

AALL15P1

A Group-Wide Pilot Study to Test the Tolerability and Biologic Activity of the Addition of Azacitidine (IND#133688, NSC# 102816) to Chemotherapy in Infants with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) and KMT2A (MLL) Gene Rearrangement.

MARCH 27, 2017

Study Chair: Erin Guest, M.D.

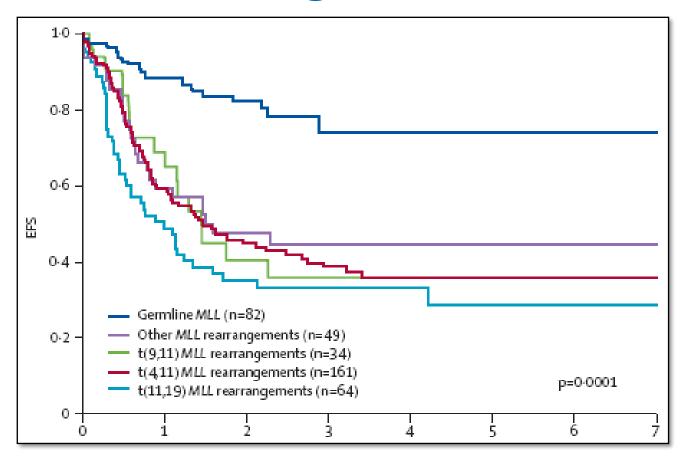
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Background

Approximately 75-80% of infant ALL cases contain the KMT2A mutations (previously Mixed Lineage Leukemia or MLL) and the survival rate for these patients remains poor.



MLL Rearrangement EFS



MLL or KMT2A rearrangements are involved in the development of acute leukemia, particularly in infants.

The chart on the right shows that there are different KMT2A rearrangements with varied prognosis inferior to the Germline MLL (see the line).



AALL 15P1: Primary Aim

To evaluate the tolerability of azacitidine in addition to Interfant-06 standard chemotherapy in infants with newly diagnosed ALL with *KMT2A* gene rearrangement (*KMT2A*-R).



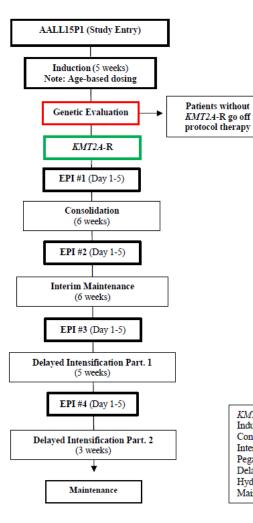
Azacitidine

It is a demethylating agent as well as an antimetabolite chemotherapy agent.

The rationale for this protocol was that low-dose azacitidine as an epigenetic priming agent could reverse aberrant DNA methylation, overcome drug resistance, and improve the cytotoxic effect of the chemotherapy medications (a pretreatment).



Experimental Study Schema



KMT2A-R: KMT2A gene- Rearrangement EPI: Azacitidine Epigenetic Therapy

Induction: Methotrexate, Predniso(lo)ne, Daunorubicin, Cytarabine, Dexamethasone, Vincristine, Pegaspargase, and Hydrocortisone Consolidation: Cyclophosphamide, Mesna, Mercaptopurine, Cytarabine, Methotrexate, and Hydrocortisone.

Interim Maintenance: Mercaptopurine, High-dose Methotrexate, Leucovorin, Methotrexate/Hydrocortisone, High-dose Cytarabine, and Pegaspargase.

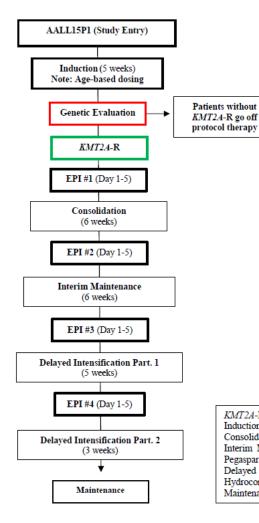
Delayed Intensification: Dexamethasone, 6-Thioguanine, Vincristine, Daunorubicin, Pegaspargase, Cyclophosphamide, Cytarabine, and Hydrocortisone

Maintenance: Mercaptopurine, Methotrexate, Hydrocortisone, and Cytarabine



Experimental Study Schema

Four cycles of Azacitidine given as a "priming agent" in the EPI blocks for the upcoming phase.



Begin each Azacitidine EPI Block when peripheral counts recover with ANC \geq 500/ μ L and platelets \geq 50,000/ μ L, and resolution of any toxicity.

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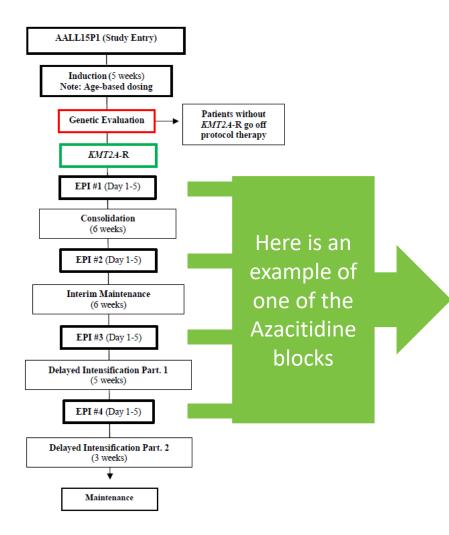
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Maintenance: Mercaptopurine, Methotrexate, Hydrocortisone, and Cytarabine



Azacitidine



ONCOLOGY GROUP	THIS PROTOCOL IS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONL	AALL15P1			
4.3 Azacitidii	ne EPI BLOCK #1		Page 1 of 2		
Following Induction cell counts, azacitid	Delivery Map – Azacitidine EPI BLOCK #1 n therapy and the recovery of peripheral blood ine will be administered as a pre-treatment prior trapy, for 5 days. Azacitidine therapy is 5 days.	Patient COG ID number	DOB		
Patients with KMT2A-R M3 marrow, start EPI Block #1 immediately following the completion of Induction therapy. Patients with KMT2A-R M1 or M2 marrow, start EPI Block #1 when ANC \geq 500/ μ L and platelets \geq 50,000/ μ L, and resolution of mucositis and/or diaper area dermatitis to \leq Grade					

2 (whichever occurs later). Treatment details and criteria to start are in Section 4.3.3. This Therapy Delivery Map is two (2) pages in length.

2.5 mg/kg/dose

DOSAGE

ROUTE

IV over 10-40 mins

Azacitidine (AZA)

IND# 133688

IMPORTANT NOTES

Note: Infusion must be completed within

45 minutes of vial reconstitution.

DAYS

1-5

only Azacitidine:

Since this is a study

the tertiary centres

drug, it will be given at

Intravenous (IV) over 10-40 mins

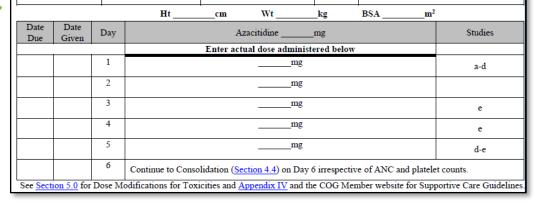
Days: 1-5

Dose: 2.5 mg/kg/dose Note: Infusion must be

completed within 45

minutes of vial

reconstitution





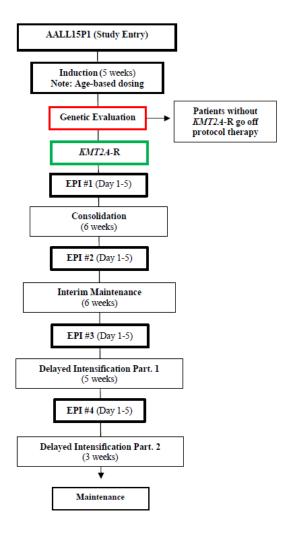
Azacitidine: Dose Modifications

Dose-Limiting Toxicity (DLT) evaluation period consists of the first three courses of azacitidine in combination with chemotherapy (EPI#1 through DI Part 1) and until the patient meets counts requirements to begin the fourth course of azacitidine (EPI #4).

During the evaluation period, the patient will be seen at the tertiary centre. If a patient who is having toxicity symptoms arrives at your centre for assessment, please contact the tertiary team for guidance and possible transfer.



Experimental Study Schema





Consolidation

4.4.1 Therapy Delivery Map - CONSOLIDATION

All patients will receive the same Consolidation therapy with regards to agents and schedule. Non-IT drugs are dosed based on age on Day 1 of Consolidation and BSA, as outlined below. IT doses are based on age on the day of administration. Consolidation therapy is 6 weeks (42 days) duration.

Patient COG ID Number DOB

Following completion of Azacitidine Block 1 (EPI#1), begin Consolidation therapy on Day 6 irrespective of peripheral blood cell counts. Details and criteri

to start are in Section 4.4.3. This Therapy Delivery Map is two (2) pages in length.

DRUG	ROUTE	DOSAGE		DAYS	IMPORTANT NOTES
Cyclophosphamide (CPM)	IV over 30-60 min	Age < 6 mo ≥ 6 mo & < 12 mo ≥ 12 mo	<u>Dose</u> 670 mg/m²/dose 750 mg/m²/dose 1000 mg/m²/dose	1 & 29	Must have ANC \geq 500/ μ L and platelets \geq 30,000/ μ L to receive Day 29 CPM. Refer to Section 4.4.3 for admin guidelines.
Mesna	IV over 15min	Age < 6 mo ≥ 6 mo & < 12 mo ≥ 12 mo	Dose 134 mg/m²/dose 150 mg/m²/dose 200 mg/m²/dose	1 & 29	Administer at 0, 4 and 8 hours from the start of CPM infusion. Refer to Section 4.4.3 for admin guidelines.
Mercaptopurine (MP)	PO or NG	Age < 6 mo ≥ 6 mo & < 12 mo ≥ 12 mo	Dose 40 mg/m²/dose 45 mg/m²/dose 60 mg/m²/dose	1-28	Refer to Section 4.4.3 and Section 5.7 for admin guidelines.
Cytarabine (ARAC)	IV push or SubQ	Age < 6 mo ≥ 6 mo & < 12 mo ≥ 12 mo	Dose 50 mg/m²/dose 56 mg/m²/dose 75 mg/m²/dose	3-6, 10- 13, 17- 20, & 24-27	Refer to Section 4.4.3 for admin guidelines.
Cytarabine (IT ARAC)	IT	<u>Age (yr)</u> < 1 ≥ 1	<u>Dose</u> 15 mg 20 mg	10	
Intrathecal Hydrocortisone (IT HC)	IT	<u>Age (yr)</u> < 1 ≥ 1	<u>Dose</u> 12 mg 16 mg	10 & 24	
Intrathecal Methotrexate (IT MTX)	IT	<u>Age (yr)</u> < 1 ≥ 1	<u>Dose</u> 6 mg 8 mg	24	

More total doses of Cytarabine in this study's Consolidation phase

41	Date	Date	Day	CFIVI		ESINA		IVIF	AICAC	II AICAC	II IIC	II WIIA	Situates
	Due	Given		mg	mg	mg_	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	
							Enter	calculated d	ose above and	actual dose adn	ninistered belo	W	
			1	mg	mg _	mg	mg						b-c
			3					mg	mg				
			4						mg				
41			5						mg				
			6						mg				
+			10						mg	mg	mg		b, d
			11						mg				
4			12						mg				
			13						mg				
			17						mg				
			18						mg				
			19						mg				
			20						mg				
			24						mg		mg	mg	b, d
			25						mg				
			26						mg				
			27					↓	mg				
			28					,					
			29	mg	mg	mg _	mg						a-c
			42										b, e-g
			43	If M1 marrow is achieved, continue to azacitidine EPI Block #2 (Section 4.5) on Day 43 or when ANC ≥ 500/μL and platelets ≥ 50,000/μL, and resolution of mucositis and diaper area dermatitis to ≤ Grade 2 (whichever occurs later).									



Consolidation

Sepsis is a concern for these patients due to:

- Increased numbers of myelosuppressive agents during the consolidation phase
- These patients are infants!



Maintenance

Oral Chemo starting dose based on AGE on Day 1 of Maintenance Cycle 1

Mercaptopurine: Oral (PO) or Nasogastric (NG) Days: Days 1-84 Dose: Age based dosing					
Age	Dose				
<u>Age</u> ≥ 6 mo & < 12 mo	38 mg/m²/dose				
≥ 12 mo	50 mg/m²/dose				

Methotrexate: Oral (PO) Days: Once weekly, omit during week 1. Dose: Aged based dosing				
<u>Age</u>	<u>Dose</u>			
≥ 6 mo & < 12 mo	15 mg/m²/dose			
≥ 12 mo	20 mg/m²/dose			

Dose escalation in Maintenance based on ANC



Summary

To be enrolled on this study, the patient must have a KMT2A gene rearrangement

To evaluate the tolerability of azacitidine in addition to Interfant-06 standard chemotherapy in infants

Azacitidine is used as an epigenetic priming agent that could reverse aberrant DNA methylation, overcome drug resistance, and improve the cytotoxic effect of the chemotherapy medications

In the Maintenance phase, the starting dose is based on the patient's age at the start of the cycle!



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