

# TIME TO TREATMENT INITIATION IN 17P-DELETED CLL HAS NO INFLUENCE ON OVERALL SURVIVAL

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## INTRODUCTION

- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is the most common newly diagnosed leukemia in the US
- Chromosome 17 p deletion (del17p) is associated with an inferior median overall survival (OS) of 2 to 3 years from time of first-line treatment versus 7 – 8 years in those without del17p
- In our study we explored the influence of time to treatment initiation in patients with del17p on overall survival

## OBJECTIVES

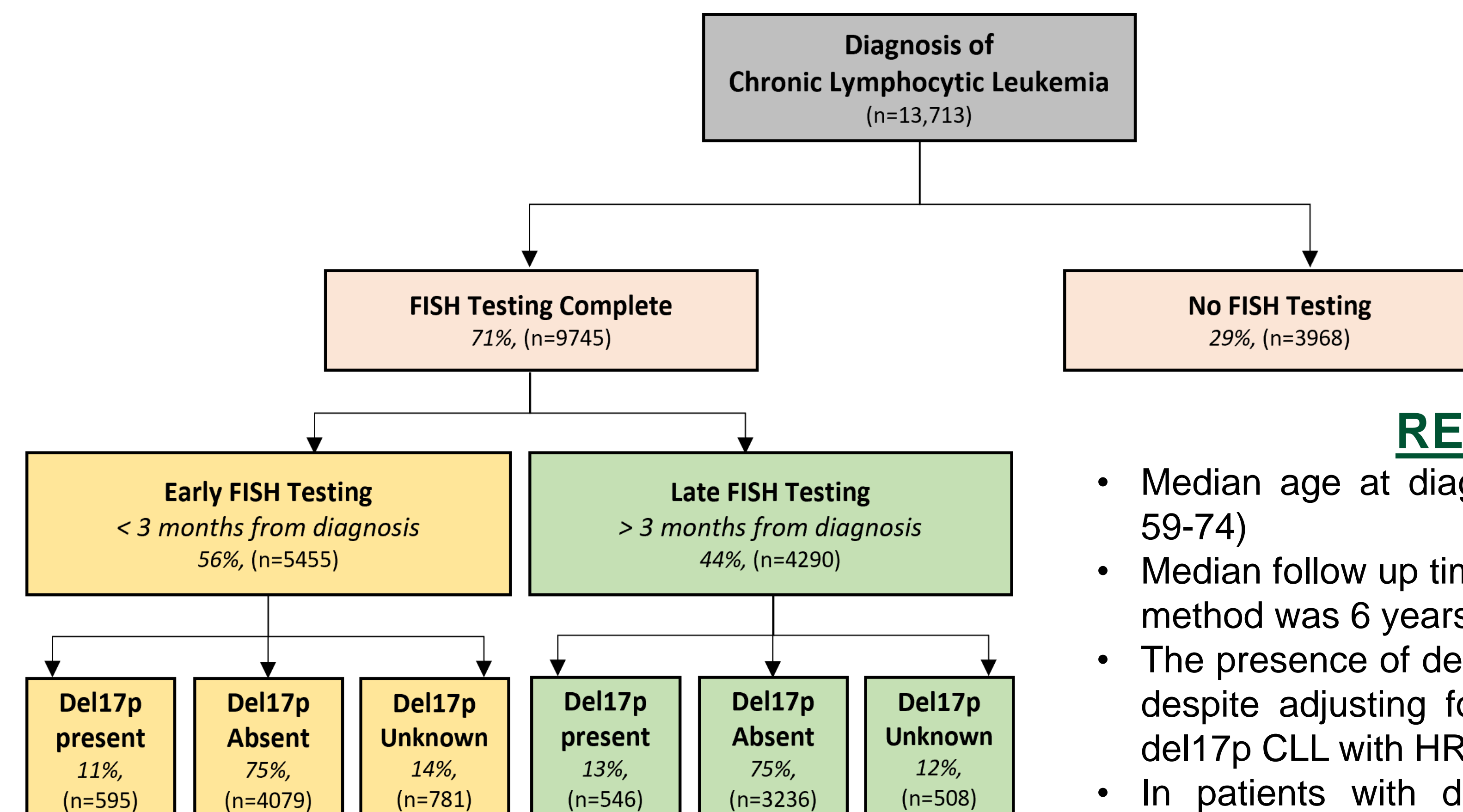
- Evaluate the testing patterns for del17p by Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH)
- Determine the influence of time to treatment initiation (TTTI) in patients (pts) with untreated CLL and del17p on overall survival

## METHODS

- Data was collected from the nationwide Flatiron Health (EHR)-derived de-identified database
  - a longitudinal database, comprising de-identified patient-level structured and unstructured data, curated via technology-enabled abstraction

- Pts diagnosed with CLL between 1/1991- 10/2021 with follow up of at least 90 days over at least two clinic visits
- Del17p status was the predictor variable
- Primary endpoint was real-world overall survival (rwOS) measured from diagnosis to death or censored if alive
- Time to Treatment Initiation (TTTI) was defined as time from diagnosis to time of first treatment initiation and censored if death prior to treatment
- The Kaplan and Meier method was used to describe the effect of del17p status (del17p v non-del17p) on rwOS and compared using the log rank test from the date of diagnosis to the date of death
- To evaluate the influence of del17p status on rwOS adjusted for TTTI, we used the index date as the date of diagnosis with the date of treatment initiation as a time-varying covariate and compared using cox regression model
- Lastly, we evaluated the influence of TTTI on rwOS in del17p CLL measured from the time of diagnosis to the time of death with the date of treatment initiation as a time-varying covariate and compared using cox regression model
- All patients were followed up until the relevant event of interest (death) or censored at their last structured activity in the EHR, defined as a documented office visit, vital status measurement, or medication administration

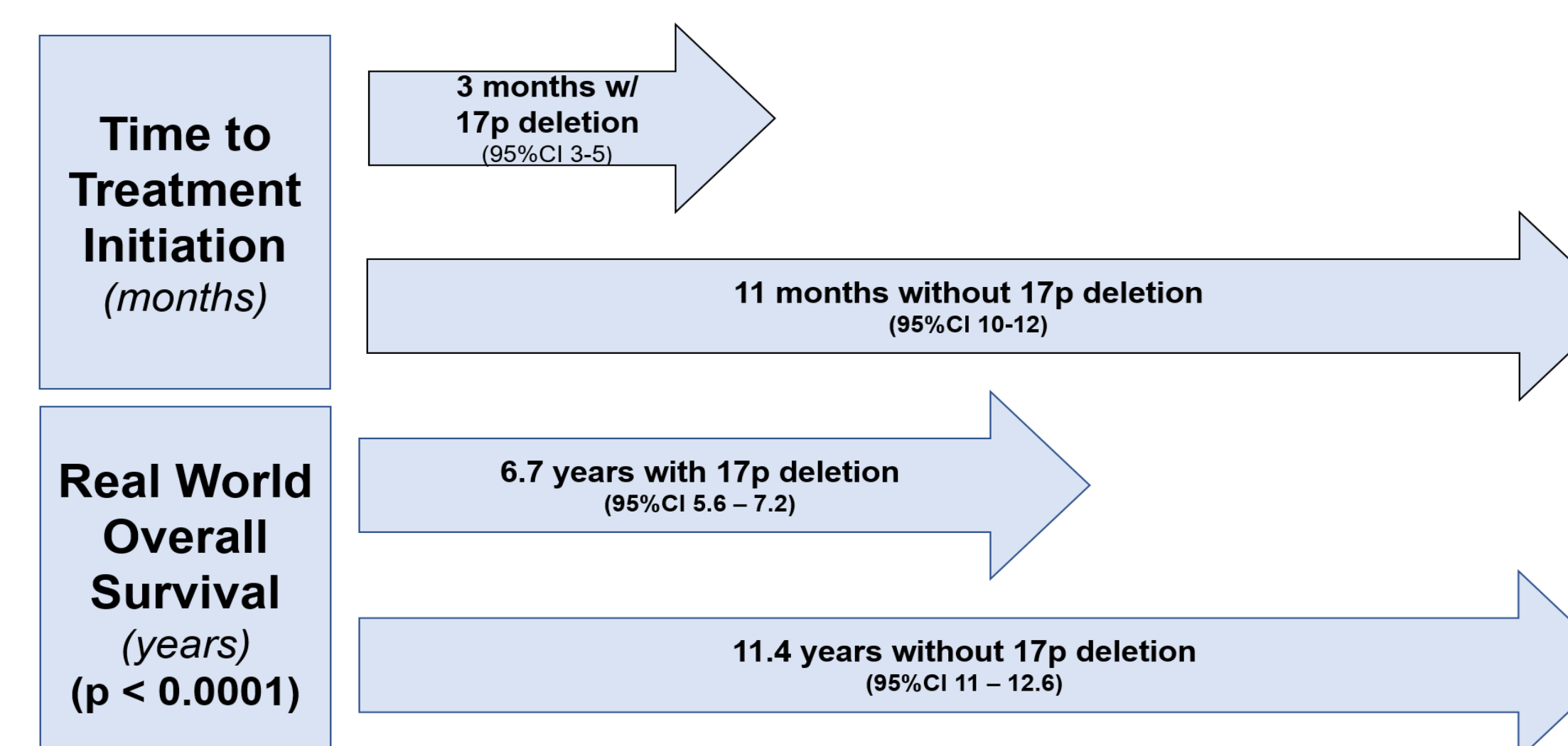
## TESTING PATTERNS FOR DELETION 17p



## RESULTS

- Median age at diagnosis was 67 years (IQR 59-74)
- Median follow up time by reverse Kaplan Meier method was 6 years (IQR 3.5-9.4)
- The presence of del17p CLL had inferior rwOS despite adjusting for TTTI compared to non-del17p CLL with HR of 1.99 (95%CI 1.8 – 2.2)
- In patients with del17p CLL, TTTI had no influence on rwOS (HR of 1.1 (95%CI of 0.58 – 2.19))

## COMPARING TTTI AND rwOS



## CONCLUSIONS

- One-third of CLL patients do not have FISH analysis performed
- Del17p confers an inferior rwOS and have a shorter TTTI compared to non-del17p
- rwOS is similar for even for shorter TTTI in del17p CLL
- Future studies like the EVOLVE study (S1925) will determine if early identification and intervention for high risk CLL is beneficial