

# **Aktuelle Studienergebnisse beim Hodgkin Lymphom**

**Andreas Engert, MD**

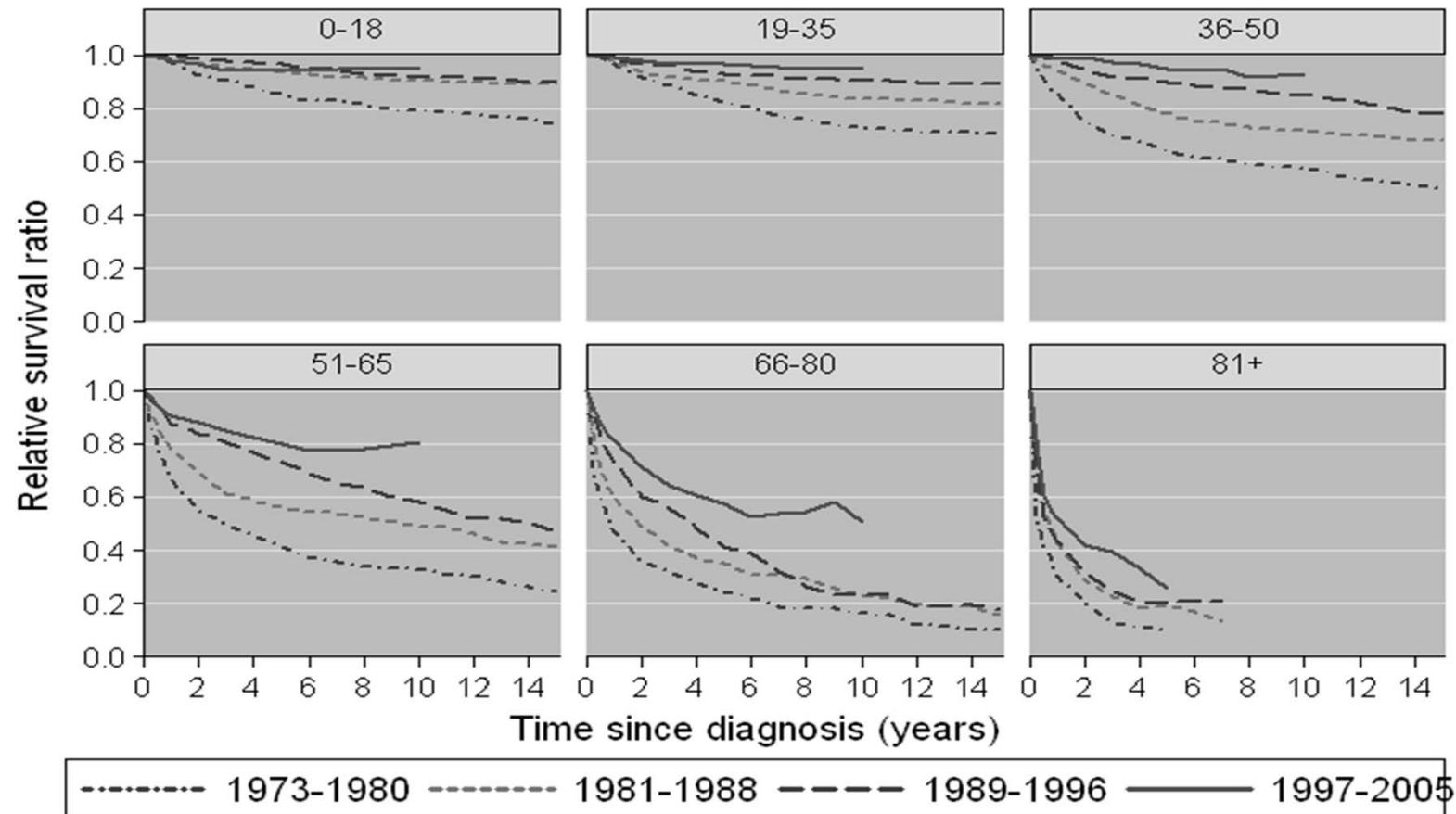
**Chairman, German Hodgkin Study Group  
University Hospital of Cologne**

# Aktuelle Studienergebnisse beim Hodgkin Lymphom

- **Hintergrund**
- **First-line**
- **Rezidive**
- **Zusammenfassung**

# Hodgkin Lymphoma

## Cumulative relativ survival of HL pts in Sweden



Courtesy of Magnus Björkholm 2010

# Hodgkin Lymphoma

## Late side effects after treatment

- 2nd NPL

**AML**  
**NHL**  
**Solid tumours**

- Organ damage

**Lung**  
**Heart**  
**Thyroid**

- Others

**Fertility**  
**OPSI**  
**Fatigue**  
**Psycho-social**

# Hodgkin Lymphoma Management Considerations for Individual Treatment



**Highest Cure Rate  
with Primary  
Therapy**

**Fewest Complications  
for Optimal  
Survivorship**

**Survivorship starts with initial treatment selection.**

Courtesy of Sandra Horning 2007

# Aktuelle Studienergebnisse beim Hodgkin Lymphom

- **Hintergrund**
- **First-line**
- **Rezidive**
- **Zusammenfassung**

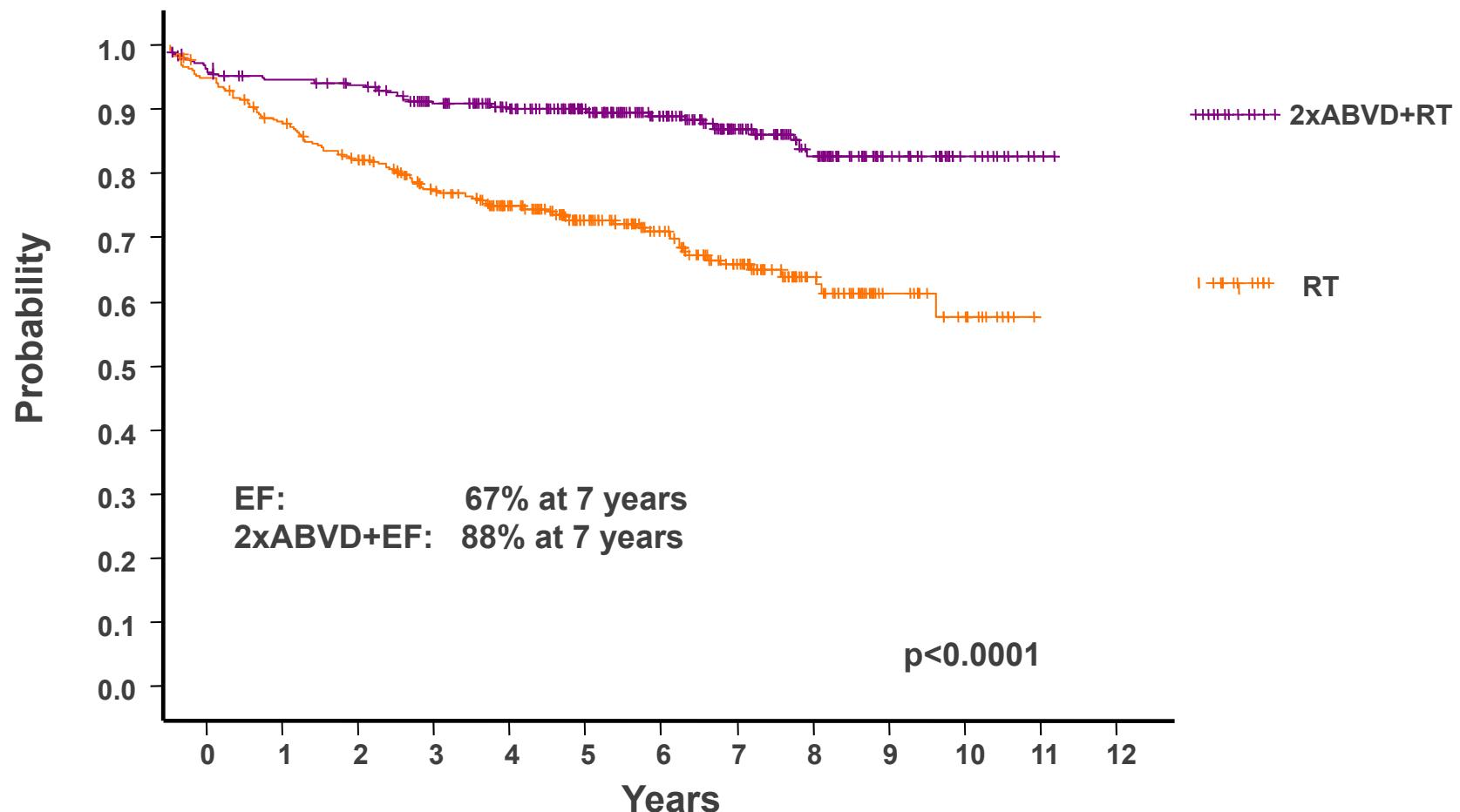
# HL risk groups (GHSG)

- Early favorable stages:      **CS I/II without risk factors\***
- Early unfavorable stages:    **CS I/II with risk factors\***
- Advanced stages:                **CS III/IV; selected CS IIB**

\*a) large mediastinal mass; b) extranodal disease; c) high ERS; d) 3 or more areas

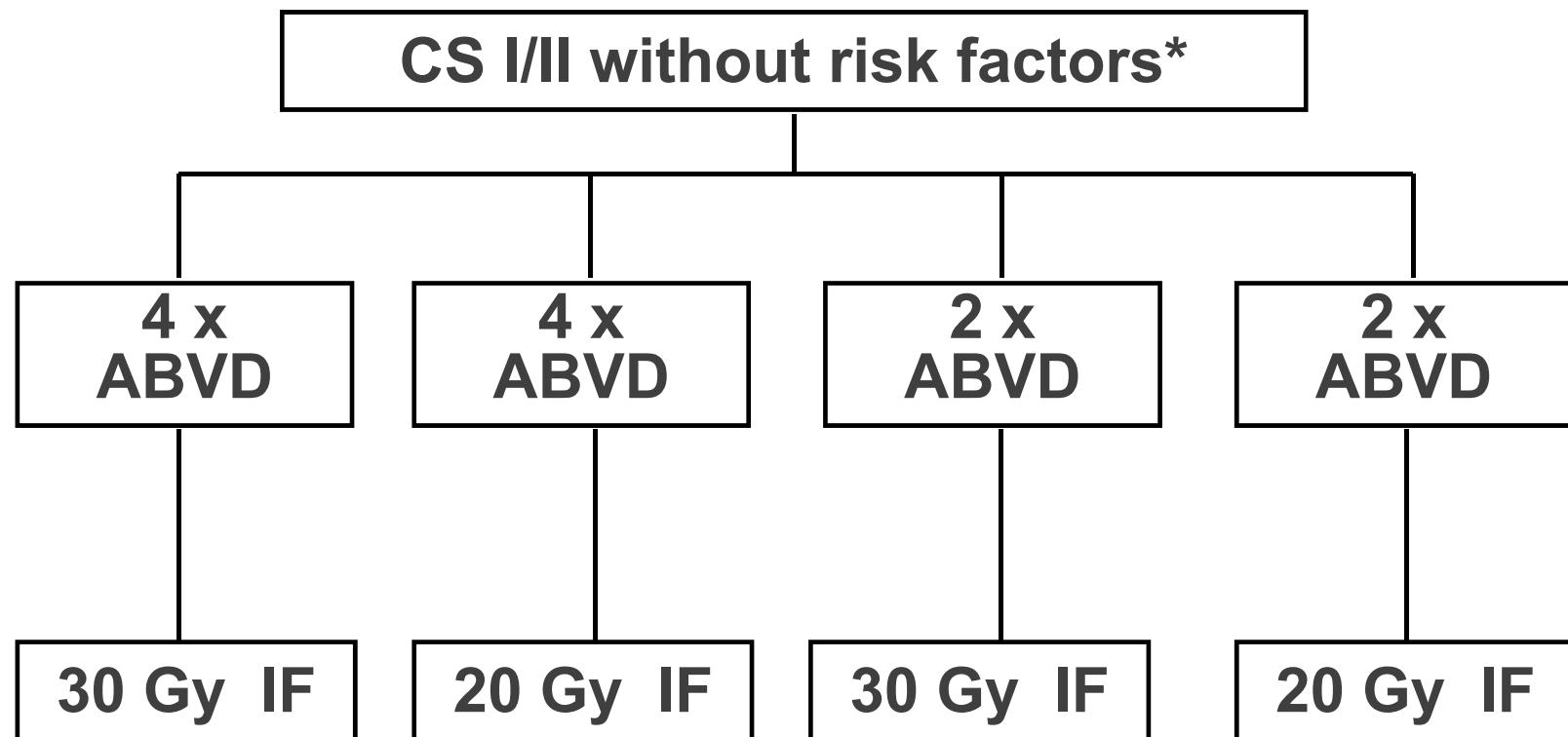
# HD7 trial

## For early favorable HL (FFTF)



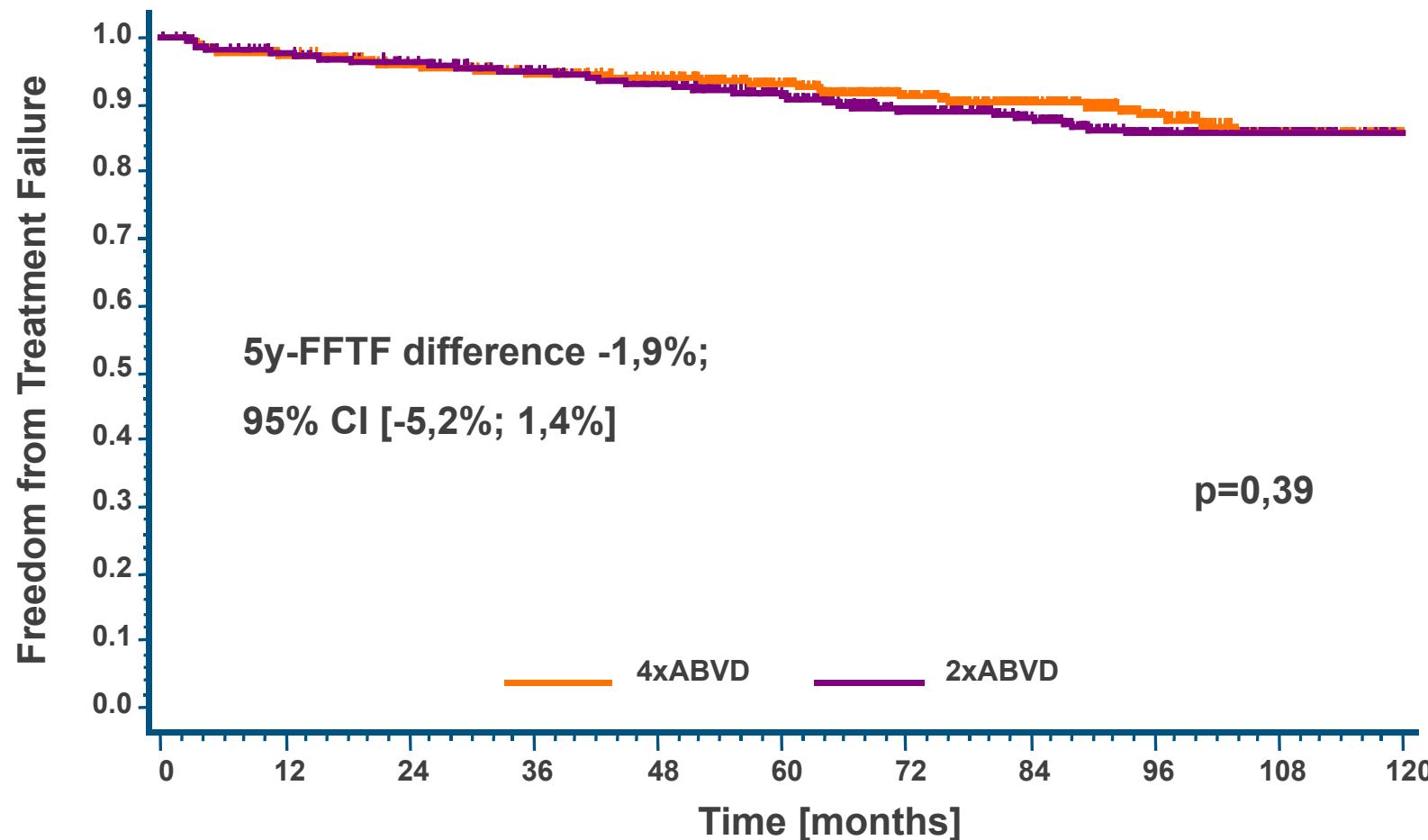
# GHSG HD10 Study

## Early favorable HL



\*Large mediastinal mass; extranodal disease; high ERS; 3 or more areas involved

# GHSG HD10 Study Chemotherapy (FFTF)



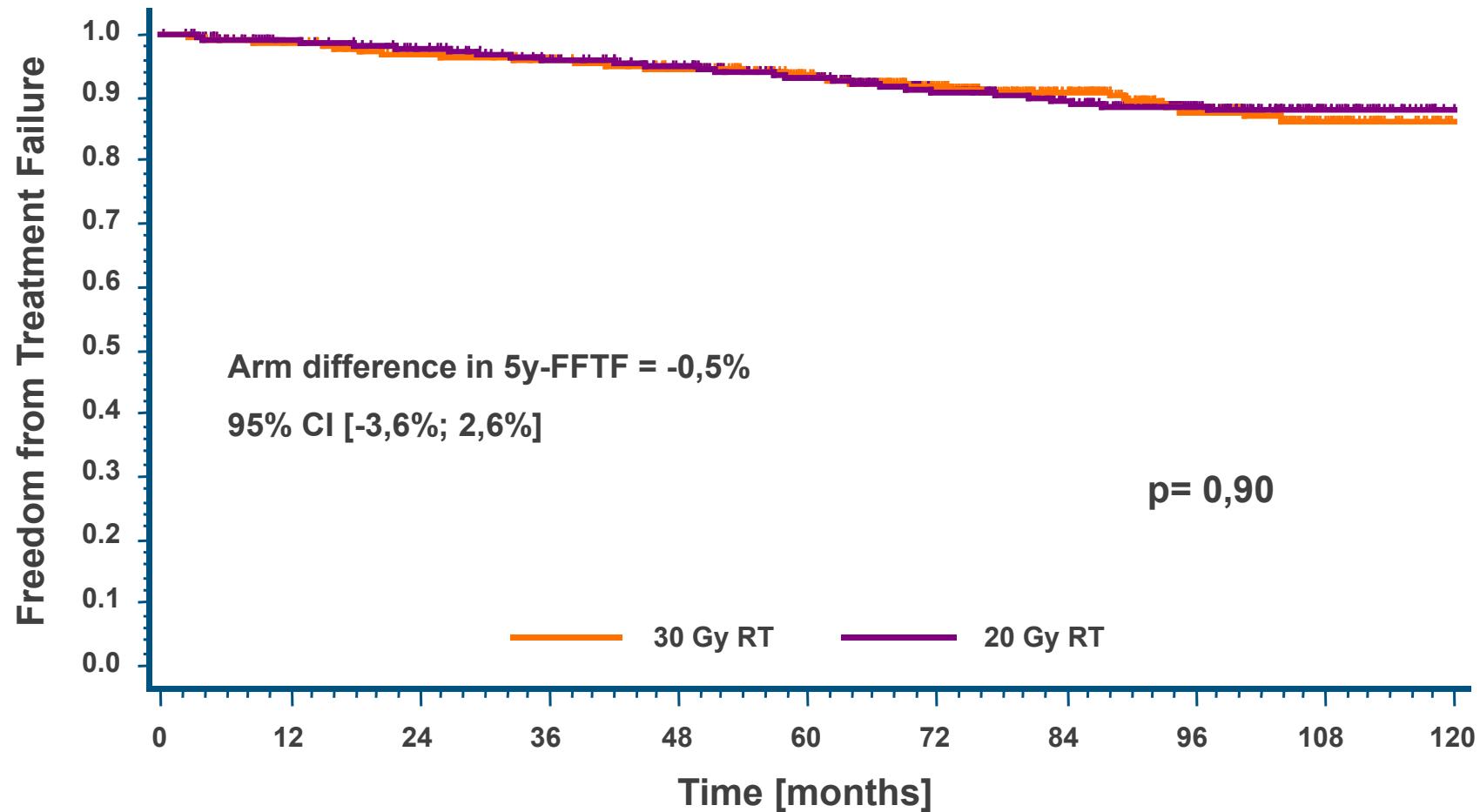
AP9 "aus allgemeiner Farbpalette?" Überschrift!

zweiseitiger p-Wert ist bei Test auf Nichtunterlegenheit nicht sinnvoll! Stattdessen könnte man die HR mit Konfidenzintervall angeben.

Pluetschowa; 05.11.2009

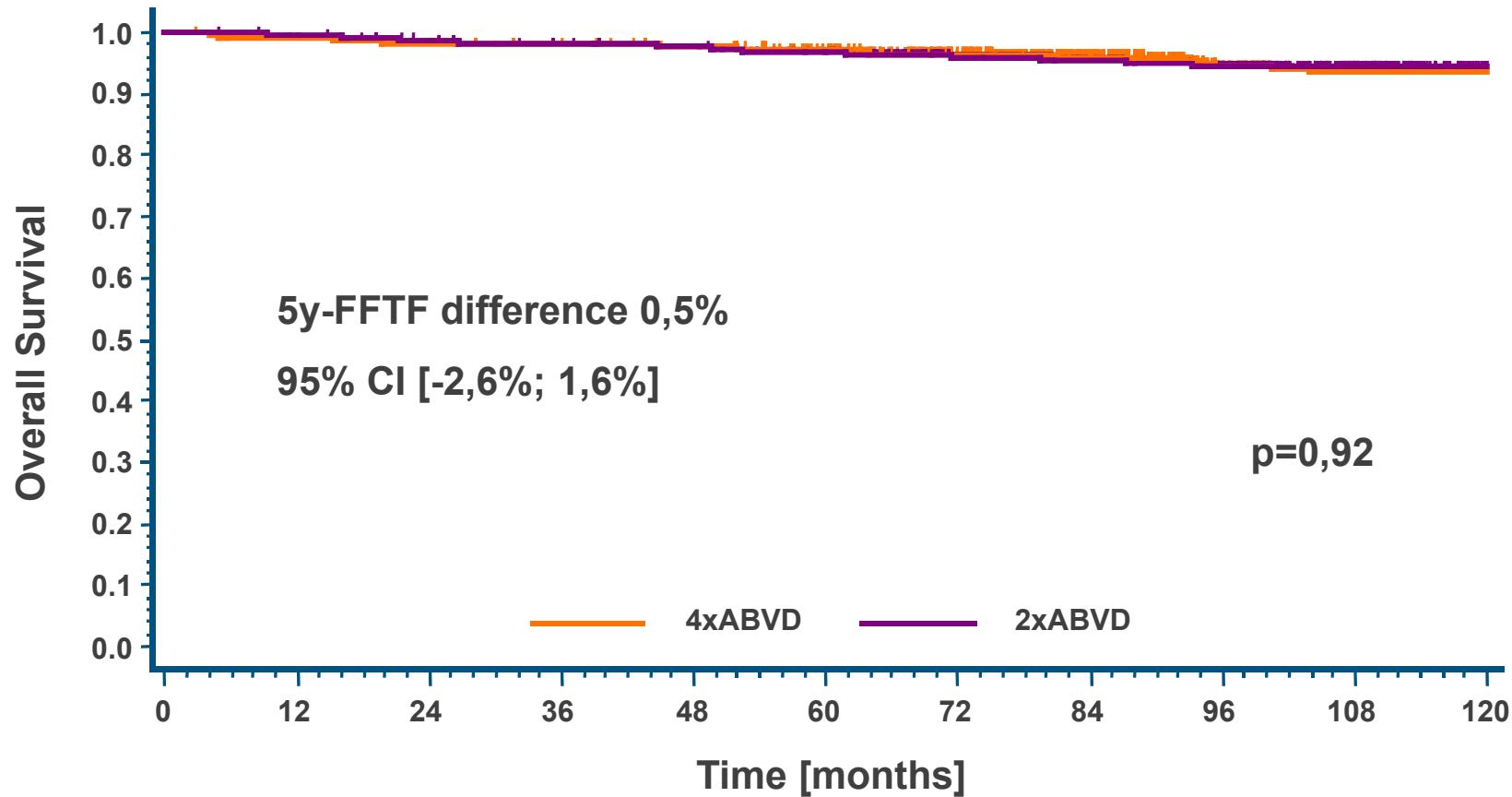
# GHSG HD10 Study

## Radiotherapy (FFTF)



# GHSG HD10 Study

## Overall Survival



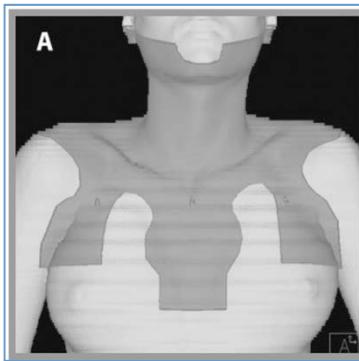
AP7

Da wir keinen Unterschiedstest gemacht haben, ist der p-Wert hier bedeutungslos.

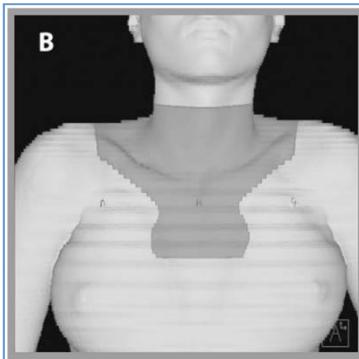
Pluetschowa; 05.11.2009

# HL: Individualized Estimates of 2NPL Risks after Contemporary RT

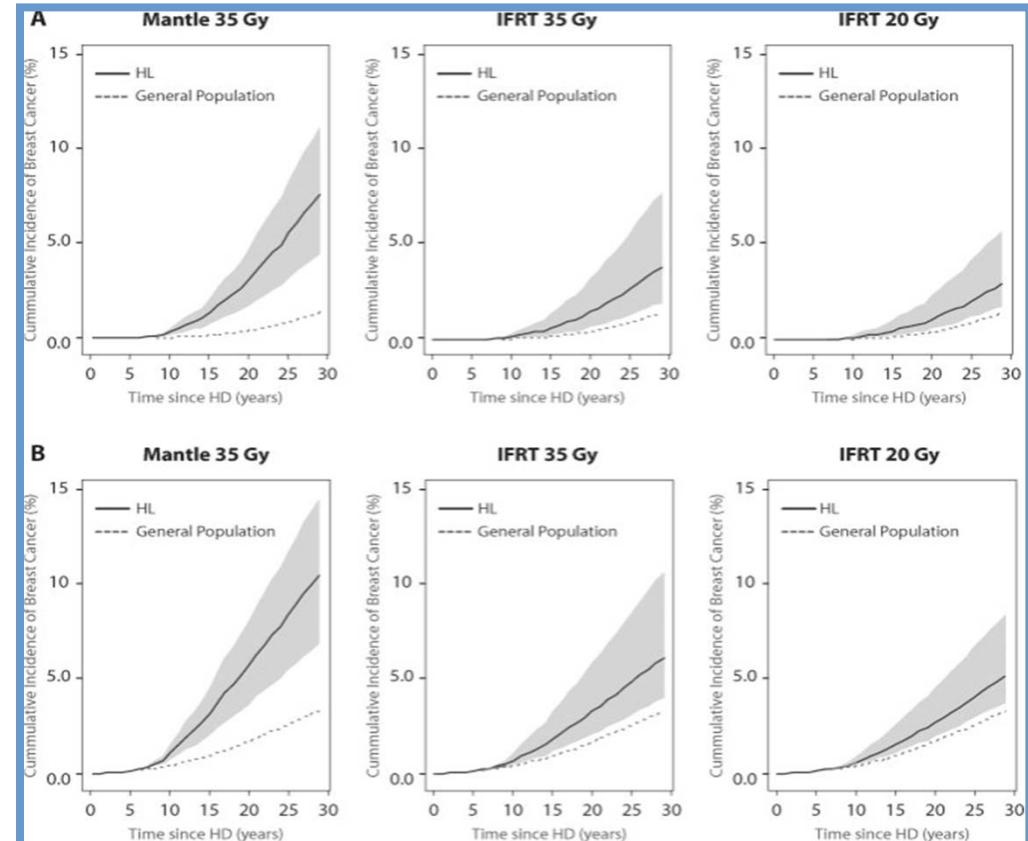
Breast Cancer Reduced 77%  
Lung Cancer Reduced 57%w



Age 20

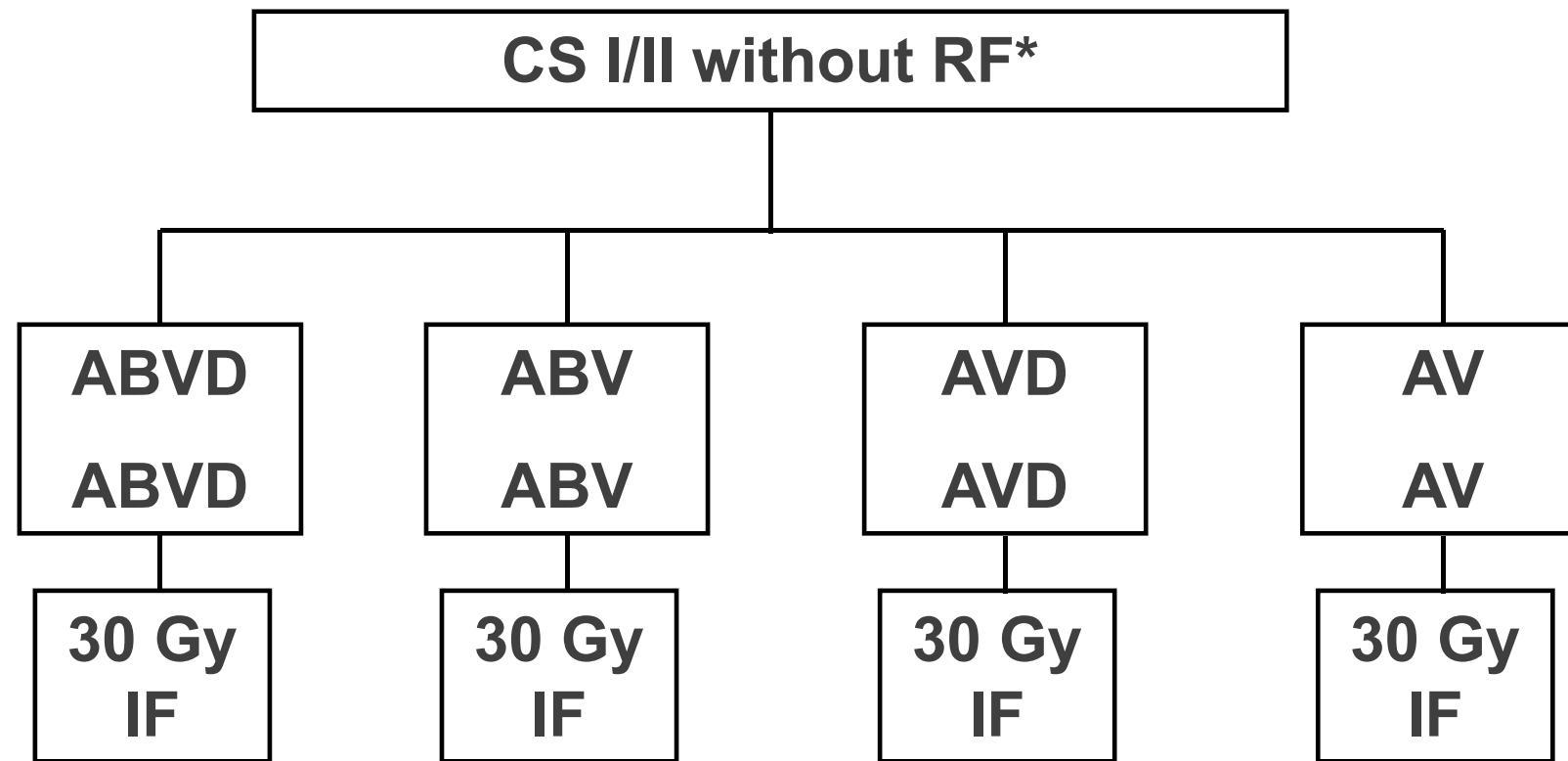


Age 30



# HD13 Study

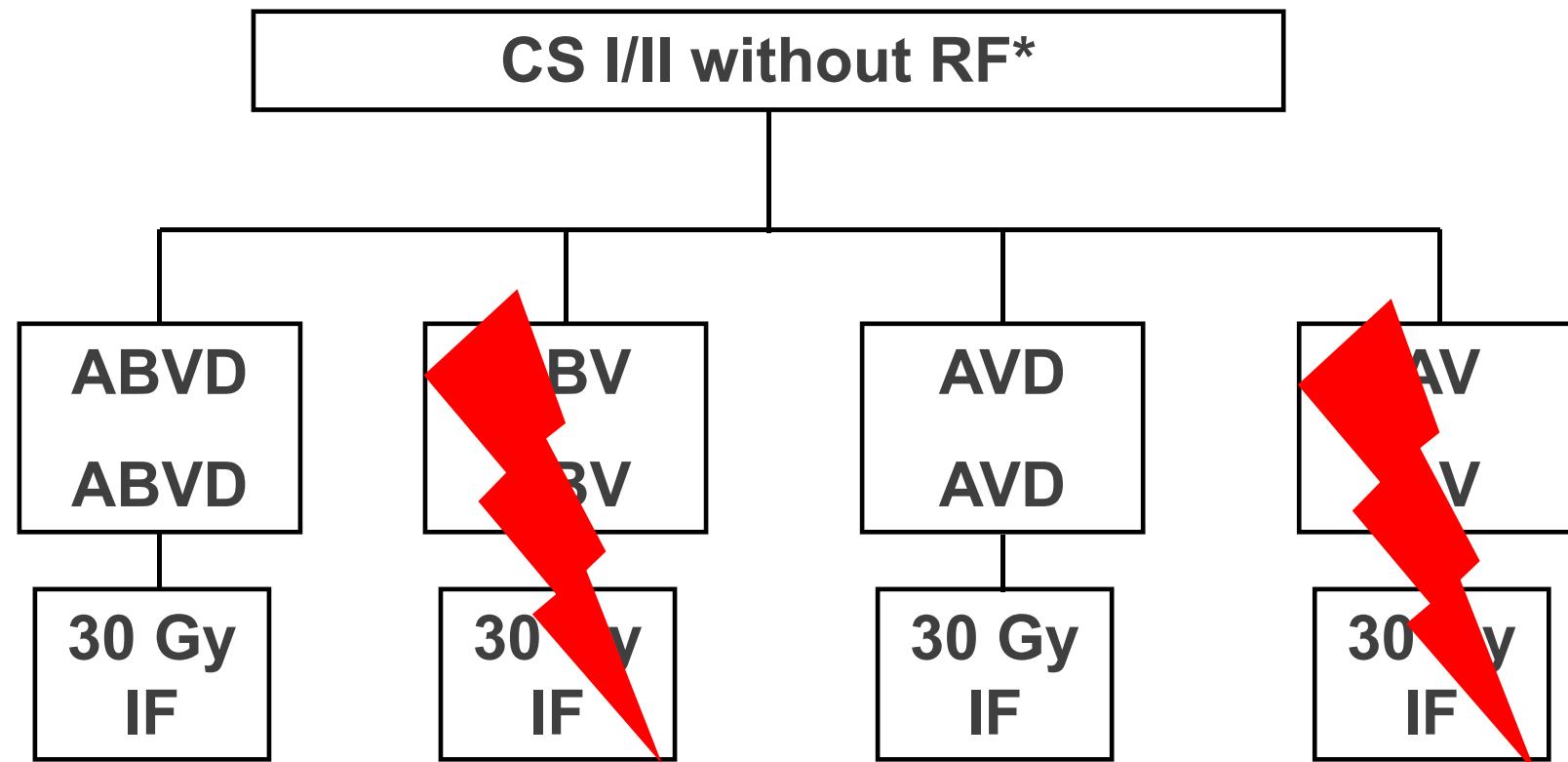
## Early favorable HL



\*Large mediastinal mass; extranodal disease; high ERS; 3 or more areas involved

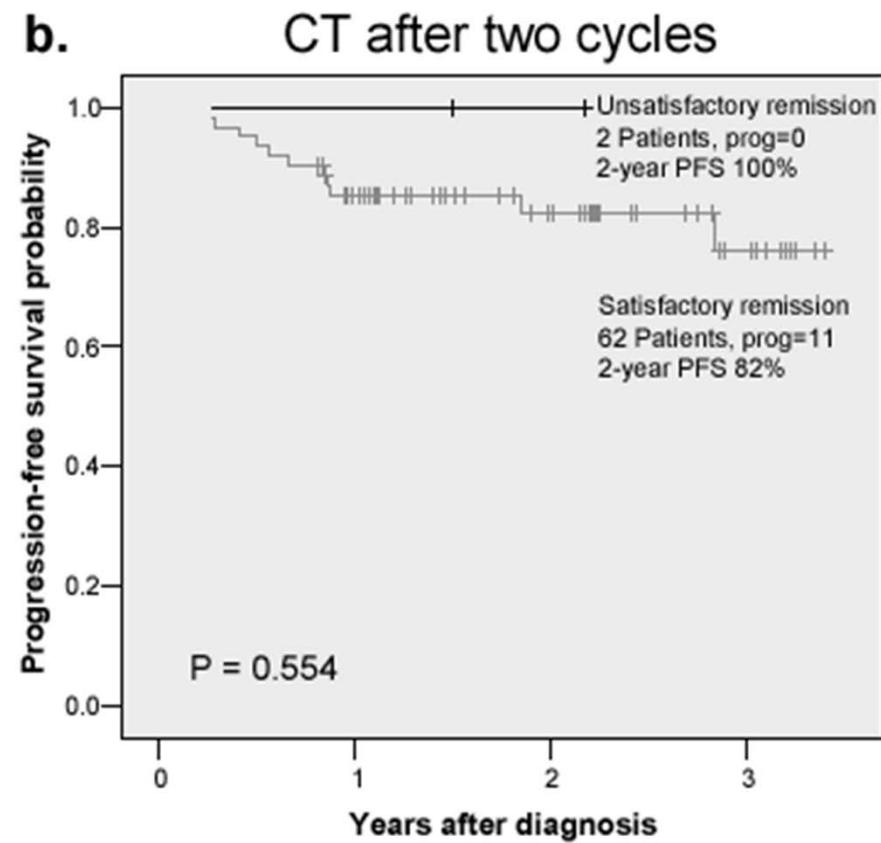
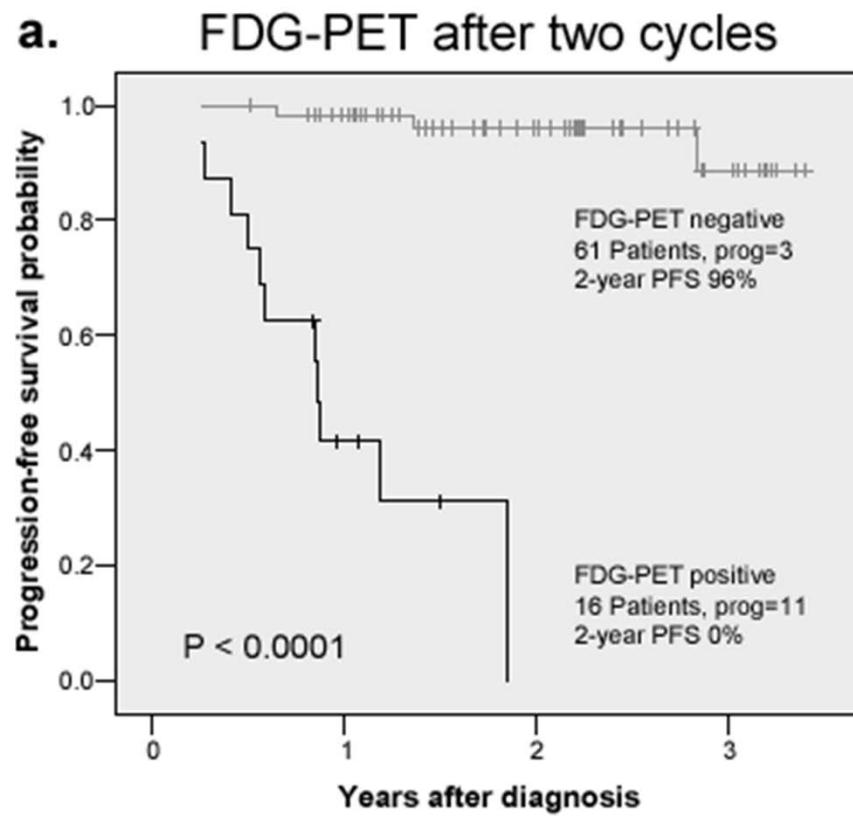
# HD13 Study

## Early favorable HL

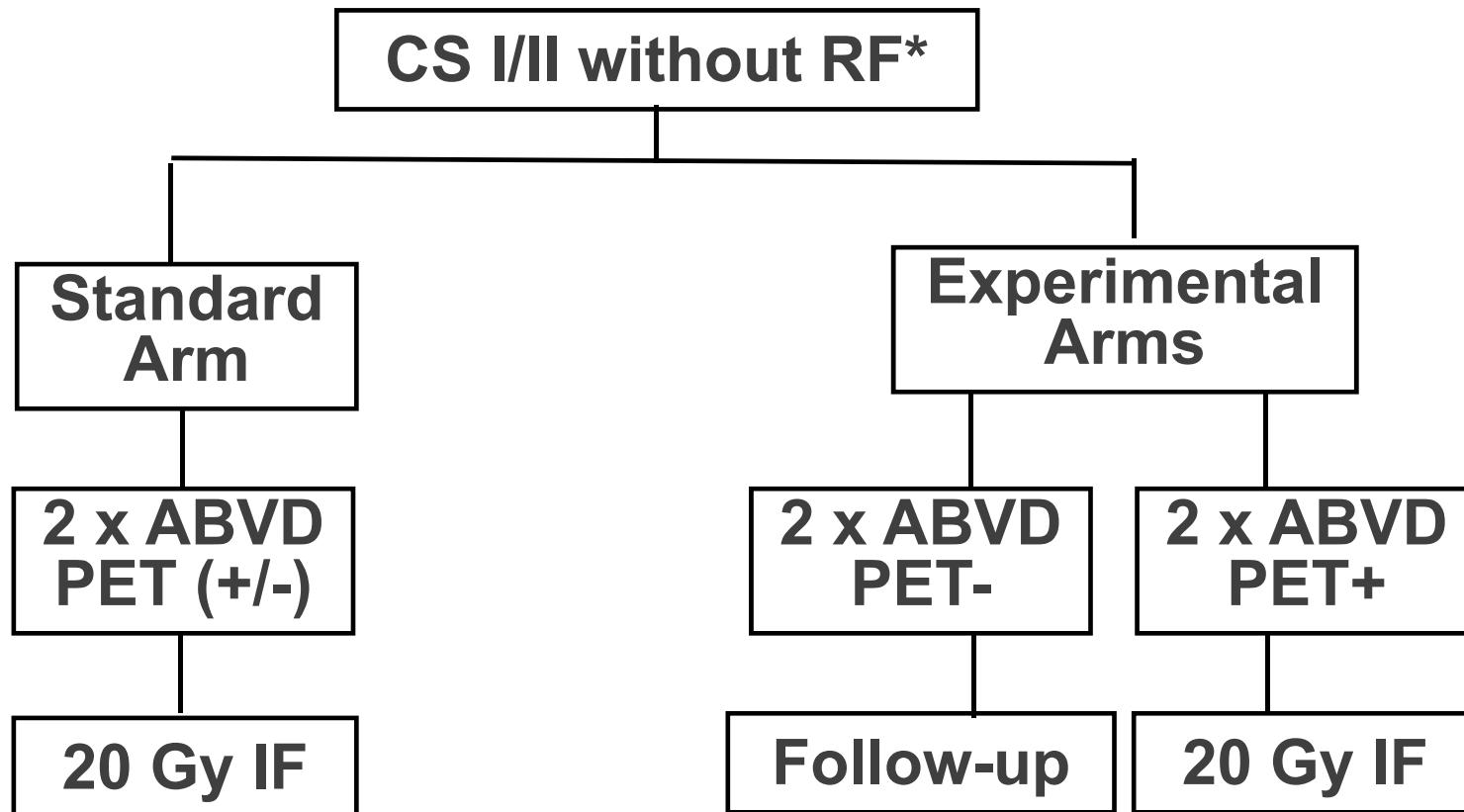


\*Large mediastinal mass; extranodal disease; high ERS; 3 or more areas involved

# PET used for early prognostic assessment in HL



# Ongoing GHSG trial (HD16) for early favorable HL



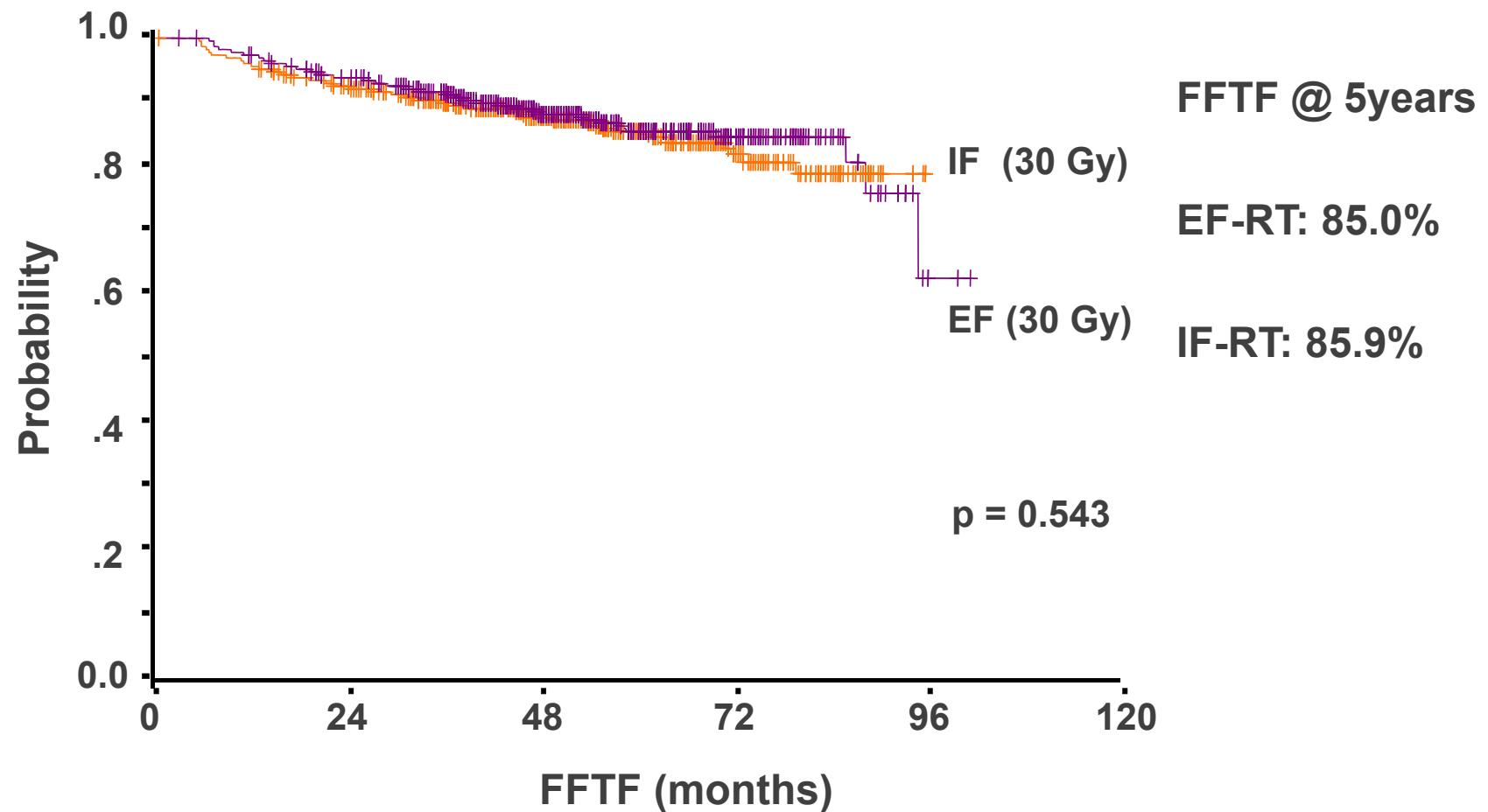
\*a) large mediastinal mass; b) extranodal disease; c) high ERS; d) 3 or more areas

# HL risk groups (GHSG)

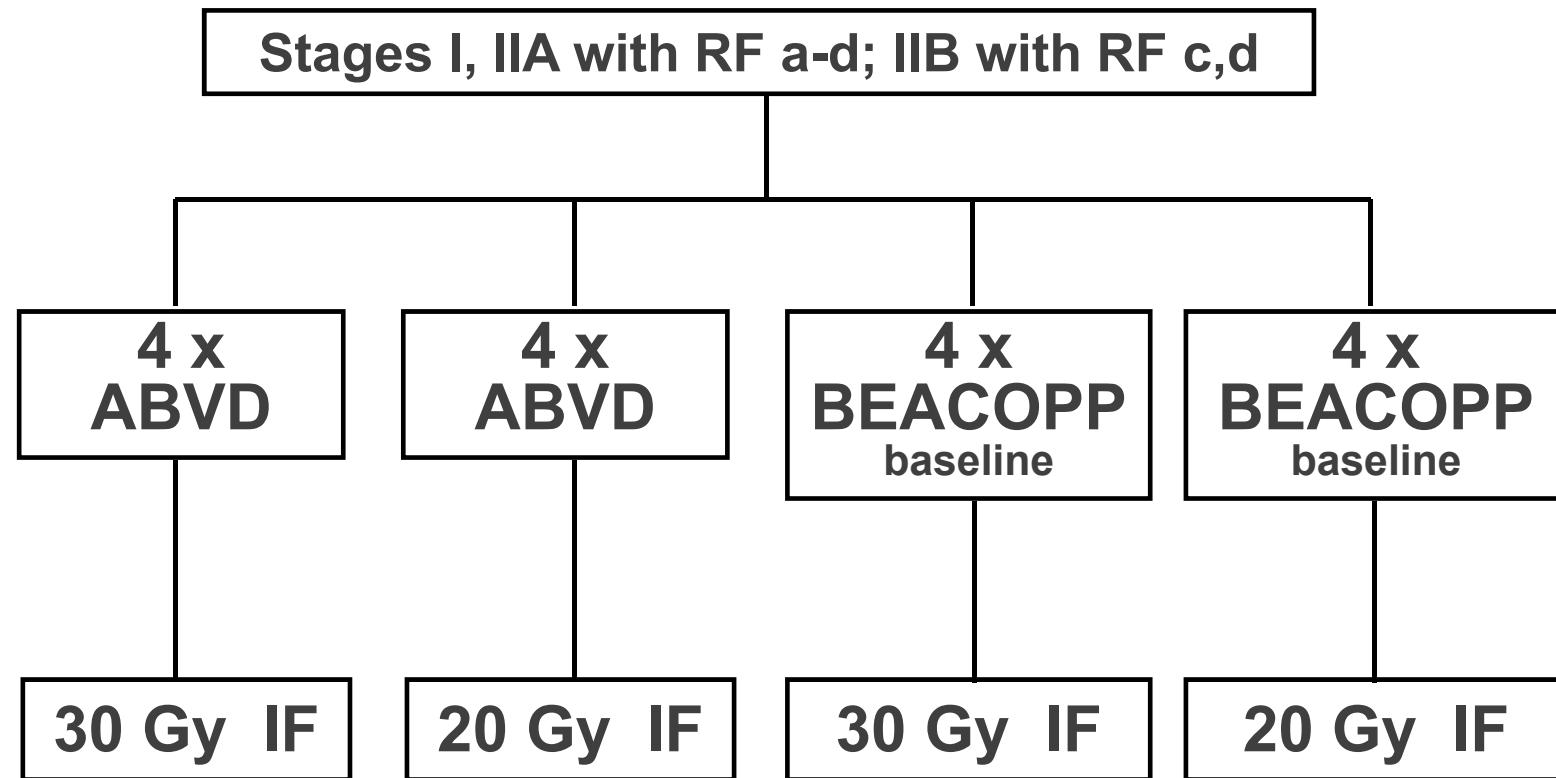
- Early favorable stages:      **CS I/II without risk factors\***
- Early unfavorable stages:    **CS I/II with risk factors\***
- Advanced stages:              **CS III/IV; selected CS IIB**

\*a) large mediastinal mass; b) extranodal disease; c) high ERS; d) 3 or more areas

# HD8 Study for early unfavorable HL (FFTF)

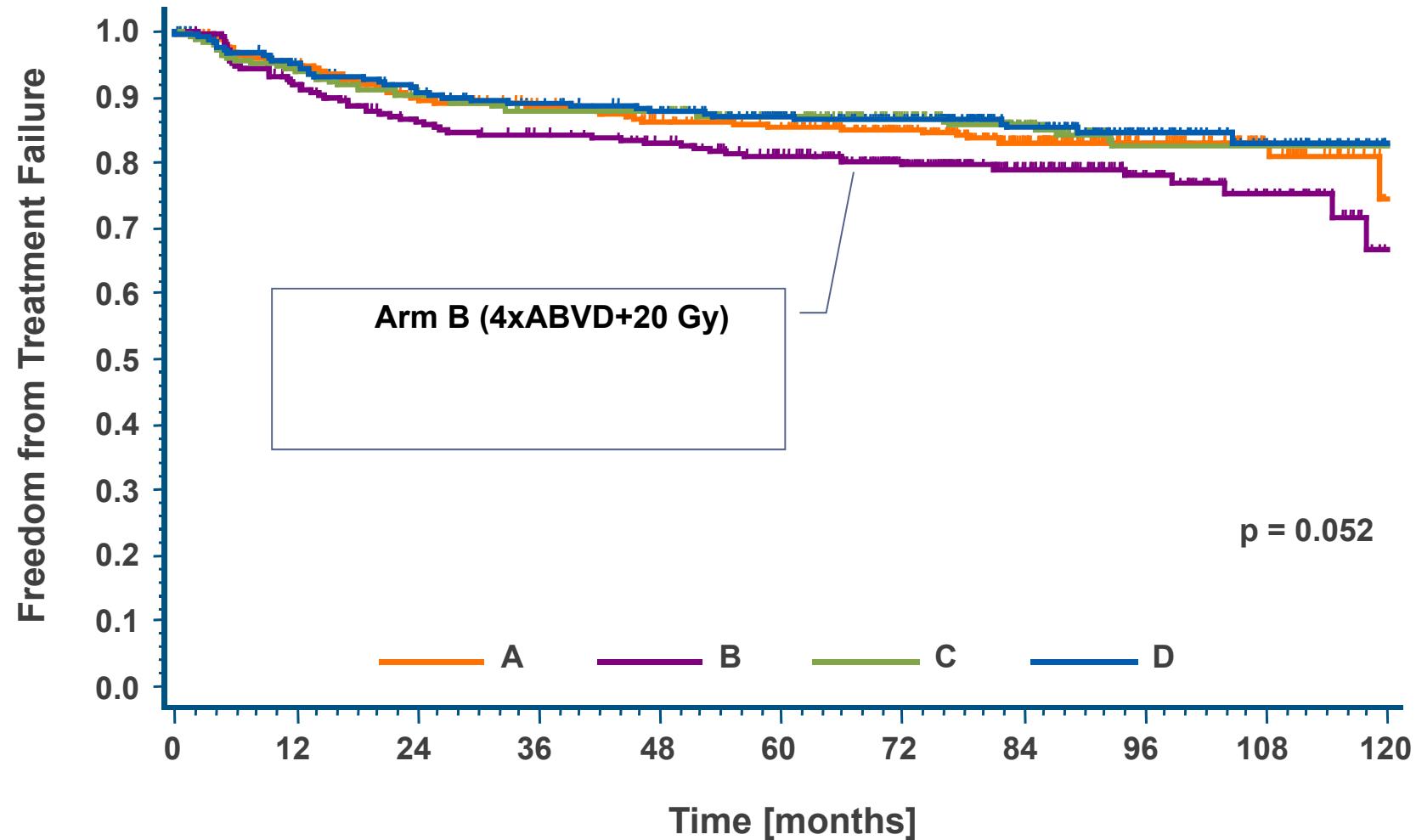


# HD11 trial for early unfavorable HL

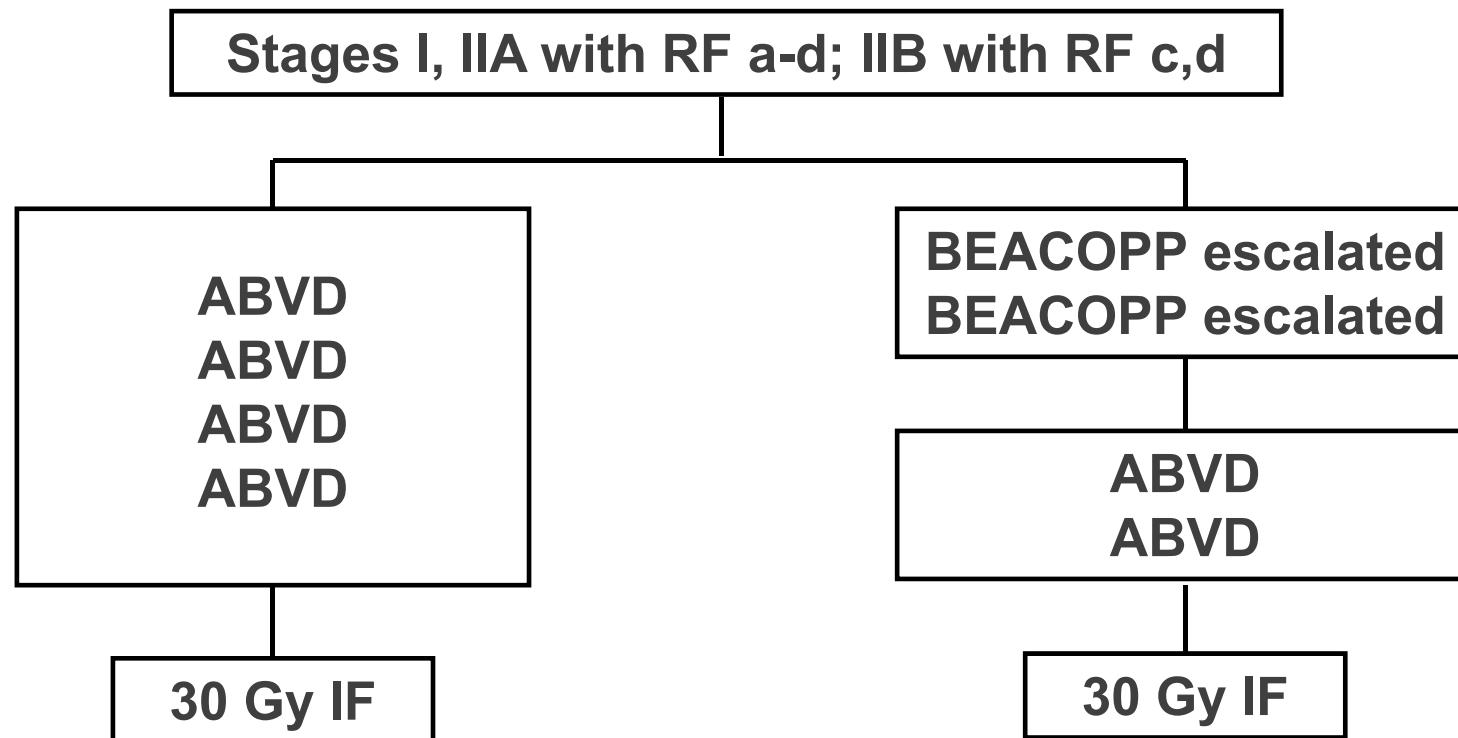


\*a) large mediastinal mass; b) extranodal disease; c) high ERS; d) 3 or more areas

# HD11 trial FFTF – all 4 arms

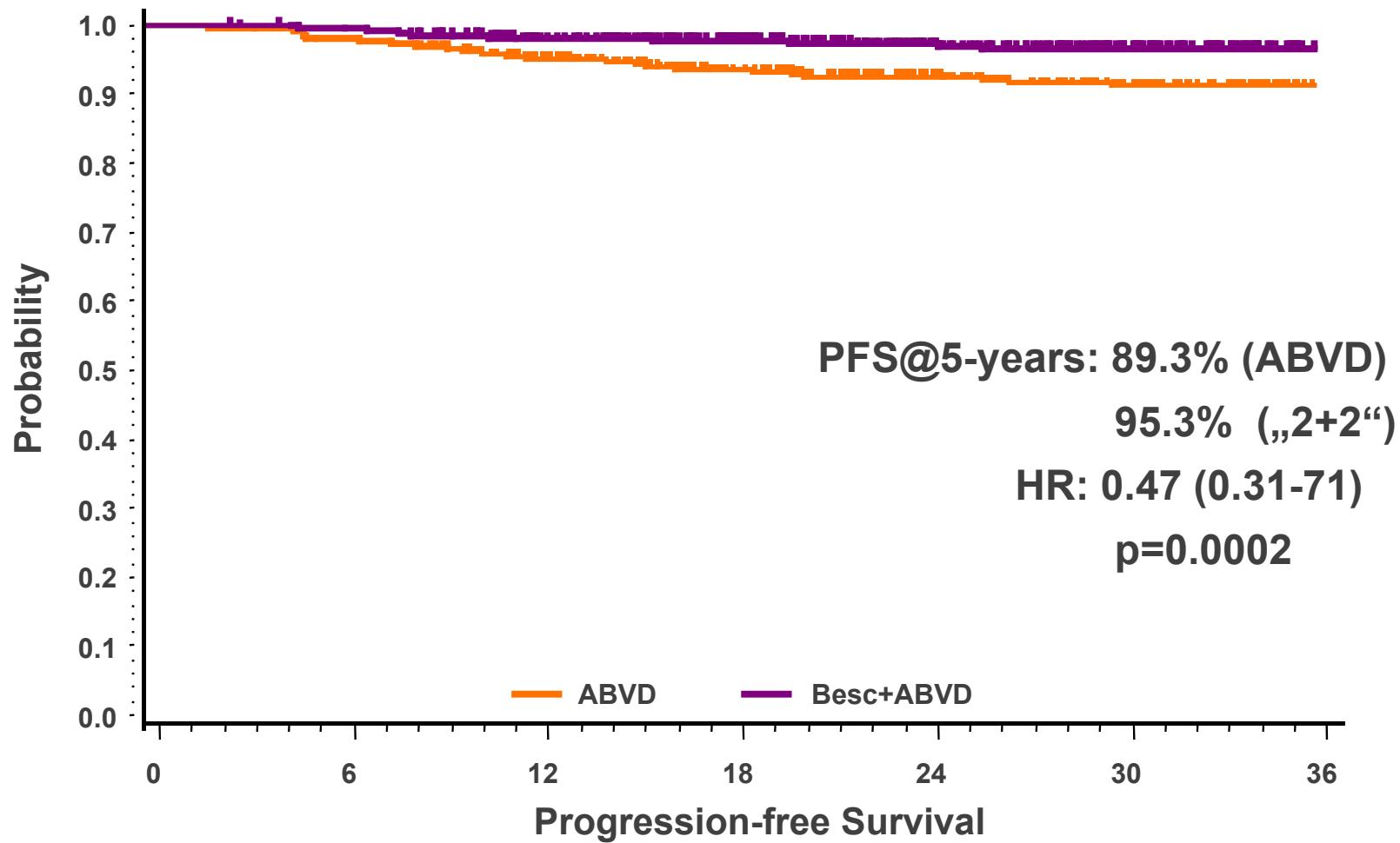


# HD14 study (GHSG) for early unfavorable HL



\*a) large mediastinal mass; b) extranodal disease; c) high ERS; d) 3 or more areas

# HD14 study for early unfavorable HL (PFS)



# HD14 for early unfavorable HL Mortality

	<b>4xABVD</b> <b>n=495</b>	<b>2+2</b> <b>n=479</b>
<b>Tox during 1st-line</b>	-	<b>2</b>
<b>Tox during salvage</b>	<b>5</b>	-
<b>HL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SN</b>	<b>3</b>	-
<b>Other</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 (2.2%)</b>	<b>5 (1.0%)</b>

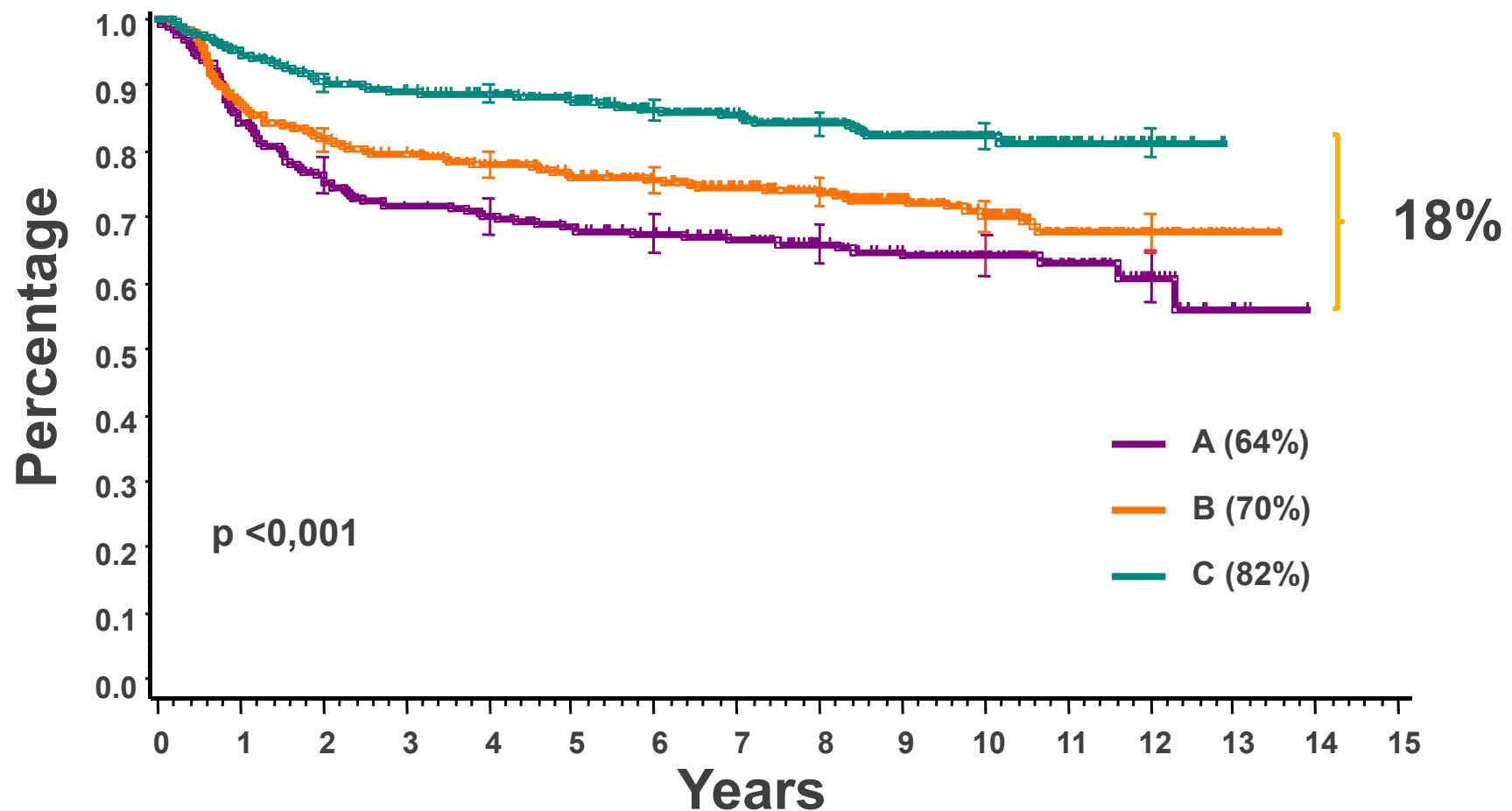
# HL risk groups (GHSG)

- Early favorable stages:      **CS I/II without risk factors\***
- Early unfavorable stages:    **CS I/II with risk factors\***
- Advanced stages:                **CS III/IV; selected CS IIB**

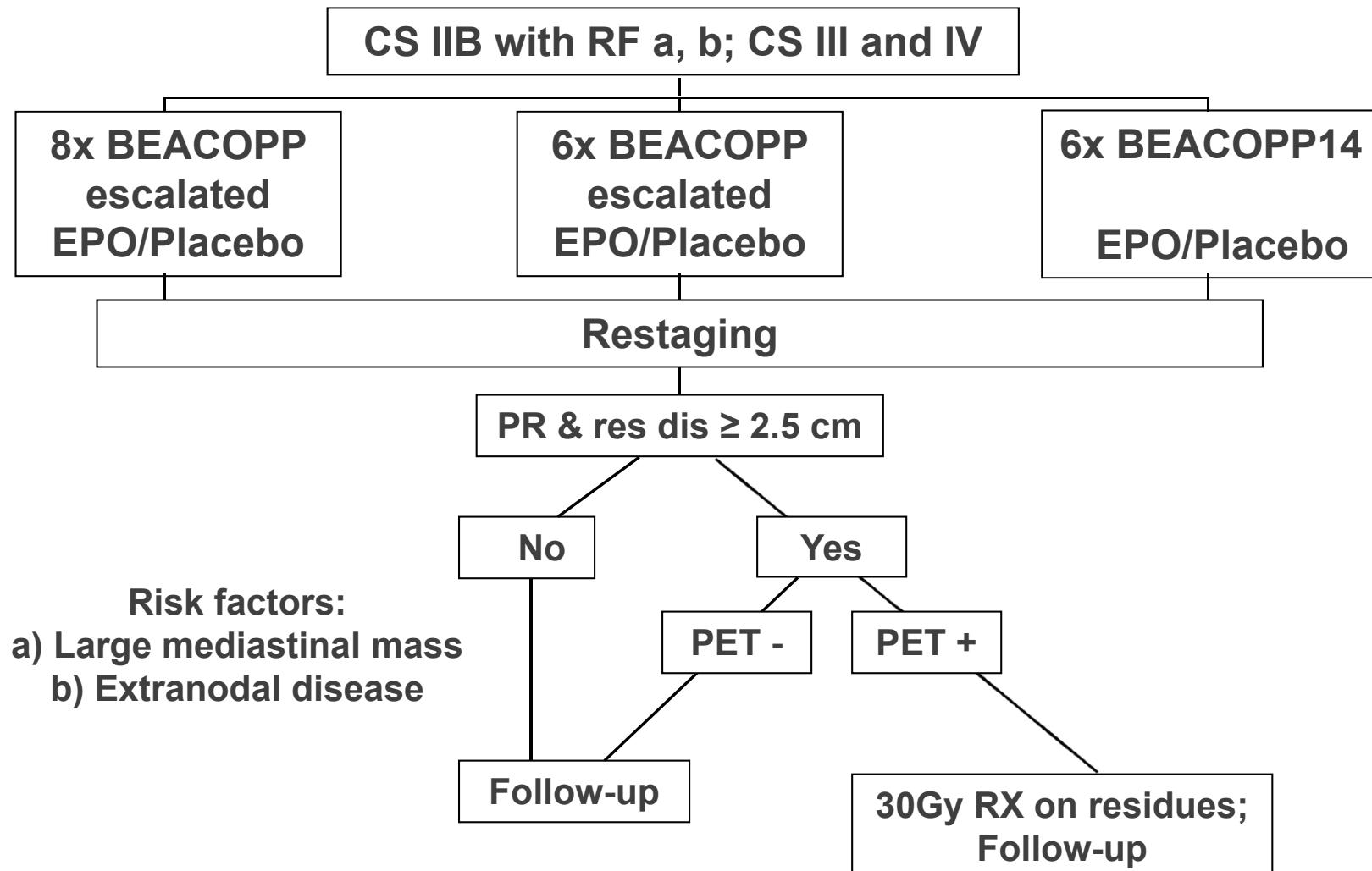
\*a) large mediastinal mass; b) extranodal disease; c) high ERS; d) 3 or more areas

# GHSG HD9 trial

## FFTF by treatment arm

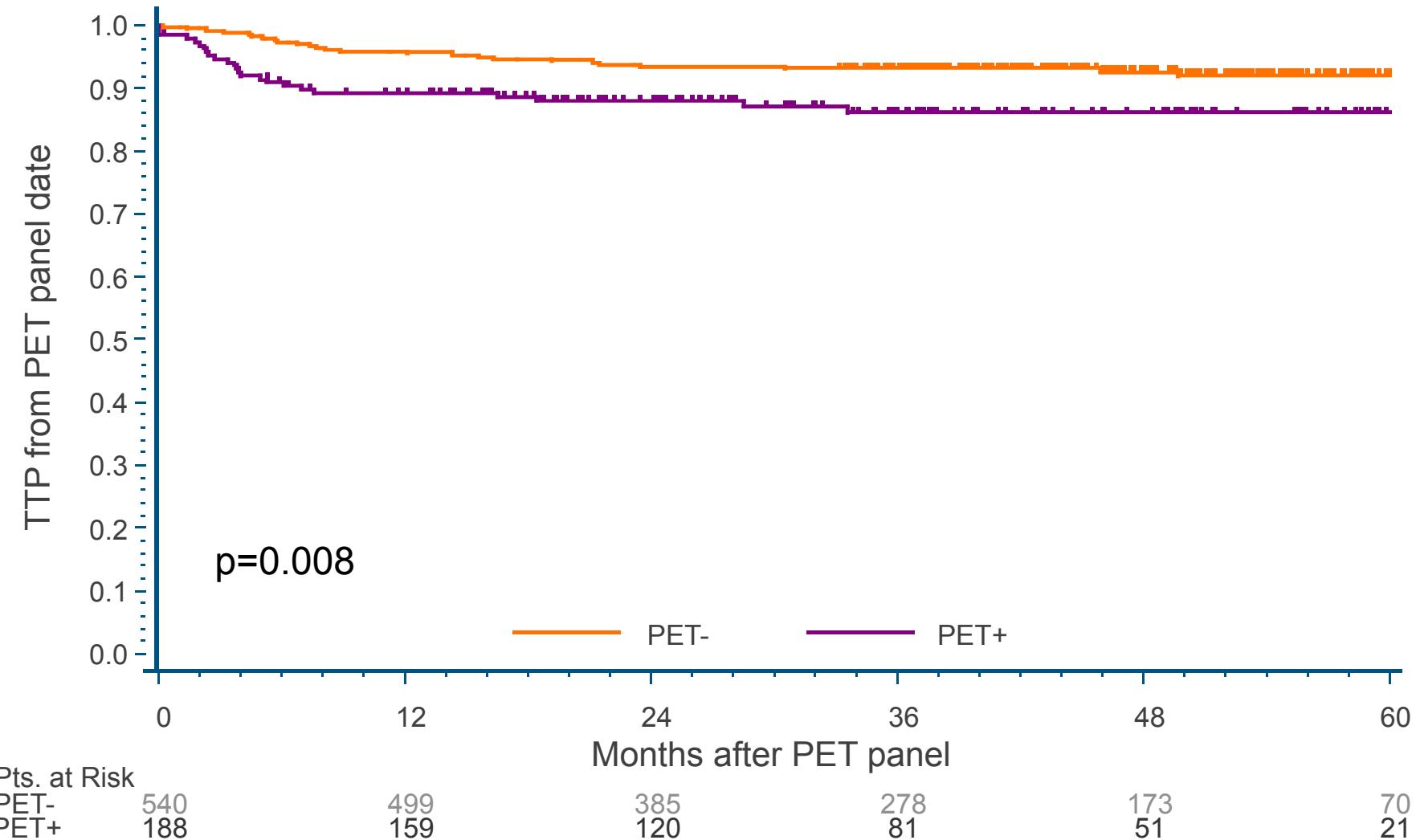


# GHSG study for advanced-stage HL (HD15)



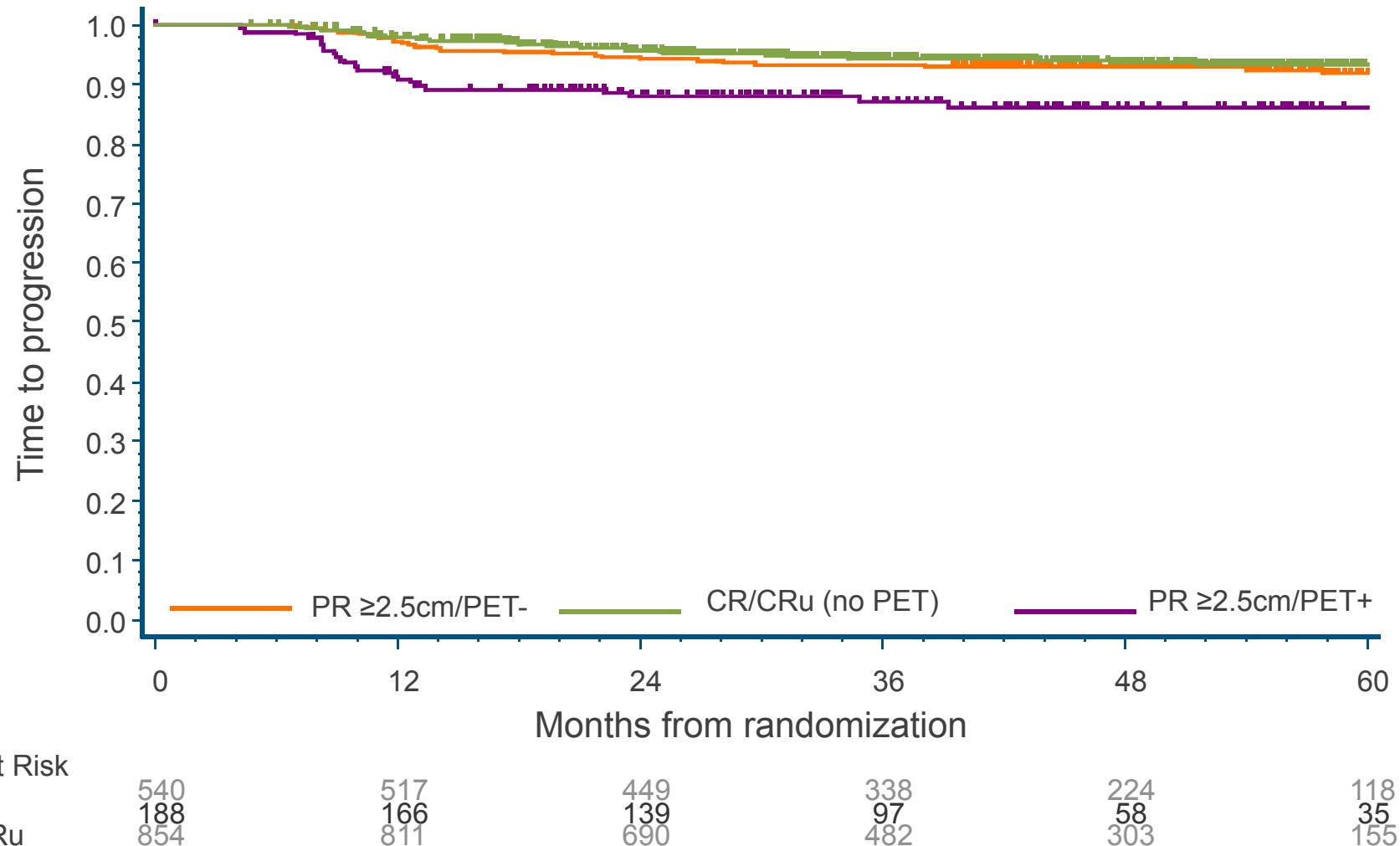
# HD15-PET trial

## TTP in pts with PET<sup>+</sup> and PET<sup>-</sup> residues (n=728)



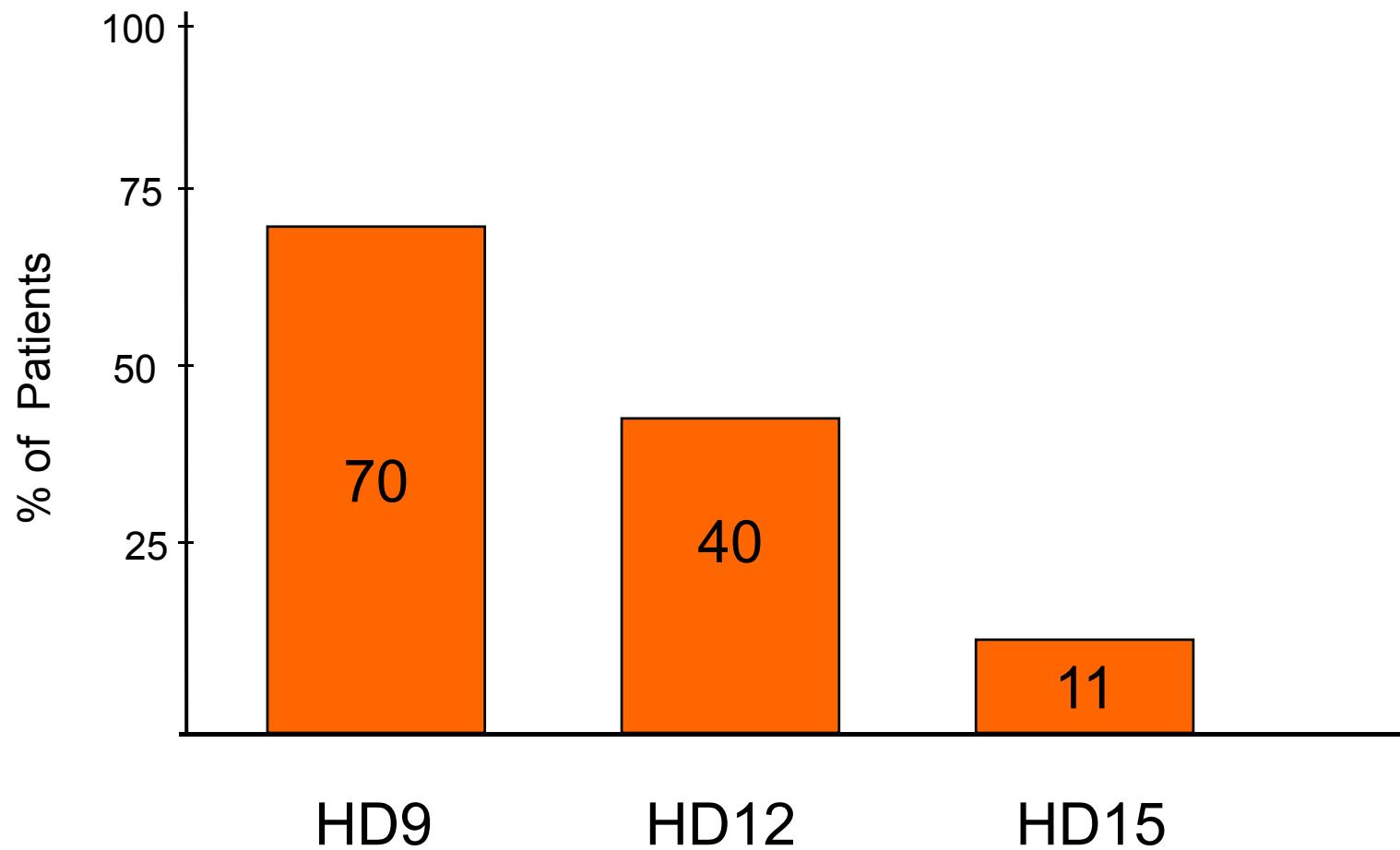
# HD15-PET trial

## Impact of response and PET status (TTP)

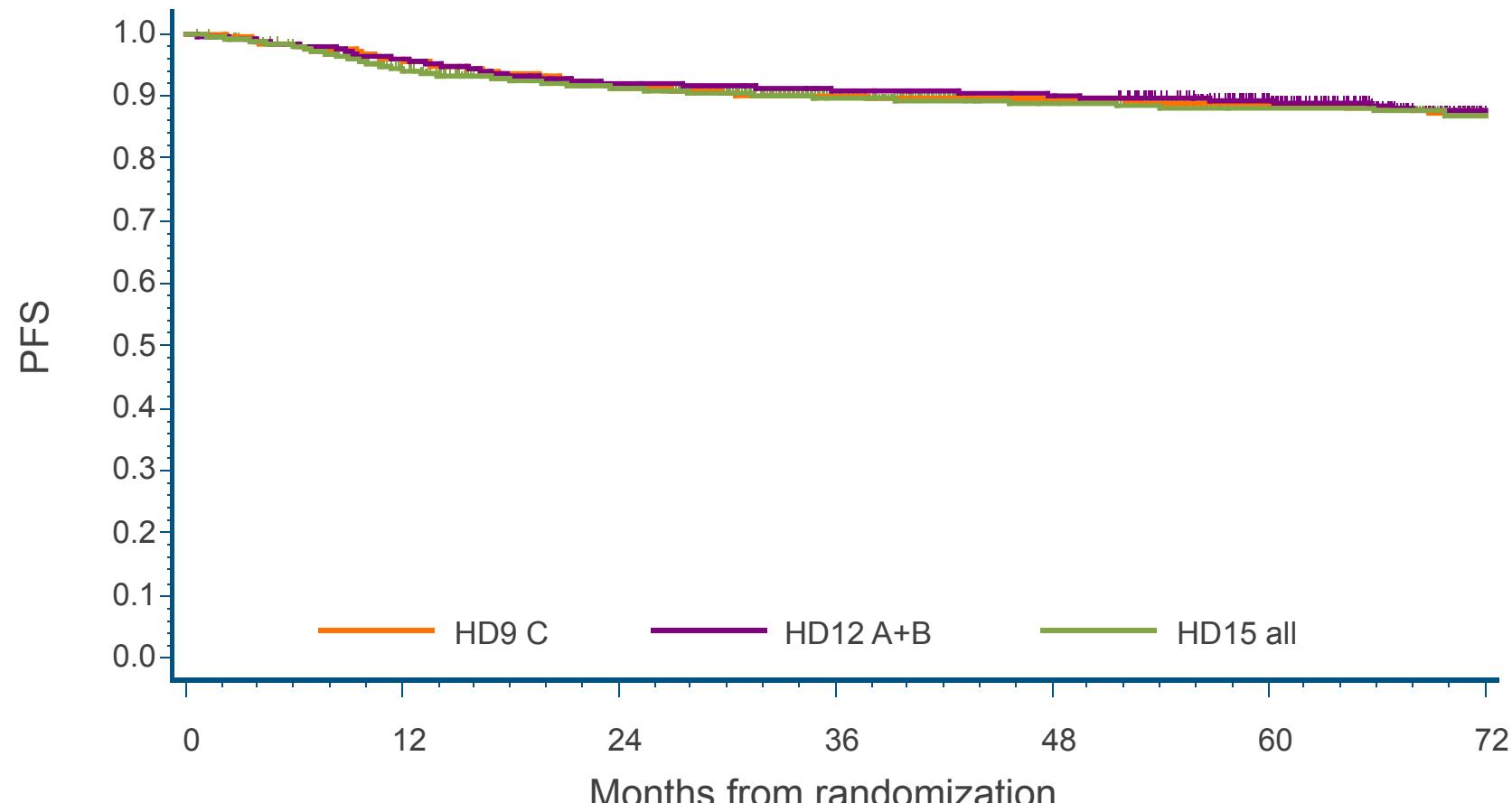


# Additional RT after chemo

GHSG studies HD9, HD12 and HD15 (% of all pts)



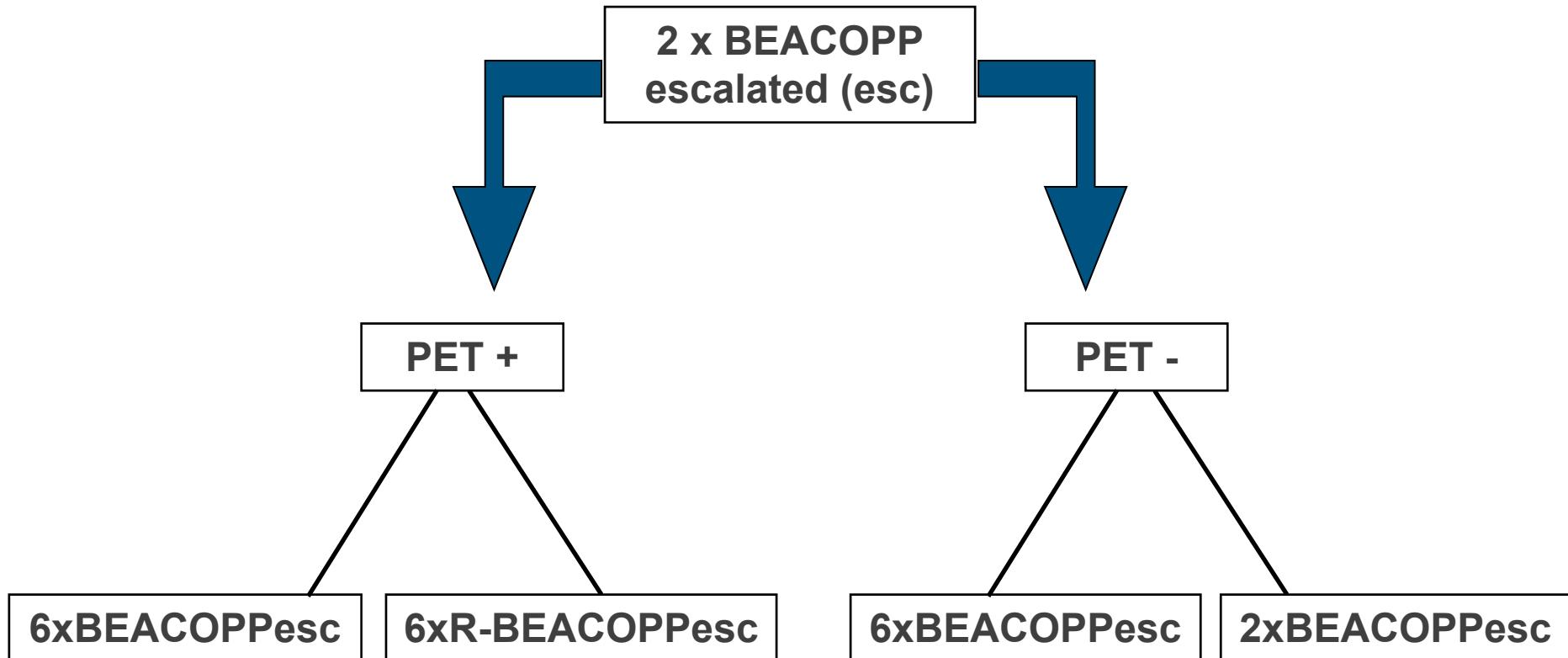
# Comparison of GHSG trials HD9, HD12, HD15



Pts. at Risk

HD9 C	431	409	385	374	358	334	298
HD12 A+B	715	669	619	592	543	447	282
HD15 all	2012	1848	1560	1122	702	359	122

# GHSG ongoing HD18 trial for advanced stages



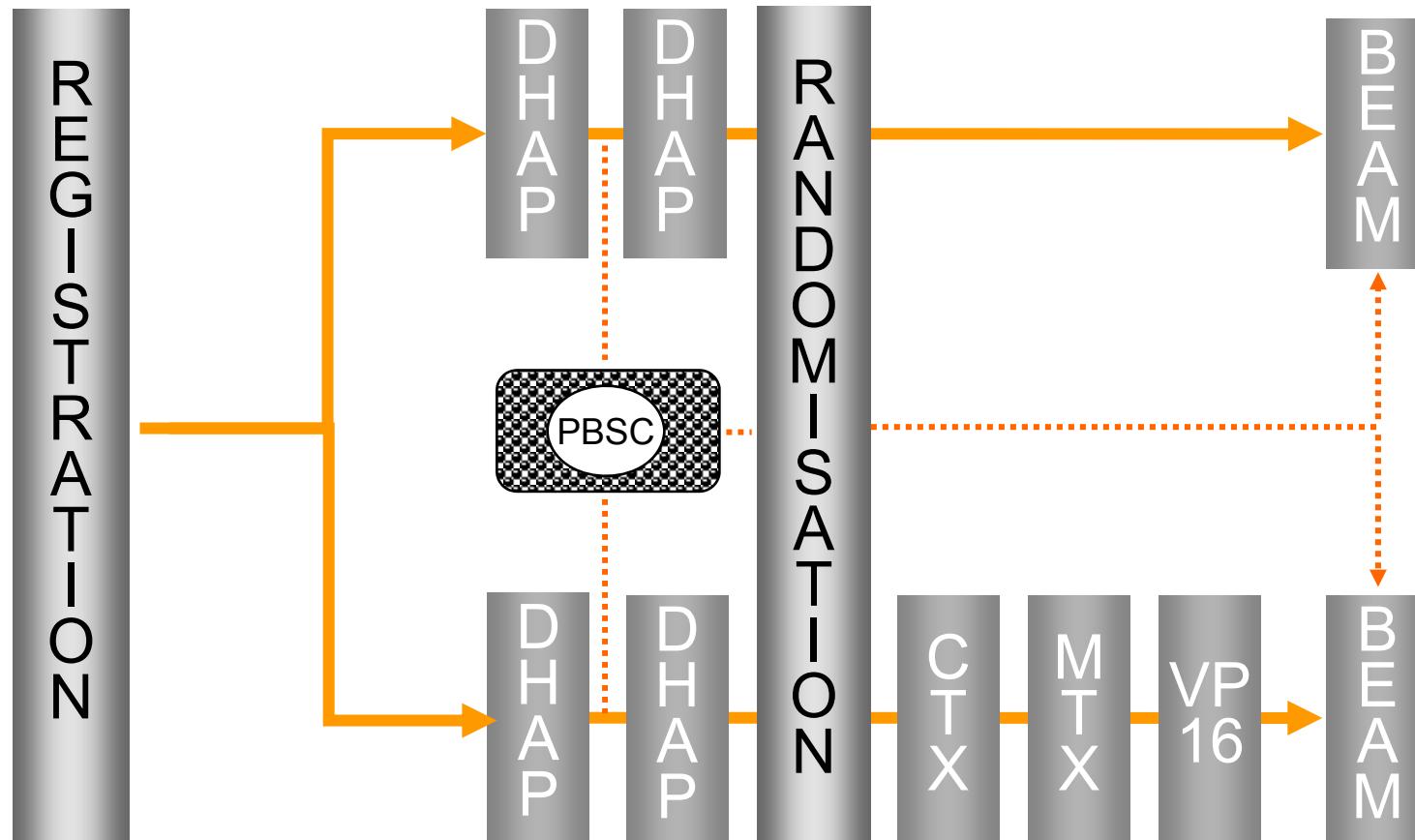
**After chemo: PET; RX to PET+ res nodes >2.5 cm**

**PET-: Follow up**

# Aktuelle Studienergebnisse beim Hodgkin Lymphom

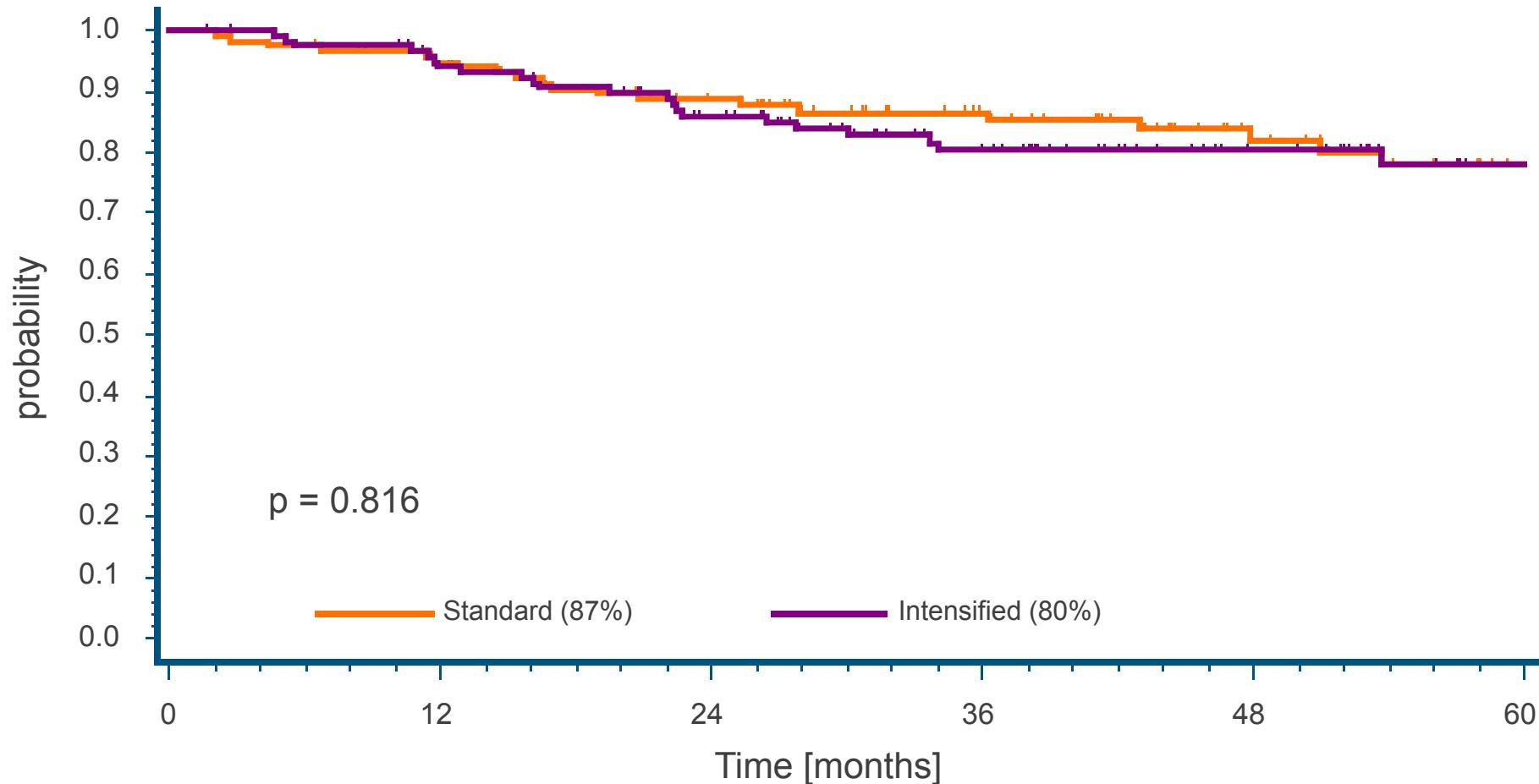
- **Hintergrund**
- **First-line**
- **Rezidive**
- **Zusammenfassung**

# HDR2: European study for relapsed Hodgkin Lymphoma\*



\*GHSG, EORTC, EBMT, GELTAMO

# HDR2 study for relapsed HL OS by treatment arm (final analysis)



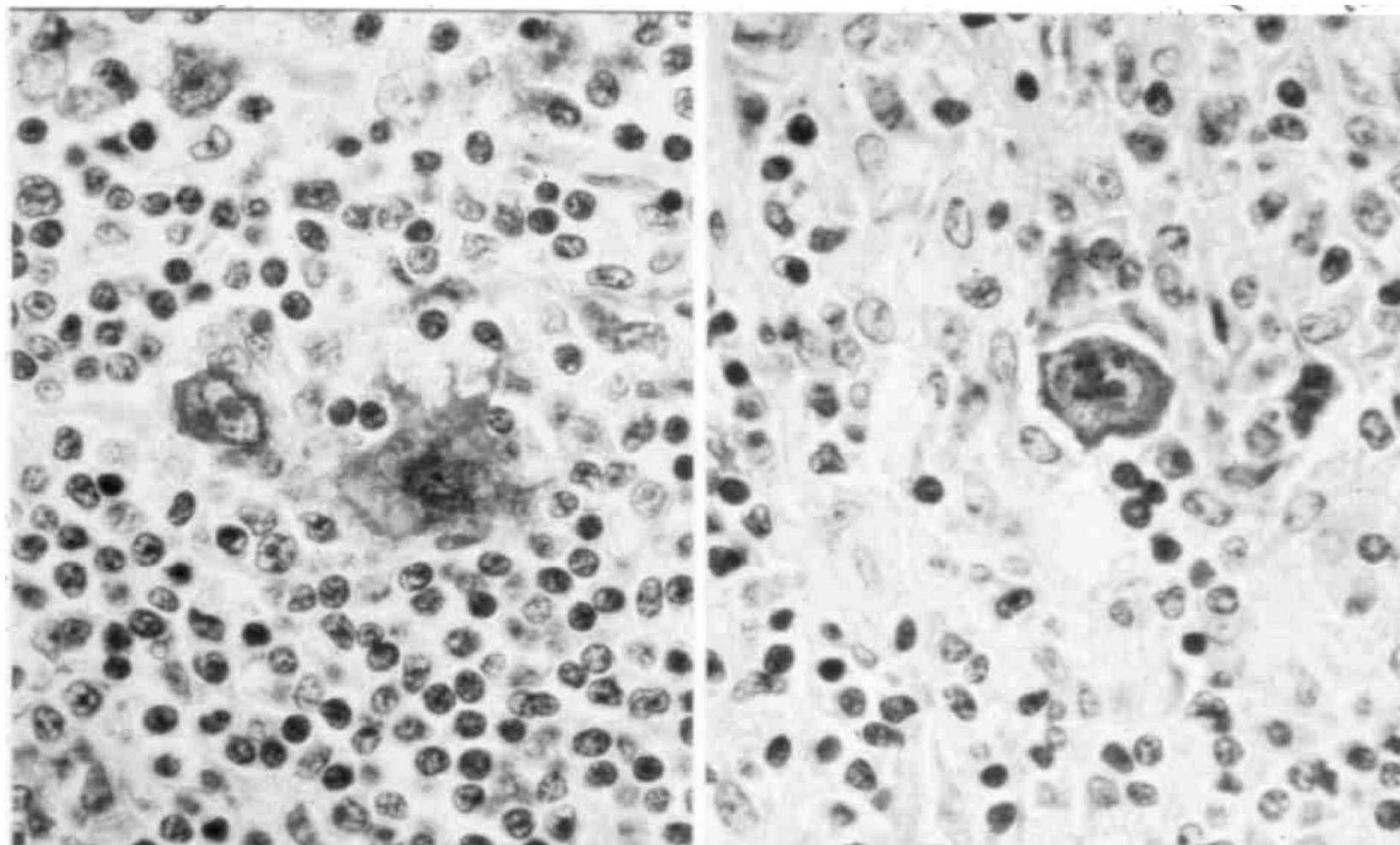
# New antibodies and molecules

## Clinical trials in HL

- **Rituximab (anti-CD20, Roche)**
- **HCD122 (anti-CD40, Novartis)**
- **SGN35 (Immunotoxin, Seattle Genetics)**
- **Lenalidomide (IMID, Celgene)**
- **LBH589 (H-Dac Inhibitor, Novartis)**
- **AF13 (CD16xCD30 bispecific; Affimed)**
- **RAD001 (mTor-inhibitor, Novartis)**

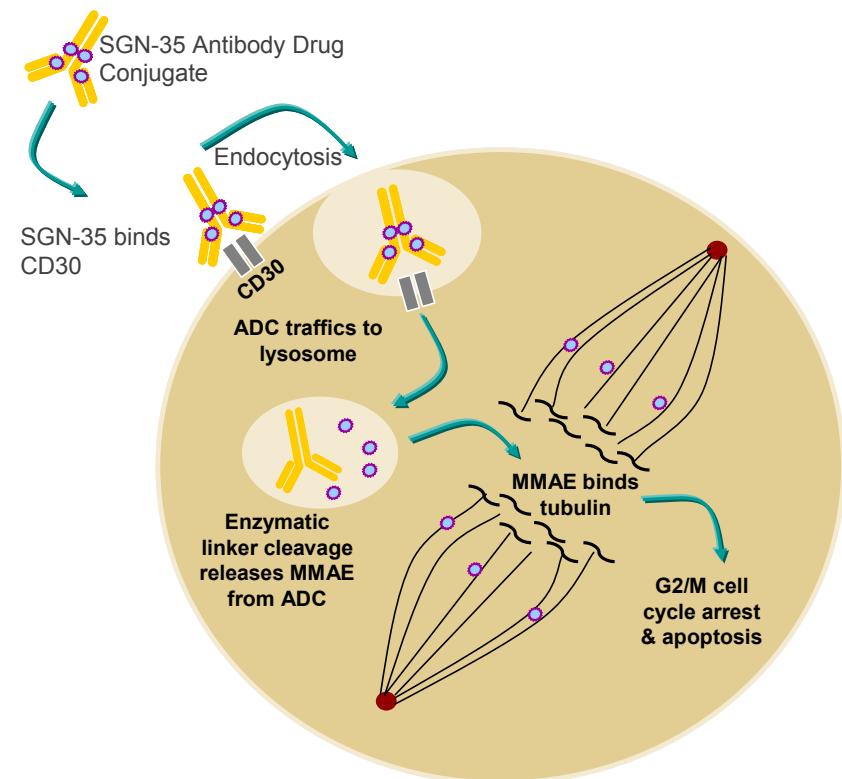
# Hodgkin Lymphoma

## Immunohistology (anti-CD30)

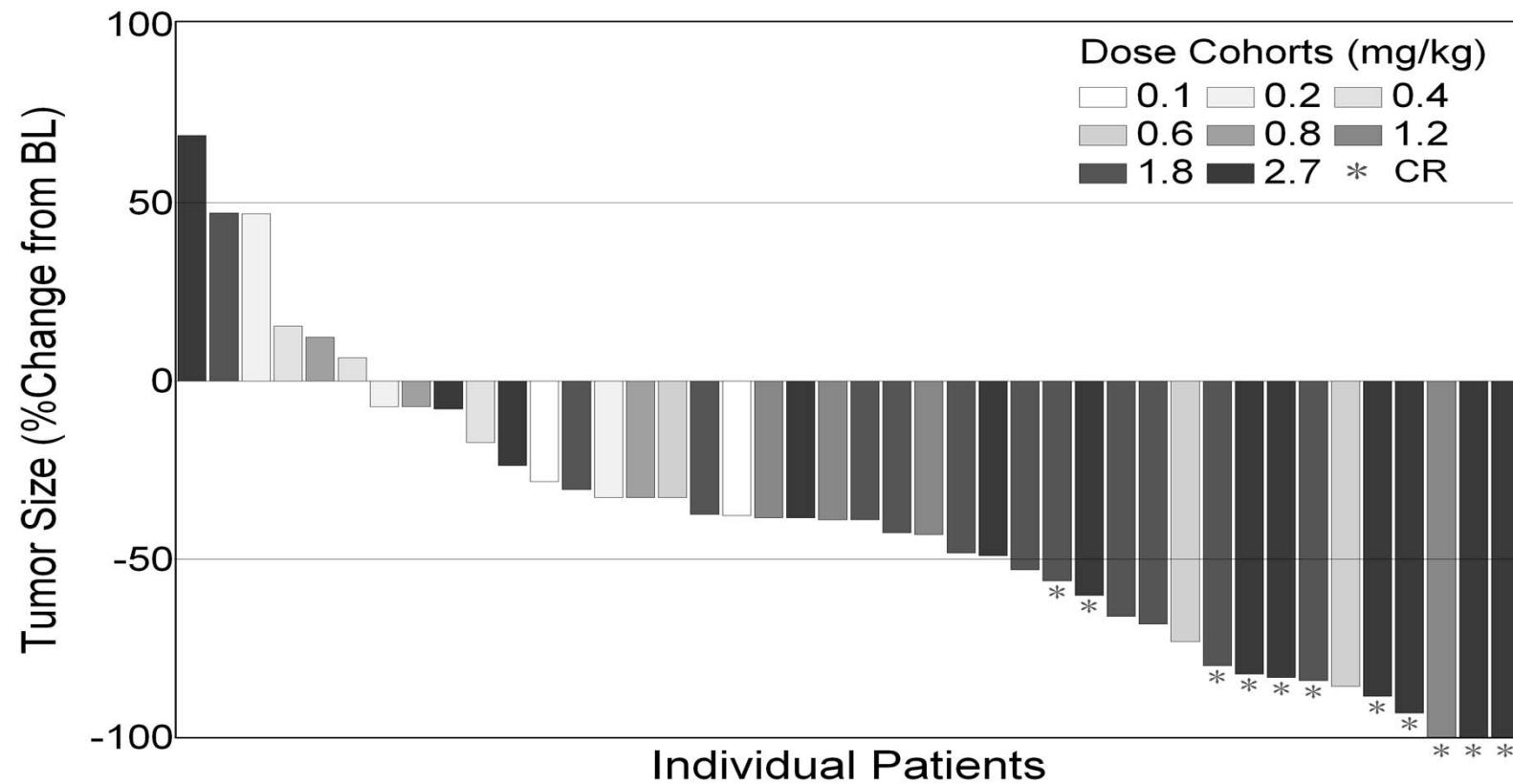


# SGN-35 (Brentuximab vedotin) Mechanism of Action

- **SGN-35 antibody-drug conjugate**  
**CD30-targeted antibody (cAC10)**  
**conjugated to auristatin (MMAE),**  
**an anti-tubulin agent**
- **Selectively induces apoptosis**  
**in HL and ALCL cells:**
  - Binds to CD30**
  - Becomes internalized**
  - Releases MMAE**



# Phase I of SGN35 Antitumor Activity



86% of patients achieved tumor reductions

\*Significant correlation between investigator and IRF assessment

Younes et al, EHA 2009

# Aktuelle Studienergebnisse beim Hodgkin Lymphom

- **Hintergrund**
- **First-line**
- **Rezidive**
- **Zusammenfassung**

# Aktuelle Studienergebnisse beim Hodgkin Lymphom

- **2xABVD plus 20Gy IFRT in frühen Stadien**
- **2xBEACOPPesk + 2xABVD plus 30Gy IFRT neuer GHSG Standard für intermediäre Stadien**
- **8xBEACOPPesc für fortgeschrittene Stadien**
- **PET mit gutem NPV nach BEACOPP (HD15)**
- **HDCT für Patienten mit Rezidiv (2xDHAP+BEAM)**
- **Neue Substanzen in der Entwicklung**
- **Bessere Definition des individuellen Risikoprofils und Reduktion von Spättoxizitäten**

# German Hodgkin Study Group (GHSG)

Chairman:

A. Engert

Secretary:

P. Borchmann

Honory Chairman:

V. Diehl

Pathology:

H. Stein

Radiotherapy:

R.-P. Müller, H. Eich

Nuclear Medicine:

M. Dietlein, C. Kobe

Physicians:

K. Behringer, B. Böll,  
D. Eichenauer, T. Halbsguth,  
B. Klimm, B. v. Treskow

Trial coordinating Center:

Head:

M. Fuchs

Trial physicians:

B. Gawlik, I. Thielen, D. Wongso

Data Management:

B. Koch, H. Nisters-Backes, H. Ossadnik,  
R. Sistermanns, K. Tittmann

Project /Quality Management:

L. Frolik, J. Jeske, D. Redweik

Database / IT:

A. Bellamou, D. Böhmer, T. Schober, P. Zerhusen

Statistics:

H. Görgen, H. Haverkamp, H. Müller, A. Plütschow

Secretary:

M. Schumacher

Thanks to all  
participants!

