

Thérapeutiques innovantes et hémopathies bénignes: HPN et Aplasie médullaire

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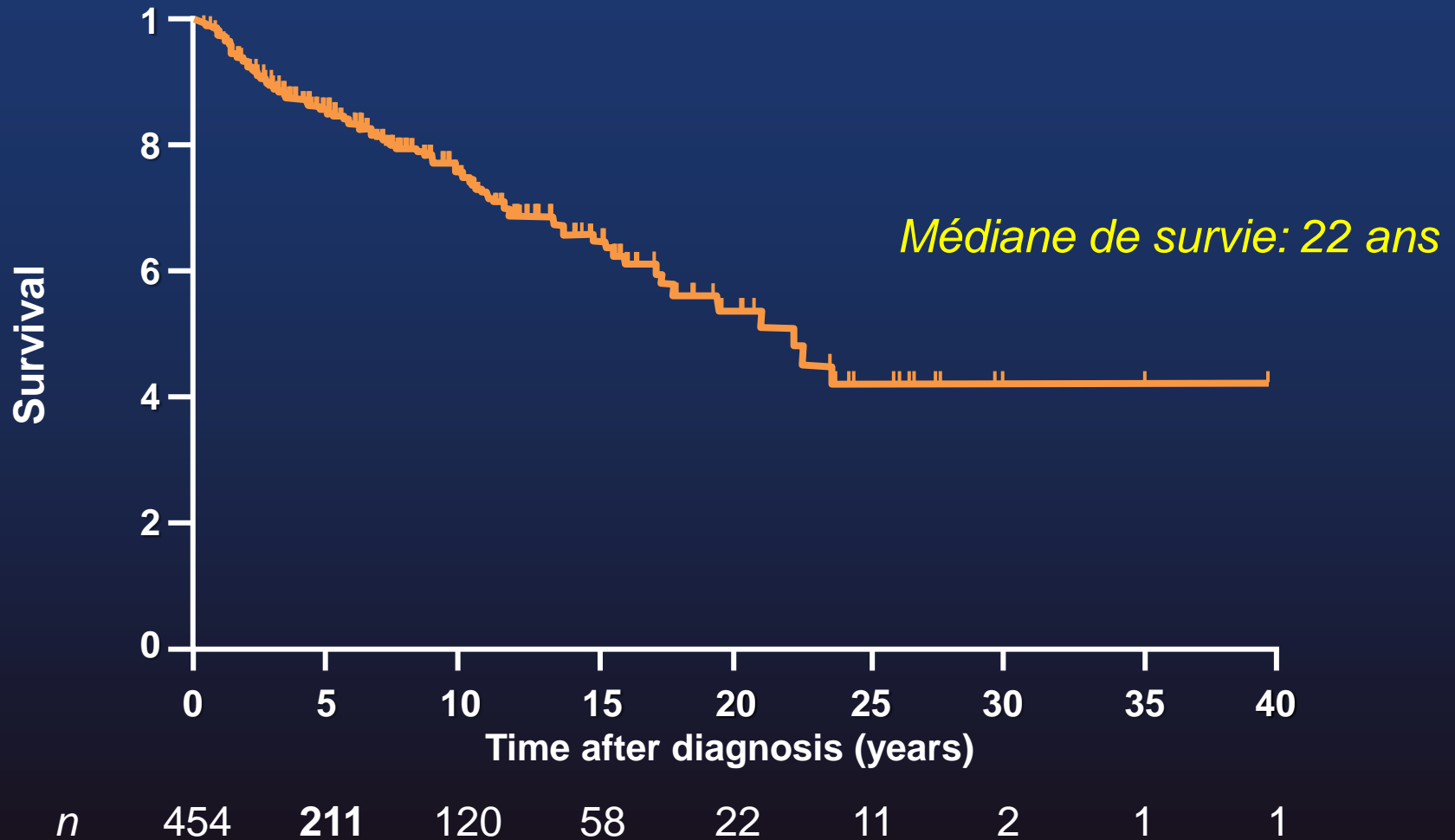
Marseille 30 Septembre 2013

Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH):

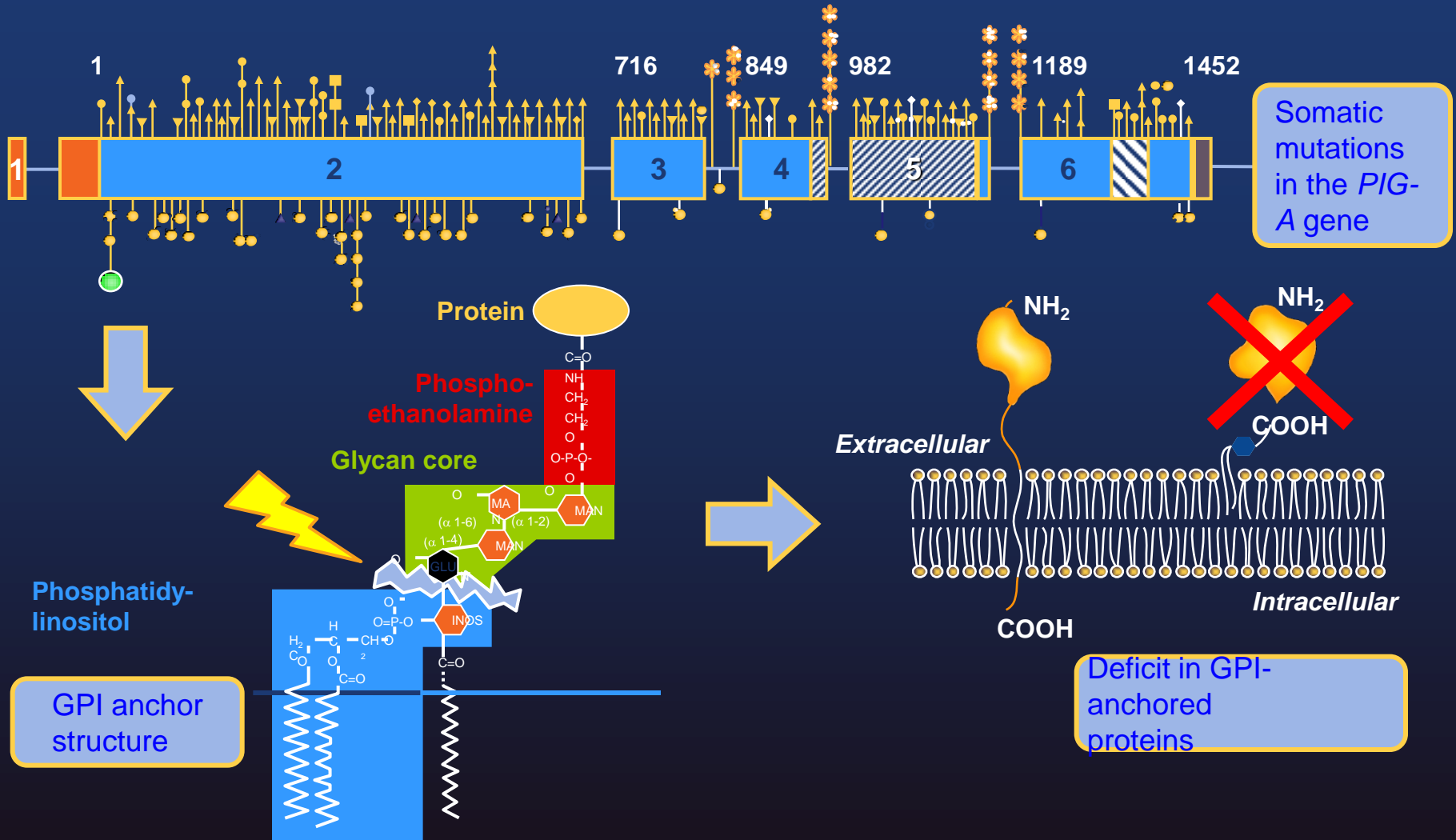
Acquired hemolytic anemia
Thrombosis
+/- aplastic anaemia

- Rare disease:
 - Prevalence: 15.9 / million¹
- Median age early 30' s³⁻⁵

Mortality rate in PNH: Data From French Patients



Pathophysiology

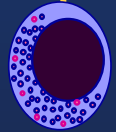
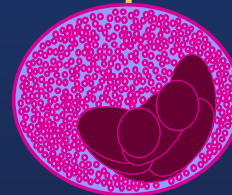
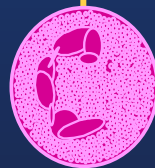


Pathophysiology - PNH

Haematopoietic Stem Cell



CD59 CD109
CD90



Platelets

CD55
CD58
CD59
CD109
(Gova /b-Ag)
PrPc
GP500

Red Cells

CD55, CD59
(Cromer Ag)
CD58, PrPc,
AChE
(Cartwright-Ag)
CDw108
(John-Milton
– Hagen Ag)
Dombroch
residue
Holley Gregory AG

Granulocytes

CD55 CD58
CD59 CD14
CD16 CD24
(NAB1-Ag)
CD48 CD66b
CD66c CD87
CD109 CD157
LAP NB1
PrPc ADP-RT
P50-80 GPI-80

Monocytes

CD55
CD58
CD59
CD14
{CD16}
CD48
CDw52
CD87
CD109
CD157
Group-8
PrPc
GPI-80

B Cells

CD55
CD58
CD59
CD24
CD48
CDw52
{CD73}
{CDw108}
PrPc

T Cells

CD55
CD58
CD59
{CD16}
CD48
CDw52
{CD73}
CD87
{CD90}
CDw108
{CD109}
PrPc
ADP-RT

NK Cells

CD55
CD58
CD59
CD16
CD48
CDw52
PrPc

The Defect in PNH

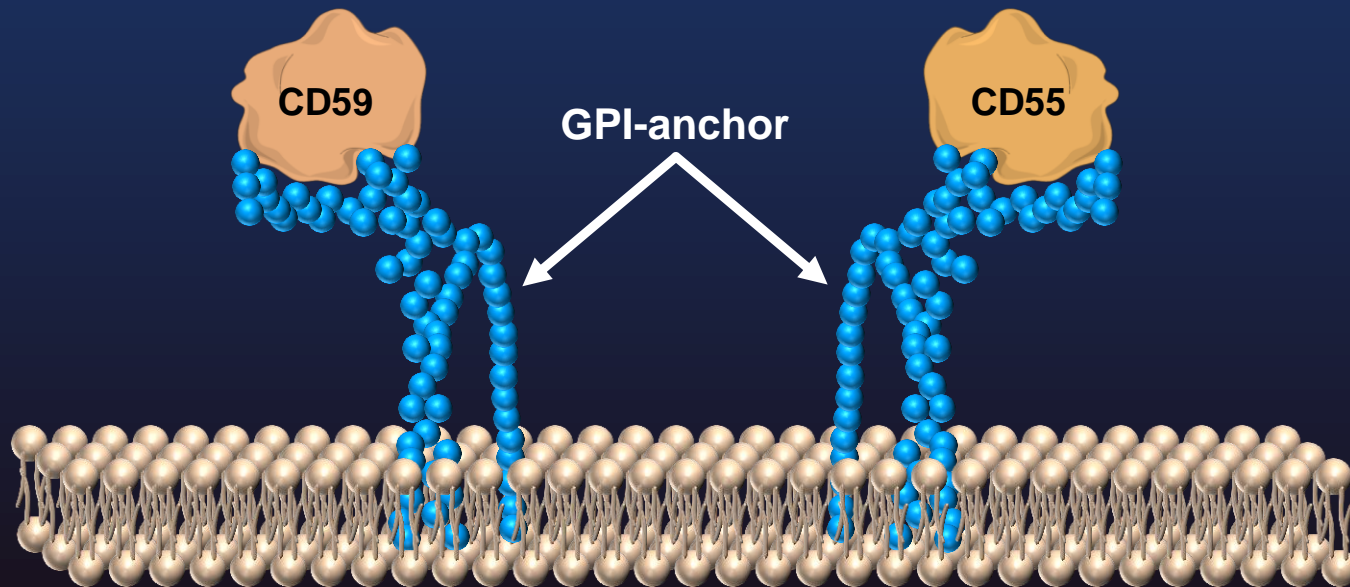
PNH is an acquired hemolytic disorder characterized by the somatic mutation of the PIG A gene

CD59

- Forms a defensive shield for RBCs from complement-mediated lysis
- Inhibits the assembly of the membrane attack complex

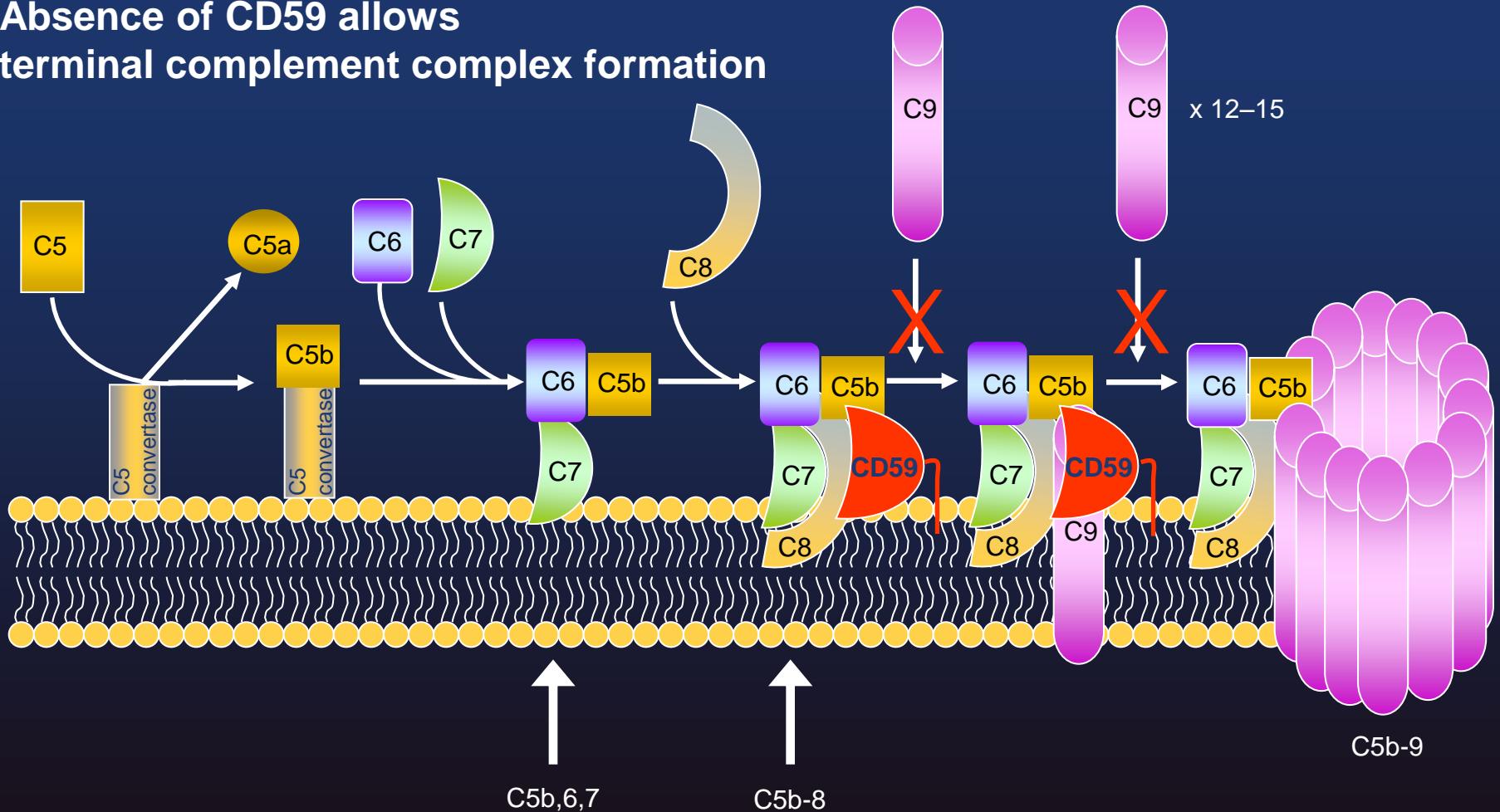
CD55

- Prevents formation and augments instability of the C3 convertases, attenuating the complement cascade



GPI deficiency results in Hemolytic Anemia (lack of CD59 or CD55)

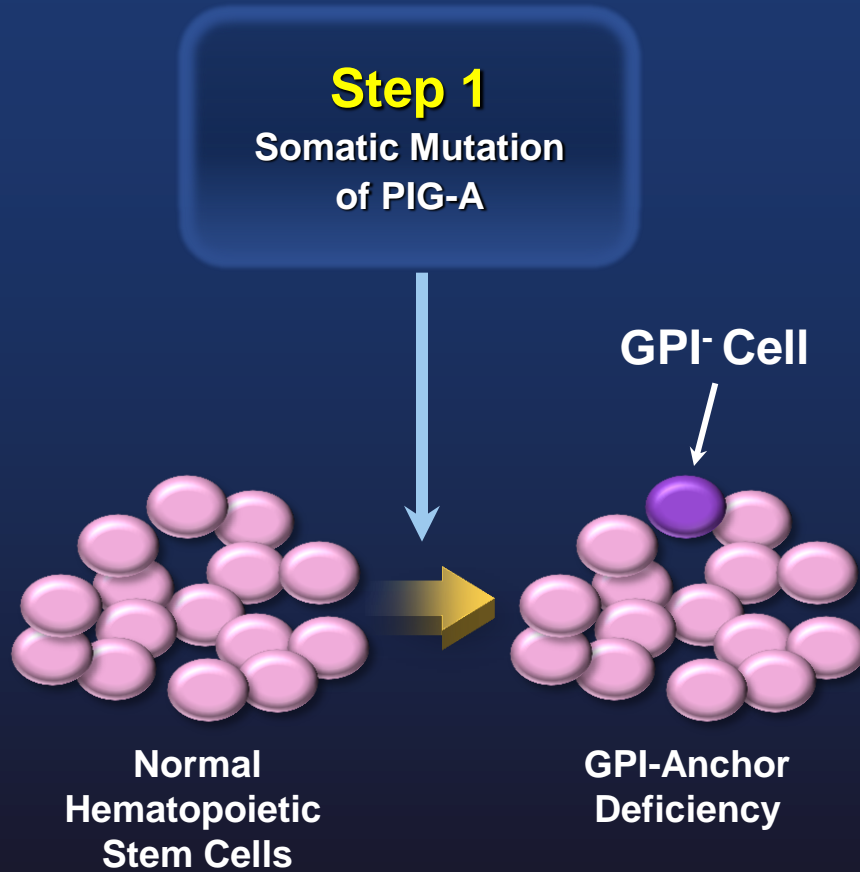
Absence of CD59 allows
terminal complement complex formation



PNH, paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria

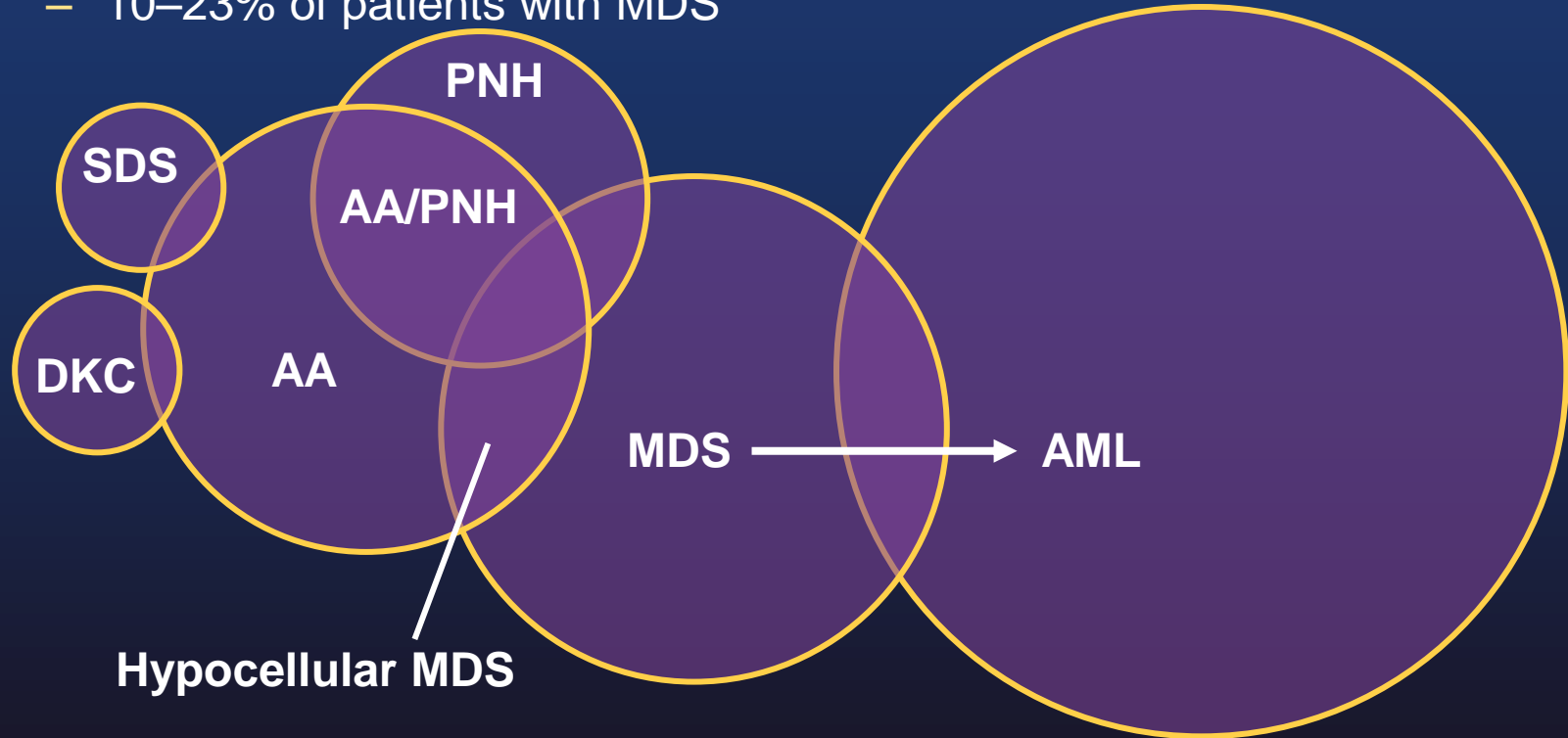
Adapted from Abbas AK *et al.* *Cellular and Molecular Immunology*, 3rd ed. WB Saunders: Philadelphia, 1991

Expansion of PNH Clone



Expansion of PNH Clone

- PNH clone is more common in patients with bone marrow failure syndromes²⁻⁵
 - 25–45% of patients with aplastic anaemia
 - 10–23% of patients with MDS

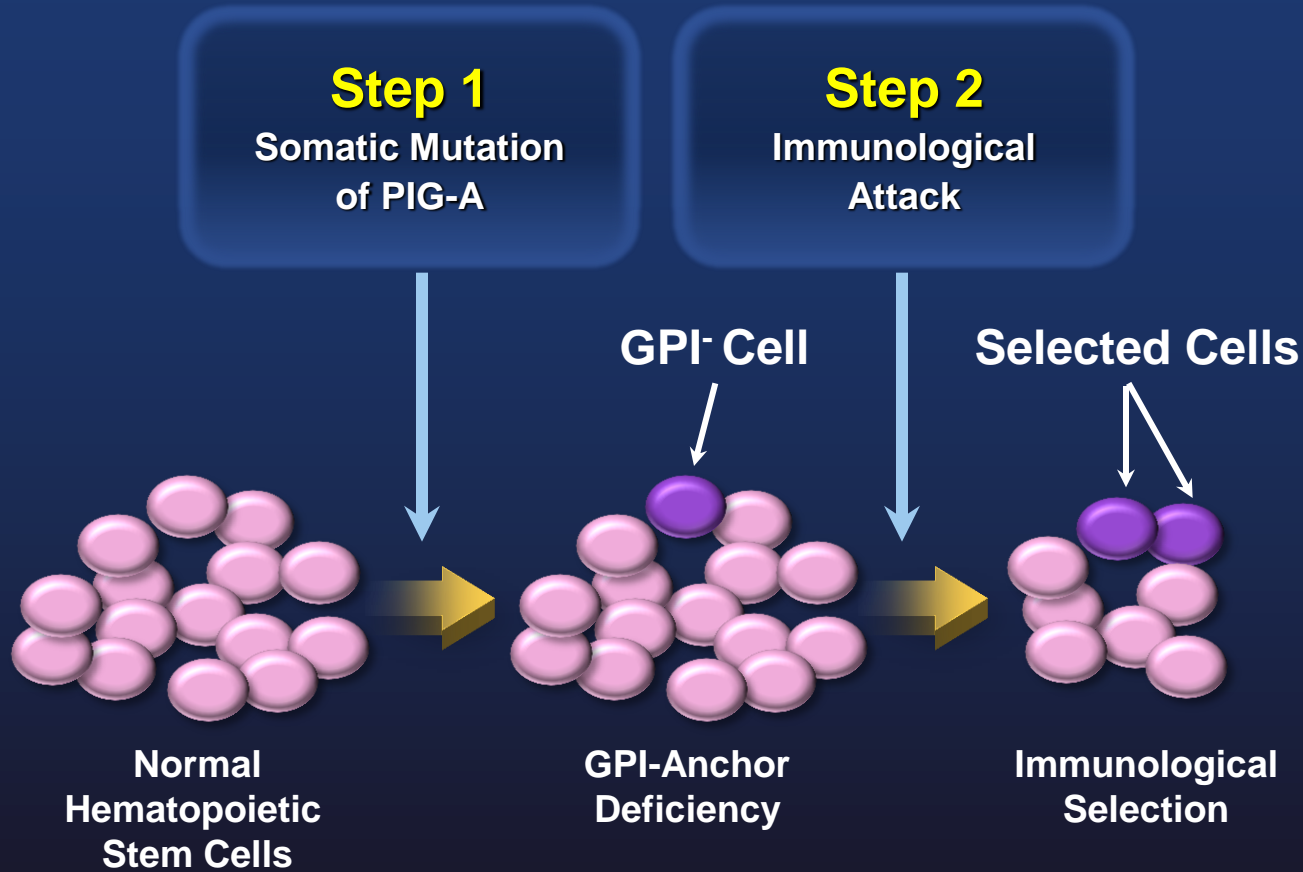


AA, aplastic anaemia; AML, acute myelogenous leukaemia;
DKC, dyskeratosis congenita; SDS, Shwachman-Diamond syndrome;
MDS, myelodysplastic syndrome;
PNH, paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria

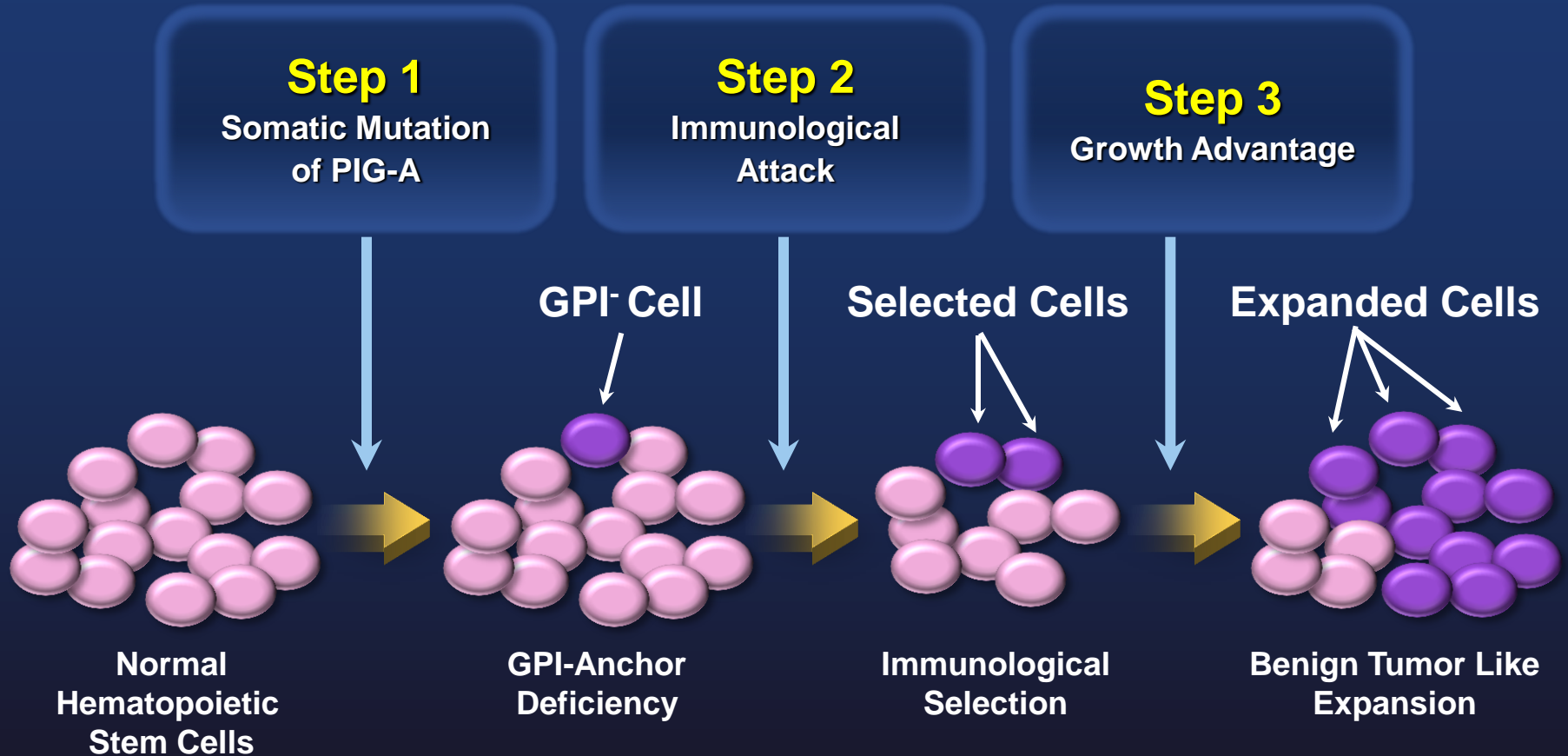
Young, NS *et al. Blood* 2006;108:2509-2519

1. Araten DJ *et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1999;96:5209-14;
2. Johnson RJ, Hillmen P. *Mol Pathol* 2002;55:145-52;
3. Wang H *et al. Blood* 2002;100:3897-902;
4. Iwanga M *et al. Br J Haematol* 1998;102:465-74;
5. Maciejewski JP *et al. Br J Haematol* 2001;115:1015-22

Expansion of PNH Clone

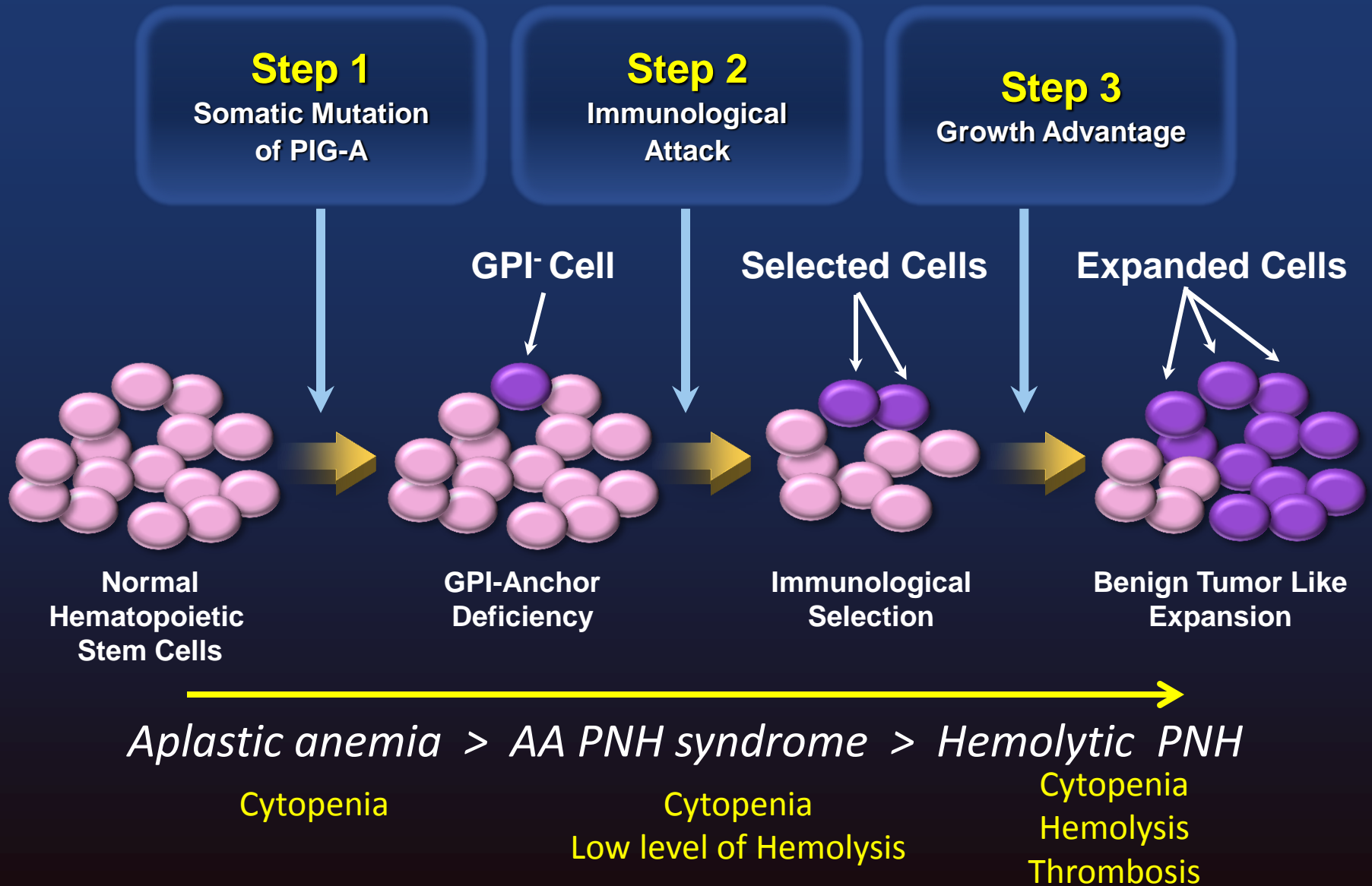


Expansion of PNH Clone



*HMGA2, transcription factor gene
Benign Mesenchymal tumors (?)*

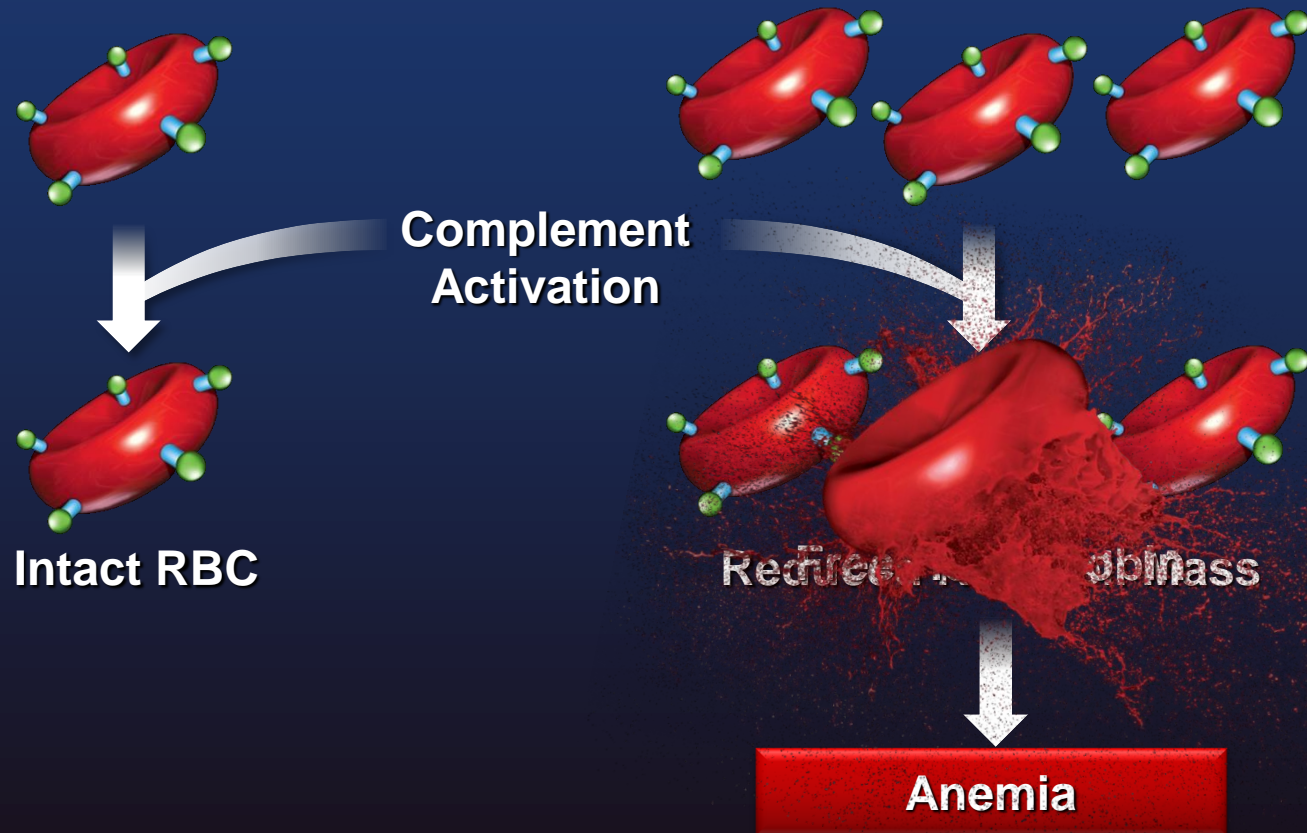
Expansion of PNH Clone



Historically Viewed as a Hemolytic Anemia

Normal red blood cells are protected from complement attack by a shield of terminal complement inhibitors

Without this protective complement inhibitor shield, PNH red blood cells are destroyed



Complement Activation

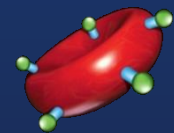
Refractile hemoglobin mass

Anemia

Chronic Uncontrolled Complement Activation Leads to Devastating Consequences

Normal red blood cells are protected from complement attack by a shield of terminal complement inhibitors

Without this protective complement inhibitor shield, PNH red blood cells are destroyed



Intact RBC

Complement Activation



Free Hemoglobin/Anemia

NO↓

Thrombosis

Renal Failure

Pulmonary Hypertension

Abdominal Pain

Dyspnea

Dysphagia

Fatigue

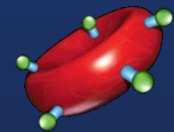
Hemoglobinuria

Erectile Dysfunction

Chronic Uncontrolled Complement Activation Leads to Devastating Consequences

Normal red blood cells are protected from complement attack by a shield of terminal complement inhibitors

Without this protective complement inhibitor shield, PNH red blood cells are destroyed



Intact RBC

Complement Activation



Free Hemoglobin/Anemia

NO↓

Thrombosis

Renal Failure

Pulmonary Hypertension

Abdominal Pain

Dyspnea

Dysphagia

Fatigue

Hemoglobinuria

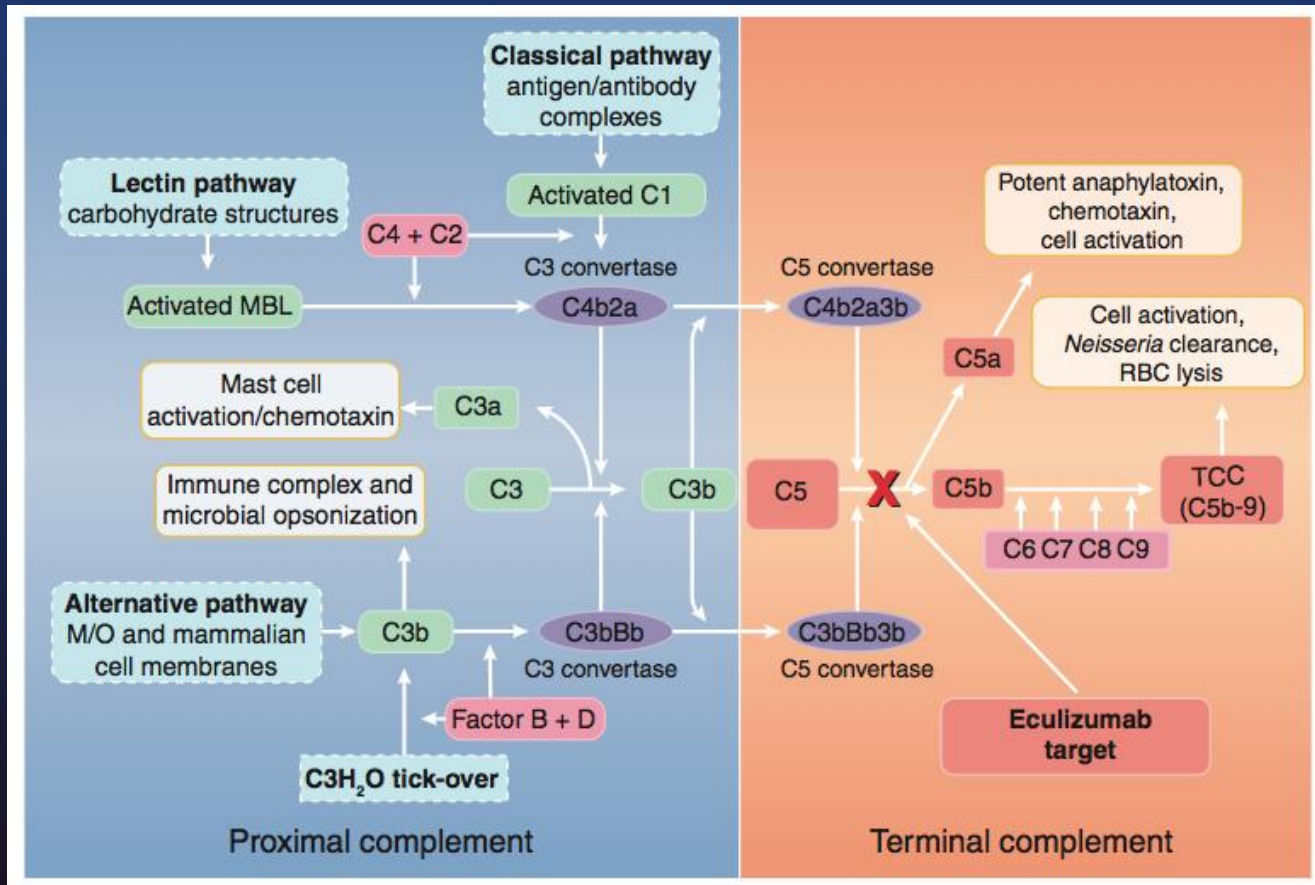
Erectile Dysfunction

Significant Impact on Survival

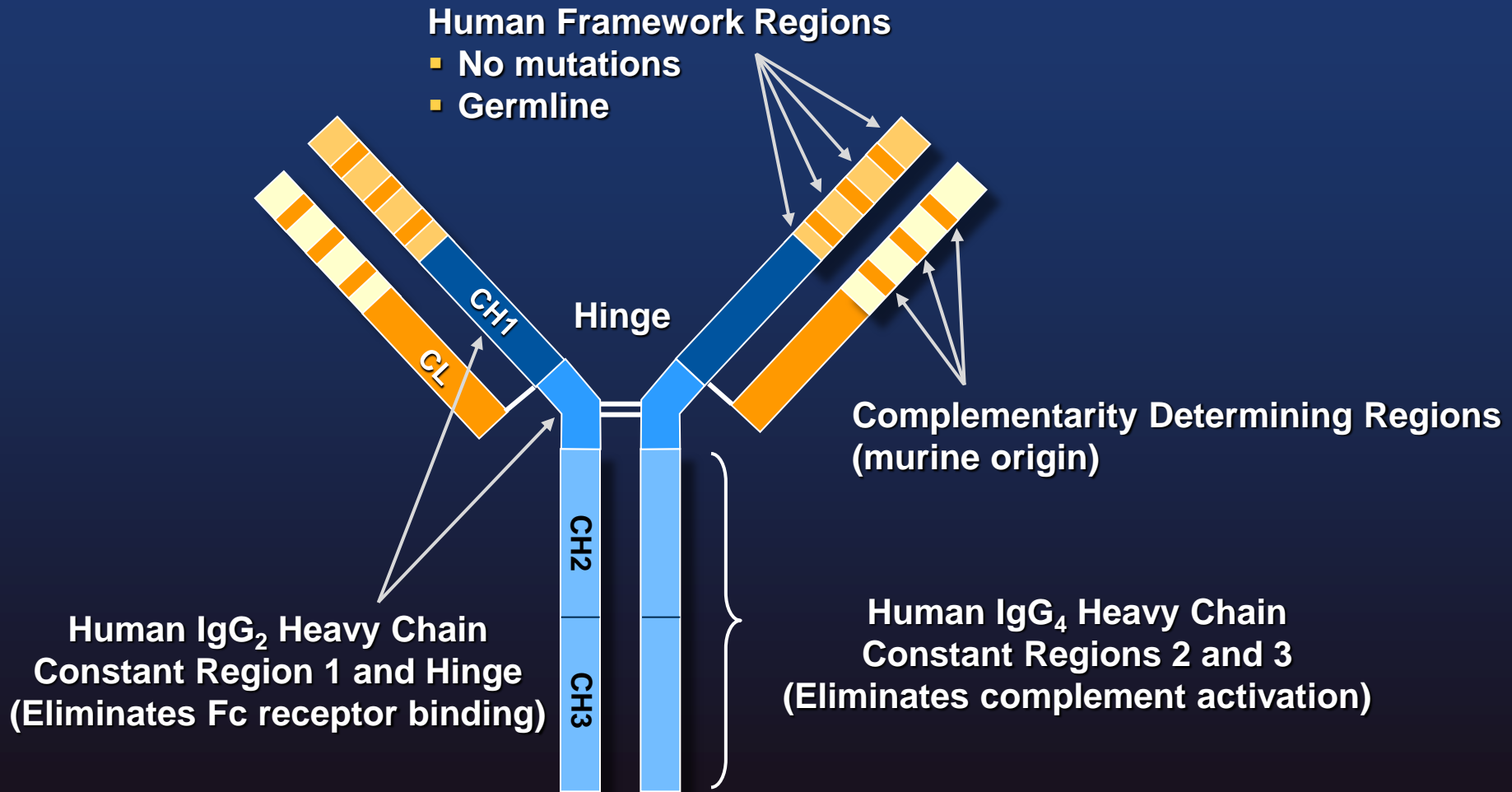
Significant Impact on Morbidity

1. International PNH Interest Group. *Blood*. 2005;106:3699-3709. 2. Brodsky R. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. In: *Hematology - Basic Principles and Practices*. 4th ed. R Hoffman; EJ Benz; S Shattil et al, eds. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Churchill Livingstone; 2005;419-427. 3. Rother RP et al. *JAMA*. 2005;293:1653-1662. 4. Socie G et al. *Lancet*. 1996;348:573-577. 5. Hill A et al. *Br J Haematol*. 2007;137:181-192. 6. Lee JW et al. *Hematologica* 2010;95(s2): Abstract #505 and 506. 7. Hill A et al. *Br J Haematol*. 2010; May;149(3):414-425. 8. Hillmen P et al. *Am J Hematol*. 2010;85:553-559.

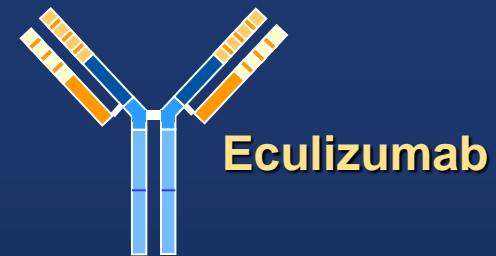
Eculizumab Humanized First in Class Anti - C5 Antibody



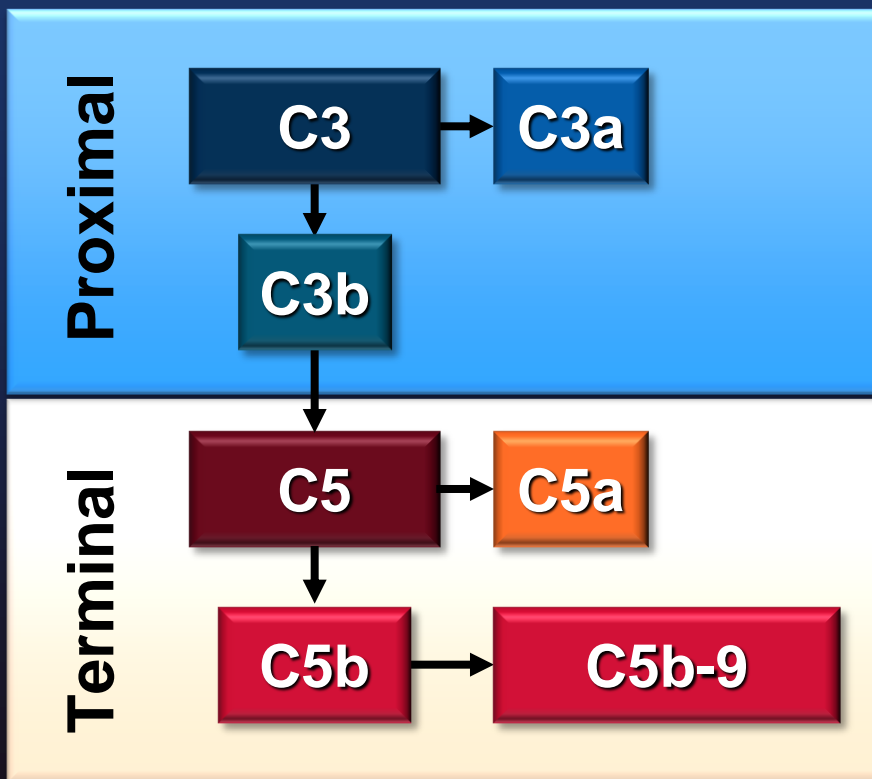
Eculizumab Humanized First in Class Anti - C5 Antibody



Eculizumab Blocks Terminal Complement^{1,2}



Complement Cascade^{2,3}



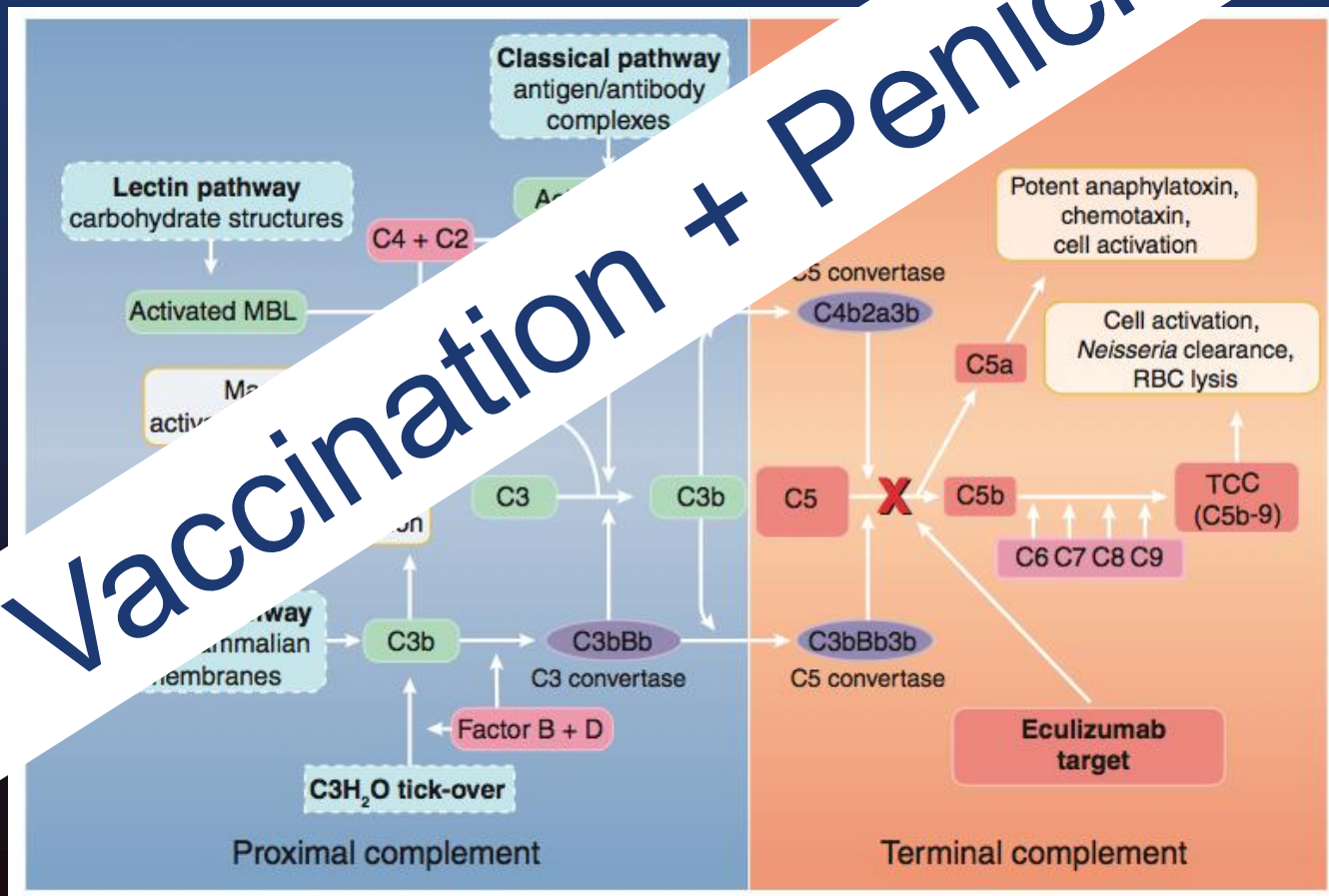
- Eculizumab binds with high affinity to C5^{1,2}
- Terminal complement - C5a and C5b-9 activity blocked^{1,2}
- Proximal functions of complement remain intact^{1,2}
 - Weak anaphylatoxin^{2,4}
 - Immune complex clearance²
 - Microbial opsonization²

1. Soliris® (eculizumab) [package insert; 2011. 2. Rother RP et al. *Nature Biotech.* 2007;25(11):1256-1264.

3. Walport MJ. *N Engl J Med.* 2001;344(14):1058-1066. 4. Figueroa JE, Densen P. *Clin Microbiol Rev.* 1991;4(3):359-395.

Safety: Warnings and Precautions (cont.)

- SOLIRIS blocks terminal complement activation. Patients may have increased susceptibility to infections, especially with encapsulated bacteria.



Eculizumab Experience in PNH Clinical Trials

Pilot Study – Hillmen *et al.* NEJM, 2004

N = 11

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effect of Eculizumab on Hemolysis and Transfusion Requirements in Patients with Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria

Peter Hillmen, M.B., Ph.D., Claire Hall, M.B., Ch.B., Judith C.W. Marsh, M.B., M.D., Modupe Elebute, M.B., M.D., Michael P. Bombara, B.S., Beth E. Petro, B.S.,

TRIUMPH – Hillmen *et al.* NEJM, 2006

Pivotal Phase III, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial, N = 87

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The Complement Inhibitor Eculizumab in Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria

Peter Hillmen, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., Neal S. Young, M.D., Jörg Schubert, M.D., Robert A. Brodsky, M.D., Gerard Socié, M.D., Ph.D., Petra Muus, M.D., Ph.D., Alexander Röth, M.D., Jeffrey Szer, M.B., B.S., Modupe O. Elebute, M.D., Dariusz Nalawany, M.D., Paul Bruneau, M.B., Antonio M. Risitano, M.D., Ph.D.,

SHEPHERD – Brodsky *et al.* Blood. 2008

Broader patient population, including those receiving minimal transfusions or with thrombocytopenia, N = 97

Long-Term Extension Trial

Hillmen *Blood.* 2007

Evaluated long-term safety, efficacy and effect on thrombosis; Placebo patients switched to Soliris

N = 187

Effect of the complement inhibitor eculizumab on thromboembolism in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria

Peter Hillmen,¹ Petra Muus,² Ulrich Dührsen,³ Antonio M. Risitano,⁴ Jörg Schubert,⁵ Lucio Luzzatto,⁶ Hubert Schrezenmeyer,⁷ Jeffrey Szer,⁸ Robert A. Brodsky,⁹ Anita Hill,¹ Gerard Socié,¹⁰ Monica Bessler,¹¹ Scott A. Rollins,¹² Leonard Bell,¹² Russell P. Rother,¹² and Neal S. Young¹³

¹Leeds General Infirmary, Leeds, United Kingdom; ²Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands; ³University Essen, Essen, Germany; ⁴Federico II University, Naples, Italy; ⁵Saarland University Medical School, Homburg-Saarland, Germany; ⁶Istituto Toscano Tumori, Florence, Italy; ⁷Institute of Transfusion Medicine, University Hospital, Ulm, Germany; ⁸Royal Melbourne Hospital, Melbourne, Australia; ⁹Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; ¹⁰Hôpital Saint-Louis and Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM), Paris, France; ¹¹Washington University, St Louis, MO; ¹²Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Cheshire, CT; and ¹³National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Bethesda, MD

blood

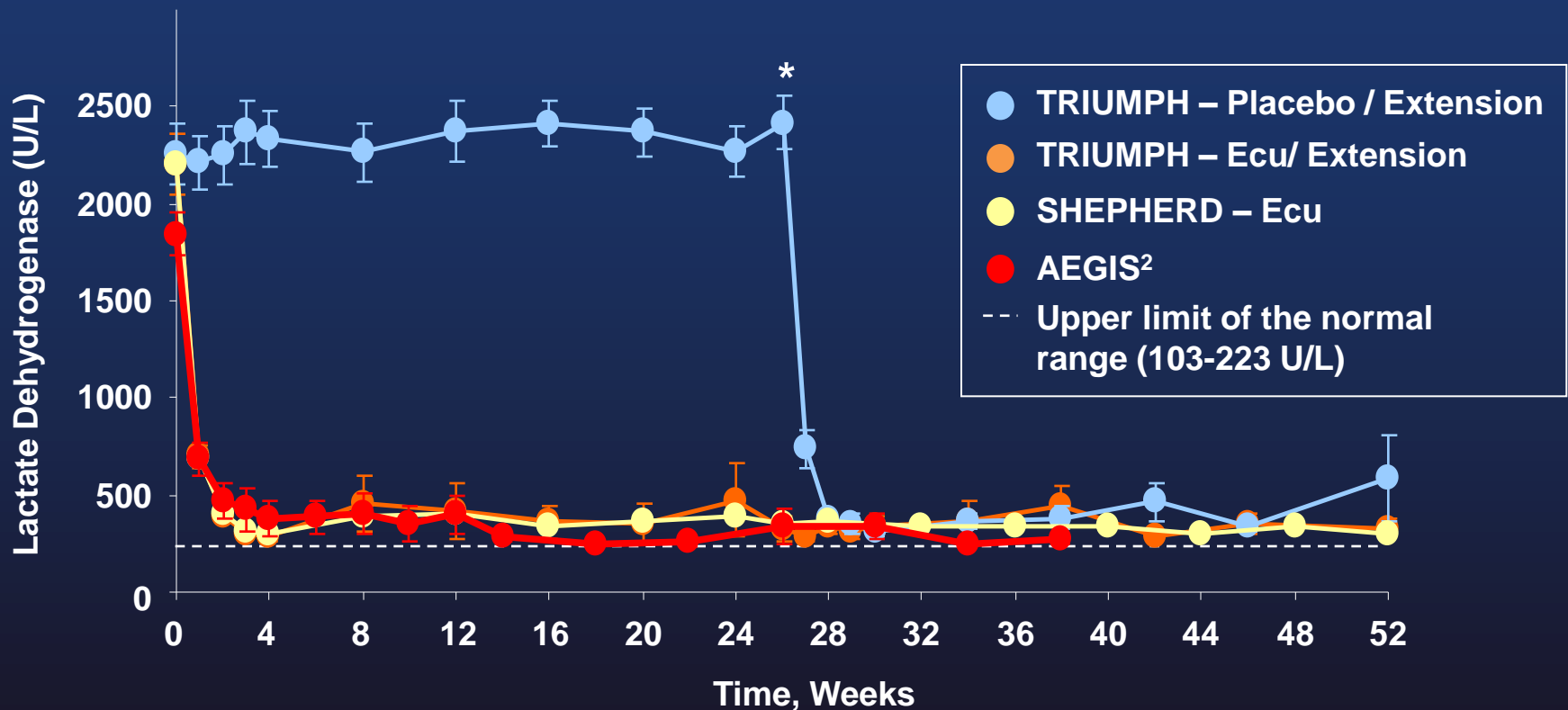
2008 111: 1840-1847
Prepublished online Nov 30, 2007;
doi:10.1182/blood-2007-06-094136

Multicenter phase 3 study of the complement inhibitor eculizumab for the treatment of patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria

Robert A. Brodsky, Neal S. Young, Elisabetta Antonelli, Antonio M. Risitano, Hubert Schrezenmeyer, Jörg Schubert, Anna Gays, Luke Coyle, Carlos de Castro, Chieh-Lin Fu, Jaroslaw P. Maciejewski, Monica Bessler, Henk-André Kroon, Russell P. Rother and Peter Hillmen

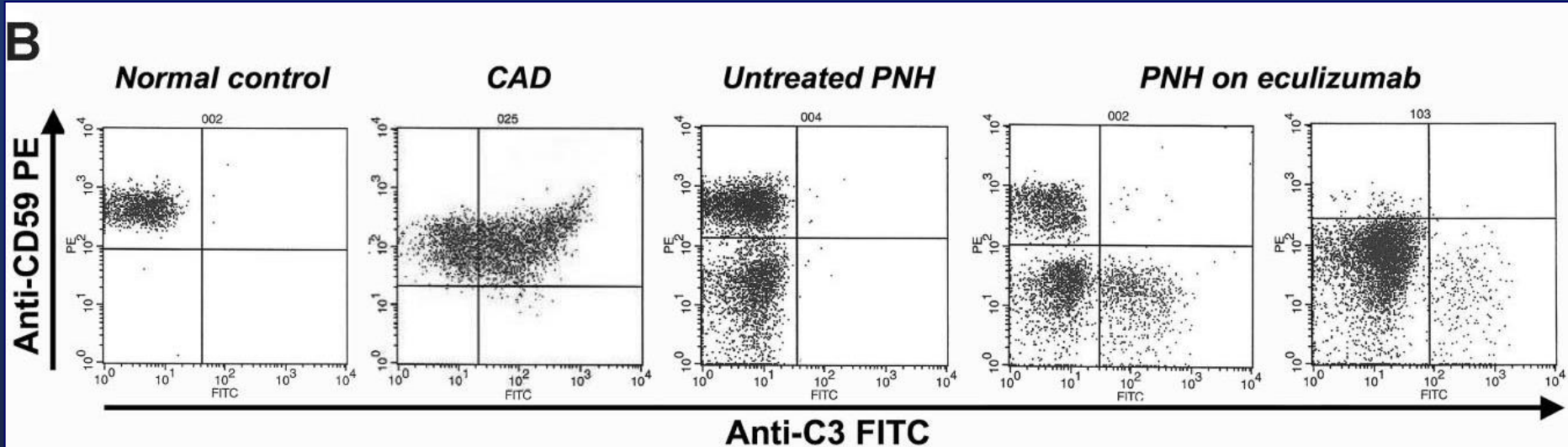
**195 Patients With
>250 Patient Years of
Eculizumab Exposure**

Inhibition of intravascular hemolysis (LDH)

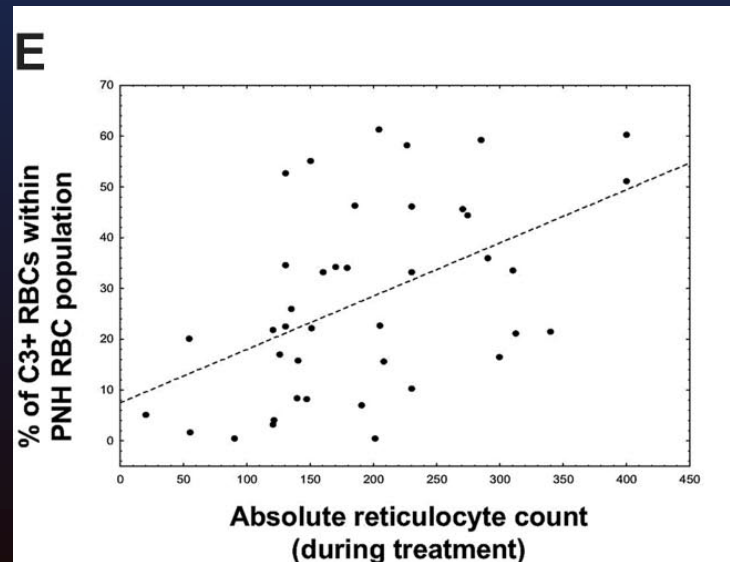


Transfusions reduction 85%

Extra-vascular hemolysis??!

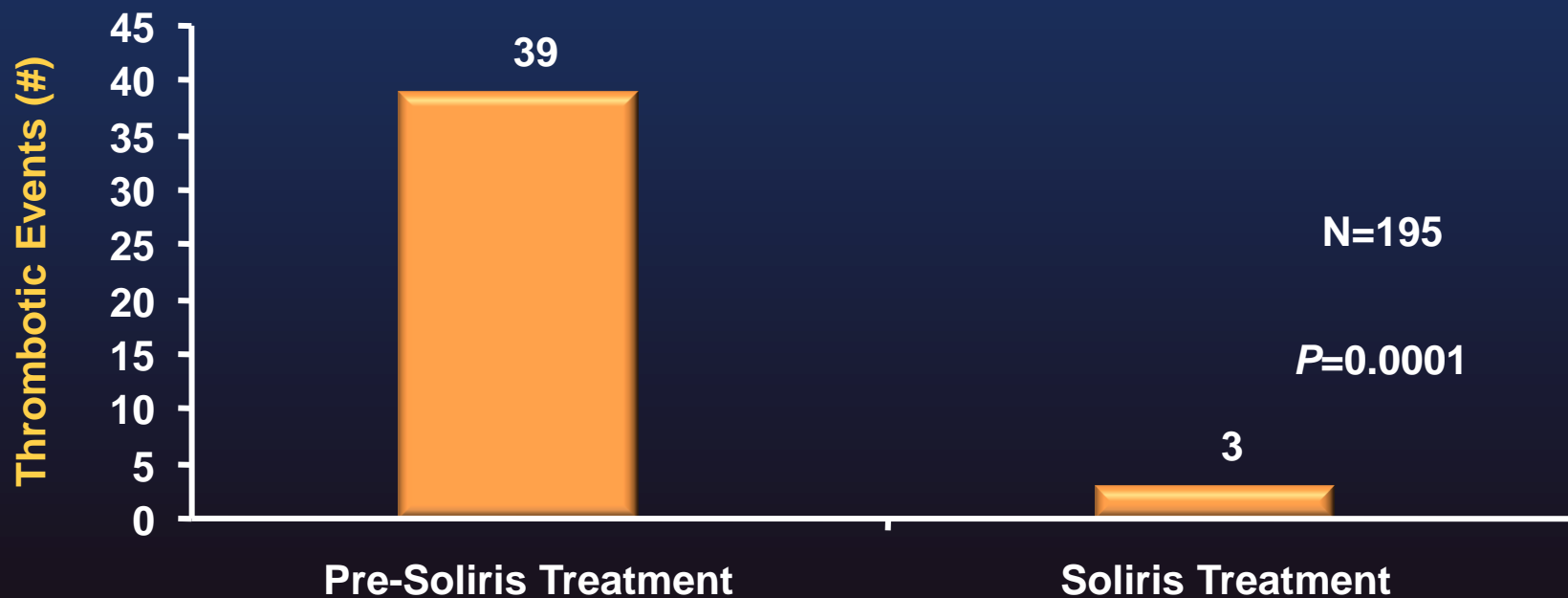


C3 opsonisation



92% Reduction in Thrombotic Events

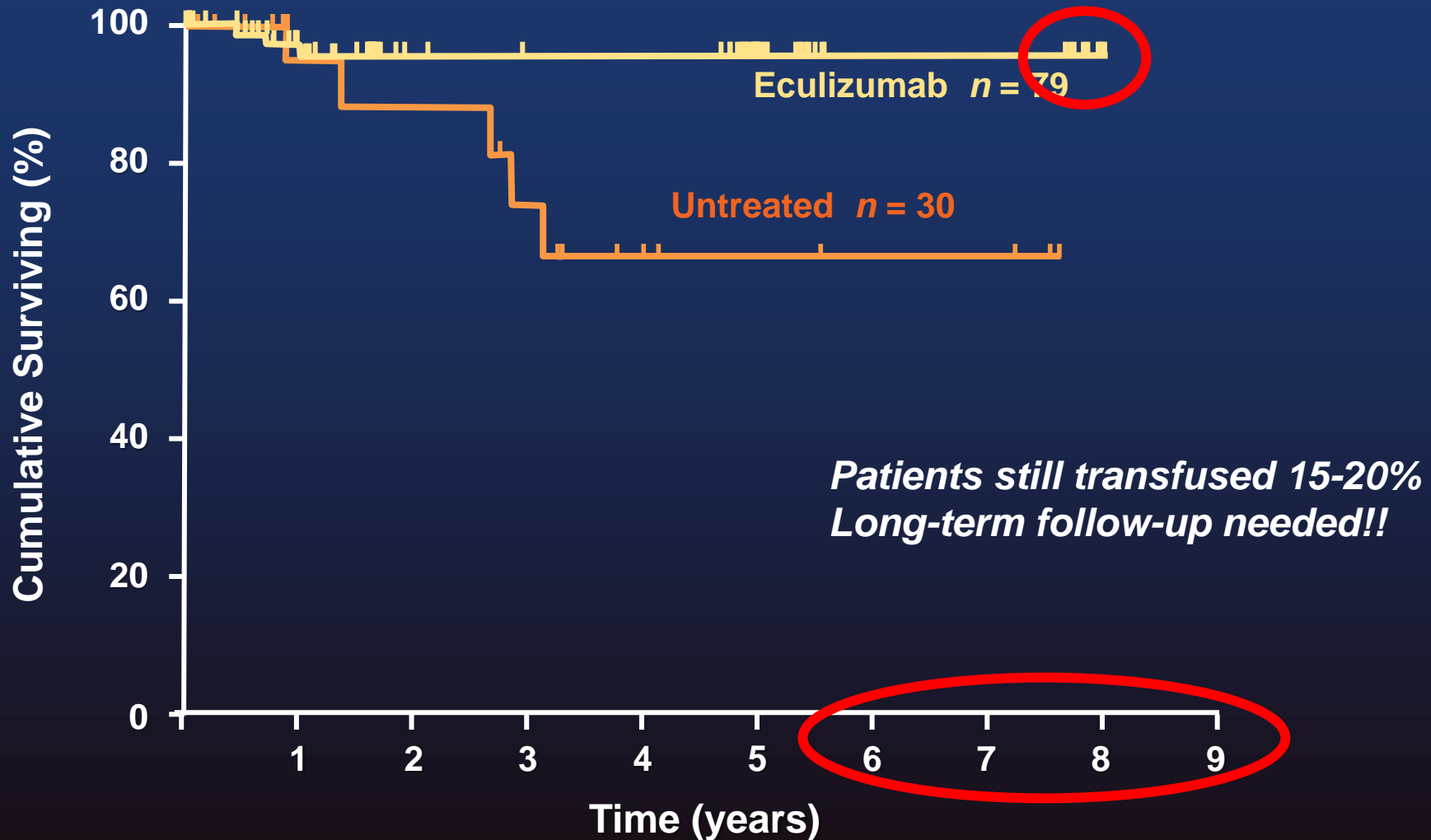
- 63% of patients received concomitant anticoagulants¹
- The effect of anticoagulant withdrawal was not studied²
- Events observed in both venous and arterial sites³
- There were fewer thrombotic events with Soliris treatment than during the same period of time prior to treatment²



Please see full prescribing information for Soliris® (eculizumab).

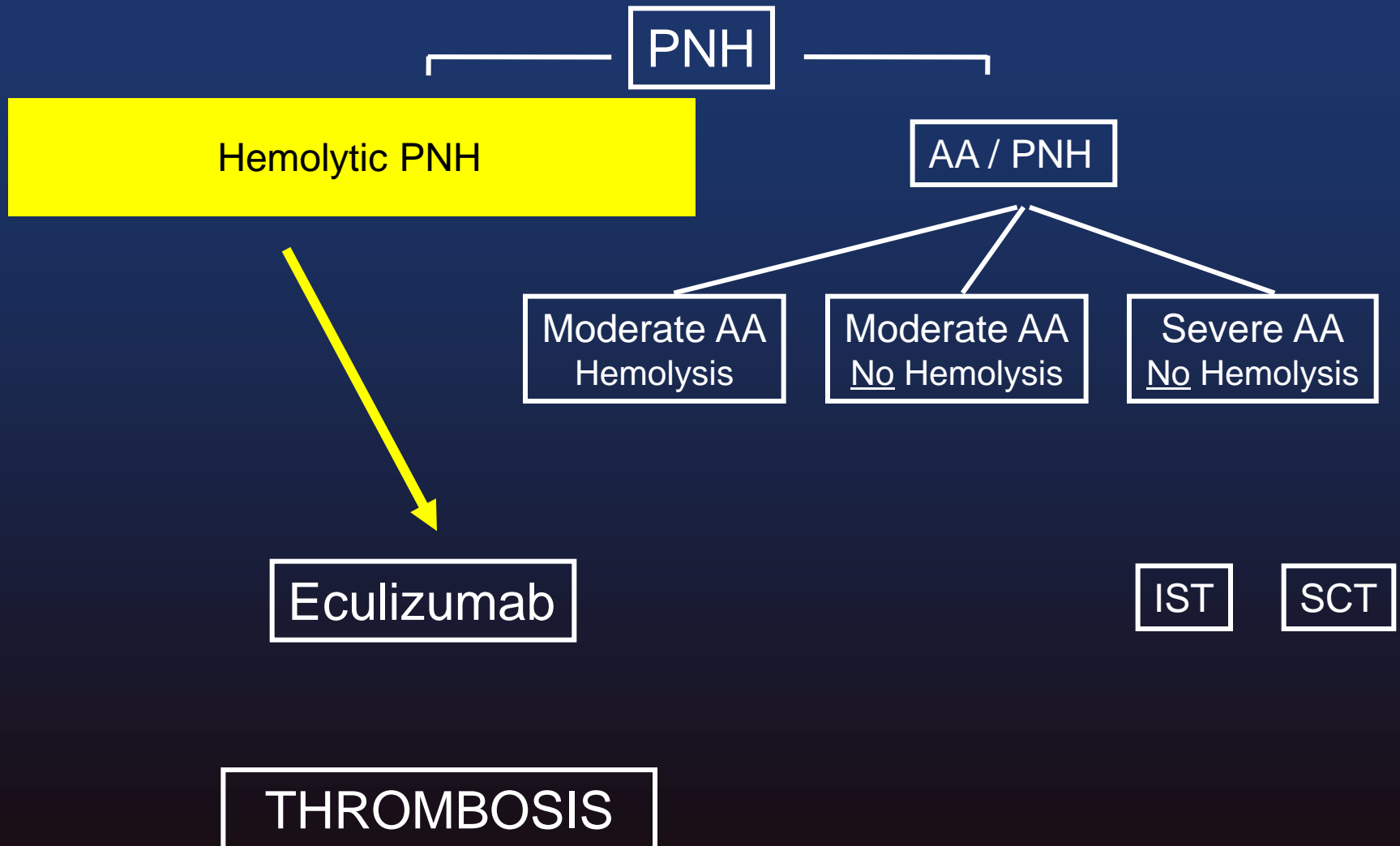
1. Brodsky R *et al. Blood* 2008;111:1840–1847; 2. Soliris® (eculizumab) Summary of Product Characteristics. Alexion Europe SAS; 2013; 3. Hillmen P *et al. Blood* 2007;110:4123–4128.

Mortality With Eculizumab In Hemolytic PNH Patients

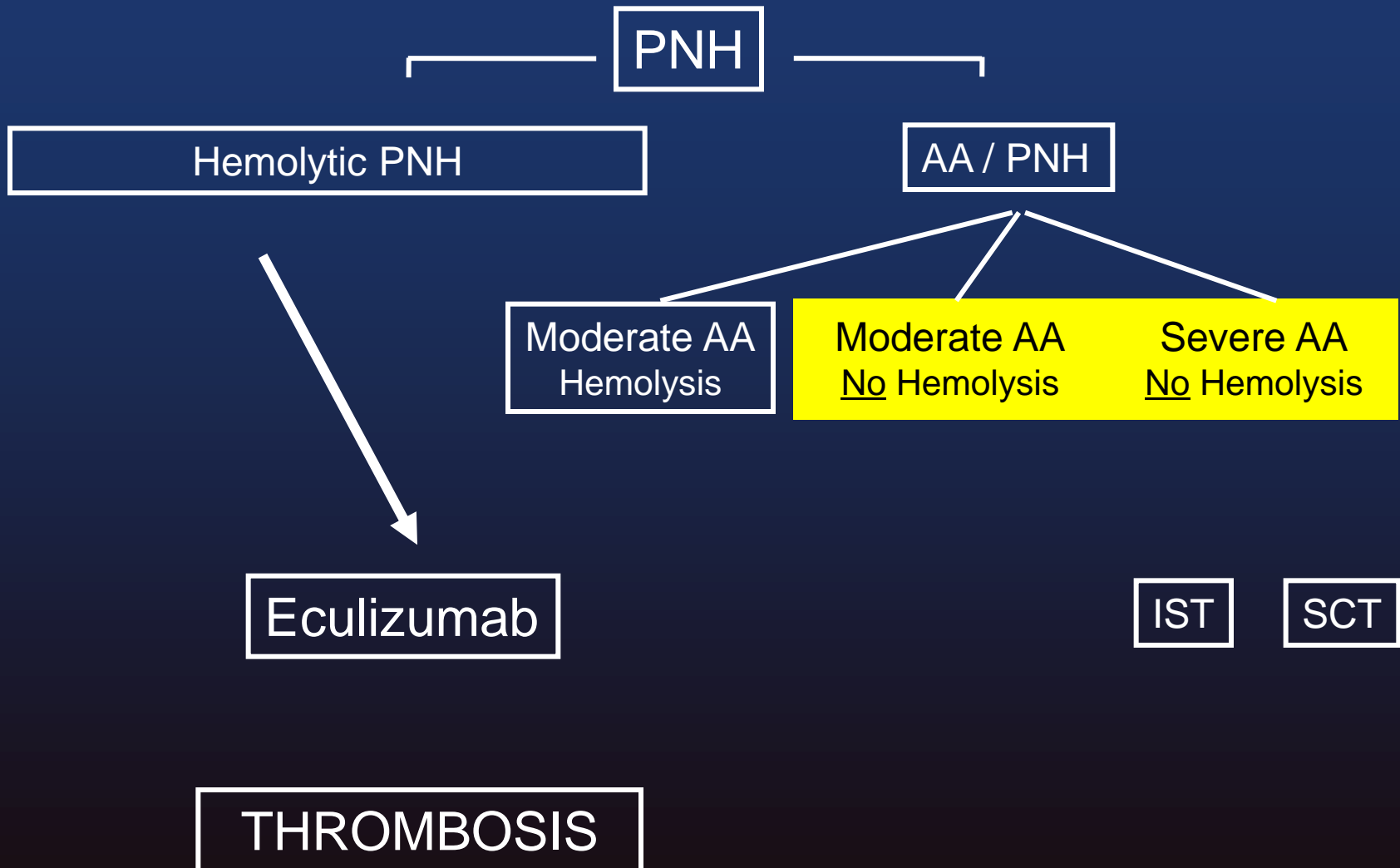


Mickael Loschi (on going)

PNH management in 2013



PNH management in 2013



AA and treatment

Severe (SAA)

Hypocellularity (<30%) &

At least 2/3 criteria:

PNN <math><0.5 \times 10^9/L</math>

Platelets <math><20 \times 10^9/L</math>

Reticulocytes <math><20 \times 10^9/L</math>

Very severe (vSAA)

PNN <math><0.2 \times 10^9/L</math>

Moderate

Not all criteria for SAA

PNN >math>>0.5 \times 10^9/L</math>

Transfusions?

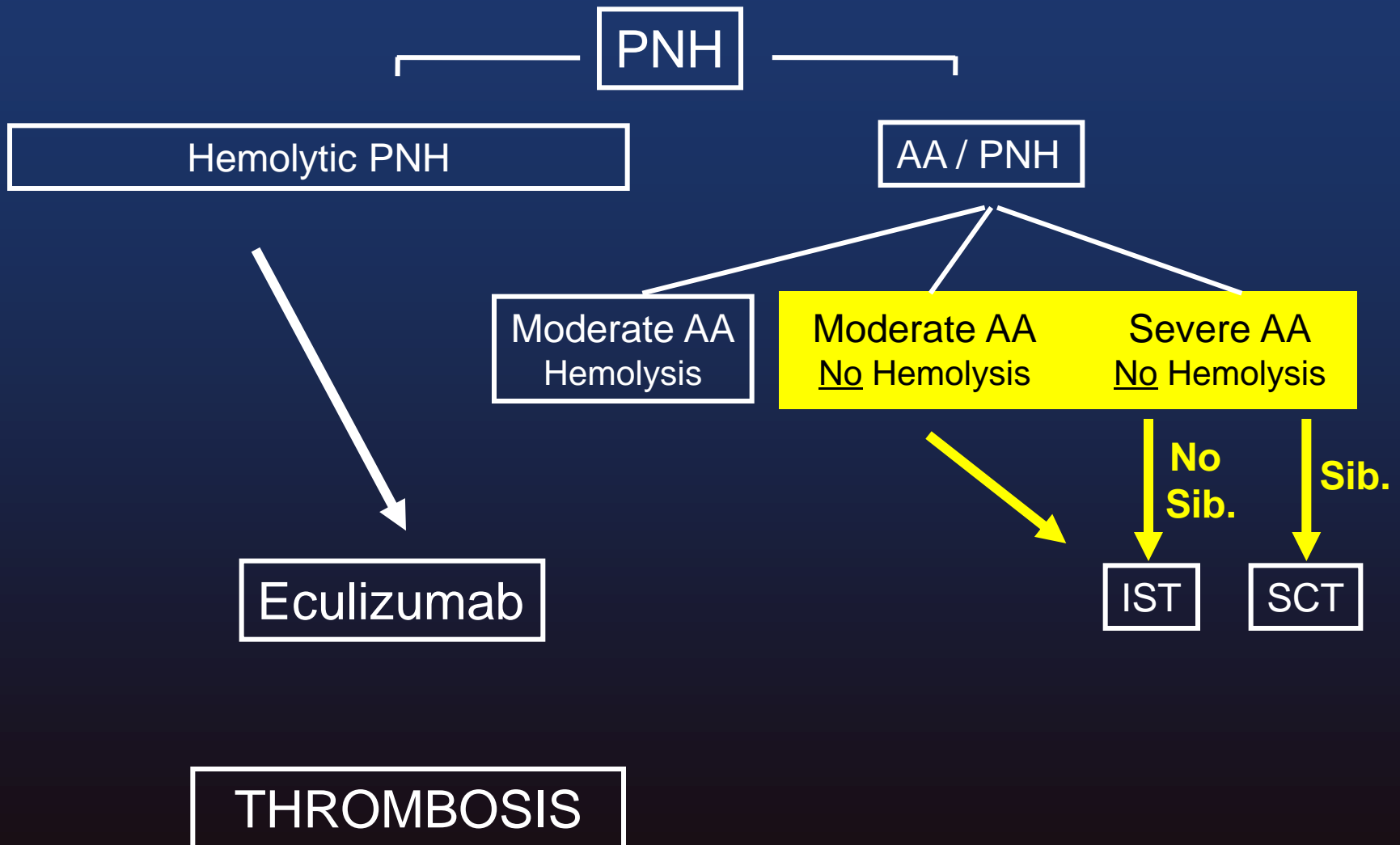
Yes

No

Treatment

Follow-up

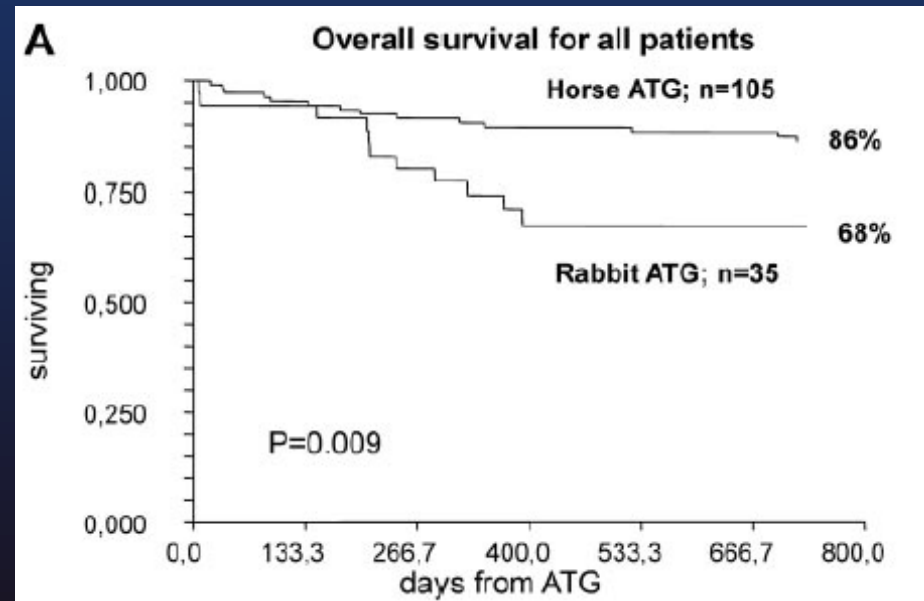
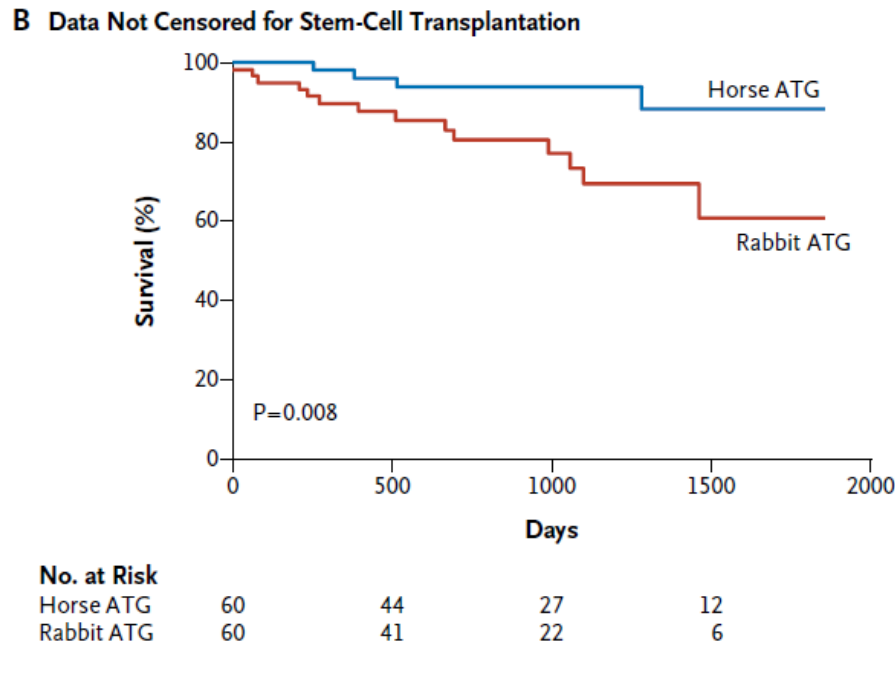
PNH management in 2013



AA and no sibling donor

- ✓ Phase III prospective randomized study
- ✓ First-line treatment
- ✓ **hATG + CyA** (n=60) vs **rATG + CyA** (n=60)
- ✓ OR at 6m 68% vs 37% (p<0.001)

- ✓ Phase II prospective study
- ✓ First-line treatment
- ✓ **rATG + CyA** (n=35)
- ✓ OR at 6m 40%



AA and no sibling donor

Etudes	Périodes	N	Age (médian)	Réponse	Rechute	Evolution Clonale	Survie
Allemagne	1986-1989	84	32	65%	19%	8%	58% à 11 ans
NIH	1991-1998	122	35	61%	35%	11%	55% à 7 ans
EGMBT	1991-1998	100	16	77%	12%	11%	87% à 5 ans
Japon	1992-1997	119	9	68%	22%	6%	88% à 3 ans
Allemagne/Australie	1993-1997	114	9	77%	12%	6%	87% à 4 ans
Japon	1996-2000	101	54	74%	42%	8%	88% à 4 ans
NIH	1999-2003	104	30	62%	37%	9%	80% à 4 ans
NIH	2003-2005	77	26	57%	26%	10%	93% à 3 ans

Réponse=60%

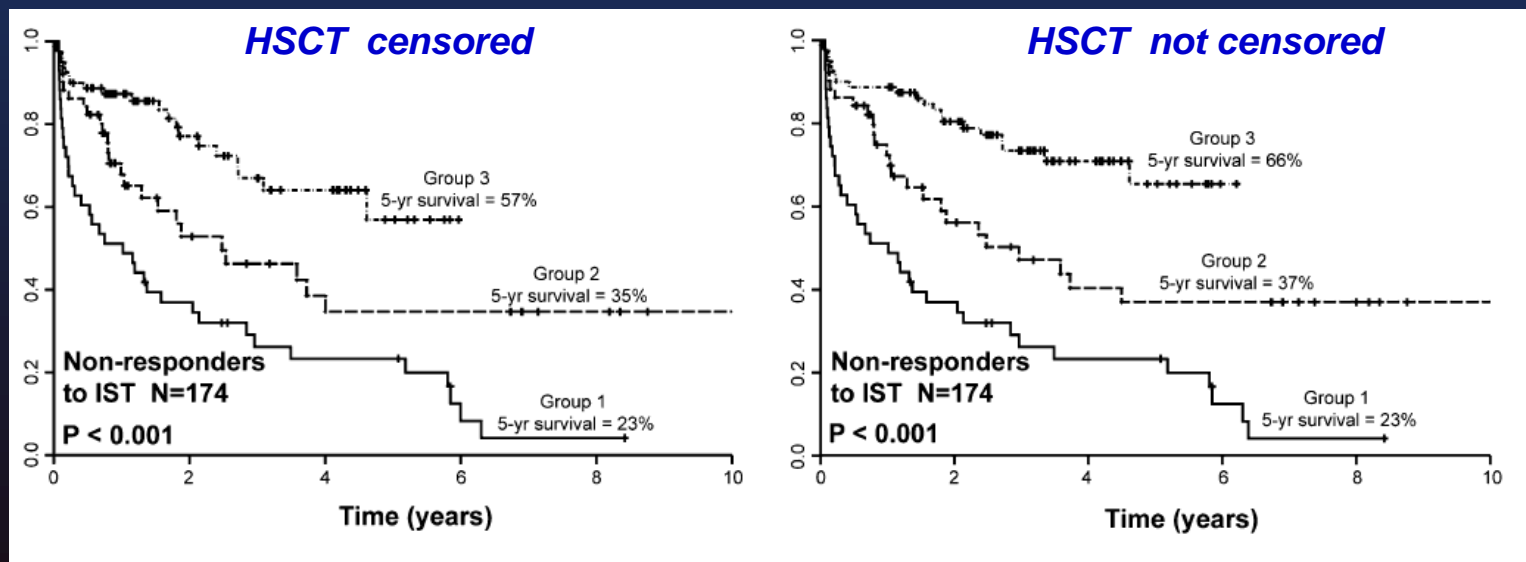
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Patients refractory to IST: survival

Don't forget what supportive care can do with nonresponders to Immunosuppressive therapy!

All patients	Group 1 (1989-1996)	Group 2 (1996-2002)	Group 3 (2002-2008)
174	43	51	80



Patients refractory to IST: unrelated BMT

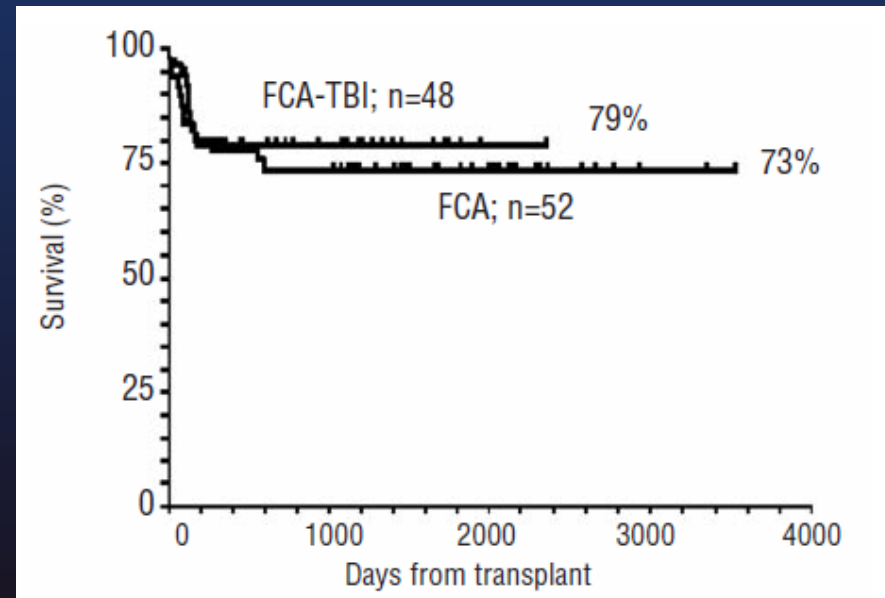
Fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, antithymocyte globulin, with or without low dose total body irradiation, for alternative donor transplants, in acquired severe aplastic anemia: a retrospective study from the EBMT-SAA working party

Andrea Bacigalupo,¹ Gerard Socie,^{1,2} Edoardo Lanino,³ Arcangelo Prete,⁴ Franco Locatelli,⁵ Anna Locasciulli,⁶ Simone Cesaro,⁷ Avichai Shimoni,⁸ Judith Marsh,⁹ Mats Brune,¹⁰ Maria Teresa Van Lint,¹ Rosi Oneto,¹ and Jacob Passweg¹³ for the Severe Aplastic Anemia Working Party of the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (SAA WP-EBMT)

Table 1. Clinical data of the 100 transplanted patients with SAA.

Patients	FCA n=52	FCA-TBI n=48	P value
Sex (male/female)	25/27	29/19	0.15
Median age	13 (3-51)	27 (7-53)	<0.001

Refractory after IS: **YES**

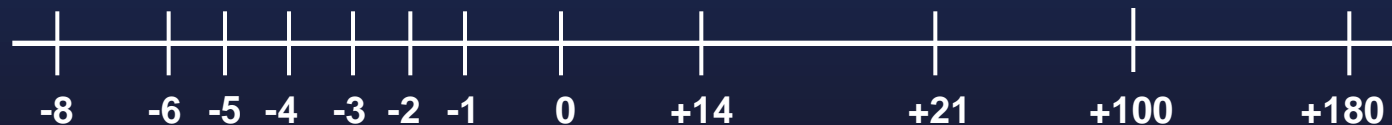
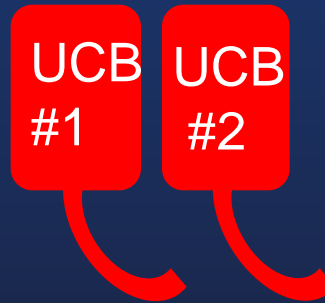


Patients refractory to IST: CB HSCT

Conditioning regimen:

- > Fludarabine, 120mg/m²
- > Endoxan, 120mg/Kg
- > ATG, 5 mg/Kg
- > TBI 2 Gy

APCORD (SFGM-TC)



Anti CD20: 150mg/m² (D5)

G-CSF (D5)

**15 patients inclus / 10 patients
évaluables / 1 décès**

Patients refractory to IST: Eltrombopag!

Eltrombopag and Improved Hematopoiesis in Refractory Aplastic Anemia

Matthew J. Olnes, M.D., Ph.D., Phillip Scheinberg, M.D., Katherine R. Calvo, M.D., Ronan Desmond, M.D., Yong Tang, M.D., Ph.D., Bogdan Dumitriu, M.D., Ankur R. Parikh, M.D., Susan Soto, B.S.N., Angelique Biancotto, Ph.D., Xingmin Feng, M.D., Ph.D., Jay Lozier, M.D., Ph.D., Colin O. Wu, Ph.D., Neal S. Young, M.D., and Cynthia E. Dunbar, M.D.

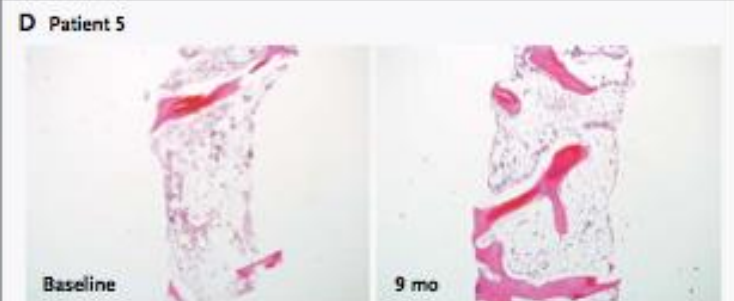
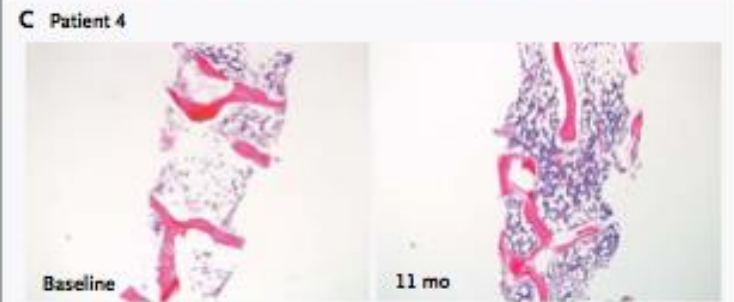
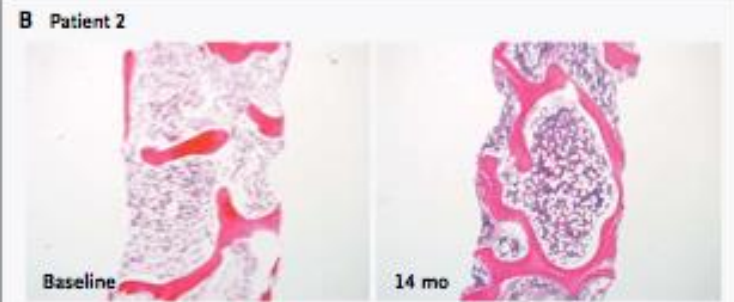
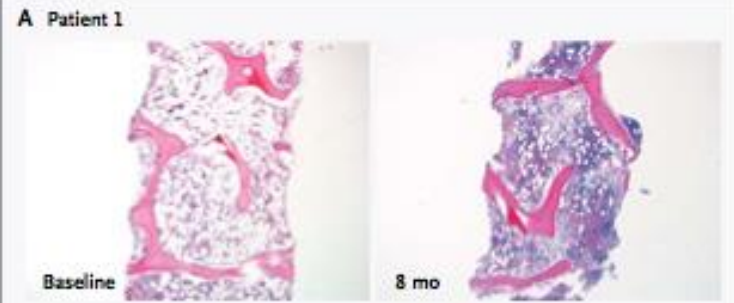
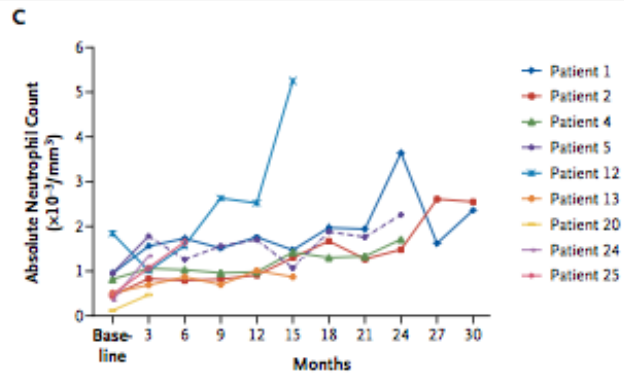
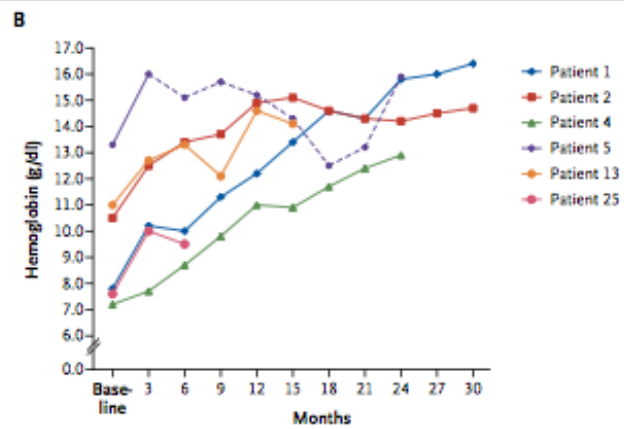
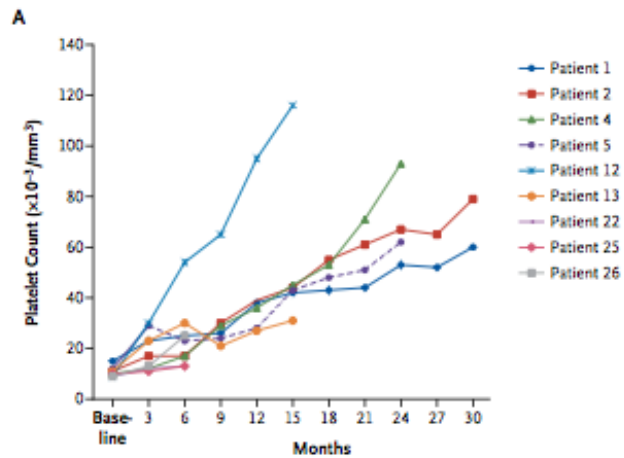
ABSTRACT

25 patients refractaires

50 à 175 mg/j

4 mois

44% de répondeurs: au moins une lignée



Agonistes de TPO??

- HSC and progenitor cells also expressed c-MPL on their cell surface
- Addition of rTPO expands the pool of HSC in vitro

Agonistes de TPO??

- HSC and progenitor cells also expressed c-MPL on their cell surface
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- Souris KO for MPL or TPO ligand
- Congenital amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia (MPL mutations)

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- **1ère ligne ET NON ELIGIBLE A LA GREFFE**
 - ATG (cheval) ciclosporine Eltrombopag (J15>J100)
 - Objectif primaire: RC à 3 mois, 7% >21%
 - Promoteur: EBMT; financement GSK, 190 patients
 - Ouverture Mai 2014

HPN/AA thérapeutiques innovantes

- **Eculizumab**
 - Long-terme+++
- **Eltrombopag (Romiplostine?)**
 - Tout début de l'histoire...!
 - Evolution clonale sous traitement ?
- **Attention à ne pas oublier le traitement de référence...**
 - Allogreffe 10/10 si jeune ...

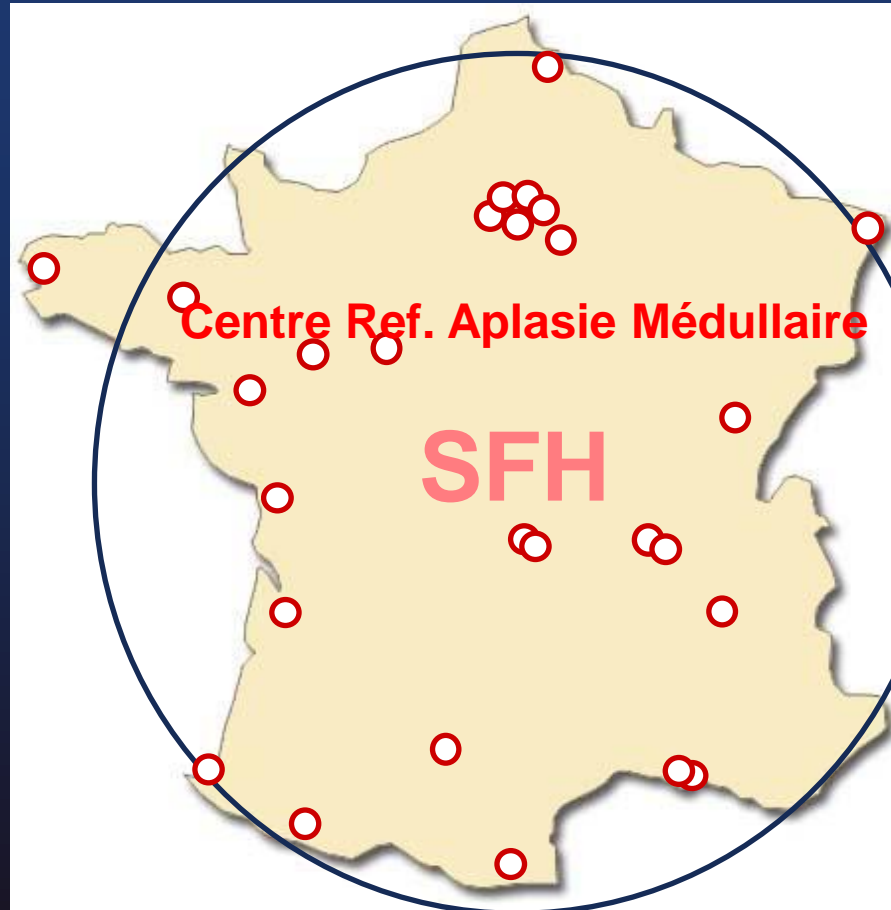


François Marie Arouet

dit ~~Zadig~~ et Voltaire
(1694 – 1778)

**«Les médecins
administrent des
médicaments
dont ils savent très peu,
à des malades
dont ils savent moins,
pour guérir des maladies
dont ils ne savent rien »**

Merci!



● Participating centers



APLASIE MEDULLAIRE
centre de référence

Sans oublier Marie Oger !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



Et si l'AIH faisait un peu d'HPN...

- **Appel à cas clinique (Septembre 2013)**
- **Selection des meilleurs cas pour présentation orale en Juin 2013**
 - 4 orateurs
- **Présence d'experts internationaux**
 - A. Hill
 - A. Risitano
 - G. Socié
- **Places ASH 2014 (1), EHA 2015 (1), EBMT 2015 (1) mais aussi SFH, SFGM-TC...**