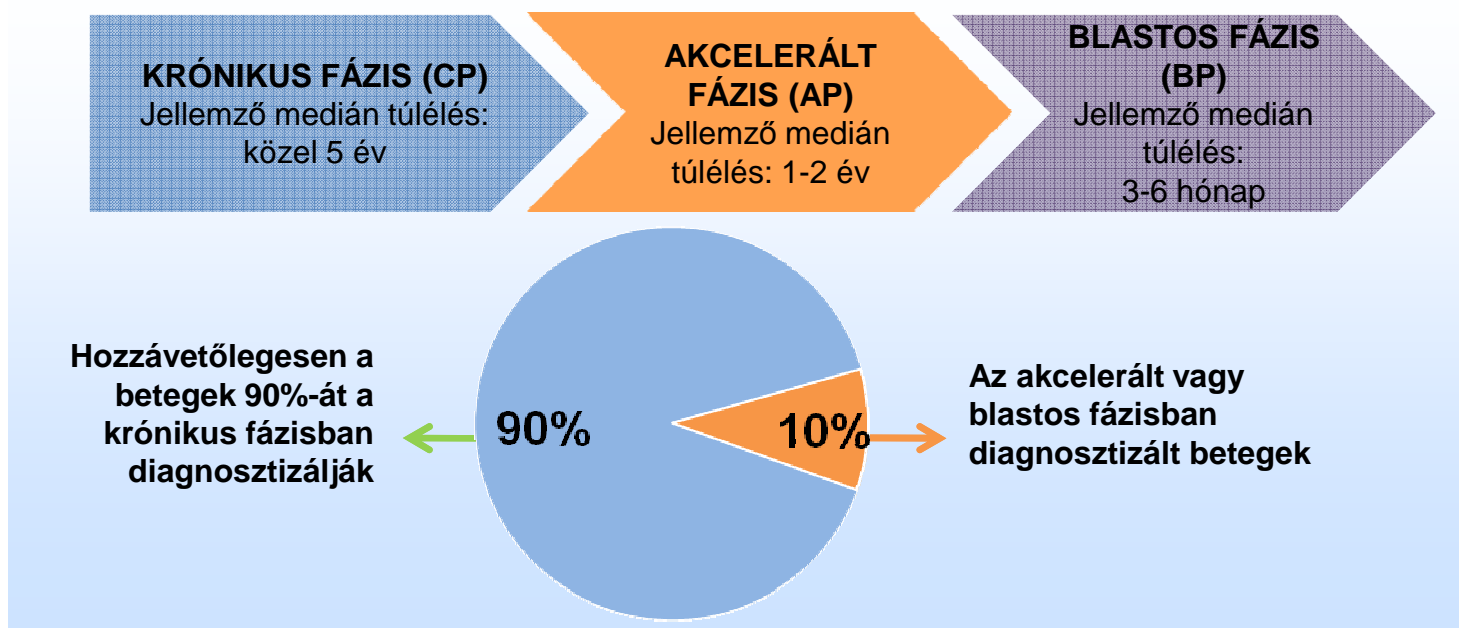
- JAK2 mutation in the 50% of the cases
- After a proliferative phase cytopenias are dominant
- Significant hepatosplenomegaly (extramedullary hemopoiesis)
- Dacryocytes present in blood smear

CML clinical presentation



Natural course of CML without TKI therapy

A CML természetes kórlefolyása



1. Cortes JE, *et al.* Staging of chronic myeloid leukemia in the imatinib era: an evaluation of the World Health Organization proposal. *Cancer*. 2006;106(6):1306-15.

Natural course of CML – lab tests – without TKI therapy

A CML klinikai megjelenése a 3 fázis mindegyikében

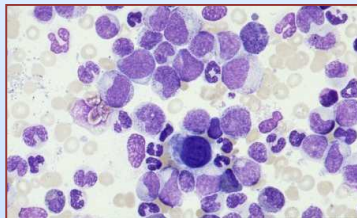
KRÓNIKUS FÁZIS (CP)¹

Magas kockázat

- Trombocitaszám $>1000 \times 10^9/l$ a terápia megkezdése előtt
- Klonális evolúció a diagnózis felállításakor

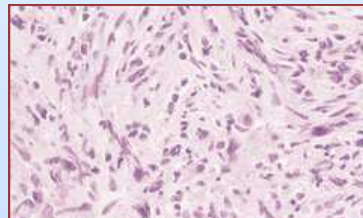
Alacsony kockázat

- $<10\%$ a perifériás vagy csontvelői blastok aránya
- $<20\%$ a perifériás vagy csontvelői bazofilek aránya
- Klonális evolúció nem észlelhető a diagnózis felállításakor



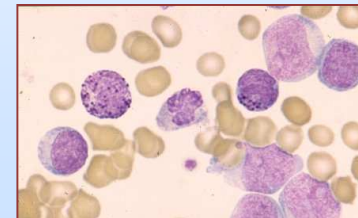
AKCELERÁLT FÁZIS (AP)²

- Blastok aránya a csontvelőben 15-29%, vagy a blastok és a promyelociták aránya a csontvelőben $>30\%$, amelyből a blastok aránya $<30\%$
- A bazofilek aránya a vérben $\geq 20\%$
- Perzisztáló trombocitopénia ($<100 \times 10^9/l$) ami nem függ össze a terápiával
- Klonális kromoszóma-rendellenességek a Ph+ sejtekben



BLASTOS FÁZIS (BP)²

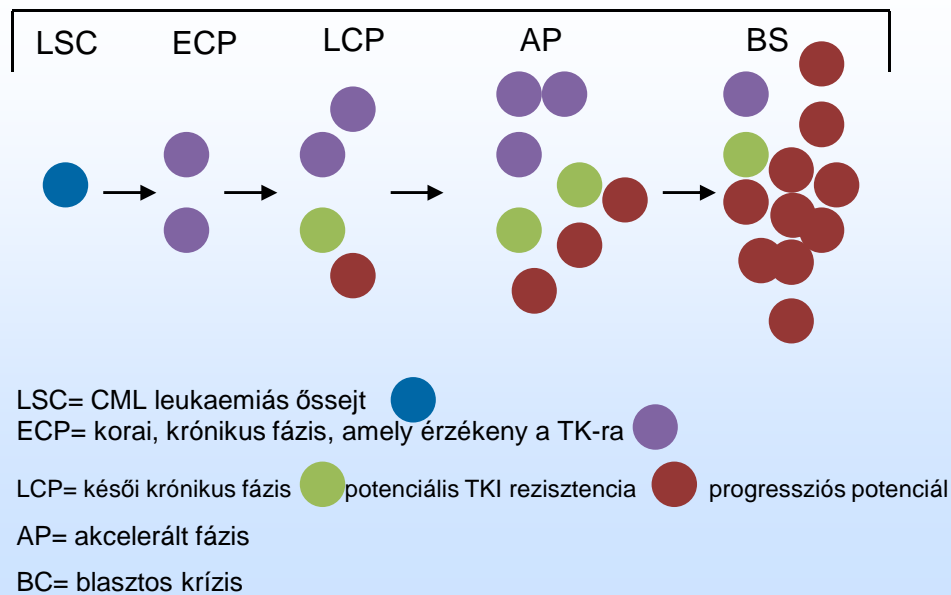
- A blastok aránya a vérben vagy a csontvelőben $\geq 30\%$
- Extramedulláris blastos proliferáció, a lépén kívül



1. Cortes JE, *et al.* Staging of chronic myeloid leukemia in the imatinib era: an evaluation of the World Health Organization proposal. *Cancer*. 2006;106(6):1306-15; 2. Baccarani M, *et al.* European LeukemiaNet recommendations for the management of chronic myeloid leukemia: 2013. *Blood*. 2013;122(6):872-84.

Natural course of CML without TKI therapy¹

A CML természetes kórlefordyása

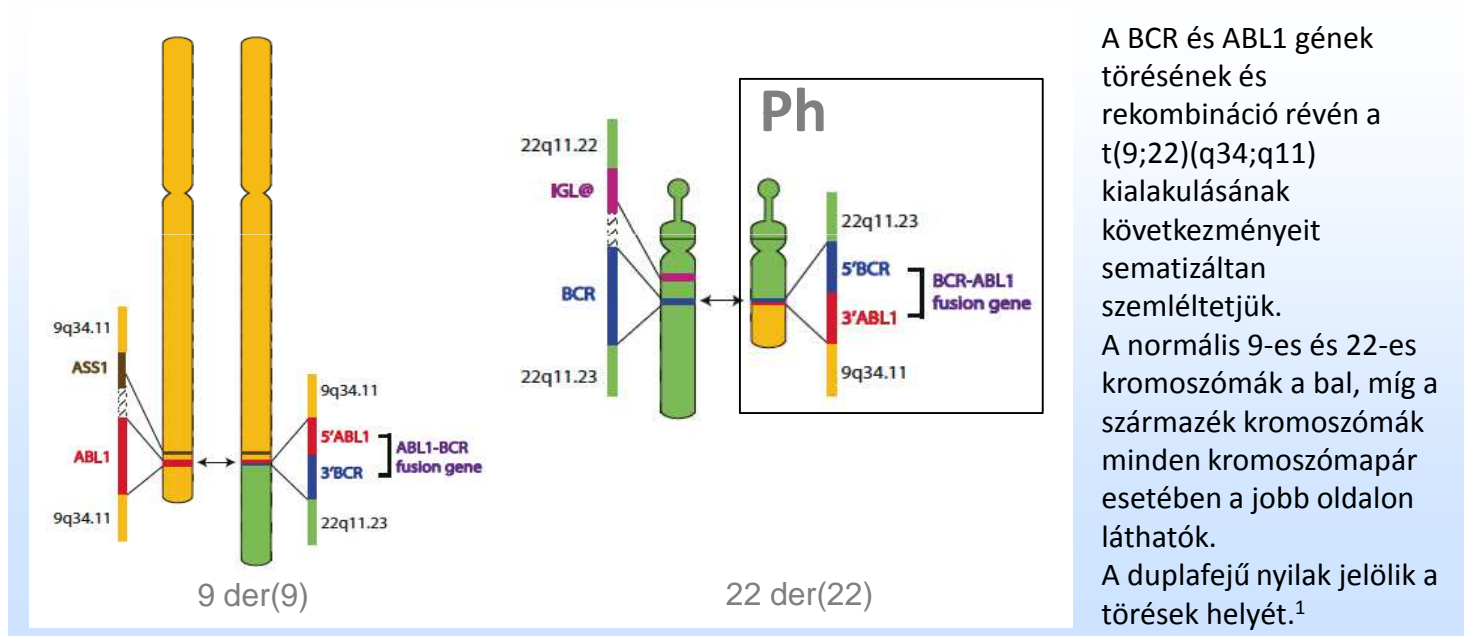


- A CML-es leukaemiás őssejt (kék) regenerálódik, de emeli a leukémiás progenitorok mennyiségét. A betegség korai szakaszában valószínűleg a legtöbbjük érzékeny a TKI-re
- Az idő múlásával és az ellenhatás nélküli BCR-ABL aktivitás következtében mutációkkal és/vagy a progresszió genetikai jellemzőivel rendelkező sejtek képződnek
- Az utóbbi végül nagyobb proliferációs előnnyel rendelkezik, és a betegség a blasztos krízis fázisba progrediál

1. Radich JP. Chronic myeloid leukemia 2010: Where are we now and where can we go? American Society of Hematology. *Hematology*. 2010:122-8.

Philadelphia chromosome (Ph)¹

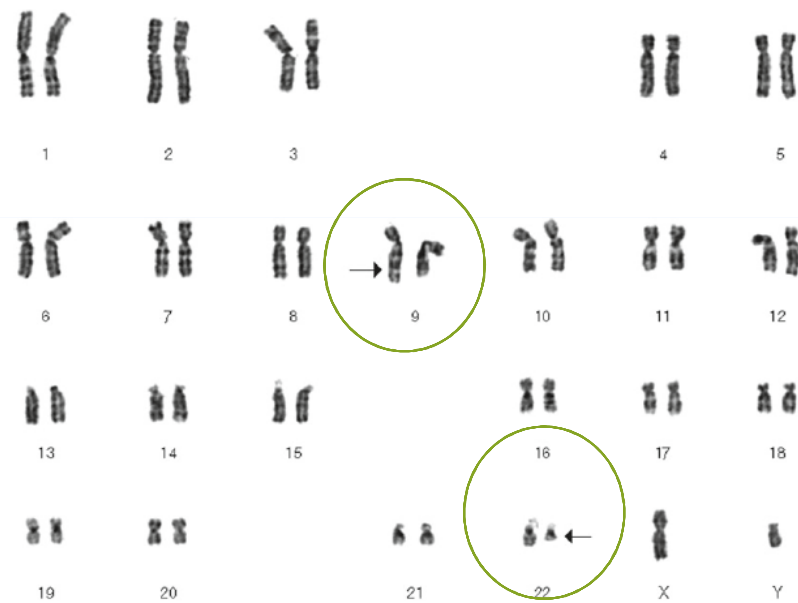
A Philadelphia kromoszóma (Ph)



1. Morris CM. Chronic myeloid leukemia: cytogenetic methods and applications for diagnosis and treatment. In: Campbell LJ, ed. *Cancer Cytogenetics: Methods and Protocols, Methods in Molecular Biology*, vol. 730. Springer Science+Business, LLC;2011:33-61.

Cytogenetic marker of CML: Philadelphia chromosome (Ph)

A Philadelphia kromoszóma (Ph)



A Ph kromoszóma, ami nem más, mint egy rövidebb 22-es kromoszóma, a 9-es és 22-es kromoszómák hosszú karjai között létrejött reciprok transzlokáció $t(9;22)(q34;q11)$ eredménye ¹

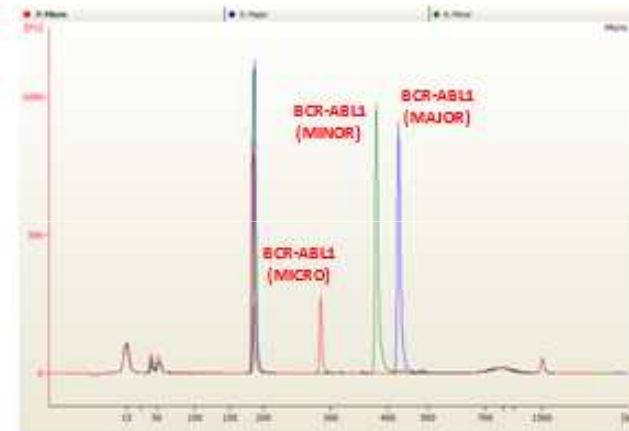
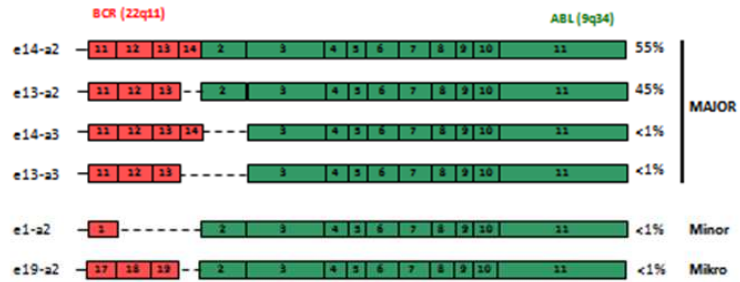
Leukaemiás csontvelői metafázis sejt reprezentatív G-sávozású karyotípusa, ami $t(9;22)(q34;q11)$ -öt mutat.²

A nyilak jelölik a 22-es kromoszóma megrövidült (Ph, 22q- vagy der(22)), illetve a 9-es kromoszóma meghosszabbodott (9q+ vagy der(9)) származékát.²

A KÉP CSAK ILLUSZTRÁCIÓKÉNT SZOLGÁL

1. Druker BJ. Translation of the Philadelphia chromosome into therapy for CML. *Blood*. 2008;112(13):4808-17;
2. Morris CM. Chronic myeloid leukemia: cytogenetic methods and applications for diagnosis and treatment. In: Campbell LJ, ed. *Cancer Cytogenetics: Methods and Protocols, Methods in Molecular Biology*, vol. 730. Springer Science+Business, LLC;2011:33-61.

Bcr/abl translocations



CML pathophysiology

- Translocation on chromosome



- DNS



- mRNS



- Protein



- DISEASE

- Philadelphia chromosome t(9,22)
- BCR-ABL fusion gene on 22 chromosome, ABL-BCR reciprocal fusion gene on 9 chromosome
- e13a3 or e14a2 fusion transcript
- Bcr-abl fusion protein (inhibits apoptosis, increase mitotic activity, inhibit cell adhesion, genetic instability, oncogene, constitutively active tyrosine kinase: **selection advantage**)
- CML: granulopoietic hyperplasia, bi/triphasic disease, progressive, transformation to AML

Treatment I.

- **1850:** arsen
- **1900:** spleen irradiation
- **1950:** mustarnitrogen, busulphan, hydroxiurea
- **1970:** allogenic Tx, interferon- α

Treatment II.

„TKI era”

- 2001: imatinib (Glivec[®])
- 2007: dasatinib (Sprycel[®])
- 2009: nilotinib (Tasigna[®])
- 2012: bosutinib (Bosulif[®]), ponatinib (Iclusig[®])

History I.

- **1846** Rudolph Virchow – Weißes Blut
- **1852** John Hughes Bennett – Leucocythemia, white cell blood

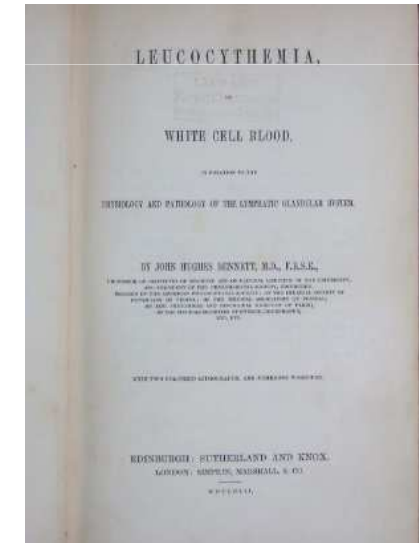


Weißes Blut.

Wenig reines Blutkörperchen sind bei der ungleich größten Zahl aus denselben farblosen oder weißen Körpern, die auch im normalen Blut vorkommen, nämlich Körnern, nicht ganz regelmäßigen Eristämonokelen, größeren, kernigen, fettartigen, leucocytären und granulierten Zellen mit einem runden, kernigen oder kernhaltigen oder mit mehreren kernhaltigen, runden Kernen. Die größeren dieser Zellen haben ein leicht gelbliches Aussehen. Das Verhältnis zwischen den farbigen und farblosen Blutkörperchen ist hier umgekehrt umgekehrt, wie im normalen Blut, indem die farbigen die Majorität, die farbigen eine Minorität ausmachen zu bilden scheinen. Wenn ich daher von weißem Blut spreche, so meine ich in der That ein Blut, in welchem die Verhältnisse zwischen den farbigen und farblosen (in Bezug auf die) Blutkörperchen eine umgekehrte ist, ohne daß eine Vermischung fremdartiger Elemente oder morphologischer Elemente zu bemerken wäre.

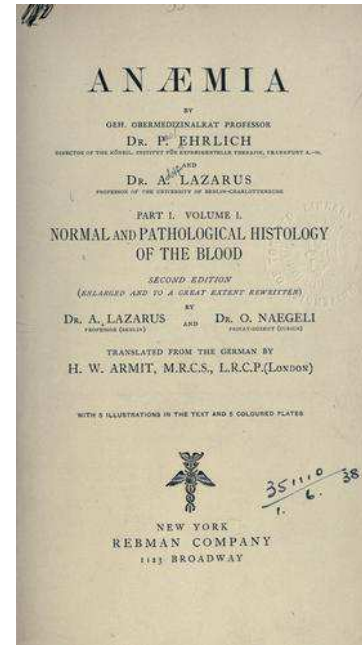
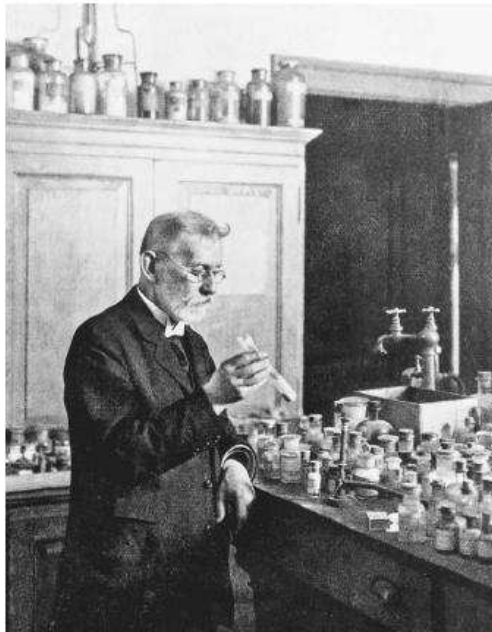
Ich würde mich glücklich schätzen, der Wissenschaft dadurch zu einer neuen und, wie es mir scheint, nicht unbedeutenden Arbeit beigetragen zu haben. —

Dr. Virchow.



History II.

- **1880** Paul Ehrlich – chronic myeloid leukaemia



- ~ **1925** Definition of the disease (3 stages, first granulopoietic hyperplasia, unmatured forms in the peripheral blood, hepato-splenomegaly, accelerated phase then transformation to acute leukaemia, death within 4-5 years)

History III.

- **1960** Peter Nowell, David Hungerford
Philadelphia chromosome



- **1973** Janett Rowley
t(9,22) (q34,q11)



- **1970-1990** Abelson, Goff, Reddy, Shields, Klein and others –
bcr/abl gene and protein (active tirozinkinase), Ciba-Geigy

Treatment I.

- **1992:** CGP57148B, phenylaminopyrimidin derivate
STI-571, Brian Druker, Nicholas Lydon, Charles Sawyers, (Ciba-Geigy)



Brian J. Druker
Oregon Health & Science
University



Nicholas B. Lydon
Formerly of Novartis



Charles L. Sawyers
Memorial Sloan-Kettering
Cancer Center

- Inhibits: c-abl, a-kit and PDGFR tirozinkinases
- Water soluble, oral formula, tolerable side effects
- Non mutagenic
- **1998:** first clinical trial with imatinib (vs. IFN α), closed after 1.5 years
- **2001.május:** FDA approval for Gleevec[®]

MAY 22, 2001

www.time.com AOL Keyword: TIME

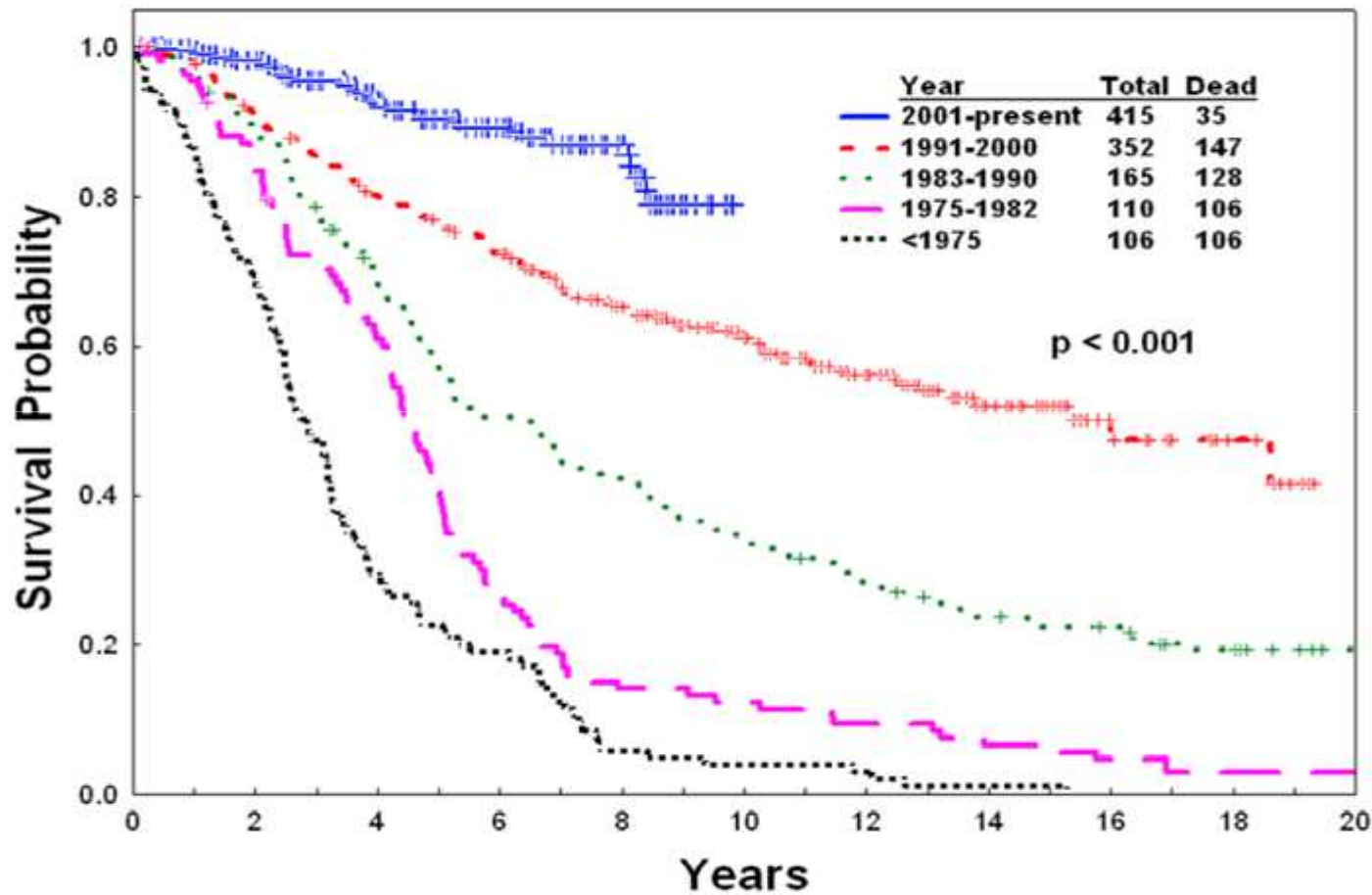
TIME

THERE IS NEW **AMMUNITION**
IN THE WAR AGAINST
CANCER.
THESE ARE THE BULLETS.

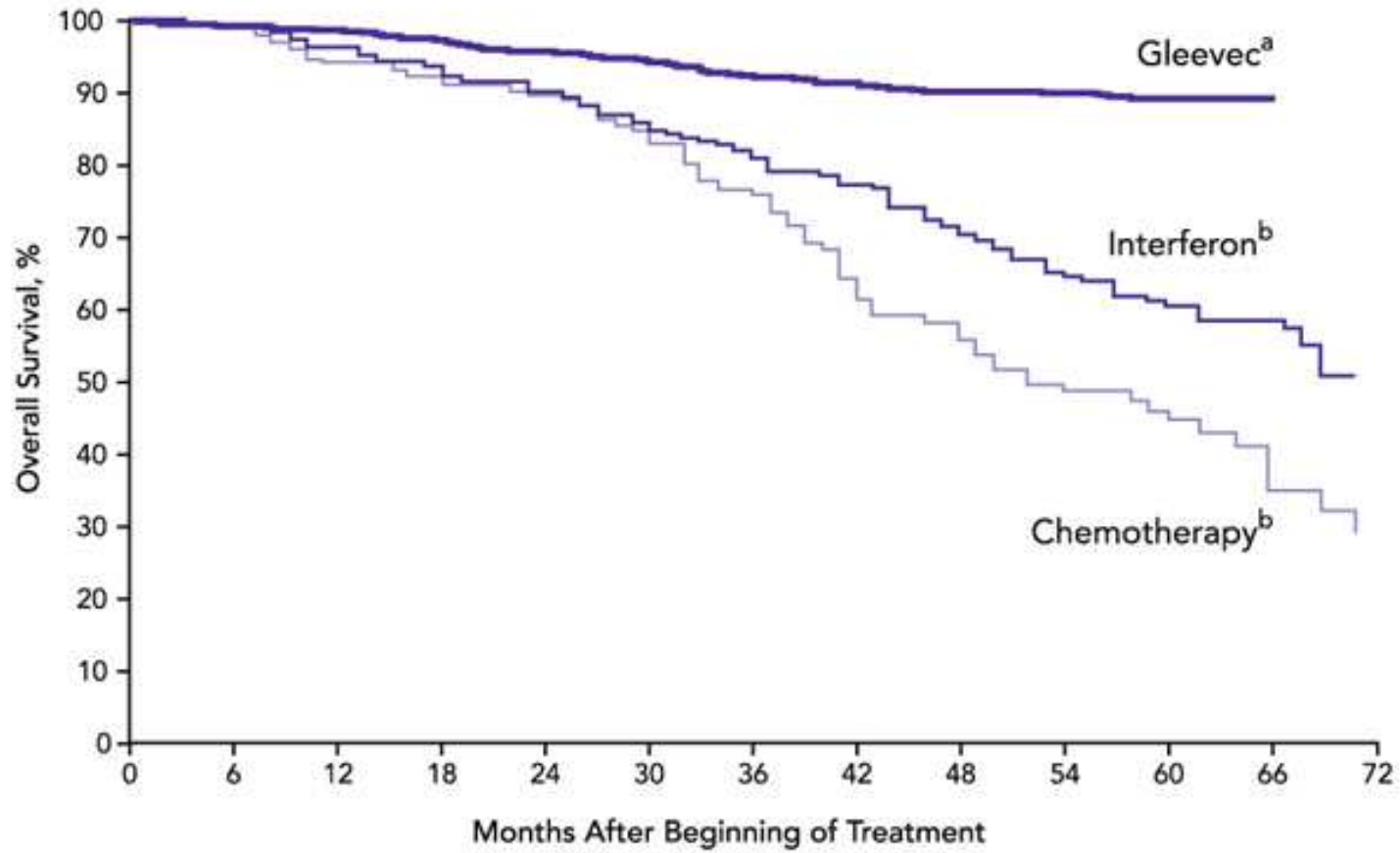
Revolutionary new pills like **GLEEVEC**
combat cancer by targeting only the
diseased cells. Is this the breakthrough
we've been waiting for?



CML Survival After Imatinib Introduction (MD Anderson Experience)



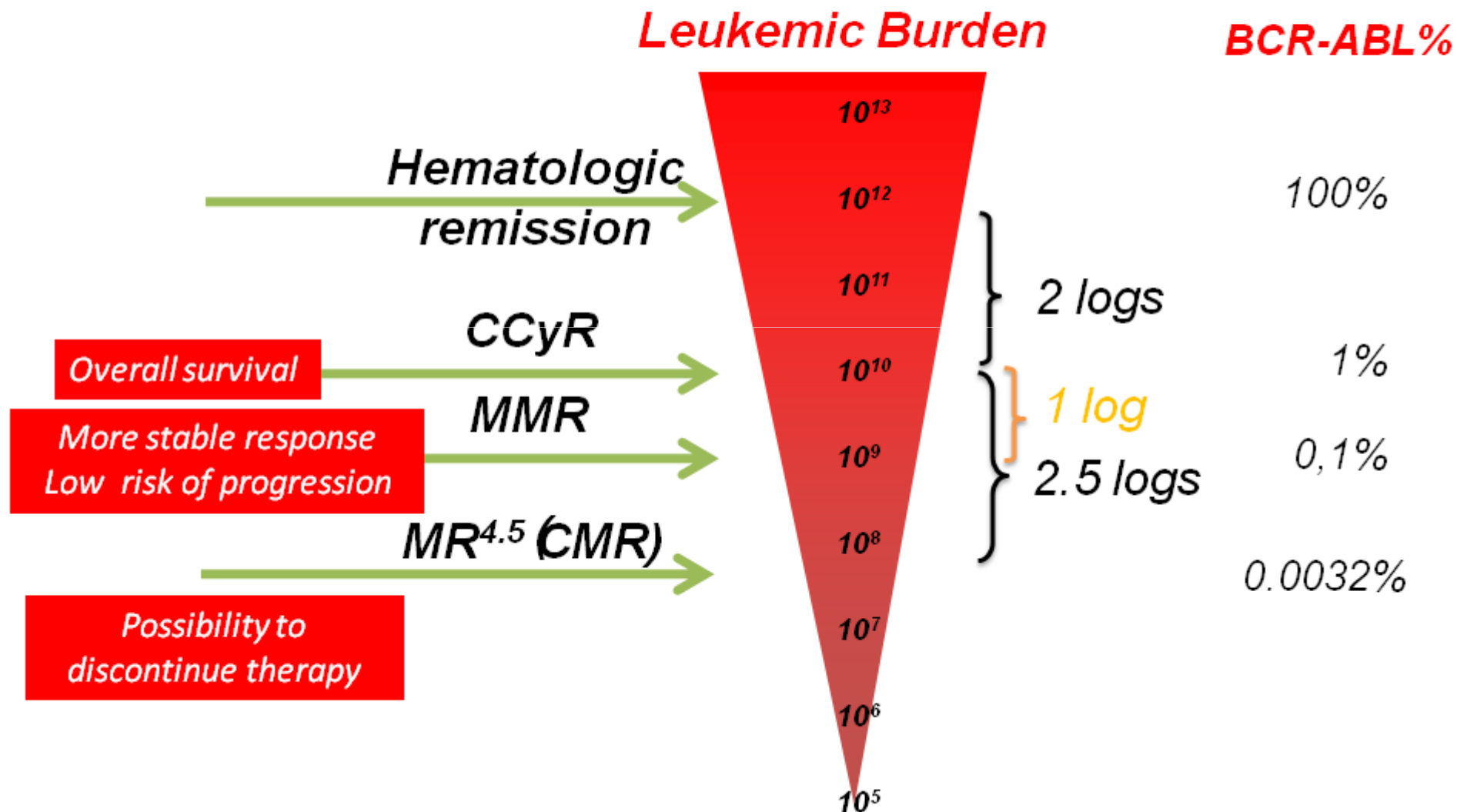
Survival of CML Patients



^a From Druker BJ, Guilhot F, O'Brien SG et al. *N Engl J Med.* (2006) **355**:2408-2417.

^b From The Italian Cooperative Study Group On Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. *N Engl J Med.* (1994) **330**:820-825.

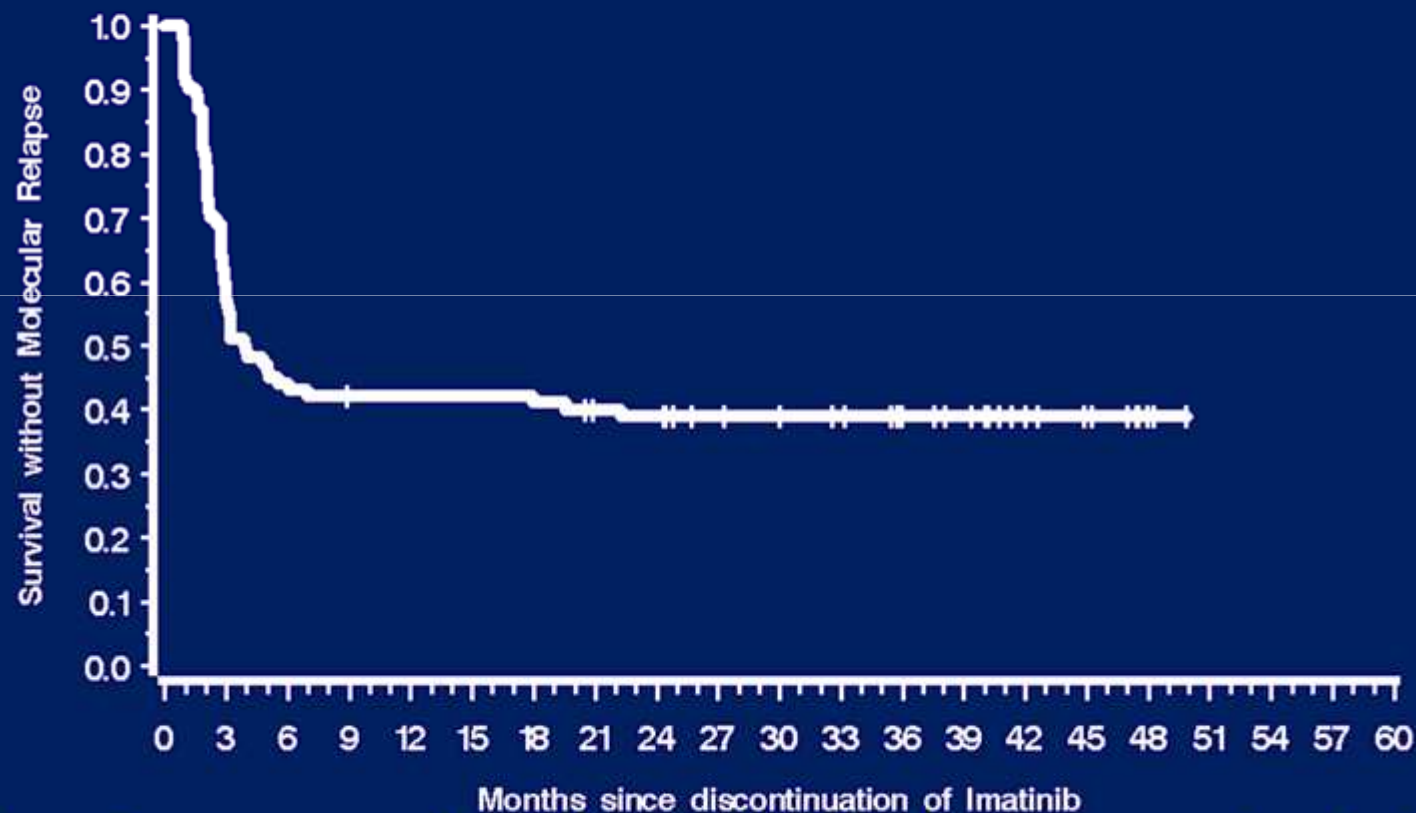
Monitoring Response in CML: Hierarchic Order Of Responses



Discontinuation Appears Feasible for Some Patients With CMR on TKI Therapy

Kaplan-Meier Estimates of CMR after Discontinuation of Imatinib

The overall probability of maintenance of CMR at 24 and 36 months was 39% (95% CI 29–48).



Molecular relapse occurred in 61 pts with 58 relapses occurring during the first 7 months, and 3 late relapses at months 19, 20 and 22, respectively