Abstract: P1079

Title: TREATMENT OF ADVANCED STAGE, HIGH RISK SCORE HODGKIN'S DISEASE PATIENTS WITH CONVENTIONAL CHEMOTHERAPY PLUS BRENTUXIMAB VEDOTIN AND NIVOLUMAB: A PHASE II TRIAL RESULTS

Abstract Type: Poster Presentation

Topic: Hodgkin lymphoma - Clinical

Background:

Around 80% with newly diagnosed advanced stage (III,IV) Hodgkin's disease (HD) are cured by the conventional chemotherapy ABVD or escalated BEACOPP. However, patients with advanced stage along with high international prognostic score IPS ≥ 3 are challenging in term of outcome.

Aims:

Is to improve the outcome in patients with advanced stages and high IPS using conventional chemotherapy (Doxorubicin, Vinblastin and dacarbazine) with the addition of both Brentuximab Vedotin and Nivolumab.

Methods:

In this phase II trial, we recruited 30 patients with advanced stage III,IV HD and high IPS ≥ 3. Patients were between 18 and 60 years of age with no accompanied morbidities and performance status ≤ 2. Patients were started on (Doxorubicin 25mg/m^2, Vinblastin 6mg/m^2 and Dacarbazine 375 mg/m^2), Brentuximab Vedotin 1.8mg/kg and Nivolumab 3mg/kg. cycles repeated every 14 days for a total of 12 cycles. PET-CT was performed after 6 cycles and after the last one.

Results:

Metabolic Complete response (CR) was documented in 22 patients (73%) after the 6th cycle. Another 6 patients showed CR after the end of treatment showing a sum of 28 patients (93.3%) with CR. After 3 years of follow-up, the progression free survival was 86.6% and the overall survival at 3 years was 96.6%.

Toxicity profile included 5 cases of peripheral neuropathy and disturbance of liver enzymes, but they were temporary. Manageable neutropenia of different grades.

Summary/Conclusion:

Addition of nivolumab and Brentuximab vedotin to conventional chemotherapy improved both response rate and overall survival in advanced stage, high IPS score Hodgkin's patients, however; more data are needed to support our findings

Keywords: High risk, Hodgkin's disease, Treatment