

A large, stylized orange grid graphic that resembles a globe or a sphere, composed of thick, curved lines that intersect to form a grid pattern. It is positioned in the upper half of the slide, partially overlapping the dark grey footer area.

# Maximizing the possibilities in the evolving treatment paradigm for R/R follicular lymphoma: From optimal sequencing to shared decision-making

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Practice aid for R/R follicular lymphoma

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## There is now a wide range of approved therapeutic options for patients with R/R FL

	Drug name	Indication	FDA approval date	NCCN guidance <sup>8</sup>
CAR T-cell therapy	Axicabtagene ciloleucel	Adults with R/R FL; $\geq 2$ lines of systemic therapy <sup>1-3</sup>	March 2021 <sup>1</sup>	Preferred regimen ( $\geq$ third-line)
	Lisocabtagene maraleucel		May 2024 <sup>2</sup>	
	Tisagenlecleucel		May 2022 <sup>3</sup>	
CD20/CD3 BsAb	Epcoritamab (SC)	Adults with R/R FL; $\geq 2$ lines of systemic therapy <sup>4,5</sup>	June 2024 <sup>4</sup>	Preferred regimen ( $\geq$ third-line)
	Mosunetuzumab		December 2022 <sup>5</sup>	
EZH2 inhibitor	Tazemetostat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adults with <i>EZH2</i>mut positive R/R FL; <math>\geq 2</math> prior systemic therapies</li> <li>Adults with R/R FL with no satisfactory alternative treatment options<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>	June 2020 <sup>6</sup>	Other recommended regimen ( $\geq$ third-line)
BTK inhibitor	Zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab	R/R FL; $\geq 2$ lines of systemic therapy <sup>7</sup>	March 2024 <sup>7</sup>	Other recommended regimen ( $\geq$ third-line)

## Recent evidence supports the use of approved therapies in patients with R/R FL

	Drug name	Efficacy	Safety
CAR T-cell therapy	Axicabtagene ciloleucel <sup>9</sup>	ZUMA-5 study (n=127); mFU: ≥3 years ORR: 94%; Estimated 36-month PFS: 54%	Grade ≥3 SAEs after 18-months (n=124): 8%
	Lisocabtagene maraleucel <sup>10</sup>	TRANSCEND FL (n=130); mFU: 19 months Bridging therapy (n=45) ORR: 93% No bridging therapy (n=79) ORR: 99%	Bridging therapy: (n=49) Grade 3 CRS: 0; Grade 3 NE: 6% No bridging therapy: (n=81) Grade 3 CRS: 1%; Grade 3 NE: 0
	Tisagenlecleucel <sup>11</sup>	ELARA study (N=97); FU: ≥3 years ORR: 86%	Most common grade ≥3 AEs: Neutropenia and anaemia
CD20/CD3 BsAb	Epcoritamab (SC) <sup>12</sup>	FL-dose expansion cohort from EPCORE™ NHL-1 trial (n=128); mFU: 17 months ORR: 82%; mPFS: 15.4 months	Most common TEAEs: CRS, injection-site reaction, COVID-19
	Mosunetuzumab <sup>13</sup>	Subgroup analysis of high-risk patients* (N=90); FU: ≥3 years 36-month PFS: 43%; 36-month OS: 83%	Rate of CRS: 44%
EZH2 inhibitor	Tazemetostat <sup>14</sup>	Open-label, single-arm trial (N=99); mFU: 22.0 (EZH2mut) and 35.9 months (EZH2wt) <sup>†</sup> EZH2mut (n=45) ORR: 69%; mPFS: 13.8 months EZH2wt (n=54) ORR: 35%; mPFS: 11.1 months	Most common grade ≥3 TRAEs: thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, anaemia
BTK inhibitor	Zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab <sup>15</sup>	ROSEWOOD study; ZO vs O; (N=217; R, 2:1); mFU: 20.2 months ZO - ORR: 69%; mPFS: 28.0 months O - ORR: 46%; mPFS: 10.4 months	Most common AEs with ZO: thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, diarrhoea

\*POD24, ≥4th line of therapy, aged ≥65 years (NCT02500407), figures for overall population; †NCT01897571.

## Multiple factors influence treatment decisions in R/R FL

### Factors influencing optimal treatment sequencing in R/R FL<sup>16,17</sup>

- Disease burden
- Patient performance status
- Duration of response after first therapy
- Potential presence of high-grade transformation
- Anticipated depth and duration of response
- Patient preference
- Prior treatment regimens
- Potential need for future lines of therapy

**Risk/benefit ratio of each option should be assessed** in the context of the patients' overall condition and their individual goals for therapy<sup>16</sup>

### Key factors influencing a patient's treatment decision in R/R FL<sup>16-18</sup>



Preservation of patient QoL



Availability of psychosocial/caregiver support



Distance from treatment centre



Short-term treatment-related side effects:  
e.g. CRS or ICANS



Long-term and cumulative toxicities



Administration schedule: e.g. repeat doses vs 'one and done'



Convenience of administration



Speed of access to therapy: e.g. off-the-shelf or bespoke



Ability of the patient to tolerate therapy e.g. due to advanced age, frailty, comorbidities

## Shared decision-making and equity of access is important in R/R FL

### Shared decision-making in R/R FL

#### What does shared decision-making mean for patients?<sup>16,17,19</sup>

- Better identification of patients' needs, individual goals for therapy, perceptions and expectations
- Identification of patient-specific issues, e.g. need for travel or preference for less intrusive treatment regimens

#### How does shared decision-making impact outcomes?<sup>19,20</sup>

- Increased adherence to treatment
- Increased patient satisfaction
- Increased patient wellbeing and QoL



### Improving access for patients from all backgrounds<sup>21–25</sup>

- **Practising equity-based communication** and using preferred languages to improve health outcomes and build stronger patient–provider relationships
- **Tailoring information for minority populations** to improve decision-quality and patient-provider communication
- Use of **telemedicine or virtual visits**
- Improved **community engagement** strategies
- Enhanced **patient education** to empower self-referral
- **Introducing measures to improve access** e.g. transportation to treatment centre

## Abbreviations and references

### Abbreviations

AE, adverse event; BsAb, bispecific antibody; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; FU, follow-up; ICANS, immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome; mFU, median FU; mPFS, median PFS; mut, mutant; NE, neurological event; O, obinutuzumab; ORR, overall response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months; QoL, quality of life; R, randomization; R/R FL, relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma; SAE, serious AE; SC, subcutaneous; TEAE, treatment-emergent AE; TRAE, treatment-related AE; wt, wildtype; ZO, zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab.

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The guidance provided by this practice aid is not intended to directly influence patient care. Clinicians should always evaluate their patients' conditions and potential contraindications and review any relevant manufacturer product information or recommendations of other authorities prior to consideration of procedures, medications, or other courses of diagnosis or therapy included here.

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