

of 20.7 months and with 103 PFS events per IRC, median PFS was not reached for Isa-Kd vs 19.15 months Kd; HR 0.531 (99% CI 0.318-0.889), one-sided $p = 0.0007$. Thus, the pre-specified efficacy boundary ($p = 0.005$) was crossed. PFS benefit was consistent across subgroups. ORR (\geq PR) was 86.6% Isa-Kd vs 82.9% Kd, one-sided $p = 0.1930$. \geq VGPR rate was 72.6% Isa-Kd vs 56.1% Kd, $p = 0.0011$. CR rate was 39.7% Isa-Kd vs 27.6% Kd. MRD negativity-rate (10⁻⁵) in ITT was 29.6% (53/179) Isa-Kd vs 13.0% (16/123) Kd, descriptive $p = 0.0004$. OS was immature (events 17.3% Isa-Kd vs 20.3% Kd). 52.0% Isa-Kd vs 30.9% Kd pts remain on treatment. Main reasons for treatment discontinuation were disease progression (29.1% Isa-Kd vs 39.8% Kd) and AEs (8.4% Isa-Kd vs 13.8% Kd). Grade \geq 3 TEAEs were observed in 76.8% Isa-Kd vs 67.2% Kd. Treatment-emergent SAEs (59.3% vs 57.4%) and fatal TEAEs were similar in Isa-Kd and Kd (3.4% vs 3.3%) and Infusion reactions were reported in 45.8% (0.6% grade 3-4) Isa-Kd and 3.3% (0% grade 3-4) Kd. Grade \geq 3 respiratory infections (grouping): 32.2% Isa-Kd vs 23.8% Kd. Grade \geq 3 cardiac failure (grouping): 4.0% Isa-Kd vs 4.1% Kd. As per lab results, grade 3-4 thrombocytopenia and neutropenia were reported in 29.9% Isa-Kd vs 23.8% Kd and 19.2% Isa-Kd vs 7.4% Kd, respectively. **Conclusion:** Addition of Isa to Kd provided superior, statistically-significant improvement in PFS with clinically meaningful improvement in depth of response. Isa-Kd was well tolerated with manageable safety and favourable benefit-risk profile, and represents a possible new standard of care treatment in patients with relapsed MM. Data first presented at EHA 2020 virtual meeting, June 11-21st. Study sponsored by Sanofi.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2020.10.439>

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ISATUXIMAB PLUS POMALIDOMIDE AND DEXAMETHASONE IN PATIENTS WITH RELAPSED/REFRACTORY MULTIPLE MYELOMA AND SOFT-TISSUE PLASMACYTOMAS: ICARIA-MM SUBGROUP ANALYSIS

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Aim: To assess the efficacy and safety of treatment with Isatuximab-Pomalidomide plus dexamethasone (Isa-Pd) compared with Pd in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) and pre-existing plasmacytomas. **Methods:** 307 RRMM patients were randomized to two study arms (NCT02990338): Isa-Pd ($n = 154$) or Pd ($n = 153$). Isa was administered intravenously at 10 mg/kg weekly for 4 weeks, and every other week thereafter. If soft-tissue plasmacytomas were present at study entry, a computed tomography (CT) scan or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was carried out at baseline and repeated every 12 ± 1 weeks, and when clinically indicated. Imaging results were submitted to central radiology review as part of the independent review committee assessment. The primary objective was to assess the impact of Isa-Pd on the progression free survival (PFS) compared with Pd. Safety information including treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) was assessed according to National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events (NCI-CTCAE) version 4.03. **Results:** At study entry, soft-tissue plasmacytomas were present in 24 (7.8%) patients (14 [9.1%] in the Isa-Pd and 10 [6.5%] patients in the Pd arm). Baseline characteristics of patients with plasmacytomas included: median age, 61 (range 36, 82) years in the Isa-Pd arm vs. 64 (42, 71) years in the Pd arm; median (range) number of prior regimens before study entry, 3.5 (2, 13) in the Isa-Pd arm vs. 5.5 (2, 6) in the Pd arm; International Staging System, Stage I 50.0%, Stage II, 21.4% and Stage III, 28.6% in the Isa-Pd arm vs Stage I 10.0%, Stage II, 50.0% and Stage III, 40.0% in the Pd arm; high-risk cytogenetics, 21.4% in the Isa-Pd vs. 10% in the Pd arm. PFS was improved by adding Isa to Pd: hazard ratio: 0.22, 95% confidence intervals (CI): 0.07, 0.69. Median PFS was 4.57 (95% CI: 2.40, not calculable [NC]) months in the Isa-Pd arm vs. 1.56 (95% CI: 0.95, 4.47) months in the Pd arm. The probability of PFS at 12 months was 0.31 (95% CI: 0.10, 0.56) in the Isa-Pd arm vs. 0.00 (95% CI: NC, NC) in the Pd arm. The overall response rate (ORR) also improved with 50% (7/14) and 10% (1/10) responders in the Isa-Pd and Pd arms, respectively. Very good partial response (VGPR) occurred in 21.4% (3/14) of patients in the Isa-Pd arm and 10% (1/10) of patients in the Pd arm. Two patients with VGPR in the Isa-Pd arm who presented with plasmacytomas at baseline showed complete remission at cycle 3 and



significant reduction at cycle 4 of the extramedullary lesions, respectively, vs 0 in the Pd arm. Grade ≥ 3 TEAE occurred in 12/14 (85.7%) patients in Isa-Pd arm and 7/10 (70.0%) patients in the Pd arm. Infusion reactions (IRs) of any Grade occurred in 42.9% of Isa-Pd patients, but there were no Grade ≥ 3 IRs. **Conclusions:** In patients with RRMM and plasmacytomas, Isa-Pd treatment significantly prolonged PFS and improved ORR compared with Pd alone, with a manageable safety profile. The trend in efficacy and safety of plasmacytoma patients treated with Isa-Pd are consistent with the ICARIA-MM overall population and other study subgroups. Data first presented at EHA 2020, 11th-21st June 2020. Study sponsored by Sanofi.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2020.10.440>

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LEUCEMIA DE CÉLULAS PLASMOCITÁRIAS: RELATO DE 02 CASOS



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Objetivos: A leucemia de células plasmocitárias (LCP) é uma variante rara e agressiva do mieloma múltiplo (MM) e pode ser classificada como primária, quando surge como manifestação inicial da doença, ou secundária quando evidenciada transformação leucêmica no contexto de MM recidivado/refratário. Apresenta o pior prognóstico dentre as neoplasias plasmocitárias, estando associada a características biológicas que favorecem a circulação das células plasmocitárias clonais em sangue periférico. O diagnóstico é realizado pela identificação dessa células acima de 2.000/microl ou 20% dos glóbulos brancos. Relatamos 02 pacientes com LCP secundária diagnosticados no Hospital das Clínicas de Ribeirão Preto no período de 2019 a 2020. **Material e métodos:** Coleta de dados de prontuário clínico. **Resultados:** Mulher, 54 anos, MM lambda com presença ao diagnóstico de anemia, doença renal crônica dialítica e lesões líticas. Realizou IV VCD com resposta parcial muito boa (VGPR) em avaliação após. Em programação de Transplante de Medula Óssea (TMO) autólogo, evoluiu com hipercalcemia, novas fraturas patológicas e leucocitose. Identificado 58% de plasmócitos em sangue periférico (9.570/microl), com imunofenotipagem evidenciando a presença de plasmócitos clonais. Realizado diagnóstico de LCP e iniciado I VTD-PACE com internação prolongada devido colite neutropênica e choque séptico. Em reestadiamento após I VTD-PACE apresentou VGPR, sendo realizado TMO autólogo. No D+8 paciente evoluiu à óbito por infecção de corrente sanguínea por *K. pneumoniae*. Homem, 36 anos, MM lambda com achado de lesões líticas, hipercalcemia e plasmocitoma em parede torácica ao diagnóstico. Realizou tratamento com VIII CTD e TMO autólogo com resposta completa estrita após. Após 10 meses, paciente evoluiu com

plaquetopenia e necessidade de terapia renal substitutiva sendo evidenciada recaída do MM. Realizou IV VTD com progressão de doença após e visualização de 30% de plasmócitos (2.580/microl) em sangue periférico. Foi diagnosticado com LCP e evoluiu com paralisia facial bilateral e encefalopatia. Iniciado Aciclovir empírico e realizada RNM encéfalo com sinais inflamatórios em nervos faciais. A análise do líquido cefalorraquidiano evidenciou 02 células, proteinorraquia, ausência de plasmócitos e PCR Herpes negativo. Paciente evoluiu com febre e dessaturação durante internação, sendo confirmada infecção pelo SARS-COV2 (RT-PCR positivo). Evoluiu a óbito por choque séptico após 05 dias do diagnóstico de COVID-19. **Discussão:** Os casos de LCP primária e secundária apresentam aspectos clínicos e biológicos distintos, gerando diferentes impactos na sobrevida. Relatamos 2 casos de LCP secundária, demonstrando evolução rápida e desfavorável a despeito da realização da terapia. Sabe-se que a LCP secundária, diferente da LCP primária, surge em um cenário biológico/citogenético complexo, o qual o acúmulo de eventos clonais leva a elevada carga tumoral e resistência à terapia, apresentando como desfecho uma elevada morbimortalidade. Em decorrência dessas características, o tratamento inicial consiste na adição da poliquimioterapia aos inibidores de proteassoma e imunomoduladores como por exemplo o VTD-PACE, seguido da consolidação com TMO autólogo nos casos elegíveis. **Conclusão:** O diagnóstico de LCP é essencial, pois possui implicações prognósticas e de tratamento, reforçando a necessidade de avaliação do esfregaço de sangue periférico em pacientes com MM.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2020.10.441>

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MANEJO DE PACIENTE JOVEM COM GAMOPATIA MONOCLONAL DE SIGNIFICADO INDETERMINADO: RELATO DE CASO



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Objetivos: Demonstrar o caso de paciente com gamopatia monoclonal (GM) como achado de exame, tentando identificar possíveis fatores de risco de progressão para neoplasias hematológicas. **Materiais e métodos:** Este estudo foi realizado em formato de relato de caso, através de consulta de dados de prontuário, e revisão da literatura. **Relato de caso:** Mulher, 38 anos, encaminhada para primeira consulta com hematologista devido achado de GM em exames gerais durante investigação de quadro de dor óssea generalizada. Inicialmente, a paciente procurou o reumatologista pois tinha antecedente familiar de um irmão com diagnóstico de artrite reumatóide. O quadro algico remitiu completamente após reposição de vitamina D. Já em seguimento com hematologista, paciente negava morbidades prévias, uso de medicamentos crônicos, e demais sintomas. Ao exame físico não apresentava alterações dignas de nota e em exames complementares, se apresentou com proteína sérica monoclonal de 0,83 g/dL, com componente monoclonal IgG/Lambda à