



Results From the Phase II Dose Expansion of <u>Cy</u>clophosphamide, <u>C</u>arfilzomib, Tha<u>l</u>idomide and Dexamethas<u>one</u> (CYCLONE) in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma

<u>J. Mikhael</u>, C. Reeder, E. Libby, L. Costa, A. Mayo, L. Bergsagel, F. Buadi, N. Pirooz, J. Lubben, AC. Dueck, AK. Stewart



Scottsdale, Arizona





Rochester, Minnesota

Jacksonville, Florida





Rationale for Study Design

Carfilzomib

- proteasome inhibitor that irreversibly binds its target in upfront therapy
- Favorable toxicity profile (especially with minimal neuropathy)
- Cyclophosphamide
- Success of addition to bortezomib in CyBorD regimen
- Well tolerated orally





Rationale contd.

Thalidomide

- Evidence for adding IMiD to proteasome inhibitor pre-transplant
- Worldwide access for use in front line
- Minimal stem cell toxicity
- Minimal neuropathy at lower dose for only 4 cycles

Dexamethasone

Standard of care given weekly





Overall Combination - Rationale

- Adding carfilzomib to international standard of CTD (cyclo-thal-dex)
- Optimize a 4 drug combination without overlapping toxicities
- Rapid and deep response after 4 cycles followed by stem cell transplant
- Combination does not utilize bortezomib and lenalidomide initially
 - such highly effective drugs can be added if required in consolidation, maintenance or at relapse



Newly Diagnosed: CYCLONE Phase I/II

Newly Diagnosed MM

Carfilzomib

Cyclophosphamide

Thalidomide

Dexamethasone

Response PFS Toxicity Stem cell harvest







Primary Goals

- Phase I: Establish the MTD of carfilzomib given in combination with CTD
- Phase II: Evaluate the response rate (CR, VGPR) to CYCLONE

Secondary Goals

- Determine overall response rate (≥PR)
- Duration of PFS and OS
- Evaluate toxicity
- Assess ability to successfully collect stem cells



Treatment Plan



		-		
Agent	Dose Level	Route	Day	Rx
Carfilzomib	See Phase I and II dosing (15-45 mg/m ²)	IV	1,2,8,9,15,16	Every 28 days
Thalidomide	100mg	PO	1-28	Every 28 days
Cyclophosphamide	300mg/m ²	PO	1,8,15	Every 28 days
Dexamethasone	40mg	РО	1,8,15,22	Every 28 days

All patients given herpes zoster prophylasis and ASA daily



Carfilzomib Dosing



Dose Level	Cycle 1	Cycle 1 Day 8 and beyond	
-1*	15 mg/m ²	20 mg/m ²	
0	20 mg/m ²	27 mg/m ²	
1**	20 mg/m ²	36 mg/m ²	
2	20 mg/m ²	45 mg/m ²	

* STARTING Dose Original Phase I ** Dose EXPANSION cohort



Accrual Order

Phase I:

- 3 pts at 15/20 no DLT
- 3 pts at 20/27 no DLT
- Original Phase II:
 - 22 pts at 20/27
- Dose increase expansion
 - 3 pts at 20/36 no DLT
 - 7 pts at 20/45 3 DLTs
 - 2 pts at 20/36 accruing

38 Total included in this report





Baseline Characteristics n=38

Median Age - 62 (27-74)

Gender – 53% female

ECOG PS

0 - 63% 1 - 29% 2 - 8% ISS Stage

> l – 44% II – 38% III – 19%



Results



- 38 patients in this analysis
- Median follow up 11.6 months (0.9-29.3)
- 37/38 patients still alive
 - One died during cycle 3 of pneumonia
- 35/38 have not progressed





Results Levels 0 and 1 – Response n=27







Response by Cycle

ORR 81% 93% 96% 96%







Adverse Events (n=38) – possibly related

<u>Overall</u>

- Grade 3 events in 16 (42%) of patients
- Grade 4 events in 6 (16%) of patients

Non Hematological

Grade 3 events occurred in 12 (32%) patients

Events that occurred in more than once:

- Arrhythmia (4)
- Increased LFTs (2)
- Fatigue (2)
- Muscle weakness (2)

Grade 4 events in 3 (8%) patients

• Thrombosis (2)





Adverse Events – possibly related contd.

<u>Hematological</u>

- Grade 3 events occurred in 7 pts (18%):
 - Events that occurred in more than once:
 - Lymphopenia (2)
 - Neutropenia (1)
- Grade 4 events occurred in 5 pts (13%):
 - Events that occurred in more than once:
 - Neutropenia (5)
 - Lymphopenia (1)





Adverse Events - Notable

- Sensory Peripheral Neuropathy
 9 cases of grade 1, no ≥ grade 2
- Tumor Lysis Syndrome
 - None grade 3 or higher
- Most common low grade AEs were fatigue, constipation and lethargy
- Most common heme AE was grade 1 thrombocytopenia





Dose Modification

By Cycle (n=133)

- Dose reduction for at least one drug 21 (16%) •Carfilzomib 8 (5%)
- •Thalidomide 8 (5%)
- •Dexamethasone 7 (4
- Cyclophosphamide

8 (5%) 8 (5%) 7 (4%) 4 (3%)





3/7 pts experienced DLT in 20/45 mg/m2 group (all Grade 3 Non Hematological)

- Pt 1:
 - Grade 3 infusion reaction (probably)
- Pt 2:
 - Grade 4 heart failure (possibly related)
 - Grade 3 dyspnea (possibly)
 - Grade 3 afib (possibly)
 - Grade 3 fatigue (possibly)
- Pt 3:
 - Grade 3 ALT increase (probably)





Stem Cell Mobilization/Collection

- All attempted collections successful in Phase I and Phase II
 - 3 patients in Phase I
 - 18 patients in Phase II (3 not attempted)





Future plans

Complete MTD cohort at 20/36 mg/m² with at least another 20 patients



Conclusions



- CYCLONE (carfilzomib, cyclophosphamide, thalidomide and dexamethasone) is highly effective with ORR 96% and ≥ VGPR 74% in only 4 cycles
- 2. CYCLONE is well tolerated, with manageable myelosuppression and no > Grade 1 neuropathy
- 3. Patients can successfully collect stem cells
- 4. This upfront strategy allows the use of lenalidomide and bortezomib combinations subsequently
- 5. MTD has been reached at carfilzomib 20/36 mg/m²



Acknowledgements





Consultants at Mayo Clinic Arizona:

A Keith Stewart – co chair

Craig Reeder – co chair

Rafael Fonseca

<u>Sponsor</u>

Leif Bergsagel

Other Site Investigators:

Francis Buadi – Mayo Rochester Edward Libby – University of New Mexico/University of Washington Luciano Costa – Medical University of South Carolina

Statistician

Amylou Dueck

Trial Coordinators

Nick Pirooz, JR Singh, Jade Lubben, Cassandra Wolf

Lisa Stewart – protocol specialist