



The 65th ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts

POSTER ABSTRACTS

623.MANTLE CELL, FOLLICULAR, AND OTHER INDOLENT B CELL LYMPHOMAS: CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL

An International Multicohort Study of Conditional Survival and Cause of Death after Achieving Event-Free Survival at 24 Months in Patients with Mantle Cell Lymphoma

Yucai Wang, MDPHD¹, Melissa C. Larson, MS², Umar Farooq³, Sara Ekberg, PhD⁴, Karin Ekstroem Smedby, MD PhD⁵, Mikkel Runason Simonsen, MSc⁶, Carsten Utoft Niemann, MD PhD⁷, Eric J. Zhao, MD PhD⁸, Alina S. Gerrie, MDFRCPC, MPH⁸, Jeffrey M. Switchenko, PhD MS⁹, David A. Bond, MD¹⁰, Veronika Bachanova, MD PhD¹¹, Stefan K. Barta, MD^{12,13}, Brian T. Hill, MD PhD¹⁴, Peter Martin, MD¹⁵, Alexey Danilov, MD^{16,17}, Natalie S. Grover, MD¹⁸, Reem Karmali, MD¹⁹, Nilanjan Ghosh, MD PhD²⁰, Timothy S. Fenske, MD²¹, Brad S. Kahl, MD²², Alexandra Albertsson-Lindblad, MD PhD²³, Ingrid Cecilia Glimelius, MD PhD²⁴, Ahmed Ludvigsen Al-Mashhadi²⁵, Thomas Stauffer Larsen²⁶, Kami J. Maddocks, MD²⁷, Brian K. Link, MD²⁸, Jonas Paludo, MD²⁹, Grzegorz S. Nowakowski, MD¹, Thomas M. Habermann, MD¹, Matthew J. Maurer, DSc³⁰, Diego Villa, MD³¹, Jonathon B. Cohen, MDMS⁹, Tarek Christoffer Christoffer El-Galaly, MDDSc³², Mats Jerkeman, MD PhD²³, James R. Cerhan, MD PhD³⁰

¹Division of Hematology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

²Division of Epidemiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

³Division of Hematology, Oncology and Blood & Marrow Transplantation, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, Iowa City, IA

⁴Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden

⁵Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden

⁶Department of Hematology, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark

⁷Department of Hematology, Copenhagen University Hospital - Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark

⁸BC Cancer, Vancouver, Canada

⁹Emory University, Atlanta, GA

¹⁰The James Cancer Center, The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, OH

¹¹Division of Hematology, Oncology, and Transplantation, Department of Medicine, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

¹²Abramson Cancer Center, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA

¹³The Fox Chase Cancer Center Foundation, Philadelphia, PA

¹⁴Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH

¹⁵Weill Cornell Medicine, New York

¹⁶Department of Hematology and HCT, City of Hope National Medical Center, La Canada Flintridge, CA

¹⁷Knight Cancer Institute, Division of Hematology & Medical Oncology, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR

¹⁸The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC

¹⁹Northwestern University, Chicago, IL

²⁰Atrium Health Levine Cancer Institute, Charlotte, NC

²¹Division of Hematology/Oncology, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI

²²Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Saint Louis, MO

²³Lund University, Lund, Sweden

²⁴Cancer Precision Medicine, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

²⁵Department of Hematology, Aalborg University Hospital, Viborg, Denmark

²⁶Department of Hematology, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark

²⁷The James Cancer Center, Ohio State University Hospital, Columbus, OH

²⁸Division of Hematology, Oncology, and Blood & Marrow Transplantation, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, Iowa City, IA

²⁹Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

³⁰Department of Quantitative Health Sciences, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

³¹Centre for Lymphoid Cancer, BC Cancer, Vancouver, Canada

³²Department of Hematology, Aalborg Hospital, Aarhus University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark

Background: Event-free survival at 24 months (EFS24) after frontline immunochemotherapy (IC) is an important endpoint in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and follicular lymphoma, and patients who achieve EFS24 have similar survival compared to age- and sex-matched general population. The role of EFS24 in predicting subsequent survival has not been established in mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), possibly due to perceived poor survival historically. In the last decade, the outcomes of MCL are improving in the evolving treatment landscape. In this international multicenter study, we investigated conditional survival and cause of death in patients with MCL who achieved EFS24 after frontline IC in the older and more recent eras.

Methods: Outcomes after frontline IC were evaluated in 5 independent cohorts that included over 3000 patients in total: Mayo/Iowa MER prospective cohort, BC Cancer retrospective population-based cohort, US 12-center retrospective cohort, Swedish Lymphoma Registry, and Danish National Lymphoma Registry. For each cohort, 2 treatment eras were defined based on cohort-specific shifts in treatment patterns (Table 1). Overall survival (OS) after diagnosis and after achieving EFS24 were compared to the background age- and sex-matched general population using a standardized mortality ratio (SMR). Cumulative incidences of cause-specific deaths were analyzed using a competing risk model.

Results: In the MER cohort, patients treated in Era M1 (2002-2009; n=147) and Era M2 (2010-2015; n=153) both had inferior OS compared to the general US population. A lower SMR in Era M2 vs M1 (2.25 vs 3.46) suggests a narrower gap in OS compared to the general US population. Lymphoma was the leading cause of death in both eras. In Era M1, patients who achieved EFS24 still had inferior OS compared to the general US population (SMR=2.40, 95% CI 1.76-3.19), and lymphoma remained the leading cause of death. For patients in Era M2 who achieved EFS24, the difference in OS compared to the general US population was not statistically significant with current follow-up (SMR=1.43, 95% CI 0.93-2.09), and lymphoma was no longer the leading cause of death (Table 2).

In the BC cohort, patients treated in Era B2 (6/2013-2019; n=188) vs Era B1 (2003-5/2013; n=250) had a narrower gap in OS compared to the general British Columbia population (SMR 4.53 vs 6.69). Lymphoma was the leading cause of death in both eras. For patients achieving EFS24, the gap in OS was narrower in Era B2 vs B1 (SMR 3.56 vs 4.99). After achieving EFS24, lymphoma was the single leading cause of death for patients in Era B1 but not in Era B2 (Table 2).

In the US 12-center cohort, patients treated in Era U1 (2002-2011; n=312) and Era U2 (2012-2016; n=417) both had inferior OS compared to the general US population (SMR 2.68 and 2.92, respectively). In patients who achieved EFS24, with current follow up, the difference in OS compared to the general US population was statistically significant in Era U1 (SMR=2.01, 95% CI 1.50-2.64) but not in Era U2 (SMR=1.44, 95% CI 0.82-2.34). Lymphoma was not the leading cause of death after achieving EFS24 (Table 2).

In the Swedish cohort, the gap in OS compared to the general Swedish population was narrower in Era S2 (2013-2018; n=439) vs S1 (2006-2012; n=442), both after frontline IC (SMR 4.8 vs 5.4) and after achieving EFS24 (SMR 2.6 vs 3.4). After achieving EFS24, lymphoma was the leading cause of death for patients in Era S1 but not in Era S2 (Table 2).

In the Danish cohort, patients treated in Era D2 (2014-2020; n=370) vs Era D1 (2004-2013; n=461) had a slightly narrower gap in OS compared to the general Danish population (SMR 1.90 vs 2.10). For patients who achieved EFS24, those in Era D1 still had inferior OS compared to the general Danish population (SMR=1.44, 95% CI 1.22-1.68), but the OS difference compared to the general Danish population in Era D2 was not statistically significant (SMR=1.27, 95% CI 0.92-1.72) with current follow-up (Table 2). Cause of death data were not available in this cohort.

Conclusion: Survival in patients with MCL who achieved EFS24 after frontline IC improved in the more recent treatment era and moved closer to the background expected survival. After achieving EFS24, lymphoma-related mortality was no longer the leading cause of death in the more recent era. EFS24 following frontline treatment may become a critical endpoint for predicting subsequent outcomes in patients with MCL in the modern era.

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Table 1. Comparison of Treatment Patterns in Era 1 vs Era 2 in Each Cohort

Cohort	Era 1	Era 2
Mayo/MER	Era M1 (2002–2009), n=147 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More R-HyperCVAD (12%) • Minimal Nordic or R-CHOP/R-DHAP (1%) • More R-CHOP/R-CHOP-like (65%) • Minimal BR (1%) • More other immunochemotherapy (22%) 	Era M2 (2010–2015), n=153 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer R-HyperCVAD (8%) • More Nordic or R-CHOP/R-DHAP (22%) • Fewer R-CHOP/R-CHOP-like (24%) • More BR (41%) • Minimal other immunochemotherapy (6%)
BC Cancer	Era B1 (2003–5/2013), n=250 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near universal R-CHOP (99%) • Minimal BR (1%) 	Era B2 (6/2013–2019), n=188 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal R-CHOP (1%) • Near universal BR (99%)
US 12-Center	Era U1 (2002–2010), n=312 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar high dose AraC-based (39%) • More R-CHOP/R-CHOP-like (53%) • Fewer BR-based (8%) 	Era U1 (2011–2016), n=417 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar high dose AraC-based (37%) • Fewer R-CHOP/R-CHOP-like (20%) • More BR-based (43%)
Sweden	Era S1 (2006–2012), n=442 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar Nordic (37%) • More R-CHOP/R-CHOP-like (24%) • Fewer BR (18%) • More other immunochemotherapy (21%) 	Era S2 (2013–2018), n=439 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar Nordic (33%) • Fewer R-CHOP/R-CHOP-like (11%) • More BR (51%) • Minimal other immunochemotherapy (5%)
Denmark	Era D1 (2004–2013), n=461 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Nordic (37%) • More R-CHOP/R-CHOP-like (41%) • Fewer BR (9%) • Similar other immunochemotherapy (13%) 	Era D2 (2014–2020), n=370 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer Nordic (22%) • Fewer R-CHOP/R-CHOP-like (17%) • More BR (45%) • Similar other immunochemotherapy (16%)

Table 2. Overall Survival Compared to Age- and Sex-Matched General Population and Cause of Death After EFS24

Cohort	Era	SMR after diagnosis	SMR after EFS24	Cause-specific mortality rate					
				Cause of death	2 years from diagnosis	5 years from diagnosis	2 years from EFS24	5 years from EFS24	
Mayo/MER	Era M1 (2002–2009) n=147	3.46 (2.84–4.18)	2.40 (1.76–3.19) n=78	Lymphoma	20% (14%–27%)	33% (26%–41%)	6% (3%–15%)	18% (11%–29%)	
				Non-Lymphoma	1% (0%–5%)	5% (3%–11%)	4% (1%–12%)	8% (4%–17%)	
				Unknown	3% (1%–8%)	5% (3%–11%)	0%	1% (0%–9%)	
	Era M2 (2010–2015) n=153	2.25 (1.73–2.88)	1.43 (0.93–2.09) n=100	Lymphoma	15% (10%–22%)	21% (15%–29%)	3% (1%–9%)	8% (4%–16%)	
				Non-Lymphoma	2% (0%–6%)	8% (5%–14%)	7% (4%–15%)	9% (5%–17%)	
				Unknown	1% (0%–5%)	2% (1%–6%)	1% (0%–7%)	2% (0%–8%)	
BC Cancer Agency	Era B1 (2003–5/2013) n=250	6.09 (5.75–7.75)	4.99 (4.03–6.10) n=164	Lymphoma	19% (15%–24%)	40% (34%–46%)	9% (5%–14%)	31% (25%–39%)	
				Non-Lymphoma	2% (1%–5%)	4% (2%–7%)	2% (1%–6%)	7% (4%–12%)	
	Era B2 (6/2013–2019) n=188	4.53 (3.57–5.66)	3.56 (2.56–4.83) n=147	Lymphoma	14% (10%–20%)	23% (17%–29%)	6% (3%–12%)	12% (7%–20%)	
				Non-Lymphoma	2% (1%–6%)	9% (6%–15%)	3% (1%–7%)	12% (7%–19%)	
	US 12-Center	Era U1 (2002–2010) n=312	2.68 (2.18–3.27)	2.01 (1.50–2.64) n=233	Lymphoma	4% (2%–7%)	9% (7%–13%)	3% (1%–6%)	8% (5%–12%)
					Non-Lymphoma	6% (4%–9%)	12% (9%–17%)	3% (2%–7%)	9% (6%–14%)
Sweden	Era U2 (2011–2016) n=417	2.92 (2.29–3.67)	1.44 (0.82–2.34) n=231	Lymphoma	6% (4%–9%)	13% (9%–18%)	4% (2%–8%)	6% (3%–14%)	
				Non-Lymphoma	5% (4%–8%)	12% (9%–17%)	3% (1%–7%)	8% (3%–17%)	
Denmark	Era S1 (2006–2012) n=442	5.4 (4.8–6.1)	3.4 (2.9–4.1) n=245	Lymphoma	23% (20%–27%)	41% (36%–46%)	8% (5%–12%)	23% (18%–29%)	
				Non-Lymphoma	6% (4%–9%)	10% (7%–13%)	5% (2%–8%)	14% (10%–19%)	
	Era S2 (2013–2018) n=439	4.8 (4.2–5.5)	2.6 (1.9–3.3) n=271	Lymphoma	24% (20%–28%)	33% (29%–38%)	4% (2%–7%)	13% (9%–19%)	
Denmark	Era D1 (2004–2013) n=461	2.10 (1.87–2.34)	1.44 (1.22–1.68) n=290	Non-Lymphoma	5% (3%–7%)	12% (9%–16%)	5% (3%–9%)	19% (13%–26%)	
				Era D2 (2014–2020) n=370	1.90 (1.58–2.25)	1.27 (0.92–1.72) n=237	Not Available	–	–

Abbreviations: EFS24, event-free survival at 24 months; SMR, standard mortality ratio (compared to age- and sex-matched general population and reported with 95% confidence interval).

Figure 1

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