HOVON 87 - NMSG 18

RCT comparing

MP-Thalidomide (MP-Thal) followed by thalidomide maintenance versus

MP-Lenalidomide (MP-Len) followed by lenalidomide maintenance

A joint study of the HOVON and the Nordic Myeloma Study Group

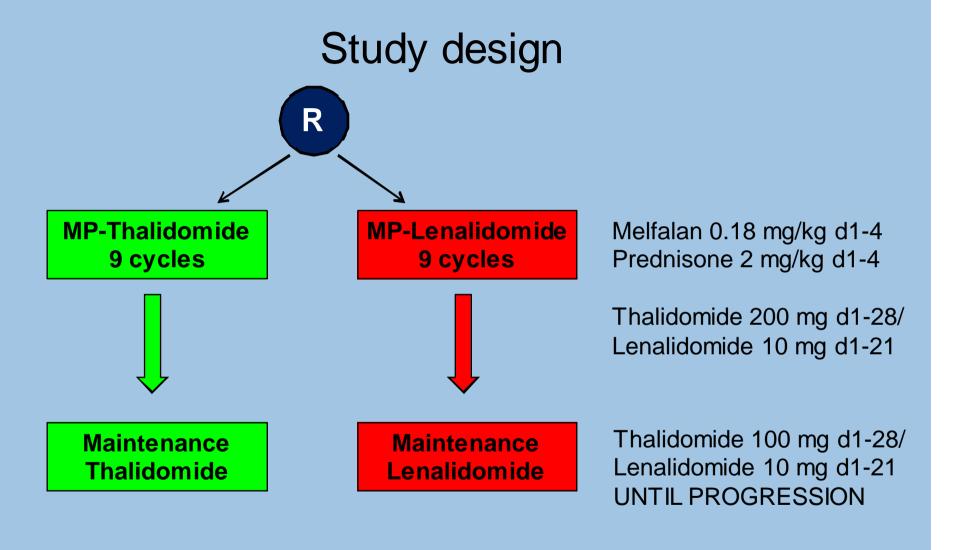


Sponsored by HOVON



Background

- With MPT a considerable number of patients develop relapse or progressive disease in relatively short time
- Mean PFS ~2 years
 - Lenalidomide superior to Thalidomide?
 - Maintenance therapy?



Thrombosis prophylaxis aspirin, LMWH in case of previous VTE

In case of ANC < 0.5 or febrile neutropenia PEG-GCSF on day 5 next cycle

Primary objectives

- To compare progression free survival
- To compare complete and very good partial response
- Secondary objectives
- Effect of maintenance therapy in terms of improvement of response
- Time from relapse/progression to death
- Overall survival
- Quality of life

Statistical considerations

- Improvement in PFS in the MPLenalidomide arm with a relative hazard of 0.67
- α =0.05 and 80% power
- Accrual period of 3 years
- 452 patients have to be included

Update April 2011

Target number of patients required 452

Patients registered 344

First patient March 12, 2009

Last patient (expected)
January 2012

Number of participating centers:

•	Netherlands	45
	Belgium	2
	Norway	12
	Denmark	3
	Sweden	11





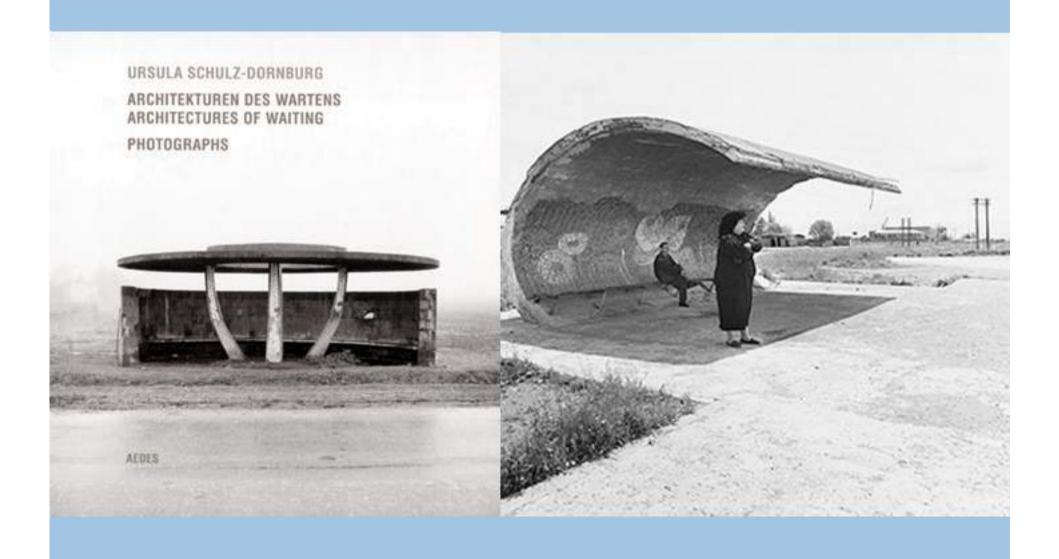
Patient characteristics

	A: MP+Thal	B: MP+Len	Total
Total	166	166	332
Age (median, range)	72 (60-87)	72 (64-87)	72 (60-87)
Gender (M/F, %M)	94/72 (56.6%)	93/73 (56.0%)	187/145 (56.3%)
ISS stage			
1	27%	26%	26%
II	46%	43%	45%
IIII	27%	31%	29%





Efficacy data



Incidence of SAE's

Nr of patients with at least one SAE 155 (47%)	Nr of	patients	with at	least one	SAE	155 (47%
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Number of SAE per person

1 SAE 91 (27%)

2 SAE 43 (13%)

3-7 SAE 21 (7%)





General causes of SAE's

Reason S	SAE
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Death 8 (5%)

Life threatening 7 (5%)

Hospitalisation 128 (83%)

Disability 5 (3%)

Other 7 (5%)

≤1st cycle 107

Total 155



DSMB no reason for amendments No difference <75 versus ≥75 years



Side studies

Molecular characterization

Biological diversity - Prognostic value - Predictive value

Imaging studies

Monitoring therapy response

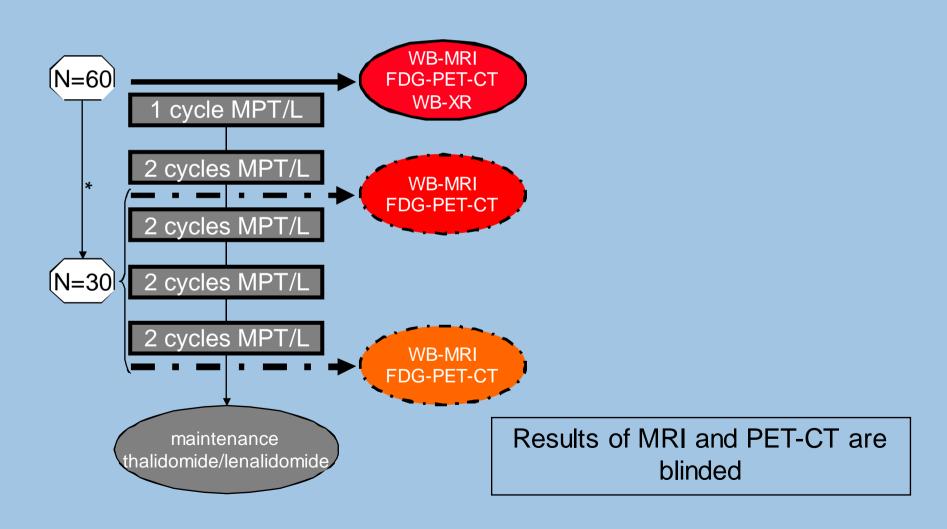
Molecular characterization

- Gene Expression Profiling
- Single Nucleotide Polymorphism analysis
- Investigating variation in gene expression and in genes representing cellular functions and pathways that determine
 - Biology of the disease
 - Course of the disease
 - Treatment efficacy
 - Treatment related toxicity



Imaging studies

Prognostic value of different imaging techniques at diagnosis Conversion rate of PET in non-intensively treated patients



Acknowledgments

PARTICIPATING CENTERS

Co-investigators HOVON

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