

# QUANTUM-FIRST TRIAL: FMS-LIKE TYROSINE KINASE 3-INTERNAL TANDEM DUPLICATION–SPECIFIC MEASURABLE RESIDUAL DISEASE CLEARANCE ASSESSED THROUGH INDUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION IS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPROVED OVERALL SURVIVAL IN NEWLY DIAGNOSED *FLT3*-ITD+ AML PATIENTS

Alexander E. Perl<sup>1</sup>, Harry P. Erba<sup>2</sup>, Pau Montesinos<sup>3</sup>, Radovan Vrhovac<sup>4</sup>, Elzbieta Patkowska<sup>5</sup>, Hee-Je Kim<sup>6</sup>, Pavel Zak<sup>7</sup>, Po-Nan Wang<sup>8</sup>, Sebastian Heck<sup>9\*</sup>, Jaime E. Connolly Rohrbach<sup>10</sup>, Ken C.N. Chang<sup>10</sup>, Li Liu<sup>10</sup>, Yasser Mostafa Kamel<sup>10</sup>, Karima Imadalou<sup>10</sup>, Arnaud Lesegretain<sup>10</sup>, Jorge Cortes<sup>11</sup>, Mikkael A. Sekeres<sup>12</sup>, Hervé Dombret<sup>13</sup>, Sergio Amadori<sup>14</sup>, Jianxiang Wang<sup>15</sup>, Richard F. Schlenk<sup>16</sup>, Mark J. Levis<sup>17</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA; <sup>2</sup>Duke Cancer Institute, Durham, NC, USA; <sup>3</sup>La Fe University and Polytechnic Hospital, Valencia, Spain; <sup>4</sup>University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; <sup>5</sup>Hematology, IHIT Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Warsaw, Poland; <sup>6</sup>Catholic Hematology Hospital, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, South Korea; <sup>7</sup>University Hospital Hradec Kralove, Hradec Kralove, Czechia; <sup>8</sup>Chang Gung Medical Foundation, Linkou, Taiwan; <sup>9</sup>Daiichi Sankyo Germany, Munich Germany; <sup>10</sup>Daiichi Sankyo, Inc, Basking Ridge, NJ, USA; <sup>11</sup>Georgia Cancer Center at Augusta University, Augusta, GA, USA; <sup>12</sup>Sylvester Cancer Center, University of Miami Health System, Miami, FL, USA; <sup>13</sup>Saint Louis Hospital, University of Paris, Paris, France; <sup>14</sup>Tor Vergata Polyclinic Hospital Rome, Rome, Italy; <sup>15</sup>Institute of Hematology and Blood Diseases Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Tianjin, China; <sup>16</sup>Heidelberg University Hospital and German Cancer Research Center, Heidelberg, Germany; <sup>17</sup>Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA

\*Presenting on behalf of the original authors'

**Keywords:** *FLT3*-ITD+, AML, MRD, quizartinib, clinical trial

## Background

In the phase 3 QuANTUM-First trial, quizartinib significantly improved OS vs placebo when added to intensive chemotherapy and as maintenance monotherapy in patients with *FLT3*-ITD+ ND-AML. We analyzed the impact of *FLT3*-ITD-specific MRD in QuANTUM-First.

## Methods

Genomic DNA was collected from patients with remission after induction and after consolidation (pre-transplant for HCT patients), analyzed by *FLT3*-ITD PCR-NGS. ITD mutations post-induction were cross-validated against enrollment; ITD VAFs were calculated (~10<sup>-5</sup> sensitivity) and MRD was classified as undetectable (0 cutoff) or as MRD<sup>-</sup> using a predefined 10<sup>-</sup> cutoff. CRc (CR+CRi) rates by MRD status were compared between arms by stratified CMH test and ITD VAFs were compared by Wilcoxon rank-sum test.

## Results

539 patients were randomized (quizartinib/placebo, 268/271); 368 (68.3%) achieved CRc and MRD was assessed in 321 (87.2%) of these patients (quizartinib/placebo, 162/159) during induction response assessments. MRD was also assessed in 337 patients (quizartinib/placebo, 172/165) at end of consolidation prior to continuation; 166 (quizartinib/placebo, 87/79) received HCT. The CRc rate at end of induction with ITD MRD <10<sup>-4</sup> was similar between arms (quizartinib/placebo, 25.4%/21.8%; *P*=0.3430), but more patients had CRc with undetectable MRD with quizartinib (12.3% vs 7.0%, respectively; *P*=0.0403). For CRc patients, median best ITD VAF by end of consolidation was lower with quizartinib vs placebo (0% vs 0.0017%; *P*=0.0006). Using the undetectable ITD (0 VAF) cutoff at end of induction, OS was longer with quizartinib vs placebo regardless of MRD status (HR: 0.79 in MRD<sup>-</sup>, 0.75 in MRD<sup>+</sup>). In MRD<sup>+</sup> patients, median OS was not reached with quizartinib and 35.4 months with placebo. Results

were similar using the  $10^{-4}$  MRD<sup>-</sup> cutoff.

### **Conclusions**

These findings demonstrate the prognostic utility of ITD-specific MRD measurements for patients with *FLT3*-ITD+ AML, and suggest that long-term OS benefits with quizartinib derive in part from a deep and sustained reduction of *FLT3*-ITD.