

QuANTUM-First: Safety by Treatment Phase and by Age in Newly Diagnosed Patients with FMS-Like Tyrosine Kinase 3–Internal Tandem Duplication (*FLT3*-ITD) Positive Acute Myeloid Leukemia

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BACKGROUND

- Based on the QuANTUM-First (NCT02668653) data¹:
 - Quizartinib has been approved in the US,^{2,3} EU,⁴ and Japan⁵ in combination with chemotherapy across induction and consolidation and as maintenance monotherapy (but not after transplantation in the US) for the treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3–internal tandem duplication (*FLT3*-ITD)–positive acute myeloid leukemia (AML)¹
 - 40% of the QuANTUM-First study population was ≥60 years of age

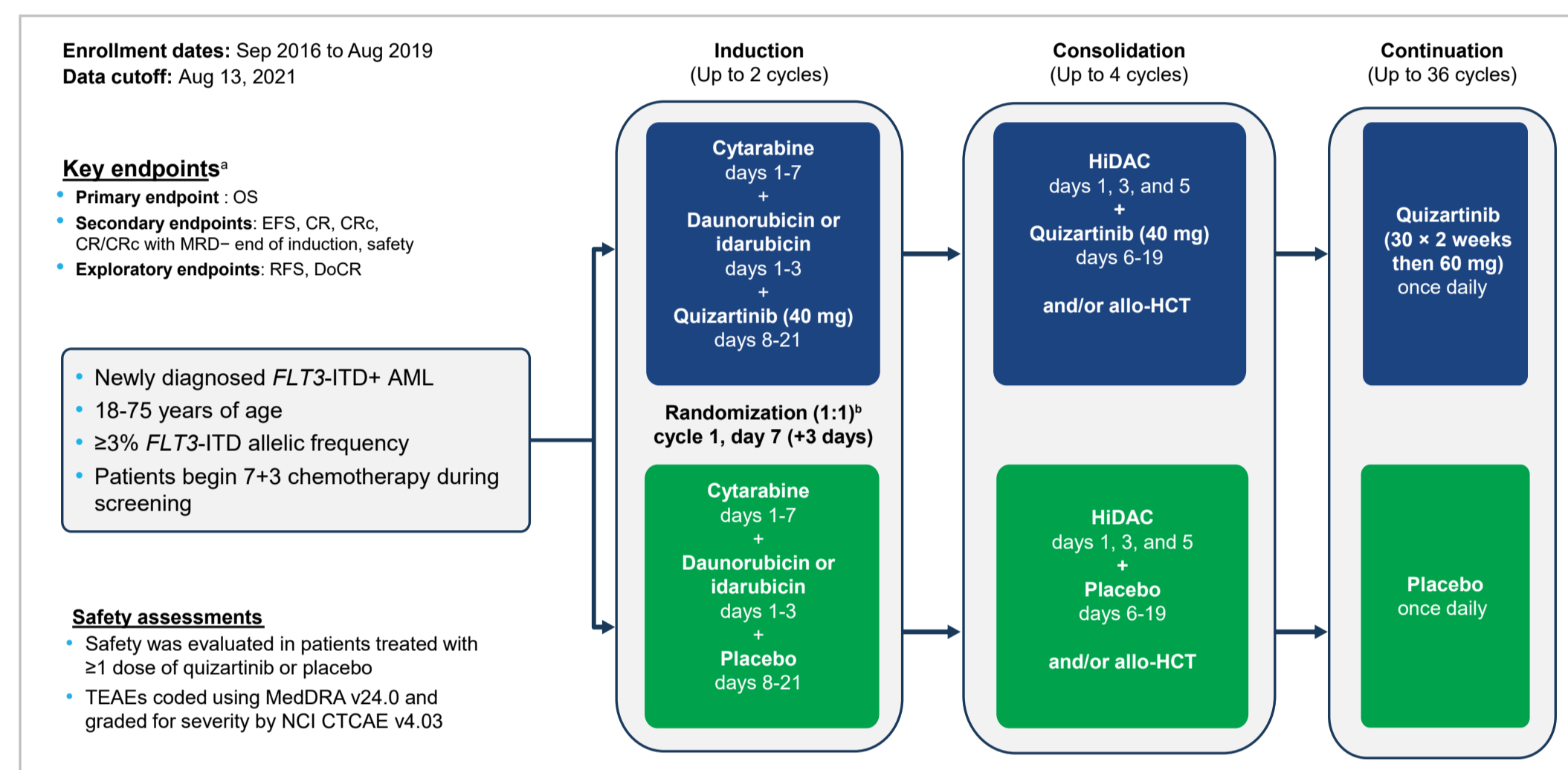
OBJECTIVES

- Safety by phase (induction, consolidation, continuation) and by age (<60, 60–75 years) is reported here in patients with newly diagnosed AML treated in the QuANTUM-First study

METHODS

- Safety was evaluated in patients treated with ≥1 dose of quizartinib or placebo
 - Treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) were coded by Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities v24.0, and graded for severity by National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v4.03

Figure 1. QuANTUM-First Phase 3 Trial: Quizartinib Plus Standard Induction Chemotherapy and Consolidation Followed by Single-Agent Quizartinib



*A hierarchical testing procedure was used to test the primary endpoint of OS, followed by EFS, CR, CRc, CR with *FLT3*-ITD MRD negativity, and CRc with *FLT3*-ITD MRD negativity. †Stratification factors at randomization: region (NA, EU, and Asia/other regions), patient age (<60 years, ≥60 years), and WBC (<40 × 10⁹/L, ≥40 × 10⁹/L). NCT02668653. AML-HCT, allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation; AML, acute myeloid leukemia; CR, complete remission; CRc, composite complete remission; DoCR, duration of complete remission; EFS, event-free survival; EU, European Union; *FLT3*-ITD, FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3–internal tandem duplication; HIDAC, high-dose cytarabine; MedDRA, Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities; MRD, measurable residual disease; NA, North America; NCI CTCAE, National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events; OS, overall survival; RFS, relapse-free survival; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event; WBC, white blood cell.

Figure 2. CONSORT Diagram

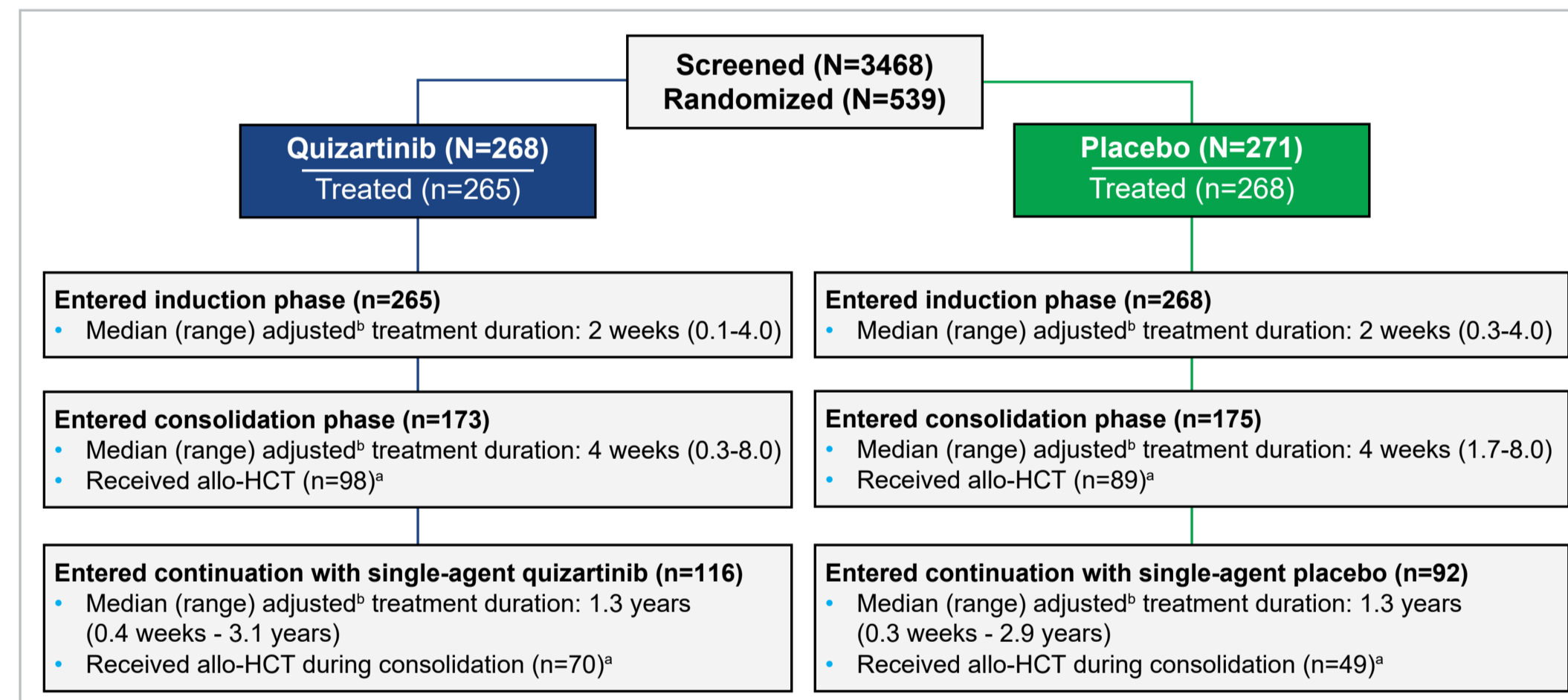


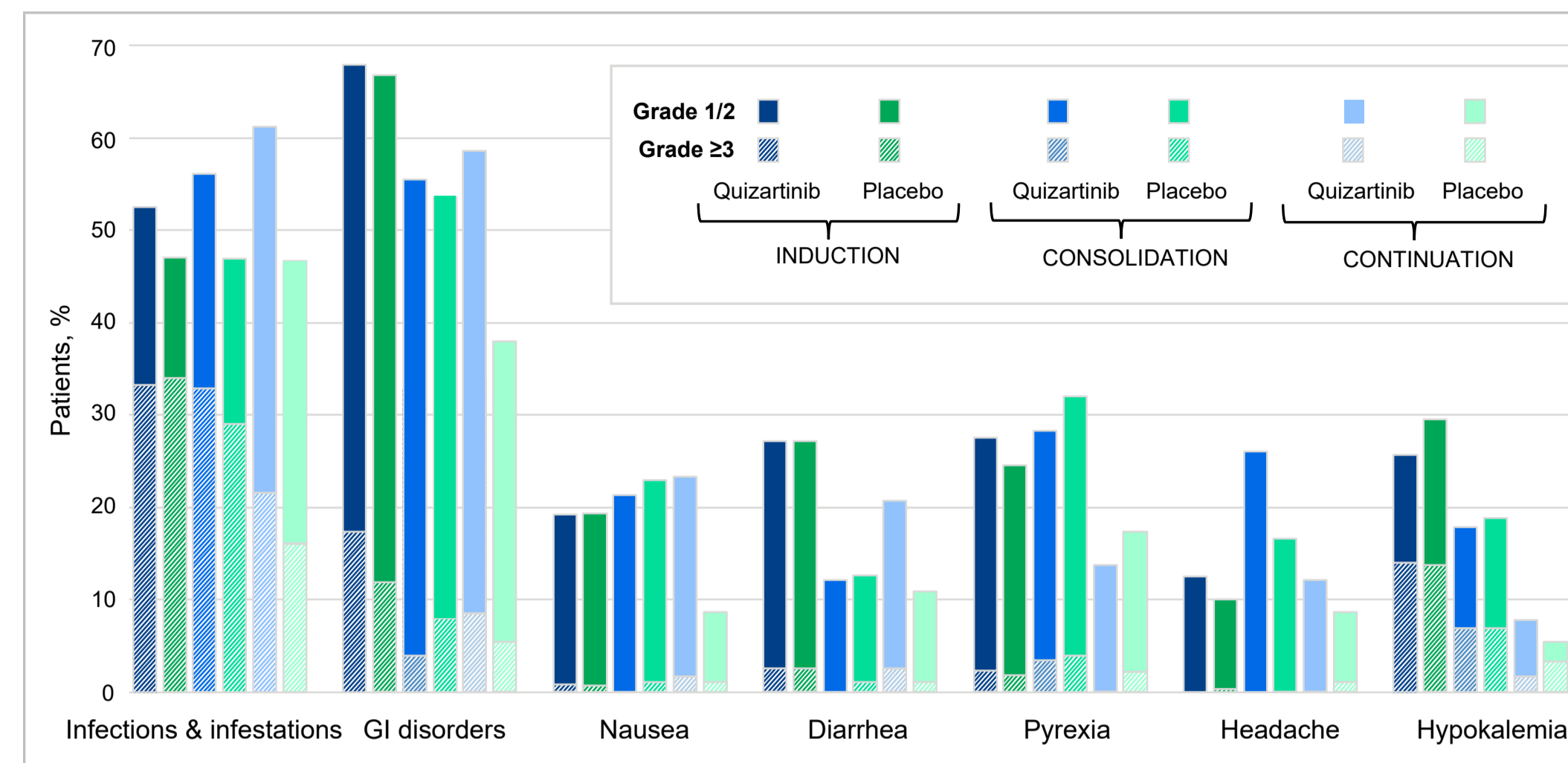
Table 1. Summary of Overall Safety of QuANTUM-First by Treatment Phase

	Induction phase		Consolidation phase		Continuation phase	
	Quizartinib (n=265)	Placebo (n=268)	Quizartinib (n=173)	Placebo (n=175)	Quizartinib (n=116)	Placebo (n=92)
AEs, %						
Any TEAEs	98.1	97.4	92.5	91.4	94.0	91.3
Grade ≥3 TEAEs (including grade 5)	70.6	74.6	69.4	69.1	78.4	57.6
Serious TEAEs	28.3	24.6	34.1	30.9	33.6	37.0
AEs associated with fatal outcome	7.2	4.9	4.6	2.9	2.6	7.6
Dose modifications due to TEAEs, %						
Treatment discontinuation	9.8	4.1	5.8	2.9	15.5	7.6
Dose interruption	9.1	11.2	8.1	7.4	56.0	23.9
Dose reduction	2.6	1.1	2.3	0	36.2	15.2
Dose reductions due to QT prolongation	1.1	0	1.2	0	5.2	1.1
QTcF interval, %						
>450 ms	23.0	11.9	22.5	7.4	26.7	15.2
>480 ms	3.8	1.5	4.0	1.7	6.9	0
>500 ms	0.8	0.7	2.3	0	0	0

	Induction phase	
	Quizartinib (n=265)	Placebo (n=268)
Early deaths, %		
Deaths within 30 days of first dose	5.7	3.4
Deaths within 60 days of first dose	7.5 ^a	4.9

^aOne death occurred in consolidation. AE, adverse event; ms, milliseconds; QTcF, QT interval corrected using Fridericia's formula; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

Figure 3. Nonhematologic TEAEs Occurring in ≥20% of Patients by Treatment Phase



GI, gastrointestinal; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

Figure 4. Patients Experiencing Grade 3/4 Myelosuppression by Treatment Phase

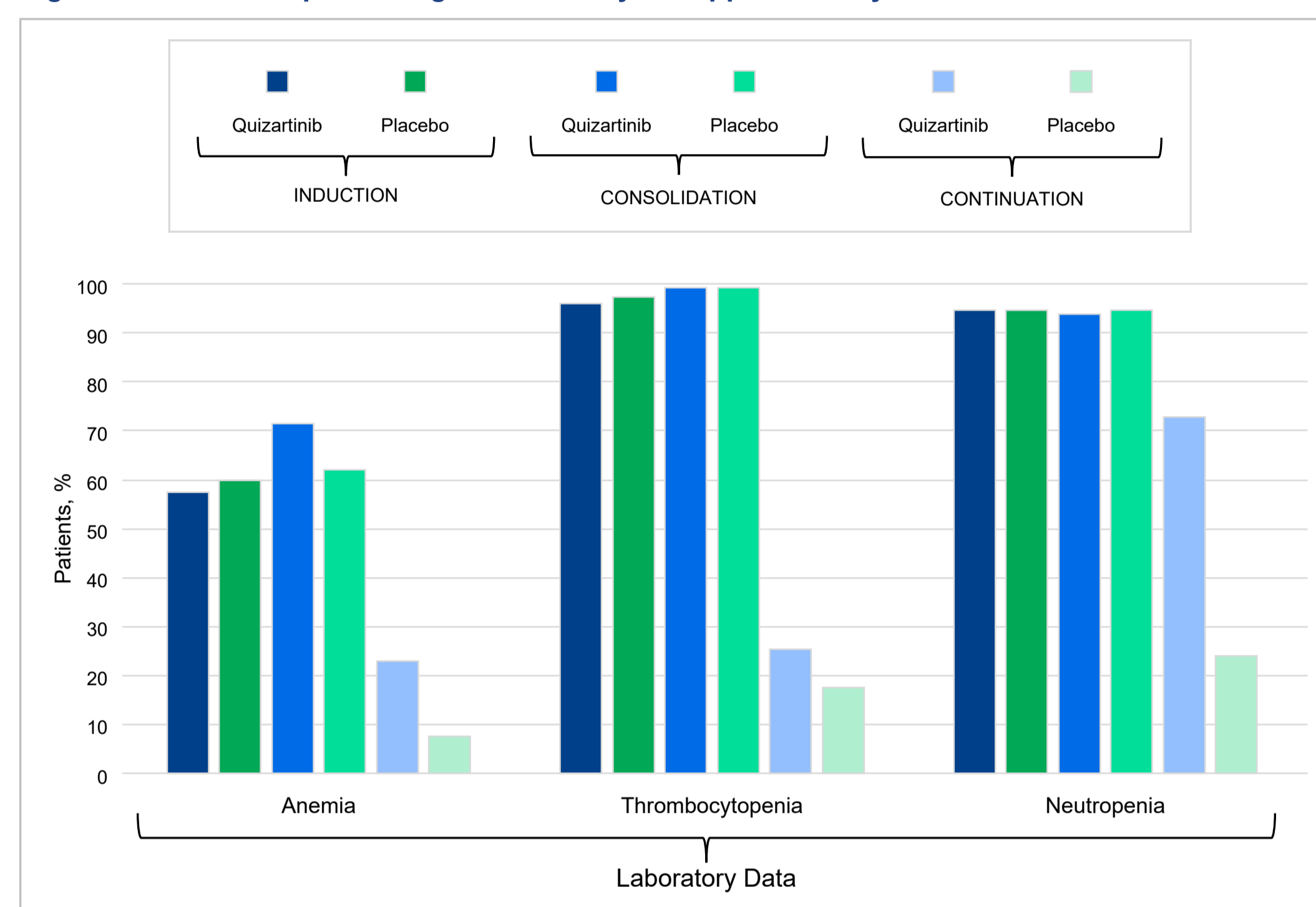
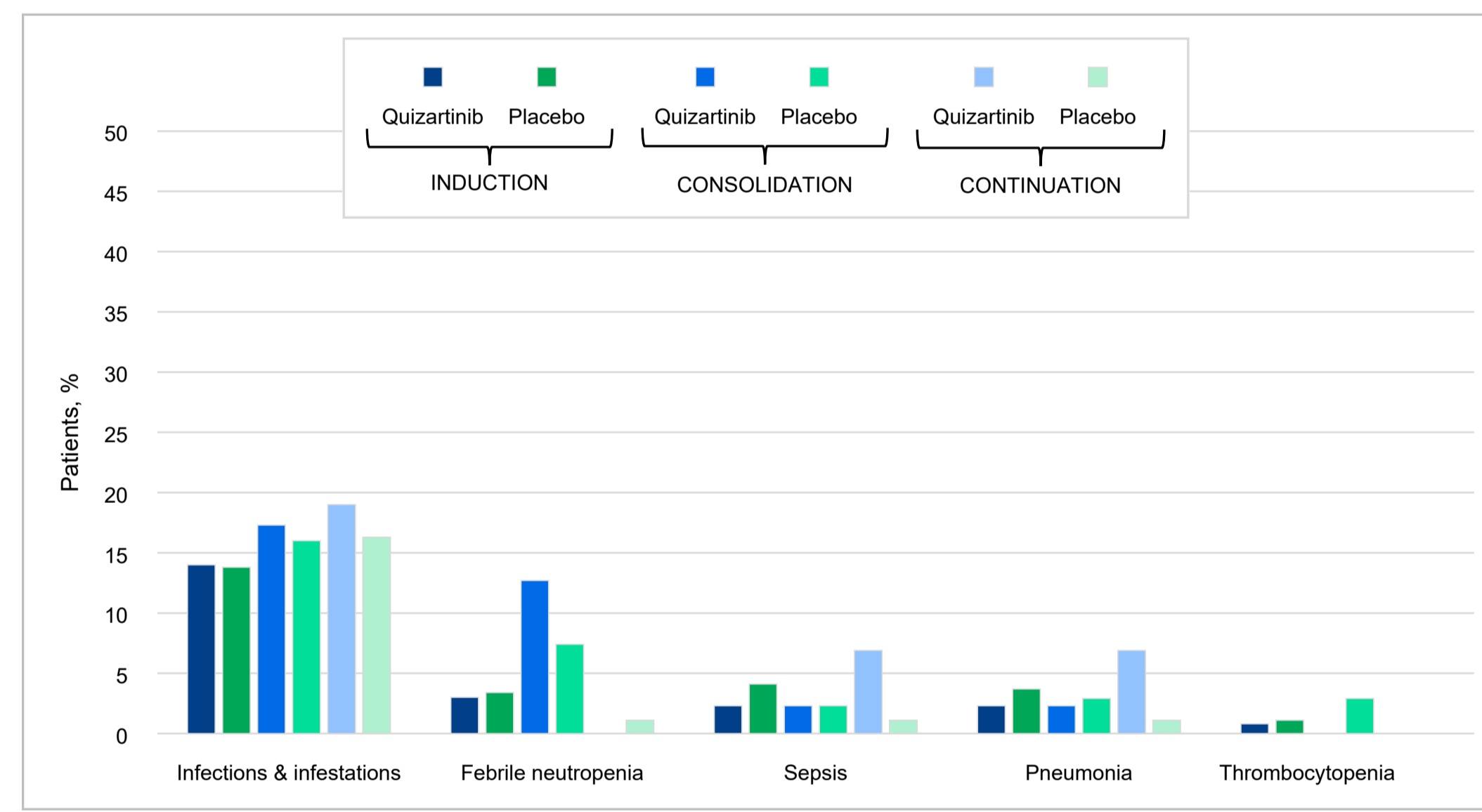
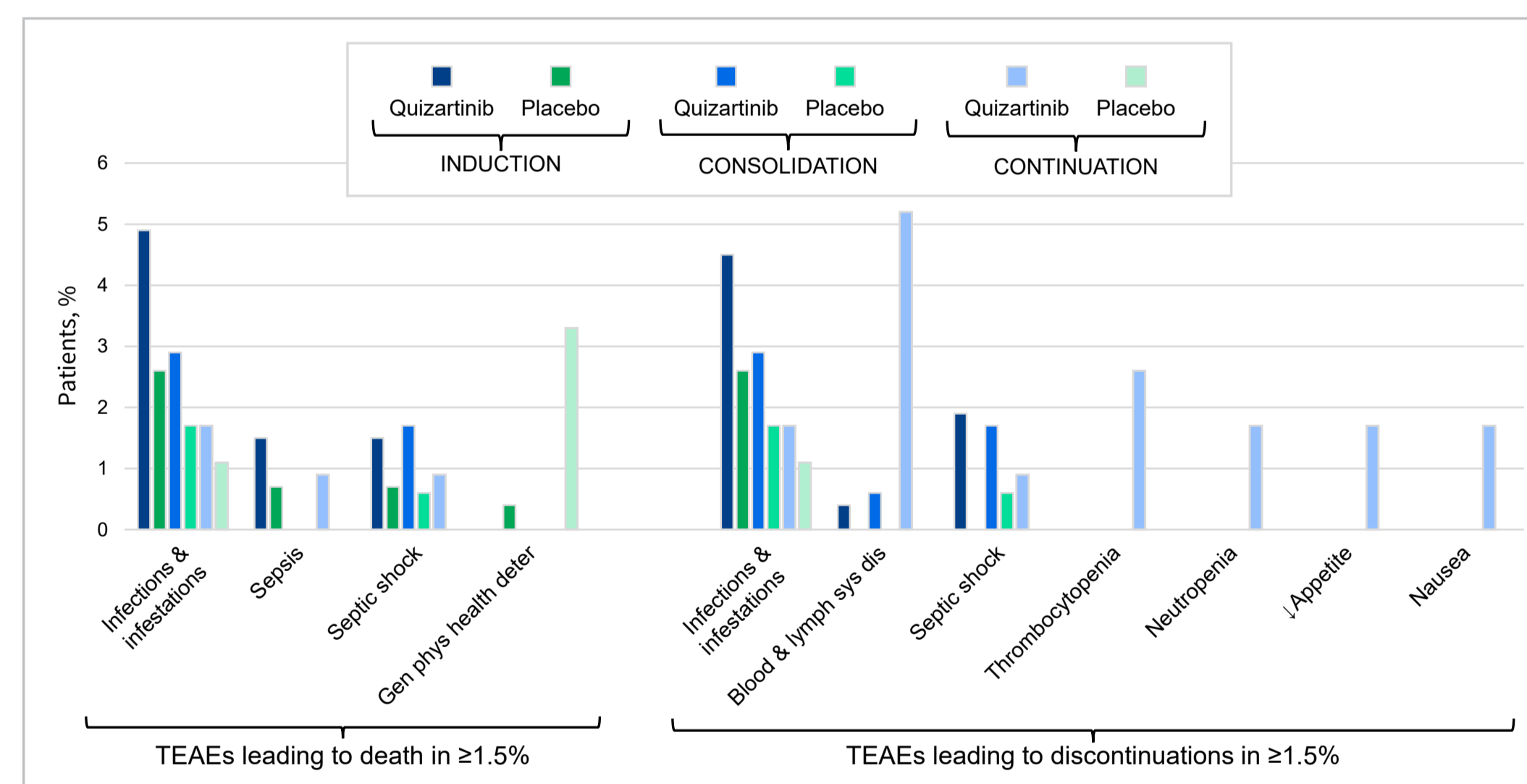


Figure 5. Serious TEAEs Occurring in ≥4% of Patients by Treatment Phase



TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

Figure 6. TEAEs Leading to Death or Discontinuations by Treatment Phase



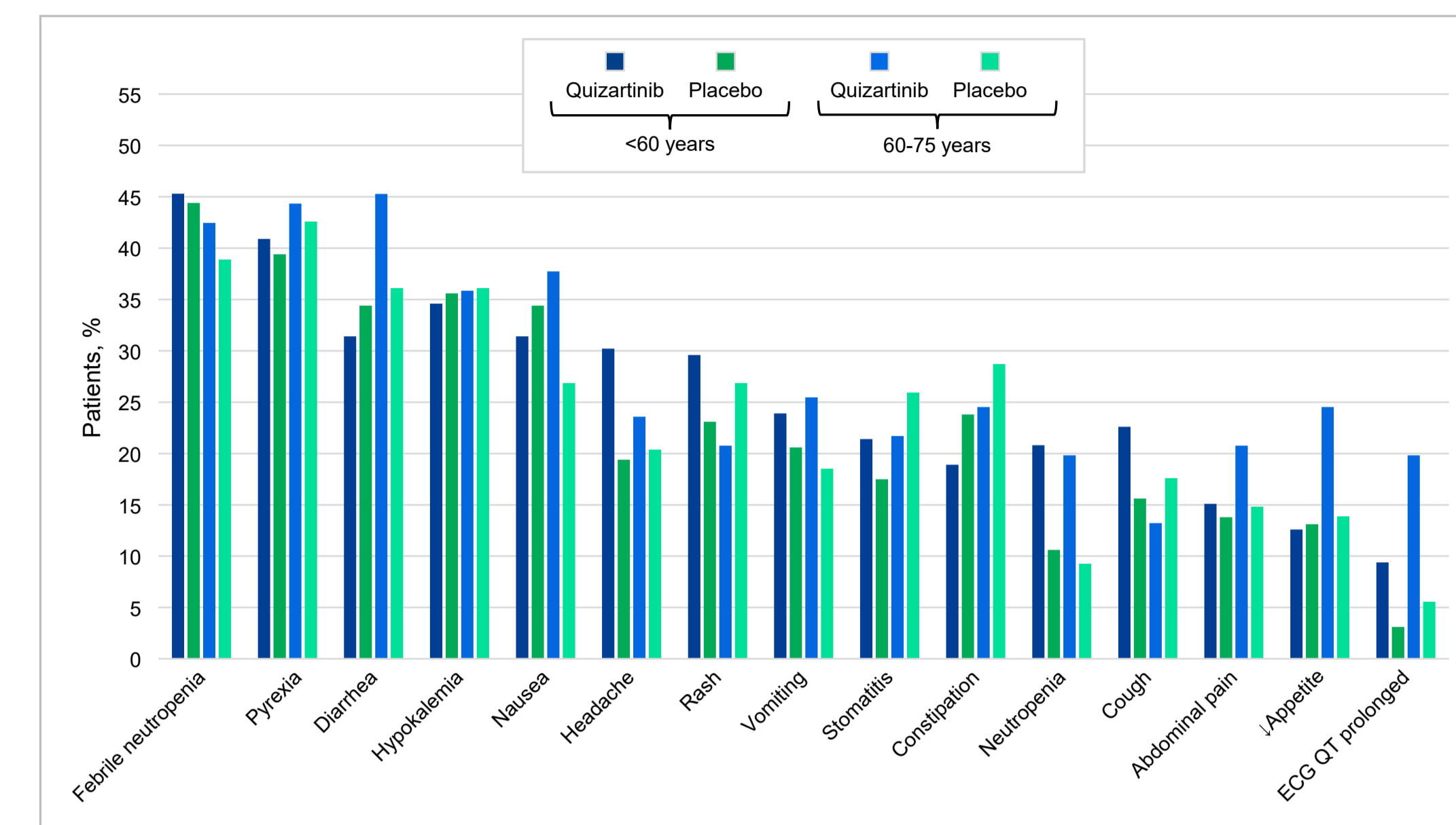
TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

Table 2. Summary of Overall Safety of QuANTUM-First by Age

	<60 years (N=319)		60–75 years (N=214)	
	Quizartinib (n=159)	Placebo (n=160)	Quizartinib (n=106)	Placebo (n=108)
AEs, %				
Any TEAEs	100.0	99.4	99.1	98.1
Grade ≥3 TEAEs	91.2	88.8	93.4	90.7
Serious TEAEs	52.8	40.0	55.7	54.6
AEs associated with fatal outcome	8.8	7.5	15.1	13.0
Dose modifications due to TEAEs, %				
Treatment discontinuation	16.4	6.9	26.4	11.1
Dose interruption	34.6	16.3	33.0	25.9
Dose reduction	21.4	6.3	15.1	6.5
QTcF interval, %				
>450 ms	34.6	13.1	34.0	25.0
>480 ms	6.9	0.6	8.5	4.6
>500 ms	0.6	0	4.7	1.9

AE, adverse event; ms, milliseconds; QTcF, QT interval corrected using Fridericia's formula; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event; TESA, treatment-emergent serious adverse event.

Figure 7. TEAEs of All Grades Occurring in ≥20% of Patients by Age



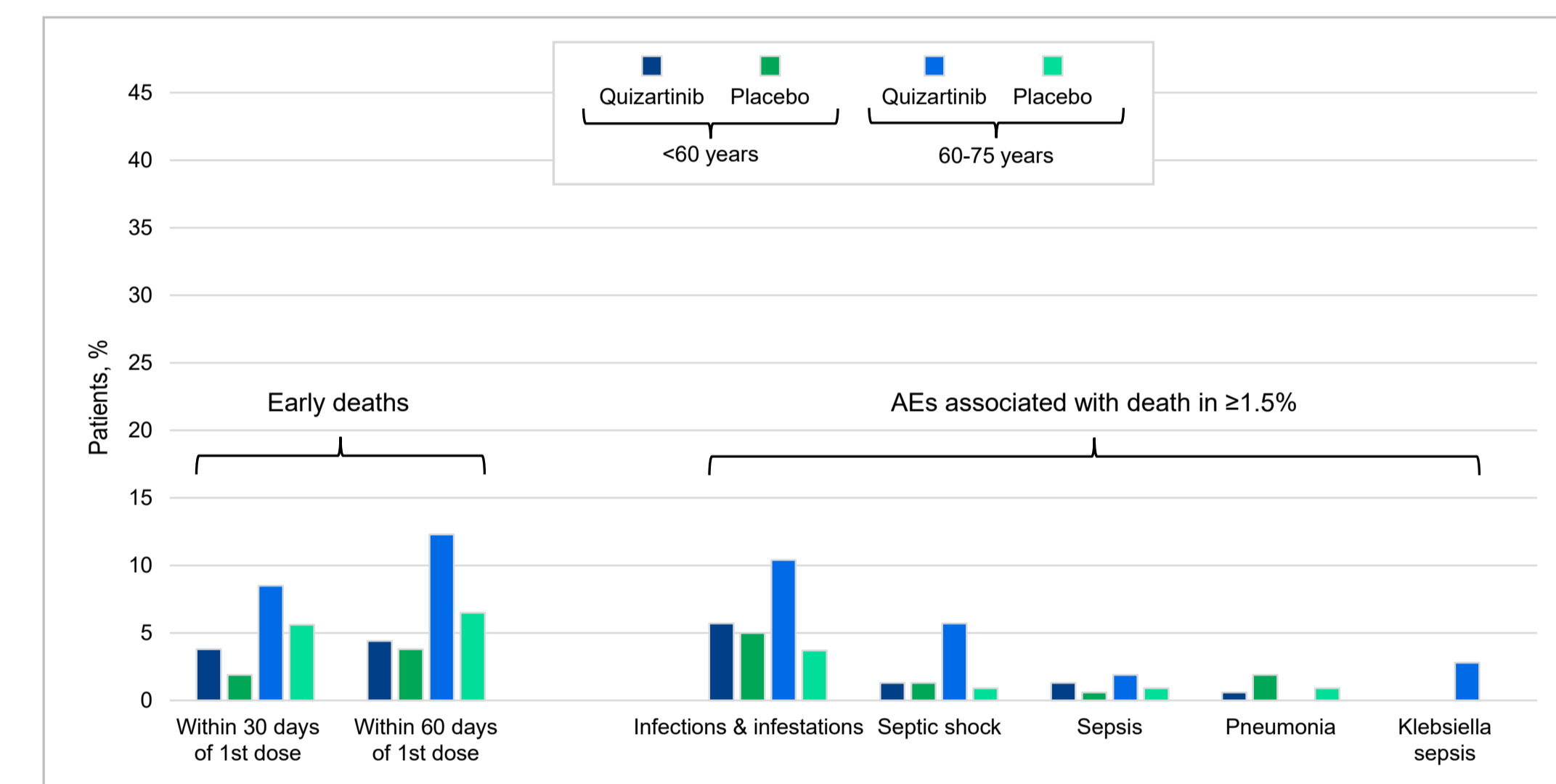
ECG, electrocardiogram; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

Figure 8. Serious TEAEs reported in ≥5% of patients



GI, gastrointestinal; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

Figure 9. Early Deaths and AEs Associated With Fatal Outcomes by Age



AE, adverse event.

CONCLUSIONS

Safety by phase

- In QuANTUM-First, infections and cytopenias associated with quizartinib were observed across all phases
- Fatal infections were more common with quizartinib in induction and consolidation, but not in continuation
- Notes of prolonged QT interval corrected using Fridericia's formula (QTcF) >500 milliseconds were low overall and only seen in induction & consolidation
- The safety data from the QuANTUM-First study supports the use of quizartinib for up to 144 weeks of continuation therapy

Safety by age

- The rate of treatment-emergent adverse events leading to death (including early death) was higher in patients aged ≥60 years in each treatment arm, and rates were numerically higher in the quizartinib group mainly due to infections
- Selection of the optimal treatment for the individual older patient with *FLT3*-ITD AML remains challenging and is an area of continued clinical investigation

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